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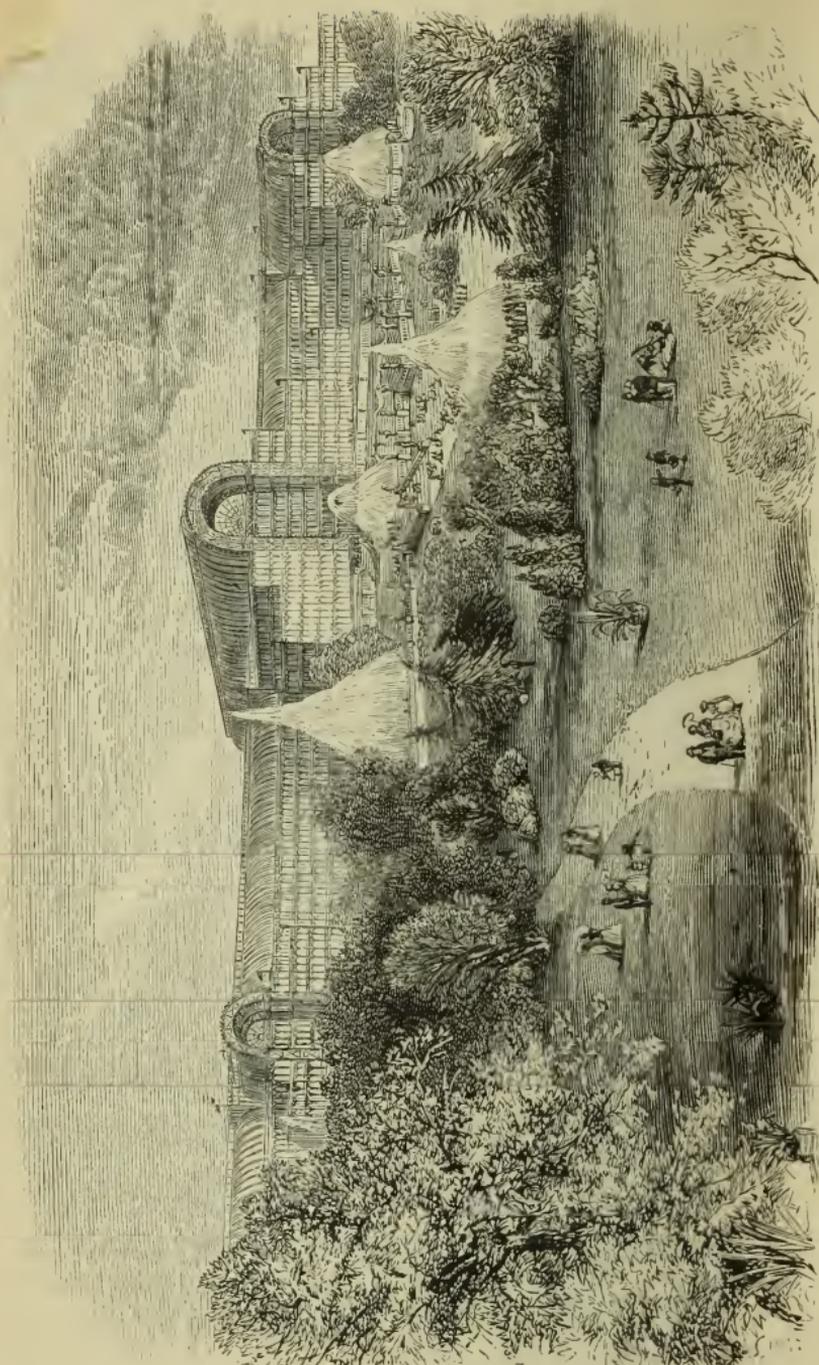
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SKETCH MAP of ENGLAND AND WALES





CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

BLACK'S GUIDE
TO
ENGLAND AND WALES

CONTAINING

PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,
CHARTS, MAPS, AND VIEWS, AND A LIST OF HOTELS.

ELEVENTH EDITION.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1874



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PREFACE.

THIS Guide is arranged according to Routes and Districts, which, considering the vast scope of the country, is held to be the most convenient mode of imparting information ; but to afford every facility of easy reference, an Alphabetical List of the principal towns is placed on the boards at the beginning, in addition to the more copious Index which will be found at the end of the book.

Numerous Plans of Towns, and Charts of favourite Touring Districts and Railway Routes, are interspersed throughout the text, to add as much as possible to the utility of the work.

The Plans comprised are those of the principal towns of England, such as London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Southampton, Plymouth, Brighton, Cheltenham, Leamington, Oxford, and Cambridge. To this edition new plans have been added of Portsmouth, Norwich, and Worcester.

The Population is given according to the Census of 1871.

HOTEL CHARGES.

THE following scale shows the average charge for the several items which enter into the traveller's bill. The prices in the *first* division of the scale are rarely exceeded in any of the ordinary Hotels, while, in some, charges even more moderate may sometimes be met with. The prices in the *second* division show the charges in Hotels of the highest class in the principal cities.

Bed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	3s. to 5s.
Breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s.	2s. to 3s.
Dinner, 2s. to 3s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Tea, 1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Supper, 1s. 6d. to 2s.	According to what is ordered.
Port or Sherry, per bottle, 3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 6s.
Porter or Ale, per bottle, 1s.	
Brandy or other spirits, per measure, 6d. ...	9d. to 1s.
Attendance, 1s. to 1s. 6d.	2s. to 5s.
Private Room, 2s. to 5s.	5s. to 10s.

* * If the Traveller requires his table to be furnished beyond the ordinary scale or comfort, he must be prepared for a proportionate increase of charge.

The payment of the gratuities to servants at Inns is a source of great annoyance to travellers. It largely contributes to the tourist's comfort when the charges under this head are included in the bill. This practice has now been adopted by many Hotel-keepers. When this is not done, the following rules will enable the tourist to calculate the charges for himself.

GRATUITIES TO SERVANTS.

1.

A single gentleman, taking the general accommodation of the Hotel for one or two meals as a passing traveller, Waiter, Boots, and Chambermaid, 6d. This includes the removal of any reasonable weight of luggage; but extra messages and parcels are charged separately.

2.

A single gentleman, staying a day and night, and taking his meals in the hotel, 1s. 6d. or 2s. for servants, and if he stays several days, 1s. or 1s. 6d. per day.

3.

A gentleman and his wife, occupying a sitting room and bed-room, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per night for servants. If accompanied by sons or daughters, or other relatives, half this rate from each; but no charge for children under nine years of age.

4.

A party of four or six for one night about 1s. 6d. each.

In country and village inns, even the lowest of the payments above quoted may be unnecessarily liberal, while in some of the fashionable hotels in London, the highest may be considerably under par.

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ENGLAND.

LONDON.

The capital of England is situated on the banks of the Thames fifty miles from its mouth. It extends into four counties, but the largest portion is in Middlesex. It returns 20 M.P. to Parliament, and the Population according to last Census, within the Metropolitan and Parliamentary borough district, was 3,008,101.

In this guide we confine ourselves to a brief notice of what is most necessary for the Tourist to know in visiting the Metropolis. For further particulars we refer to the separate Guide, where full information will be found regarding the various objects of interest in detail.

GOOD HOTELS, WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

At Railway Stations.—Euston Square, Great Northern (King's Cross). Great Western (Paddington). Grosvenor (Victoria Station, Pimlico). Terminus (London Bridge). Terminus (Cannon Station). Charing Cross (Charing Cross Station); each of these hotels can accommodate 200 persons at least.

In or near the City and East End.—Salisbury and Farmer's Club, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. Anderton's, 162 Fleet Street. Bridge House, 4 Borough High Street. Castle and Falcon, 5 Aldersgate Street. Cathedral, 48 St. Paul's Churchyard. Queen's, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Royal, 24-26 New Bridge Street, E.C.

Central, between City and West End.—Ashley's, 13 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Bedford, 14 Piazza, Covent Garden. Craven, 45 Craven Street. Arundel, private, 13 to 26 Arundel Street, Strand, near Temple Station. Caledonian, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, overlooking Thames Embankment. Haxell's Royal Exeter, 371-375 Strand. Golden Cross, 452 Strand. Morley's, Trafalgar Square. Richardson's, Piazza, Covent Garden. Tavistock, Piazza. Freemason's Tavern, 61-63 Great Queen Street, W.C.

West End.—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street. Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate. The Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Pimlico. Ford's, 13-16 Manchester Street, Manchester Square—Bd. 2s. 6d.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 2s.; at. optional; p. r. 6s. Langham Hotel, Portland Place. Alexandra Hotel, St. George's Place, Hyde Park. So. Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate Terrace.

For Foreigners.—Hotel de Versailles, 37 Gerard Street, Soho. Hotel de Paris and de l'Europe, 9 Leicester Square and 15 Leicester Place. Panton, 28 Panton Street. Royal, 26 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars—Introduction required. Bd. 2s. to 3s.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. optional.

First Class Family Hotels for the Aristocracy and Foreigners of Distinction.—Clarendon, 169 New Bond Street. Claridge's, 42 to 45 Brook Street. Cox's, 55 Jermyn Street. Fenton's, 63 St. James Street. Albemarle, 1 Albemarle Street. Hatchett's, 67 Piccadilly and 1 Dover Street. York, 10 and 11 Albemarle Street. Limmer's, 1 and 2 George Street, Hanover Square. Long's, 16 New Bond Street—Bd. 3s. 6d.; bt. 2s. 6d.; dr. 4s. 6d. to 8s.; t. 2s.; at. optional; p. r. 6s. to 12s.

DINING HOUSES.

Hours 1 to 5 P.M.

City.—The Castle, Graham Street. Gordon's, Milk Street. The Gresham. Krehl's (German), Coleman Street. The Holborn (table d'hôte, 6 to 8, 3s. 6d). Hill and Lake's, 49 Cheapside. The Cock, 201 Fleet Street. Dolly's, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row (quiet chop-house). Izant's, 21 Bucklesbury. Pimm's Poultry.

Central (hours 1 to 7).—The London, 191 Fleet Street, corner of Chancery Lane. Carr's, 265 Strand. Divan Tavern, 103 Strand. Upton's, 91 Strand. The Bedford, 2 Bedford Street, Strand.

West End.—The Criterion (Speirs and Pond), Piccadilly. St James's, 3 Church Place, Piccadilly. Federau's, 190 Piccadilly. St. James's Hall, 28 Piccadilly, and 69 and 71 Regent Street. Blanchard's, 169 Regent Street. The Pamphilon, 17 Argyle Street, Regent Street.

RESTAURANTS.

The Criterion (Speirs and Pond), Piccadilly. Verrey's, 229 Regent Street. Gaiety, 343-344 Strand. Lucas', 37 Parliament Street. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street. Rault's, 13 Oxford Street. Giraud's, 61 Castle Street, Leicester Square. Blanchard, Regent and Beck Streets. Nichol's Cafe Royal, Regent Street.

SUBURBAN.

Those marked thus * are famous for white-bait.

RICHMOND—Star and Garter, and Castle. SYDENHAM—Crystal Palace Refreshment Department. BLACKWALL—*Lovegrove's Dock Tavern. GREENWICH—*Crown and Sceptre; *Trafalgar; The Ship. GRAVESEND—*The Ship. CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea.

For further particulars see "Black's Guide to London."

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

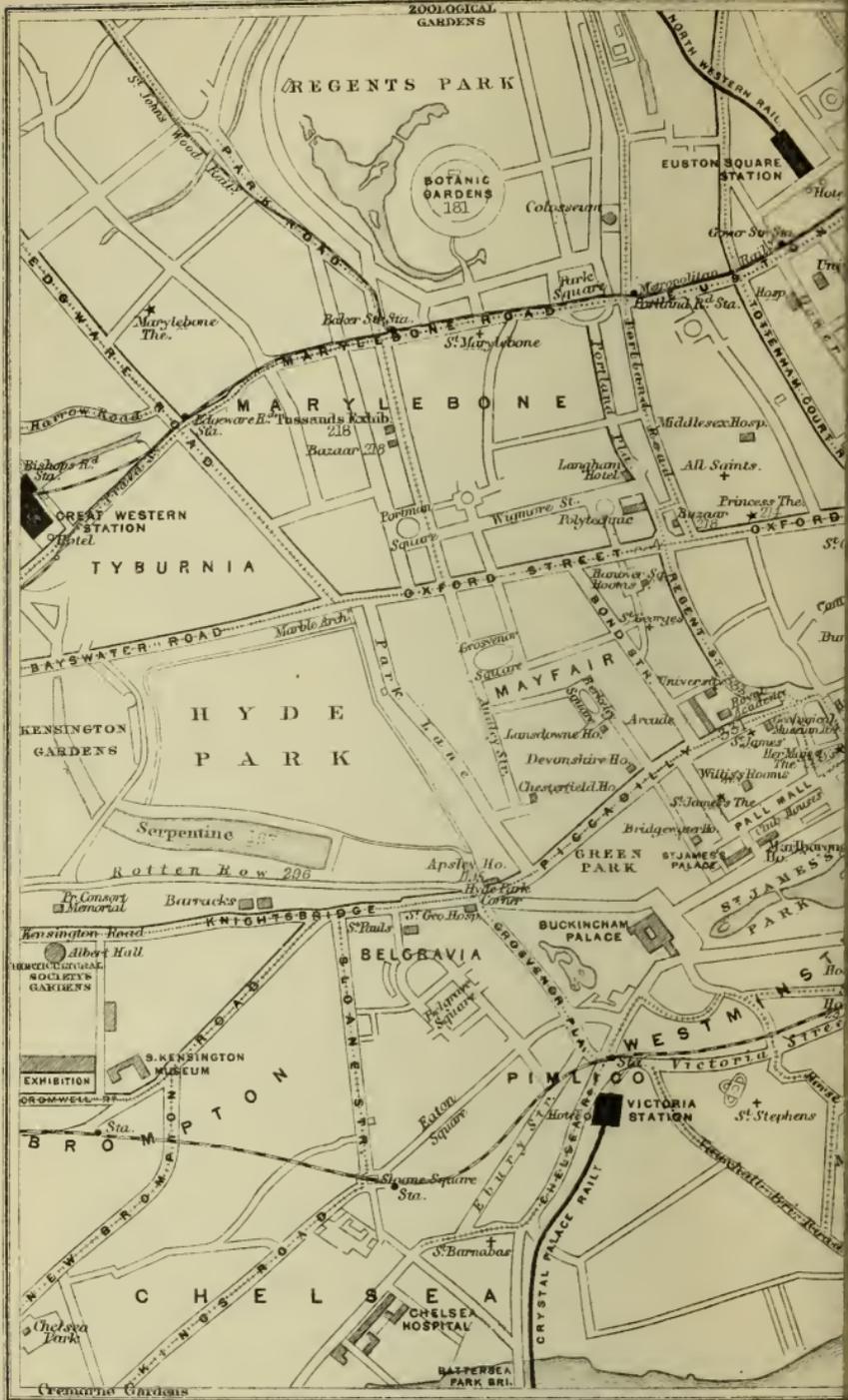
PLACES, EXHIBITIONS, ETC., IN LONDON,

LIKELY TO PROVE MOST ATTRACTIVE TO THE STRANGER OR TOURIST.

*Those with an * no one should leave London without seeing.*

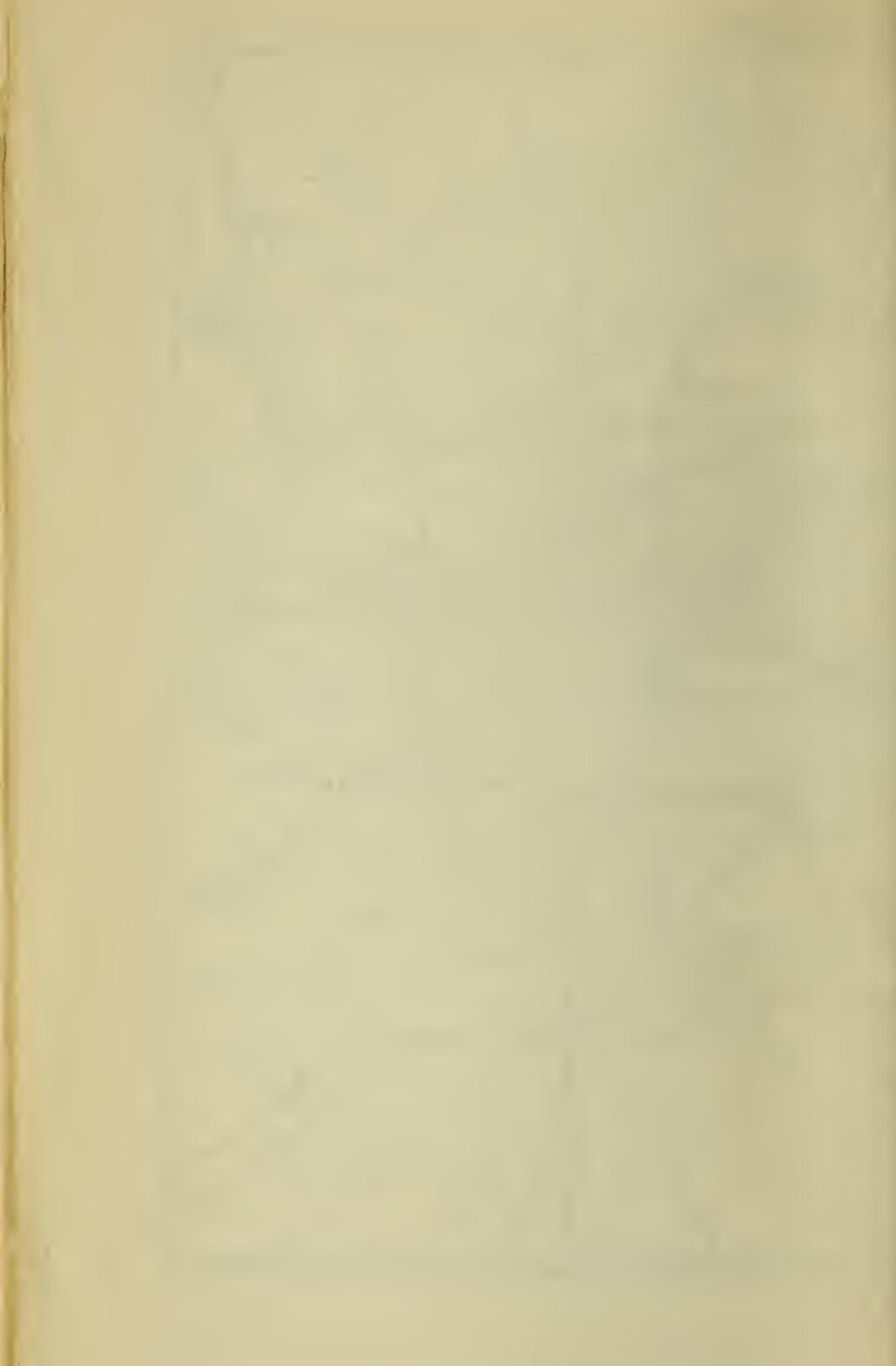
PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.
Albert Hall and International Exhibition, Kensington.	Admission by small fee at door.
Apsley House, Piccadilly. Long the residence of the late Duke of Wellington.	Admission by ticket of the Proprietor.
Arcades—Burlington. Lowthel. Portland.	Open to the public.
Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall.	Introduction by a member.
Arsenal, Woolwich. <i>See Woolwich.</i>	Order of Secretary for War.
Bank of England.	Governor's Order.
Battersea Park.	Open to the public.
Bazaars—Soho Square.	Admission free.
London Crystal Palace, 103 Oxford Street, etc.	Do.
Pantechnicon, Motcomb St.	Do.
Islington, Upper St., Islington.	Do.
Baker Street.	Do.
Portland and German Fair, 19 Langham Place, etc.	Do.
Bethlehem Hospital.	Order of a Governor, except on Sunday, Monday, or Saturday.
Breweries—Barclay and Perkins.	Order of the Firm.
Meux's.	Do.
Whitbread's.	Do.
Bridges—London.	
Westminster.	
Waterloo.	
Blackfriars.	
Southwark.	
Hungerford Railway.	For pedestrians only, charge one halfpenny.
Lambeth Suspension.	
Chelsea Suspension.	
Various Railway Bridges.	
* British Museum.	Admission free, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 5, Saturday, 12 to 6. Catalogues, 4d.
Buckingham Palace.	Admission (during the absence of the Court) by ticket signed by the Lord Chamberlain.
Chapels—Whitchall. The old Banquet ing Hall.	Admission during Divine Service.
St. James's.	Do.
Inner Temple.	do. (At 8 a.m. and 12 noon.)
Savoy, Chapel Royal.	During hours of service, or Order of a Bench.

PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION
Chelsea Hospital.	Open to the public.
Christ's Hospital.	Order of a Governor.
Clubs—Army and Navy, Pall Mall.	Introduction by a member.
Carlton, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
Junior Carlton, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
Athenæum, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
Conservative, St. James's St.	Do. do.
Reform, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
Sen. United Service Club, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
Jun. United Service Club, Regent St.	Do. do.
Oxford and Cambridge, Pall Mall.	Do. do.
East India United Service, St. James's Square.	Do. do.
Oriental, Hanover Square.	Do. do.
New University, St. James's St.	Do. do.
Coal Exchange.	Open to the public.
Commons, House of.	Order of an M.P. for the ordinary Gallery, or of the Speaker for the Speaker's Gallery.
Cremorne Gardens.	Admission 1s.
Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.	[Once the residence of Richard III., a fine specimen of the mansion of the fifteenth century.]
Courts of Law—Westminster Hall.	Open to the public.
Lincoln's Inn.	Do.
* Crystal Palace, Sydenham.	See Sydenham.
Custom House.	Long Room open to the public.
Docks.	Open to the public. The vaults by order of a Wine merchant to taste wines.
Dulwich Gallery.	Admission free, every day, from 10 till 4.
East India Museum, India Office.	Fridays, 10 till 4, free: on any other day by order of a member of Council.
Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.	Exhibitions various.
Exchange, The. Open daily.	Admission free.
Exeter Hall. The May Meetings and Oratorios.	Do.
Founding Hospital, Great Guildford Street.	Tickets, 3s. to 10s. 6d. for the Oratorios.
Galleries, Picture.	During Divine Service on Sundays.
Bridgewater.	Tickets issued gratuitously by Mr. Smith, 137 New Bond Street.
Buckingham Palace.	Do. of the Lord Chamberlain.
Dulwich.	Open to the public.
Grosvenor.	Do. of the Proprietor.
Mr. Holford's, Park Lane.	Do. do.
National, Trafalgar Square.	Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 5, except in October. Official Catalogue, 4d.
National Portrait Gallery, Exhibition Road, S. Kensington.	Free, Monday, Tuesday, Saturday, 10 to 4, and to 6 during summer months. Official catalogue, gratis.
Sheepshank's, etc., in Kensington Museum.	Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 5, except in October. Official Catalogue, 4d.
Sutherland.	Order of Proprietor.
Gardens, Public.	Ticket of a Subscriber or Member.
Botanical, Regent's Park.	Open to the public.
Kensington.	Week days from 1 to 6; Sundays from 2 to 6, free.
Kew.	Subscriber's Ticket.
Horticultural, S. Kensington.	Admission 1s., and 6d.
Zoological, Regent's Park.	
Gates—Temple Bar.	
St. John's.	
Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, Cheap-side.	Order of the Secretary to the Company. [The Hall is fine. Here all articles of gold and silver manufacture are assayed and stamped.]
Greenwich Hospital.	Open to the public.





London



PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.
Guildhall.	Open to the public. [The Hall is famous for Lord Mayor's feasts and City elections, not forgetting the figures of Gog and Magog. In the library may be seen the signature of Shakespeare attached to a deed of conveyance.]
Hampton Court Palace.	Every day except Friday, from 10 till 4; Sundays, 2 to 6—free.
Holland House, Kensington.	Order of the Proprietor.
Horse Guards.	Open to the public.
Hospitals—Bartholomew. Bethlehem or Bedlam. Chelsea. Christ's. Guy's. St. George's. Westminster. London.	} Order of a Governor. } Open to the public.
* Houses of Parliament.	} Order of a Governor.
Inns of Court—	<i>See</i> Lords and Commons.
Gray's Inn, Holborn. Lincoln's Inn. Temple, Inner and Middle, Fleet Street.	} Order of a Benchor. <i>See</i> the Temple Church, which is remarkably fine, and the Temple Gardens.
Kensington Gardens.	Open to the public.
Kensington Museum.	Free, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturdays, 10 to 10.
Kew Gardens.	Open to the public, on week days, from 1 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.
Lambeth Palace.	Order of the Archbishop.
Lincoln's Inn Hall.	Benchor's Order.
Lords, House of.	Free on Wednesday and Saturday by order from Lord Great Chamberlain's Office. On other days, order of a Peer, or of the Usher of the Black Rod.
Mansion House.	Open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Markets—Covent Garden.	Open to the public.
Leadenhall.	Do.
Metro. Cattle, Islington, Borough.	Do.
Mews, Royal.	Order of the Master of the Horse. Ticket signed by the Master. [When coining is going on the Mint is well worth a visit.]
Mint, Tower-Hill.	Admission to the top, 3d.
Monuments—The Monument.	Do. 6d.
Duke of York's.	
Nelson's.	
Guard's Memorial, Waterloo Place.	
Duke of Wellington's,	
Hyde Park Corner.	
Lord Raglan's, Broad	
Sanctuary.	
Prince Albert's Memorial,	
Hyde Park.	
In Westminster Abbey,	
St. Paul's, and Houses	
of Parliament.	} Open to the public.
Museums—British.	Open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. (<i>See</i> page xix.)
Asiatic Society.	Order of a Director.
East India, India Office.	Open to the public.
Of Geology, Jermyn St.	Open to the public on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 10 to 4.

PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.
Sir J. Soanes', Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Open on Wednesdays from the first in February to last in August, and also on Thursdays and Fridays, in April, May, and June, by Ticket obtained on application.
United Service, Whitehall Gardens.	Member's ticket or introduction.
Kensington.	Free, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, 10 to 5. Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, except October.
* National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. } See also Sheepshank's Gallery. }	Single Tickets, from 8s. 6d. to 21s.
Opera Houses—Italian, Haymarket. } Covent Garden. }	Admission free to House of Lords on Wednesday and Saturday, by order from Lord Great Chamberlain's Office. The House of Lords is open during the hearing of Appeal Cases. To hear debates in House of Lords, order of a Peer; in House of Commons, of the Speaker or of a Member of Parliament. Order of the Lord Chamberlain.
Parliament, Houses of.	Open to the public. See Bazaar.
Palaces—St. James's. } Buckingham. } Kensington. }	Open to the public.
Pantechnicon, Halkin Street, West.	Admission 1s. [The Lectures on Scientific subjects and Experiments are very attractive and instructive.]
Parks—Hyde. } Green. } Regent's. } St. James's. } Battersea. } Victoria. }	Open to the public.
Polytechnic, Regent Street.	Admission free to House of Lords on Wednesday and Saturday, by order from Lord Great Chamberlain's Office. The House of Lords is open during the hearing of Appeal Cases. To hear debates in House of Lords, order of a Peer; in House of Commons, of the Speaker or of a Member of Parliament. Order of the Lord Chamberlain.
Police Courts.	Order of the Postmaster-General or Secretary.
Portrait Gallery. See under Galleries.	Order of the Home Secretary.
Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. } Prisons—Millbank. } Pentonville, etc. }	Ticket of Secretary to the Master of the Horse.
Queen's Mews.	Open to the public.
Regent's Park.	Do.
Royal Exchange.	Member's order or introduction.
Royal College of Surgeon's Museum.	Order of a Governor.
Schools—Christ's Hospital. } Charter House. } Merchant Tailors. } St. Paul's. } Westminster. }	Open to the public. See Kensington Museum. See above under Museums. [The Curiosities and Pictures are attractive.]
Science and Art Department.	Every day except Wednesday, by Member's order.
Soanes' Museum.	Open to the public.
Society of Arts.	Order of Lord Chamberlain.
Somerset House.	Admission to body of Cathedral free; to Whispering-Gallery, 6d.; to the Ball, 1s. 6d.; to Model Room, Great Bell, Library, etc., 6d.; to the Vaults, 6d. In all 3s.
St. James's Palace.	Admission during Divine Service.
* St. Paul's.	Open to the Public.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook. } Sheepshank's collection of Pictures, } Kensington Museum. }	
Statues—in Streets, Squares, etc.	
Richard I., Old Palace Yard.	
Queen Elizabeth, Fleet Street.	
Charles I., Charing Cross.	
Charles II., Soho Square.	
James II., Whitehall Gardens.	
William III., St. James' Square.	

PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.
<p>Statues—<i>Continued.</i> Queen Anne, St. Paul's Church-yard. George I., Grosvenor Square. William, Duke of Cumberland, Cavendish Square. George III., Cockspur Street. George IV., Trafalgar Square. Wm. Pitt, Hanover Square. Fox, Bloomsbury Square. William IV., King William Street, City. Queen Victoria, Royal Exchange. Duke of Wellington, Piccadilly, Hyde Park. Royal Exchange. Sir R. Peel, Cheapside. Dr. Jenner, Kensington Gardens. Gen. Sir Chas. Napier, Trafalgar Square. Gen. Sir H. Havelock, Trafalgar Square. Lt.-Gen. Sir James Outram, Thames Embankment. Various in Westminster Hall and corridor of House of Commons.</p>	
Sydenham Palace.	<p>Saturday, 2s 6d. Other days, 1s. Shut on Sunday. Opening at 10 a.m., Saturday, 12 noon. 3, Orchestral Band; 5, Great Organ. Closed at 6 p.m. Fares by Railway, from London Bridge or Victoria Station, on one shilling days, including admission, 1st class, 2s. 6d.; 2d class, 2s.; 3d class, 1s. 6d.</p>
<p>Temple Church. Bar. Gardens.</p>	<p>Order of a Bench. Outer portion open to the public during Divine Service.</p>
Thames Tunnel.	<p>} Open to the public.</p>
Thames Embankment.	<p>} Admission, 1d. each.</p>
<p>Theatres—Adelphi, Strand (Webster's). Alhambra, Leicester Square. Britannia, Hoxton, Christy Minstrels, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Court, Chelsea. Drury Lane, Drury Lane. Gaiety, Strand. Globe, Newcastle St., Strand. Grecian, City Road. Haymarket (Buckstone's). Holborn Lyceum, Strand. Olympic, Wych Street (Lis-ton's). Opera Comique. Opera Houses, Italian, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane. Prince of Wales, Tottenham St., Tottenham Court Road. Princess's, Oxford Street. Queen's, Long Acre.</p>	<p>} Open to the public.</p>

PLACES.	MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.
Theatres— <i>Continued.</i> Royalty, Dean St., Soho. Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell. Standard, Bishopsgate. Strand. Surrey, Blackfriars Road. Victoria, Waterloo Road. Vaudeville, Strand.	
Times Office. * Tower of London.	Order of the Editor. Admission, 6d. to the Armoury, and 6d. to view Regalia.
Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street. United Service Museum, Whitehall Yard.	Admission, 1s. Daily from 11 till 4, by Member's order. [The collection of arms and armour is good.]
Vernon Gallery. National Gallery. * Westminster Abbey.	Open to the public. Admission free, during Divine Service, to Body of Church and Poets' Corner. To Chapels, 6d. The rest free.
Westminster, Palace of.	Open to the public (<i>see</i> Houses of Lords and Commons).
Whitehall Chapel. * Windsor Castle.	Open during Divine Service. Admission to the State Apartments by ticket, to be obtained gratis from Colnaghis, 14 Pall Mall; Mitchell, Bookseller, 33 Old Bond Street; Droosten, Allan, and Co., Printers, 126 Strand; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Musicsellers, 48 Cheapside. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 11 to 4. (Winter 11 to 3.)
Woolwich Arsenal. * Zoological Gardens, Royal.	Order of the Secretary of War. Admission, 1s., except on Monday, 6d.

HOW TO SEE THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS OF LONDON.

GROUP I. *West End.*—Starting from Charing Cross, and passing the Horse Guards and Whitehall Chapel, visit the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, and the Park. All this may be accomplished in one forenoon, if the Tourist cannot spare more time.

GROUP II. *Central.*—Visit the National Gallery and British Museum.

GROUP III. *East End.*—Visit St. Paul's, and passing the Post Office and Goldsmiths' Hall, proceed to Guildhall, the Bank of England, the Mansion House, and Exchange, and thence to the Tower, finishing the long day's work at the Thames Tunnel, and returning by Cannon Street and the Thames Embankment.

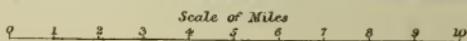
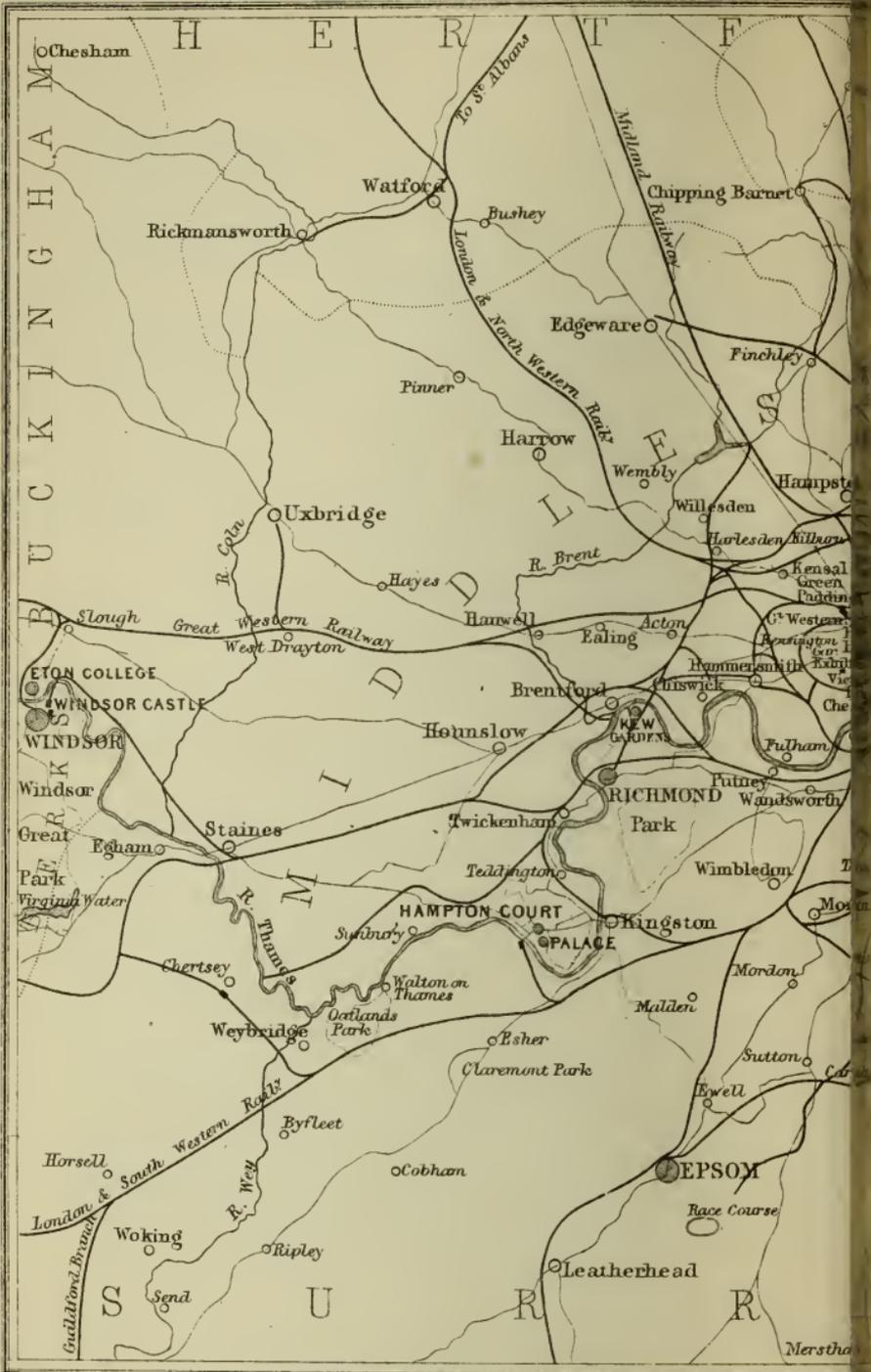
GROUP IV. Visit Regent's Park and the Zoological Gardens.

GROUP V. Starting per railway from the Victoria Station, Pimlico, the forenoon may be most satisfactorily spent at the Crystal Palace; and if time presses, the evening may be most agreeably passed at the Kensington Museum.

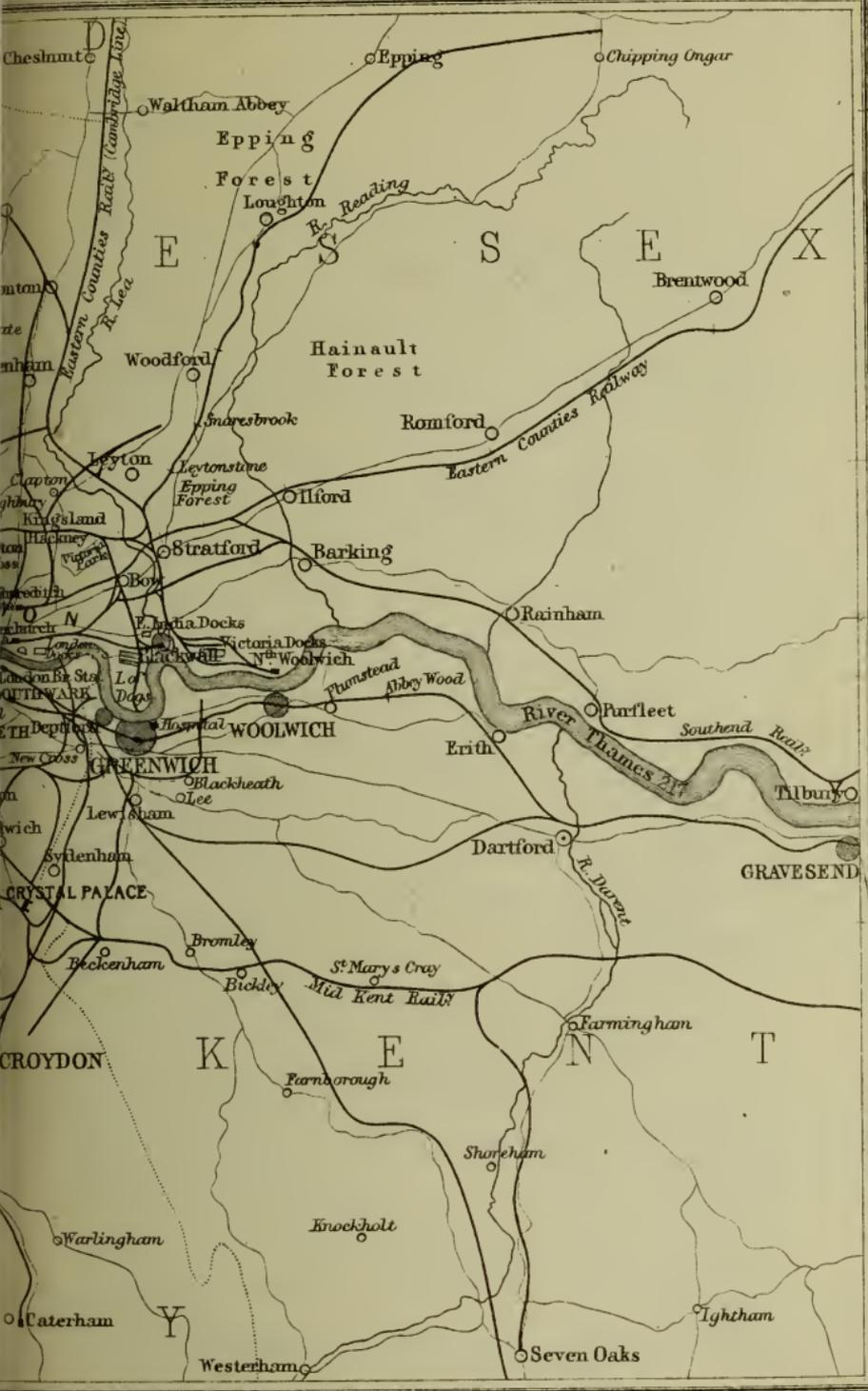
The visit to Windsor Castle will consume one day; and an excursion to Greenwich Park, including a visit to the Hospital, and the inspection of the Arsenal and Dockyard at Woolwich will fill up another. A third may well be devoted to Hampton Court Palace and Gardens, and Bushy Park; and a fourth to Kew Gardens and Richmond Park.

Note.—If there be abundance of time at command, most of these series can be subdivided as may suit the convenience of Tourists.

SKETCH MAP OF



MAP OF LONDON.



J. Bartholomew Edin. F.R.G.S.

ENGLAND.

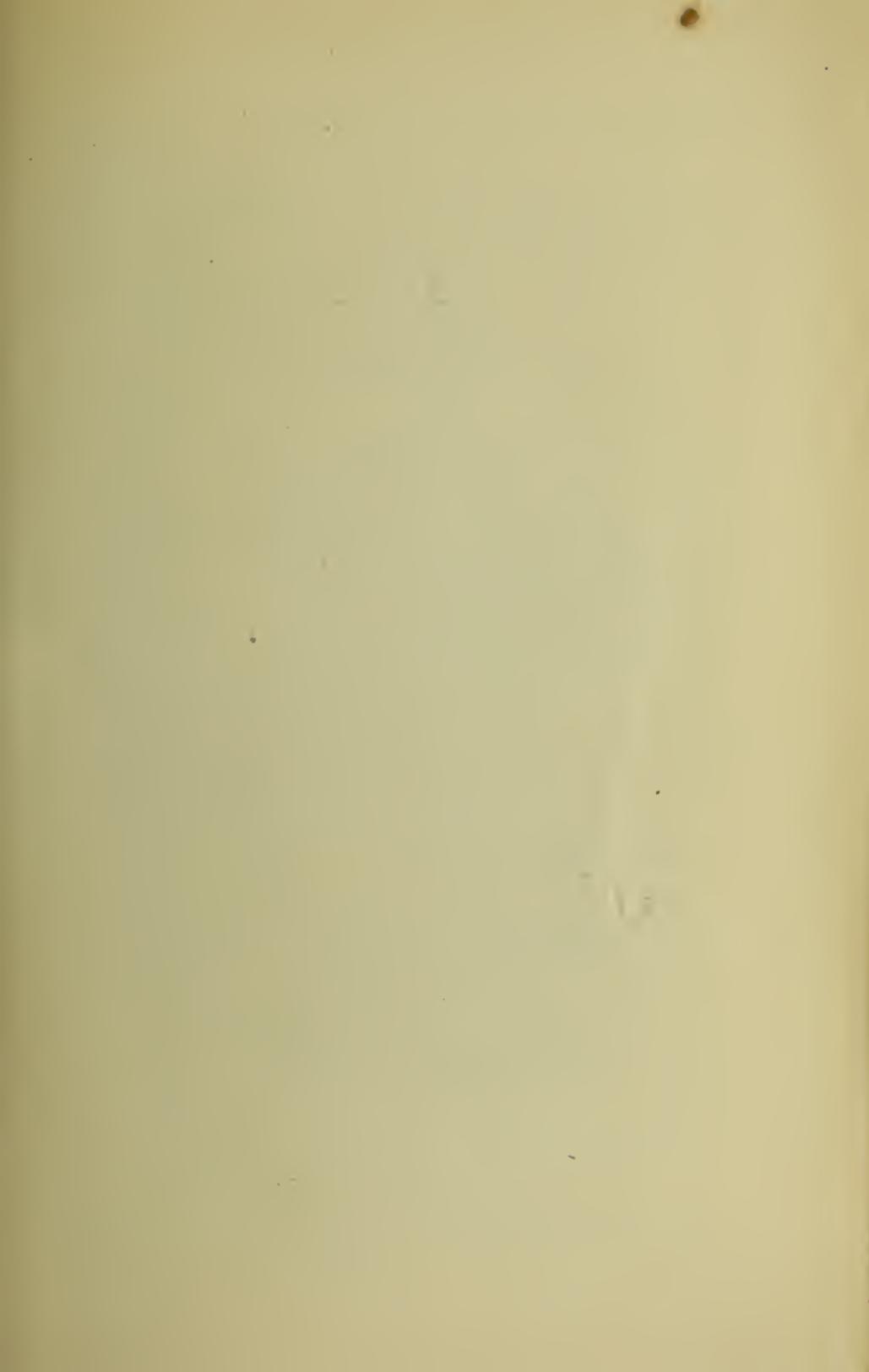
*We commence our description by following the well-known and interesting
Route from London to Dover by the Cathedral City of Canterbury.*

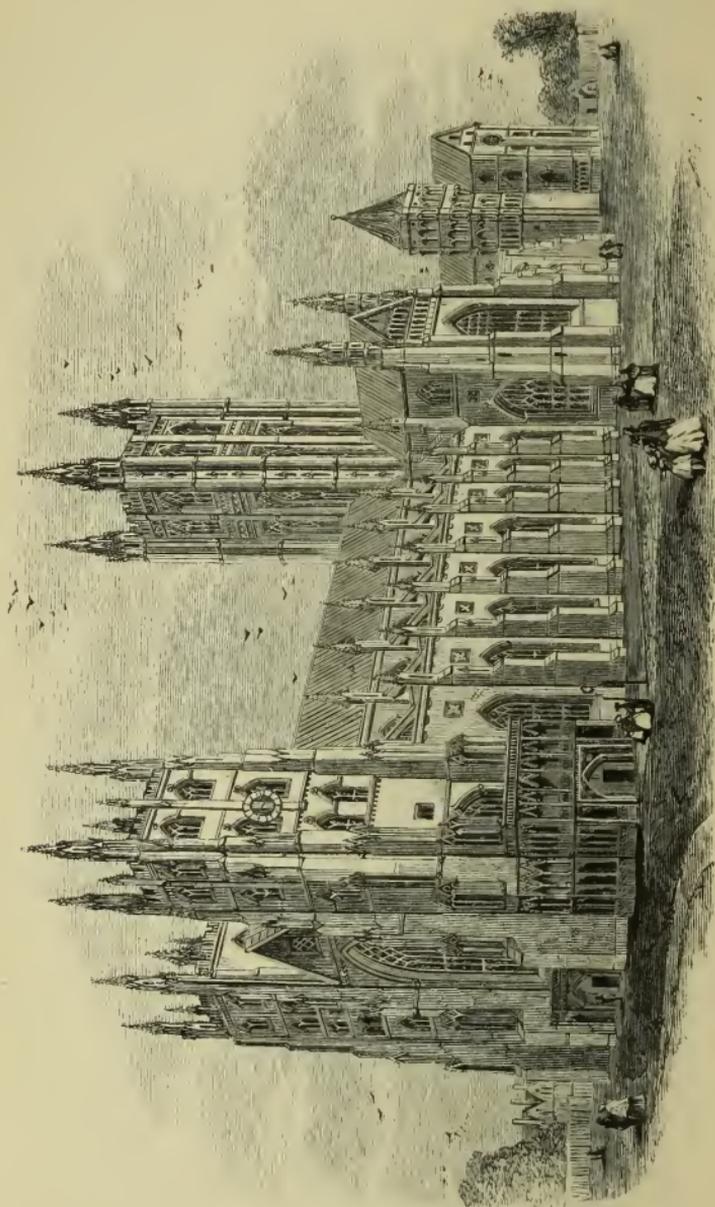
I. LONDON.—ROCHESTER.—CANTERBURY. [MARGATE.—RAMSGATE.—
SANDWICH.—DEAL.] DOVER.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	67	 Deptford. cr. river Ravens- bourn, to Greenwich, 1 mile, thence to Woolwich, 3¼. Blackheath.	4	
Morden College, con- sisting of almshouses for decayed merchants.	65½		5½	Greenwich Hospital. Greenwich Park, a roy- al demesne, the favourite resort of Londoners. Woodlands. Charlton House, a fine specimen of the old manor house, the work of Inigo Jones, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.
Sevendroog Castle, erected to commemorate the reduction of Seven- droog in 1756, a strong fort on an island near Bombay.	62¾	Shooter's Hill.	8¼	Belvidere, the seat of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.
Danson Park. Crayford derives its name from an ancient ford over the Cray. In this and the adjoining parish are a number of deep artificial caverns. A battle was fought here in 457 between the Sax- ons and the Britons.	60¾ 57¾	Welling. Crayford.  cr. river Cray. Dartford.	10¼ 13¼	Wickham.
	56	 cr. river Darent.	15	At Dartford may be seen the remains of a nunnery founded by Ed- ward III. A branch of the old Roman Watling St. passes through the town. Here Wat Tyler's rebel- lion commenced.
	54	Horn's Cross.	17	Ingress Park.
Wombwell Hall. Gravesend is considered the limit of the port of London, being the place where ships are obliged to lie till visited by custom-officers. Steam-	50¾	Northfleet.	20¼	Northfleet commands a very extensive view. The church contains several handsome monuments.
	49	Gravesend.	22	Milton Church.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
vessels ply regularly between this place and London. Opposite the Block House, on the Essex shore, is Tilbury Fort, having a strong battery.	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chalk St.	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cobham Hall, (Earl of Darnley), surrounded by Cobham Woods.	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gads Hill. Strood. cr. river Medway.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	Gadshill, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, and the scene of Falstaff's famous exploit.
Rochester is a city of great antiquity. The objects most deserving of notice in it are the Cathedral and the remains of the Castle, which occupy a commanding position, overlooking the Medway. Popul. 1861) 16,862. It returns two members to Parliament. Hartlip.	42 41 37 34 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ 31 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	 ROCHESTER.	30 34 37 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chatham is situated to the left of Rochester about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the high road to Dover. It is celebrated for its extensive dockyards and naval arsenal. It has also a hospital for seamen and shipwrights, and a victualling-office for the navy. It is also a depot for troops destined for India. Population (1861, 36,177. One Member. At the distance of 1 mile is Milton Royal, famous for its oysters. Linstead.
Morris Court. Rodmersham, W. Lushington, Esq.	28	Radfield. Green St.	43	At a short distance, Teynham.
Linstead Lodge, Lord Teynham. Norton Court, Rt. Hon. S. R. Lushington. Syndale House, W. Hyde, Esq.	25	Ospring.	46	Faversham, 1 mile distant. Popul. 5858.
Belmont, Lord Harris. At some distance to the right, Chilham Castle, J. B. Wildman, Esq., and Godmersham Park, R. Knight, Esq.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ 17 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boughton. Harbledown. CANTERBURY.	49 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nash Court. Hoath wood. Hall Place. Hales Place.

Canterbury is pleasantly situated on the Stour. It is the metropolitan see of all England. The chief object of attraction is the magnificent cathedral, with a fine choir, an altar-piece, designed by Sir James Burrough, a remarkable painted window, and the shrine of Thomas à Becket. It was begun in 1174, and not finished till the reign of Henry V. Under the Cathedral is a church for French Protestants, a colony of whom settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established the silk manufacture, which still continues, though in a declining state. Besides the Cathedral, Canterbury contains fourteen parish churches—one of which, St. Martin's, is built of Roman bricks, and is supposed by antiquarians to have been erected so early as the second century of the Christian era. In the Church of the Holy Cross, St. Dunstan's, is buried the head of Sir Thomas More. In the eastern suburbs, a short distance from the Cathedral, are the remains of St. Augustine's Monastery, formerly a magnificent building, which, with its precincts, occupied 16 acres of ground; the ancient gateway, still remaining, is a fine specimen of architecture. This building for a long period lay almost entirely in ruins, and part of it was used as a common tavern and brewhouse. However, in 1844 it was purchased by





CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., a son of the author of "Anastasius," who not only saved it from further desecration, but has restored the gateway and built within the Abbey walls a Protestant missionary college.

Mercery Lane, one of the ancient avenues leading from the High Street to the Cathedral, is interesting to the visitor from its having been, according to tradition, the usual resort of the numerous pilgrims who in former times flocked to Canterbury to pay their devotions at the shrine of Thomas à Bècket, where, as Chaucer expresses it—

" And specially from every shire's ende
Of Engle lond to Canterbury they wende."*

A pilgrimage to Canterbury will well repay the tourist, especially if he chance to be an ecclesiologist.

Of the walls by which Canterbury was anciently surrounded, some remains still exist; but all the gates have been taken down excepting one, Westgate, which forms the entrance by the London road. At the south-west extremity of the city are the remains of an ancient castle, a little to the east of which, and adjacent to the city wall, is a high artificial mound, called the Dane John (from Donjon), the sides of which are cut into serpentine walks, and tastefully adorned with trees and shrubs. The summit commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, and the whole forms a favourite place of public resort.

Canterbury has no manufacture of any importance, and, since the formation of the railway to Dover, has lost much of the traffic which it formerly possessed. Many of the lower class of inhabitants are engaged in the hop grounds by which it is surrounded. Canterbury has some trade in corn, and good markets for provisions of all kinds. It returns two members to Parliament. Population 21,000.

Six miles distant from Canterbury is Whitstable, a fishing village on the north coast of Kent, and near the mouth of the Swale, the estuary which separates the island of Sheppey from the mainland. It is connected with Canterbury by a railway. Population, about 3000. Four and a half miles further to the eastward is Herne Bay, which has of late years been partially frequented by the people of the metropolis as a summer bathing-place, for which its situation is well suited. But the extensive scale upon which it was laid out gives it an unfinished appearance, and the greater gaiety of Margate and Ramsgate attracts by far the larger number of visitors. The pier, or rather jetty, which is built on wooden piles, extends three-quarters of a mile into the sea, and forms a fine promenade. Herne Bay contains several charitable institutions, for which the inhabitants are chiefly indebted to the munificence of Mrs. Thwaits.

Nearly three miles to the east of Herne Bay is the ancient village of Reculver, the site of the Roman station Regulbium, and afterwards the seat of royalty

* Canterbury Tales.

under the Saxons. The encroachments of the sea on this part of the coast have swept away many of the houses and part of the churchyard, which is situated on the edge of a cliff; but this has been preserved by artificial means from further devastation, and the two lofty towers of the ruined church, which form a well-known landmark to sailors, are kept in repair under the direction of the Trinity House. Immediately beyond the Reculvers is the Isle of Thanet, on which are situated Margate and Ramsgate.

Margate (11 miles to the eastward of Herne Bay, and 16 miles, by the turnpike road, from Canterbury), originally an inconsiderable fishing village, has become of late years one of the most favourite and frequented watering-places in the kingdom. It contains numerous hotels, bazaars, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and other means of amusement for visitors during the bathing season. A stone pier, 903 feet long, and 60 feet wide in the broadest part, with a lighthouse at the extremity, forms a much-frequented promenade. During the summer and autumn, steamboats pass every day between Margate and London, performing the voyage in from six to seven hours. Population, 12,000. Three miles west of Margate is Birchington Park, in which are two handsome towers, one of which has a peal of 12 bells. Two and a half miles east of Margate is Kingsgate, situated in a bay formed by an indentation in the chalk cliffs which line all this part of the Kentish coast. Kingsgate was formerly called Bartholomew's Gate, but received its present appellation in consequence of Charles II. landing here on his way to Dover in 1683. A mansion was erected here by Henry, third Lord Holland, on a plan resembling Tully's villa on the coast of Baiæ: it is now partly in ruins, which have a fantastic and not unpicturesque appearance. Adjacent to Kingsgate is the North Foreland, a bold promontory with a lighthouse on its summit.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of the North Foreland is the pleasant village and watering-place of Broadstairs, distant 3 miles from Margate and 2 from Ramsgate. Broadstairs is much resorted to during the bathing season, and is preferred by many on account of its quiet and retirement, as compared with the larger watering-places in its vicinity. It has a small pier for the protection of fishing-boats, but passengers from London are landed by boats from the Ramsgate steamers, which call here daily during the summer season. Population, 1549.

Near Broadstairs is Piermont, a villa which was the frequent residence of Her Majesty when a child.

Ramsgate, 16 miles (by road) from Canterbury, and 4 miles from Margate, is situated at the south-east extremity of the Isle of Thanet. Besides being greatly resorted to as a bathing-place by visitors from London and elsewhere, Ramsgate has also considerable coasting trade, and both ship-building and rope-making are carried on. The harbour, which embraces an area of 43 acres, is formed by two stone piers, of which the eastern extends 2000 feet in length, and is one of the finest works of the kind in the kingdom. The western

pier is 1500 feet long, and has a lighthouse at its extremity. The harbour admits vessels of 500 tons burden, and is divided into two parts by a wall, fitted with sluices, and forming an inner and an outer harbour. The voyage between Ramsgate and London by steamboat occupies from seven to eight hours. Population 11,865.

On the east side of Ramsgate is East Cliff Lodge, the seat of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; and a short distance to the southwest of the town is Pegwell Bay, famous for its shrimps. Pegwell Bay possesses also an interest of another kind, since it was here that, according to tradition, Hengist and Horsa landed, about the year 446 A. D.

A road also leads from Canterbury to Sandwich and Deal. At the distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles it passes Littlebourne, near which, on the right, is Lee Priory, Sir F. S. H. Brydges, Bart. Three miles farther on is Wingham, and near it, on the right, is Dane Court, E. R. Rice, Esq. A little farther in the same direction is Goodneston, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Three miles and a quarter from Wingham is Ash; and three miles farther, the town of Sandwich. This was formerly a place of some importance, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand. It is a Cinque Port, and contains 2944 inhabitants.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sandwich is Deal, also one of the Cinque Ports, and situated near the Downs, which extend about 8 miles in length and 6 in breadth, between this place and the Goodwin Sands. Deal was, before the general rise of steam tugs, the general rendezvous of the East India and other fleets. Here was also an establishment of pilots, for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Deal is defended by a castle, and along the coast are several martello towers. Between this place and Sandwich is Sandown Castle, built by Henry VIII; and about a mile from the town, on the other side, is Walmer Castle, held till his decease by the Duke of Wellington, as Warden of the Cinque Ports. Deal has of late years become frequented as a watering-place, and its appearance been in consequence greatly improved. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in boat-building, sail-making, and other pursuits of a nautical character; and the Deal boatmen have a deservedly high repute for their skill and intrepidity in affording assistance to vessels in distress. For Parliamentary purposes Deal is included in the borough of Sandwich, which, conjointly with it, returns two members to Parliament. Population, 8000.

Six miles distant from Deal is the S. Foreland Lighthouse; and three miles beyond, Dover.

Ramgate, Ramsgate, and Deal are all connected with the metropolis by railways, for which see pages 10 and 11.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.	Resuming the Route to Dover.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Nackington, Lord Sondes.		 cr. the river Stour.		Bifrons, H. E. Taylor, Esq.
Renwell.				Beaksbourne House,
Pett House.	12½	Bridge.	58½	R. Peckham, Esq.
Bridge Place.				Higham.
Bourne Place.	10	Barham Down.	61	Hleden, J. P. Plumtre, Esq.
Charlton Place.				Denhill.
Barham.				Woolwich Wood.
Broome Park, Sir H.	7½	Halfway House.	63½	
Oxenden, Bart.				
Wootton Court, Sir F.				
S. H. Brydges, Bart.	5	Lydden.	66	At a little distance,
	3	Ewell.	68	Waldershare, Earl of
	1½	Buckland.	69½	Guilford.
		 cr. river.	71	
		DOVER.		

Just entering Dover, on the right, are the new barracks and fortifications.

Dover is situated in a deep valley, formed by an opening in the chalk hills, which surround it in the form of an amphitheatre. On one of these, situated to the eastward of the town, and rising abruptly to a height of 320 feet above the sea, is situated the ancient Castle. The walls of Dover Castle embrace an area of nearly 35 acres of ground, within which space are contained towers and other buildings of various ages, from Roman to recent times. The appearance of the whole, from the commanding elevation which it occupies, is very imposing. Other portions of the heights adjacent to the town are also fortified. The harbour, which is formed artificially by piers and jetties, has recently been deepened and much improved, at vast expense. The town has been greatly extended of late years, and is now a fashionable and much-frequented watering-place, with every accommodation for the convenience of visitors. It is situated at the point of our island which makes the nearest approach to the coast of France, which is distant only 21 miles, and which is distinctly visible in clear weather. By means of the submarine electric telegraph, Dover now keeps up a constant communication with France, and through her, with a great portion of the continent. It was formerly the principal place of embarkation for the continent, but has been partially superseded in that respect by Folkstone. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, and returns two members to Parliament. Population 28,000. The hotels and inns are numerous

About half a mile to the south-west of Dover is Shakespere's Cliff, a bold prominence of chalk, now tunnelled through by the railway, and the name of which is derived from the well-known description in the fourth act of "King Lear," which it is supposed to have suggested. But portions of the summit have fallen at various times, so that it now retires inland, and no longer "looks fearfully in the confined deep,"—though still affording a magnificent and "dizzy" prospect. Days for seeing Castle, Monday and Saturday.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Rochest.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Railway to Brighton and Dover branches off.</p>		<p>From London Bridge, by Greenwich railway, for 2½ miles.</p> <p>Enter Kent.</p>		<p>Rotherhithe.</p>
<p>The Railway passes through the centre of Woolwich, which is distant 8 m. from London by road, and about 9½ m. by water. Here is a Government dockyard, established in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a narrow strip of land, which extends for more than half a m. along the banks of the river. But the chief object of interest is the R. Arsenal, which covers more than 100 acres, and forms the grand depot of artillery for the use of the army and navy. It seldom contains fewer than 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides smaller arms innumerable. Here are foundries for cannon, and every other description of warlike stores. On the adjacent common are extensive barracks, a Royal Military Academy for the education of young gentlemen designed for the military profession, and a Military Repository, containing weapons of destruction of almost every age and nation. There is a large convict establishment here employed in the Government Dockyard and the Arsenal. On the opposite side of the Thames a new town is springing up, called North-Woolwich. Pop. of Parish 41,695.</p>		<p>The Greenwich railway was the first constructed line which had its commencement in the metropolis. It is constructed throughout upon arches, which form a viaduct 22 feet in height above the ground. This line forms the point of departure for both the Brighton and Dover lines.</p>		<p>Deptford, almost a suburb of London, has a royal dockyard, which embraces an area of 31 acres. The workhouse occupies the site of Sayes Court, the residence of the celebrated John Evelyn. Here Peter the Great studied shipbuilding. Pop. of Parish 40,242.</p> <p>To Greenwich, 1¼ mile.</p> <p>Greenwich, the birthplace of Queen Bess and her father, distant 5 m. from London Bridge by road, is chiefly remarkable for its magnificent hospital, originally designed for a royal palace, but appropriated since 1694 to the purposes of an hospital for decayed seamen. Additions were made subsequent to this date by Sir Christopher Wren, &c. There is also a Royal Park, enclosing 200 acres, on an eminence of which stands the Observatory. The Park is greatly resorted to by the people of London for the purpose of recreation. The Ranger's house is occupied by the Earl of Aberdeen, who holds that office at present.</p>
<p>Plumstead. Belvidere Park, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.</p>	<p>27 26 24</p>	<p> cr. river Ravensbourne.</p> <p>Lewisham Station. Blackheath St. Charlton St.</p> <p>Close to the Station is the fine old manor house of Charlton, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.</p>	<p>4 5 7</p>	<p>Greenwich, Deptford, and Woolwich, form together the borough of Greenwich, which returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 167,000.</p>
<p>Lesness Park. May place. Crayford.</p>	<p>23 22½ 20 18</p>	<p>Woolwich Dockyd. St. Woolwich Arsenal St.</p> <p>Abbey Wood St.</p> <p>Erith St.</p> <p>Erith can boast of a pretty ivy-covered church, containing a few monuments and brasses, but much defaced.</p>	<p>8 8½ 11 13</p>	<p>Plumstead and Erith Marshes; beyond, the Thames.</p>
<p>Swanscombe.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p> cr. river Cray.</p> <p>DARTFORD.</p> <p> cr. river Darent.</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>Dartford, a small town situated on the river Darent, is noted for its gunpowder and paper mills. The first paper mill in England was erected here. Pop. 5314.</p>
	<p>12</p>	<p>Greenhithe St. Northfleet.</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>Greenhithe.</p> <p>Ingress Abbey—The Fire. At Northfleet some shipbuilding is carried on. Lina</p>

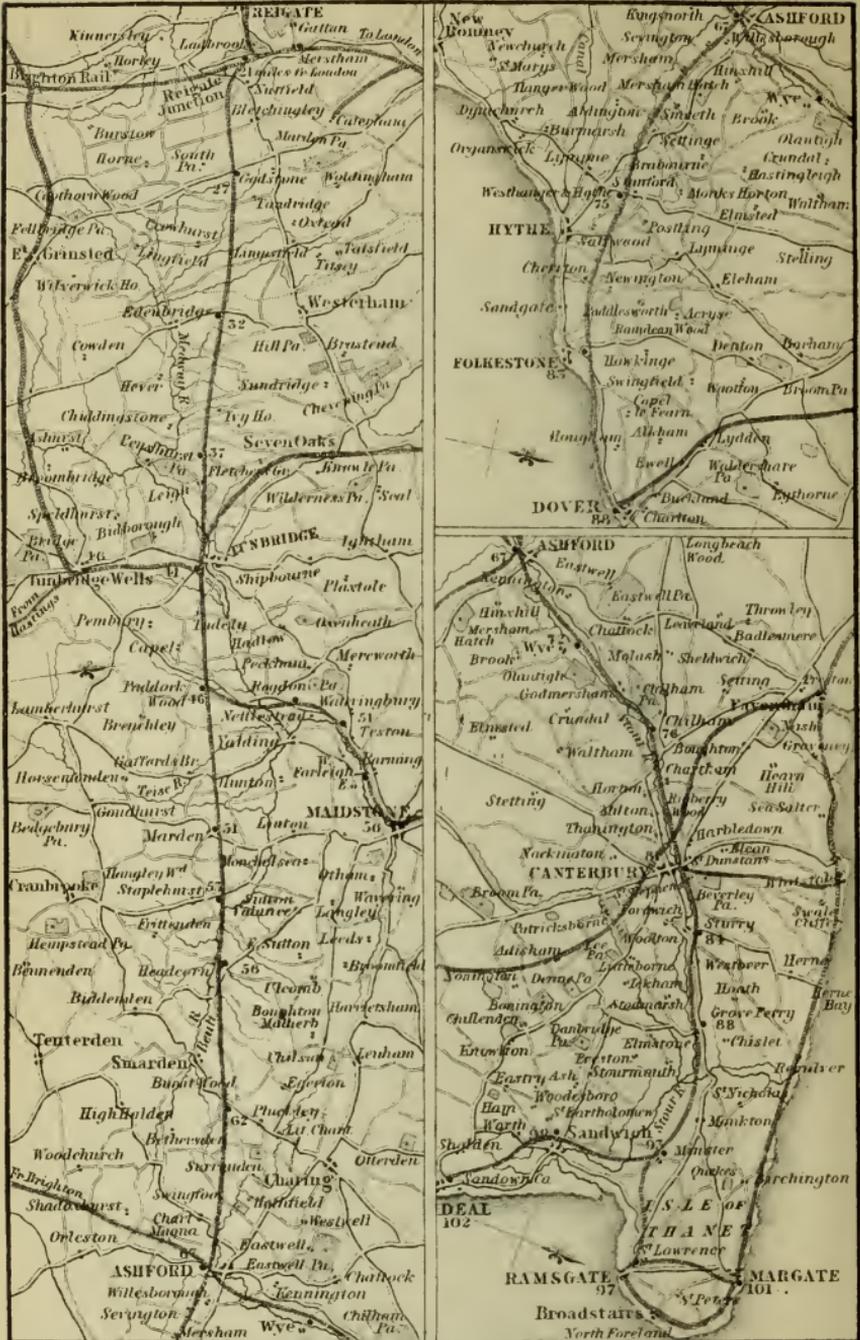
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Rochest.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Gravesend has greatly increased in size of late years, and become a favourite place of resort for the pleasure seekers of the metropolis. There are 3 excellent landing piers for the steamers and a variety of attractions for visitors. Pop. 16,782, 1 M.P. Milton Church. Chalk.</p>	8	<p>GRAVESEND. Between Gravesend and Rochester the Railway passes through a tunnel, nearly along the line formerly occupied by the Thames and Medway Canal.</p>	23	<p>is extensively burnt in the neighbourhood. The church is ancient, and contains some interesting monuments.</p> <p>Rosherville gardens and pleasure grounds are well laid out, and with their adjuncts, form a great attraction to Cockney holiday-makers.</p>
<p>Cobham Hall, the noble seat of the Earl of Darnley, 3 miles. It contains a fine collection of pictures. Cobham Woods possess peculiar charms for those who delight in sylvan scenery.</p>	3	<p>Higham St.</p>	28	<p>3½ miles distant is Cowling Castle, built in the reign of Richard II., once a place of great strength: it is now chiefly in ruins, parts of which are very picturesque.</p>
<p>Strood, at which the railway terminates, forms a suburb of Rochester, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge. Together with the adjacent parish of Frinsbury, it forms a part of the borough of Rochester, which returns 2 members to Parliament.</p>		<p>STROOD.  cr. river Medway to town of ROCHESTER (p. 2). CHATHAM (p. 2).</p>	31	<p>2 miles from Strood is Upnor Castle, on the west bank of the Medway, built in the reign of Elizabeth for the defence of the river. It forms a large ordnance depot for gunpowder.</p>

III. LONDON TO FOLKSTONE AND DOVER, BY RAILWAY, 88 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		<p>From London Bridge, by Greenwich and Brighton railways, to Reigate Junc. St. (p. 24).</p>	21	
<p>Horne, 4 miles. Crowhurst.</p>	61	<p>Through Bletchingley Tunnel, 1080 yards. Godstone St. Enter Kent.</p>	27	<p>Godstone, 2 miles. Tandridge Court, Earl of Cottenham.</p>
<p>Hever 3½ miles. Hever Castle, formerly the residence of Anne Boleyn, is one of the most interesting relics in the kingdom.</p>	57	Edinbridge St.	32	<p>Westerham, 5 miles. Population, 2162.</p>
<p>Adjacent to Hever is Chiddingstone, a village rich in specimens of old English architecture. It belonged till lately to the Waldo family.</p>	52	<p>Penshurst St. Penshurst, (Lord de Lisle and Dudley), the ancient seat of the Sydney family, who became possessed of the manor in the reign of Edward VI. Here Sir Philip Sydney was born in 1554. It is a fine old mansion, of quadrangular</p>	37	<p>Seven Oaks, 6 miles; and near it, Knowle Park, Countess Amherst (p. 16).</p>

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

(REIGATE TO DOVER, CANTERBURY, DEAL, RAMSGATE & MARGATE.)



Drawn & Engraved by Bartholomew & Co.

Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		form, enclosing a spacious court. The state apartments are adorned with rare portraits and paintings by eminent masters. Penschurt was also the birthplace of the famous Algon Sydney.		
Branch to Tunbridge Wells, 5 miles.	47	Tunbridge Junction St. Here the central station of the railway is placed, covering 12 acres of ground, and consisting of offices, workhouses, and warehouses for the reception of goods.	41	Ightham, 7 miles.
Tudeley Chapel.	42	Paddock Wood Junction St.	46	Branch to Maidstone, 10 miles (p. 14).
Cranbrooke, 5½ miles.	38	 cr. river Teise.	50	
Frittenden, 3½ miles.	35	Marden St.	53	
Sissinghurst Castle, 6 miles from the Staplehurst Station, is an ancient mansion now in ruins. It was used during one of the wars of the last century as a prison for French captives.	32	Staplehurst St.  cr. river Beult.		Sutton Valence, 4 m. Chart Sutton, 5 m. East Sutton, Sir E. Filmer, Bart.
Biggenden, 4 miles.	27	Headcorn Street. Close to the village church there is a remarkable oak tree, having a girth of about 40 feet, and said to be 600 years old.	56	Boughton Malherb.
Teaterden, 9 miles.		Pinckley Street.	61	Charing, 5½ miles. Population, 1241.
Smarden.				Surrenden House, Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.
Bethersden.				Hothfield, Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.
Great Chart.				Goddinton House, Rev. N. Toke.
Branch to rye and Hastings.	21	ASHFORD JUNCTION ST. (p. 13).	67	Branch to Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. (see p. 10). Willesborough.
Kingsworth.				Sevington.
Aldington.				Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart.
Westenhanger House, an ancient manorial residence of the time of Richard I., Visct. Strangford.	13	 cr. river Stour. Westenhanger and Hythe St. 2 miles west of Hythe is Lympne, the Portus Lemannis of the Romans: it has some remains of an ancient castle.	75	Smeeth: Sellenge. Standford. Monks Horton, 1½ m.
To Hythe, 3 m. (p. 14).				Postling.
Sandling Park, W. Deedes, Esq.				Beachborough, Rev. W. E. Brockman.
Saltwood.				Newington.
Cheriton.				
Folkestone, ½ mile.				
2 miles west of Folkestone is Sandgate (p. 14).	6	Saltwood Tunnel, 952 yards.	82	Hawkinge.
The engineering features of the line between Folkestone and Dover are well		Folkestone St.		Capel le Ferne.
		Martello Tunnel, 636 yards.		
		Abbot's Cliff Tunnel, 1,137 yards.		Hougham. 1½ m. from Hougham.

10 LONDON TO FOLKESTONE AND DOVER, BY RAILWAY—*Continued.*

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
worthy of attention. The railway is alternately carried through tunnels, and upon artificial embankments formed on the face of the chalk cliffs, and washed at their base by the sea. In blasting the Round-down cliff for the occasion (in 1843), upwards of 19,000 pounds of gunpowder were used, and within a few seconds 400,000 cubic yards of chalk thrown down by the explosion to a depth of nearly 400 feet.		Shakespeare's Cliff Tunnel, 1393 yards.		and 2½ from Dover, are the ruins of St Radigund's Monastery, founded at the close of the 12th century.
		DOVER (p. 6).	88	

IV. LONDON TO CANTERBURY, RAMSGATE, AND MARGATE, BY RAILWAY, 101 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Marg.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Dover.	34	From London Bridge to Ashford, as in preceding route.	67	Kennington.
Hinxhill, and beyond Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart. Brook.	29	Along the valley of the river Stour, which the line crosses 5 times between Ashford and Canterbury. Wye St.	72	Eastwell Park, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, 2½ miles. Godmersham Park, R. Knight, Esq.
Crundell.	25	Chilham St.	76	Chilham Park and Castle, J. B. Wildman, Esq. To Feversham, 7 miles. Fishpond Wood. Harbledown: — Hall Place.
Mystole House. Chartham. Horton. Milton. Thanington.		CANTERBURY (p. 2).	81	Hales Pl., Railway to Whitstable, 6 miles. Beverley Park. Herne Bay, 6 miles through the village of Herne. Westbere. Hoath. Chislet Court. Sarre Bridge. Reculver, 3½ miles. Monkton. Birchington, 3 miles.
Fordwich.	17	Sturry St.	84	
Stodmarsh. Grove Hill House.	13	Grove Ferry St.  cr. riv. Wantsum, and enter I. of Thanet.	88	
Branch to Sandwich and Deal, 9 miles. Pegwell Bay. St Lawrence.	8	Minster St.	93	
Broadstairs, 2 miles from Ramsgate, and 3 from Margate, through St Peter's (p. 4). N. Foreland Lighthouse. Kingsgate.	4	RAMSGATE (p. 4).	97	Dandelion.
		MARGATE (p. 4).	101	To Reculver, 8 miles. Herne Bay, 11 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Deal.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	9	From London Br. to Minster St. (p. 19).	93	
		 cr. riv. Stour, and leave I. of Thanet.		About 1 mile before reaching Sandwich is Richborough Castle, the ancient Rutupia, a Roman station, and probably one of the earliest Roman works in the island. It is now a ruin, standing on a mound, the base of which is washed by the Stour.
Worth. Sholden Lodge.	4	SANDWICH (p. 5).	98	Sandown Castle, where Col. Hutchinson died a prisoner. Deal Castle.
From Deal to Dover, by coach, 8 miles, passing through Walmer and Ringswood.		To Ramsgate, by coach, 6 miles. DEAL (p. 5).	102	Walmer Castle.

VI. LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS, BY RAILWAY, 46 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From T. W.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	5	From London Br. to Tunbridge (p. 9).	41	Summerhill.
Mabledon Park, J. Deacon, Esq. Bidborough. Southborough Bounds. Nonsuch Green.		TUNBRIDGE WELLS.	46	Great Lodge. Pembury.

Tunbridge Wells is a celebrated watering-place upon the borders of Kent and Sussex. The chalybeate spring, to which the town owes its origin, was first noticed in the reign of James I., by Dudley, Lord North. The town has much increased of late years, and contains all the usual requisites of a watering-place. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the neighbourhood is extremely picturesque and beautiful. Population 14,000. Excursions may be made to Penshurst, (Lord De Lisle and Dudley), 5 m. distant; Bridge Castle, 2 m. distant; Hever Castle, 7 m. distant; Bayham Abbey (Marquis Camden), 6 m. distant, the ruins of which are extremely picturesque. There is a modern mansion in the Gothic style. Two miles beyond Tunbridge Wells is Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Folkest.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	68½	Green-Man turnpike.	1½	
	67½	 cr. Surrey Canal.	2½	
	66½	Turk's Head or Half-way House.		
	66	Hatcham.	3½	
	66	Newcross Square.		
	64¾	 cr. Croydon Canal.	3½	
	66	Newcross.		
	64¾	Enter Kent.	5	Lee Lodge.
Lewisham, a very populous village, extending near a mile on road to Bromley, 5 miles distant.	64¾	Lewisham.		Lee Manor House, F. Perkins, Esq.
	64	 cr. river Ravensbourn.	5¾	Lee Grove, T. Brandram, Esq.
Eltham Lodge.	61¾	Lee.	8	Well-Hall, R. Sutton, Esq.
		Eltham.		Park Farm Place.
		The church contains several interesting monuments. Here are the ruins of an old palace, in the time of Henry VII. one of the most magnificent royal edifices in England. The great hall is now used as a barn—the splendid roof of finely carved wood is in a good state of preservation. This is still Crown property.		To Dartford, 8½ miles.
	60¾	Southend.	9	
* Kennel.	58¾	Sidcup.	11½	
Frognal, Visct. Sydney.	57½	Foot's Cray.	12¾	North Cray.
At a little distance, Chiselhurst.	55¾	 cr. river Cray.	14	Foot's Cray Place.
	53¾	Birchwood Corner.		
	52½	Pedham Place.	16½	
Two miles distant, Lullingstone Castle, Sir P. Hart Dyke, Bart.	49	Farningham.	17½	
To Seven-Oaks, 8 m.	45¾	 cr. river Darent.	20¾	
To Tunbridge, 8½.		The Cock.	24	
St. Clere, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., and 3 miles from Wrotham at Ightham, Oldbury Place, W. Elers, Esq.		Wrotham.		
Offham.	43½	Wrotham Heath.		Addington.
		Royal Oak.	26½	Leybourne - Grange, Sir J. H. Hawley, Bt.
Bradbourne House, Sir W. Twysden, Bart.	39¾	A short distance to right, West Malling and East Malling.		
	39	Larkfield.	30	
		Ditton.	30¾	Aylesford and Friar's Place, Earl of Aylesford.
		 cr. river Medway.		Preston Hall.
To Tunbridge, 13½ m.	35½	MAIDSTONE.	34½	

Maidstone, the county town of Kent, is situated on a pleasant declivity, chiefly on the right bank of the Medway. In the vicinity are very extensive nop plantations, and the town is surrounded by gardens and orchards. Maidstone has an extensive and flourishing trade in hops, grain, fruit, stone, &c. The paper-

mill; employ upwards of 300 hands. The Archbishop's Palace is a Gothic structure, rebuilt about the middle of the fourteenth century. It has undergone considerable alterations since that period, but is still a pleasant and convenient residence. Among the other buildings worthy of notice are, the County Hall, County Gaol, Chapel of Newark Hospital, All Saints Church, and a very ancient stone bridge. The town contains a grammar school, a proprietary school, 4 charity schools, 19 alms-houses, and 9 Dissenting meeting-houses. The county gaol was erected in 1818, on the improved radiating plan, at an expense of £200,000. Maidstone has returned two members of Parliament since the reign of Edward VI. It formerly contained a college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay in the reign of Richard II.; but it was suppressed by Edward VI. Population in 1871, 26,000. About 1½ miles north-east of the town is Pennenden Heath, where the county meetings have been held from a period prior to the Conquest. Roads lead from Maidstone to Hythe, Folkestone, and Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Tenterden, and Romney, Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, and to Westerham. It is now connected with the metropolis by two railways.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Folkest.	Route to Folkestone continued.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leeds Castle (C. W. Martin, Esq.) a fine old mansion, surrounded by a moat, situated in a wild park. Leeds village has an air of remote antiquity; and farther to the right East Sutton Place, Sir E. Filmer, Bart., and Ulcombe Ho. Opposite Lenham, Chilstone House, G. Douglas, Esq.; Calehill Pk., H. Darell, Esq.; and further to the right, Surrenden-Dering, Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.	30¼ 28½ 25½	Park Gate Inn. Harrietsham. Lenham. The church is a large and handsome structure, and contains curious stalls and monuments.	39¼ 41½ 44	At a little distance Hollingbourn. Otterden.
Hothfield Place, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. Goddinton, Rev. N. Toke. Four miles distant, Great Ollantigh.	22¼	Charing on the left.	47½	To Faversham 10¾ m. To Canterbury 13½ m. Pett Place.
	19½	Hothfield Common.	50¼	At a distance, Eastwell Park, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.
	16½	Ashford, At the confluence of two branches of the Stour. The church contains several monuments well worthy of notice. Pop. 5522.	53¼	To Faversham 14½ m. To Canterbury 14½ m.
	15¼ 13¾	Willesborough. Mersham Hatch.	54½ 56	Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart.
	9¾	Sellenge. New-Inn Green.	60	At a distance Evington, Sir Courtenay Honeywood, Bart. Monks-Holton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Folkest.	Route to Folkestone continued.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>To New Romney 9 miles. This borough is one of the Cinque Ports. It formerly sent two members to Parliament,—the right of election being vested in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; but it is now disfranchised. Pop. of parish, 1062.</p>		<p>HYTHE, One of the Cinque Ports, formerly a maritime town of great importance. It is a thoroughfare for persons going to or coming from France; the channel here being only 27 miles across to Calais, and the voyage being often made in one tide if the wind is fair. Returns 1 M.P. Pop. of town, 3001, and Parl. borough, 21,367.</p>		<p>Three miles distant, Sibton, J. Uneack, Esq. Hythe, near the church is the villa of Professor Coleman, and beyond, Beachborough, Rev. W. D. Brockman.</p>
<p>Sandgate is a village of considerable repute as a watering-place. It has a castle, originally built by Henry VIII., now employed as a martello tower.</p>	<p>6 1$\frac{1}{4}$</p>	<p>Seabrook Bridge. Sandgate.</p>	<p>63$\frac{3}{4}$ 68 69$\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>Dungeness, the scene of the <i>Northfleet</i> catastrophe, is difficult of approach. It is 14 miles from Folkestone by road, <i>via</i> Romney, the last 4 being over the shingly beach. The Ness projects more than 2 miles, and creates a kind of breakwater. Marine Villa, Earl of Darnley.</p>

Folkestone was at an early period a place of note, but it is only recently that it has risen into importance. It has greatly increased since the directors of the South-Eastern Railway have made it a principal station for communication with France. Swift steam-packets pass daily, and often twice a day between Folkestone and Boulogne (a direct distance of 29 miles), the voyage being accomplished in two hours. The harbour has been greatly extended and improved, and numerous modern buildings erected for the accommodation of visitors, by whom it is resorted to during the summer months. The surrounding country is very beautiful. Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was a native, and left a sum of money, with which a school has been endowed. Customs dues collected in 1857, £135,381. Pop. 12,700.

VIII. LONDON TO MAIDSTONE, BY RAILWAY, 43 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Maidst.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Cobham Hall, Earl of Darnley.</p>	<p>12 10 6 4</p>	<p>From London Br. to Stroud St. (p. 7 and 8). Cuxton St. Snodland St. Aylesford St.</p>	<p>31 33 37 39</p>	<p>Rochester.</p>
<p>Leybourne Grange, Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart.</p>		<p>MAIDSTONE (p. 12).</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>The Mote, Earl of Romney.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to Lewisham Bridge, see page 12.		
Well. Brockley.	60	Lewisham Bridge.	5	Lee. Horn Park. To Greenwich, 2½ miles. Burnt Ash Grove.
Catsford Bridge.	59	Rushy Green.	6	
Sydenham.	57½	South End.	7½	
Beckenham Place, J. Cantor, Esq, Warren Ho.				
Clay Hill,	56	BROMLEY.	9	Plaistow Hall. Camden Pl. Marq. Camden. Bromley House. Chiselhurst. Leeson's, Lord Wynford 5 miles.
Eden Farm, Lord Auckland (Bishop of Bath and Wells.)				

Bromley derives its name from the quantity of broom with which it was formerly surrounded. It is pleasantly situated on the Ravensbourn, and possesses a spring whose waters afford great relief in a variety of infirmities, from the chalybeate with which they are impregnated. The church contains a monument to the memory of Dr Hawkesworth, (the author of the Adventurer,) and the tomb of the wife of Dr Johnson. Bishop Warner, in 1666, here founded a college for 20 clergymen's widows. Population, 5505.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winch.	Route continued.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	54½	Mason's Hill. Leaves Green.	10½	
Langley Pa., E. Goodhart, Esq.				Southborough. Magpie Hall.
Hayes and Hayes Pl.				
Oakely Farm.				
Holwood Ho., (J. Ward, Esq.) once the seat of Mr. Pitt.	52	Bromley Common.	13	
High Elms, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. New House.	51	Lock's Bottom. Farnborough.	14	Farnborough Hall.
	49¾	Green Street Green.	15¼	Chelsfield.
	48¼	Spratt's Bottom.	16¾	Halstead and Halstead Place.
	47½	Richmore Hill.	17½	Oxford.
Knockholt, Ashgrove Cottage.				Dunton Green.
Chevening and Chevening Pa. Earl Stanhope. The third Earl possessed a	45	Morant's Court Hill, the summit of which commands a fine prospect.	20	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
great mechanical genius, and greatly improved the printing-press.				
Combe Bank. Chipsted Pl.		River Head.	22	Bradbourne House. Wilderness Park, Marquis Camden.
Montreal Pl. Earl Amherst. This seat received its name from the 1st Lord Amherst, in memory of his success in the reduction of Montreal, in Canada.	43			
To Westerham, 4½ m. Keppington. Col. T. Austen.	41	SEVENOAKS	24	Knowle Park (Earl Amherst), formerly the seat of the Sackvilles, Dukes of Dorset, whose title is now extinct. This magnificent mansion covers upwards of five acres of ground, and furnishes specimens of the architecture of a variety of ages,—the most ancient being as old as the Mareschels and Bigods, the most modern being the erection of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. It has an invaluable collection of pictures and antique busts. The park contains herds of fine deer, a variety of excellent timber, and covers an extent of five or six miles in circumference.
Ash Grove. Belle Vue.		is a pleasant town, and derives its name from seven oak-trees which formerly occupied the height on which it is built. The church is an elegant building, and, from its commanding situation, is a conspicuous object. The town has a Grammar-School, and a large range of alms-houses, instituted by Sir William de Sevenoke, a foundling, brought up by some charitable persons in the town from which he received his name. Population of parish, 4695.		
Panthurst.	40¼	River Hill.	24¾	Rumsted.
Foxbush.	37¼	Watt's Cross.	27¼	Horn's Lodge.
Meopham Bank.		Flying Horse.		
Leigh Pa. Hall Pl. F. T. Bailey, Esq. Penshurst Pa., Lord de Lisle and Dudley. At a short distance is the famous oak, planted at the birth of Sir P. Sidney, and now 22 feet in circumference. The park is adorned by a noble sheet of water, called Lancup Well. See p. 8.	35	TUNBRIDGE, on the Medway, Is celebrated for its manufactures of turnery ware. It has a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Sir A. Judde, a native of the place. Pop. of town, 5919.	30	To Maidstone, 13¾ miles. Postern Pa. J. E. West, Esq. Summer Hill, the residence of Cromwell's General Lambert after the civil wars.
Wood's Castle.	30¾	5¼ cr. River Medway To Tunbridge Wells, 5¾ miles.	34¼	Two and a-quarter miles distant is Tunbridge Wells.
	28¼	Wood's Gate.	36½	
	27	Kipping's Cross.	38	
		Lindridge.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two miles distant, Bayham Abbey (Marquis Camden), founded about the year 1200, beyond which, at Frant, is Shernfold, and Eridge Castle, Earl of Abergavenny.	25	Enter Sussex.		Court Lodge.
To Battle, 12 miles.	22	 cr. River Teise.	40	Scotney Castle, an ancient seat situated in a deep vale on the banks of the Beulth.
Elford.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stone Crouch, (Kent).	43	Bedgebury Park.
Lillesden.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flimwell.	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oakfield Lodge.
To Battle, 11 miles.		Highgate.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Cranbrook, five m.
Here a road leads to Four Oaks, through Whitebread Lane, saving 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hawkhurst.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Tenterden, five m.
At a distance are the ruins of Bodyham Castle, a magnificent building, supposed to have been built by one of the Dalyngriges, a family of great consequence in Sussex in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sandhurst.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two miles distant, Merlington Place.
	9	Newinden.	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	7	 cr. River Rother, and enter Sussex.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6	Nirthiam.	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	2	Beckley.	59	
		Four Oaks.	63	Mountsfield, at the entrance of Rye.
		Peasemars.	65	Winchelsea Castle.
		RYE (p. 29.)		
		WINCHELSEA.		

X. LONDON TO HASTINGS, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hastings		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Tunbridge Wells, 15 miles.	19	London Bridge to Flimwell (Kent.) as above	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Rye, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
To Lewes, 24 miles.	16	Hurst Green (Sussex).	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Iridge Pl. Lady Micklethwayt, Bart.
Court I.o.; and, farther to the right, Darvell Bank.	11	 cr. river Rother.		
At a distance, Ashburnham House, Earl of Ashburnham.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Robert's Bridge.	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Battle Abbey, Lord H. Vanc.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vine Hall.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Battle Powder Mills.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wartlington.	56	
Crowhurst Pl.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Battle.	58	Beauport, Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart.
Hollington Lodge.		Crowhurst Park.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, Westfield.
Ore Place—Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ore.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemy House.
		HASTINGS (p. 28)		To Winchelsea, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence to Rye, 2 miles.

18 XI. LONDON TO HASTINGS THROUGH TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hastings.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	37	London to Tunbridge (p. 16.)	30	Penshurst, Lord de Lisle and Dudley.
	34	 cr. river Medway. Southborough. Nonsuch-Green.	33	South Pa. Great Bounds, Viscount Hardinge.
To Lewes, 24½ miles.	31½	Tunbridge Wells.	35½	
	29½	Frant (Sussex.)	37½	
	24½	Wadhurst.	42½	
To East Bourne, 30 m.	21½	Shover's Green. Ticehurst.	45½	
	19	Junction of the road from Flimwell, Thence to Hastings as by the preceding route.	48	

XII. LONDON.—UCKFIELD.—EAST BOURNE, 62½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From E. Bourne.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Langley Park, E. Goodhart, Esq.	52½	London Br. to Bromley (Kent.) (See p. 15.)	10	
Westerham is a small market-town. The manor was given to Abbey of Westminster by Edward I.—It is now the property of J. Ward, Esq. Gen. Wolfe and Bishop Hoadley were natives of this place. In the parish church there is a monument to the memory of the former, who is buried there.	48½	Keston.	14½	Holwood Ho., J. Ward, Esq. The old mansion-house of Holwood was for many years the favourite retirement of Mr Pitt. On west side of Holwood Hill are the remains of an extensive encampment, supposed to be of Roman origin.
Squerries	47½	Leaves Green.	15½	Hill Park.
	44	South Street.	18½	
Hammerwood Lodge, J. D. Magens, Esq.	41½	Westerham.	21½	
To East Grinstead, 6½ m.		To Reigate, 13½ m.		
Two miles distant, Ashdown House, A. E. Fuller, Esq.		To East Grinstead, 16½ miles.		
Maresfield Park, Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart.	37½	To Maidstone, 22 m.		
	36	Lindhurst.	25½	
	31½	Eden Br.	26½	
	28½	 cr. river Eden.		
	24½	Kent Water, enter Suss.	31	Stoncland Park.
		Hartfield.	34	
		Ashdown Forest.		
		Junction of the road.	33	
		Maresfield.		Buckstead.
	19½	UCKFIELD.	43½	Framfield Park, A. Donovan, Esq.
		In the neighbourhood are two chalybeate springs. Population, about 1600.		
1½ mile from Uckfield, a road leads off to Lewes 8½ miles distant.		There is another and a shorter route from London to Uckfield (see p. 20.)		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From E. Bour.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
The Broad.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Hoathley.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitesmith Green.	50	
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horsebridge.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Four m. distant, Hurst-
		cr. riv. Cuckmere.		monceux Park, H. M.
	7	Hailsham.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Curteis, Esq.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Polegate Green.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ratton Park, Freeman
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Willingdon.	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thomas, Esq.
	EAST BOURNE.	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	Compton Place, Lord Chesham.	

East Bourne is a fashionable sea-bathing place, situated in a valley at the extremity of the South Downs. It has a handsome church, in which are some monuments and a singular font. The bathing here is remarkably good; and it has also the advantage of a chalybeate spring. To the west of East Bourne is Beachy-Head, the loftiest cliff on this coast. It is 573 feet in height, and contains several caverns. Six miles east of East Bourne is Pevensey Castle, a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The date of its erection is unknown, but, from the quantity of Roman brick employed in the work, it is supposed to have been constructed out of some Roman fortress. The town and castle of Pevensey were conferred by William the Conqueror on his half-brother, Robert Earl of Montaigne and Cornwall. They were afterwards forfeited to the Crown, and Henry III. granted them to his son Prince Edward and his heirs, Kings of England, so that they should never more be separated from the Crown. Notwithstanding of this, however, they were settled on the celebrated John of Gaunt. For many years Pevensey Castle was held by the Pelhams. It then came to Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, and ultimately descended by marriage to the Duke of Devonshire. Six miles from Pevensey and 12 from East Bourne are the ruins of Hurstmonceux Castle, formerly a fortress of great magnificence and strength. Till 1777 it was the most perfect and regular castellated mansion in the kingdom; but about that period the roof was taken down, and the interior completely stripped by the proprietor, the Rev. Mr Hare, who employed the materials thus obtained in the erection of some additional rooms in the modern mansion-house. The church contains some curious monuments of the family of Fiennes. Hurstmonceux is now the property of H. M. Curteis, Esq., who manifests a praiseworthy zeal in the preservation of its ruins.

The nearest road to East Bourne, and that which is most travelled, is through East Grinstead and Uckfield (see page 20). Its distance from London by the route is 61 miles. The resident population of East Bourne is about 10,000, but in summer and autumn about double that number.

20 XIII. LONDON TO LEWES AND BRIGHTON THROUGH CROYDON AND EAST GRINSTEAD, 58½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Brighton.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	56¾	Westminster Bridge to Kennington T. P.	1½	
	55¼	Brixton.	3	
Streatham Park, where, while it was occupied by the Thrales, Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor.	53	Streatham.	5¼	The vicinity of Croydon is particularly celebrated for field-sports. The church is a fine ancient building, containing the monuments of Sheldon, Wake, Gridall, Whitgift, and Potter, Archbishops of Canterbury.
Beddington Pa., C. H. Carew, Esq., beyond which is Carshalton Ho., and Carshalton Pa.	49	CROYDON. To Epsom 9¼ miles.	9¼	To Bromley 6¼ miles.
Hayling House.	46¾	Purley House.	11¼	Purley Ho. Here Horne Tooke resided. Sanderstead Co.
Quarry House.	44½	Rose and Crown Inn.	13¾	Marden Park, Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.
	43	Marden Park Lodge.	15¼	Rook's Nest, C. H. Turner, Esq.
		Godstone Green.	19	Flower House. Lee Place. Stratton House.
Gasson House.	37¾	Stanstead Borough.	20½	
	35¼	Blindley Heath.	23	
	33¼	New Chapel Green.	25	Felcourt.
Felbridge P.	31¼	Felbridge (enter Sussex).	27	To Brighton through Lindfield 27 miles.
Framepost, and Saint Hill.	29¾	EAST GRINSTEAD. The church is a spacious building, containing a curious monument, with an inscription stating that the church was founded by R. Lewkner, Esq. and his wife, who was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII.	28½	East Co.
At the east end of the town is Sackville College, erected by Robert, Earl of Dorset, for the residence of 21 aged persons.		 cr. river Medway.		East Grinstead formerly returned 2 M.P.'s., but is now disfranchised. Pop. of parish, 4266.
Kidbrooke, Lord Colchester.	26¾	Forest Row.	31½	Ashdown Pa., A. E. Fuller, Esq. Fixton House.
To Cuckfield, 13 miles.	24¾	Wych Cross.	34	
At a distance Sheffield Pa. Earl of Sheffield, and the church, in which Gibbon the historian is interred.	21¼	Nutley.	37	
	18½	Maresfield.	39¾	Maresfield Pa. Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart.
	16¾	Uckfield.	41½	Buxted Place.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsted.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Framfield, A. Donovan, Esq.
Malling House.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cliff.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Here a road leads off to East Bourne, distant 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Malling Deanery,		 cr. river Ouse.	50	Plasht Park, Viscount Gage.
Combe Place, Rev. Sir	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	LEWES.	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Glynde, 3 m. Lord Dacre and Glyndbourne.
G. Shiffner, Bart.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	(See p. 28.)	54	Firle Place, Visct. Gage.
Stanmer Park, Earl of	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ashcombe.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chichester.		Falmer.		
		BRIGHTON.		

IV. LONDON TO BRIGHTON THROUGH CROYDON AND CUCKFIELD, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	London to Merstham. At the 19th milestone, to Brighton, through Reigate.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Near on Red-Hill Common Leith Hill Tower, a conspicuous object in this neighbourhood.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horley.	24	To Brighton through Hickstead, 24 miles.
	24	Enter Sussex.	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Richman's Green.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	20	Worth-Bridge.	31	
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Northfolk Arms.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	15	Balcombe.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Whiteman's Green.	37	
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	CUCKFIELD, Pop. of parish, 1851, 3106.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Danny, W. J. Champion, Esq.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Friar's Oak Inn.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Woolsonbury Beacon.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clayton.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	Piccombe.	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Patcham.	49	
		Withdean.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		BRIGHTON.		

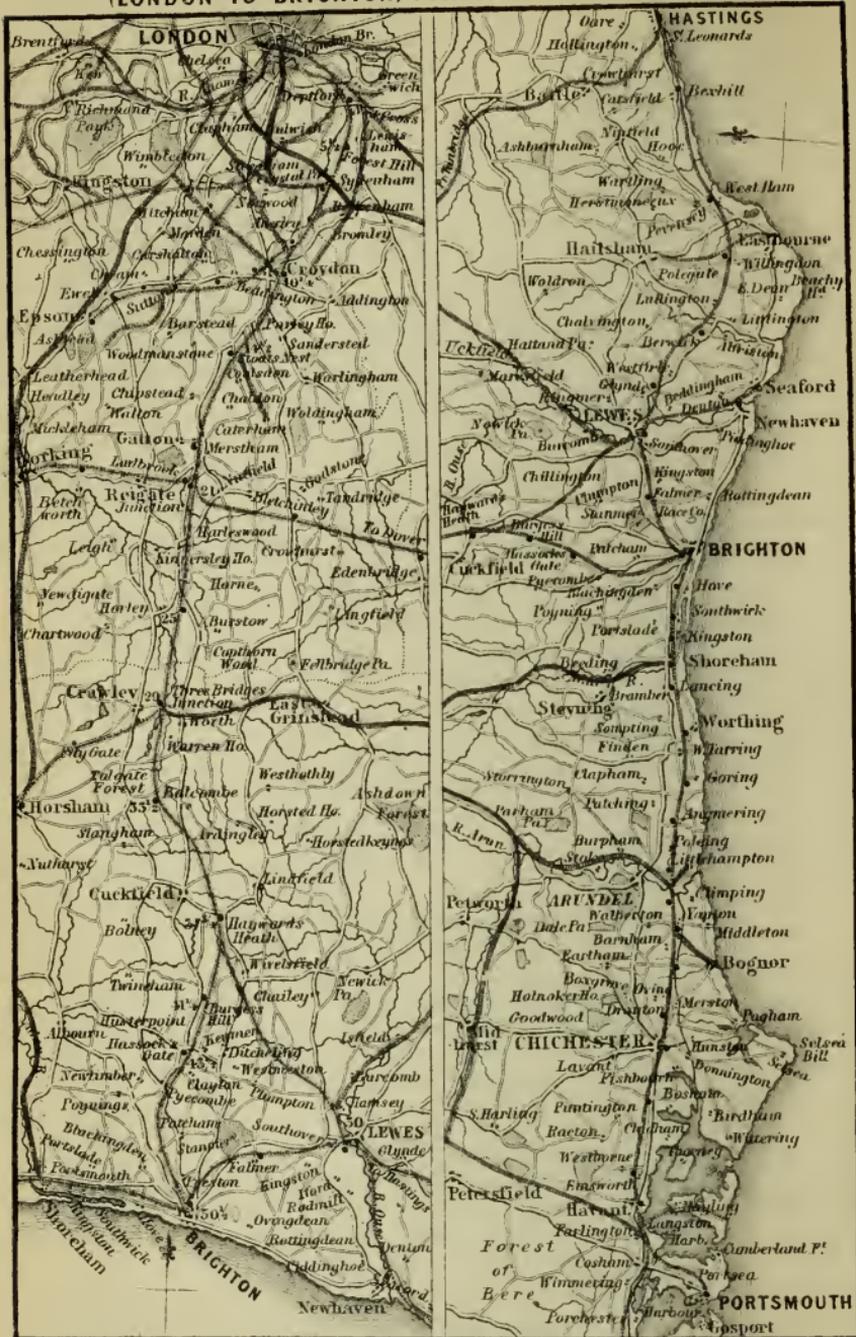
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		Westminster Bridge to CROYDON.		
	43			
Up. Gatton House, W Currie, Esq.	34½	Merstham.	9½	
Gatton Park, Lord Monson.	31	REIGATE.	17½	
Gatton is remarkable as having possessed the privi- lege of sending 2 M. P's. while it had seven electors.		The church contains se- veral costly monuments. A castle formerly stood here, but no part of the building now remains. The Priory (Earl Somers) stands on the site of a convent of Au- gustines. (See also p. 24.) Pop. 16,000.	21½	
Charlwood House, J. Fraser, Esq.		At the County Oak, enter Sussex.		
To Horsham, 7 miles.		CRAWLEY.	29¾	Tilgate Lodge.
	22½	 cr. a branch of river Adur.		
	11	HICKSTEAD.	40¾	Hurstpierpoint.
Albourne Place.	9½	Albourne Green.	42¾	
	6	Piecombe.	46	
	3	Patcham.	49	Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.
		BRIGHTON.	52½	

**XVI. LONDON TO BRIGHTON THROUGH SUTTON, REIGATE, AND
CUCKFIELD 52½ Miles.**

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		Clapham Common.		
	49½	Tooting.	3¼	
	46	Mitcham.	6	
At a distance Morden Park.	45	 cr. river Wandle, Once celebrated for the excellence of its trout.	7¾	Beddington Park, C. II. Carew, Esq. Carshalton House. Carshalton Park.
	41½	SUTTON.	11½	Carshalton church con- tains a handsome monu- ment to the Gaynesford family.
		Banstead Downs.		The Oaks (formerly a seat of the Earls of Derby), a noble mansion, com- manding fine views.
Nork Ho. E. of Egmont. Tadworth Court.	39¾	Obelisk.	13	
	34¾	Walton Heath.	18	
	33	Gatton Inn.	19	Upper Gatton House, W. Currie, Esq.
Gatton, a famous nomi- nation borough, now dis- franchised.	31	REIGATE.	21	Gatton Pa. a noble man- sion, the approach to which is thought to equal anything of the kind in the kingdom, the seat of Lord Monson.
		Thence to Brighton by Crawley and Cuck- field		

LONDON & BRIGHTON & SOUTH-COAST RAILWAYS.

(LONDON TO BRIGHTON, PORTSMOUTH & HASTINGS.)



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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.	From London Bridge by Greenwich Rail- way for 1¼ m.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At New Cross is the Royal Naval School, founded in 1843.	48	cr. Surrey Canal.	3	Deptford. Greenwich (see p. 7).
One and a half m. distant is Dulwich, noted for its college and picture-gallery. The college was founded in 1639, by Edward Alleyn, a player, for the education and maintenance of poor scholars. The picture-gallery, bequeathed to the College by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., and rich in specimens of the Dutch school, is open to the public.	45½	New Cross St.	5½	To Lee and Eltham.
North Surrey Industrial Schools.	40¾	Forest Hill St.	5½	The scenery in the neighbourhood of this portion of the line presents many attractions; the country is richly cultivated, and the church spires rising in the distance form pleasing features in the landscape.
Beulah Spa, 1 mile, and beyond it Streatham, where Dr. Johnson was wont to spend much of his time with the Thrale family.	40¾	Sydenham. The resting-place of the Crystal Palace. Anerley.	5½	Bockenham.
Croydon and Epsom railway branches off. Haying Park.	40¾	Norwood. From Upper Norwood, most extensive views of London and the surrounding country may be obtained. Sydenham, Anerley, and Norwood, are stations used only by the Croydon and Epsom trains.	10¼	Eden Farm, Lord Auckland (Bishop of Sodor and Man).
Smitham Bottom, a broad open valley, through which the coach road passes; beyond are Bantstead Downs.	37¾	Croydon (East) St. The town of Croydon is to the right of the railway. (See p. 33).	10¼	Addiscombe College, for the education of cadets for the E. I. Co.'s service.
Two miles distant, The Oaks, formerly a seat of the Earls of Derby.	36¾	Godstone Road St. To Godstone 8 miles, on left.	13¾	Addington Park, 3½ m., Archbp. of Canterbury.
Woodmansterne.	36¾	Stoat's Nest St.	14¾	Purley House, once the residence of John Horne Tooke, and whence the title of his work, "The Diversions of Purley," was derived.
Gatton Ho., Lord Monson, a magnificent structure, surrounded by an extensive park.	32	Merstham Tunnel, 1820 yards.	14¾	Sanderstead Court.
The adjacent village of Gatton, long notorious as a rotten borough, was	32	Merstham St., used only by the South-Eastern trains.	19	Coulsdon. Chaldon.
				Marden Park, Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.
				Merstham House, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
disfranchised in 1832 by the Reform Act, a short time previous to which it had been purchased by the 5th Ld. Monson for L.100,000.	30	Redhill Junction St.	21	Leave South - Eastern line, to Dover, (p. 8).
Railway to Reading, through Dorking and Guildford, (p. 185).		Earl's Wood embankment, over Earl's wood Common.		Nutfield. Many years ago a vast number of Roman coins were discovered here.
Reigate, situated on the Mole, and built upon a rock of white sand, much valued for the manufacture of fine articles of glass. An object of much curiosity here is the Baron's Cave. (See p. 22.)		 cr. 2 branches of the river Mole.		Holmesdale Lodge.
Charlwood.	25	Horley St.	26	Burstow.
Crawley, 1½ mile.		 cr. river Mole.		Worth, 1½ m. distant, has an ancient Saxon church.
Branch to Horsham, 8 mi. (See p. 30).	21	Three Bridges St.	30	Worth, 1½ m. distant, has an ancient Saxon church.
		Pass through Tilgate Forest, part of The Weald.		East Grinstead, 7 m., a market-town. Pop. of parish, 1861, 4266. It formerly returned two M.P.'s, but is now disfranchised. (See p. 20.)
		 cr. branch of R. Mole.		East Grinstead, 7 m., a market-town. Pop. of parish, 1861, 4266. It formerly returned two M.P.'s, but is now disfranchised. (See p. 20.)
		Balcombe Tunnel, 1120 yards.		East Grinstead, 7 m., a market-town. Pop. of parish, 1861, 4266. It formerly returned two M.P.'s, but is now disfranchised. (See p. 20.)
Slaugham Place.	17	Balcombe St. About 1½ mile from the station is the Ouse Viaduct, one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the kingdom. It consists of thirty-seven arches, of 30 feet span each. The height from the water to the surface of the road is 100 feet; height of the abutments, 40 feet; the length of the whole upwards of a quarter of a mile.	34	Balcombe House, 2½ m. distant, Wakehurst Pl., J. J. W. Peyton, Esq.
Cuckfield, 2 miles, is a small but pleasant market-town, with a fine and spacious church. Pop. of par. 3539.	13	Hayward's Heath St.	38	Branch to Lewes and Hastings, (p. 25). Wivelsfield.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Brighton.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cuckfield Place.				
Clayton Priory. Hurstpierpoint, 2 m.	9	Burgess Hill St.	42	
Albourne Place, 3 m.	7	Hassock's Gate St.	44	Keymer; Ditchling. To Lewes, by road, 9 m.
Danny Ho., W. J. Campion, Esq. Newtimber.		Clayton Tunnel, 2240 yards long, passes through the range of the S. Down hills.		Clayton. Pangdean. Patcham. Stanmer Park, 2 miles. Earl of Chichester.
Withdean.		Patcham Tunnel, 480 yards.		Preston.
Branch to Chichester and Portsmouth, (p. 79).		Descent to BRIGHTON.	51	Branch to Lewes and Hastings, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

XVIII. LONDON TO LEWES AND HASTINGS (ST LEONARD'S., BY RAILWAY, 74 Miles.

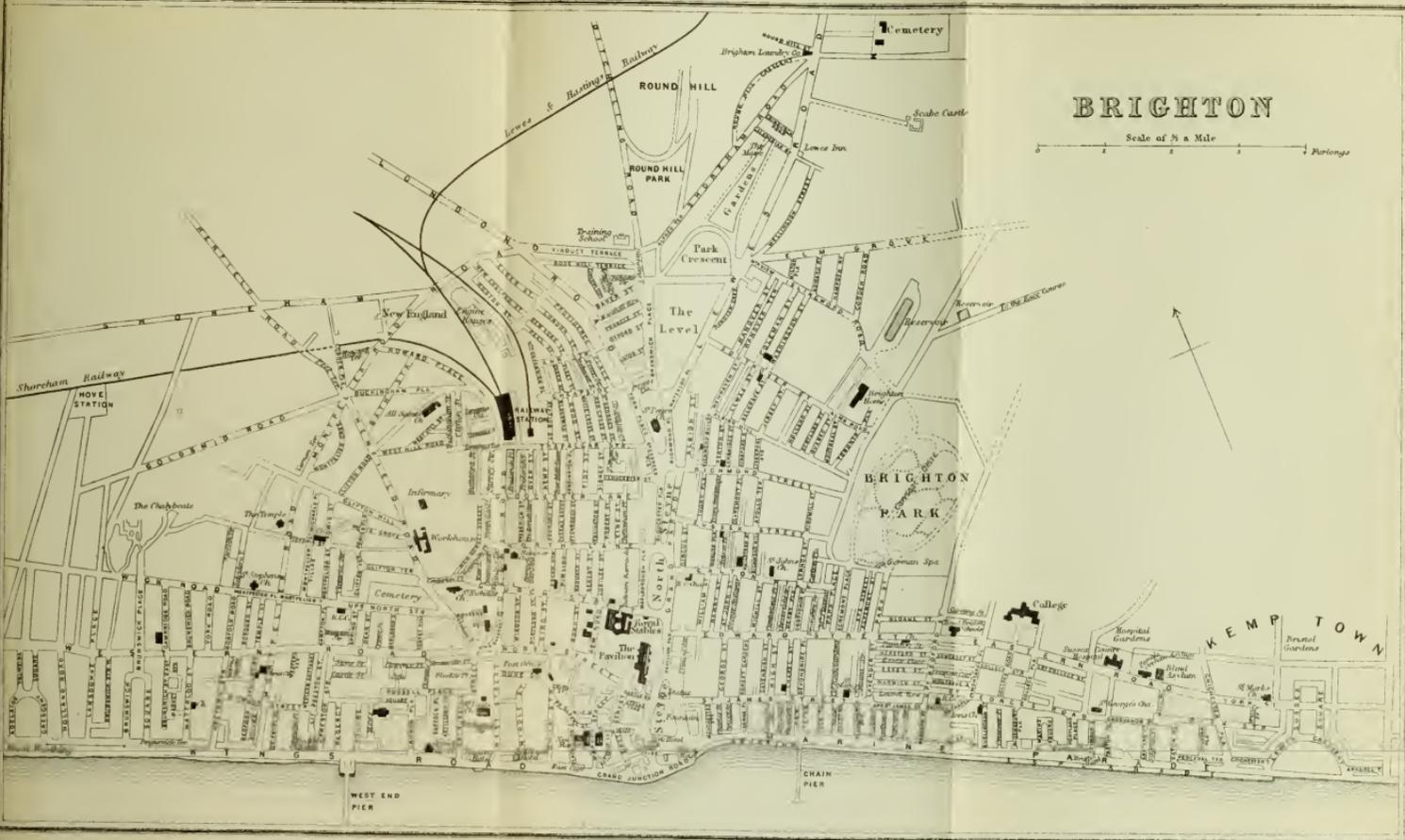
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From St Leon.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Brighton.	36	From London Br. to Hayward's Heath (p. 24).	38	Wivelsfield.
Ditchling. — Ditchling Beacon, one of the highest points of the S. Downs, is 858 feet above the sea.	30	Cook's Bridge St.	44	Chailey, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Westmeston. Plumpton. Combe Place, Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Bart.—Hamsey Place.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	'The range of the South Down Hills lies to the right hand.		Chiltington.
		LEWES.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wellingham, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Branch to Newhaven, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Newhaven is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, and forms the port of Lewes. Its harbour has recently been improved, and is the point of embarkation for Dieppe, the steamers which ply daily, making the passage in 4 or 5 hours. Pop. 1886.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Join line from Brighton (see p. 85). 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cr. river Ouse. The line here runs between the S. Down ranges.		Cliff: the highest point of Cliff Hill, round which the railway winds, is called Mount Caburn; it commands an extensive view.
Beddingham. Firle Place, Visct. Gage. Firle Hill, 820 feet high. Selmeston.		Glynde St.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glynde Place, Lord Dacre Glyndbourne.
Berwick Court.	18	Line of S. Down Hills to the right. Berwick St.	56	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hastings.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Willingdon. Branch to Eastbourne, 3 miles (p. 19).	14	 cr. riv. Cuckmere. Polgate St. The railway now leaves the South Downs, which stretch southward to Beachy Head, and runs through a level tract, with the sea on the right hand.	60	Arlington. Branch to Hailsham, 3½ m. Hailsham is a small market-town, 59 m. from London by road. Pop., of Parish, 2098.
The coast is here lined by the martello towers, built at the period of the threatened French inva- sion, and which extend at intervals along great part of the Kentish and Sussex coasts.	10½	West Ham and Pe- vensey St. Pevensey is a very an- cient place. It was proba- bly the Anderida of the Romans, and the Andre- desceaster of Saxon times.	63½	On the east of Pevensey are the ruins of Pevensey Castle (p. 19). Hurstmonceaux Park, 3½ m., and ruins of Hurst- monceaux Castle, H. M. Curteis, Esq. Beyond, Windmill Hill, H. M. Curteis, Esq.
	4	Bexhill St.	70	Wartling. Hooc. Five m. from Bexhill St. is Ashburnham Ho. (Earl of Ashburnham), a fine modern edifice, standing in an extensive park. The parish church of Ashburn- ham contains some inter- esting relics of Charles I. such as the watch, shirt, &c. worn by him on the scaffold.
St Leonard's consists wholly of modern struc- tures, erected within the last few years for the ac- commodation of visitors, and is at present one of the most fashionable and fre- quented watering-places on the English coast. The esplanade is one of the fin- est in Europe.	1	Bulverhithe. Bepoop. ST. LEONARD'S. HASTINGS.	73 74	

Brighton is situated nearly in the centre of the bay stretching from Selsey Bill, in the west, to Beachy Head, the eastern extremity of the South Downs. It is protected on the north and north-east by this verdant chain of chalk hills, and on the west lies a level district of arable land. The sea has made considerable encroachments on this part of the coast. In the reign of Elizabeth the town of Brighton was situated on that tract where the chain-pier now extends into the sea, but the whole of the tenements under the cliff were destroyed by tremendous storms in 1703 and 1705, and no traces of this ancient town are now perceptible. The foundation of the prosperity of Brighton was laid by Dr Richard Russell, an eminent physician, whose work on the efficacy of sea water, combined with his successful practice, brought numerous visitors to the coast. But it

BRIGHTON

Scale of 1/2 a Mile



was to George IV. when Prince of Wales, Brighton was indebted for its celebrity as a watering-place. His Royal Highness first visited Brighton in 1782, after which time he passed the summer and autumn months here for many years in succession. In 1784, he commenced the erection of the Pavilion, which was completed in its original design in 1787, and under the stimulus of royal patronage, what was formerly a fishing village became one of the most attractive watering-places in Europe. The building was purchased by the inhabitants in 1840, and its gardens are used as a public promenade.

Of the public buildings of Brighton, the most distinguished is the Royal Pavilion, the architecture of which has been severely and justly censured. The Chain Pier is a light and elegant structure, erected in 1822, under the superintendence of Captain Brown, at an expense of L.30,000. Immediately to the west of it, and extending thence to near the bottom of the Steyne, lies the celebrated Marine Aquarium, forming one of the principal attractions at Brighton. It contains about fifty fish tanks, arranged in two corridors. Besides the Aquarium proper, the building contains a fine promenade, refreshment-room, and conservatory. The length of the building exceeds 700 feet, with an average width of about 100. The cost of erection was L.50,000. The marine wall, which was completed in 1838, and was eleven years in building, is a splendid structure. It is nearly two miles in length, and cost about L.100,000. The fashionable promenade called the Steyne was formerly a piece of waste land. It is now surrounded by beautiful buildings. In the northern enclosure stands the famous bronze statue of George IV. executed by Chantrey. The Town Hall is an immense pile of building, the cost of which is said to have been near L.30,000. Brighton contains numerous churches. In the churchyard of the old church is a monument erected to the memory of Captain Tattersal, who assisted Charles II. in his escape to the Continent after the battle of Worcester. Brighton is famed for its schools, and there are a considerable number of these for the instruction of the poor. Of the barracks (cavalry and infantry), the former affords accommodation for 625, and the latter for about 400 men. In the rear of the east part of the town is a pleasing rural retreat, called the Park, in which is the German spa establishment, where chemical imitations of the most celebrated mineral waters of Germany are prepared. At Wick, half a mile west of the town, there is a chalybeate spring, which has of late years been much frequented. Brighton is well supplied with baths, and every convenience for the accommodation of those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of sea-bathing. The exteriors of many of the hotels are magnificent, and the interiors fitted up with much taste and convenience.

Brighton was made an incorporated town in 1854. It is divided into six wards, and the municipal affairs are managed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors.

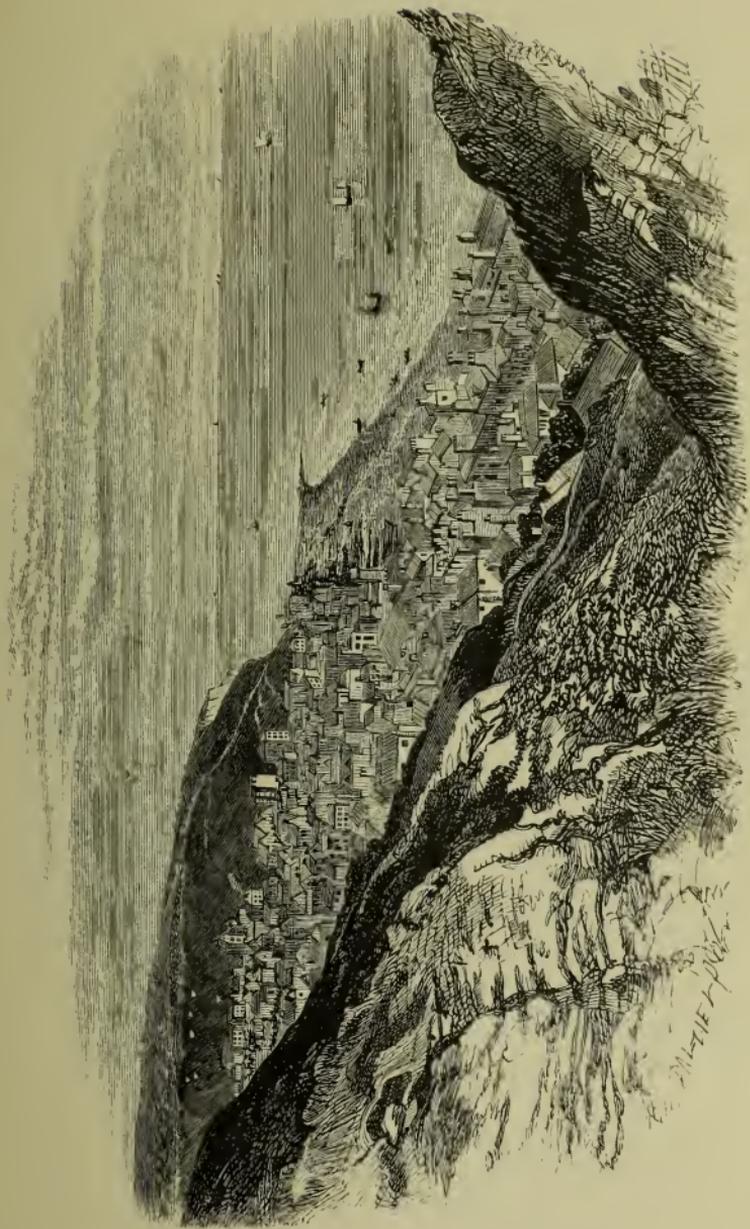
It is not a manufacturing or commercial town, but has an extensive retail trade. It returns two M.P.'s, and the population, in round figures, according to last census, is 100,000.

To the north and the north-east of the town are the Downs, where Volunteer Reviews are held, on which occasions as many as 20,000 men are mustered. On the summit of the Downs, is the race-course, commanding an extensive view. A number of pleasant excursions may be made in the vicinity.

At the distance of 8 miles from Brighton, stands the ancient market-town and borough of Lewes, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and surrounded partly by hills, and watered by the river Ouse. Lewes is a place of great antiquity, and numerous remains of Roman art have been excavated in the town and neighbourhood. It was strongly fortified in the time of the Saxons. At the period of the Conquest, the rape of Lewes fell to the lot of William de Warren, son-in-law of William the Conqueror, who erected a castle in Lewes, and made it the place of his residence. It continued in the possession of his descendants until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when, in default of male issue, the barony passed into the family of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. On the death of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1439, it was divided among the noble families of Norfolk, Dorset, and Abergavenny, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains. In the immediate vicinity of Lewes, a sanguinary battle was fought in May 1264, between the troops of Henry III., and those of the barons under Simon de Montfort, in which the former were defeated. A considerable portion of the castle still remains, and there are also some interesting ruins of the monastery of St. Pancras, founded by the first Earl de Warren in 1076. The annual revenue of the monastery at the time of the dissolution is valued at £1091:9:6 Lewes could also boast in former times of at least nine churches, but of these only two now remain. At present it contains six parish churches and eight Dissenting chapels. The public buildings are, the County Hall, House of Correction, and Theatre. There is also an excellent race-course. A number of influential county families formerly had their principle residences at Lewes. The town returned two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I., but now only one. Population, 10,700.

The distance from Lewes to London by Chailey is 49 miles ; by Uckfield, a mile more.

About forty miles east from Brighton is the borough of Hastings, a celebrated watering-place, and a place of great antiquity. The entrance to it from the London road is extremely beautiful. The town is well paved and lighted, and very neat and clean. It formerly possessed a good harbour ; but its chief dependence now lies on its fisheries, and on the influx of visitors. The citizens or the place are famous for their skill in boat-building. On a lofty rocky cliff westward of the town are the remains of a very ancient castle, the walls of which are still partly entire, and are in some places eight feet thick. The town contains a supply of hot and cold baths, libraries—a promenade, a theatre, an assembly room, &c. The notorious Titus Oates was born in this town, and officiated for some time as minister in All-Saints-Church. The vicinity of Hastings abounds in interesting and romantic scenery. The borough ranks as the first of the Cinque Ports in their official proceedings, and returns two members to Par



HASTINGS

F. M. H. P. 1842

liament. Hastings is 64 miles distant from London, and is now completely joined to St. Leonards, there being no longer any space without houses between the two. Population, 35,000.

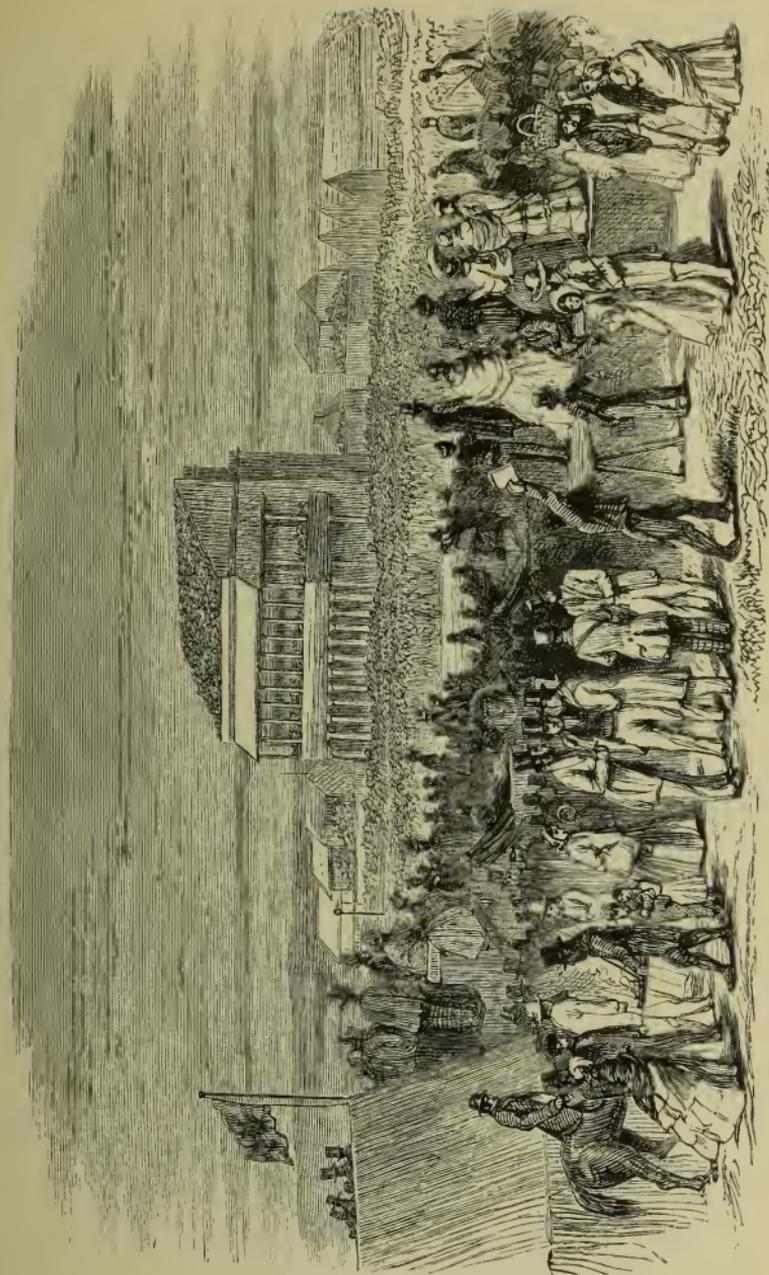
About seven miles north-west from Hastings is the market-town of Battle, which takes its name from that memorable contest, commonly called the Battle of Hastings, which put an end to the Saxon line of kings, and placed the crown of England on the head of a Norman. In the year following his victory, William, in fulfilment, it is said, of a vow made on the night previous to the battle, caused to be founded a splendid abbey, which, however, was not completed till seven years after his death. His conquering sword, and the robe which he had worn at his coronation, were offered at the altar. Here also was deposited the "Roll of Battel Abbey," consisting of a table of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. This abbey was one of the mitred ones which conferred on the abbot the honour of a seat in Parliament. At the dissolution of the monasteries a grant of the house and site of the abbey was made to Sir Anthony Browne, the ancestor of the Montagu family, who continued to reside here in a part of the abbey which had been converted into a mansion, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.; and it has lately passed by purchase to Lord Harry Vane. The abbey, when in its complete state, formed a square, three sides of which are now partly occupied with its ruins.

The town of Battle is celebrated for its manufacture of gunpowder. Pop. of Parish, 3293.

Ten miles east from Hastings stands the ancient town of Rye, situated on a rock near the mouth of the Rother. It was strongly fortified in the reign of Edward III., and part of the walls and some of the gates are still standing. Its harbour having been choked up by sand, a new one has been formed by cutting a large canal in a more direct line to the sea, sufficiently spacious to admit vessels of 200 tons up to the quay. The only objects worthy of notice are, the church, a very large stone building; Ypres Castle, originally built for the defence of the town, by William de Ypres, in the twelfth century, now occupied as a prison; the Town-Hall and the Market-place; and the remains of the town gates and walls. The fishermen of Rye send considerable supplies to the London market. Rye has for centuries been celebrated for a very extensive illicit trade, which is now, however, greatly diminished. Rye is one of the Cinque Ports; and, before the Reform Bill passed, returned two members to Parliament. It now, in conjunction with some of the neighbouring parishes, returns one. The population of Rye, Parl. Borough, 8202.

To the westward of Rye is the disfranchised borough of Winchelsea, formerly a place of considerable importance, but now greatly reduced, in consequence of the sea having deserted it. A part of one of its churches is all that remains out of three which it formerly possessed. It contains two monuments of Knights Templars, and there is a third in the vestry. The whole of Old Winchelsea was swallowed up by the sea in a tempest. The new town was built by Edward I. Between Winchelsea and Rye, and about two miles from the former, are the ruins of Winchelsea or Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worth.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Wimbledon Park, formerly the seat of the Earls Spencer, now subdivided into villas.	50	London to Tooting, (Page 22).	6	
Morden Park.	49	Merton Bridge.  cr. river Wandle.	7	
	46½	Morden.	9½	
	43	Ewell. The church contains some curious monuments. Population (1851) 2186.	13	Nonsuch Park. Here was the royal palace of Nonsuch.
Durdans.	42	EPSOM. Famous for its mineral springs and its annual races. Parkhurst, the celebrated scholar, was buried in the church. Pop. 4890.	16	Nork House, Earl of Egmont. Woodcote Park.
Randall House.	38½	Ashtead.	17¾	Ashtead Park.
To Guildford, 12 miles.	37	Leatherhead, on river Mole.	19	Thorncroft.
Norbury Park, T. Grissell, Esq. A beautiful seat, surrounded by fine plantations.	35½	Mickleham.	20½	
Denbies, T. Cubitt, Esq.	34½	Burford Bridge.  cr. river Mole.	21½	Box Hill, planted in the reign of Charles I., remarkable for the extent and beauty of its prospects.
Bury Hill Park, C. Barclay, Esq. The Rookery, N. J. Fuller, Esq.	32½	DORKING. In the church are buried Tucker, author of "Light of Nature," and Hoole, translator of Ariosto. Pop. of township, 4061. The vicinity of Dorking is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, and abounds with mansions and villas. Two miles distant is Wotton, the birth and burial-place of John Evelyn, and now the property of his representative W. J. Evelyn, Esq.	21½	Betchworth Castle, in ruins. Deepdene, the beautiful seat of the late T. Hope, author of Anastasius, and now of his son, H. T. Hope, Esq.
Leith Hill Common and Tower, commanding a most extensive view. Anstie-bury. Here is a Roman encampment.	28½	Bear Green.	27½	
Arnold House.	27	To Arundel, 27¾ miles.	29	
Warnham.	24½	Capel. Shiremark Mill, (Sussex).	31½	
A little to the south is Chesworth, an ancient residence of the De Braose family.	19½	HORSHAM, Situating on the Adur. The church of St. Mary is a fine old building, and contains several ancient monuments, two of which are supposed to be those of Lord Braose and Lord Hood, ancestors of the Duke of Norfolk. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected by the late Duke of Norfolk. Horsham returns one M.P. Population 8000.	36½	Horsham Park, R. H. Hurst, Esq. Denn Park.
Knepp Castle, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	13¼	West Grinstead.	42¼	West Grinstead Park.
	9	Ashington.	47	To Brighton by Henfield, 24½ miles. Wiston Park.



EPSOM RACE-COURSE.

Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worth.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Petworth, Col. Wyndham, 12 miles.	7½	Washington Common.	48½	To Steyning, 3¼ miles
Highden, Sir H. D.	4¾	Findon.	51¾	Cisbury Hill, surmounted by the ruins of a fort, said to have been constructed by Cisa.
Goring, Bart.	1¾	Broadwater.	54¾	second King of the South Saxons.
Muntham.				
Offington House.				
		WORTHING (p. 77).	56	

XX. LONDON TO ARUNDEL AND LITTLE HAMPTON, 59 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From L. Ham.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leith Hill, a beautiful eminence rising to an elevation of 995 feet, and surmounted by a tower, commanding a view of remarkable extent and beauty.	31½	London to Bear Green (page 30.)	27½	
	28¾	Stone Street.	30¼	Oakley Court.
	26	Denn Bridge (Sussex).	33	Eldersley Lodge.
				Field Place, Sir P. F. Shelley, Bart., son of the poet.
	21¾	Park Street.	37¼	Somers.
	20	Buckman's Corner.	39	Clark's Land.
	18	Billinghamurst.	41	
	13	Pulborough.	46	
	12	Hardham.	47	
	10¾	Coldwaltham.	48½	Houghton Hill. The views from the summit are particularly interesting.
Bignor Park, J. Hawkins, Esq. Here are Mosaic pavements and extensive Roman villa.	8	Bury.	51	
		ARUNDEL, (p. 77).		
To Chichester, 10 miles.	3¾	cr. river Arun.	55½	
To Salisbury, 64 miles.		Leominster.		
To Portsmouth, 40 miles.	1¾	LITTLE HAMPTON,	57½	
		A retired watering-place near the mouth of the Arun. It has a new Gothic church and Wesleyan chapel, a fort, and a ferry connecting Bognor and the Brighton Road. Bognor is 5 m. distant; Arundel Castle, Duke of Norfolk, 4 or 5; Worthing about 8 miles. Pop. 2350.	59	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Guildford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.	
		From London Bridge by Brighton Railway, to Reigate St. (p. 24).			
Gatton Park, Lord Monson.	21		21	Leave Line to Brighton.	
Upper Gatton House, W. Currie, Esq. Headley Lodge. Buckland Green.	19	Town of REIGATE, (See p. 22).	23	The Priory, Earl Somers. Reigate Lodge, J. Phillips, Esq. Buckland. Buckland Court, Miss Carbonell. Wonham House, A. Way, Esq. Moor Place, J. W. Freshfield, Esq. Betchworth House.	
Box Hill, famed for its extensive prospect, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. It received its name from the box-trees, planted in the reign of Charles I.	16	Betchworth St.	26	Betchworth Castle, a fine ruin.	
Ashurst Lodge, J. M. Strachan, Esq.	14	Box-Hill St.	28	Broome Park, Sir B. Brodie, Bart.	
Headley Court, F. Ladbrooke, Esq.		DORKING, Dorking is a market-town, noted for the excellence of its poultry. Limestone is found here in great abundance. Pop., 4061.		Shrub Hill, Lady Eliz. Wathen.	
Burford Bridge, J. A. Gordon, Esq.	13			29	Deepdene, H. T. Hope, Esq.
Mickleham Hall, R. W. Crawford, Esq.					Bury Hill, C. Barclay, Esq.
Juniper Hill, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.					The Rookery, N. J. Fuller, Esq.
Juniper Hall, Miss Beardmore.				Wotton Place, W. J. Evelyn, Esq.	
Norbury Park, T. Grissell, Esq.				Abinger Hall, Lord Abinger.	
The Denbies, T. Cubitt, Esq.				Leith Hill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is the highest hill in the county of Surrey, and is 993 feet above the level of the sea.	
Polsden, J. P. Bonsor, Esq.	8	Gomshall St.	34		
Great Bookham Court, Viscount Downe.					
Netley Place, in ruins. Shere, E. Bray, Esq.	7	Shere Heath St.	35	Hartwood Common, R. Clutton, Esq.	
Albury Park, Henry Drummond, Esq., and Lord Lovaine.					
Weston House.	4	Chisworth St.	38		
				Wonersh Park, Lord Grantley.	
Shalford House. Sir	2	Shalford St.  cr. riv. Wey.	40		
Gosden House, John Sparke, Esq.				Loseley Place, Sir C. E. Scott, Bart., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	
		GUILDFORD.	42	St. Catherine's Hill. Branch of South Western to Godalming, 4 m.	
		Thence to Reading by railway, 25 m. (p. 185.)			

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Epsom.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Mitcham, 3 m.	8	From London Br. to Croydon (as in p. 23).	10½	1½ m. before reaching Croydon, leave Brighton railway.
Beddington Park, C. H. Carew, Esq.		Croydon is a town of considerable antiquity, and much resorted to by the people of London since the opening of the railway. Sir William Walworth, famous for killing Wat Tyler, resided at Croydon Park. Here the Londoners were defeated by the army of Henry III. in 1264. Pop. 20,325.		Hayling Park.
In the village of Carshalton is the chief source of the river Wandle.	5½	Carshalton St.	13	Banstead Downs.
Carshalton House.				The Oaks. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, and commands an extensive prospect, embracing Hampstead, Highgate, and part of London.
Carshalton Park.				
Mitcham, 3 miles.	3¾	Sutton St.	14¾	Sutton Lodge.
Morden, 2½ miles.		cross Reigate road.		Banstead, 2½ miles.
Nonsuch Park, W. F.G. Farmer, Esq.	2½	Cheam St.	15¾	Nork Park, Earl of Egmont.
To Kingston, 5½ miles.	1¼	Ewell St.	17¼	Durdans.
		EPSOM.	18½	Woodcote Park.
		(See p. 30).		
This line of railway was for some time worked upon the atmospheric principle, which, however, was not found successful, and was finally abandoned in 1847. Since then it has been worked in the ordinary way, by locomotive engines.		From Epsom by road to Leatherhead 4 m. to Dorking 8 m.		

34 XXIII. LONDON TO CHICHESTER THROUGH GUILDFORD AND MID-HURST, 62 Miles, THENCE TO BOGNOR, 7½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Chiches.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	62	From the Surrey side of London Bridge to Wandsworth.		
Richmond Park, the most charming of the Royal Parks in the neighbourhood of London, and a favourite resort of the citizens (See p. 88). Bushy Park (See p. 88). Hampton Court (See p. 50).	56		6	Wimbledon Park, formerly Earl Spencer's, now subdivided for villas.
	50	KINGSTON, on the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches. On the north side of the church is a stone, used, according to tradition, at the coronation of our Saxon Kings. Railway station. Pop. 15,000.	12	Norbiton Place. Combe House. Combe Wood, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Ember Court, Sir C. Sullivan, Bart. Esher Place.	48½ 46	Thames Ditton. ESHER. Esher Place was the seat of Cardinal Wolsey.	13¾ 16	Claremont (King of the Belgians), where the Princess Charlotte died, and more recently the residence of Louis Philippe and his family.
Burhill, Burwood Ho., Sir R. Frederick, Bart. Byfleet.	42½	Cobham Street.  cr. river Mole.	19½	Painshill Park. Pointers.
Send Grove. Sutton Place, J. J. W. Weston, Esq. Stoke Place. Woodbridge, R. D. Mangies, Esq., M.P. Guildford gives the title of Earl to the North family. To Farnham, 11½ m. To Odiham, 19½ m. To Basingstoke, 26 m.	38½ 32½	Ripley. GUILDFORD, the county town of Surrey, on the Wey. The principal buildings are the grammar school, erected in the reign of Edward VI.; three parish churches — one of which contains monuments in memory of Arch. Abbot and Mr. Speaker Onslow; Abbot's Hospital; several meeting-houses and charitable institutions; a new gaol, a theatre, the ruins of an ancient fortress, &c. The town carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber. In the neighbourhood are powder and paper mills. One M.P. Population 9000.	23¾ 29½	Hatchfold. Ockham Park, Earl of Lovelace, a descendant of the sister of John Locke, and the husband of Lord Byron's only child, now dead. Clandon Park, Earl of Onslow. About 2 miles east of the town is the Merrows race-course. To Dorking, 11½ m. To Horsham, 19 m. To Reigate, 18 m.
Losely Place, Sir C. E. Scott, Bart. Northbrooke Place.		 cr. river Wey.		Catherine Hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of a chapel of unknown origin, but rebuilt in the time of Edward I. Shalford House.
Westbrooke Place. At a distance, Pepper Harrow (Viscount Midleton), situated in a beautiful park, contains some good pictures.	28½	GODALMING, on the Wey, which is navigable from hence to the Thames. The chief trade is in timber, and in preparing silk and worsted for stockings and gloves. In the vicinity are several paper and corn mills. Pop. 2321.	33½	Gosden House, J. Sparkes, Esq., and at a distance Wonersh, Lord Grantley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Chiches.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Eashing House. Lea House. Cosford House.	27	Milford.	35	Busbridge.
	20	HASLEMERE has a chapel containing some painted glass. It re- turned two M.P.'s till dis- franchised by the Reform Act. Pop. of par. 1851, 955.	42	To Petworth, 9½ miles.
		Enter Sussex.		Cowdray Park, Earl of Egmont.
Iping House, Sir C. J.	17	Fernhurst.	45	Here a road leads to Chichester over Rook's Hill, and through East Lavant, 6 miles.
J. Hamilton, Bart.	15½	Henley Green.	46½	
Woolbeding House.	12½	MIDHURST (See p. 76).	49	
Two miles distant,	6¾	Singleton.	55	
Chilgrove House.	6	West Dean.	56	Cannon House, Rev.
West Lavant House.	4	Binderton.	58	L. V. Harcourt.
Stoke House.	2	Mid-Lavant.	60	Molecombe.
Oakwood, J. Baring, Esq.		CHICHESTER (p. 75).	62	Goodwood, Duke of Richmond.

XXIV. LONDON TO CHICHESTER THROUGH GUILDFORD AND
PETWORTH, 63½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Chiches.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	63½	From London Bridge		
	28½	to Milford, Surrey.	35	
	26½	Witley.	37	
	23½	Chiddingfold.	40	
		Over Cripple Crouch Hill, and enter Sussex.		
To Haslemere, 3½ m.	20½	Fisher's Street.	43	Shillinglee Park, Earl of Winterton.
	19½	North Chapel.	44	
Pitshill, W. T. Mitford, Esq.				
Petworth House, Genl. Wyndham.	14½	PETWORTH. Pop. 1851, 2427.	49	To Arundel, 11½ miles.
To Midhurst, 6½ m.				
Lavington House, Bishop of Oxford.	10½	 cr. river Rother. Duncton.	53½	Burton Pa. (A. W. Biddulph, Esq.), a noble mansion, erected by Leoni, an Italian archi- tect of great repute.
	7¾	Upper Waltham.	55¾	Eartham (Mrs. E. Huskisson), built by Hayley the poet. Here Cowper the poet visited him. It was at one time the residence of the late Mr. Huskisson, M.P.
Halnaker Pa. Duke of Richmond. Here are pre- served two curfews, sup- posed to be as old as the time of William I.	3¾	Halnaker. The church contains a rich monument of the De La Warr family.	60	
Goodwood, Duke of Richmond. (See p. 76).		CHICHESTER (p. 75).	63½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Portsm.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>To the right of this place is a deep dell, called the Devil's Punch Bowl</p>	<p>72 37½ 36½ 31 28½ 26½ 23 19½</p>	<p>From London Bridge to Milford, <i>Surrey</i>, (p. 35.) Mousehill. Hind Head Hill. Seven Thorns, <i>Hants.</i> Liphook. Rake, <i>Sussex.</i> Sheet Bridge, <i>Hants.</i></p>	<p>35 35½ 40 43 46 49½ 63</p>	<p>To Petworth, 14 m Haslemere, 6½ m. 2 m. distant, Hollycombe.</p>
<p>To Alton, 13 miles. To Selborne, rendered famous by White's charming history, 10 miles.</p>	<p>18½</p>	<p>PETERSFIELD, a small neat town, of considerable antiquity, is principally supported by its road trade. Near the chapel is an equestrian statue of William III. One M.P. Population, 5655.</p>	<p>54½</p>	<p>To Haslemere, 12 m. Mickhurst, 9 miles. Rogate Lodge, Col. C. Wyndham. Heath House, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.</p>
<p>Catherington House.</p>	<p>15½</p>	<p>Butser Hill, 917 feet high. The summit commands a most extensive view.</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>Ditcham, Earl of Limerick. Up Park.</p>
<p>Southwick Pa. (T. Thistlethwayte, Esq.) an elegant mansion, erected on the site of an old manor-house, built here in the time of James I., and in which two monarchs were entertained, Charles I. and George I. The former was here at the time of Buckingham's assassination. Within the park stood the ancient priory of Black Canons, where Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou were married.</p>	<p>10¾</p>	<p>Horndean. To Havant, 4½ m. Thence to Hayling, 5 miles, a small island 5 or 6 miles east of Portsmouth. Its attractions as a watering-place are increasing. Over the Forest of Bere, comprehending about 16,000 acres, of which one-third is enclosed. The quantity of timber is trifling compared with what it once yielded. Some deer are kept.</p>	<p>61¾</p>	<p>Idsworth Park, Sir J. C. C. Jervoise, Bart. Blendworth Lodge, Sir W. W. Knighton, Bt. Horndean Ho., and at a distance, Stanstead.</p>
<p>Porchester Castle, on the Southwick estate, was used as a French prison during the war. It is now a fine ruin. In the interior is an old Saxon church, well preserved. The grounds are unfortunately, during the summer months, degraded into tea-gardens.</p>	<p>6¾ 5¾</p>	<p>Purbrook. Portsmouth Hill, 447 feet high, and runs east and west nearly seven miles. On the summit is a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. It commands one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the south of England, including Chichester Cathedral, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton Water, &c. A grand annual fair is held in July on the summit.</p>	<p>65¼ 67</p>	<p>Purbrook House.</p>
<p>Portsea Bridge. Enter Portsea Island.</p>	<p>4¾</p>	<p>Cosham.</p>	<p>67¾</p>	
	<p>4¼</p>	<p>Hillsea. PORTSMOUTH, (p. 72).</p>	<p>68¼ 72½</p>	

* By the new road lately cut through hilly parts, the distance is reduced to 69 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gosport.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	78½	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Filmer Hill, <i>Hants.</i>	56½	
Brookwood Park.	19½	(p. 39.) West Meon.	59	Hall Place. Westbury House, Viscount Gage.
	18	Warnford.	60½	Belmont. In the grounds are the remains of an ancient mansion, said to have been in a decayed state before 1610.
	16½	Exton.	62	About 2 m. from Exton is a Roman camp.
Corhampton House.	16	Corhampton.	62½	Midlington Place.
	14½	Droxford.	64	Hill Place.
Swanmore House.	12¼	Hill Pound Inn.	66¼	
		Forw. over Waltham Chase.		
Park Place.	9	Wickham,	69½	Wickham church is an ancient building, containing several interesting tombs and monuments.
		remarkable as the birth-place of William of Wykeham, the architect of Windsor Castle, and founder of the college at Winchester and New College, Oxford.		
Uplands, J. Beardmore, Esq.		FAREHAM.		
Blackbrook, G. T. M.	5½	at the head of Portsmouth harbour, carries on a considerable trade in corn and coals. During summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing Pop. 4011.	73	Roche Court, a mansion nearly 700 years old.
Purvis, Esq.		Forton.	77½	Cams House, H. P. Delme, Esq., prettily situated at the head of Portsmouth Harbour.
	1	GOSPORT, (p. 75.)	78½	Fleetland House. Brookhurst.

XXVII. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, THROUGH FARNHAM, ALTON, ALRESFORD, AND WINCHESTER, 77 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	77	From Hyde Park Corner to		
	51	Bagshot, <i>Surrey</i> , p. 41.	26	
To Basingstoke, 17½ m. Hawley House.	46¾	Frimley.	30¼	
		 cr. river Blackwater, and enter Hampshire.		
Sandhurst Military College.	45	Farnborough, (Railway station.)	32	
Clare House	38¾	FARNHAM, (<i>Surrey</i>), on the Wey, is famous for its hops and its large wheat market. The church has a beautiful altar-piece, and handsome monuments. The castle, the residence of the	38¼	To Guildford, 10 m. 2½ m. distant is Moor Park, formerly the residence of Sir William Temple. Here is a cave in a rock through which flows a stream of pure water. The

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Wiley Place, J. Ward, Esq. Northbrook House.	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bishops of Winchester, contains a good library, and a valuable collection of paintings. Wm. Cobbett was a native of this place. Population 3926.	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	spot is said to have been a favourite place of retirement with Swift when Secretary to Sir W. Temple. Fir Grove. Waverley Abbey, late Lord Sydenham. Pierrepoint Lodge.
Froyle Place, Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, Bart.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bentley Green, <i>Hants.</i> Froyle.	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mareland House. Great Lodge. Arthur Young called the vale between Farnham and Alton the finest 10 miles in England.
To Odiham 9 m., to Basingstoke, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Holybourne. ALTON on the Wey. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cultivation of hops, and in the manufacture of stuffs. Population 3286.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Selborne, 4 m.
To Winchester station, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. New Place, J. Rawlinson, Esq. Upton House. Old Alresford House, Lord Rodney.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ 21 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chawton. Ropley Dean. Here the valley of the Itchin commences. Bishop's Sutton.	54 $\frac{3}{4}$ 56 57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chawton House, E. Knight, Esq.
Ovington. Avington (J. Shelley, Esq.) contains some valuable paintings. The park is 3 m. in circumference To Basingstoke, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.—Whitchurch, 13—Andover, 13—Stockbridge, 9—Romsey, 11. Cranbury Park, Thos. Chamberlayne, Esq. Chilworth House. Portswood House.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	ALRESFORD, a neat little market-town on the Itchin, has a small manufacture of linseys. It formerly sent a representative to Parliament. In 1833, a large quantity of English silver coins of the reign of William I. were found in a field a short distance from this town. About 7000 of these coins are now in the British Museum. Pop. of parish of New Alresford 1546.	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ 65 66 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74	Tichborne House, Sir Edward Doughty, Bart.
		Seward's Bridge. WINCHESTER, (p. 52). St. Cross. Compton. Otterbourne. Chandler's Ford Bridge. Junction of the Road.		To Bishop's Waltham, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Gosport, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Hursley Park (Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.), very picturesque, and containing remains of one of Cromwell's held fortifications. North Stoneham Park, J. W. Fleming, Esq. South Stoneham Park.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bellevue.		SOUTHAMPTON , (p. 56.)	77	Midanbury House, M. Hoy, Esq. Bittern Lodge. Chessel House, Lord Ash-town.

XXVIII. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, THROUGH BAGSHOT, BASINGSTOKE, AND WINCHESTER, 74½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hall Place.	74½	From Hyde Park Corner to		
	29¼	BASINGSTOKE , <i>Hants</i> , (p. 52.)	45¼	Kempshot Park; and beyond, Farleigh House.
	22¼	Popham.	52¼	Dummer House, once occupied by T. Terry, the actor and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott.
	21½	East Stratton.	53½	Stratton Park, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.
	17½	Lunways Inn.	57½	Grange Park, Lord Ashburton.
	14¼	Worthy.	60½	Worthy.
	12	WINCHESTER , (p. 52.)	62½	Avington, J. Shelley, Esq.
		Thence to Southampton, 12 miles, (See p. 38).	74½	

XXIX. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH ALTON AND BISHOP'S WALTHAM, 75½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Pelham Place.	28	From Hyde Park Corner to		To Selborne, 2 miles, which has been rendered famous by "White's Natural History of Selborne."
Rotherfield Park.	21½	ALTON , <i>Hants</i> , (p. 38.)	47½	Chawton House, E. Knight, Esq.
	24¼	Chawton.	48	To Selborne, 2 miles.
		Farringdon.	50	
Brookwood Park.	23	East Tisted.	52¼	
	18¾	Filmer Hill.	56½	Basing Park. To Gosport 22 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Northbrook Housc.	10	BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town carrying on a considerable trade in leather. It has immemorially been the property of the See of Winchester. Here are the remains of the Bishop's castle, originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen. It was demolished during the civil wars by the Parliamentary army under Waller. William of Wykeham, to whom it owed much of its grandeur, made it his favourite residence, and died here at the age of eighty. Pop. of Parish, 2267.	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eastward of the town is Waltham Chace, a waste of 2000 acres, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester. To Gosport 13 miles.
Swanmore House.				
To Winchester, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
Botley Grange.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Botley.	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	1	Northam Bridge.  cross river Itchin.	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		SOUTHAMPTON, (p. 56.)	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	

XXX. LONDON.—BASINGSTOKE.—WHITCHURCH.—ANDOVER.—SALISBURY.—BLANDFORD.—DORCHESTER.—BRIDPORT, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bridport		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Kensington Palace, the favourite residence of Queen Anne, and in which Queen Victoria was born; and Holland House, Lord Holland. Here Addison spent his latter years, and died. During the Third Lord Holland's time this house was the famous resort of the Whig leaders.	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	From Hyde Park Corner to Kensington.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gunnensbury House, the Baron Rothschild's. Ealing Park.	130 $\frac{3}{4}$ 129 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hammersmith. Turnham Green.	4 5	Chiswick Ho., a beautiful seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Here both Fox and Canning died.
Brentford is the county town of Middlesex, being the place where the elections are held. Here stand the enormous gin distilleries of the late Sir Felix Booth, Bart. Two miles to the right is Osterley Park, Earl of Jersey. Sir Thomas Gresham's house stood on the site of the present one. Pop. 1861, 9521.	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	 Brentford. cross Grand Junction Canal.	7	On the opposite side of the Thames is Kew, celebrated for the beautiful gardens and gigantic conservatory attached to the royal palace.
Barracks. Powder Mills. West Bedfont, and farther to the right Stanwell Park, Sir J. Gibbous, Bart.	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hounslow. Twickenham, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beyond Brentford is Sion Ho. the noble residence of the Duke of Northumberland.
	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. the New river. Bedfont.	13	Drilling ground. Hanworth Park. Feltham. Aslford.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bridport		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two miles distant Ankerwycke House, G. S. Harcourt, Esq.	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Staines.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laleham, Earl of Lucan. Hampton is 7 m., Kingston 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Croydon 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant.
To the right is Runnymede, where the barons obtained from King John the grant of Magna Charta.	117	cr. the Thames and enter Surrey. Egham. Windsor is 5 m. to the right.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Egham Park, Colonel H. Salwey; Kingswood Lodge and Beaumont Lodge, Viscount Ashbrook, are to the right of Egham.
Sunninghill, Silwood Park, and beyond Ascot race-ground.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	Virginia Water. To Reading through Oak-ingham, 18 m.	21	Wentworth.
Bagshot Park.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bagshot.	26	Hall Grove, and beyond Woodlands and Chobham Place.
Sandhurst Military College.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	Golden Farmer.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Obelisk which is visible for many miles around.
Yately House.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	Blackwater, <i>Hants.</i>	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hawley Ho.
Warren House.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hartford Bridge.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elvetham, Lord Calthorpe.
Bramshill Park, Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.; and beyond, Heckfield Place, Viscount Eversley.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hartley Row. To Odiham, 3 m.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond, about 3 miles from the road (near Odiham), is Dogmersfield Park, Sir H. B. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.
Tilney Hall.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Murrell Green.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Winchfield House.
Newnham.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hook.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Old Basing. Basing House, (p. 35.)	92	Maplederwell Hatch.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Basingstoke carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, timber, and coals.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	BASINGSTOKE. To Alton, 6 m. To Winchester, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Stockbridge, 21 m.	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton, and farther to the left Herriard Park.
Worting House, and beyond, Tangier Manydown, Sir R. C. H. Ryecroft, Bart.; and Malshanger.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Worting.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ash House.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clerken Green.	50	Hall Place.
				Ash Park.
Laverstoke Hall, M. Portal, Esq. Freefolk Priors, M. Portal Esq.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Overton.	53	
				Whitchurch is a market-town, and disfranchised borough. Population in 1851 was 1911, half agricultural. Shalloons and serges are manufactured, also paper for the use of the Bank of England.
Hurstbourne Park, Earl of Portsmouth.	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hurstbourne.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Parish House.
Andover is a well built town. The church is a spacious structure, and has existed as far back as the time of the Conqueror. The	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	ANDOVER, on the left bank of the Anton.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near Andover there are the remains of some Roman encampments. Andover is 11 m. west from

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bridport		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
borough returns one member to Parliament. The chief business is malting and the manufacture of silk. Pop., 5500.		To Newbury, 16 m. To Ludgershall, 7½ m. thence to Devizes, 20 m. To Amesbury, 14 m. To Winchester, 14 m.		that part of the railway called the Andover Road Station, and 18 m. from the station at Basingstoke.
Amport Park, Marquis of Winchester.				Three m. beyond Andover, to the right, is Weyhill, celebrated for one of the greatest fairs in England for hops, cheese, cattle, &c.
Between Andover and the verge of the county are several remains of camps.	69¼	Little Anne.	65½	
	63¾	Middle Wallop.	71	
	59¾	Lobcombe Corner, en. Wilts. Winterslow Hut.	75	
		 cr. the river Bourne.		
The College, J. H. Campbell Wyndham, Esq.	53¾	SALISBURY.	81	Laverstock House, a lunatic asylum.

Salisbury, the capital of Wilts, situated near the confluence of the rivers Willey, Avon, and Bourne, is distinguished for the pleasing arrangement of its buildings. It has ten principal streets, crossing at right angles, and through them at one time was conveyed a stream of water, taken from the Avon by sluices. That part of Salisbury denominated the Close is occupied by the Cathedral, the Bishop's palace, the houses of residentiary clergy, and many spacious private dwellings. The Cathedral, erected in the 13th century, is the most elegant and uniform structure of the kind in England. The spire, which was built a century later, is celebrated for its beauty and its height, which is upwards of 400 feet. The length of the Cathedral outside from west to east is 480 feet. The length of the grand transept is 232. The interior is particularly rich in sepulchral monuments. The great east window, the window at the west end over the central door, and the chapter-house, are also worthy of notice. Salisbury contains three parish churches, and several dissenting meeting-houses, a grammar school, where Addison received his education, Assembly Rooms, a Theatre, an Infirmary, and several charitable institutions. The Council-House, an elegant building, was erected at the sole expense of the 2d Earl of Radnor in 1795. Salisbury was formerly celebrated for its manufactories of cutlery, which, however, have of late years declined. The city returns two members to Parliament. Salisbury races generally take place in August, on the plain about three miles from the city. Population, 13,000.

About three miles from Salisbury, on the left, is Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor. It contains a valuable collection of pictures. At the distance of 2½ miles stands Clarendon Castle, the ruins of which may still be traced, but not in such a state of preservation as to enable one to form any idea of the former grandeur of the building. It was here that, in the reign of Henry II., the laws regarding ecclesiastical authority, known by the name of the "Constitutions of Clarendon," were framed. Old Sarum, famous for the privilege it for-

merly possessed of returning two members to Parliament, was situated about one mile from Salisbury. The tree beneath which the election took place was cut down in 1831. There are visible traces of the walls of very extensive religious houses that once existed here.

At the distance of 8 miles from Salisbury, situated in the Plain near Amesbury, is the famous monument of antiquity called Stonehenge. It consists of a number of very large stones arranged in a circular form, and still partly connected with each other at the top by flat pieces placed in a transverse direction. Antiquarians are not agreed as to the object of this rude structure, or by whom it was made. It has been attributed variously to the Druids, Danes, and Romans. Accommodation will be found at the Bustard Inn.

About three miles from Salisbury is the ancient town of Wilton, at the conflux of the Willey and the Nadder, long noted for the manufacture of carpets; but this business has now declined. The town returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 8657. Adjoining the town is Wilton House, the celebrated seat of the Earls of Pembroke, now occupied by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who has at a vast expense erected a fine church in the town. Here Sir Philip Sydney wrote his "Arcadia." Twelve miles from Wilton is Hindon, near which is the famous Fonthill Abbey, now the property of the Marquis of Westminster. A little to the south of Fonthill, and about ten or eleven miles from Wilton, is Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell of Wardour. In the grounds are the ruins of the ancient castle.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bridport.	Resuming the route to Bridport.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stratford St. Anthony.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Combe Basset.	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Handley. Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Woodgate's Inn. (Dorsetshire.)	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Cranborne, 4 miles.
Chettle, Eastbury Park.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cashmore Inn.	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Giles' Park, Earl of Shaftesbury. The garden is spacious and pleasant, and the park is about two miles in cir- cumference. There is also a beautiful grotto, said to have cost £10,000. At no great distance is Crichill House, H. C. Sturt, Esq.
Shaftesbury, about 11 miles distant, formerly possessed one of the richest nunneries in the kingdom. It returns one M.P. Population, 8983.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarrant Hinton. Pimperne.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{4}$	Blandford race ground
Bryanston, the beautiful seat of Lord Portman. Down House, Sir J. J. Smith, Bart.	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	BLANDFORD. Population, 1500. To Shaftesbury, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To Sturminster, 9 do. To Wimborne Minster, 10 do., thence to Poole, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.  cross river Stour.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Langton House.
Whatcombe House.	26	Winterborne Whit- church.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bridport.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.	
Milton Abbey.					
Dewlish Heuse, J. Michel, Esq.	23½	Milbourn.	111½		
Melcombe Bingham, R. H. Bingham, Esq.		 cross river Piddle.		Islington House.	
To Frampton 5 miles;	20½	Piddletown.	114½	Kingston House.	
Frampton House, R. B. Sheridan, Esq., grandson of R. Brinsley Sheridan.		 cross river Frome.		Stinsford House.	
To Cerne Abbas, 7¼ m.	15½	DORCHESTER.	119½	To Wareham, 18 miles.	
Sherborne, 18		the capital of Dorset, a town of great antiquity on the Frome. Its ancient name was Dumovaria, signifying the passage of the river. It was strongly fortified. Several Roman antiquities have been discovered in it; and ¼ mile distant is Maumbury, the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the kingdom. The church of St. Peter contains numerous monuments. Population 7000. One M.P.		To Weymouth, 8½.	
Yeovil, 19				Weymouth (and Melcombe Regis), is a place of considerable antiquity at the entrance of the Wey. It formerly carried on a good trade, but the harbour has been injured by sand, and it is now celebrated as a watering-place, this character having been derived from the frequent visits of Geo. III. and his family. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Bath. It returns two M.P.'s. Pop., 13,000.	
Ilchester, 25½				Weymouth Castle is about a mile south-west of the town, on a cliff facing Portland. It was one of the fortresses erected by Henry VIII. to guard against invasion.	
Somerton, 27½					
Glastonbury, 35½					
Crewkerne, 22					
Beaminster, 17½					
Kingston Russell.	10½	Winterborne Abbas. Notice Druidical circle of stones on left.	124½		
Loders Court, Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart.	7	Longbredy Turnpike.	127¾		
	3½	Traveller's Rest.	131½		
		BRIDPORT.	134¾		
		Bridport is situated about a mile from the sea, and derives its name from its situation between two branches of the Brit. It appears to have been a considerable town before the Conquest, and is noted in Domesday Book. It has a handsome town-hall and market-place, and a large ancient church. It returns one member to Parliament. Population, 7600.			

About 6½ miles from Bridport is the ancient town of Beaminster, which has suffered greatly by fire no less than three times during the last two centuries, but is now in a flourishing condition. Pop. of township 1861, 2614. Near it is Parnham house, Sir H. Oglander, Bart. From Bridport to Lyme Regis is about 9½ miles; to Axminster, 12 miles; to Honiton, 21¾ miles; to Exeter, 38½ miles

XXXI. LONDON TO EXETER, THROUGH BASINGSTOKE, SHAFTESBURY, 45
AND HONITON, 168½ Miles,

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	169½	From Hyde Park Corner to		
Longford Castle (Earl of Radnor), 2 m.	87½	SALISBURY, <i>Wills</i> , (p. 42.)	81	Trafalgar House (Earl Nelson), 4 miles. To Romsey, 15½ miles, Southampton, through Romsey, 23½ m., Lymington, 27 m., Fording Bridge, 12½ m.
To Devizes, 22 m.				
To Warminster, 18½ m.	87	Fisherton.	81½	
	84¾	Fugglestone.	83¾	
		cr. river Avon.		
	84¼	WILTON, (p. 43.)	84¼	Wilton House (Earl of
	83¼	Ugford.	85¼	Pembroke), occupied by
	82¾	Burcombe.	85¾	Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Hurdcott Ho., A. Powell, Esq.	81½	Barford.	87	
To Hindon, 9½ m.				
Compton Ho., J. H. Penruddock, Esq.	79¼	cr. river Nadder.		
Two m. distant, Dinton, W. Wyndham, Esq.	77¾	Compton Chamberlayne.	89¼	
Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell of Wardour.	73¾	Fovant.	90¾	
Within the grounds are the ruins of the old castle, famous for the defence made during the civil wars by a garrison of only 25 men under the command of Lady Blanch, against 1300 of the Parliament forces.		Wardour Park.	94¾	
	72½	Donhead.	96	Fern Ho., T. Grove, Esq.
	70½	Ludwell.	98	
Donhead Hall.		Enter Dorsetshire.		
To Hindon, 7 m.				
Pensbury House.	67½	SHAFTESBURY, (p. 43.)	101	To Sturminster, 8 m.
Motcombe House, Marquis of Westminster.				
	63¼	East Stour.	105¼	
	62¼	cr. river Stour.	106¼	Fifehead House.
	58	West Stour.	110½	To Stalbridge, 1½ m. Stalbridge Pa., and beyond, Thornhill.
		Henstridge Ash, <i>Somerset</i> .		Ven House, Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bart.
	54	Milborne Port.	114½	
	52½	Osborne, <i>Dorset</i> .	116	
	51½	SHERBORNE, (p. 106.)	117	Sherborne Castle, Lord Digby. The centre was built by Sir W. Raleigh, whose family were deprived of the estate in a most disgraceful manner by James I. who bestowed it on his infamous favourite, Carr.
	49¼	Nether Compton.	119¼	
		cr. river Yeo.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Brympton House. To Castle Cary, 12½ m. Ilchester, 4½ m., Ilminster, 14 m.	46¼	YEOVIL (<i>Somerset</i>), an ancient town, with manufactories of gloves, &c. The vicinity is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Pop. 8400.	122¼	Barwick House, J. Newman, Esq. To Dorchester, 19 m.
Three m. dist. Montacute House, W. Phelps, Esq.	41¼	East Chinnock.	127¼	
To Ilchester, 10½ m., Somerton, 14 m., Ilminster, 8 m.	39 36½	Haselbury. CREWKERNE, in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret, has a fine Gothic church, richly adorned with carved work. Here are manufactories of sail-cloth, dowlas, and stockings. Pop. 3566.	129¼ 132	To Dorchester, 22 m., Beaminster, 7½ m., Lyme Regis, 16 m.
Hinton St George, Earl Poulett. To Ilminster, 4½ m.	33½	White Down.	135	To Axminster, 10½ m. Cricket Lodge, Lord Bridport, and 3 miles beyond it, Ford Abbey.
To Ilminster, 5½ m., Taunton, 13 m.	29¼	CHARD, a well-built manufacturing town, has a town hall—an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel—a handsome church, &c. Chard was the scene of the defeat of the Royalists under Col. Penruddock during the civil wars. Pop. 2400.	140	Four m. beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect on the left to the English Channel, and on the right to that of Bristol.
	22¼	Stockland, Dorset.	146	To Axminster, 7 m. This town is distinguished for its manufactory of the best and most costly description of carpets. Pop., 2918.
	16¼	HONITON, <i>Devon</i> .	152	
		EXETER, (p. 110.)	168½	

XXXII. LONDON TO EXETER THROUGH BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, AMESBURY, WINCANTON, ILMINSTER, AND HONITON, 164½ Miles.*

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ludgershall, 4 miles.	164¼ 101 97¾ 96¼	From Hyde Pa. Corner to ANDOVER, <i>Hants</i> , (p. 41.) WEYHILL, celebrated for the greatest fair in England for hops, cheese, cattie, sheep, &c. Mollens Pond.	63½ 68¼	Amport Park, Marquis of Winchester. Quarley House.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Tedworth House, T. A. Smith, Esq.	92	Park House. Enter Wiltshire.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Quarley Hill, the remains of an ancient encampment. Wilbury Park, W. Cubit, Esq.
Amesbury House was often the residence of Gay while under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, and is now the property of Sir E. W. Antrobus, Bart.	87	AMESBURY, a small ancient town on the upper Avon. The church is supposed to have belonged to an abbey. Two miles distant on Salisbury Plain is that remarkable monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Seventeen huge stones are now standing, which, with seven others lying on the ground, form the outer range. The inner circle is about 8 feet from the outer one, and has eleven stones standing, and eight fallen. Between these two circles is a walk of about 300 feet in circumference. Around are numerous barrows, many of which have been found to contain human skeletons, urns, and military weapons. Dr Stukely fixes the date of the erection 460 B.C. Near Stonehenge is an inn called the <i>Druid's Head</i> . Pop. of parish, 1138.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	To east of Amesbury, Beacon Hill rises to the height of 690 feet.
To Warminster through Shrewton, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cross river Avon.	82	
Yarnbury Camp, a fine specimen of ancient fortification.	78	Winterbourne Stoke.	82	
To Warminster, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	Deptford Inn.	86 $\frac{1}{3}$	
	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Willey.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	New Inn.	92	
Knole House, H. D. Seymour, Esq.	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	HINDON. Pop. 604. To Shaftesbury 7 miles. Willoughby Hedge.	94	Fonthill Abbey (Marquis of Westminster), erected by the late Mr. Beckford, under the direction of Wyatt. The tower has now fallen down, and the edifice suffered greatly. Farther to the left is Pyt House, J. Bennett, Esq., and Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell of Wardour.
To Bruton, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	MERE, formerly a place of considerable importance, It had a castle, of which very few traces now remain. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking.	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Frome, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Zeal's Green, Dorsetshire.	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Stourhead House, the seat of Sir H. Hoare, Bart., a splendid mansion, situated in delightful grounds, and adorned with	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bourton.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>a picture gallery, a library, &c. Within the grounds is a lofty tower, erected by H. Hoare, Esq., an ancestor of the present proprietor, to the memory of Alfred the Great, who here raised his standard against the Danes.</p>	57½	Bayford, <i>Somerset.</i>	107	To Shaftesbury, 10 m. Shanks House.
<p>To Bruton, 5 miles, Castle Cary, 5 miles. At a distance Redlynch, Earl of Ilchester.</p>	56½	<p>WINCANTON, an ancient town watered by the Cale. Here are the remains of an Augustine Priory. One mile distant is Horwood Spring. Population of parish, 2450.</p>	108	To Sherborne, 8 miles.
<p>Holbrook House. Hadspen House.</p>	54½	Holton.	110	
<p>Yarlington Lodge, F. Rogers, Esq.</p>	52¾	Blackford.	111¾	To Sherborne, 6 miles.
<p>Cadbury Castle, or Camalet, was formerly one of the most stupendous fortifications in the kingdom. In it is a spot called King Arthur's Palace. Many Roman coins have been found here.</p>	51	<p>Cadbury, surrounded by beautiful scenery. The church contains a very curious epitaph in memory of Lady Magdalen Hastings.</p>	113½	
<p>To Bruton, 8 miles, Castle Cary, 4 miles.</p>	49	Sparkford.	115½	To Sherborne, 8 miles. To Yeovil, 7½ miles.
	43½	<p>ILCHESTER, on the south bank of the Ivel, is a place of considerable antiquity, having been fortified in the time of the Romans. Pop. of par., 781.</p>	121	To Yeovil, 4 miles.
	37½	<p>Petherton Bridge.  cross river Parret.</p>	127	
<p>To South Petherton, 1 m.</p>	34½	Seavington.	130	
<p>Dillington House.</p>	33	White Lackington.	131½	Hinton St George, Earl Poulett.
<p>To Langport, 9½ miles. Jordan's House, W. Speke, Esq.</p>	31½	<p>ILMINSTER was formerly famous for its manufacture of cloth. It has a handsome church, containing a monument in memory of Nicholas Wadham and his wife, the founders of Wadham College at Oxford. Pop. 3241.</p>	133	<p>To Chard, 5½ miles. At Horton, 1¼ mile distant, is a spring much celebrated for its efficacy in diseases of the eye.</p>
	25½	<p>Buckland St Mary.  cross river Haven, and enter Devonshire.</p>	139	
	23½	Heathfield Arms.	141	
<p>To Taunton, 11 miles. Four miles distant Wolford Lodge; near which is Hembury Fort, said to be the finest Roman camp in Devonshire. Tracey House.</p>	16½	<p>HONITON, a neatly built town, in a fine vale on the Otter, noted for the manufacture of lace. The church contains some ancient monuments. Pop. 3470.</p>	148	<p>To Axminster, 7 miles. Four miles distant Northerton House, Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart. Bramble Hill.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Oakfield House. Deer Park.	15	Weston.	149½	Combe House.
Feniton Court, Right Hon. Sir J. Pattenon.	13	Fenny Bridges.	151½	To Ottery St. Mary, 2½ miles. S. T. Coleridge was born here.
Corscombe House. Escot, Sir J. Kennaway, Bt. Larkbear House.	6½	 cross river Otter.	158½	Rockbeare House.
	4½	Rockbeare. Honiton's Clist.	160¼	Bishop's Court, Lord Graves, Winslade, and Farrington House.
Poltimore, Lord Poltimore.		 cross river Clist.	163¾	Northbrook Lodge, H. D. Seymour, Esq.
Brockhill House.	1	Heavitree.	164½	Higher Newcourt. Powderham Castle (Earl of Devon).
Pynes (Sir S.H. Northcote, Bart.), 2 miles.		EXETER (p. 110).		

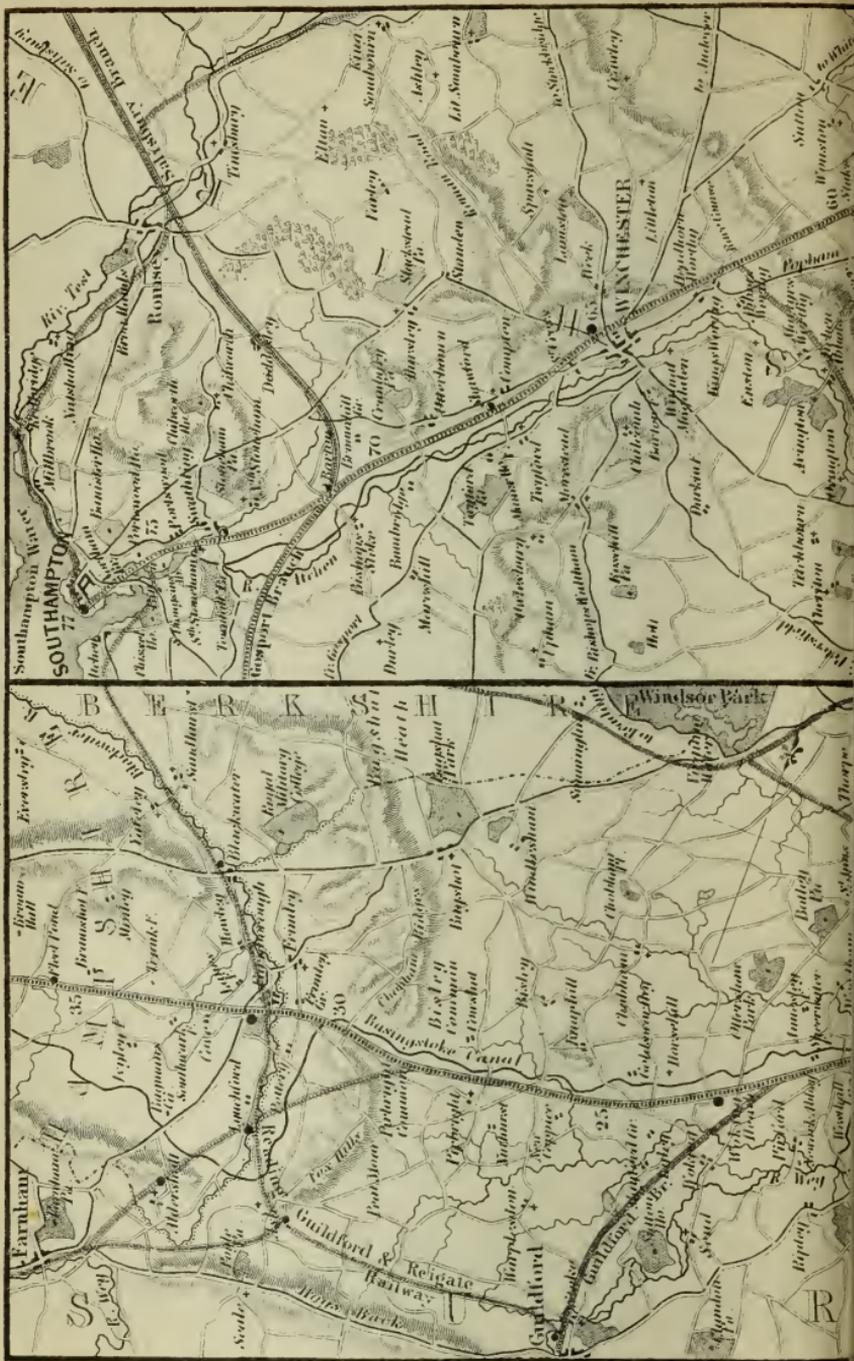
Nine miles from Honiton is SIDMOUTH, a fashionable watering-place, situated at the mouth of the river Sid, celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. It stands between two hills, nearly enclosing it on all sides but the south, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English channel. The views between this place and Seaton are considered the finest on the south coast of Devon. The climate is extremely mild and salubrious. Sidmouth is much frequented by company in the bathing season, for whose accommodation there are warm baths, a public room, libraries, &c. It has also an ancient church and several meeting-houses. Knowle Cottage here was long celebrated for its gardens, conservatories, and the fine collection of articles of vertu it contained. Tourists used to be freely admitted in the summer months to the house and grounds. Pop. 2572.

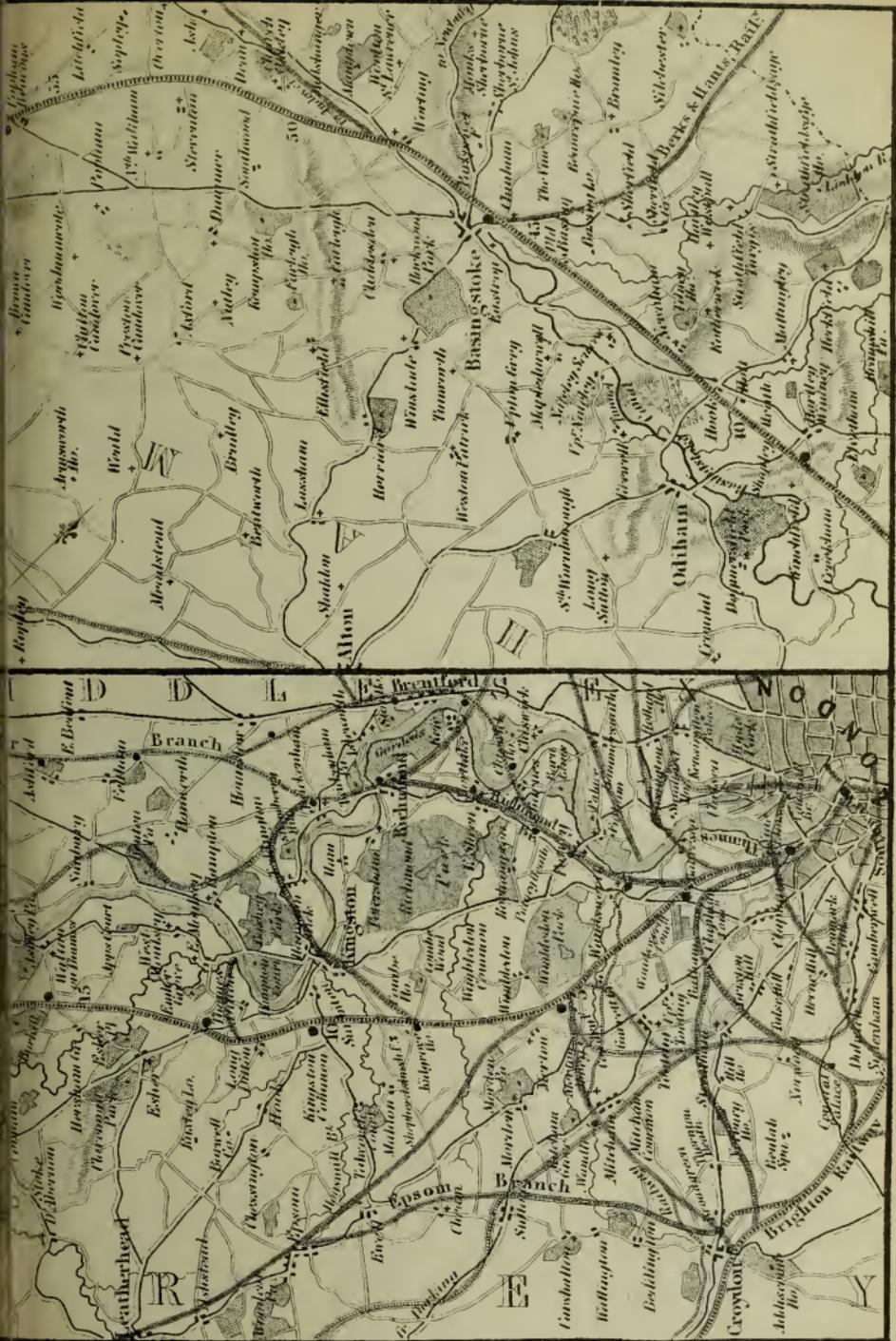
Five miles from Sidmouth, and 12 miles from Exeter, is Bicton (Clinton Rolle, Esq.), the seat of the late Lord Rolle, and now occupied by Lady Rolle. The park, upwards of 1000 acres in extent, is stocked with deer and fine timber. The mansion is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea.

About 8½ miles from Sidmouth, and 10¾ miles from Exeter, is EXMOUTH, at the mouth of the Exe, the oldest and best frequented watering-place in Devon. It is celebrated for the mildness of its climate, the town being well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds by some high hills which rise almost close behind it. The rides and walks in the neighbourhood are remarkably beautiful. Here are Assembly Rooms, baths, libraries, and other accommodations for visitors. The Beacon Hill, on which stands the handsome chapel of St Margaret, commands one of the finest views in the west of England. The road from Exmouth to Exeter through Topsham is remarkably beautiful. Population, 5228.

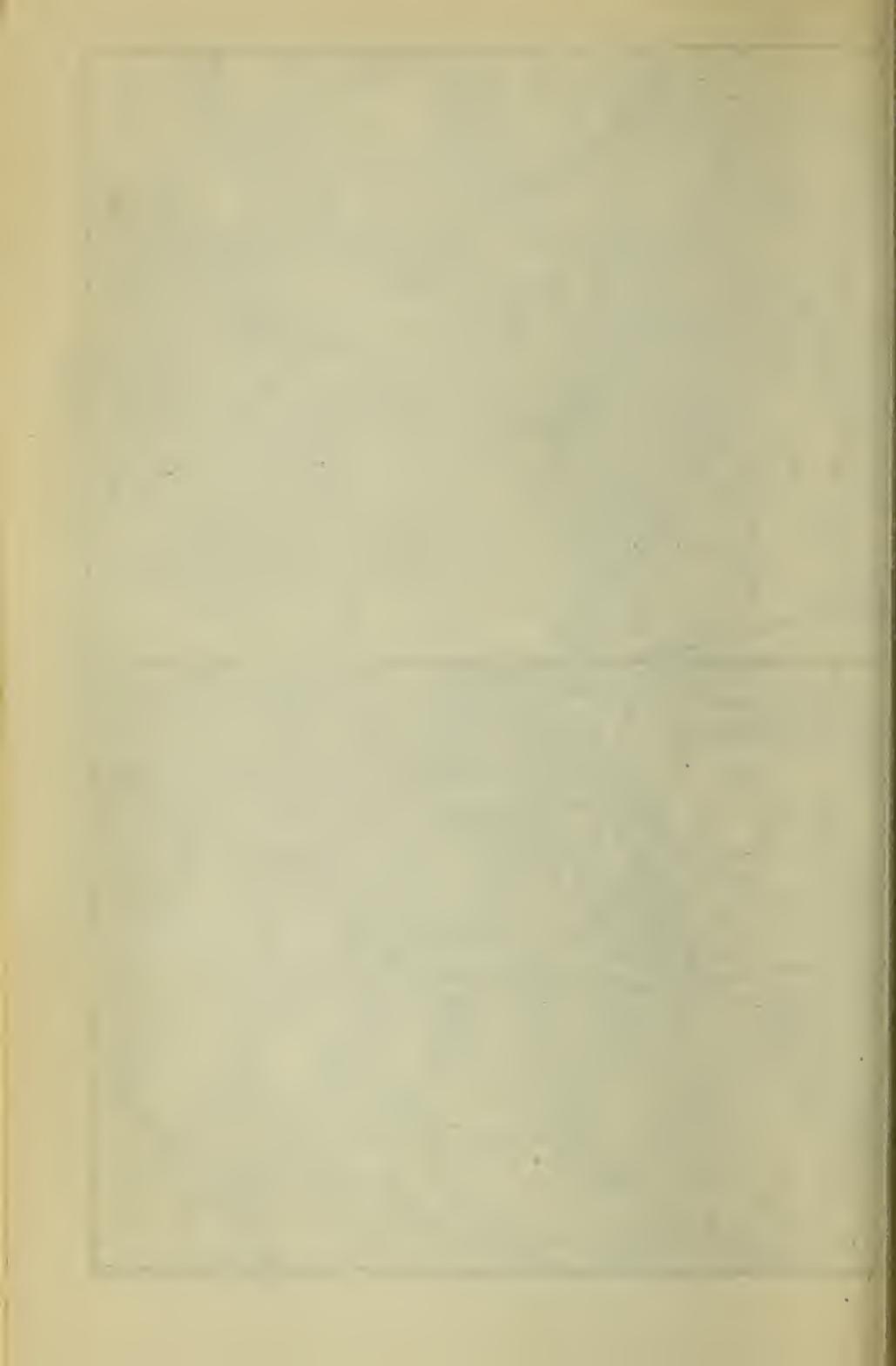
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Battersea Fields. A public park is to be laid out here.	78	From Waterloo Road to Vauxhall Station.	2	Stockwell. Clapham, and Clapham Common.
Battersea Church contains a monument to Henry St. John, the celebrated Visc. Bolingbroke. Branches to Kew, Brentford, Richmond, and Windsor (p. 87).	75	Clapham Common St.  cr. river Wandle. At the mouth of which, near the banks of the Thames, is Wandsworth: numerous people are here engaged in dyeing, printing calicoes, &c.	5	Balham Hill. Tooting. Garrat, a hamlet, the ancient practice of electing a mayor at which gave the title to Foote's farce, "The Mayor of Garrat."
Wimbledon Park, formerly Earl Spencer's, but now subdivided for villas. Prospect Place.	72	Wimbledon and Merton St.	8	To Merton, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Mitcham, 2 miles. Morden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Morden Park. Cannon Hill.
Combe House, and beyond, Richmond Park. (See p. 88).	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malden St.  cr. riv. Hogsmill.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
One mile and three quarters beyond Kingston Station is a branch railway to Hampton Court, which the visitor reaches by a bridge across the Thames. Hampton Court palace and gardens form one of the most favourite places of holiday resort to the people of the metropolis, and are open to the public, free of charge, throughout the year, except upon Fridays. The palace originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and was presented by him to Henry VIII. It was enlarged in 1694, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. Wolsey's apartments have lately been restored, and possess great attractions for the visitor. Both the house and gardens possess numerous objects of interest, not the least among which are the cartoons of Raphael, and many fine paintings.	68	Kingston St. The town of Kingston is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the station. It contains the stone on which the Anglo-Saxon kings were crowned. Since the opening of the railway, a new town, distinguished as Kingston-on-rail, or New Kingston, has sprung into existence. Pop., 9790.	12	To Ewell, 4 miles.
Thames Ditton (near which is Boyle Farm, Lord St. Leonard's). And further to the right, East and West Moulsey, all favourite places of resort to anglers.	65	Esher and Claremont Stations.  cr. river Mole.	15	Esher, 1 mile, and Esher Place; beyond is Claremont, once the residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians, and latterly the asylum of the late Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French.
Ember Court, Sir C. Sullivan, Bart. Walton on Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Ashley Park, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart. Mount Felix (Earl of Tankerville).	63	Walton and Hersham St.	17	Hersham Green.
Oatlands Park, lately subdivided to some extent, for villas. Weybridge, 1 mile. Ham Haw Park. Woburn Park.	61	Weybridge St. 1 mile beyond, on the right, is a branch railway to Addlestone and Chertsey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Pop. of Weybridge, 1603.	19	Burwood Park, Sir Richard Frederick, Bart. Painshill Park, 2 m. From the summit of St. George's Hill (Earl of Eilesmere), about a mile distant, is a fine panoramic

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.





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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Basingstoke Canal. Ottershaw Park.</p>		<p> cr. river Wey, and Wey Navigation Canal. Ham Haw Common. Woking Heath.</p>		<p>view over the Thames and adjacent country, embrac- ing Hampton Court, Chert- sey, Windsor, &c.</p> <p>Byfleet. Wisley. Pyrford. Hoebriidge Place. Branches to Guildford, Godalming, and Farn- ham (p. 82).</p>
<p>Horsell. Chobham, 2½ miles. Knapp Hill, and The Hermitage. Bisley. Bisley Common. Chobham Hills.</p> <p>Frimley Green.</p>	55	<p>Woking St. The line here continues alongside of the Basing- stoke Canal, which after- wards crosses the railway. Cross Blackwater river, and enter Hants. Cross line of Reading, Guildford, and Reig- gate Railway.</p>	25	<p>Pirbright.</p> <p>Continuation of Rail- way from Guildford to Portsmouth.</p>
<p>To Frimley 1½ mile; Bagshot, 5½ miles; Win- dlesham, 6½ miles. Sandhurst Military Col- lege, 3½ miles.</p>	47	<p>Farnborough St.</p>	33	<p>Farnborough Place. Farnham, 6½ miles (see p. 37).</p>
<p>Elvetham House, Lord Calthorpe, formerly a place of great extent and magnificence. Here a fa- mous entertainment was given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Hertford in 1591.</p>	43	<p>Fleetpond St.</p>	37	<p>Aldershott Camp, on left of Farnborough Sta- tion.</p>
<p>Beyond is Bramshill, the seat of Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bt., built for Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. Tilney Hall.</p>	40	<p>Winchfield St. Tunnel, 80 yards long.</p>	40	<p>Dogmersfield Park. Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart. Three miles south of Winchfield is Odiham, the birth-place of Lilly the Grammarian. Near it are the remains of an old castle, in which David, king of Scotland, was con- fined for eleven years after his capture at Northburgh Cross. Population of Odiham parish, 2833.</p>
<p>Newnham</p> <p>Chineham. Two miles from Old Basing is the Vine (W. L. W. Chute, Esq.), a mansion built by the first Lord Sandys. The ruins of Holy Ghost Chapel are visible from the line.</p>		<p> cr. Whitewater river. Embankment over valley of the Loddon. Line passes through the village of Old Basing, the scene of a severe battle fought in 871 between the Danes and the Saxons, when the latter, under the command of Alfred, were defeated.</p>		<p>Nateley Scures.</p> <p>Ruins of Basing House, famous for the gallant de- fence which it made under John, fifth Marquis of Winchester, against the Parliamentary troops. It held out during two years, and was ultimately stormed by Cromwell.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Strathfieldsaye (Duke of Wellington), 6½ miles. Branch to Reading, 15 miles (see p. 187).	32	Basingstoke St. Basingstoke is mentioned in Doomsday Book under the name of <i>Basingtoches</i> , and is described as having been always a royal manor. Malting and the corn trade form its principal business. Basingstoke had before the opening of the railway a very extensive coach traffic, from its position on one of the great western roads. Pop. 4654.	48	Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton, 1 mile. Herriard Park, 3 miles.
Winklebury Hill, an ancient encampment. Worting House. Manydown House (Sir R. C. H. Rycroft, Bart). Malshanger House. Oakley Park. Hall Place. Ash Park. Overton, a large village, formerly a market town, 4½ miles. Whitchurch, 5 miles. Andover, 11½ miles.	22	Lichfield Tunnel, 200 yards. Popham Hill Tunnel, 200 yards.	58	Popham Beacon, 460 feet high, affords a fine view from the summit.
Weston, Stoke Charity, Wonston, Huntou.	22	Over Micheldever embankment, raised more than 100 feet above the meadows.	58	Stratton Park, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., contains a fine collection of paintings. Stratton belonged to Thomas Earl of Southampton, and by the marriage of his daughter to the illustrious patriot, Lord William Russell, it came into the possession of the Bedford family, who sold it to the grandfather of the present possessor. Micheldever. 3 miles distant, the Grange, Lord Ashburton.
Winchester race course, on Worthy Down.	13	Lunways Inn Tunnel.	67	Kings Worthy, Headborn Worthy, Abbots Worthy, Easton; and beyond, Avington Park, J. Shelley, Esq.
	13	WINCHESTER.	67	

The origin of Winchester is involved in obscurity; but tradition, and the evidence of our oldest historical monuments, concur in representing it as one of the earliest settlements of the first inhabitants of the island. It was termed *Caer Gwent* by the Britons, *Venta Belgarum* by the Romans, and *Wintanceaster* by the Saxons. It became the capital of England under the Saxons when the country was united under the sway of Egbert, King of Wessex, in the beginning of the ninth century, and it retained this dignity till the reign of Edward the Confessor in the middle of the eleventh century. Here lie the bones of Alfred the Great and of the famous Canute. In this city, in 1002, commenced the horrid massacre of all the Danes who had settled in England. From this massacre sprung the old English custom of the Hocktide merriments. Here William the Conqueror built a castle and a palace, part of the foundations of which is yet to be seen. Here his son, William Rufus, was crowned, and here he was buried

and here were the royal mint, treasury, and public record-office. Winchester suffered severely during the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Here Richard Cœur-de-Lion was crowned a second time with great pomp after his return from the crusades. Here John ratified his ignominious submission to the Pope's agent, Pandulph, and did homage to him for his crown. Henry III. was born here, and always bore the name of Henry of Winchester. Henry IV. here married Joan of Brittany. Parliaments were held in this city both in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., was born at the castle; and Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. at the same place in 1522. At the Reformation, it suffered severely from the dissolution of its monasteries and other religious buildings, so that it had the appearance of a city sacked by a hostile army. Here Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain. James I. made Winchester the scene of the disgraceful trials of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lords Cobham and Grey, and their assumed accomplices; and three of these royal victims, the Hon. George Brooke, brother of Lord Cobham, and the priests, Watson and Clarke, were executed here on the Castle-hill. The castle was garrisoned during the civil war, first by the adherents of the Parliament, from whom it was taken by the Royalists in 1643. After the battle of Naseby, it was retaken by Cromwell, who blew it up with gunpowder, battered to pieces the fortifications of the city, and demolished Wolvesey Castle, the bishop's palace. His troopers stabled their horses in the cathedral, and committed great excesses, demolishing the monuments, and mutilating and injuring parts of the edifice. The bishop's palace was rebuilt in 1684. Winchester was a favourite city of Charles II., who commenced the erection of a palace in 1682 on the site of the old castle, which, so far as finished, stands there now, and is occupied as barracks. Richard Cromwell, after resigning the Protectorate, passed the remainder of his life in retirement in the neighbourhood of this city, at the old manor of Merton at Hursley.

Winchester is situated on the eastern slope of an eminence, at the foot of which flows the beautiful river Itchen. The city has a solemn and venerable appearance. It consists of several good streets, lighted with gas, and well paved. Of the five ancient gates only two are now remaining; and all traces of the ditches and old walls have been obliterated. The most interesting public building in Winchester is the cathedral. Kingils, the first of the Saxon kings who embraced Christianity, laid the foundation of a cathedral here, which, after his death, was carried on by his son, Kenewalch, and completed in 648. It stood on the spot which is occupied by the existing building. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt by St Ethelwold in 980. Bishop Walkelyn, the prelate who was first appointed to the see after the conquest, rebuilt the central tower, and made various important repairs and additions. Bishop Godfrey de Lucy rebuilt a portion of the east end towards the close of the eleventh century. Various extensive improvements were made about the middle of the fourteenth century by Bishop William de Edington; and his illustrious successor, William de

Wykeham, who held the see of Winchester from 1366 to 1404, rebuilt nearly the whole of the cathedral to the westward of the central tower. A considerable part of the church to the east of this tower was restored by Bishop Richard Fox in the early part of the sixteenth century. The building is in the form of a cross, its length from east to west being 550 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 86 feet. The nave, 250 feet in length, is considered one of the finest in England. The length of the transepts is 186 feet. The tower is 138 feet in height, and 50 feet by 48 in breadth. By far the noblest part of the building is the west front, built by William of Wykeham, with its great central doorway, its noble window, rich with perpendicular tracery, its buttresses and pinnacled turrets, its crowning tabernacle, with its statue of the builder, and its pinnacled side-aisles. The interior has a peculiarly solemn and magnificent appearance, and is richly ornamented. Around the walls are numerous monuments of bishops, deans, nobles, and gentlemen of neighbouring families. The chapels or chantries of Wykeham, Edington, Fox, Cardinal Beaufort, Waynflete, and Gardiner, are of the most beautiful and elaborate workmanship. "So delicately, so elaborately are they carved out, that they have more the appearance of being wrought in ivory than in stone. In these, on stately tombs, the sides of which are figured with the richest panelling, lie the effigies of these magnificent old prelates, and here were daily masses chanted for the repose of their souls." The workmanship of the choir is remarkably rich and beautiful. On the floor, a plain bevelled stone of dark marble marks the tomb of William Rufus; and arranged on each side of the sanctuary are six mortuary chests, containing the bones of many of the most eminent Saxon princes. Behind the altar is a magnificent stone screen of the most exquisite workmanship, erected by Bishop Fox; and a painting by West, of the raising of Lazarus, now occupies the place where the high altar formerly stood. In the floor of Prior Silkstede's chapel, in the old Norman south transept, is the tomb of Izaak Walton.

The most interesting building in Winchester next to the cathedral is St. Mary's College. William of Wykeham, by whom it was founded and endowed, was originally a poor boy of the neighbouring town of Wickham, who, having attracted the notice of Nicholas Uvedale, the lord of the manor, was sent by him to the old grammar-school of Winchester, which stood on the very spot where his college now stands. It has been justly said, that "his architectural works at Dover, Queenborough, Windsor, and other castles for the king—the building of his two colleges, this and New College, Oxford,—and his rebuilding the nave of his cathedral—mark him as the greatest architectural genius of the age." Winchester College was begun in the year 1387, and was completed six years afterwards. The society consisted of a warden and ten priests, who are perpetual fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers, a schoolmaster and under master, and seventy scholars. The establishment continues in the same condition; but besides the seventy scholars, there are now taught a considerable number of youths who are not on the foundation. The college is built round two courts with towers

over each gateway. The buildings in the second court are in a far superior style to those in the first. The dining-hall is a splendid room in the ancient Gothic style, with a lofty groined roof. In a chamber adjoining the kitchen is a very singular emblematical figure in oil-painting, usually termed "the trusty servant." The chapel is lofty, finely roofed, and the large windows are filled with stained glass. On the south side of the chapel are the cloisters, enclosing a quadrangle of 132 feet square. In the midst of the quadrangle is a little Gothic chapel, where a monk used to perform a daily mass for the dead. It is now the library of the establishment, and contains a collection of valuable old books. To the westward of the cloisters and library is the school, a detached building, erected in 1687. Over the entrance is a fine bronze statue of Wykeham, cast and presented to the college by Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber.

The Hospital of St Cross is situated about a mile from the city, in the centre of a delightful part of the valley of the Itchin. A pleasant path leads to it across the meadows. To the left is the hill of St Catherine's, near the summit of which there are traces of an ancient fortification. Behind St Catherine's, on the top of Twyford down, there are some vestiges of the great Roman road from *Portus Magnus* (Porchester) to Winchester. The Hospital of St Cross was erected in the time of King Stephen by Henry de Blois, and was originally intended for thirteen poor men, a master, a steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristers. The hospital was built in a quadrangular form; and three sides of the square yet remain. On the outer front of the gateway tower is a statue of Cardinal Beaufort, who may be regarded as the second founder of the institution. The Church of St Cross, which is one of the most interesting monuments of architectural antiquity in the kingdom, consists of a nave and side aisles, with a chancel and transepts, and a massy Norman tower over the intersection. The view from the leads of the tower is very fine. The hospital was stripped of much of its income at the Reformation. It still, however, affords a handsome revenue to the master, and comfortable subsistence to thirteen poor brethren. The brethren wear black cloaks, with a silver cross on the breast. A small remnant of the ancient hospitality is still kept up; for any one who presents himself at the porter's lodge is entitled to receive a horn of ale and a slice of bread—the ale, however, being of the thinnest and the bread of the hardest.

The Winchester Museum, situated in Jewry Street, contains valuable specimens of archæology, ethnology, mammals, birds, &c. It is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; admission free.

Winchester returns two members to Parliament. Population of the city, 14,700.

A road leads from Winchester, a distance of 24 miles, to Gosport, passing through Twyford (where there was once a Roman Catholic seminary, at which Pope received part of his education), Botley and Titchfield, the church of which is an interesting structure, and contains the effigies of Wriothlesley, first Earl of Southampton, and his wife and son. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, in which Charles I. was twice concealed.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.	(From Winchester.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Compton.		The railway runs hence through the valley of the Itchen.		Hospital of St. Cross. (See p. 55.)
Otterbourne, and beyond, Cranbury Park, T. Chamberlayne, Esq.		Hursley, 5 miles from Winchester, was once the property of Richard Cromwell, in right of his wife, Dorothy Major. His daughters, after his death, sold the estate to Sir W. Heathcote, who caused the ancient mansion to be taken down. A seal was found on this occasion in one of the walls, which proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth. Hursley will always be associated with the name of Rev. John Keble, late Vicar, and author of "the Christian Year."		St. Catherine's Hill. Twyford House. Twyford Lodge. Shawford Lodge, and 4 miles distant, Rose Hill Park, Earl of Northesk.
Four miles distant, Hursley Park, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. The park is very picturesque, and contains the very perfect remains of one of Cromwell's field fortifications.				
Branch to Salisbury.	6	Bishopstoke St.	74	Bambridge House. Lieut-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H. Marwell Hall.
North Stoneham Park, J. W. Fleming, Esq., well wooded, and commanding fine views. Beyond, Chilworth House.		Dr. Garnier, Dean of Winchester, holds the living of Bishopstoke. His gardens are most attractive, and admission is readily granted to any respectable person presenting a card, and signifying a wish to see them. The Himalayan collection is very fine.		Branch to Gosport, 16 miles (p. 81).
Portswood House.		Admiral Hawkes, one of the naval heroes of the reign of George II., is buried in North Stoneham church.		Swathling. Townhill Park. South Stoneham Ho. Midanbury House. Bittern Grove.
Bannister House.		The line crosses the river Itchen by a viaduct.		At Bittern was a Roman station, the Clausentum of the Itinerary. Roman remains are found here.
Bevois Mount.		SOUTHAMPTON.	80	Chessel House, Lord Ashdown.
Bellevue.				

Southampton is beautifully situated at the head of the bay called the Southampton Water, having the river Itchen on the one side, and the Test or Anton on the other. It was anciently fortified, and the remains of its walls and castle still exist. The town appears to have had its origin in the Saxon times, and is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 873. During the ninth and tenth centuries it was frequently ravaged by the Danes; here Canute occasionally resided; and it was while he stayed at Southampton that the well-known incident occurred in which he rebuked the flattery of his courtiers. In the sixteenth century Southampton was visited by the Emperor Charles V., by Edward VI., Philip of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth; and it was for some time the residence of Charles I. Southampton possesses an excellent harbour for

mercantmen, and its value and importance has been greatly increased by the recent formation of docks of a capacity sufficient to receive vessels of the largest class, and steam-vessels. This town has long been a place of great trade with Spain and Portugal, chiefly for the importation of wine and fruit. It has also a considerable trade with France, with the Baltic ports and Canada, and with the Channel Islands. It carries on a brisk coasting trade; and is the most convenient port for steam-boats plying to Guernsey, Jersey, St Malo, Granville, and Havre. There are also regular trading-smacks and schooners between London and Southampton. The total amount of the gross revenue collected at the custom-house in Southampton in 1861 amounted to £79,496. The formation of the South-Western Railway has proved of great benefit to the trade and local interests of Southampton, which is now the principal station for the West India, and also the Peninsular and Oriental packets, by the latter of which the overland communication with India, through Egypt and across the Isthmus of Suez, is maintained; this line of route has been further extended to Sydney and New Zealand.

Southampton was anciently defended by double ditches, battlements, and watch-towers. Of the gates, the only one remaining is an imposing structure called Bargate, on the north front of which are two figures, said by tradition to represent the famous Sir Bevois of Hampton and the giant Ascupart, whom he slew in single combat. Southampton contains a great number of large and well-built houses, and the principal streets are spacious and well paved.

Southampton contains five churches, of which St Michael's is remarkable for its high slender octagonal tower, which serves as a landmark to ships entering the harbour; it has also a Catholic chapel, and several places of meeting for dissenters of various denominations. There is a grammar-school, founded in the time of Edward VI. On the north side of the town is an asylum for female orphans, the children of soldiers; and there are various charitable institutions. About half a mile from the Bargate stand the barracks, which enclose an area of two acres, but this is not now a military station.

Since the fire which occurred at the Tower of London in 1841, the engraving department of the ordnance establishment has been removed to Southampton, at which town the execution of the national survey of Great Britain is at present carried on, and upon which numerous engravers are now employed. The Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, which was commenced in 1791, has been completed on a scale of one inch to a mile, with the exception of the six northern counties, at a total cost of L.662,000. The remaining portion, as well as a similar survey of Scotland, at present in progress, is being proceeded with upon the scales of six and three inches to a mile.

Southampton was incorporated into a borough by Charles I., and is also a county of itself: it is divided into five wards, and governed by a mayor, ten

aldermen, and thirty councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. Population of Parliamentary borough, 54,000.

From Southampton to Salisbury is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles—Lymington, $20\frac{1}{4}$ —Portsmouth, $17\frac{1}{2}$ —Gosport, $16\frac{1}{2}$ —Poole, 34—Winchester, 12.

The mildness of the air, the facility of making excursions by water as well as by land, the vicinity of the Isle of Wight and of the New Forest, contribute to render the town a desirable place for either a temporary or a permanent residence, which is further recommended by the excellent supplies of fish, fruit, meat, and other necessaries.

A number of pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood of Southampton. About three miles from the town is the celebrated Netley Abbey,* one of the most picturesque ruins in England. The founder of this abbey was Peter Roche, Bishop of Winchester, who died towards the middle of the thirteenth century. Its inmates were of the Cistercian order. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir William Paulet, afterwards the celebrated Marquis of Winchester. The abbey is now a complete ruin, so that scarcely any part of it can be distinguished, except the remains of the chapel. The walk to it from the town of Southampton is one of enchanting beauty. The abbey itself is almost completely concealed by the luxuriant foliage of the trees among which it is embosomed, and, altogether, the spot is one of singular loveliness.

THE NEW FOREST.

IN the neighbourhood of Southampton is that large tract of woodland termed the New Forest, than which there are probably few spots in England more interesting, or more worthy of being visited. The New Forest was originally formed by William the Conqueror in the year 1079, about thirteen years after the battle of Hastings. Its shape is a kind of irregular triangle, wide at the south, and drawing to a point towards the north, contained within a circumference of about fifty miles. Great odium has been heaped on the memory of William, particularly by the monkish historians, because of his alleged conduct in afforesting these woodlands, and it has been confidently asserted that he destroyed a large number of villages and churches, drove out the inhabitants, laid their lands waste, and formed the New Forest in their room. These statements, however, are greatly exaggerated, for it is obviously impossible that such an extensive depopulation could have taken place in a country which, from the nature of it, must have been from the first very thinly inhabited. At the same time, he cannot be absolved from all reproach in this matter, for it is evident that many persons must have been dispossessed of their lands ere such an extensive tract could have been wholly at his disposal. His son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest, according to popular tradition, by a random arrow, but the precise circumstances attending his death are involved in doubt. This event

* Leland states that the proper name of the place is Lettley, which is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin words *de Læto Loco*.

took place near Stoney Cross, at a short distance from Castle Malwood. An oak formerly stood on the spot, but this has now disappeared, and its site is marked by a triangular stone about five feet high, bearing the following inscription commemorative of the event:—

“Here stood the oak on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., named Rufus, in the breast, of which he instantly died, on the 2d of August A.D. 1100.”

“King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess,* and drawn from hence to Winchester, and was buried in the cathedral church of that city.”

“That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place anno 1745.”

Stoney Cross is visited in summer by great numbers of persons from Southampton, Winchester, and the neighbouring towns.

The New Forest has preserved its ancient boundaries more exactly, and retains more of the forest than any of our other forests. Part of it is now private property, but 65,845 acres belong to the Crown, subject to certain rights of common, of pasturage, pannage, and fuel, belonging to proprietors of estates within or adjacent to the forest. For local purposes, the forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, and these are again subdivided into fifteen walks. Formerly the chief officer of the forest was the Lord Warden, who was appointed by the crown during pleasure, by letters-patent under the Great Seal, and was generally some person of distinction; under him were a lieutenant, a bow-bearer, two rangers, a woodward, an under-woodward, four verderers, a high-steward, an under-steward, twelve regards, nine foresters, and fifteen under-foresters. Besides these ancient officers of the forest, there was one of later institution, called the purveyor, whose business it was to assign timber for the use of the navy. The forest is now managed by a deputy-surveyor under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

There is a numerous population within the limits of this forest. Their moral condition, though much improved of late years, is still low. “On the skirts of the forest,” says William Howitt, “and round its vast heaths, are numbers of poor huts, whose inmates have very little visible means of existence, but profess themselves to be woodmen, charcoal-burners, and so on; but it is pretty well

* Purkess lived at Minstead, and maintained his family by burning charcoal. His male descendants have continued to occupy the same house, and to carry on the same trade till very recently. The last of the lineal occupiers of the hut died an old man a few years ago. It is said of this family that they always possessed a horse and cart, but never attained to the possession of a team. This tradition is thus referred to in Mr. Stewart Rose’s ballad of the Red King:—

“And still so runs our forest creed,—
Flourish the pious ycoman’s seed,
Ev’n in the self-same spot;
One horse and cart their little store,
Like their forefathers, neither more
Nor less the children’s lot.”

understood that poaching and smuggling are their more probable vocations. Some of their cabins are the rudest erections of boughs, turf, and heather. Their poles for charcoal-burning are reared in huge pyramids, with the smallest end uppermost. * * * Many of them, like those in the woods of America, are mere squatters; but the attempt to disturb them is much the same as to disturb a hornet's nest. Conscious that there is no strength but in making common cause, they are all up in arms at any attempt to dislodge any of them."

Horses are reared in great numbers in the New Forest. They are of a diminutive breed, and are supposed to be descended from the Spanish jennets driven ashore on the coast of Hampshire in the dispersion of the Armada. They are often seen feeding together in herds of twenty or thirty, and have a very picturesque appearance amid the forest scenery. Great numbers of them are annually taken and sold. They are useful for any kind of employment, and are remarkable for the hardiness of their nature, and for their agility and sureness of foot. The forest abounds also with red and fallow deer. It likewise contains a breed of hogs, which have about them several of the characteristic marks of the wild boar. Besides these wild hogs there are many of the domesticated breed in the New Forest, who are turned out to feed on acorns and beechmast during the "pannage" month, which begins about the end of September, and lasts for six weeks. The curious mode by which they are collected and managed is described by Gilpin in his *Forest Scenery*, and is too well known to require to be quoted here. The New Forest is a district of great interest both to the sportsman and the naturalist, as it abounds in birds of almost every species and in winter its shores are thronged by aquatic birds. Its extensive tracts of heath render the forest a favourite resort of the honey-bee, which everywhere rovers the surface of it, and is frequently a source of considerable profit to the cottagers.

The various roads by which the New Forest is traversed, including that part of the railway from Southampton to Dorchester, which traverses the forest to Ringwood, are all accurately delineated in the chart which accompanies this description. The tourist may, therefore, choose for himself the route which he will pursue, according as his time may permit, or his taste incline. We shall briefly point out such objects as are deserving of especial notice. The visitor who wishes thoroughly to explore this interesting district would do well to take some of the forest towns, such as Lymington, Lyndhurst, Christchurch, &c. as central points, and from these places as his head-quarters make excursions in various directions.

Taking Southampton as the point of departure, the road passes the pretty village of Millbrook, the churchyard of which contains a monument to Pollok, the author of the "Course of Time," who died at Shirley, near this place, in 1827, at the age of twenty-nine. A mile farther on is Redbridge, at the head of Southampton Water, a place of great antiquity, which enjoys a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, &c. A little beyond a road leads off on the left to Lyndhurst, the little capital of the Forest, distant about 9 or 10 miles from Southampton.

A little farther on the road passes Totton, near which is Testwood House, the

seat of Miss Bourne. Proceeding onward the tourist reaches Cadnam Park, distant between 9 and 10 miles from Southampton. From this place a pleasant excursion may be made along the valley of the Avon to Fording bridge; whence the tourist may proceed to Ringwood, a distance of six miles, by Blackford Green, and the village of Ibbesley. A short way beyond, to the right of the road, is Rufus's stone, formerly described, and to the left is Castle Malwood. Proceeding onward we reach Stoney Cross, a place much visited in summer by large parties from Southampton, Winchester, and the neighbouring towns. A little to the left is the sequestered hamlet of Minstead, which stands in one of the finest parts of the forest. "On one side," says W. Howitt, "are open knolls and ascending woodlands, covered with majestic beeches, and the village children playing under them; on the other, the most rustic cottages, almost buried in the midst of their orchard trees, and thatched as Hampshire cottages only are—in such projecting abundance—such flowing lines. * * The whole of the cottages thereabout are in equal taste with the roof, so different to the red staring square brick houses of manufacturing districts. They seem, as no doubt they are, erected in the spirit and under the influence of the *genius loci*. The bee-hives in their rustic rows, the little crofts, all belong to a primitive country. I went on, now coming to small groups of such places, now to others of superior pretensions, but equally blent with the spirit of the surrounding nature—little paradises of cultivated life. As I advanced heathery hills stretched away on one hand, woods came down thickly and closely on the other, and a winding road, beneath the shade of large old trees, conducted me to one of the most retired and peaceful of hamlets. It was Minstead. * * * Herds of red-deer rose from the fern, and went bounding away, and dashed into the depths of the woods; troops of those grey and long-tailed forest horses turned to gaze as I passed down the open glades; and the red squirrels in hundreds scampered away from the ground where they were feeding. * * * Delighted with the true woodland wildness and solemnity of beauty, I roved onward through the wildest woods that came in my way. Awaking as from a dream, I saw far around me one deep shadow, one thick and continuous roof of boughs, and thousands of hoary boles standing clothed as it were with the very spirit of silence. I admired the magnificent sweep of some grand old trees as they hung into a glade or ravine, some delicious opening in the deep woods, or the grotesque figure of particular trees, which seemed to have been blasted into blackness, and contorted into inimitable crookedness, by the savage genius of the place." Minstead Manor House is the property of H. C. Compton, Esq.

Returning to the road, and passing Bolderwood Lodge, a little to the left, we shortly after reach Picked Post, and a short distance beyond it is the pleasant village of Ringwood, seated on the banks of the Avon, which spreads near the town into a large sheet of water full of little islands. Ringwood existed during the Roman occupation of Britain, and was a place of some importance in the Anglo-Saxon times. It contained in 1861, 3751 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in brewing

ale and strong beer, for which the town has acquired a considerable name. The country around the town is rather flat. The roads from Southampton to Poole, and from Salisbury to Christchurch pass through Ringwood. At the distance of nine miles from Ringwood is the town of Christchurch. There are two roads parallel to each other which lead to it, with the river Avon flowing between them. The road on the left bank of the river passes by Kingsbar, Bistern Park (H. C. Compton, Esq.) Avon, Sepley, and Staple's Cross. In the vicinity of the latter are the mansions of Hinton House, Hinton Admiral, and High Cliff. The country between Ringwood and Christchurch is flat, and the lanes close and woody. The town of Christchurch takes its name from its church and priory, founded early in the Saxon era for a dean and twenty canons of the order of St Augustine. William Rufus bestowed the church and convent upon Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who rebuilt the church upon a more superb scale, and its revenues were greatly augmented by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, to whom the manor was given by Henry I. At the dissolution, the annual income was L.544, 6s. Some fragments of the priory walls are still standing. The church, which is in the form of a cross, is a very interesting specimen of the Norman style, though modern additions have been made to it. Within the church, there are some curious ancient monuments; and the tower commands a delightful and extensive prospect. The town is supposed to have been of Roman origin, and in Saxon times was called Tweonea, or "the place between the rivers." Near Christchurch are Heron Court (Earl of Malmesbury) and Sandnills (W. Rose, Esq.) It returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Elizabeth; but the number was reduced to one by the Reform Act. The population in 1861 of the parliamentary borough was 9368.

The rivers Stour and Avon, after uniting about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the town, flow into Christchurch bay, which is spacious, but shallow and dangerous. "There is a curious circumstance peculiar to this harbour and the neighbouring port of Poole in Dorsetshire,—that of the tide producing two high waters; a phenomenon quite inexplicable from the general laws of tides, and only to be accounted for by the situation of this coast as regards the Isle of Wight, and from the contraction of the channel by the jutting out of the point of land on which Hurst Castle stands."*

In the neighbourhood of the town are the remains of a camp and entrenchments, with several tumuli and barrows.

Christchurch is about 20 miles distant from Lymington. The intervening district is flat, cultivated, and enclosed. The road is parallel to the coast the whole of the way. A little to the right of the road is a large house built by Lord Bute. It stands on a cliff directly opposite to Cherbourg, from which it is about 60 miles distant. This cliff, which is termed Hordle Cliff, rises about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The flatness of the scenery is a little diversified by various hollows or narrow dells, through each of which a small rivulet finds its way to the sea. The most remarkable are those of Chuton, Ashley, and

* Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Vol. ii. p. 146.

Efford. About two or three miles farther along the coast, stands Hurst Castle, built at the extremity of a remarkable natural causeway, which runs two miles into the sea, forming, between the castle and the Isle of Wight, a narrow channel, which, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yards in breadth. The castle was erected in the time of Henry VIII. Here Charles I., after being removed from the Isle of Wight, was confined for some time previous to his trial and execution. Between Hurst Castle and Lymington is the small village of Milford, which commands fine views of Alum Bay and the neighbouring part of Wight. Three miles farther on is the town of Lymington, agreeably situated on the right bank of the river of the same name. It is 9 miles from Lyndhurst, 19 from the Southampton station, and about 90 south-west from London in a straight line. Lymington is a neat well built town, and pleasantly situated. It is a corporate town and parliamentary borough, and returned two members since the reign of Elizabeth, but now only one. The parish church, dedicated to Thomas a Becket, contains many handsome monuments. The population amounts to about 5000.

Lymington is subordinate to the port of Southampton. Its foreign trade is unimportant, and the coasting trade is on the decline. Considerable improvements have, of late years, been made in the town with the view of affording accommodation to visitors during the bathing season. The chief manufacture in the neighbourhood is salt.

Near Lymington is Cadlands, the seat of A. R. Drummond, Esq., and Wallhampton, the seat of Sir G. Burrard, Bart. About two miles from Lymington is the village of Boldre, for above twenty years the scene of the pastoral labours of the Rev. William Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery," and various other works on the picturesque. He built and endowed two schools here out of the profits of the sale of his drawings, and lies buried in Boldre churchyard. The church, which is an ancient and primitive looking structure, stands on the summit of a thickly wooded eminence, and commands a variety of interesting views.

Midway between Lymington and Lyndhurst is Brockenhurst, a pleasant forest village, of Saxon origin, and recorded in the Doomsday Book by the name of Broceste. Part of the church was erected before the Conquest, and the font is a very antique and curious piece of workmanship. Near the village are Brockenhurst Park. Watcombe House (now pulled down) was, for three years, the residence of the philanthropic Howard. To the south-west of Brockenhurst there is a heath called Sway Common, over which various tumuli are scattered. The road from Brockenhurst to Lyndhurst passes through a very interesting part of the forest. Near Lyndhurst stands Cuffnells (Sir Edward Poore, Bart.) on a rising ground embosomed in trees, and most delightfully situated in the very heart of the forest. It was the property of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, of whose heirs it was purchased by the late Sir George Rose, who made very considerable additions to the mansion. The situation of Lyndhurst is very beautiful. It has been considered as the capital of the New Forest ever since the era of its forma-

tion, and the forestal courts are still held here. An ancient stirrup is preserved in the hall of the King's House, the official residence of the Lord Warden, which is said to have been that used by William Rufus at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel.* Opposite to the King's House stands a large square building called the King's Stables. A fine prospect of the forest may be obtained from the tower of the church. Lord Lyndhurst derives his title from this place. Population of parish 1522.

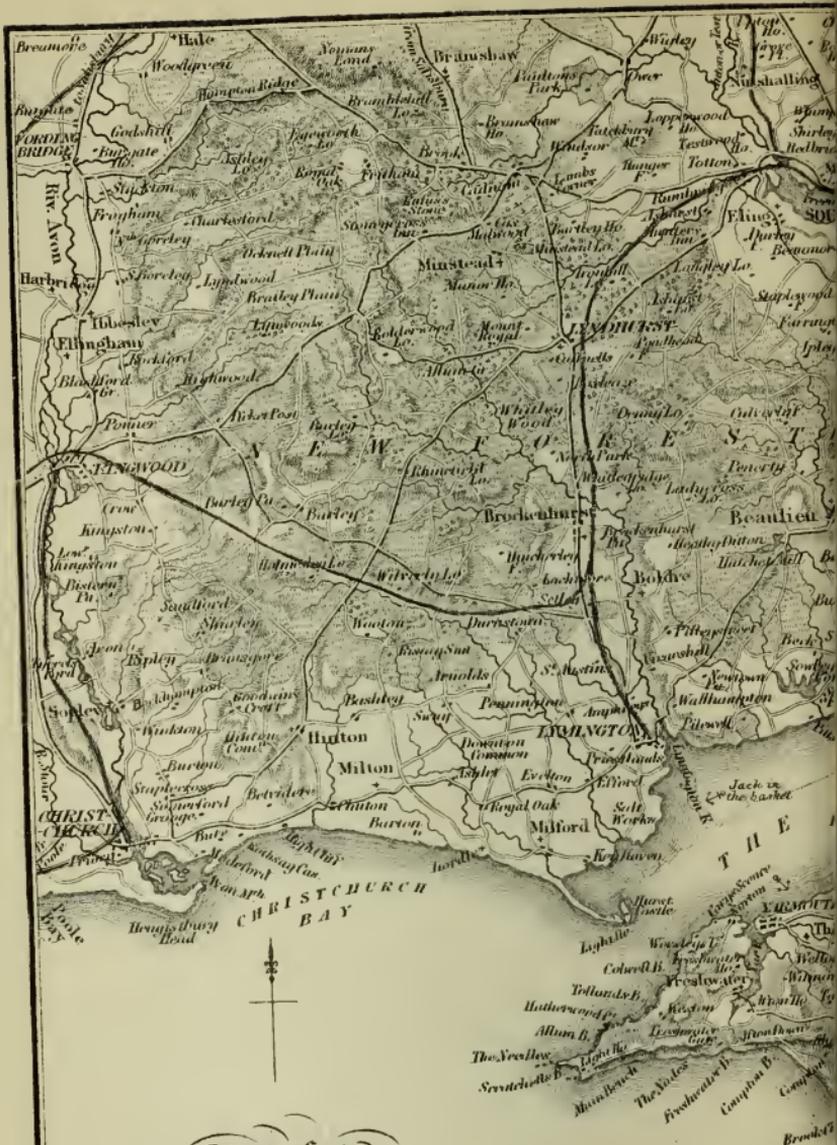
From Lyndhurst to Southampton is a distance of between 9 and 10 miles. The road joins that which leads to Stoney Cross at the village of Rumbridge.

Before closing our description of the forest we may direct the attention of the tourist to an interesting excursion which may be made to Beaulieu Abbey. This spot may be reached by crossing Southampton water to Hythe, and proceeding from thence to Beaulieu, a distance of 5 miles. The river Beaulieu is a mere forest stream till near the abbey, when it expands into a lake covering many acres. The Abbey of Beaulieu was founded by King John in 1204 for monks of the Cistercian order. The wall which surrounded the precincts of the abbey is nearly entire in several parts, and is finely mantled with ivy. Of the buildings of the abbey considerable parts remain. The abbot's lodge was converted, after the dissolution, into a family seat. The ancient kitchen and the refectory, and a long building supposed to have been the dormitory, are still standing. The refectory is now turned into a parish church, and was repaired some years ago at the expense of the late Lord Montagu, uncle of the Duke of Buccleuch. Beaulieu Abbey possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and it afforded a temporary protection to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., and her son Prince Edward, on her return from the continent, at the time of the Battle of Barnet. It also afforded shelter to Perkin Warbeck after the failure of his attempts in the west of England. At the dissolution, the manor of Beaulieu was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton. In the reign of William III. this estate became the property of Ralph, Lord, afterwards Duke of, Montagu, by his marriage with the heiress of the Wriothesleys. His son John, second Duke of Montagu, transmitted it to his daughters, Isabella and Mary, from whom, by intermarriages, the manor has descended to the Duke of Buccleuch.

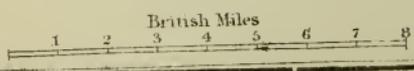
At Beaulieu was also an Hospital of Knights Templars. The ruins of the hospital, which are now converted into farm buildings, stand about half a mile distant from the water, on a rising ground which commands extensive views.

The tourist may vary his route back to Southampton by sailing down the Beaulieu or Exe river to Exbury,—a distance of rather more than 3 miles, and proceeding from thence across the country to Calshot Castle, about 4½ miles

* " And still in merry Lyndhurst hall
 Red William's stirrup decks the wall,
 Who lists the sight may see;
 And a fair stone in green Malwood
 Informs the traveller where stood
 The memorable tree."—*Red King.*



Map of the
ISLE OF WIGHT
 and
PART OF HAMPSHIRE.



from **Exbury**. From Calshot he may proceed by Fawley to Hythe, and cross the water at that spot, or proceed to Dibden and Eling, and there cross to Southampton.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Southampton is a most convenient spot from which to make an excursion to the Isle of Wight. The passage from Southampton to Cowes, the usual landing-place in Wight, is performed by regular steam-boats in little more than an hour. The passage from Portsmouth seldom exceeds half that time.

The Isle of Wight (the Vecta or Vectis of the Romans) is separated from Hampshire by a beautiful channel, called the Solent Sea, the breadth of which varies from four to six miles, but at one point, near Hurst Castle, its breadth is only one mile. In this channel, though it contains no harbour of importance, there are many places of perfect security, where ships may ride at anchor. The best of these is Spithead, the great rendezvous of the British fleet in time of war. The form of the island is an irregular ellipsis, measuring 23 miles from east to west, and 13 miles from north to south. Its circumference is about 60 miles, and its superficial contents have been variously estimated at from 105,000 to 130,000 acres, of which a great portion is highly productive. It is said to have been formerly covered with woods, but to have been in a great measure denuded by its vicinity to Portsmouth, and the great demand of that naval arsenal for timber.

“ The face of the country may be rather described as undulating than as hilly though there is a range of hills, or rather downs, running from east to west through the island, with a few points of considerable elevation. There is a great variety of rural scenery, adorned with a great diversity of foliage ; and though there are few or no woods, yet, as the fields are enclosed within hedges, among which fine trees, and especially stately elms, grow most luxuriantly these, added to the beauty of the verdant fields, present to the eye of the traveller a succession of most pleasing prospects. The two sides of the island present each a peculiar character. The northern side is marked by every thing that is rich, lovely, and picturesque ; the southern, or the part called the *Back of the Island*, abounds in bold wild rocks, precipitous projections, ravines, fearful chasms, and other features of the imposing, and a few even of the sublime. In some parts, these opposite characters are greatly mingled. There is a peculiar scenery on the south side of the island, which is so striking to all strangers, as to require a special notice. It is a continued sinking of a tract of land, about seven miles in length, and from a-half to a-quarter of a mile in breadth. This singular district consists of a series of terraces, formed by fragments of rocks, chalk, and sandstone, which have been detached from the cliffs and hills above and deposited upon a substratum of white marl. This whole *undercliff*, for such is its common name, is completely sheltered from the north, north-west, and west winds, by the range of lofty downs or hills of chalk or sandstone, which rise boldly from the upper termination of these terraces, on elevations varying

from four to six and seven hundred feet in height. The two extremities of the range are indeed higher, as St Boniface Down is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and St Catherine's Hill on the west nearly 900 feet. The protection afforded by this mountain barrier is greatly increased, by the very singular and striking abruptness with which it terminates on its southern aspect. This, in many places, consists of the bare perpendicular rock of sandstone; in others of chalk, assuming its characteristic rounded form, covered with a fine turf and underwood."*

The river Medina, which, rising at the foot of St Catherine's Down, falls into the Solent Channel, at Cowes, divides the island into two hundreds of nearly equal extent, called respectively East and West Medina, the former comprehending 14, the latter, 16 parishes.

The population of the Isle of Wight is 66,000. Previously to the passing of the Reform Bill, the boroughs of Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, returned each two members to Parliament, but Newton and Yarmouth are now disfranchised, and four members are returned for the county, and one for the borough of Newport.

The Isle of Wight was first invaded by the Romans, A. D. 43, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and they retained possession of it till 495, when it was reduced by Cedric the Saxon. It suffered severely during the wars of the Saxon heptarchy, and was also frequently plundered and devastated by the Danes. It was on various occasions invaded by the French, but in almost every attack they were beaten and driven back to their ships by the islanders, who had made systematic preparations for their defence. After the naval superiority of Britain was established, this island was completely secured from the calamities of foreign invasion, and during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, the inhabitants enjoyed comparative freedom from the prevailing commotions.

The Lordship of the Isle of Wight was conferred by William the Conqueror on William Fitz-Osborne, who is known in English history under the title of the Earl of Hereford, and for more than two centuries the island continued to be governed by its independent lords. But in 1293, Edward I. purchased the regalities for the sum of L.4000 from Isabella de Fortibus, Lady of Wight, and since that time, the island has been governed by wardens, appointed by the Crown. The office has now become a sinecure, and it is understood that the present governor, Viscount Eversley, does not receive any salary.

In the year 1644, the weak and unfortunate Henry VI. conferred the title of king of Wight on Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and crowned him with his own hands; but the empty title expired with the nobleman who first bore it.

The Isle of Wight derives additional interest from the fact of its having been of late years the frequent place of residence of the Queen, as in 1844 Her Majesty and the Prince Consort purchased the mansion of Osborne, with its park, and the adjoining estate of Barton. Osborne House is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East Cowes, and near the north coast of the island. Since it has been in the possession of Her Majesty and the Prince, the original man-

* Encyc. Brit. vol. xxi. p. 82.

sion has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing, at the south-west corner of which is a massive tower which forms a conspicuous object for miles around, and the summit of which commands a magnificent and varied prospect. Population of Cowes, 5482. *Hotel*: The Gloster.

On landing at Cowes, the tourist may proceed by railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to

NEWPORT,

the capital of the island, a neat and thriving town, situated in a pleasant valley chequered with gardens and groves, and well-watered on the east and west by copious streams. Newport is the most ancient as well as the largest existing town of the island, and it contains a population of some 8000 souls. The parish church is a large plain structure, originally erected in the year 1172. It has, however, been frequently repaired. Here was discovered, in 1793, the coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, who died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, about a year and seven months after the execution of her father, Charles I. It was asserted that Cromwell had caused her to be poisoned, but Clarendon declares this accusation false. The other places of worship in Newport are, several Episcopal chapels, with a Roman Catholic, and other Dissenting chapels. The Grammar School, erected in 1619, is an object of some interest, as the place chosen for the memorable conference between Charles I. and the Parliamentary Commissioners, which goes by the name of the Treaty of Newport. One of the best public buildings in Newport is a public library, called the Isle of Wight Institution, which was built by subscription in 1811, and is now well furnished with books and periodical publications. There are also two assembly rooms in the town, a Mechanic's Institution, and other societies for the promotion of science and education.

In the immediate vicinity of Newport is the picturesque village of Carisbrook, once the capital of the island under the independent Lords of Wight. The church is of great antiquity, and is supposed to stand upon the site of a Saxon church, built some centuries before the Conquest. Adjoining the church are the remains of a priory of Cistercian Monks, founded by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, but now converted into sheds and stables. Opposite to it, on a steep hill of nearly a circular form, stand the romantic ruins of Carisbrook Castle. Its ivy-clad towers and battlements have an eminently picturesque appearance. At the north-east angle, on a mount raised much higher than the other buildings, stands the Keep, the original fortress, supposed to have been built by the Saxons as early as the sixth century. In the eleventh century, the castle was considerably enlarged by Fitz-Osborne, who surrounded the whole with a fosse. Various additions were made to it at different times, the last by Queen Elizabeth, when the outer walls, which still remain, were made to enclose about twenty acres of ground.

Among the curiosities pointed out to strangers is a well 300 feet deep, from which water is drawn up by means of a wheel turned by an ass. Another well, in the centre of the Keep, said to have been 310 feet deep, has been partially filled up.

The most memorable incident in the history of Carisbrook Castle, is the confinement of Charles I., who took refuge here after his flight from Hampton

Court, 5th November 1647. The Governor, Colonel Hammond, at first treated him as a guest, and placed no restriction on his movements. He was afterwards, however, subjected to close imprisonment, during the course of which he made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. The apartments in which he was confined are now ruinous, but a window is still pointed out as that by which he made the attempts to regain his liberty.

After Charles's execution, his two youngest children, the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, became inmates of Carisbrook Castle. The latter died here, and the former, about two years after the death of his sister, was liberated by the influence and advice of Cromwell.

The old hunting-forest, called Parkhurst, which extended over nearly 4000 acres, and came close up to Newport and Carisbrook, is now so completely cut down, that scarcely any thing remains but brushwood. The walks through it are, however, still extremely pleasant.

A delightful excursion may be made from Newport to the north-east, in the direction of Fernhill and Wotton Bridge. The mansion at Fernhill was built by the late Duke of Bolton, when he was governor of the island. Behind it there is a plantation of noble trees, and the grounds are laid out in excellent taste. Wotton Bridge is a remarkably pretty village, on the left bank of the river Wotton, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newport. About two miles from Wotton Bridge, on the shore of the Solent Strait, there is a place called King's Quay where King John is said to have landed when he came to the Isle of Wight, after signing Magna Charta on the field of Runnymede. He remained three months in concealment in this neighbourhood, devising means to subvert the provisions of that charter. In the fine season of the year, a passage-boat goes and returns every day between Wotton Bridge and Portsmouth. At no great distance from this village is Osborne House, the residence of Her Majesty. Near this are Norris Castle and East Cowes Castle (Viscountess Gort.)

Crossing the river Wotton, and passing a beautiful mount called Kite Hill, a delightful walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles will bring the tourist to the ruins of Quarr Abbey. This once famous establishment was erected in the twelfth century by Baldwin de Rivers and Richard his son, who were both buried within its walls. It was

dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, and the monks were of the Cistercian order. The abbey derived its name from the stone quarries in its neighbourhood, which furnished a great part of the stone employed in building Winchester Cathedral. Of the abbey scarcely any part now remains except some of the outer walls, which are said to have enclosed thirty acres of ground, and a very small portion

the abbey offices, which have been converted into barns and other farm-buildings. After the dissolution, Quarr Abbey was purchased by a Mr Mills of Southampton. His son sold it to the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Fleming, with whose descendants it still remains.

From Quarr Abbey, a pleasant footpath leads to the church-yard of Binstead: and a little farther on is the town of Ryde, which, eighty years ago, was only a

fishing-village, but is now a considerable and beautiful town, surrounded with groves, villas, and cottages. The views from the town and neighbourhood are very fine. East of Ryde, are Ryde House, St John's, St Clare, Fairy Hill, and the Priory. A little farther on, near the mouth of Brading Haven, is the pretty village of St Helen's, built round a green near the sea. Striking inland, a pleasant road will convey the tourist to the village of Brading, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill at the bottom of Brading Haven. The church, which is supposed to occupy the site of the first church erected in the island in 704, is an interesting building, and contains some antique tombs. Close to the village stands the old mansion of Nunwell, the seat of Sir H. Oglander, Bart., the representative of the oldest existing family in the island, whose founder, Richard Okelandro, came over with William the Conqueror. Their family chapel and burying-place are in the church of Brading. Population of Ryde, 9269.

A short distance from Brading is the neat village of Yaverland, where there is a curious little church of great antiquity. From this point the tourist may return to Newport by Sandham Heath, Alverstone, and Ashley Down, from the summit of which there is one of the finest views in the island.

Another excursion, frequently made from Newport, is that to Ventnor. Proceeding by Carisbrook the tourist, about 3 miles from Newport, reaches Gatcombe, a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated. It was formerly the seat of one of the Worsleys. About three miles farther on is the populous village of Godshill. The church, a large and venerable pile, stands in a very picturesque situation, on the summit of a steep hill that rises in the centre of the village, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This church was one of the six in the island which Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, bestowed along with the Priory of Carisbrook on the great Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. In the interior of the church are the monuments of the Worsleys, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, together with the monuments of some of the Leighs of Derbyshire and the Wight, whose daughters transferred by marriage these possessions to the Worsleys, ancestors of Lord Yarborough. In the village of Godshill is a grammar-school, founded above 200 years ago by one of the Worsley family. About a mile to the south of the village is Appuldurcombe, which was long the seat of this ancient and honourable family. It stands on the site of a very old manor-house, and was begun in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, and finished by his grandson Sir Richard. The mansion has four regular fronts of the Corinthian order, and a handsome colonade facing the south. It contains a large collection of paintings, drawings, and statues, some of which were in the old manor-house for many generations. The sculptures and drawings were collected by Sir Richard, the last Baronet, during the course of an extensive tour through Egypt, Turkey, Italy, and Greece, during the years 1785-7. The grounds, which are extensive, are laid out in admirable style, and adorned with fine beech trees and venerable oaks. On the most elevated point,

there is an obelisk 70 feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley the founder of the present mansion. The ruins of a castle, called Cooks' Castle, stand on the summit of a rocky hill about a mile distant. Sir Richard Worsley, the last Baronet, died here in 1813, and his niece, by her marriage, carried the mansion and estates to the first Earl of Yarborough.

It was in Appuldurcombe that Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight was written. 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.

A short distance from Appuldurcombe is the Undercliff* and watering-place of Ventnor, which, so late as 1830, was little more than a hamlet, but has now become a populous village, in consequence of being greatly resorted to as a winter residence for invalids. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is very delightful.

VENTNOR.

Hotels: The Royal, Marine, Esplanade, etc.

Population, 3500. Rail from Ryde.

VENTNOR is very well deserving of a visit, on account of its picturesqueness and beauty. A little to the south-west of the Cove is Steephill, and about a mile and a half farther on, the romantic village of St. Lawrence, which contained the smallest church in Great Britain, it being only 25 feet long and 12 wide; but an addition of 15 feet was made to the length a few years ago, so that the building is now 40 feet long. From the heights behind the village, the beauties of the Undercliff are seen to great advantage. A pleasant road leads along the coast through Mirables to Sand Rock, where there is an excellent hotel. A romantic path leads from the hotel to a chalybeate spring, situated in the face of a bold gloomy cliff, about 130 feet above the level of the sea. Over the spring there is a pretty cottage, erected by Mr. Waterworth, a surgeon of Newport, who discovered its virtues in 1809. According to the analysis of Dr. Marcet, the Sand Rock spring contains a larger proportion of alum and iron than any other mineral water yet discovered. It has been found very useful in the cure of those disorders which arise from nervous affections and debility. A short distance from the spring is Black-Gang Chine, a gloomy fissure in the rock, formed by the action of a stream of water, running seaward from the interior of the island. In some places the cliffs on either side of it are 500 feet high. The rocks are almost black in colour. There is scarcely a trace of vegetation and the scenery is wild

* The Undercliff is a strip of land about six miles long and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth, which seems to have settled down and slipped towards the sea, exhibiting a jumble of rocks, overturned and broken mounds of earth, deep hollows, and numerous springs, forming falls of water, collecting into pools, and hurrying to the sea. (M. Simond). It appears that the Undercliff has been formed by a succession of landslips. One of these took place in the year 1799, when a large tract of the high cliff, extending to from 80 to 90 acres, near Niton, was, on a sudden, seen sinking and sliding towards the sea. Another of these landslips happened in the winter of 1810—1811, close to Bonchurch, and there was another in 1818. Sir James Clark is of opinion, that Torquay, in Devonshire, and the Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight, are the two places on the English coast best suited to persons threatened with consumption.

and sublime. A large and commodious hotel stands immediately at the head of the chasm. A short distance from this is the pretty village of Niton, at the foot of St Catherine's Down, where there is a comfortable little inn, which may serve as a resting place and centre of observation for days, as all the most beautiful and striking scenes of the island are within short distances.

Returning to Ventnor, a short distance to the east, is Bonchurch, a lovely spot abounding in tasteful villas. The little parish church is of Saxon or early Norman construction. The Undercliff commences at Bonchurch, and the tract between this place and Niton is by far the most interesting part of the island. A short way far on is Luccombe Chine, and about a mile beyond it is Shanklin Chine,* the most beautiful and most frequently visited of all those curious ravines, which form one of the most characteristic features of the coast of this island. Its appearance from below is as if the solid cliff had been rent in twain from top to bottom. The sides of the chasm present a striking contrast,—the one is almost perpendicular, with comparatively little vegetation,—the other is more shelving, and is shaded with tall trees or wild brushwood, and enlivened by some cottages most picturesquely situated. The descent to the Chine is by a rude winding path in the sea-cliffs, near a quiet little inn.

To vary the road the tourist may return to Newport by the villages of Newchurch and Arreton. On the Downs of Arreton are two large sepulchral barrows, which are generally referred to the period of the Danish invasion.

Another delightful excursion, and the last we shall notice, is to the north-west of the island, in the direction of Freshwater Bay and the Needles.†

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newport is a beautiful spot called Park Cross, which combines some of the finest features of a gentle rural landscape. A mile farther on is Swainston, the fine country seat of Sir John Simeon, Bart. which occupies the site of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester. A little beyond is the small village of Calbourne, with its antiquated little church, and near it is Westover, the fine mansion of the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes. Passing through a succession of shelving downs and quiet valleys we reach the river Yar, on the opposite bank of which is Freshwater village, the birth-place of the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Robert Hooke. At the western extremity of the singular peninsula formed by the Yar are the Needles, and the stupendous rocks and cliffs of Scratchell's, Alum and Tolland Bays. The Yar takes its rise just behind a creek called Freshwater Gate, in the centre of Freshwater Bay, and running due north, right across this end of the island, falls into the Solent Strait at Yarmouth. Near Freshwater is Norton Lodge, the seat of Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, Bart., G.C.B. In Freshwater Bay there are two very remarkable isolated rocks—one

* Sir Richard Worsley says the term "chine" is applied to the backbone of an animal, which forms the highest ridge of the body. Hence the word chine may be thought peculiarly expressive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down.

† The word Needles is supposed to be a corruption of *Nieder fels*, and signifies *Undercliff*, thus showing that precisely the same process took place with regard to the Needles that is now going on at St Catherine's Point—that these rocks were originally a landslip which has been washed by the action of the sea into its present shape.

of rather a conical form, and the other a bold rugged arch, which is now nearly 600 feet from the cliffs of the island, of which it once formed a solid part. Freshwater Cave is a romantic cavern, about 120 feet in depth. The view from the interior, looking seaward, is at once curious and beautiful. A little beyond it are three other caves of less magnitude. Scratchell's Bay is often visited by tourists. Its towering chalk precipices of the most dazzling whiteness are very remarkable for their narrow streaks of black flint, which make them resemble "a ruled sheet of paper." The great object of attraction, however, is an immense cave, which is entered by a magnificent arch 150 feet in height. The cliffs on this part of the coast are, in many places, 400 feet high, and afford shelter to the sea-fowl, which congregate here in prodigious numbers. Scratchell's Bay is bounded on the north by the celebrated Needle rocks, which are five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water. They have been formed by the action of the sea on the sharp point of land at the western end of the island. They are white, with a black base, and curiously streaked with the alternate strata of flints. The tallest of these rocks, which was about 120 feet high, disappeared in the year 1764, its base having been worn through by the continual action of the sea. It is evident, that, from the operation of the same cause, the present Needles will, at no distant period, wholly disappear, and that others will be formed in their stead out of the narrow extremity of the island. A lighthouse is built on the highest point of this western part of the island, at an elevation of 715 feet above the level of the sea. At the Needles the tide rises only eight feet, while at Cowes it rises fifteen feet. Northward of the Needles is Alum Bay, which derives its name from the circumstance of that mineral being frequently picked up on the beach. This bay presents one of the most striking scenes on this coast. The cliff on one side consists of a vast precipice of chalk; on the other it is beautifully variegated by a succession of strata of different coloured sands and earths,—white, black, red, blue, and yellow; in some parts pure and unbroken, and in others blending into every variety of tint.

A very interesting voyage may be made round the island, and the magnificent scenery just noticed is seen to much greater advantage from the sea than from the land. The order in which the various places along the coast present themselves in the course of this trip, may be learned by consulting the chart which accompanies this description.

PORTSMOUTH.

From Cowes or Ryde the tourist may proceed to Portsmouth, the strongest fortified town in England. Portsmouth is 73 miles from the General Post-Office, London, by the old mail road, and about 90 by railway; from Southampton it is 18 miles. It stands on an island, divided from the mainland by a small creek or arm of the sea. This island, called Portsea, is about fifteen miles in circumference and contains nearly 5100 acres of land of great fertility. The Romans

had a station at Porchester, on its northern shore ; and it is supposed that the Roman name for a harbour, Portus, has been transmitted to the modern Portchester, Portsea, Portsmouth, Portsdown, and Gosport. Portsmouth is first noticed in the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 501. Its favourable situation as a naval arsenal led at an early period to the works that have since distinguished it. Richard I. granted a charter to the town ; and it has lately been ascertained that there was a naval station here in the reign of John. Portsmouth was burnt by the French in the time of Richard II. It was fortified by Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. ; and in the reign of Henry VIII. became the principal station of the English navy. During the great civil war, the town was garrisoned for the Parliament. Great additions have been made to its fortification, especially in the reigns of Charles II., William III., and George III. ; and it is now believed to be impregnable. **The ruins of Porchester Castle are fine** (See p. 36.)

One of the great advantages of this place is that very fine anchorage known by the name of Spithead, which lies about half-way between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, but nearer to the latter. It is protected by the high land of the island from southerly winds, and from northerly and easterly winds by the mainland. The entrance to the harbour of Portsmouth is very narrow, but with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. The channels by which vessels approach the mouth of the harbour are commanded by batteries of such power that an enemy's fleet, however strong, would be annihilated before it could reach even the entrance. Within the narrow gut at the entrance, on one side of which is Portsmouth, and on the other side Gosport, the water spreads out into a wide basin, in which those ships of war that are under repair or preparing for sea are riding. About a mile and a-half from the entrance, the water branches off in various directions, and, by the help of the tide, is navigable to Farnham and to Porchester Castle, a pile of antiquity that will reward the curiosity of a visitor.

As the town of Portsmouth is surrounded with walls, the streets are, for the most part, narrow, and consist of houses of inferior appearance. Some of the buildings are of ancient date: one especially, in the High Street, is worthy of notice, as being the dwelling in which Villiers, Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton in the reign of Charles I. The walls which surround the town are shaded by trees, and afford a good promenade for the inhabitants.

The parish church is a venerable object, and is said to have been originally erected in 1220 ; but the chancel is the only part left of the original building. Its interior is very beautiful. At the west end is the tower, added in 1693, which is 120 feet in height. The walls of the church are adorned with a variety of handsome monuments. In the parish register is to be seen the registration of the marriage of King Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal, 22d May 1662

Portsea stands to the north of Portsmouth, and contains the dockyard and the principal establishments connected with it. It is considerably larger than Portsmouth, and, like it, is strongly fortified. Outside the fortifications are Sandport and Southsea, extensive suburbs, containing some handsome houses.

The dockyard at Portsmouth may be regarded as the grand naval arsenal of Britain, and the head-quarters or general rendezvous of the British fleet. The dockyard, accordingly, is the largest in the kingdom, covering nearly 120 acres, and every possible attention is paid to its extension and improvement. On the land side it is completely separated from the town by a wall 14 feet high; and along the harbour it has a wharf-wall of nearly three-quarters of a mile. Strangers are admitted to the dockyard without any formal introduction.

In the centre of the wharf-wall, facing the harbour, is the entrance into the great basin, the dimensions of which are 380 by 260 feet, and its area $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Into this basin open four excellent dry docks; and on each side is another dry dock, all capable of receiving ships of the largest class. Besides these, there is a double dock for frigates. There are also six building-slips, two of which are capable of receiving the largest vessels. The dockyard contains all the offices necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels. The block machinery invented by the late Sir Marc Isambart Brunel (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel) is especially deserving of notice. The machinery, which is impelled by steam, is capable of producing 1400 blocks daily, and supplies the whole of the British navy. The number of men employed in Portsmouth dockyard during the war was considerably above 4000, of whom about 1500 were shipwrights and caulkers, the remainder were joiners, smiths, sawyers, sailmakers, ropemakers, &c. On the eastern extremity of the dockyard are the houses and gardens of the Commissioner and principal officers of the yard, the chapel, the Royal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture. The dockyard has several times suffered considerable injury from fire. In 1776, it was set on fire by the notorious incendiary, Jack the Painter, who was executed for the crime at Winchester in 1777. The gun-wharf, adjacent to the dockyard, is an immense arsenal, consisting of various ranges of buildings for the reception of military and naval stores and artillery. The small armoury which contains upwards of 20,000 stand of arms, is a spacious building, and the great object of admiration. The victualling department has recently been removed to the opposite side of the harbour. The expense of this depository is said to have amounted to half a million of money. The storehouses are of vast dimensions. A special object of curiosity at this establishment, is the machinery substituted for manual labour in making biscuit. A fine new steam corn-mill, recently built at an expense of L.76,000, is also an object worthy of attention. On the same side of the harbour is the noble building for the reception of sick and wounded seamen.

Portsmouth and Portsea, with their suburbs, contain nine places of worship in connection with the Establishment; and those of Protestant Dissenters are still more numerous. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel and a Jewish synagogue.

Portsmouth enjoys a considerable foreign and coasting trade. The gross amount of custom's duty collected in 1861 was £26,565.

The earliest known charter of the borough was conferred by Richard I., but the corporation is said to have been established by Henry I. It first returned members to Parliament 23d Edward I. The borough limits formerly included the town and parish of Portsmouth, but they were greatly extended by the Reform Act. The enlarged borough returns two members to Parliament.

The population of Portsmouth has greatly increased during the last 40 years. By the census of 1871 it amounts to nearly 113,000.

On the western side of Portsmouth harbour is the market-town of Gosport. Early in 1840, a floating bridge was established, which plies across the harbour between these places every half hour. The distance is about a mile, and the passage is made under ten minutes. A second bridge is intended to be established. The population of the town of Gosport is 7789.

The tourist may return to London either by the branch railway from Gosport, which joins the South-Western Railway at Bishopstoke, or by the South Coast Railway, by way of Brighton. (See chapters xxxiv. and xxxv.)

At the distance of $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Portsmouth is the city of

CHICHESTER,

an Episcopal residence, and a place of very great antiquity. Chichester is situated about seven miles from the western extremity of the county of Sussex. Its distance from London is 62 miles, south-west by south. It is placed near an arm of the sea, on a gentle eminence, nearly surrounded by the little river Lavant. Its site is supposed to be identical with that of the Roman Regnum. At the period of the Conquest, it was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alençon, who built a castle within the city walls. This fort was demolished in the first year of Henry I., and no traces of it now remain but an artificial mound of moderate height. During the great civil war, Chichester was held for the King by Sir Edward Ford, High Sheriff of the county; but it was taken by Sir William Waller in 1642, after a siege of ten days. The cathedral and bishop's palace, together with several of the churches, suffered severely from the ravages of the Parliamentary soldiers. The city remained in the hands of the Parliament during the remainder of the war; and Algernon Sidney was governor in 1645.

The city consists principally of four spacious streets, named after the four cardinal points, and meeting in one common centre, at which is an ancient octangular cross, one of the most elegant structures of the kind in England. Chichester is surrounded by an ancient stone wall, for the most part in a state of excellent repair. Two public walks, planted with fine trees, have been formed on the artificial mound of earth thrown up within the walls. The cathedral was erected in the twelfth century, but has undergone frequent repairs. It is adorned with a beautiful steeple, and contains portraits of all the kings of England down to George I., and of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the Reformation.

Here are also to be seen some finely carved oak stalls; the chantry of St. Richard, an exquisite specimen of Gothic workmanship; and a monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was born in this city in 1720 or 1721, and died here in 1756. Chillingworth, famed for doubting, was chancellor of this diocese, and was buried in the cloisters in 1644. The other buildings worthy of notice are, the Bishop's Palace, the Deanery erected by Bishop Sherlock, the Council-room, the Guildhall, formerly the chapel of a monastery, and the Theatre. Chichester has seven parish churches, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. The present corporation is established under a charter of James I., but it has been a borough from time immemorial. It has sent two representatives to Parliament since Edward I. A.D. 1295, but now only one. Pop. about 8000.

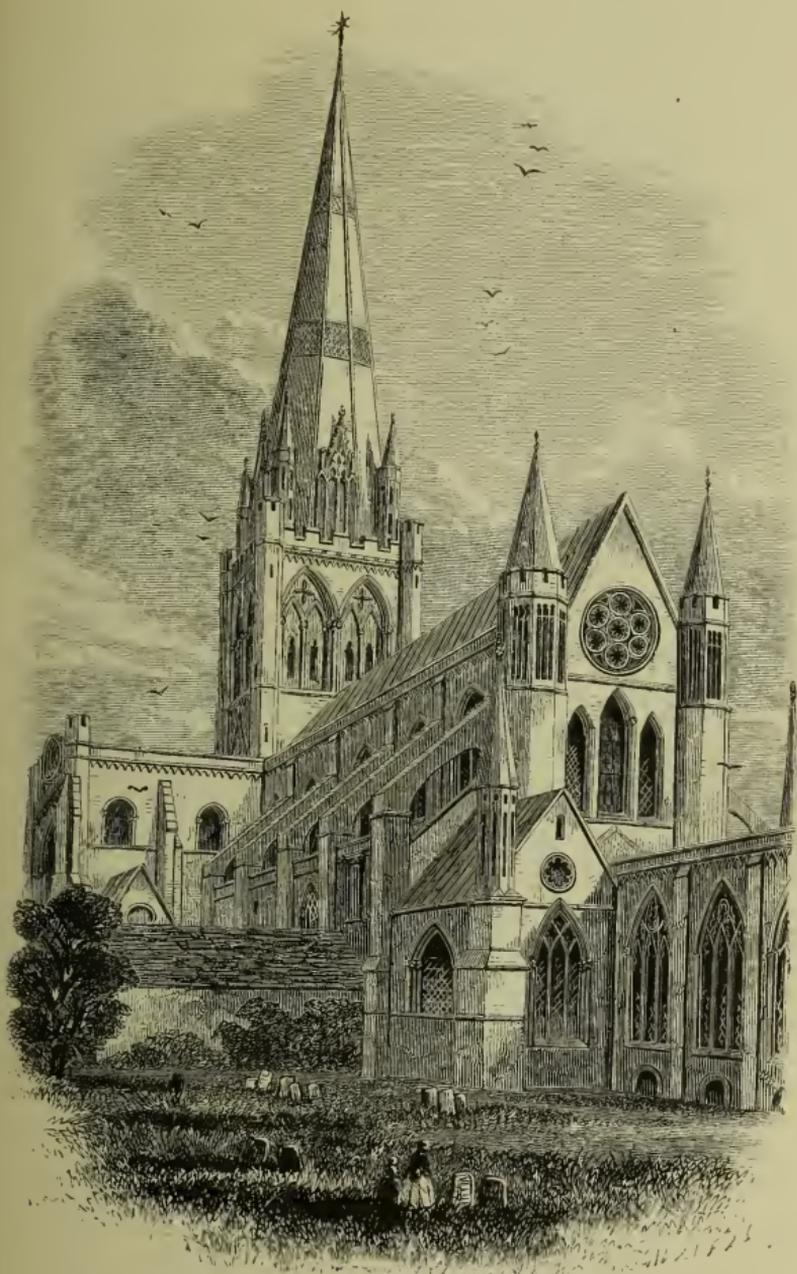
At a short distance from Chichester is Goodwood, the splendid seat of the Duke of Richmond. It is of an oriel form, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal front is 166 feet long, and each of the wings 106 feet. The park is nearly six miles in circumference, and is adorned with fine trees. Races are annually held here in July, and much resorted to. The course is singularly picturesque. The house contains a collection of valuable paintings and statues. The views from different parts of the grounds are rich and extensive.

Within the demesnes of Goodwood were lately the ruins of Halnaker House, an interesting structure of considerable antiquity; but of late years it fell so fast into decay, that it became unsafe to visit parts of the ruins, and the greater part of these have now been taken down and sold. Half a mile to the south of Halnaker are the ruins of the Priory of Boxgrove, founded by Robert de Haia in the reign of Henry I. The church and the refectory are the only remains of the conventual buildings.

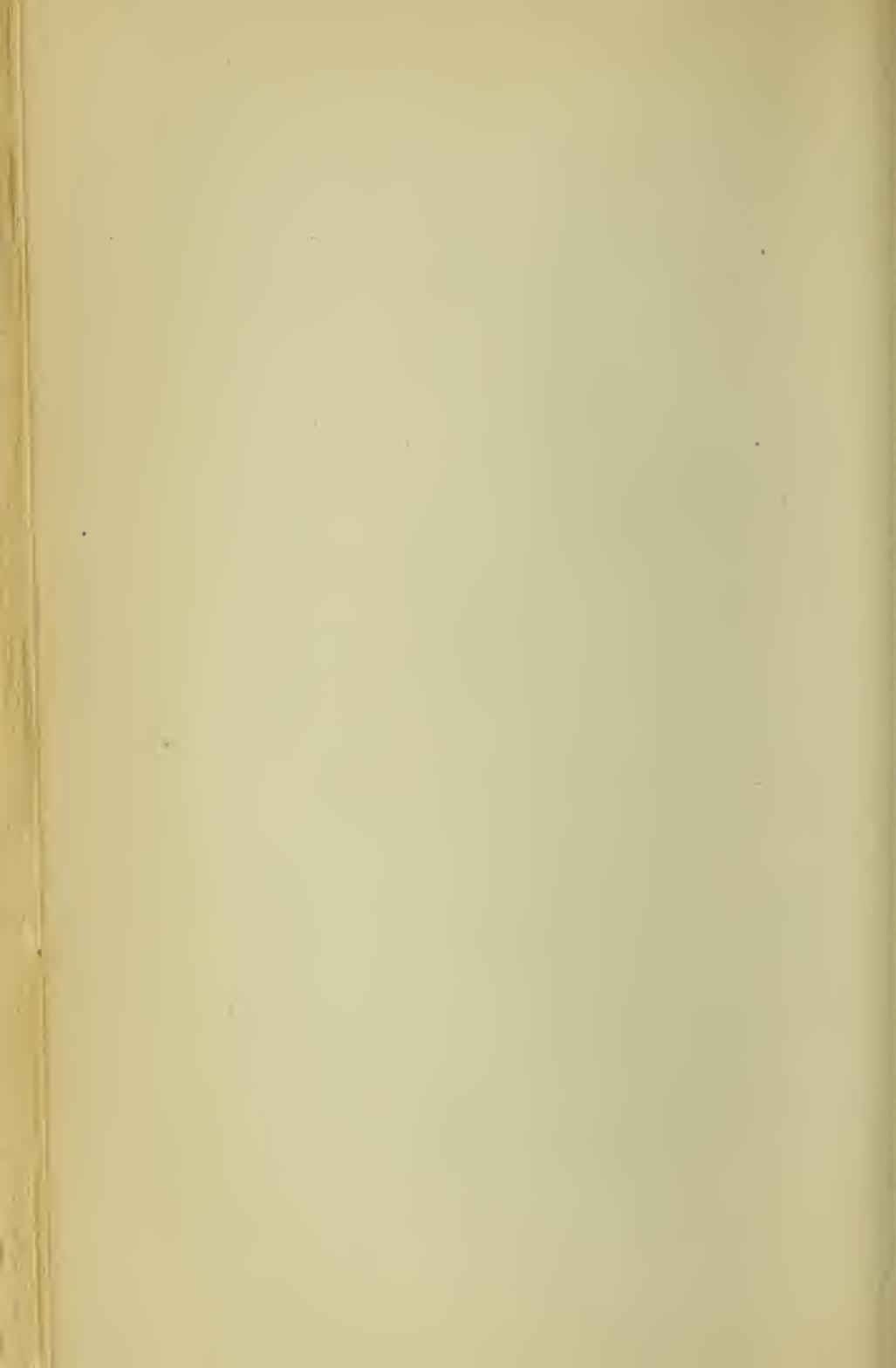
About nine miles from Goodwood is the pleasant watering-place of Bognor.

Twelve miles from Chichester, on the London Road, is Midhurst, pleasantly situated near the Arun. It was an ancient borough by prescription, having returned representatives to Parliament since 4th Edward II. Since the Reform Bill, it has returned one member to Parliament. The population of the Parl. borough in 1851 amounted to 7021. Near the town, in the midst of a beautiful and extensive park, are the ruins of Cowdray House, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montagu. It was destroyed by fire 24th September 1793. The eighth Lord Montagu perished about the same time in the falls of Lauffen in Switzerland; and his only sister and heir married the late W. S. Poyntz, Esq., who erected a new house in the park, about a mile from the ruins. The latter is now in possession of the Earl of Egmont. From Midhurst a road leads by Haslemere, Godalming, Guildford, and Kingston to London.

About $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Midhurst, 12 north of Arundel, 14 north-east from Chichester, and 49 south-west from London, is the town of Petworth, situated on a branch of the Arun. The church contains the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. Close beside the town is Petworth House, the magnificent mansion of Gen. Wyndham, erected by the proud Duke of Somerset. The



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.



interior contains one of the finest collections of books, pictures, statues, and busts in the kingdom. Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry. Here is preserved the sword used by Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury. The park wall is about twelve miles in circumference. The enclosure is beautifully undulated and graced with trees of the noblest growth. In front of the mansion is a sheet of water of considerable extent.

Eleven miles from Chichester is the town of Arundel, situated on the southern declivity of the South Downs, at the base of which runs the river Arun. It is 56 miles distant from London, and 21 from Brighton. The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, and has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The Reform Bill took away one of its representatives. Arundel is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great. At the Conquest, the earldom of Arundel was conferred upon Roger Montgomery, who made it his place of residence. From the Montgomerys it passed into the possession of the family of Albin; from them to the Fitzalans; and from them, by marriage, to the Howard family, its present possessors. The principal object of attraction is the splendid baronial castle, the residence of the Duke of Norfolk. It is of very remote antiquity, and must have existed in the Saxon times, as *Castrum Harundel* is assessed in Domesday Book. It is a quadrangular Gothic building, enclosing about five acres and a-half of ground, the walls being from five to twelve feet in thickness, and the ground plan very nearly resembling that of Windsor Castle, with a circular keep in the middle, raised on a mount 110 feet in height from the fosse below on the outside. It proudly overlooks the whole castle, and is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. It is in perfect preservation, but is almost entirely overgrown with ivy. The castle has undergone various sieges, during the last of which, in 1643-4, it suffered so severely from the Parliamentary troops under Sir William Waller, that it ceased to be the residence of its noble possessors till the time of Charles, eleventh duke, by whom it was restored to its ancient magnificence. Its internal arrangements and decorations are eminently calculated to exhibit the talent and taste of that nobleman. Among the many specimens of the arts with which it is adorned, are several curious paintings of the Howard family; a large window of painted glass in the dining-room; and the Baron's Hall, ornamented with a painted window of the signing of Magna Charta. Arundel Castle enjoys the peculiar privilege of conferring the dignity of earl on the possessor without any patent or creation from the Crown; a privilege not enjoyed by any other place in the kingdom. The Church of St Nicholas, a handsome Gothic edifice, contains some splendid monuments of the Earls of Arundel. A noble town-hall has lately been erected by the Duke of Norfolk. The river Arun is famous for the rich and delicate mullet which it produces. It is connected with Portsmouth by means of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal. Arundel is a bonding port. The trade is principally in timber, coal, and corn. The population is 3000.

South-east from Arundel, on the coast, is the watering-place of Worthing, which, from an obscure village, has within the space of a few years risen to great popularity as a sea-bathing place. It is 10 miles west of Brighton, 20 east of Chichester, and 57 south of London. It possesses the advantage of a fine, firm, level sand, affording the utmost facility for bathing, even in the most tempestuous weather; and opportunities for exercise, either on horse or foot, for several miles. The climate is so mild, that myrtles and fig-trees grow in it to great perfection. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably picturesque. The town contains a chapel-of-ease and four dissenting chapels. The houses, though not large, are commodious; and it is well supplied with libraries, baths, and other accommodations for visitors. Population 5800.

A few miles to the east of Worthing is the borough of New Shoreham, at the mouth of the Adur. It has the best harbour on this part of the coast, and carries on an extensive foreign and coasting trade. A noble suspension-bridge was built over the Adur in 1833, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, which has considerably shortened the distance between Worthing and Brighton. The church is an ancient and interesting building, supposed to have been erected in the twelfth century: it was repaired and beautified in 1822. The proportions and decorations of its interior are particularly elegant and graceful. The borough returned two members to Parliament from 23d Edward I. till 1770, when an act passed extending the right of election to all persons possessing freehold property to the annual value of L.2 within the rape of Bramber, except what is included in the borough of Horsham. New Shoreham is six miles distant from Brighton, with which town it is connected by the South Coast Railway. The population, in 1861, of the parl. borough was 32,622.

About six miles to the north of New Shoreham is Steyning, at the foot of a hill near the Adur. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to Parliament from the 26th Edward I., but is now disfranchised. The town has been recently much improved, both in buildings and in general appearance. The church is very ancient, and is considered a fine specimen of Norman architecture. In 1861 the population was 1620. In its immediate vicinity is the insignificant borough of Bramber, now also disfranchised. Here are some remains of a castle which seems to have once been a place of great strength and size.

About ten miles from Steyning is the town of Brighton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Portsm.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	44½	From London Bridge to Brighton (p. 23).	50½	
		Tunnel under Windmill Hill, 200 yards.		
	43¾	Hove St.	51¼	
Portslade; on the Downs to the northward is the Devil's Dyke, a vast natural amphitheatre in the hills, much resorted to by visitors from Brighton, 5 miles distant. The summit of the adjacent hill commands a most extensive, splendid, and varied prospect.	40¼	Southwick St.	54¾	Ruins of Aldrington church, probably the site of the Roman <i>Portus Adurni</i> .
Portslade House. Kingston House. Buckingham House, H. C. Bridger, Esq.	39½	Kingston St.	55½	Kingston has a wharf, with some trade, and exhibits an active appearance.
Bramber, 3 miles distant, on the east bank; and, 1 mile beyond, Steyning, on the west bank, of the river Adur.	38½	Shoreham St.	56½	
		 cr. river Adur.		
Sompting.	36¼	Lancing St.	58¼	
Broadwater.				
Cisbury Hill, 2½ miles distant, is the site of a Roman encampment.	34	WORTHING (p. 77).	61	
Highdown Hill, 4 miles to the north-west of Worthing (on the summit of which is the tomb of an eccentric miller), deserves a visit, on account of the beautiful prospect which it commands, and which includes Chanctonbury Ring, also the site of a Roman camp.		The station is but a short distance from the town. The entrance into the latter is remarkably pleasing.		Heene.
Castle Goring, Sir G. R. Brooke Pechell, Bart.	31½	Goring St.	63½	Goring.
Michelgrove Park.	29	Angmering St.	66	East Preston.
Poling				Rustington.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Portsm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Badworth Park.</p> <p>The town of Arundel is 2 miles distant from the station, to and from which passengers are conveyed by omnibuses (see p. 77). Arundel Castle (Duke of Norfolk)</p>	26½	Arundel and Littlehampton St.	68½	Littlehampton is a retired and pretty watering-place at the mouth of the Arun : it is 4 miles distant by road from Arundel.
	25	 cr. river Arun.	70	
<p>Tortington. Madehurst Lodge, 3½ miles.</p>	23½	Yapton St.	71½	<p>Barnham.</p> <p>Arundel and Portsmouth Canal.</p>
<p>Walberton House, R. Prime, Esq. Slindon Lodge, Countess of Newburgh, Dale Park, J. Abel Smith, Esq. Avisford House.</p>	21	Bognor St.	74	At Bognor is Arran Lodge.
<p>Aldingbourne House, R. Hasler, Esq.</p>		<p>Bognor, 3 miles distant, is a retired watering-place, frequented during the bathing season.</p>		
<p>Oving.</p>				
<p>Boxgrove Priory, 2½ miles.</p>				
<p>Halnaker House, 3 miles,</p>				
<p>Goodwood Park, 3 miles, Duke of Richmond (see p. 76).</p>	18	<p>Drayton St. (The point of departure for Goodwood).</p>	77	
<p>Rumbold's Wyke.</p>				
<p>Salt Hill, F. Smith, Esq.; Northlands; Oakwood, J. Baring, Esq.; Stoke House, Sir Henry Roper; 6 miles distant, West Dean House, Rev. V. Harcourt.</p>	16	CHICHESTER (p. 75).	79	<p>Fishbourne.</p> <p>Chichester Harbour.</p>
<p>Funtington.</p>	13	Bosham St.	82	
<p>Racton.</p>				
<p>Westborne;—1½ mile beyond, Woodlands, and Stanstead House.</p>	9	Emsworth St.	86	<p>The village of Emsworth is situated on the north side of an extensive inlet of the coast, partly occupied by Thorney and Hayling Islands, the latter of which is resorted to by visitors during the summer.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Portsm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Warblington.	7	Havant St.	88	
Bedhampton. Farlington. Purbrook House. Two and a-half miles beyond Havant is branch railway (by Cosham) to Fareham, on the Gosport Junction line (see below). Hillsea. Kingston. Portsmouth Harbour. Porchester Castle, ruins.		Havant is a small and neat market town. Population, 2470. Along north side of Langston Harbour. Enter Portsea Island. PORTSMOUTH.	95	Adjacent to Portsmouth on the south-east is Southsea, resorted to as a bathing-place during the summer season.

XXXV. LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH (GOSPORT), BY SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 90 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gosport		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
The railway between Bishopstoke and Gosport traverses a richly wooded and varied tract of country, adorned with numerous seats and villages.	16	From Waterloo Road to Bishopstoke St. (p. 56). Cross valley of Itchen by Allington viaduct.	74	Leave main line to Southampton. Allington. Durley.
Botley.	10	 cr. river Hamble. Botley and Bishop's Waltham St.	80	Bishop's Waltham, 3½ miles (p. 40). Wickham, ¼ m. (p. 37); near it, Park Place, and Rookesbury, W. Garnier, Esq.
Funtley.		Tapnage Tunnel, 200 yards.		Uplands House. J. Beardmore, Esq.—Roche Court, Sir J. B. W. Smythe Gardiner, Bart.
Blackbrook. Heathfield.		 cr. Titchfield riv. Fareham Tunnel, 600 yards.		
Titchfield, 2 miles.	5	Fareham St. (p. 37). Along west side of Portsmouth Harbour.	85	From Fareham a branch railway proceeds eastward to Portsmouth, passing (by Porchester and Cosham) along the base of Portsmouth, and round the east side of Portsmouth harbour. The distance from Fareham to Portsmouth by this route is 9 miles, making the total from London 94 miles.
Foxbury. Rowner. Alverstoke.				Fleetland House; and, on opposite side of harbour, Cam's House, H. P. Deimé, Esq.
Haslar Hospital, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen: it is capable of accommodating 3000 men at one time.		GOSPORT. On opposite side of harbour is PORTSMOUTH.	90	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Farnh.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Winchester and Southampton.	16½	From Waterloo Road to Woking St. (p. 51).	25	Village of Woking, 1½ miles. Ripley, 4 miles; near it, Ockham Place, Earl of Lovelace.
Worplesdon.		Cross small feeders of river Wey.		Send, 2 miles; near it Sutton Place.—Stock Pond. Clandon Park, Earl of Orslow, 2 miles.
Henley Park.	11	GUILDFORD (p. 34).	30½	Branch to Godalming, 4 miles. Line of chalk hills, forming part of the North Downs, here called the Hog's Back, on the top of which runs the coach road between Guildford and Farnham. Near this road is Hampton Lodge (H. L. Long, Esq.) Poyle Park.
Branch to Reading, passing by Farnborough St. on the South Western line (see p. 185).	4½	The line between Guildford and Ash is also used as part of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line (see p. 185). Ash St.	37	Near Farnham is Moor Park (see p. 37, 38), and 1½ mile distant, Waverley Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Sydenham.
Farnham Castle, Bishop of Winchester.		Cross coach road from Guildford to Farnham. FARNHAM (p. 37).	41½	

XXXVII. LONDON TO SALISBURY, BY SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, 96 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Salisb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	22	From Waterloo Road to Bishopstoke St. (p. 56).	74	Leave main line to Southampton.
Hursley Park, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., 2 miles. Amfield Wood.	20	Chandler's Ford St.	76	Chilworth, 1½ miles; near it, Chilworth House. Baddeley House.
Tisbury. Michaelmarsh. Mottisfont.	15	 cr. Andover Can. Romsey St.	81	For account of Romsey, see p. 104.
East and West Tytherley; near the latter, Tytherley House: beyond, Norman Court, C. B. Wall, Esq.	11	 cr. river Anton, which continues to the right of the line for some distance. Dunbridge St.	85	East Dean.
East Grimstead. Clarendon Lodge, Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, Bart. (see p. 42).	7	Enter Wiltshire. Dean St.	89	West Grimstead. Aldersbury House.
Laverstock House, a lunatic asylum.		SALISBURY (p. 42).	96	Longford Castle (Earl of Radnor), 1½ mile; and near it, New Hall.

XXXVIII. LONDON TO POOLE, WAREHAM, AND DORCHESTER, BY 83
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 14½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dorch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bannister House. Freemantle Park, Sir G. H. Hewett, Bart.	61	From Waterloo Road to Southampton (p. 56).	80	On opposite bank of Southampton Water, Marchwood House.
Shirley House, Sir C. H. Rich, Bart. Millbrook.	59	Pass along shore of Southampton Water. Blechynden St.	82	
Testwood House, Miss Bourne.	56	cr. head of South- ampton Water at mouth of river Test. Redbridge St.	85	Eling.
Lyndhurst, 2¼ m. (p.63).	53	Enter New Forest (see p. 58).	88	
	50	Lyndhurst Road St.	91	Ashurst Lodge. Beaulieu (Duke of Buc- cleuch), 4 m. (p. 64). Brockenhurst Park.
Lyndhurst, 3¼ miles.	45	cr. Lymington Water. Brockenhurst St.	96	Lymington, 4 miles. Wallhampton, Rev. Sir G. Burrard, Bart.
Wilverley House.		Cross Lymington and Ringwood turnpike road.		
Burley Park.	41	Holmesley St.	100	Christchurch, 7¼ miles (p. 62), and near it Sand hills, W. Rose, Esq., and Heron Court, Earl of Malmesbury.
Uddings, E. H. Great- hed, Esq.; and 2 m. beyond, Gaunt's House, Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; further to right, Horton Park.	35	Leave New Forest. Ringwood St. (p. 61).	106	Holmesley Lodge.
Wimborne Minster, 1 m. distant, is a market-town of great antiquity, situated on the banks of the river Stour. A nunnery was established here in the be- ginning of the 8th century, on the site of which the minster, or collegiate church, was afterwards built. Ethelred, brother of King Alfred, was buried here. Pop. 1861, 2271. 2 m. beyond is Kingston Lacy.	26	cr. cross river Avon, and 3 m. beyond, enter Dorsetshire. cr. river Stour. Wimborne St.	115	Canford Magna. Canford House, Sir I. B. Guest, Bart.
Merley House. Henbury House, 2¼ m. Lytchet Minster, Sir C. E. Scott, Bart. South Lytchet House. Cnarborough House, J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq., 6 m.	20	Lytchet Common.		
		Poole Junction St.	121	Branch to Poole, 2 m. and 5 m. from Poole, Stud land, in the Isle of Pur- beck.
	15	Pass along shore of Wareham Harbour. cr. river Piddle. WAREHAM ST. Wareham is a small an- cient borough, situate between the rivers From	126	Corfe Castle, 4½ m. dis- tant, is a small town situ- ated in the district called the Isle of Purbeck. Th

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dorch.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stokeford.		and Piddle, across each of which is a bridge. It had formerly 8 churches, now reduced to 3. Here was formerly a priory, founded in the 8th century. Much of the clay dug in the Isle of Purbeck is brought to this place and forwarded to Poole, to be shipped for the Staffordshire potteries. Wareham returns one M.P. Pop. of Parl. bor., 6500.		castle from which its name is derived is now in ruins. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring clay-works and stone quarries. Corfe Castle is now included in the borough of Wareham. Pop., 1900. Near Corfe Castle is Encombe, a seat of the Earl of Eldon.
	10	Along valley of river Frome.		Holme.
Moreton.	5	Wool St.	131	Isle of Purbeck.
Woodsford.		Moreton St.	136	Bindon Abbey.
Isington House.				Lulworth Castle, J.
Kingston House.				Weld, Esq., 3 miles.
Stinsford.				Weymouth, 10½ miles.
		DORCHESTER (p. 44).	141	West Knighton.
				Whitcombe.
				Came Abbey.

XXIX. HASTINGS TO ASHFORD, CANTERBURY, AND MARGATE,
BY RAILWAY, 71 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Margate.		From Hastings.	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Fairlight.		Hastings		In the distance, Beaufort, Sir C. Lamb, Bart., and beyond, Crowhurst Park.
Bromham Park, Sir A. Ashburnham, Bart.				
Guestling.				
Icklesham.				
Winchelsea Castle, in ruins.	62	WINCHELSEA St. (p. 29).	9	Udimore.
East Guildford.	60	RYE St. (p. 29).	11	Leesham House, and beyond, Church Place.
				Playden.
Snargate and Brenzatt.	58	Appledore St.	18	

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Margate		From Hastings.	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Warehorn.				Kenardington.
	50	HAM STREET St.	21	Orlestone.
Mersham Hatch, Sir N. Knatchbull, Bart.	44	ASHFORD St.	27	Kingsworth.
		Here join the South Eastern Railway, and proceed to		
		MARGATE, as in p. 10.	71	

XI. HASTINGS TO BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, AND DORCHESTER, BY RAILWAY, 157 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Dorches.		From Hastings.	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Branch to Hayward's Heath, on the Brighton line (p. 24).	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	From Hastings (St Leonards) to Lewes, as in p. 26.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lewes and Hastings turnpike road.		The line between Lewes and Brighton passes between the ranges of chalk hills, with several deep cuttings.		Kingston.
Lewes race course.		Kingston Tunnel, 90 yards.		
Falmer.	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falmer St.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Dorchester		From Hast. 68	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.		Falmer Hill Tunnel, 502 yards.		
The viaduct by which the Hastings branch joins the main line is deservedly admired: it consists of 27 arches, of which that which crosses the London road is elliptical, with a span of 50 feet, and at a height above the ground of 73 feet. The other arches are semicircular, and of 30 feet span. The total length of the viaduct is 400 yards.	124½	Cross Brighton and Lewes turnpike road. Ditchling Road Tunnel, 60 yards. Cross London road by curved viaduct, 330 yards long, and enter BRIGHTON.	32½	Brighton Barracks.
Bedhampton, and Belmont Castle.	87	Thence by South Coast Railway, past Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, to Havant St. (p. 81).	70	2½ miles beyond Havant, line to Portsmouth branches off (see p. 81).
Farlington. Purbrook House, 1 mile.		The line here runs along the base of Portsdown, 447 feet high (see p. 36).		Langston Harbour. Portsea Island.
Wimmering.	83	Cosham St.	74	Portsmouth, by road, 3½ miles.
Southwick Park, T. Thistlethwayte, Esq., 2 miles.	81	Porchester St.	76	Portsmouth Harbour. Porchester Castle, probably the site of a Roman station (see p. 73).
Neison's Monument, on top of Portsdown.	78	Fareham St.	79	Cams House, H. P. Delmé, Esq.
Branch to Salisbury, 22 miles (see p. 82).	67	From Fareham to Bishopstoke (as in p. 81). Bishopstoke St.	90	
	61	SOUTHAMPTON, (p. 56).	96	
Slinsford.		Thence to Dorchester, as in pp. 83-84. DORCHESTER.	157	Came Abbey.

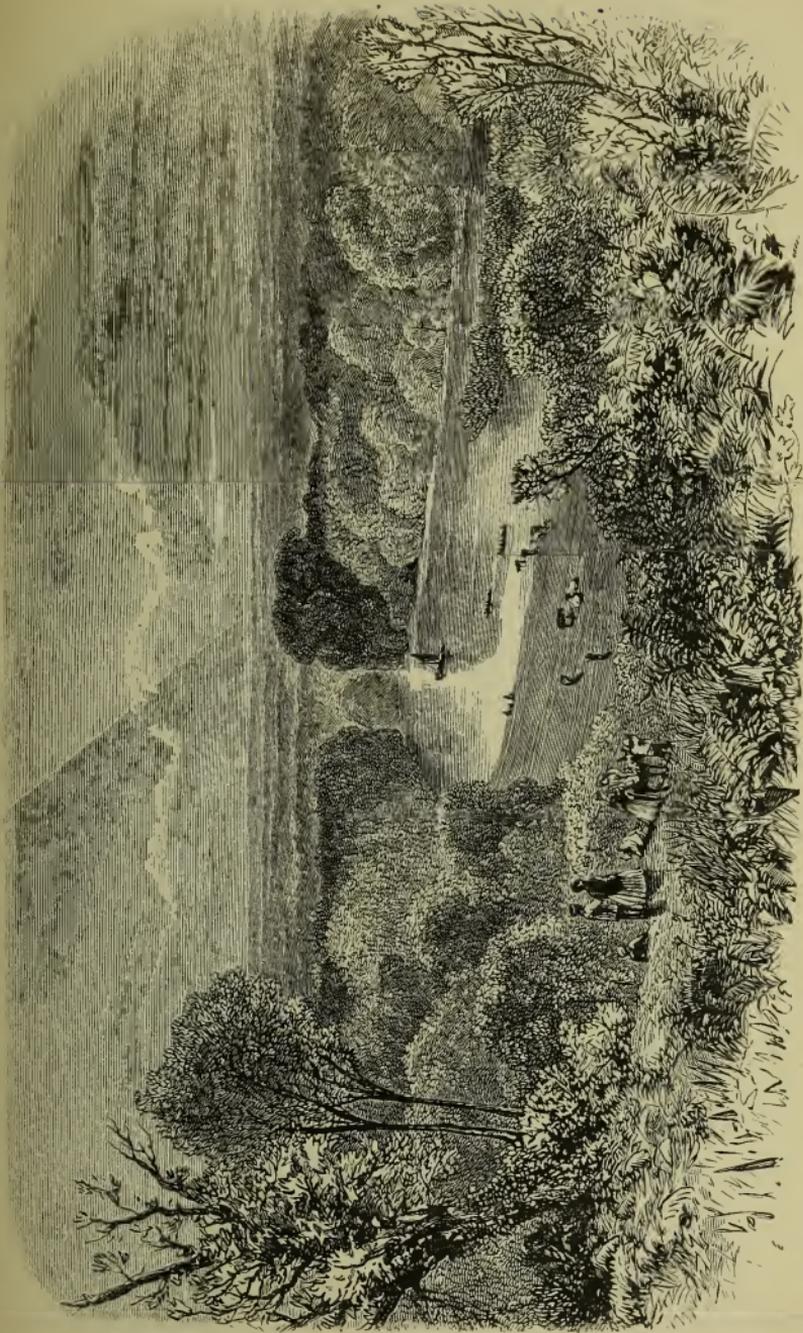
XLII. PORTSMOUTH OR GOSPORT) TO SALISBURY, BY RAILWAY, 87
42 or 38 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM PORTS.	From Salisb.		From Portsm.	ON LEFT FROM PORTS.
Railway to Chichester, 13 miles.	38	From Portsmouth to (Southam St.	4	Portsmouth Harbour.
	33	Thence to Fareham St. (p. 81).	9	Junction of line from Gosport, 5 miles.
	21	Thence to Bishopstoke St. (p.81)	20	
		Thence to SALISBURY (p. 82).	42	
		(or by Gosport branch).	38	

**XLIII. LONDON TO RICHMOND, STAINES, AND WINDSOR, BY SOUTH
WESTERN RAILWAY, 26 Miles.**

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Windsor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
In the distance, Chelsea Hospital, on the further bank of the Thames. Battersea Park.	26 24	From Waterloo Road to Vauxhall St. (p. 50.)	2	
River Thames, and beyond, villas of Lady Shelley, Rt. Hon. L. Sullivan, &c.	21	Wandsworth St. Viaduct across river Wandle, 1000 feet.	5	A short distance before Wandsworth station, leave main line to Southampton. Handsome and extensive almshouses of the Fishmongers' Co. Wandsworth.
Putney College, lately used as a school for engineers, but now empty.	20	Putney St.	6	
On the opposite side of the Thames, Fulham Palace (Bishop of London.)		Putney, which is connected by a wooden bridge with Fulham, on the opposite bank of the Thames, was the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, and also of Gibbon the historian. Pop. of parish, 6481		Putney Park, Earl of Ripon, and beyond, Wimbledon Common and Wimbledon Park, (Earl Spencer.) now subdivided for villas.
Barnes Elms Park, Barnes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, is a pleasant village on the banks of the Thames.	19	Across Barnes Common to Barnes St.	7	East Sheen. Roehampton, 1 mile. The Priory (Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Windsor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Kew Gardens, 120 acres in extent, contain a choice collection of exotic plants, and are laid out with much taste. The conservatory is the largest in the empire. They are open to the public, and form a favourite place of resort to the people of the metropolis. Here are also a royal palace, the favourite residence of Geo. III., and an observatory.</p>		<p>A loop line here branches off on the right, and, crossing the Thames, rejoins the main line near Hounslow, after passing by Chiswick, Kew, Brentford, and Isleworth.</p>		<p>Sheen common; and, beyond, Richmond Park. In the latter are White Lodge, occupied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Pembroke Lodge, held for life by Lord John Russell.</p>
<p>Kew, 1½ mile.</p>	17	Mortlake St.	9	
<p>Kew Park.</p>	16	<p>RICHMOND, noted for the beauty of the surrounding scenery; the view from Richmond Hill is probably the finest in the vicinity of London. Here the Star and Garter Hotel occupies a remarkably fine situation, and is famous alike for the prospect it commands, and the diners it affords. The view from the windows extends over a country almost unequalled in beauty, and rendered classic by Pope, and Thomson, and Horace Walpole. Richmond Park, one of the most charming of the Royal domains, is much resorted to by Londoners. This Park is 8 miles in circuit, and contains 2253 acres. Pop. of Richmond 7423.</p>	10	<p>Here the line skirts Richmond Green and the remains of the old palace of Richmond. Queensberry Villa, Sir J. B. Dundas, Bart.</p>
<p>Twickenham Park. St. Margaret's.</p>		<p> cr. river Thames, and enter Middlesex.</p>		<p>Richmond Bridge, and, beyond, on the Surrey side, Queensberry House (Duke of Buccleuch.)</p>
<p>Isleworth and Sion House (Duke of Northumberland), 1¼ mile.</p>	14½	Twickenham St.	11½	<p>Marble Hill, General Jonathan Peel.</p>
<p>Whitton Dean House. Kneller Hall. Whitton Park.</p>		<p>Twickenham, a village on the Middlesex bank of the Thames, presents some pretty scenery, and possesses interest from having been the residence of Pope, whose villa has, however, been taken down; the grotto which he constructed in the grounds still remains, with an obelisk which he erected to the memory of his mother. Pope was buried in Twickenham church, and there is a monument to him in one of the galleries. Here too is Orleans House, occupied for some time by the late King of the French while Duke of Orleans, and first a refuge in this country. It is again the property of the Orleans family. Pop. of parish 8077.</p>		<p>To Hampton Court, through Busby Park 3¼ m. On the farther bank of the river, opposite Twickenham, is Ham House (Earl of Dysart).</p>
<p>Two miles beyond Twickenham station, the loop line from Barnes rejoins the main line.</p>				<p>Bushy Park was occupied by his late Majesty, William IV., when Duke of Clarence, and afterwards by his widow, the late Queen Dowager. It contains a magnificent avenue of horse-chestnut trees, planted under the direction of William III.</p>
<p>Hounslow, 1 mile distant (see p. 97). Population, 5760.</p>				<p>Strawberry Hill, 1 mile, once the residence of Horace Walpole (Earl of Orford), whose celebrated collection of paintings, sculptures, and various objects of interest, was dispersed by public auction in 1843 at the instance of the 7th Earl Waldegrave.</p>
<p>Hounslow Heath.</p>				<p>Hanworth Park, 1 mi. e.</p>
	11	Feltnam St.	15	<p>Kenton Park, 2 m. e.</p>



VIEW FROM RICHMOND HILL.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winds.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
East Bedfont. Stanwell, 1½ m.; and Stanwell Place, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart	8	Ashford St.	18	Feltham Park. Ashford Lodge.
Staines is a market town on the banks of the Thames, near the western boundary of Middlesex. An ancient stone near the church, which bears the date of 1280, marks the limit of the jurisdiction possessed by the corpora- tion of London over that portion of the Thames which is to the westward of the metropolis. Popu- lation of town, 2584.	6¼	Over Shortwood common. STAINES.	19¼	Laleham, Earl of Lucan. Duncroft House. On the opposite side of the Thames is Egham, and near it the famous Runnemede; a short dis- tance beyond which is an island in the river (called Magna Charta Island), where the great charter was signed in 1215. Old Windsor.
	4	 cr. river Coln, and enter Bucking- hamshire. Wraysbury (or Wyrardisbury) St.	22	
Horton. Ditton Park, Duke of Buccleugh.	2	Datchet St.	24	The village of Datchet is si- tuated amongst beautiful me- adows. The admirer of Shak- speare will naturally associate with this place the immortal poet's matchless delineation of the amorous Falstaff, and the humorous retaliation of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."
Eton, (see pp. 90 and 98)		 cr. river Thames. WINDSOR.	26	

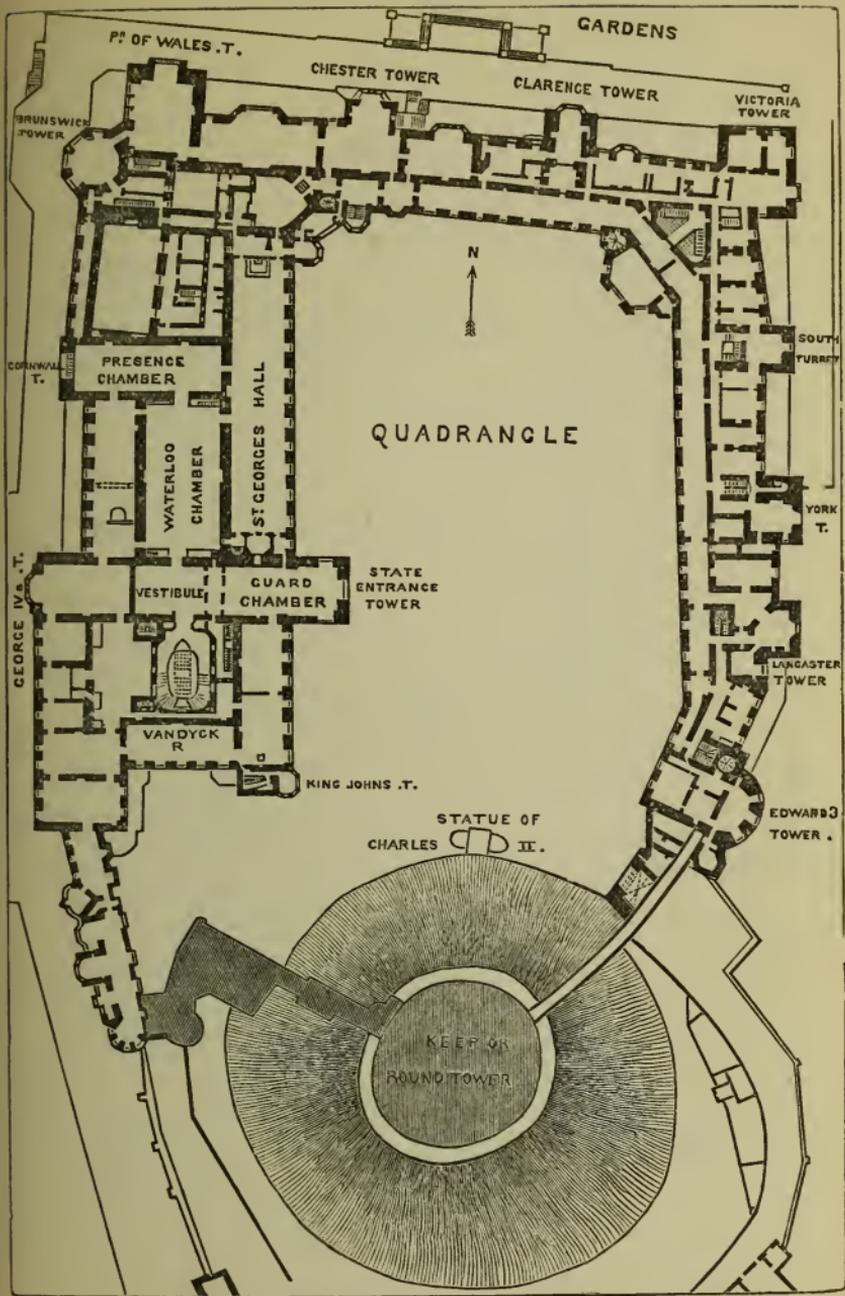
Windsor is an ancient borough situated on the south bank of the Thames, 16 miles east of Reading, and 22 miles distant from London by the road through Brentford, Hounslow, and Colnbrook. It possesses an ancient church, a theatre, barracks, and a good free school, and returns one member to Parliament. The town has no manufactures, and possesses in itself little to interest the stranger but the attractions of the adjacent castle make it the frequent resort of visitors, especially since the facility of communication afforded by the opening of the railways. Population, 12,000.

Windsor Castle has been the principal seat of British royalty for nearly eight centuries. The Saxon kings had a palace at Old Windsor long previous to the Conquest. The present castle was founded by William the Conqueror, but was almost rebuilt by Edward III., with the assistance of the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was made clerk of the works. Great alterations were made Sir Jeffrey Wyatville during the reign of George IV. St George's Chapel is a splendid specimen of florid Gothic architecture. It contains the stalls of the Knights of the Garter; and here the ceremony of installation takes place. At the east end of the chapel is the royal vault, where the remains of George III. and his Queen, George IV., the Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, William IV. and his Queen, &c., are deposited. Edward IV. and his Queen, Henry VI., Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, and Charles I., are also

interred here. The monument to the Princess Charlotte is particularly fine, and the tombs of the Beaufort family are very gorgeous. The keep or round tower in the centre of the castle is perhaps the most remarkable part of the building. Here James I. of Scotland was confined. The terrace is supposed to be the noblest walk of its kind in Europe. A fine flight of steps leads from the east terrace to the new garden, a beautiful spot, adorned with many statues, both of bronze and marble. The little park which extends round the east and north sides of the castle is about four miles in circumference. Here is the tree supposed to be "Herne's Oak," immortalised by Shakspeare. The great park is situated on the south side of the castle, and includes the beautiful avenue of trees, nearly three miles in length, called the Long Walk. It is terminated by the colossal equestrian statue of George III., in bronze, by Westmacott. The drive through the park to Virginia Water is exceedingly striking. The interior of the Castle is remarkably magnificent. The corridor or gallery, 520 feet in length, which leads along the south and east sides of the court, and is richly adorned with bronzes, marbles, pictures, &c., excites great admiration. The state-rooms are fitted up in a very superb style, and the different apartments are adorned by a great number of paintings by the most eminent masters. These can be seen by any one possessing an order, which is easily procurable in London, at the shop of Messrs. Colnaghie, printsellers, Pall-Mall, East. Her Majesty's private apartments can only be seen during the absence of the Court from Windsor, by virtue of a special order from the Lord Chamberlain.

Half a mile from Windsor is Frogmore, the favourite residence of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Kent. Six miles distant is Ascot Heath, where races are held annually in June, under the especial patronage of royalty.

Opposite to Windsor, on the north side of the Thames, is Eton, celebrated for its college, which was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., for the education of 70 scholars. Besides these, there are generally several hundreds of the sons of the nobility and gentry receiving their education there. The total number has usually amounted to about 500. The chapel is a fine old Gothic structure, containing a monument to Sir Henry Wotton, who was long provost of the college. At the west end of the ante-chapel there is a beautiful marble statue of the founder, Henry VI., in his royal robes; and there is another statue of the founder, in bronze, in the centre of the principal court. The library contains a curious and valuable collection of books, an excellent assortment of Oriental MSS., and some beautifully illuminated missals. Eton was until lately the scene of a curious triennial pageant, called the Eton Montem, which is now abolished. Amongst other great men who were educated at Eton, may be enumerated Sir Robert Walpole, Harley Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the famous Earl of Chatham, Outred the mathematician, Boyle the philosopher, Lord Lyttelton, Gray, Horace Walpole, West, Waller, Fox, Canning, the Marquis of Wellesley, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington. Pop. of parish (including the college) 3122.



Ground-Plan of Windsor Castle.

XLIII. LONDON TO BATH THROUGH MAIDENHEAD, READING, NEW- 91
BURY, MARLBOROUGH, and DEVISES, 107½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hyde Park, site of the Crystal Palace. Kensington Palace (p. 40).	105½	Kensington.	1½	Old Brompton.
Holland House, Lord Holland, (p. 40).	103½	Hammersmith.	4	Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire. Here the famous horticultural fetes were held.
Gunnorsbury House, the Baron Rothschild. Sion Hill House, and Boston House. Wyke House. Osterley Park, Earl of Jersey.	102½	Turnham Green.	5	
	100½	Brentford. Here are the enormous distilleries of the late Sir Felix Booth, Bart.	7	Richmond, 2½ miles distant. (See p. 88.) Sion House, Duke of Northumberland, lies low, but is a very massive and extensive building. Its enormous size conveys an idea of grandeur, which excites a peculiar feeling of respect. The park and grounds are laid out with great taste, and ornamented with a profusion of wood and water. The house is said to contain 365 windows, to equal in number the days in a year.
Spring Grove.	98½	Smallbury Green.	9	Worton House. Whitton Dean. Whitton Park. Sunbury, 3½ miles. Hatton.
	97½	Hounslow. (The road here leads to Staines on the left).	9½	Heath Row. Stanwell Place, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.
Heston and Heston House. Cranford Park.	95	Cranford Bridge.	12½	
Harlington. Sipson.	93½	The Magpies.	14	
Harmondsworth.	92	Longford.	13½	
	90½	 cr. river Coln. Colnbrook. To Windsor by Datchet, 3¼ miles.	17	Ditton Park, Duke of Buccleugh. Datchet.
Iver Grove. Langley Lodge, J. Jackson, Esq. Langley Marsh, and at a little distance, Langley Park. Wexham. Stoke Place. Baylis House (Lord Godolphin) once the seat of Phillip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield. It is now used as a Roman Catholic School.	86½	Slough. 1 mile distant is Stoke Poges, where the poet Gray is buried, and a monument is erected to his memory in Stoke Park, one of the finest seats in Bucks, and the property of the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere. It formerly belonged to the descendants of Wm. Penn of Pennsylvania.	20½	Upton. Chalvey Grove. Burnham Grove. Eton and Windsor.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Farnham Royal. Burnham. Hitcham. Taplow. Taplow House, and at distance, Formosa Place, Sir G. Young, Bart; Hedsor Lodge, Lord Boston, and Dropmore.</p>	86½	<p>Salt-Hill, the scene of the Eton Monem till its suppression in 1848.  cr. the Thames.</p>	21	<p>Dorney. Weston. Bray. From Maidenhead Bridge may be seen Cliefden, a seat of the Duke of Sutherland. The first Cliefden House was built by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Both it and its successor were destroyed by fire.</p>
<p>4½ m. distant is Hurley Place, an ancient mansion, in a vault below which the principal papers which produced the Revolution of 1688 were signed. Stubbings, H. Skrine, Esq. Hall Place, Sir G. E. C. East, Bart. Bear Hill. Bear Place. Wargrave. In its church is the monument of T. Day, author of Sandford and Merton.</p>	80½	<p>MAIDENHEAD. At the Greyhound Inn in this town, Charles I. took leave of his family. Pop. 3895. Maidenhead Thicket.</p>	27	<p>St. Ivas Place. Henden House. Holyport. Braywick Lodge. Shottesbrook Park, A. Vanisittart, Esq. Waltham Place. St. Lawrence, Waltham.</p>
<p>Shiplake House, J. Phillimore, Esq. Holme Park, Robert Palmer, Esq.</p>	75½	<p>Hare Hatch.</p>	32	
<p>Caversham Park. An elegant modern mansion, which formerly belonged to Earl Cadogan, stood in this park, was burned down a few years ago. The present mansion, built for Mr. Crawshay, surpasses either of its predecessors. Charles I. was confined in Old Caversham House, after the affair of Holmby. Prospect Hill.</p>	73½	<p>Twyford. Here is a small part of Wilts.  cr. river Loddon.</p>	34	<p>Stanlake.</p>
<p>Tilehurst. Calcot Pa., J. Blagrave, Esq. Englefield House, R. P. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.</p>	68½	<p>READING, the capital of Berks, is situated on the Kennet, and carries on a considerable trade in flour. Arch. Laud, Merrick the poet, and Belgrave the mathematician, are natives of Reading. It returns two M.P.'s. Pop. 32,000.  cr. river Kennet. Roads here lead to Wallingford on the left, and to Basingstoke on the right.</p>	39	<p>Whistley Park. Hurst Park. Bulmershe Court, J. Wheble, Esq. White Knights, a beautiful seat which belonged to the Duke of Marlborough, has now disappeared, but the American Gardens remain. Maiden Erlegh, E. Golding, Esq. Whitley Park. Coley Park, J. B. Moncke, Esq. 7 m. dist. Strathfield-saye, Duke of Wellington. Southcot. 12 m. Bramshill Ho., Rev. Sir W.H. Cope, Bart.</p>
	65½ 63½	<p>Calcot Green. Theale.</p>	41½ 44	<p>Sulhampstead House; and 3 miles distant, Oakfield.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Benham House.	62	Jack's Booth.	45½	Sulhampstead Bannister. Padworth,
Benham. Woolhampton House, Viscount Palmouth. Midgham House.	58	Woolhampton. Midgham.	49¼	Aldermaston Park, W. Congreve, Esq. Wasing House. Crookham House.
Dunstan Park.	54¼	Thatcham.	53	Greenham House, J. A. Croft, Esq.
Shaw was the headquarters of Charles I. at the last battle of Newbury. In the wainscot of one of the rooms is a hole, said to be that of a musket-shot fired through one of the windows at the King, while standing near it. Near Speen, Donnington Castle, famous for its resistance to the Parliament, and for being the residence of Chaucer during the latter part of his life.	51¼	NEWBURY. This town was formerly famous for its woollen manufactures, which gave celebrity to John Winchcomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury. It was the scene of two dreadful actions between Charles and the Parliament, the King commanding in person on both occasions. Population, 6161.	56	Church Speen. Benham Place. Hampstead Park,
Fleet Park.	47¼	Halfway House.  cr. river Kennet.	60	Kintbury. Barton Court, Admiral J. W. D. Dundas.
Avington. Denford House, G. H. Cherry, Esq. Chilton Lodge.				Hungerford Park. Inglewood House.
Chilton House, To Oxford, 30 miles.	42¾	Hungerford is situated on the Kennet, and carries on a considerable trade by means of that river and the Avon canal. In the Town-hall is preserved the Hungerford horn, given along with a charter by John of Gaunt to this town.	64½	
Somerset Hospital, so called from its founder, the Duchess of Somerset, for the accommodation of the widows of 30 clergymen, and of 20 laymen.	39¾	 cr. Kennet and Avon Canal.	67½	
Littlecott Park, E. W. L. Popham, Esq.	38¼	Froxfield, Wilts.	69	Little Bedwin.
Ramsbury Manor, Sir B. Burdett, Bart.	35½	Cross Ford. Savernake Forest, at the extremity of which, on the left, is Tottenham Park, Marquess of Aylesbury, who is also the proprietor of the forest, remarkable as the only one in the kingdom belonging to a subject. In the park was erected in 1781 by Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, a column in honour	71¾	Great Bedwin, 2½ miles, a small town, of very ancient origin. The church is an ancient and curious structure, and contains many interesting monuments. Pop., 2263.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Wootton Bassett, 17 m. To Swindon, 11 m.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	of his uncle, Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, from whom he inherited the estate. MARLBOROUGH , an ancient town on river Kennet, and consisting principally of one street. It is chiefly supported by its market and road trade. Its remarkable buildings are, St Mary's Church, St Peter's, the Market House, and a commodious prison, employed as a county bridewell and gaol. The Castle Inn, (on site of the Castle, was once the residence of the Earl of Hertford, and in its grotto, Thomson composed his Seasons. It now constitutes a portion of the building of Marlborough College, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845. Marlborough returns one M.P. Pop. 3660.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Andover, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Manton. Rainscombe House. Oare House, Rev. M Goodman. Stowell Lodge,
From Savernake Station (for Marlborough) the rail proceeds by the quaint little town of Pewsey, from which there is a road <i>via</i> Upavon and Amesbury (47) to Salisbury	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fyfield.	77	Lockeridge House.
		Overton.		Kennet House,
	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	West Kennet.	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silbury Hill. Here are the remains of a British barrow: it is 170 feet high, its diameter at the base is 500 feet, at the top 105 feet. Near this place also, (at Avebury) there are the remains of one of the most gigantic Druidical monuments in the world.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Calne is an ancient borough, returning 1 M. P. Pop. 5128.	26	Beckhampton Inn. A road here leads to Bath, through Calne, and Chippenham, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Four miles from Chippenham is Corsham House the seat of Lord Methuen celebrated for its choice collection of pictures.
Two miles distant is Wood, the noble mansion of the Marquis of Lansdowne. 2 m. from Calne, in a different direction, is Compton Bassett, the seat of G. H. W. Heneage, Esq.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wansdyke.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bishop's Cannings. South Broom House R. Parry Nisbet, Esq.
Roundway Park, Edward Colston, Esq.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	DEVIZES is a borough of considerable antiquity, situated in the centre of Wiltshire. The church of St. John's is interesting on account of its various specimens of architecture. Devizes returns one M. P. Pop. 6554.	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	Potterne. Eastwell, T. H. Grubb Esq. To Ludgershall, 20 m. To Salisbury, 22 m. To East Lavington, 4 m. and beyond, West Lavington, Lord Churchill. Poulshot.
To Chippenham, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
Rowde				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bromham. Sloperton Cottage, the residence of Thomas Moore.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Kennet and Avon Canal.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Chippenham, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Between Melksham & Chippenham is Laycock Abbey, the seat of W. H. Fox Talbot, Esq.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Summerham Bridge.	96	Seend. Seend Lodge, W. H. Ludlow Bruges, Esq. To Bradford, 6 m.
		Melksham consists of one long street, and the houses are chiefly constructed of freestone. In the vicinity are two mineral springs, whose waters have attracted much popularity.		
Neston, J. B. Fuller, Esq. Box. Shockerwick.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shaw Hill. Atford. Kingsdown Hill.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103	Shaw House. Cottles House. Monkton Farleigh.
Swainswick. Charlcombe.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bathford, Somerset. A little farther on right, the Roman road to Cirencester. Bath Easton.	104	Warleigh House, H. Skrine, Esq. Bathford House. Claverton, and Claverton Ho., G. Vivian, Esq. Bathampton.
		BATH.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bathwick.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, is noted for the beauty of its buildings. These, consisting almost entirely of stone, present a finer appearance than those of any other city in England. The river Avon runs through the midst of it. There is an elegant bridge over the river, and it has been made navigable as far as Bristol. Bath owes its celebrity to its medicinal springs. These must have been discovered very early, as we find that the Romans had fixed a station, and erected baths here A.D. 43. Many of these have been discovered in a very perfect state. Their reputation has continually increased since the middle of the 16th century, and invalids now resort to them from all quarters.* The principal springs are those called the King's and Queen's. The temperature of the coolest is 97°, of the warmest, 117° of Fahrenheit. The medicinal properties in all are nearly the same. Bath is also frequented by great numbers for pleasure as well as health. For these the numerous public buildings and hotels afford ample accommodation. Of the former the pump-room, beside the King's Bath, and the Assembly Rooms, said to be the best adapted for the purpose of any in the kingdom, are the most conspicuous. The Abbey Church, or Cathedral, is a fine building. It was founded by Bishop King in 1495, but not finished till 1582. It suffered much on the dissolution of religious houses, but was restored by Bishop Montague in 1606. It has lately been repaired. In the east end of the church Prior Birde's chapel presents a beautiful specimen of tracery. Amongst the numerous monuments, with which in fact the church is encumbered, are those of Sir W. Waller,

* Pepys, with all his peculiar quaintness, describes a visit he paid to Bath in 1668. See Diary, vol. iv., pp. 468-474.

the Parliamentary General, and his wife; Quin the actor; Beau Nash, styled king of Bath in his day, and the great improver of the place;* and Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society, claim attention. In a cemetery formed out of his own grounds, lies William Beckford, the author of *Vathek*. The Guildhall, situated in the High Street, is a noble building. Close to it is the market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, but especially with fish. In Bath there are twenty-four churches and chapels, belonging to the Established Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. There are several hospitals, alms-houses, and charity schools. There is a well managed theatre also. Four newspapers are published here. The city is divided for municipal purposes into seven wards, and is governed by a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-one councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. Bath and Wells form a diocese extending over the county of Somerset, and containing 388 parishes. The Thames and Severn are united by a canal called the Kennet and Avon which passes from Bath to Newbury. Population, 52,000.

Nine miles from Bath is Bradford-on-Avon, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the manufacture of fine broad cloths. The church is an ancient edifice containing several handsome monuments. Pop. 4291. About three miles farther is Trowbridge, of which Crabbe the poet was rector. There is a monument to his memory in the church. It is celebrated for the manufacture of the best kerseymeres in the kingdom. Population, 9626.

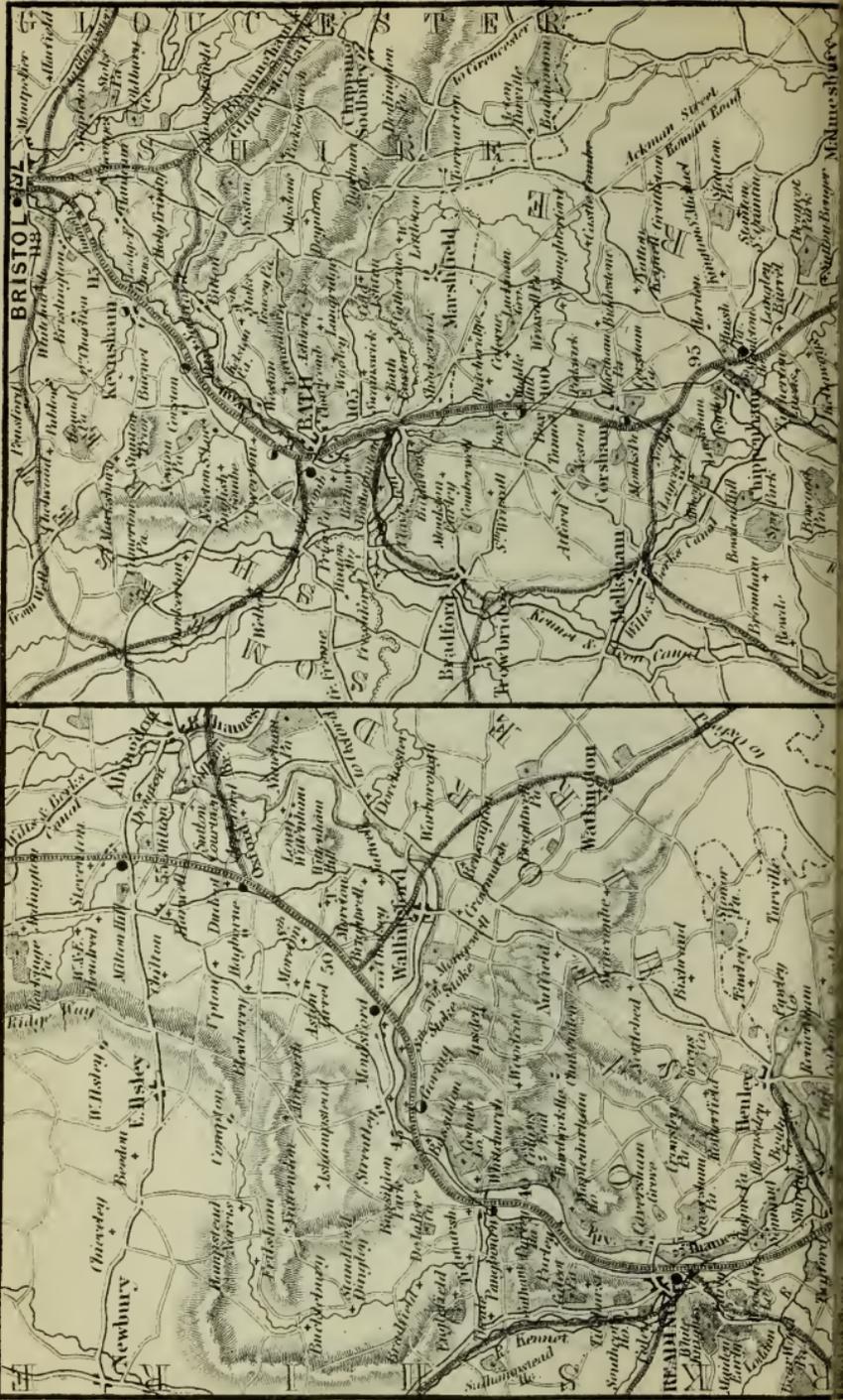
Five miles from Trowbridge, and 15 from Bath, is Westbury, a town of considerable antiquity, with a venerable church containing monuments. Pop. par. bor., 6495. Some distance beyond Westbury is Erle Stoke Park, the seat of Sir S. W. Taylor. Nine miles from Trowbridge, in another direction, and 11 from Bath, is the large and populous town of Frome, situated on the river of the same name. It is noted for its ale. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. It returns one member to Parliament. Near Frome Marston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Pop. of town, 9522.

Nearly 12 miles from Frome, and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ from Bath, is Shepton Mallet, which carries on an extensive manufacture of knit-stockings and woollen goods. The market cross, erected in 1500, is a curious structure, consisting of five arches supported by pentagonal columns, and adorned with sculpture. Population, 4868.

About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shepton Mallet, 18 from Bath, and 17 from Bristol, is the ancient city of Wells, forming a bishop's see jointly with Bath. It derives its origin from a collegiate church erected in 704. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic structure, and is reckoned one of the most splendid specimens of this order of architecture in England. The west front, in particular, is much admired. The Cathedral is open to the public. In the Episcopal palace Bishop Kidder and his lady were killed by a portion of the building falling in during the great storm of 1703. The chapter house and St. Cuthbert's Church are also worth notice. Wells formerly returned two M.P. Annual races are held here. Pop. 4500.

* See Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Nash."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. LONDON TO BATH & BRISTOL.



About 5½ miles from Wells is the town of Glastonbury, where stood the famous Abbey of that name, one of the richest and most powerful monastic institutions in England. The last abbot was hanged on account of his refusal to surrender the Abbey to Henry VIII. The ruins of the monastery contain the ashes of King Arthur, King Edgar, and many illustrious nobles and prelates, but there are now no remains of their monuments. The only parts of the monastery in tolerable preservation are the chapel of St. Joseph, and the abbot's kitchen. The old cross in the centre of the town has been replaced by an elegant structure. The church of St John is a handsome building, surmounted by a beautiful tower, and that of St Benedict is a venerable edifice erected by Abbot Beer. On a hill north-east of the town is the Tor or St Michael's Tower, the only remaining portion of a church and monastery which formerly stood there. The George Inn was formerly an hospital for pilgrims to the shrine of St Joseph. Population 3670.

XLIV. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO BATH AND BRISTOL, 118½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Proceeding from the terminus, the traveller passes the beautiful grounds of the Kensal Green Cemetery, enclosing a space of 50 acres. Here the Duke of Sussex and the Princess Sophia, two of Sir Walter Scott's daughters, Sydney Smith, Allan Cunningham, Tom Hood, Joseph Hume, &c., are buried.</p>		<p>Paddington Station is situated near the end of Praed Street. It is every way suited for the purpose to which it is appropriated; and, from its proximity to the canal, affords every facility for conveying goods to the Thames.</p>		<p>Kensington Gardens and Palace.</p>
<p>There is a tower on Hanger Hill which commands a most extensive and charming view.</p>	112½	<p>Ealing Station. At some distance from the station is the Wharncliffe Viaduct, so called in compliment to Lord Wharncliffe, Chairman of Committee of House of Lords on the Incorporation Act. The erection is over the Brent, and is 900 feet long.</p>	5½	<p>Acton, a suburban parish. Berrymead Priory. About a mile from the station, and upon the left, is Ealing, a suburban outwork of the metropolis. Ealing Park.</p>
<p>Hanwell Park.</p>	111	<p>Hanwell Station.</p>	7¼	<p>The Middlesex Lunatic Asylum is a magnificent building, remarkable both for the convenience of its arrangement and the enlightenment of its system.</p>
<p>Southall Park.</p>	109½	<p>Southall Station. The railway now crosses the Grand Junction Canal.</p>	9	<p>Heston, 2 miles. Brentford, 3 m. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes in 1016. The Chapel of Ease for New Brentford reckoned among its former incumbents the celebrated philologist, John Horne Tooke. Pop 9521.</p>
<p>Hayes, and beyond, Hillingdon House (The Count De Salis).</p>				<p>Hounslow, famous for being the scene of a tournament preparatory to the obtaining of Magna Charta. Also for being the spot where the forces of Charles I. and those of the Parliament frequently encamped. Pop 5700.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance on the right is Uxbridge, an ancient borough, and polling place for Middlesex. It is famous for its corn-market. It gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Anglesey. Pop. 3815.	105½	West Drayton Station. On the right Iver Court and Iver Grove.	13	Near Arlington are some remains of D'Oyley House, the seat of the famous Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke. Staines.
Chalfont St. Giles where Milton finished Paradise Lost.	102½	Langley Station.	16	At Runnemed, near Egham, Magna Charta was forged from King John in 1215.
Stoke, Pa. Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.	100	Slough Station.	18½	Colnbrook, a small ancient market-town.
Stoke Pogis, the spot where Gray finished several of his poems. Here Sir Ed. Coke entertained Elizabeth in 1601, and presented her with jewels to the amount of £1000. And at a distance Beaconsfield, the residence of Waller and Edmund Burke.		Slough is distinguished as the residence of Sir John Herschell, whose father, the late Sir William Herschell, also made many of his most important discoveries here. (See also p. 91.)		Ditton Park, (Duke of Buccleugh.) famous for its ancient oaks.
Dropmore Lodge.				Eton.* (See also p. 90).
Hedsor Lo. Ld. Boston.				Windsor, to which a branch line, 3 miles in length, is now opened. (See p. 89.)

* Eton College was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., for the education of 70 scholars. Besides these, there are generally several hundreds of the nobility and gentry receiving their education there. The total number has usually amounted to about 500. The chapel is a fine old Gothic structure, containing a monument to Sir Henry Wotton, who was long Provost of the College. At the west end of the ante-chapel is a beautiful marble statue of the founder, Henry VI. and in the centre of the principal court is another in bronze. The library contains a curious and valuable collection of books, an excellent assortment of Oriental MSS., and some beautifully illuminated missals. Eton was till lately the scene of a curious triennial pageant, called the Eton Montem. It has been discontinued since 1848. Among the many great men who were educated at Eton may be mentioned, Sir Robert Walpole, Harley Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the famous Earl of Chatham, Outred the mathematician, Boyle the philosopher, Lord Lyttelton, Gray, Horace Walpole, West, Waller, Fox, Canning, the Marquis Wellesley, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington. Pop. 2840.

Two m. from Slough Station is the town of Windsor, on the Thames, having an ancient church, a theatre, barracks, and a good free school. (See page 89.)

Windsor Castle has been the principal seat of British Royalty for nearly eight centuries. The Saxon kings had a palace at Old Windsor long previous to the Conquest. The present castle was founded by William the Conqueror, but was almost rebuilt by Edward III., with the assistance of the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was made clerk of the works. Great alterations were made by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville during the reign of George IV. St. George's Chapel is a splendid specimen of florid Gothic architecture. It contains the stalls of the Knights of the Garter; and here the ceremony of installation takes place. Beneath it are the remains of Edward IV. and his Queen, Henry VI., Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I., George III. and Queen, George IV., the Princess Charlotte, Duke of Kent, Duke of York, William IV., &c. The keep or round tower in the centre of the castle is perhaps the most remarkable part of the building. Here James I. of Scotland was confined. In the little park is a tree supposed to

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Burnham Grove. Taplow. At a distance of 10 miles is High Wycombe, the handsomest town in Buckinghamshire. It sent 2 members to Par. since Edward I. It gives the title of Earl and Baron to the Marquis of Lansdowne.</p>	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Maidenhead Station. Maidenhead is a market-town in Berks. It was anciently called South Arlington, and subsequently Maidenhithe. Besides the Great Western viaduct over the Thames, there is a magnificent bridge of 13 arches, erected at an expense of £20,000.</p>	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Burnham Abbey. Bray, famous for its vicar. This worthy gentleman's conscience possessed in a peculiar degree the quality of accommodating itself to circumstances. He changed his religion three times. On being reproached as a turncoat, he used to say, "Nay, nay, I always keep to my principles, which are these—to live and die Vicar of Bray."</p>
<p>Wycombe Park, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.; and Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carington. Haywood Lodge. Shottesbrook, A. Vansittart, Esq.</p>	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Twyford Station. Stanlake House.</p>	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Stubbings, H. Skrine, Esq.; and beyond, Hall Place, Sir G. E. C. East, Bart.</p>
<p>White Waltham, the birth-place of Hearne the antiquary. Two miles distant is Wargrave, and 3 miles beyond it is Henley-upon-Thames, a place of considerable antiquity, and famous as the place whence the adherents of Charles I. were driven out by Earl of Essex.</p>	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Woodley Green. Bulmarsh Court, J. Wheble, Esq. White Knights, formerly a seat of the great Duke of Marlborough, now demolished.</p>	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Reading is famous on many accounts. It was taken by the Danes in the ninth century, after they had defeated Alfred the Great. It acted a prominent part in the expulsion of John, Charles I. and James II. (See Page 92.)</p>
<p>Holme Park, R. Palmer, Esq. Archbishop Laud, Merick the Poet, and Blagrave the mathematician, were natives of Reading; and here Milman the poet, and the late Sir Thomas N. Talfourd, author of <i>Ion</i>, &c. were educated. Caversham Park (G. Crawshay, Esq.) Here</p>		<p>Reading Station. Reading, a market, borough, and county town in Berks. It is a place of great antiquity, having existed in the time of the Saxons. It was frequently taken and retaken during civil wars in 1643. The earliest charter extant is that of Henry III. It has returned two members since 23d of Edward I.</p>		<p>Some of the houses in Reading are constructed of timber, but greater part of the old town is of brick. In the suburbs are many handsome houses. Here are some remains of an abbey for Benedictines, founded by Henry I. in 1112. Reading is well furnished with charitable and religious institutions. Whitley Park. Three-mile-Cross.</p>

be "Herne's Oak," immortalised by Shakspeare. The great park is situated on the south side of the castle, and includes the beautiful avenue of trees, nearly three miles in length, called the Long Walk. It is terminated by the colossal equestrian statue of George III., in bronze, by Westmacott. The drive through the park to Virginia Water is exceeding'y striking. The interior of the castle is magnificent. The corridor or gallery, 520 feet in length, leading along the south and east sides of the court, is richly adorned with bronzes, marbles, pictures, &c. The state-rooms are gorgeously fitted up, and contain many paintings by the most eminent masters. Tickets to view these rooms may be had in London of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. Her Majesty's private apartments can only be seen during the absence of the Court from Windsor by virtue of a special order from the Lord Chamberlain.

Half a mile from Windsor is Frogmore, the favourite residence of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and of the late Duchess of Kent. Six miles distant is Ascot Heath, where races are annually held in June.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
stood Caversham House, where Charles I. had an interview with his children in 1647.				Coley Park, J. B. Moncke, Esq. Southcot House. Callcot Park. Tilehurst. Northcot. Belle-isle House.
Maple Durham. Maple Durham House, Michael Blount, Esq., a fine Elizabethan building.				Purley Hall.
Hardwick House, H.P. Powys, Esq. Purley. Whitchurch. Combe Lodge, S. W. Gardiner, Esq. Basildon. Gathampton.	77	Pangbourne Station. Pangbourne is a place of great antiquity. Roman remains have been found here. It is united to Whitchurch on other side of the Thames.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Basildon Pa., Charles Morrison, Esq. South Bridge.
Near Goring, the Roman way called Icknield Street crosses the Thames. Mineral spring, formerly much frequented for cure of cutaneous diseases.	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Goring Station. Goring had formerly a nunnery for Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry II. of which some remains are still visible.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goring is united by a bridge over the Thames to Streatley in Berks.
Three miles from Wallingford St. is the borough of that name, returning 1 M.P. One of its churches contains the tomb of Blackstone, author of the Commentaries. His grandson represented this town in the parliament dissolved 1852. Population 7794.	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	South-Stoke village, in Oxfordshire, united by a bridge over Thames to Moulsoford in Berks. The Railway, by a viaduct, crosses the Thames for the last time near Little Stoke.		The road to Oxford passes through Wallingford. Aston Tirrold. North Moreton. Satwell. Brightwell.
Cholsey. Hagbourne.	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallingford Road St.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	North Moreton. Satwell. Brightwell.
Milton.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Didcot Station.	53	Ardington. In the church is a monument to Vernon, the founder of the Vernon Gallery.
Four miles to the right is Abingdon, a borough returning one M.P. It carries on an extensive corn-trade. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie. Population of Parl. bor. (1861) 5680.		Steventon Station.	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wantage, celebrated as the birth-place of Alfred the Great; and also of Bishop Buller. Pop. 3064.
Near it is Nuneham Courtenay, the seat of G. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq.	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cross Wilts and Berks Canal. Wantage Road Station.	60	Uffington Castle, supposed to be the work of the Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. At a short distance is the celebrated figure of a white horse cut in the chalk hill. Wayland Smith's forge is also in the neighbourhood.
The old Faringdon mansion-house held out to the very last in favour of Charles I. The modern house is an edifice of considerable beauty. Beckett Park, Viscount Barrington.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Faringdon Road St. Faringdon is noted for its trade in bacon and hogs, about 4000 of the latter being slaughtered every year. Pop. of Great Faringdon 2943.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Compton House, and beyond Ashdown Park (Earl Craven). Bourton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Highworth, a market-town. Pop. of par. 4372. It is situated on an eminence near the vale of the White Horse. On Blunsden Castle Hill are the remains of a Roman encampment. Near Highworth is Coleshill, a fine mansion belonging to the Earl of Radnor. Branch Railway to Cirencester, Stroud, Gloucester, and Cheltenham Stratton.</p>	47	<p>Shrivenham Station.</p>	71½	
<p>Lydiar Park, Viscount Bolingbroke. Ivy House. Brinkworth. Dauntsey. Christian Malford. Langley Burrell.</p>	41½	<p>Here the line proceeds parallel to the Wilts and Berks Canal.</p>	77	<p>Swindon Lawn, A. L. Goddard, Esq., is a modern seat, with a fine lawn attached to it.</p>
<p>10 m. to the right from Chippenham is Malmesbury, famous as the birthplace of William of Malmesbury, the historian, and Hobbes the philosopher.</p>	35½	<p>Swindon Junction St. Swindon is a market town in Wilts, pleasantly situated.</p>	82½	<p>Tockenham. Lyncham. Foxham.</p>
<p>Huish Park. Corsham, the birthplace of Sir Richard Blackmore. Corsham House, the seat of Lord Methuen, contains a splendid collection of paintings.</p>	24½	<p>Wootton Bassett St. Wootton Bassett two members to Parliament from the 25th of Henry VI. till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. Here is an inclined plane 1 mile 30 chains long.</p>	93½	<p>Kellaways. Bremhill. Monkton House. Six miles to the left, on the Marston, is the ancient borough of Calne, which returns one M.P. The church is an ancient building with a beautiful carved roof. Here, in 977, the celebrated Synod was held to settle the dispute concerning celibacy. Pop., 5179.</p>
<p>Bath-Easton. The tower of its Gothic church contains twelve bells.</p>	20	<p>Chippenham Station. Chippenham is a borough by prescription, incorporated by Queen Mary, and returns 1 M.P. Pop. 7075.</p>	98½	<p>Corsham Station. Box Station.</p>
<p>At a distance, Marshfield, and beyond, Doddington Park, C. W. Codrington, Esq. Farther off, near Acton Turville, and 10 miles from Chippenham, is Badminton, the noble seat of the Duke of Beaufort.</p>	16½	<p>Corsham Station. Box Tunnel, the first on the line, from London a distance of 96 miles. Its length is 1¼ miles; height, 36 feet; width, 30 feet. Box has a neat Gothic church. Here is a medicinal spring.</p>	101½	<p>Bowood Park, Marquis of Lansdowne. Compton House, G. H. Walker Henage, Esq.</p>
<p>Kelston Park, Joseph Neeld, Esq. Hanham, formerly a Roman station. Bitton, famous for its iron ore.</p>	11½	<p>Bath Station.</p>	106½	<p>Prior Park once the favourite resort of Pope, and the property of Bishop Warburton, now a Roman Catholic College.</p>
	10½	<p>Twerton Station.</p>	108	<p>Newton Park, W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq. In Twerton, the cottage of Fielding, in which Tom Jones is supposed to have been written.</p>
	7½	<p>Saltford Station.</p>	110½	<p>Keynsham is supposed to derive its name from Keynee, daughter of a prince of Brecknockshire, who is said to have founded the town in a wild forest.</p>
	5	<p>Keynsham Station.</p>	113½	
		<p>Brislington Tunnel, five eighths of a mile in length. We next reach the Grand Tunnel, 330 yards long, 50 feet high, and 30 wide.</p>		
		<p>BRISTOL.</p>		

Bristol lies partly in the county of Somerset, partly in that of Gloucester, and was by Edward III. erected into an independent city and a county of itself. The rivers Avon and Frome run through it. The ground on which the city stands is very unequal. It is nearly 8 miles in circumference, and is supposed to cover about 1600 acres. The city, with its suburbs, contains between 700 and 800 streets, squares, and lanes, 10 markets for various commodities, and upwards of 400 licensed public houses. Bristol is a city of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been an inhabited place so early as the time of the Roman Invasion. About the time of the Norman Conquest, a strong fortress was erected there by the Earls of Gloucester, which, after it had stood about six centuries, was demolished by orders of Oliver Cromwell. During the Civil wars, it was garrisoned for the Parliament, but was stormed by King Charles, July 24, 1643. After the defeat of Charles at Naseby, Bristol surrendered to Fairfax after a siege of twenty-one days. During the excitement created by the Reform Bill, Bristol was the scene of a violent tumult, in which many lives were lost, and property destroyed to the value of nearly £70,000.

Bristol contains upwards of 20 churches and chapels of ease, besides a considerable number of chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters. The cathedral was originally a monastery dedicated to St Augustine. The only vestige of the original structure is a beautiful gateway. Bristol was erected into a bishop's see by Henry VIII., who annexed to its jurisdiction the whole of Dorsetshire, part of Gloucestershire, and three churches formerly in the see of Wells. In 1836, the sees of Gloucester and Bristol were conjoined. Secker, Butler, Newton, and other eminent men have held the office of Bishop of Bristol. Bishop Warburton was once Dean of this cathedral, as was also Dr. Josiah Tucker, the politico-economical writer. It was in the church of St Mary Radcliffe, that Chatterton pretended to have found the papers which he endeavoured to pass off as the MSS. of Rowley. The Exchange, erected in 1740-41, cost nearly £50,000. The city abounds in public schools and in hospitals, alms-houses, and other charitable institutions. Bristol carries on a considerable foreign trade to the West Indies, America, Newfoundland, and also to Spain and Portugal. The net amount of customs' duties for the year 1857, was £1,211,035. A considerable quantity of foreign produce is conveyed to Bristol coastwise under bond. Bristol has also a considerable inland trade, especially with the western counties, and with North and South Wales. The principal manufactures of Bristol are, glass, sugar, iron, brass, copper, lead, zinc, floorcloth, leather, earthenware, tobacco, &c.

The Bristol Docks were formed in 1804-9, by changing the course of the rivers Avon and Frome, and placing gates or locks at the extremity of the old channel. They were materially improved in 1849, and the accommodation will admit of any extension which the increase of trade may require. The works were formed by a proprietary body, at an expense of £600,000, but in 1848 they were transferred to the corporation. Amount of Dock dues collected in 1849, £28,699 : 5 : 8.

Bristol is divided, for municipal purposes, into ten wards, and its government is vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. The population, in 1861, amounted to 154,000, and in 1871 to 182,000. About a mile from Bristol is Clifton, a beautiful suburb of the city. Here are baths, springs, hot wells, assembly rooms, &c. In the neighbourhood of Bristol there are a number of fine mansions.

XLV. BATH TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH SALISBURY, 61 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From South.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	59	South Stoke.	2	Prior Park. Midford Castle, C. T. I
	56	Charterhouse Hinton.	5	Conolly, Esq.
	54	Norton St Philip.	7	Farleigh Castle.
Orchardleigh, and Har- dington Park, Lord Polti- more. Berkeley House.	51	 cr. Frome Canal. Beckington.	10	
	50	Standerwick.	11	Standerwick Court, H. E. Edgell, Esq. Charlott House.
Longleat, the magni- ficent seat of the Marquis of Bath. To Shaftesbury, 15 m. To Mere, 10 miles; near it is Maiden-Bradley, a seat of the Duke of Somers- set.	44½	WARMINSTER, a town of great antiquity on the Wily, carrying on a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 1851, 4220.	16½	
	40½	Heytesbury.	20½	Heytesbury Park, Lord Heytesbury.
Ashton House.	39	Upton Lovell.	22	
Stockton House, H. Biggs, Esq.	37¼	Codford St Peter.	23¾	
	34¼	Deptford.	26¾	Two miles distant, Yarn- bury Camp, an ancient for- tification.
	32¼	Steeple Langford.	28¾	
	30¼	Stapleford.	30¾	
	28	South Newton.	33	
To Wilton, 1½ mile (see p. 43.)	26	St. Peter. Fugglestone.	35	
Wilton House, the cele- brated seat of the Earl of Pembroke. It was formerly an abbey for Benedictine nuns; but at the dissolu- tion the site and buildings were granted to Sir W. Her- bert, afterwards created Earl of Pembroke.	23¼	SALISBURY (see p. 42.)	27¾	The Collège, J. Campbell Wyndham, Esq. Laverstock House, now a lunatic asylum.
Moat House.	20¼	Alderbury.	40¾	Clarendon Park, Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, Bart., be- yond which is Norman Court.
Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor.				

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From South.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Alderbury House. Two miles distant, Trafalgar House, Earl Nelson.	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Whaddon.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brickworth House.
To Southampton by Shoe Inn, Plaitford, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To Lymington by Cadnam, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Parish.	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cowsfield House, and Sherfield House, beyond which is Mottisfont Ho., Lady Mill,
Melchet Park, Hon. and Rev. F. Baring.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cowsfield.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Broxmore Park, R. Bristowe, Esq.	17	Sherfield English.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Embley Park, W. E. Nightingale, Esq.; Ower Paulton's, Wm. Sloane Stanley, Esq.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ROMSEY (<i>Hants</i>), a large and ancient town, watered by the Test or An- ton. Sir W. Petty was born here. The church, formerly attached to a nunnery, is a venerable edifice, adorned with sever- al monuments. A large sum has lately been expen- ded in its restoration. Pop. 2116.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Stockbridge, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Andover, 18 m. To Winchester, 11 m.
Broadlands, Lady Pal- merston.		cr. Andover Canal.		Chilworth House, J. Fleming, Esq. Upton Lodge.
Lee Park.		Nursling.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Testwood House, Miss Bourne; Testwood Lodge, Sir H. C. Paulet, Bart.; Shirley House, Sir C. H. Rich, Bart. and 1 mile farther, Fre- mantle, Sir G. H. Hewett, Bart.	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shirley.	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		Junction of the Road. SOUTHAMPTON. (See p. 56).	61	Bannister Lodge. Portswood House. Bellevue.

XLVI. BATH TO POOLE THROUGH WARMINSTER, SHAFTESBURY,
BLANDFORD, 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Poole.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	TO WARMINSTER, <i>Wilts.</i> (P. 103).	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Longleat, Marquis of Bath.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crockerton.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clouds House.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Longbridge Deverill.	20	
To Wincanton, 11 m. To Sherborne, 16 m.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Knoyle.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 miles distant, Font- hill Abbey, Marquis of Westminster.
Pensbury House. Motcombe Ho., Mar- quis of Westminster.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	SHAFTESBURY, <i>Dor-</i> <i>setshire.</i> (P. 43).	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pyt House, Vere Fane Bennett, Esq. To Salisbury, 20 miles.
Iwerne House, T. B. Bower, Esq.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fontmell Magna.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shroton House.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sutton Waldron.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ranston House, Sir E. B. Baker, Bart.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iwerne Minster.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Steepleton House.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stourpam.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hanford House, H. K. Seymer, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Poole.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Bryanstone House, Lord Portman. Down House, Sir John James Smith, Bart. To Dorchester, 16 miles.	14	Blandford, see page 43.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Salisbury, 22 miles. Langton House,
Charborough House, J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq.	11	 cr. river Stour. Charlton Marshall. Spetisbury.	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ 45 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Lower Henbury House. Coombe Almer.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Corfe Mullen.	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 m. dist. Kingston Hall, Lady Bankes. Merley House.
Higher Henbury House, W. G. Paxton, Esq.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Junction of the road.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Wimborne Minster, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
On Brownsea Island, Brownsea Castle.		POOLE.	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Poole derives its name from the pool or bay on the north side of which it is situated. The harbour is reckoned the best and safest in the channel, and will admit vessels of 14 feet draught. Formerly, the principal branch of business was the Newfoundland fishery, but the inhabitants are now largely engaged in the import and export trade to the Baltic, America, Portugal, &c. Poole has an ancient church, several meeting-houses, free and charity schools, besides charitable institutions. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Pop. 10,000. Midway between Poole and Christchurch is the new watering-place of Bournemouth.

XLVII. FROM BATH TO WEYMOUTH THROUGH FROME, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Weym.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	BATH.		
	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	From Bath to Beckington, see page 103.	10	
Marston House, Earl of Cork and Orrery.	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Frome. FROME	13	
		is a large and populous town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. One M.P. Pop., 9722.		
	57 m. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bruton.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Westcombe House, To Warminster, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Amesbury, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Hindon, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Wincanton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., thence to Sherborne, 9 m.
		The objects most worthy of notice are the church, a curious ancient hexagonal cross in the market-place, the market-house, the hospital, and the free school. Pop. of par. 2232		

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Weym.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Hadspen House, Cadbury House.	37½	Pitcombe.	25½	At a distance, Redlynch Park, Earl of Ilchester. To Shaftesbury, 15½ m.
To Castle Cary, through Sparkford, 11½ m., and to Yeovil, 5¼ m.	26¼	Sherborne,*(<i>Dortsetsh.</i>)	36½	
	8¼	 cr. river Frome.	54½	
	5¾	DORCHESTER, p. 44.	57	Came Abbey.
Maiden Castle, one of the strongest and most extensive British camps in England. It consists of a hill enclosed by two, and, in some places, three ditches, and the enclosed area contains upwards of 160 acres.	1	Monkton.	62¼	Herrington Lodge, E. W. Williams, Esq.
		MELCOMBE REGIS. Pop. of Parl. bor. of Melcombe and Weymouth, 10,000.		
		 cr. riv. Wey.	62¾	Lulworth Castle, J. Weld, Esq., 16 m. from Weymouth, is frequently visited by strangers.
		WEYMOUTH, (See p. 44.)		

* Sherborne is situated on a branch of the Yeo, which divides it into two parts called Sherborne and Castleton. In the latter are the ruins of a castle, the last place that held out for King Charles. The principal object of attention is the church, which was a cathedral till the see was removed to Old Sarum in 1075. It was then converted into an abbey church, and is now one of the finest in the west of England, containing specimens of various styles of architecture from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII. In the south transept is a splendid monument to the memory of John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1699. Near this is a tablet with lines by Pope, to the memory of a son and daughter of William Lord Digby. Here also Sir Thomas Wyatt the poet was buried. The abbey is now occupied as a silk manufactory. Pop. 1861, 5523. Adjoining the town is Sherborne Castle, the seat of Lord Digby. The centre was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, whose family were robbed of the estate by James I.

XLVIII. BATH TO BRIDPORT THROUGH SHEPTON MALLET, ILCHESTER AND CREWKERNE, 54¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Bridp.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Camerton Park, J. Jarrett, Esq.	50¼	Dunkerton.	4	Combhay.
	46¾	Radstock.	7¼	

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Bridp.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Chilcompton, and 2 miles stant, Stone Easton, Sir S. Hippeley, Bart.	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stratton on the Fosse.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Down Side.
	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oakhill	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashwick Grove, E Strachey, Esq.
To Wells, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. to astonbury, 9 m.	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	SHEPTON MALLET carries on an extensive ma- nufactory of knit-stockings, and woollen goods. Its principal curiosity is the market-cross, erected in 1500. Pop., 4868.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Frome, 12 m.
Wylle House.	36	Street on the Fosseway.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
miles dist. King's Wes- House, F. H. Dickinson,	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	West Lydford.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		 cr. river Brue.		
		 cr. river Yeo.		
o Yeovil, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	24	ILCHESTER, on the south bank of the Ivel, is a place of considerable anti- quity, having been fortified in the time of the Romans. Pop. 781. (See p. 48).	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Junction of the road to Crewkerne.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Inton St George, Earl lett.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	CREWKERNE, in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret. The church is a noble Gothic structure, richly adorned with carved work. Pop. 3566.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Chard, 8 m. To Ilminster, 8 m. To Axminster, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Lyme Regis, 16 m.
o Crewkerne, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.		Misterton.	42	
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mosterton, <i>Dorsetsh.</i>	44	
	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	BEAMINSTER.	48	
urnham, Sir H. Oglan- d. Bart.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	a town of considerable anti- quity, on the banks of the Brit. It has several manu- factories for sail-cloth. Its church is adorned with curious carving, and con- tains several monuments. Pop., 2614.		To Dorchester, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
o Axminster, 14 m.		Bradpole.	53	
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	BRIDPORT, see p. 44.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	

LIX. BATH TO EXETER THROUGH SHEPTON MALLET, ILMINSTER,
AND HONITON, 75 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	71	Dunkerton.	4	Combhay.
erton Park.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Radstock.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Woodbarrow House.

108 BATH TO EXETER THROUGH SHEPTON MALLET, &c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stratton on the Fosse.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stratton House.
	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oakhill.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashwick Grove, Strachey, Esq.
	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	cross the Mendip Hills.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	SHEPTON MALLET, (p. 107.)	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cannard's Grave Inn.	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	
East Pennard Park.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	Street on the Fosseway.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		Wraxhall.		
3 m. distant, King's West- ton House, F. H. Dickinson, Esq.	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Lydford.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		 cr. river Brue.		
	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	ILCHESTER, (p. 107.)	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	ILMINSTER.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	HONITON, (p. 48.)	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		EXETER, (p. 110.)	75	

L. BATH TO EXETER THROUGH BRIDGEWATER, AND TAUNTON
81 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Camerton Park.	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunkerton.	4	Prior Park. Field laid the scene of the e- years of Tom Jones at place; and its former cupant, Mr Allan, is Allworthy of his novel.
	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Radstock.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Frome, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Woodbarrow House. Ammerdown, J. T. J. liffe, Esq., and near it dington Park, Lord Pe-
2 miles distant, Stone Easton Park, Sir J. S. Hippesley, Bart.	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chilcompton.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	more. Norton Hall. Stratton House.
2 m. distant, Chewton Priory. Haydon Seat.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	Old Down Inn.	12	
	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	Emborrow.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Masberry Castle.
		 cr. Mendip Hills, which command fine views.		
To Bristol, 21 miles. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is Wokey Hole, a romantic cavern, the approach to which is remarkably picturesque.	63	WELLS, (p. 96.)	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Shepton Mallet, 5
	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	GLASTONBURY, (p. 97.)	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Shepton Mallet, 8
	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Street.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Somerton. 7 mile

RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Charpham Park, the the place of Fielding.	54	Walton.	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Piper's Inn.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chapwick House.	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ashcott.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Over Polden Hill to Bawdrip.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Parret. BRIDGEWATER, p. 117.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
m. dist. Halsewell Ho. J. K. Tynte, Esq.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	North Petherton.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	36	Thurloxton.	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Walford House.	35	Walford Bridge.	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Istercombe House.				To Bath through Glas tonbury and Wells, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bath Pool.	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	
m. dist. Pyrland Hall, W. W. Yea, Bart.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Tone. TAUNTON, p. 118.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Batts House, Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart. 2 m. dist Amberd House.
o Minehead, 23 m. o Wiveliscombe, 12 m.	29	Bishop's Hull.	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rumwell.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Leatherton Park, A. dr. Esq.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chilson.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
o Milverton, 4 miles.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	WELLINGTON	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		(See also p. 118)		
		has manufactories of earthen- ware, serges, and druggets. The church, a handsome build- ing of Gothic architecture, con- tains the monument of Sir John Popham, a liberal patron of this town, whose house was garris- oned for the Parliament army in the time of Charles I. It is from this place that the Duke of Wellington derives his title; and in his domain is a lofty stone column on Blackdown Hill over- looking the town, erected to commemorate his victories.		
Colcombe Co., P. Bluett,	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rockwell Green.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maiden Down (<i>Devon</i>).	62	
	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	South Appledore.	64	
	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Welland.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bridwell House.
o Tiverton, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	12	CULLOMPTON,	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bradfield, B.B. Walrond, Esq. To Honiton, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
		(See also p. 118)		
		on the Culme, carries on a con- siderable woollen manufacture. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of three aisles, one of which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. Near the font are two curiously carved pieces of oak. Pop. 2205.		
	9	Bradninch.	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Killerton Park, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Broad Clist.	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Spraydown House. Poltimore House, L. Poltimore.
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Langaton.	79	Wear House, (Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart.,) near Topsham.
		EXETER.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Exeter, the capital of Devonshire, on the banks of the Exe, is a large city, tending about three miles in circumference. It is intersected by four principal streets, which meet in the centre. A handsome bridge has been thrown over the river at an expense of L.20,000. The cathedral of St Peter is a magnificent structure, and contains numerous monuments of its bishops and of the Boleyn and Courtenay families. Its western window is much admired, and the Bishop's Throne is remarkable for its height and elaborate carving. The north tower contains a clock curiously ornamented, and an immense bell (the great Tom of Exeter) weighing 12,500 lbs., both the gifts of Bishop Courtenay. Near the cathedral (and south-east) is the Bishop's Palace, a venerable building. On the north-east of the city are the ruins of Rougemont Castle, said to have been erected at the time of Julius Cæsar, and formerly the residence of the West Saxon king. The guildhall, in High Street, rebuilt in 1464, contains several valuable portraits. A commodious custom-house has been erected on the quay. Northward, a public garden, well wooded and beautifully laid out, is the fashionable promenade, and commands a series of fine prospects. Formerly, Exeter was an emporium of thin woollen goods, such as serges, &c., spun and woven in the neighbouring towns, but finished in the city previous to exportation. The invention of machinery has, however, nearly destroyed these branches of trade, with the exception of that to India, which is still considerable. As Exeter is a kind of metropolis for Devon and Cornwall, it receives the produce of these counties in exchange for foreign commodities. The country around Exeter is very fertile, affording good pasture, corn, dairy, and fattening land, and abounding in fruit, especially apples, which yield plenty of the best cider. The river Exe is so far navigable, that by means of locks, vessels of 150 tons burthen can come up to the city; those that are larger remain at Topsham, and the largest at Exmouth; the mouth of the river three miles lower. The diocese includes nearly the whole of Devon and Cornwall. In Exeter, there is a considerable number of churches belonging to the Establishment; several chapels of ease, and a few dissenting meeting-houses; numerous charitable institutions, and a neat theatre. The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-five councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. The markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there is a good fish-market daily. Population 34,600.

From Exeter to Tiverton is 13 miles—Crediton, 7½—Chulmleigh, 21½—South Molton, 29½—Barnstaple, 37½—Bideford, 39½.*

Crediton is an ancient and populous town situated on the Creedy, between the hills. It has twice suffered severely from fire. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, in which is a beautiful altar-piece. Population, 4048. Near Crediton are Downes (J. W. Buller, Esq.), Creedy House (Sir H. R. Ferguson, Bart.), and Fulford Park B. Fulford, Esq.)

South Molton is an ancient market and borough-town situated on an eminence on the west side of the river Mole. It has a guildhall, a spacious church containing several monuments and a good altar-piece, a free school, a charity school, &c. Population, 3830. Between South Molton and Barnstaple is Castle Mill, the splendid mansion of Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Barnstaple is an ancient place situated on the Taw, and is one of the neatest towns in Devonshire. Previous to the Conquest, it was a royal demesne, and is said to have been constituted a borough by King Athelstan, who built a castle here, of which nothing now remains except a high artificial mound. The wool-trade, which the town once possessed, has declined, but it still carries on a trade in timber, baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats. It has a spacious church, guildhall, a theatre, charity, national, and free grammar-schools. The poet John Keats was born in the vicinity, and received his education at the grammar-school here. Barnstaple returns two members to Parliament. Population, 11,000. A few miles from Barnstaple is Tawstock Court, the seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. Beautifully situated and surrounded by extensive woods and grounds. The church contains a number of handsome monuments. Eight and a half miles from Barnstaple is Bideford, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Torridge, over which is an ancient bridge of twenty-four arches. The view above the bridge is remarkably picturesque. Bideford has greatly increased in importance within a few years, and now carries on an extensive trade. Population 7000. Near the town is Moreton House, L. W. Buck, Esq. Thirteen miles and a half from Bideford is Hartland, a small sea-port town, bleakly situated on a neck of land called Hartland Point. Pop. of par. 1916. The church, a large and handsome structure, forms a landmark to mariners. About 6½ miles from Bideford, and 12 from Exeter, is Torrington, a populous and flourishing town, finely situated on the east bank of the Torridge. A bowling-green now occupies the site of the ancient casle. The views from the two bridges in the vicinity of the town are extremely picturesque. Pop. of par. 3298. Ten miles and a half from Torrington, and 28 from Exeter, is Hatherleigh, an ancient but inconsiderable market borough town, situated on a branch of the Torridge. The manor anciently belonged to the Abbot of Tavistock. Population, 1645. About 21 miles from Hatherleigh, and in Cornwall, is Stratton, famous as the place where the Parliamentary forces under the Earl of Stamford were defeated by the Cornish Royalty under Sir Beville Granville. Two miles from Stratton is Bude, a considerable watering-place. Five miles from Stratton is Kilkhampton, where there is a fine watering-place. Barnstaple is 10 miles from the mouth of the Bristol Channel, on which are situated several favourite watering-places of Ilfracombe and Lynton. (See "Black's Guide to Devonshire.")

a fine old church containing several ancient monuments, among others, one to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, who was killed at the battle of Lansdown. The church-yard was the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs."

LI. EXETER TO TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY, AND DARTMOUTH.

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Teignm.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
	14	Alphington.	2	
	12	Exminster.	4	
	9	Kenton.	7	
	7	Star-Cross.	9	
Staplake House, and, 3 miles distant, Mamhead, Sir L. Newman, Bart.		Cockwood.		Powderham Castle (Barony of Devon), a noble mansion containing numerous paintings. The park and plantations are about 10 miles in circumference. Cockwood House.
1½ m. distant is Luscombe Castle.	4½	Shutton Bridge.	11¾	
	3	Dawlish.	13	Dawlish, one of the most fashionable watering-places in the county.
		Pop. 1851, 2671.		
		TEIGNMOUTH.	16	Teignmouth is a town of great antiquity, and one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast, the climate being very temperate. There is a public promenade, commanding varied and beautiful views. Pop., 6022.
The villas in the immediate vicinity of Teignmouth are very numerous. On the opposite side of the river is the village of Shaldon, much frequented in summer.		Another road leads from Exeter to Teignmouth by Haldon Hill; but it is one mile longer than the present route.		

Eight miles from Teignmouth is the much admired and rapidly-increasing watering-place of Torquay, beautifully situated on the north side of Torbay. Kent's Hole, a cavern scarcely a mile from the town, is interesting to geologists on account of its ossiferous remains. Close to the town is Tor Abbey, the seat of R. S. S. Cary, Esq., and in the vicinity is Bishopstowe, a seat of the Bishop of Exeter. Population 21,000.

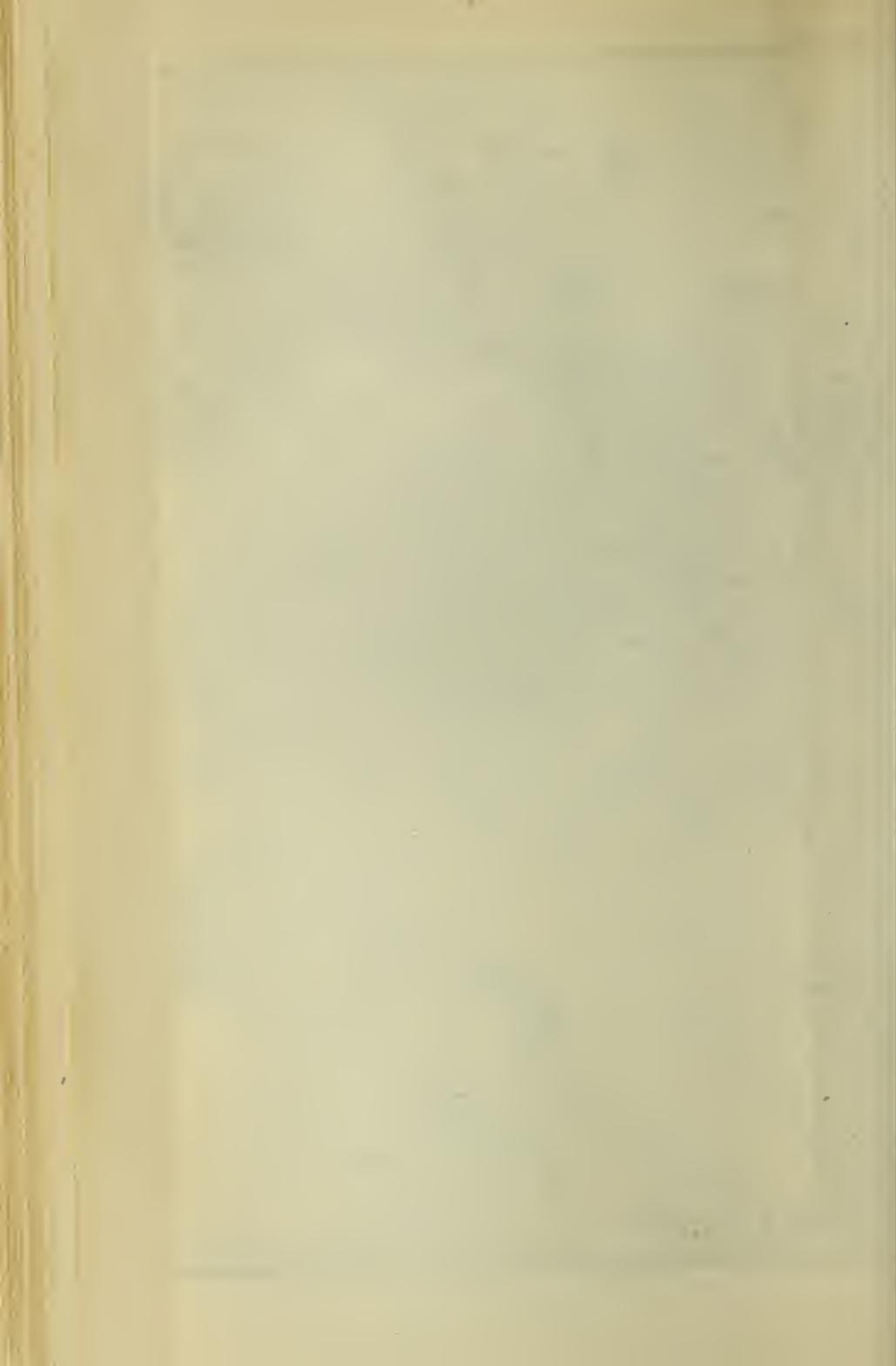
Twelve miles from Torquay is Dartmouth, a considerable sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the Dart, which here forms a spacious harbour, capable of accommodating 500 sail. The Parish Church, of great antiquity, contains a curious painted screen and pulpit. One of the doors is remarkably quaint. The bay is one of the most beautiful on this beautiful coast—the banks consisting of low wooded hills shelving down to the water. The Dart is navigable from this place to Totness, a distance of 10 miles, and a sail from the one point to the other will charm any lover of fine scenery. The town at one time returned one M. Population 5000. In the immediate vicinity of Dartmouth is Mount Boone, the seat of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart.

Five miles from Dartmouth is the busy fishing town of Brixham, remarkable as the landing-place of William III. in 1688. 4½ miles from Dartmouth, near Galmpton, is Lupton House, the beautiful seat of Lord Churston.

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From Totness.		From Exeter	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
Peamore, S. T. Keke-wich.	45	<p>Alphington. The church has a curious Norman font and screen.</p> <p>Kenford.</p>	2	Kenbury.
	43		4	<p>Oxton House. Haldon Hill, 1818 feet above level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Exeter and other places in the neighbourhood, and of Haldon House. (Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.) Here is Castle Lawrence, built in honour of the late Gen. Lawrence.</p>
Ugbrooke House (Lord Clifford), a superb mansion, situated in a very beautiful park. It contains a good library and a valuable collection of pictures.	35	<p>Sandy-Gate.  cr. river Teign.</p>	12	<p>To Teignmouth, 9 m. To Teignmouth, 6 m.</p>
Ogwell House, Col. Taylor.	32½	<p>Newton. To Chudleigh, 6 miles. To Ashburton, 7½ miles.</p>	14½	<p>Ford, and beyond, Hacombe House, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart.</p>
Dartington Ho., Henry Champernowne, Esq., prettily situated on the right bank of the river above Totness. In the hall are some good paintings.	30½	<p>Two-Mile Oak. Bow-Bridge.  cr. river Dart.</p>	16½	<p>The picturesque ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle, the property of the Duke of Somerset, encircled by wood, and overlooking a beautiful vale. Close to it is Loventer House, Sir G. Baker, Bart. The village of Pomeroy contains a fine old church, with quaint monuments to the Pomeroy and Seymour families. To Dartmouth, 10 miles.</p>
There is another road leading from Totness to Plymouth by Wonton, 5½ m., New Br. 1 m., Venn-Cross, 1½ m., Bittaford Br. 2½ m., Ivy Br. 2 m., thence to Plymouth, as on p. 115.	28½	<p>TOTNESS, a very ancient town, finely situated. Here are the remains of a castle erected in the time of William the Conqueror. The church is a handsome structure. Pop., 4001.</p>	22½	<p>To Dartmouth, 10 miles.</p>
Venn.	18	<p>New-Bridge.  cr. river Avon.</p>	29	<p>Gatecombe House; Follaton House (G. Stanley Cary, Esq.), 1 mile Weston House. 2½ miles from Totness, on the Dart river, Sharpham (famous for its echoes and its beauty), R. Durant, Esq. North Hewish. Butterford. Fowelsecombe.</p>
	16½	<p>Venn-Cross.</p>	30½	
Modbury, an ancient town, consisting principally of four streets. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. Pop. 1622	13	<p>Modbury. Another road leads from Totness to Modbury through Ingleburn, Luck-bridge, and Brownstone—distance equal.</p>	34	<p>At Modbury may be seen the remains of a priory, and of Modbury House, formerly inhabited by the Champernownes, who lived here from the time of Edward II. till the end of the 17th century.</p>
	10½	<p>Sequers Bridge.  cr. river Erme.</p>	36½	<p>Fleet House (Lady Elizabeth Bulteel), a fine old Hall of Elizabeth's time, and may be seen by order of the agent in Plymouth.</p>
Lyncham.		<p> cr. river Yealm.</p>		<p>Puslinch, Rev. J. Yonge. Membland House. Kitley, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq.</p>
	7	<p>Yealampton.</p>	40	

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From Totness.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
One mile beyond, Saltram House, Earl of Morley. It contains a choice picture-gallery. Close to the house in Chelson Meadow is a pretty course used for Plymouth races.	5 3 1/2	Brixton. Elburton. Plymstock.  cr. Laira Br. PLYMOUTH.	41 43 1/2 47	Coffleet. Radford, Col. Harris.

Plymouth, a sea-port town, lies 192 miles in a direct line west-south-west of St. Paul's, London, 216 miles from the General Post Office, London, by the nearest mail road, and 247 miles by railway from Paddington. It derives its name from the river Plym, which here meets the Tamar, forming by their junction an excellent harbour, divided into three parts. The town was incorporated by charter in 1438, in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth a new charter was bestowed on the corporation, on the solicitation of Sir Francis Drake, who also brought water to the town from Dartmoor, by a winding channel 24 miles in length. Plymouth suffered much from the plague in A.D. 1579 and 1581. It again broke out in 1626, and carried off two thousand persons. In the civil wars Plymouth embraced the Parliamentary side, and was several times besieged by the royalists, but without success. The town is ill laid out and the streets are narrow and inconvenient, except those near the public promenade called the Hoe. The principal buildings are, the noble Ionic structure in George Street, containing the Theatre, Assembly Rooms, and the Royal Hotel the Athenæum, the Public Library, the Custom-house, the royal baths, the new hospital, the Guildhall, the Freemasons' Hall, the Mechanics' Institute, &c. The church of St. Andrew is spacious, containing, among other monuments, one to the memory of Charles Matthews the comedian. Here are also numerous meeting-houses, and charitable and educational institutions. Plymouth is one of the principal sea-ports in England, and is defended by a citadel and fortifications on the mainland, as well as on Drake's Island, &c. The harbour comprehends the Sound and its various arms. The estuary of the Tamar forms the harbour for the ships of war, and is called Hamoaze. This noble basin is four miles long, has moorings for nearly 100 sail of the line, and is usually studded with ships of war. The estuary of the Plym, called Catwater, forms another harbour, chiefly used for merchant vessels, and is capable of containing 1000 sail. An Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1840, for the erection of a pier in Mill Bay for the accommodation of the largest class of steam-ships at all times of the tide. The breakwater, commenced in 1812, is one of the most stupendous works of modern times. Its base is about a mile long, and the top forms a promenade at the end of which there is a lighthouse 68 feet above the level of the breakwater. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade with the West Indies, the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and coastwise with London and other places; and the town is an active fishery, especially of whiting and hake. The imports are timber and West India produce; the exports, manganese to Scotland, wool to Hull, and



lead to London and Bristol. The Port has a large customs revenue. The manufactures are sail-cloth, soap, starch, and sugar-refining. Hotels—Duke of Cornwall; Albion; Royal; Harveys; Chubb's.

Races are held twice a-year on Chelson Meadow, and there is an annual regatta in the Sound. In August, the scenery on the rivers Tamar, Tavey, St Germans, and Yealm, is charming beyond description, and several weeks may be most agreeably consumed in excursions from Plymouth. Eddystone Lighthouse is 14 miles from the town, and is visible in clear weather. Plymouth returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 68,000. (See also Davenport, p. 116.)

LIII. EXETER TO PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT THROUGH ASHBURTON, 45 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From Devon.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
	43	Alphington.	2	
	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shillingford.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peamore, S. T. Kekewich, Esq.
Haldon Ho., Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.	41	Clopton Bridge.	4	Kenbury.
One-half mile distant is Chudleigh Rock, a singular and romantic cliff, in which is a curious cavern.	36	 cross river Ken. Over Hall-down to Chudleigh.	9	Chudleigh is a small neat town, surrounded by beautiful scenery. The church contains some monuments of the Courtenay family.
Canonteign (Viscount Exmouth) 2 m.	34	Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery, and a palace of Bishop of Exeter.	11	Ugbrooke House, Lord Clifford.
Culver House.	33	Knighton.	12	
		Jews Bridge.		
		 cross river Teign.		
Ashton House.	30	Hey-Tor-Railroad.	15	Stover Lodge, Duke of Somerset.
Two m. distant, Bagtor House and Sandridge Park, Lord Cranstoun.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bickington.		To Newton-Bushel, 3 miles.
To Tavistock, 19 m.		Love-Lane.		Ingsdon House.
		ASHBURTON	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Totness, 8 miles.
		is a neat town, with a handsome church, formerly collegiate. At one time it sent 2 M.P.'s. In the vicinity are tin and copper mines. Pop. 3062		
Buckfast Abbey.	24	 cross. river Dart.	21	
At a distance Spitchwick.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buckfastleigh.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean Church.
Buckland, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq., and Holne Chase, a beautiful hunting seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. The drive from Ashburton round the chase affords a fine view of sylvan scenery.	21	Dean-Prior.	21	
	19	Brent, Harberton-ford.	26	To Modbury, 5 miles.
	18	South Brent.		
Stowford, situated at the foot of a hill called the West Beacon, from the summit of which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cross river Avon.	27	
	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cherston.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Bittaford Bridge.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Ivy Bridge,		
		beautifully situated in a romantic dell, derives its name from a bridge, with one arch covered with ivy, which here stretches across the river Erme.		
		Woodland.		

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From Devon.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
Blachford, Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.		Cadleigh.		
Goodamoor, P. O.	11	 cr. river Yealm.	32	
Treby, Esq.		Lee Mill.		
Beechwood, R. Rosdew, Esq.				
Hemerdon Hall, G. Woolcombe, Esq.	7	Ridgeway,	38	Four miles distant, at Brixton, Kitley, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq.
Chaddlewood, Mrs Symons.		Or to Plympton-Earle,		
Newnham Park, G. Strode, Esq.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Great Efford, E. Clark, Esq.	2	 cr. river Plym.	43	Saltram, Earl of Morley. See p. 114.
		PLYMOUTH.		
		To Saltash, by the Ferry,		
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.		
		DEVONPORT.	45	

Devonport owes its present importance to a naval arsenal established here in the reign of William III., and called Plymouth Dock till 1824. It was first fortified in the reign of George II.; but the fortifications have since been considerably enlarged and improved. A wall twelve feet high defends the town on the north-east and south-west; and the heavy batteries on Mount Wise protect the entrance from the sea. Devonport is well built, and contains several Episcopal chapels, meeting-houses, and schools, a town-hall, a small theatre, an assembly-room, a large mechanics' institute, a beautiful promenade, called Richmond Walk, &c. The dockyard is one of the finest in the world, and comprises an area of seventy-one acres. It contains many objects of great interest, such as the blacksmith's shop, containing a huge steam hammer, the rigging-house, the boiling-house, the mast-house, the mast-pond, and the rope-houses. Thirty-two telegraphic stations connect this place with the Admiralty in London, but the electric telegraph has almost superseded them. The victualling-yard at Stonehouse, completed in 1835, is on a gigantic scale, and cost a million and a half. The steam-dock yard lately formed by Government at Morricetown, is most capacious, and will repay a visit. Devonport returns 2 M.P. Pop. 64,000.‡

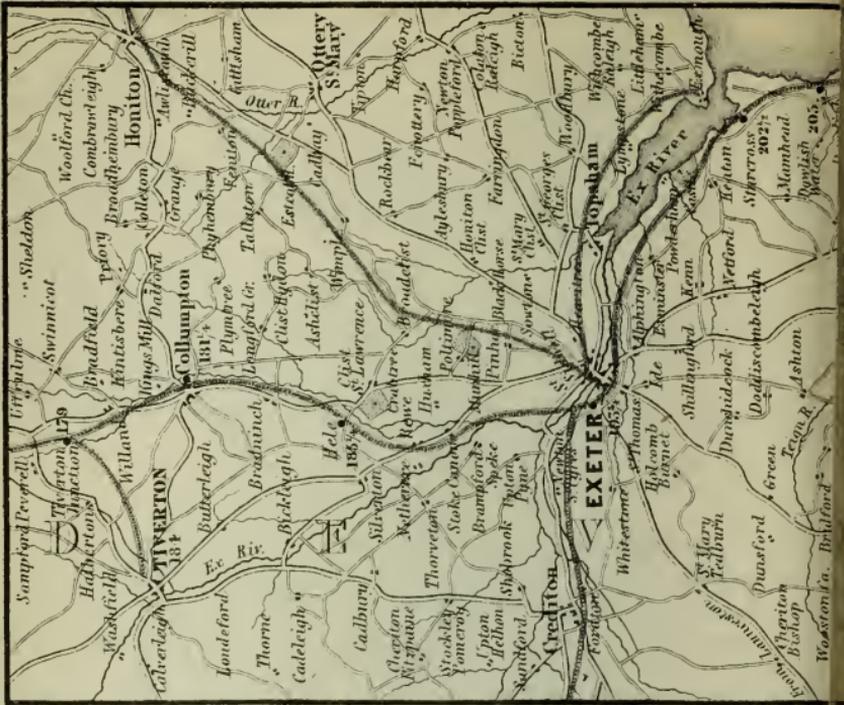
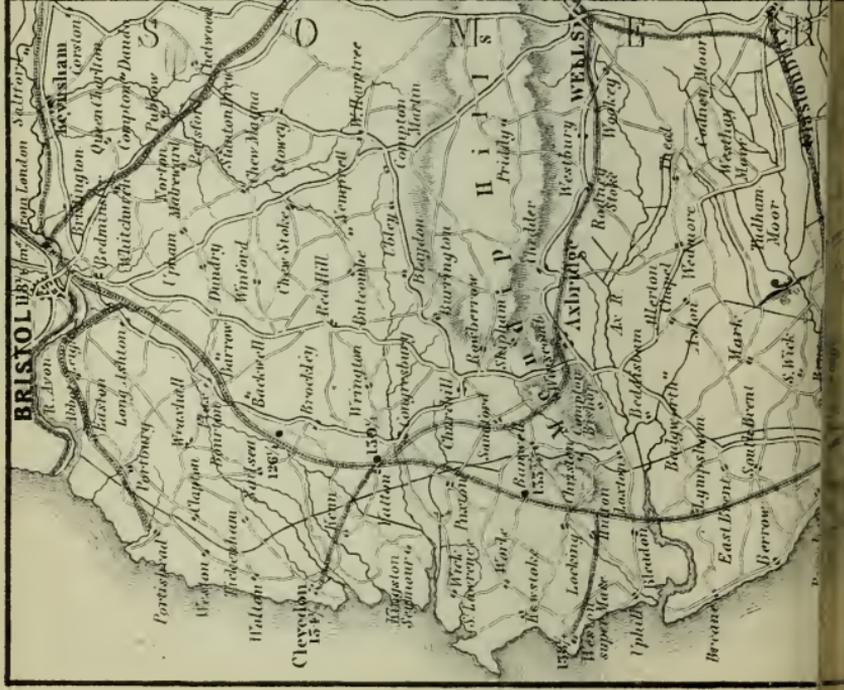
Beyond the Crimble Passage is Mount Edgcumbe, the seat of the Earl of that name, a magnificent mansion, finely situated, and commanding most beautiful and varied prospects. Every Monday, during the summer months, the grounds attached to this charming place are thrown open to the public, but strangers can obtain admission at any time on application. On the Devonport side most extensive views of the Sound and surrounding country may be obtained from the Blockhouse, an old fortification, or from the top of Devonport column. Looking across the Hamoaze may be seen Thanks (Lord Graves), and Anthony Park (W. H. P. Carew, Esq.) At this point a steam-floating bridge connects the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

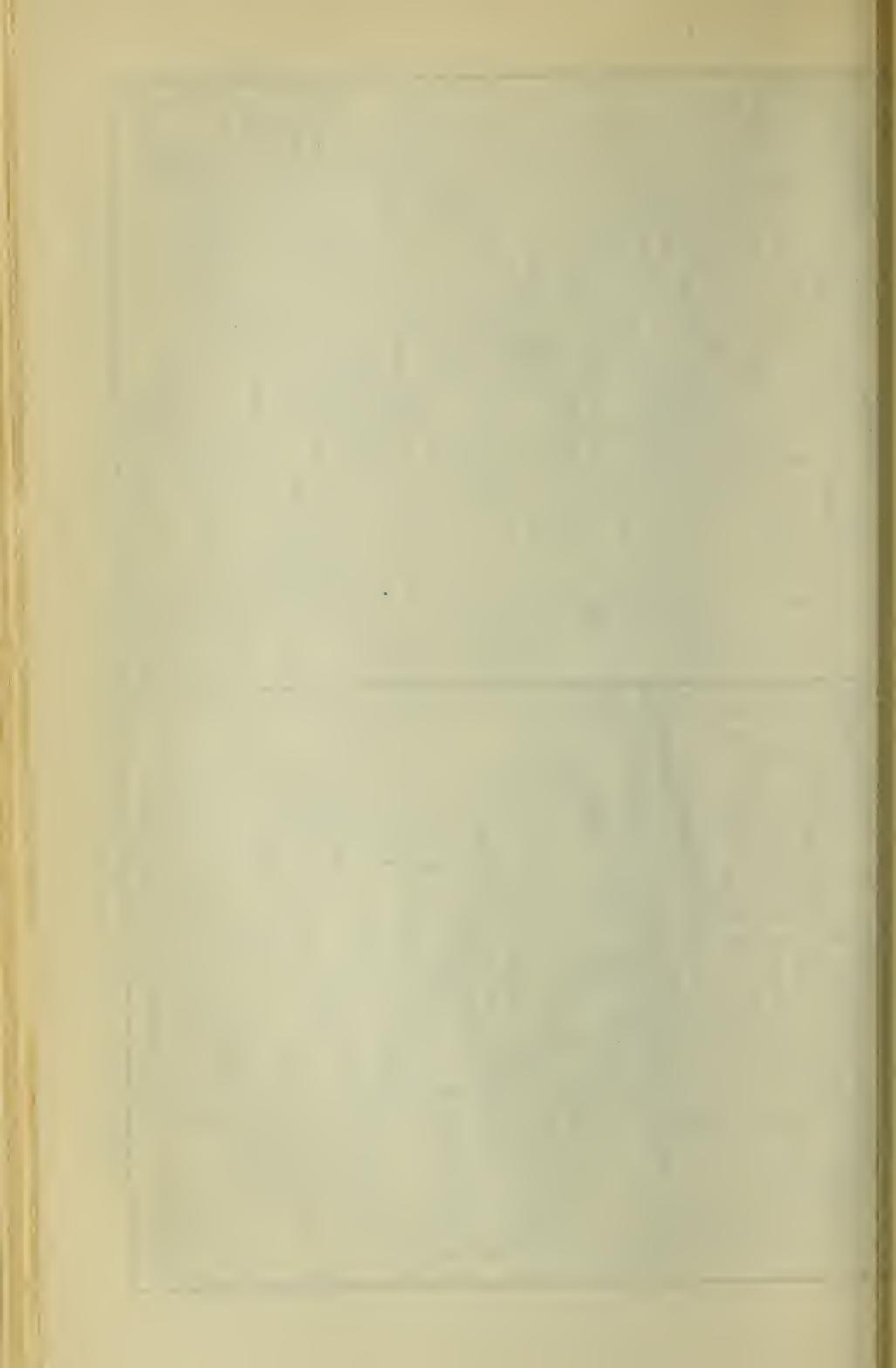
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GREAT-WESTERN & SOUTH-DEVON RAILWAYS.

BRISTOL TO EXETER & PLYMOUTH.





ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Plym.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
<p>Long-Ashton. In the church is a carved screen, and some monuments of the Chokes family. Ashton Court, an old house, with a front by Inigo Jones. Has a large portrait gallery. 2 m. distant, Leigh Court, W. Miles, Esq., and Coombe House.</p>	120½	<p>A mile from Bristol the Bristol and Exeter Railway branches off from the Great Western on the right.</p> <p>Pass through a tunnel, 100 yards in length.</p>	8	<p>Bedminster.</p> <p>Dundry, with its beacon, 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the west of England.</p>
<p>Flax - Bourton. The church has a fine doorway.</p>	120½	<p>Nailsea Station.</p>	8	<p>Barrow Gurney.</p> <p>Farley Castle.</p> <p>Chelvey.</p>
<p>At a little distance from the station is Charleton House.</p>	116½	<p>Yatton Clevedon Junction Station.</p>	12	<p>Brookley.</p>
<p>Branch to Clevedon, 4 miles, a village on the shores of the Bristol Channel. The Church contains interesting monuments.</p>	116½	<p>The line, nearly as far as Bridgewater, lies along the shore of Bristol Channel, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery.</p>	12	<p>Opposite Yatton station is Wrington. The church is a fine old building. John Locke was born in a house which adjoins the churchyard. In the churchyard is the tomb of Hannah More.</p>
<p>Worle.</p>		<p> cr. the river Yeo.</p>		
<p>In Banwell church are some brasses, a stone pulpit, and an octagonal font. It is in the later English.</p>	113	<p>Banwell Station.</p>	15½	<p>On the left lie the Mendip Hills, with the bone caves of Banwell, and springs of Cheddar.</p>
<p>Banwell Court was built in 1584 by Bishop Godwyn, on the site of a monastery of the time of Alfred.</p>	110	<p>Weston Super Mare Station.</p>	18½	<p>Locking.</p> <p>Hutton.</p>
<p>Breane.</p> <p>Berrow.</p>		<p>A branch, 1½ m. on the right, runs off to the watering place of Weston-Super-Mare.</p>		<p>Bleadon has remains of a Pictish camp, where coins have been found.</p>
<p>Burnham, the scenery of which is much admired.</p>		<p> cr. the river Axe.</p>		<p>Lympsham.</p> <p>East-Brent.</p> <p>South-Brent.</p>
<p>Branch to Glastonbury and Wells. Wells is 5 m. from Shepton Mallet, to which place there is a branch railway, from the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.</p>	101½	<p>Highbridge, near Burnham Station.</p>	27	<p>Puriton.</p> <p>Bawdrip.</p>
<p>Huntspl.</p> <p>Pawlett.</p>	95½	<p> cr. river Brue, running from Glastonbury to the sea.</p>		<p>The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King at Bridgewater, and lodged some time in the castle. He was defeated by the royal army on Sedgemoor, near Weston, 3 miles distant, where</p>
		<p>Bridgewater Station.</p> <p>Bridgewater is situated on the river Parret. It was incorporated as a borough by King John, who built a castle here. It has a good coasting trade, and returns two members to Parliament.</p>	33	

ON RIGHT FROM BRISTOL	From Plym.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL
<p>North Petherton, and 2 miles distant, Halswell House, C. J. K. Tynte, Esq.</p> <p>North Newton. St. Michael Church. Durstun. West Monkton. Hestercombe. Cheddon Fitzpaine.</p>		<p>The church is a handsome spacious structure, and the spire the loftiest in the county. Pop., 11,320.</p> <p> cross river Parret.</p> <p>Approach the river Tone, and then ascend its valley to Taunton.</p>		<p>1000 were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners.</p> <p>Dunwear.</p> <p>The scenery of the river Tone, which runs on the left of the railway for above 8 m., is very interesting, and in some places romantic.</p> <p>North Curry. Rushton.</p>
<p>Staplegrave. Norton Fitzwarren. Hillfarrance. Nynehead.</p>	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Taunton Station.</p> <p>Taunton, a town of great antiquity, and one of the principal in Somersetshire. There are some remains of a castle, supposed to have been erected about 700 A.D. One of its churches is an edifice of great elegance and splendour, and has a beautifully carved desk and pulpit. The interior of the roof is very curious. Pop. 14,667.</p>	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Taunton sends two members to Parliament, and has a weekly market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was the scene of many iniquitous executions in the time of James II. under the direction of Kirk and Jefferies.</p> <p>Bishop's Hull. Bradford. Heatherton Park, W. Adair, Esq.</p>
<p>Branch to Tiverton on the right 5 miles.</p> <p>Tiverton is a town of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. The principal buildings are the castle, church, and free grammar school. The church is an interesting structure, containing several costly monuments. The view from the church-yard is strikingly picturesque. There is an important lace manufactory in the town. Tiverton returns two members to Parliament Pop. 10,000.</p> <p>Collumpton is a market-town of great antiquity. It was a demesne of the Saxon kings, and bequeathed by Alfred the Great to his son Ethelward. The church is a large and venerable structure, consisting of three aisles. Near the font are two curiously carved pieces of oak. The tower is a beautiful building, 100 feet high.</p>	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Wellington Station.</p> <p>Wellington is a neat town, and contains many good houses. Through the interjacent country runs the Prætorian highway, called Watling Street. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working coal and lime. (See p. 109).</p> <p>About 4 miles from the station we enter Devonshire, and pass through the principal tunnel on the line, five-eighths of a mile in length. We then descend through a deep cutting into the valley of the river Culme.</p>	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Burlescombe. Uffculme.</p>
	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Tiverton Junction Station.</p>	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>We now descend the Culme, famous for its trout and eels.</p>
	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Collumpton.</p> <p>The principal trade is the woollen manufacture. (See p. 109).</p>	63	<p>Weland.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Plym.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Bradninch, an old town, formerly of considerable note. Pop. 1796.		The line still continues in the valley of the Culme.		Killerton, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Silverton.	61½	Hele Station.	67	Broad Clist, 1½ mile beyond, Poltimore, Lord Poltimore.
Thorverton. Alphington has an ancient cross. In the church is a Norman font. Shillingford Abbot, 2 miles, and Kenbury Ho. Exminster, pleasantly situated on the Exe, before it swells out into an estuary.	53	Exeter Station. EXETER (p. 110).  cr. river Exe, and continue along its right bank.	75½	Topsham, on the opposite bank of the Exe, is situated at the confluence of the little river Clist. It has a spacious and commodious quay, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Pop. 1861, 2772. The estuary of the Exe is here above a mile broad. 2 m. from Topsham is Nutwell Court, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. Courtland, Sir T. H. Roberts, Bart.
Powderham Castle, Earl of Devon (p. 112).				
Kenton.				
Staplake House.				
Mamhead, Sir L. Newman, Bart., 2 miles.	44¼	Starcross Station.	84¼	Marpool Hall. Exmouth (p. 49). The Sea.
Luscombe, 1½ miles.		Continue along sea-shore to		
Cockwood.				
Haldon Hill, 1818 feet, (see p. 113).	40¾	Dawlish St. (p. 112).	87¾	
		Continue along shore to		
Bishopsteignton.	37¾	TEIGNMOUTH (p. 112).	90¼	
Lyndridge.		The line throughout from Exeter to Teignmouth, affords the Tourist an endless variety of excursions. The peeps of the sea and of the surrounding country, are beyond description fine. After reaching Teignmouth the line continues nearly along the north bank of the river Teign (here from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), which it crosses before reaching		Estuary of the Teign, the bridge at the mouth of which is the longest in the kingdom. It is 1671 feet in length, and consists of 34 arches, made partly of wood and partly of iron. A swing bridge opens in the centre to permit the passage of vessels.
Ugbrooke House (Ld. Clifford), 2½ m. (see p. 113), and beyond Canon-teign (Viscount Exmouth).				
Newton Bushel, a small market town.	32¾	Newton St.	95¾	

ON RIGHT FROM BRISTOL.	From Plym.	One mile beyond, on the left, is a branch to Torquay, 5 miles.	From Bristol	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL.
Stover Lodge, Duke of Somerset, 2½ m.				Kingskerswell.
Woolborough.				Cockington, 2 miles.
Abbot's Kersewell.				Berry Pomeroy Castle Duke of Somerset, (p. 113).
Ipplepen.				Little Hempston.
Broad Hempston.				Dartmouth, 8 miles
Staverton.		 cross river Dart.		(see p. 112).
Dartington House, H. Champernowne, Esq.	24	TOTNESS ST. (p. 113).	104½	Pollaton House, G. Stanley Cary, Esq.
		The line here turns westward, and approaches the elevated region of Dartmoor Forest.		Lisburne.
Rattery.				
Dean Prior, 1½ miles.				
	17	Brent St.	111½	South Brent. Moreleigh.
Butterton Hill, one of the highest points of Dartmoor, 1203 feet.		 cross river Avon.		
	15	Kingsbridge Road St.	113½	Kingsbridge, 9 miles distant, is a small mar- ket-town, situated at the head of an estuary, which affords a harbour for boats. Pop., 1585.
		The line skirts the south-east extremity of Dartmoor.		
Harford.				
Stowford House.	11¾	Ivy Bridge St.	116¾	Ivy Bridge (see p. 115).
		Viaduct across the river Erme. Seen from below, this has a very imposing effect.		
Cornwood, and be- yond, Blachford, Sir F. Rogers, Bart.				
Goodamoor, P. O. Treby, Esq.				Chaddlewood.
Newnham Park, G. Strode, Esq.		 cr. river Yealm.		
Elfordleigh.				
Boringdon Park, Earl of Morley, and beyond, Maristow, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.	5	Plympton St.	123½	Plympton-Earle, one mile distant, is a small market-town, with a well endowed free school. Sir Joshua Rey- nolds was a native of this place, and his por- trait, painted by him- self, is contained in the guildhall. Plympton was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, previous to which it returned 2 members to Parliament. Pop. 900.
Egg Buckland.				
Whitleigh.				
Manadon House.		 cr. river Plym.		
A portion of the line of railway between Exe- ter and Plymouth was originally worked on the atmospheric sys- tem; but this has for some time been aban- doned.		Cross Dartmoor rail- way.		
		PLYMOUTH (p. 114).	128½	Saltram House (Earl of Morley).

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Truro.	Pocomb Bridge.	From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
Holcombe Burnell. Culver House.	81	Longdown-End.	2½	Perridge.
	79½	Dunsford.	4	Moreton-Hampstead is situated on an emi- nence; has a handsome church, and the remains of two castles, and in the vicinity are a rocking- stone, a cromlech, and the ruins of a Druidical temple.
Dartmoor Forest is an extensive waste, com- prising upwards of 80,000 acres, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, the property of the Prince of Wales. It contains many emi- nences, from 1500 to 1800 feet in height.	76½	Moreton-Hampstead. Wormhill.	7	Tor Royal House, and in the distance, Prince Town, and near it Dartmoor Prison. Here, during the war, French prisoners were confined. In 1850, a large convict esta- blishment was placed here, under a military guard. The convicts are employed in cultivating the moor.
	72½	Entrance of Dartmoor Forest.	11	To Plymouth by Harrow Bridge, 12½ miles, which will save about 3 miles.
	69½	Newhouse.	14	To Beer Alston, 6 m.
	64½	☂ cr. East Dart.	18	
	59½	☂ cr. Cherrybrook.	24	
	55¾	Two Bridges.	27¾	
To Okehampton, 17 m.	51¾	☂ cr. the West Dart.	31¾	
Near Tavistock is a tunnel, 1¼ mile in length, cut through a hard rock, for the pas- sage of a canal.	55¾	Merrivale Bridge.	27¾	
Six miles from Tavis- tock, near Milton Abbot, is Endsleigh, a charming seat of the Duke of Bed- ford.	51¾	TAVISTOCK	31¾	
	48¾	is a neat town, pleasantly situated on the Tavy. It had formerly a rich and beautiful abbey, the re- mains of which are in many places still visible. It was founded in the tenth century by an Earl of De- vonshire. The church con- tains several handsome monuments. The Duke of Bedford takes his title of Tavistock sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 8857.	27¾	
Luscomb.	48¾	Gulworthy.	31¾	Calstock. Harewood House, Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart. Near this is Cotele House, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The fur- niture is of the time of Mary and Elizabeth, and was chiefly collected by the late and present Earls. The hall contains an extensive collec- tion of ancient armour, and the chapel is well fitted up. There is some noble timber on the estate. It is said that Charles II. spent several nights here. Beyond these is Buckland Abbey (Sir T. F. E. Drake, Bart.), and be- low Cotele is Pentillie Castle (A. Coryton, Esq.), overhang- ing a sudden curve of the ever-winding Tamar.
Park Lodge.	42¾	☂ cr. the riv. Tamar, and enter Cornwall.	35¾	
King Arthur is said to have had a palace, and kept his court at Calling- ton.	42¾	CALLINGTON OR KELLINGTON,	40¾	
Whitford House, Sir W. B. Call, Bart.	42¾	was constituted a borough in the 27th of Elizabeth, when it obtained the privi- lege of sending two mem- bers to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. Pop. 2202. Between Callington and Saltash, on the banks of the Tamar, is the church of Landulph, in which was interred in 1636, Theodore Paleologus, a descendant of the last Christian em- perors of Greece.	40¾	Saltash is 9 miles from Cal- lington. Saltash returned 2 M.P. prior to the Reform Act, when it was disfranchised. Near it are the curious and very perfect remains of Tre- maton Castle, held by the Earl of Cornwall, temp. of Wm. Rufus.
To Launceston, 11½ m.				

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Exeter.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
<p>2 miles north of Liskeard is St. Cleer, the church of which has a round Saxon doorway. In the vicinity is St. Cleer's well and a stone cross. At some distance beyond is the Cheese Wring, one of the principal sights of Cornwall, a natural pile of rude rocks, 32 feet in height, the general outline resembling a child's top, the smallest end being at the base. How such enormous masses of granite assumed their present apparently insecure, but really immovable position, it is difficult to say. On an eminence at some distance is the Cromlech or Trevethy stone.</p>	<p>41 $\frac{1}{4}$ 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>New Bridge.  cr. river Lynher or St Germans. St Ive.  cr. river Tidi. Pengover. LISKEARD, an ancient and irregularly built town, partly situated on rocky hills, and partly in a vale. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1627. The town formerly returned 2 M. P. but now only 1. It carries on a considerable trade in tanning. Pop. 4700 4 m. N.W. of Liskeard is St Neot, having one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom. It is of date 1480, and occupies the site of a monastery that stood there in the time of Edward the Confessor.</p>	<p>42 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ 47 48 $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>Newton Park. To Devonport by Torpoint, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Saltash, 14 m. To St Germans, 9 m. The church of St Germans was once the cathedral of the bishoprick of Cornwall. It contains the original prebendal stalls, and several monuments to members of the Eliot family. In the immediate vicinity, and almost attached to the church, is Port Eliot, the seat of the Earl of St Germans, on the site of an ancient priory. On the coast, 10 miles from Liskeard, are the small towns of East and West Looe, chiefly remarkable for their picturesque appearance. Near the former is Trenant Park, H. T. Hope, Esq.</p>
<p>To Bodmin, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.</p>	<p>32 $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>Dobwalls. Tap-house.  cr. river Fowey.</p>	<p>51 $\frac{1}{4}$ 55 $\frac{1}{4}$</p>	<p>Boconnoc, seat of the late Lord Grenville, containing some very curious furniture. In the grounds is an obelisk to the memory of Sir Richard Lytton. Boconno was formerly the property of the grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham. The church dates its erection from the time of Henry VI.</p>
<p>To Bodmin, 6 m.</p> <p>1 m. dist. Penquite, and on the Fowey river, Restormel House, J. Hext, Esq., and the ruins of Restormel Castle, once a royal residence, and one of the principal seats of the Earls of Cornwall. The great Lord Erskine was Baron of Restormel, but had no land in the county. Beyond this is Lanhydrock, T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq.</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>LOSTWITHIEL, an ancient town, on the beautiful river Fowey, has a considerable woollen-trade. The parish church, erected in the fourteenth century, is adorned with a fine spire. It was used as a barrack by the parliament army, and was injured by an explosion of gunpowder. It contains a curious font. To the south of the church are the ruins of a building called the palace, said to have been the residence of the Dukes of Cornwall, but now a Stannary prison. The borough formerly returned 2 M. P., but is now disfranchised. Pop. 1017.</p>	<p>61 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>Pelyn. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. dist. is the fishing town of Fowey in a highly romantic situation. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. It was once a place of importance. The contingent to the fleet of Edward III on the expedition to Calais from Fowey was greater in ships than that of any other port in the kingdom. Near it is Menabill (W. Rashleigh, Esq.), containing a most valuable collection of minerals. Prideaux, Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart., 1 m. dist.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Truro.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
Trevarrick.	18½	St Blayzey.	65	
St Mewan. The church of this parish is very old. Here is a hill called Mewan Beacon, crowned with a singular mass of crags.	14½	<p style="text-align: center;">St Austell</p> <p>stands almost in the centre of the county, and has several tin mines and quarries of porcelain earth in its neighbourhood. The church is a handsome fabric, and its tower is fancifully ornamented. Pop. 3825.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To Mevagissey, 7 m.</p>	69	<p>Tregerrick. 2 m. dist. Duporth. Penrice.</p>
Mevagissey is one of the Cornish fishing towns, most noted for the capture of the pilchard.	12	<p style="text-align: center;"> cr. river Vinnick. High Sticker.</p>	71½	<p>3 m. dist. Trenarran, J. Hext, Esq. Trewiddle.</p>
Garlinnick.	7¾	<p style="text-align: center;">Grampound</p> <p>has an old chapel, and an ancient cross of granite. Pop. 573.</p>	75¾	<p>Heligan, J. H. Tremayne, Esq. To Tregony, 4½ miles. Penzance.</p>
Lemellion, and 2½ m. distant, Carines, J. Hosken, Esq.	5½	<p style="text-align: center;">Probus.</p> <p>The tower of the church of Probus is very elegant. 1½ mile further a road leads off to Tregony, 3¼ m. distant. Here are the remains of an old castle, said to have been erected in the reign of Richard I. In the church is an ancient font.</p>	78	<p>Trewithan. 3 m. dist., on river Fal. Trewarthenick, the seat of G. W. F. Gregor, Esq.</p>
Tresillian House	3¼	<p style="text-align: center;">Tresillian.</p> <p>Here the royal army surrendered to Fairfax in 1646.</p>	80¼	<p>About 10 m. from Tregony is the disfranchised borough of St Mawes. The castle was built by Henry VIII. Opposite St Mawes is Pendennis Castle, of the same period. These two castles occupy very elevated and strong positions commanding the entrance to Falmouth Harbour. Pendennis contains a small depot of arms, and is garrisoned by a company of soldiers.</p>
Trehane E. late W. Penarves, Esq. Penare.	2	<p style="text-align: center;">Kiggon Mill.</p>	81½	<p>Pencalenick. Lambeson.</p>
Tregolls, the seat of Sir T. Spry. At a distance, Liskis.		<p style="text-align: center;">TRURO.</p> <p>Thence to Land's End by route, p. 127.</p>	83½	<p>Park. 3 miles from Truro, on the river Fal, is Tregothnan House, Viscount Falmouth.</p>

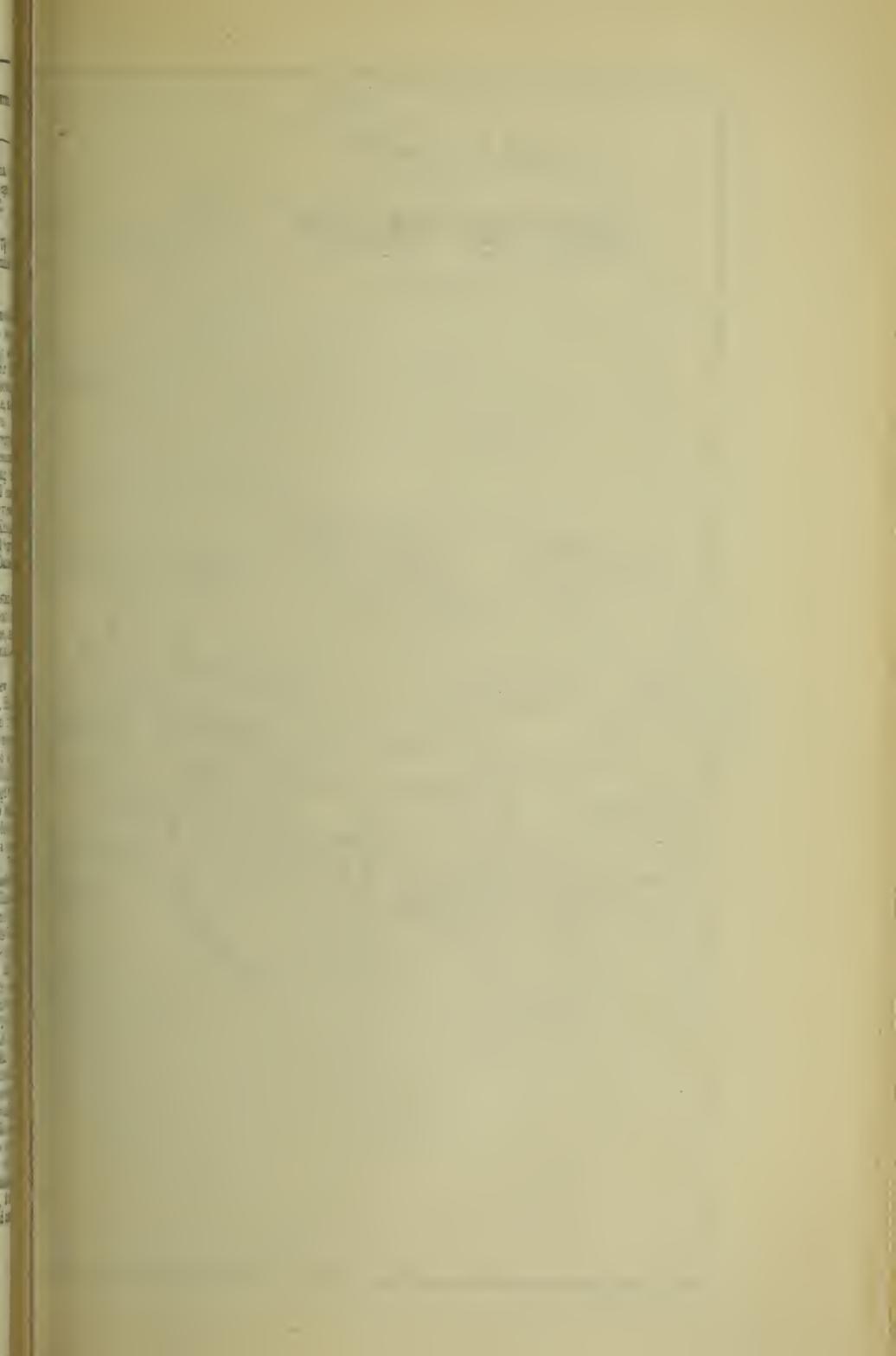
LVI. EXETER TO LAUNCESTON, BODMIN, TRURO, PENZANCE, AND LAND'S END, 123¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
Cleave House.				<p>Barley House. Willow-Hayes</p>
Hallswood.	131	Adderwater.	2¼	Hurston

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. Eud.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
	117	Lilly Bridge.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	116	Tap House.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Great Fulford, (B. Fulford, Esq.) which has been the property of the Fulford family since the time of Richard I.
The neighbourhood of Crockernwell is finely wooded, and the banks of the river Teign are peculiarly attractive.	114 $\frac{3}{4}$ 112 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cheriton Cross. Crockernwell.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	Hockworthy.
	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Here is a moving-stone and a cromlech.	15	
	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	Merry-Meet. South Zeal.	18	Ramsley.
	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. the river Taw. Sticklepath.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Okelands. About a mile south-west of the town, are the ruins of the castle dismantled by Henry VIII.	101	Okehampton, a town of considerable antiquity. It formerly returned 2 M. P., but is now disfranchised.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Okehampton Park.
Place House.		 cr. the river Oke- ment.		Lower Bowden.
Millaton.	95	Over Sourton Down, to Bridestow.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leawood, C. P. Haden, Esq. Great Staddon.
Bidlake.				Lower Staddon.
Lewecross.				Down House. Lew Trenchard.
Stowford.				Portgate, and farther Sydenham, J. H. Mayne, Esq
Hayne, C. A. Harris, Esq.				
Lifton Down.	86	Lifton.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lifton Park. In the distance sleigh, Duke of Bedford
	85	Cadron.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		 cr. the river Tamar, and enter Cornwall.		
One mile from Launceston is Werrington House, Duke of Northumberland, a fine mansion, beautifully situated on the river Tamar. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant is Camelford, which, before the Reform Act, returned two M. P. Here, according to tradition, King Arthur was mortally wounded in battle, with his nephew, Mordred. Six miles distant, on		LAUNCESTON is situated on an eminence, on the summit of which are the ruins of its castle, an ancient fortress, supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The church is a handsome building, ornamented with some curious carving. The town returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 5400.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Launceston is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tavistock, and 10 miles from Callington. Almost adjoining Launceston is the disfranchised borough of Newport. The whole village is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
<p>a precipitous and rugged headland, are the ruins of Tintagel, King Arthur's castle; and near it the small fishing town of Bos-sinney, which, before the Reform Bill, returned two M. P. Three miles from Tintagel is the singularly romantic little town of Boscastle.</p>				
<p>To Stratton, 13 miles.</p>		Trebursey.		Trebursey House, W.
<p>Tregadillick.</p>	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trerithick Bridge.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. H. Arundell, Esq.
		 cr. Penpont Water.		At a dist. Trebartha
	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	Five Lane's Inn.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hall, F. Rodd, Esq.
	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	Trewint.	49	
	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Palmer's Bridge.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Jamaica Inn.		
		Four Holes Cross.		
<p>This cross, which has been ornamented with scrolls, is now much decayed by age.</p>				<p>The road now crosses Bodmin moor.</p>
<p>The manor here once belonged to the Knights hospitallers.</p>	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. the river Fowey. Temple.	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<p>3 miles distant is Pen-ar-row, seat of Rev. Sir I. H. Molesworth, Bart.</p>	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	BODMIN	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>On a down in this neighbourhood are some monumental stones, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple.</p>
<p>Colquite, D. Hoblyn Petre, Esq.</p>		<p>was formerly a place of considerable importance, and contained a priory, cathedral, and 13 churches. Of these only one remains, a very handsome building, containing a curious antique font. The principal trade of Bodmin is in wool. It returns 1 M.P. Pop. 1851, 6337.</p>		<p>Lanhydroc, T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq.</p>
<p>Boscarnae.</p>				<p>To Lostwithiel, 6 miles.</p>
<p>To Camelford, 12 m.</p>				
<p>To Wadebridge, 8 m. Near it are nine enormous stones called the Sisters.)</p>				
<p>In the vicinity of Camelford two battles were fought, one between the Saxons and the Britons, the other between King Arthur and Mordred, his nephew.</p>	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lanivet Ford.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>At Lanivet are the remains of an ancient monastic building.</p>
<p>14 miles distant is the seaport town of Padstow, at the mouth of the Camel. It has a considerable trade in herrings, fish, and slates, and manufactures serges. Dr Rideaux was a native of this town.</p>	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Junction of the road. St Columb, Major. 3$\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right. St Columb is 246 miles from London.</p>	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>St Columb derives its name from its church, St Columba.</p>
<p>St Enocher.</p>	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fraddon.	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>At a distance Trekenning.</p>
	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Summer Court.	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>St Michael, an inconsiderable, disfranchised borough. Though consisting</p>
	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Trespen.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From L. End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
Penmount. Rose Dale.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42	St. Erme.	79	of only four farms, it
To Redruth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	41	Buckshead.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	once had the privilege of
Redruth is situated on a bleak and exposed spot in the very bosom of the mining district. It is of very remote origin, but did not rise to any importance till the discovery and working of the copper mines, which have been the means of increasing its population six-fold during the last century.		TRURO	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	returning two M.P.
3 miles north-west of Redruth is Tuhidy Park, the seat of late Baroness Basset, formerly of her father, the late Lord De Dunstanville, who organized and headed the miners of Cornwall to relieve Plymouth when threatened by the combined French and Spanish fleets in 1779.		is considered the capital of Cornwall. It is situated at the conflux of the Kenwin and the St. Allen. It carries on a considerable trade in tin and copper ore, and has works for converting tin into bars and ingots. It returns 2 M.P. Pop. 1861 11,337 The Parliament of the Lord Warden of the Stanneries, and the Vice-Warden's Courts, are held here. At a short distance is the church of St. Michael Penkivel, in which the gallant Admiral Boscawen is interred. Lord Truro takes his title from this town.		Bodrean.
Killiow.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Calenick.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Grampond, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Tregoney, 7 miles. Bosvigo House. Comprigny.
Tregolls, Sir S. T. Spry.	36	Perranwell.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Foote the comedian and Lord Vivian, were natives of Truro; and Henry Martyn, Sir H. Davy, Admiral Viscount Exmouth, Polwhele, &c., were educated here.
Higher Pollean.	32	Tregolls.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 m. distant is Tregothnan, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, standing on an eminence, and commanding some fine views.
Tretheage.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buttris.	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	At a distance Killigannon, late Admiral Spry; Trelassick, R. A. Daniell, Esq.
Helston is a populous town on the east side of the river Cober, in the immediate vicinity of the mining districts. It was first incorporated by Richard Cœur de Lion. A curious festival, called the Fury or Flora Dance, is held on the 8th of May. Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 26	Pogreen.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	At a little distance Carclew, the seat of Colonel Trenayne, one of the finest mansions in Cornwall. Beyond Carclew is Enys, J. S. Enys, Esq.; and 3 miles from it is Penryn, on an eminence, formerly defended by a castle. It unites with Falmouth in returning 2 M.P.
Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	24	Menehy.	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	Falmouth, two miles distant, is a considerable sea-port, having a commodious harbour. The entrance to the harbour is defended by the Castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes. Pendennis Castle endured a siege of six months, in the Royal cause, during the civil wars. It joins with Penryn in returning 2 M.P.
Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	21	Trevennen.	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pop. of Penryn and Falmouth 1861, 14,485. 3 miles S.E. of Helston are Mawgan and Treloarren, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bt
Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	21	HELSTON,  cr. river Loe.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	Penrose, Rev. J. Rozers. In the ground is a large sheet of water, called Looe Pool, surrounded by beautiful scenery. 2 m. from Penrose, and near
Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	21	St. Breage.	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Pop. 1861, 8497. Helston once possessed an hospital of St. John. A bowling-green is kept on the site of the ancient castle. It returns one M.P.	21	St. Breage.	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	



ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
<p>Godolphin Park, Duke of Leeds. Beyond, at some distance, is Crowan, the church of which contains many memorials of the ancient family of St Aubyn. Their ancient seat, Clowance, was unfortunately burned by accident, but is now rebuilt.</p>	18	<p>Germoe. Chywoon.</p> <p>Perran.</p>	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Mawgan, is Treloarren. Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.</p> <p>Acton Castle.</p>
<p>Marazion enjoys a peculiar degree of salubrity from its situation at the foot of a hill on Mount's Bay, by which it is completely sheltered from cold winds. At a short distance is St Michael's Mount, an isolated rocky promontory, which, together with the tower of the chapel erected on its summit, rises to the height of 250 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the top is inexpressibly grand.</p>	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Marazion, or Market-Jew, is supposed to be the oldest town in the county, being situated near the great mart for tin, the ancient Ictis, at St Michael's Mount. It is said to have flourished most during the pilgrimages to Mount St Michael.</p>	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Penzance is the most westerly town in England. It enjoys a very mild atmosphere, and the soil around is extremely fertile. It carries on a considerable trade in the exportation of tin and pilchards. The new market house, the geological museum, and St. Paul's church, are its most handsome edifices. In its vicinity are several natural curiosities, such as Logan Rock, Lamorna Cove, and Lanyon Quoit. At the distance of five miles is a Druidical circle, called the Merry Maidens. Pop of Penzance 10,400.</p>
<p>St. Michael's Mount was the property of the late Sir J. St Aubyn, Bart., whose family made improvements on it. It now belongs to J. St Aubyn, Esq. Here Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, took refuge; and many families secured themselves during the rebellion of the Cornish men in the reign of Edward VI. Population, 1545.</p>	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>PENZANCE.* Here you may proceed to Sennen, 8$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence to Land's End, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; or to Newlyn, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Trevelloe, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; St Buryan, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Trebear, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Trevescan, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence to the Land's End, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile: making altogether, from Penzance, 11 miles.</p>	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>The town stands in the parish of Madron, of which the late Sir Humphry Davy was a native.</p>
<p>2 miles from Penzance, Trengwainton, Sir C. D. Price, Bart.</p>		<p>LAND'S END,</p>	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	

a promontory at the western extremity of the English coast. About a mile from the promontory are a number of rocks, called the Long Ships. On the largest of these is erected a light-house, 112 feet above the level of the sea.

* Eight miles from Penzance is the populous fishing town of St. Ives. Its harbour is defended by a pier, erected by the celebrated engineer Smeaton, and is capable of accommodating 200 vessels. The town depends chiefly on the coast trade and pilchard fishery. One M.P. Pop. 10,000. Tregenna Castle, the seat of H. L. Stephens, Esq. occupies a lofty eminence not far from the town, and commands a noble prospect.

WALES.

LXVII. FROM BRISTOL ALONG THE COAST VIA NEWPORT, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, CAERMARTHEN, PEMBOKE, HAVERFORDWEST, ST DAVID'S, CARDIGAN, ABERYSTWITH, &c.

Having crossed the Severn by the new passage, the first place worthy of notice is Caerwent. Its ruins indicate its former extent and magnificence under the Romans, but it has now dwindled into a village. On the left is the mansion of Llanwern, commanding an extensive view. Near the 13th mile-stone is the neat village of Christchurch, with its whitewashed cottages. At a short distance to the right is Caerleon, a town of great antiquity, situated on the river Usk. The walls are in some places 14 feet high and 12 feet broad, and the shape of the town seems to have been that of an oblong square, three sides straight, and the fourth curved. There is here ample scope for the researches of the antiquary, and numerous coins found near it have enriched the cabinet of the curious. In this neighbourhood there are many Roman encampments. Two miles from Caerleon is Llantarnam House, once a seat of a considerable branch of the Morgan family. The site of this structure was a rich Cistercian Abbey of six monks. Some traces of the ancient fabric still remain. Between Caerleon and Newport is St Julian's, once the residence of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Part of it has been converted into a farm-house, but other parts remain in their original state. Near it is an old barn which once formed part of St Julian's Abbey. Further on is Newport Castle, built apparently for the defence of the river, which is commanded by three strong towers. Close to Newport the Usk is spanned by a stone bridge of 5 arches. The cost was L.10,165. The town itself presents little that is interesting to the traveller, excepting a church exhibiting architecture of various ages. The churchyard commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—the Severn and Bristol Channel. It is a seaport and a place of considerable trade, chiefly in iron and coal. The road from Newport passes Tredegar House, with its extensive and well-planned grounds and noble trees, the property of Sir C. M. R. G. Morgan, Bart., and next the village St Mellons, where the upper and lower roads from Newport to Cardiff unite. Here there is a small encampment surrounded by a deep trench. Three miles from St. Mellons is Rhymney Church, an edifice not less than 180 feet from the chancel to the tower, which is ornamented with battlements and Gothic pinnacles. Having crossed the river Rhymney, which separates England from Wales, the tourist enters CARDIFF, the capital of Glamorganshire. It is a well-built sea-port and borough town, at the mouth of the river Taff, over which there is a bridge consisting of five arches. The castle was founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, a Norman Baron, towards the end of the eleventh century, but the modern improvements seem incongruous with the appearance of the ruins. The keep, which is still very perfect, is of an octagonal shape. From the mound enclosed by it, and also from the ramparts, charming views of the surrounding country are obtained. In the castle are several excellent portraits. Robert Duke of Normandy was confined twenty-six years in Cardiff Castle after he had been deprived of his sight and inheritance by his younger brother, Henry I. The place of his confinement is still pointed out. The castle belongs to the

Marquess of Bute, and gives him the title of Baron Cardiff, as heir general of Sir Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., brother-in-law of Henry VIII. The tower of the church is extremely elegant, but there is nothing in the inside worthy of notice. In this town, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, founded a priory of White Friars and another of Black. By means of railway and canal, iron is brought from the works at Merthyr Tydvil, and sent to English and foreign markets. The numerous improvements on the town and its neighbourhood, particularly the docks commenced by the second Marquess, and opened in 1839, and the railways connecting it with London, have already wonderfully increased the prosperity of Cardiff. Upwards of 750,000 tons of coals were shipped at Cardiff in 1853. Pop. nearly 40,000.

About two miles from Cardiff is Llandaff, now only an inconsiderable village. The object most deserving attention is the ancient cathedral, the remains of which are very beautiful. The Bishop's palace was destroyed by Owen Glendower in the reign of Henry IV. Resuming the route—6 miles from Cardiff are the village and church of St. Nicholas; here a road on the left leads to Duffryn House (J. B. Pryce, Esq.) About half-way between these two places are some ancient monuments, supposed to be Druidic. The largest of these is supported by five stones, forming a room 16 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 4½ to 6 feet high, and open toward the south. At the east side are three stones closely set together. The contents of the largest are 824 square feet. Near Duffryn House there is another cromlech, but of dimensions inferior to the former. It is supposed to have received its present name from the Christians having in contempt converted it into a dog kennel. Between Duffryn House and the sea is Wenvoe Castle (R. F. Jenner, Esq.) On regaining the turnpike the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Cottrell (Admiral Sir G. Tyler) next attract attention. Near the gate grows a magnificent Wych-elm, one of the largest in the kingdom. Llantrithyd Park, the beautiful domain of Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart., abounds in romantic spots. The house is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry VI. The windows are very large, one of them being twelve feet square. The road now enters a down, and a fine prospect opens to view. The town of Cowbridge—at the bottom Llanblethian, with its hill, church, and castle beyond, and the boldly situated Castle Penlline (John Homfray, Esq.) form a scene of grandeur much admired by travellers. COWBRIDGE, or Port-vaen, is a neat borough and market-town, divided by the river Ddau. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which one gate, a bold Gothic structure, alone remains. The free grammar school, partly endowed by Sir Leoline Jenkins, a Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II., is in considerable repute. Pop. 1861, 1094. The chapel, which contains several handsome monuments, is singularly constructed, and at a distance appears like an embattled fortress. In a field near it are a large tumulus, and the remains of a Druidic temple. Cowbridge unites with Cardiff and Llanissant in returning a member to Parliament. At a short distance north-east from Cowbridge is Aberthin, a neat rural village, and near it a large elm-tree, which measures 28 feet in circumference. It is hollow, with an entrance like a Gothic doorway, and capable of containing thirty-six full-grown persons. The

route from Cowbridge to Neath frequently passes through rich pastures and meadows, adorned with plantations and villas, hamlets and villages, none of which deserve particular notice. About 6 miles from Cowbridge is Bridgend, a small irregular town on the river Ogmore. The hamlet of Oldcastle stands on one side of the town, and Newcastle on the other. One of the bridges over the river is an elegant structure. The church-yard affords a fine prospect of the surrounding country. Five miles to the south is Ewenny Abbey, (R. T. Turbervill, Esq.) one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient monastery now extant. Its embattled walls and towers seem to have been intended for defence rather than for devotion. The church is of a cruciform shape, very massive, and in the Norman style of architecture. Onwards the well-wooded hill of Margam presents a fine appearance. It is 1099 feet high, and covered from base to summit with magnificent oak trees, the value of which has been estimated at £60,000. It is the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park. Here is a remarkably fine orangery, which, it is said, had this singular origin. A vessel, conveying from Portugal, to Mary, Queen of William III., a present of orange and lemon trees, was stranded, and the cargo became the property of Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel. The late T. Mansel Talbot, Esq., in 1787, built for their reception a superb green-house, 327 feet in length, with a handsome palladian front, adorned with statues, vases, and other antique curiosities. In the pleasure ground adjoining is a bay tree, upwards of 60 feet high, and supposed to be the largest in the world. A little farther is the village of Margam, delightfully situated at the verge of the above-mentioned forest, and abounding in monastic antiquities. Here are some very interesting ruins of an abbey, founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1147. At the dissolution it was purchased by one of the Mansel family, and is now the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. his representative. While repairing the parish church in 1810 several curious remains were discovered. On the wall of one of the houses, in the village, is a curious ancient cross, and in the adjoining grounds are various monumental stones with inscriptions. On a hill in the neighbourhood, are a large rude stone, 14 feet high, and an entrenched Roman camp. About a mile from Margam was a convent, called Eglwys Nunyd, or Nun's Church, now a farm-house, and near it is a Roman monument 4 feet high. This neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron ore, and limestone. At Aberavon very extensive copper works are carried on. Pop 7754. The climate in this part of Wales is very mild. Briton Ferry, on the bank of the river Neath, is surrounded by scenery of remarkable beauty. Near it is Baglan House (H. Gwyn, Esq.) Baglan Hall, the property of Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., commands varied and extensive views of the river and the adjacent surrounding country. The tourist may either cross the ferry, and proceed to Swansea (5 miles), or continue the pleasing route along the bank of the Neath to the town of that name. There is a broad-gauge railway from Neath to Merthyr Tydvil. The Neath canal, 14 miles in extent, terminates at Giant's Grave, where 60,000 tons of coal are shipped annually. Further on there is a single stone monument, called Maen Llythyrog, reckoned one of the remotest relics of antiquity. Gnock, situated on the summit of a hill, commands a very extensive prospect. Its hanging woods, shady walks, and picturesque cascade

are much admired. **NEATH** or **Nedd**, the *Nidum* of Antoninus, is seated on the eastern bank of the river Neath. It is one of five contributory boroughs which returns a member to Parliament. The population amounts to about 9000. It possesses some trade, as a seaport, in coals, iron, and copper, for which it is considerably indebted to its canal, which communicates between Aberdare and Briton Ferry. Neath Castle is now an inconsiderable ruin. About one mile west of the town are the ruins of the abbey. The site of the refectory, the chapel, the hall, and several other rooms may still be traced. It was established for monks of the Cistercian order by Richard de Granville, an ancestor of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In this abbey Edward II. sheltered himself after his escape from Caerphilly Castle, and was recaptured. Near the ruins are some very extensive works for the manufacture of iron and copper. Here are two immense blast furnaces, an iron foundry, and an engine manufactory. From Neath to Brecon is 27 miles, to Merthyr Tydvil about 25. The direct road from Neath to Swansea is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and by railway they are but 8 miles apart, but there is a very pleasant bridle-road by Briton Ferry.

SWANSEA,

(anciently *Aber-tawy*), is situated at the confluence of the river Tawe with the Bristol Channel, and near the centre of a beautiful bay. Population nearly 52,000. Swansea is a favourite resort in the summer for bathing. A very flourishing pottery has long been carried on here; also, an iron foundry, roperies, extensive breweries, and much shipbuilding. One mile and a half distant are extensive copper works. At one of them, it is said that not less than 40,000 tons of coal are consumed annually. Swansea is, with the exception of Cardiff, the most considerable sea-port in Wales, and employs much shipping, but has no foreign trade. It is accessible from London by the Great Western Railway to Bristol or Gloucester, and thence by the South Wales Railway. Packets sail regularly to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork; twice or thrice a-week to Ilfracombe; and to Bristol, four times a-week. Swansea Castle, the property of the Duke of Beaufort, was erected A.D. 1099 by Henry de Beaumont, who conquered Gowerland from the Welsh. The habitable parts are now converted into a poor-house and gaol. St. Mary's Church contains some very ancient monuments. St. John's Church was formerly a chapel belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem. As a watering-place this town has the advantage of a fine level sandy shore, and the vicinity affords a great number of agreeable walks and rides. There is a mineral spring here. A large tract of country north of Swansea abounds with coal, and copper-works. From Swansea, an excursion may be made to the district of Gower or Gwyr, the south-west of which is inhabited by a colony of Flemings who settled there in the reign of Henry I. They do not understand the Welsh language, are distinguished by their dialect and provincial dress, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh. The most interesting objects in this district are Oystermouth Castle, five miles from Swansea, a majestic ruin, commanding a delightful prospect, with the Mumbles Point close at hand—the rocky scenery of Caswell Bay—a huge cromlech called King

Arthur's Stone, upon a mountain called Cwm Bryn, near Llanrhidian—the picturesque ruins of Penrice Castle, so called after the family of Penrice, who settled here in the reign of Edward I.—a modern villa, of the same name, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.—Oxwich Bay—the neat village of Cheriton—the bold promontory of Wormshead, &c. Boating excursions to Oxwich, Penrice, Wormshead, and other places on the shores of the promontory of Gower, are sometimes undertaken by parties of pleasure from Swansea during the summer months.

From Swansea to Pont-ar-Dulais is 9 miles—Neath, 8—Briton Ferry, 5—Cardiff, 39—Caermarthen, 26.

The upper road from Swansea to Caermarthen then leads by Melin Cadleg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Corseinon, with its elegant and beautiful churches, 5 miles; (on the right to Neath, 10 miles); Pont-ar-Dulais, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Cenbrenlwyd, (Caermarthenshire). $10\frac{1}{4}$; Bryn-y-Maen, 11; Llannon, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Pontyferem, 17; Llangyndeyrn, 21. The lower road lies through Llanwelly and Kidwelly, 9 miles from Caermarthen. The castle of Kidwelly was formerly of great extent, and to it King John retired when at war with the barons. It is said to have been built soon after the Conquest by William de Londres, a Norman adventurer, (A. D. 1094,) who conquered Glamorganshire. The gateway is very fine, and the whole a magnificent remain. It is now the property of the Earl of Cawdor.

CAERMARTHEN

is one of the most wealthy towns in Wales, elevated above the navigable river Towy. It commands a view of one of the most beautiful vales in the principality. This town was the site of the Roman station Maridunum. Here the Welsh held their parliaments, and established their chancery and exchequer. In the 38th of Henry VIII. it was created a borough. Caermarthen carries on a foreign and considerable coasting trade. **The Towy is famed for its salmon.** It conveys ships of 250 tons up to the bridge. Here are established the Cambrian and a Cwmreigyddion society. Here also are a handsome town-hall, market-house, free grammar-school, an institution called the Presbyterian college, several meeting-houses, national, Lancastrian, and Sunday schools. The remains of the castle have been converted into the county gaol. At the west end of the town there is a column to the memory of General Sir T. Picton, who represented the borough in Parliament. The Ivy Bush Inn was once the property of Sir Richard Steele, who was interred in St Peter's Church. In the neighbourhood of this town he wrote the comedy of the Conscious Lovers. The famous magician Ambrose Merlin, was a native of Caermarthen. Here also was born Lewis Bailey, Bishop of Bangor, and author of the Practice of Piety. Population 10,500. It joins with Llanelly in returning one M.P. About two miles from Caermarthen is an eminence called Merlin's Hill, near the brow of which is Merlin's Chair, where superstition says the famous prophet used to sit when he uttered his prophecies.

A number of interesting objects are to be seen on the road from Caermarthen to Llandilo Vawr about 15 miles distant. The first object of notice is Abergwili Palace, the noble mansion of the Bishop of St David's, with its highly ornamented grounds; then Grongaer Hill, the spot to which the poet Dyer has

given so much celebrity. At some distance to the right is Middleton Hall, (E. H. Adams, Esq.), a very splendid mansion. Nearly opposite Rhiw-yr-Adar is Golden Grove, the property of the Earl of Cawdor, inherited from his maternal ancestors the Vaughans. Beyond this is Dynevor Castle, seated upon a lofty hill clothed with venerable oaks, once the regal seat of the ancient Cambrian monarchs. The last prince who inhabited it was Rhÿs ap Tew Dwr Mawr, an ancestor of its present possessor, Lord Dynevor. The forces of Henry I. besieged it in 1226, but were defeated with the loss of 2000 men, by Llywelyn Prince of North Wales. Newton Park (Lord Dynevor,) the view from the summit of Golwg-y-byd, the British fortress on the rugged eminence of Careg Cennen, and the ruins of Drÿslwyn Castle will also be found well worthy of attention.

About 12 or 13 miles from Caermarthen are the ruins of Laugharne Castle, built or rebuilt by Sir Guido de Brian in the reign of Henry III. The town of Laugharne is one of the cleanest and best built towns in South Wales. Dean Tucker was a native of this place. The neighbouring heights command grand and extensive sea views. One mile distant is another ruin called Roche's Castle, but supposed to have been a monastery. A few miles from Laugharne is the village of Llanddowror, on the south bank of the Taff; the scenery is highly beautiful. Five miles distant from Laugharne is a place called Green Bridge, consisting of a natural excavation through which runs a small rivulet, and there disappears till it mingles its waters with the ocean.

About 27 miles from Caermarthen is Tenby, a fashionable sea-bathing place, delightfully situated on a rock facing Caermarthen Bay. The shore is well adapted for bathing, and the sands afford delightful promenades. Here are all the usual conveniences and amusements of a watering place. The trade of Tenby consists of coal and culm, and the oyster and trawl fisheries. Here are some remains of a castle supposed to have been erected by the Flemings. The ancient walls of the town are still sufficiently perfect to show its former strength and extent. The religious establishments of the town and suburbs have been numerous. The church is a spacious structure, with a spire 152 feet high; the interior contains some fine old monuments. Many pleasant excursions may be made from Tenby; among others, to the Isle of Caldy, 3 miles from the shore. The tower of its ancient priory is still standing.

About 4 or 5 miles from Tenby are the ruins of Manorbeer Castle, once the property of the Barri family, supposed to have been erected about the time of William Rufus. It was the birth-place of Giraldus de Barri, commonly surnamed Cambrensis, the celebrated historian of Wales. It has evidently been a place of great strength and importance. A little farther on are the ivy-mantled walls of Carew Castle, and about 3 miles from Pembroke the ruins of Lamphey, once the residence of the bishops of St David's, afterwards a seat of the great Lord Essex. Ten miles from Tenby is

PEMBROKE,

the capital of Pembrokeshire, pleasantly situated on a navigable creek of Mil-

ford Haven. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which are still visible. It carries on but little trade, and owes its chief importance to its neighbouring Royal dockyard. Population 13,700. It is united with Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, in returning one M.P. On an eminence west of the town are the remains of a castle which ranks among the most splendid monuments of antiquity in South Wales. It was the birth-place of Henry VII., and is famous for the brave defence made by its garrison in favour of Charles I. The natural cavern called the Wogan lies immediately under the chapel, and opens with a wide mouth toward the sea. Pembroke gives the title of Earl to the senior branch of the Herbert family—Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery.

To the south of Pembroke is Orierton, the seat of Sir John Owen, Bart., and beyond it Stackpole Court, the baronial mansion of the Earl of Cawdor, placed on the west side of the pool on a fine eminence at the edge of a bold declivity. It bore originally a castellated form, and during the civil wars was garrisoned for the king. It came into the possession of Sir A. Campbell, ancestor of the Earl of Cawdor, by his marriage with Miss Lort, the heiress of this extensive domain. In the vicinity is Bosherston Mere, a remarkable cleft through which, during heavy gales from the south-west, the sea is forced up from beneath in a column 30 feet in height. A short distance east of Bosherston Mere is a curious hermitage called St Govan's chapel. Carew Castle (T. G. W. Carew, Esq.), 4 miles from Pembroke, is well worthy of a visit. The road lies through rich and picturesque scenery. A little to the north a fine view of Milford may be obtained. A great part of Carew Castle is in a state of excellent preservation, and it ranks among the most beautiful and interesting ruins in the principality. It was one of the royal demesnes of the princes of South Wales, and with seven others, was given as a dowry with Nêst, daughter of Rhÿs ap Tew Dwr, to Gerald de Windsor, an ancestor of the Carew family. Henry VII. is said to have been entertained here in his progress to Bosworth Field. In 1644, it was garrisoned for the king, and held out a long siege. Half-a-mile to the south-east of the castle is the church of St John the Baptist, a large and venerable structure. Within this parish are Freestone Hall, J. Allen, Esq.; and Wilsdon, on the site of which Cromwell took up his quarters when besieging Pembroke Castle.

The tourist is conveyed from Pembroke to Milford Haven by railway. The entrance to the haven is remarkably fine, and the extent and smoothness of the water give it the appearance of a lake. The harbour is said to be one of the best in Europe, and is capable of holding all the navy of England in perfect security. At the upper end of the haven is MILFORD, a remarkable neat well built town. Its trade is small and is principally connected with the dockyard. Steam-packets sail daily to Waterford. The church is a very elegant building, with stained glass windows and a lofty tower at the west end. The custom-house, quay, observatory, and hotel, also deserve notice. The scenery around Milford is very picturesque. On a fork of land, formed by the confluence of the two rivers Cleddy and Cleddau, stands Rose Castle, an ancient seat of the Owens, and higher up on the estuary of the Cleddau is Picton Castle, the seat of the late Lord Milford, and now the residence of J. H. Philipps, Esq.

The ancient style of grandeur in which the mansion was built is somewhat incongruous with the modern alterations made on it. The castle commands a fine view towards Landshipping, where the two rivers meet, and jointly form Milford Haven. Close to Picton Castle is Slebech, once an ancient commandery of the Knights of Jerusalem.

About 8 miles from Milford Haven is Haverfordwest. On the road is Steynton, where Sir William Jones was a scholar.

HAVERFORDWEST,

a sea-port, market, and borough-town, is beautifully situated on an eminence above the navigable river Cleddy. It was the capital of the possessions of the Flemings, granted to them in the time of William Rufus and his son Henry. Its public buildings are three churches, a handsome guildhall, and the gaol, originally the keep of an ancient castle, an extensive fortress erected by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars, this castle was garrisoned for the King. Haverfordwest unites with Fishguard and Narberth in returning one M.P. Population, 6600. From Haverfordwest to Pembroke by water is 15 miles, by the road, 10, to Cardigan, 28½. About 10½ miles from Haverfordwest is Narberth, a small neat town, with the picturesque ruins of a castle. Population of borough, 1209. On the road to St. David's, at the distance of about 6 miles, are the ruins of Roche Castle, commanding a most extensive view by sea and land. It sustained a siege against the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars.

ST DAVID'S,

sixteen miles from Haverfordwest, is an ancient but almost deserted city though still exhibiting indications of past splendour in its ecclesiastical remains. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic structure, displaying much ornamental architecture. It contains a variety of ancient monuments, and the bishop's throne is of exquisite workmanship. Near the cathedral are the ruins of the Episcopal palace, formerly a magnificent building, founded by Bishop Gower in the fourteenth century, and a chapel, the only relic of St Mary's College, which was founded by John of Gaunt and Blanche, his wife. David, the national saint of Wales, with the consent of his nephew, King Arthur, is said to have removed the metropolitan see from Caerleon to Menevia, afterwards named St David's. He was the first of 26 Archbishops of Menevia, and died here about the year 1544, after he had filled the metropolitan chair of Wales for sixty years, and was interred in his own cathedral. About 500 years after his death, he was canonized by Pope Calixtus II. His successors exercised the archiepiscopal power down to the time of Bishop Bernard, (consecrated in 1115,) who, by command of Henry I. resigned this power to the see of Canterbury. St David's had once seven suffragans included within its metropolitan pale, viz. Worcester, Hereford, Llan-

daff, Bangor, St Asaph, Llanbadarn, and Margam. It has had a greater number of prelates than any other see in the kingdom, and has numbered among its bishops Bull, Lowth, Horsley, Burgess, &c. At present Bishop Thirlwall, the historian of Greece, presides over this see. The shrine of St David's, in ancient times, acquired the highest celebrity, and in the list of monarchs who resorted to it are to be included the names of William the Conqueror, Henry II., Edward I., Eleanor, his queen, &c. Population of parish, 2199. One mile west from St. David's is the shell of St. Stephen's Chapel, commanding an extensive view of Whitsand Bay, in which stand six dangerous rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks.

About 15 miles from St. David's is Fishguard, situated on a bay of St. George's Channel, forming an excellent harbour. In this and the adjoining parish are extensive quarries of excellent slate. Population of borough, 1593. About 6½ miles from Fishguard is Newport, where are the ruins of a castle. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains. About 10 miles from Newport is the town of Cardigan, one mile before which are the ruins of St. Dogmell's Priory. The village of St. Dogmell's is a remarkably picturesque object.

CARDIGAN,

the county-town of Cardiganshire, is situated near the mouth of the Teifi. It carries on a considerable coasting trade. The principal buildings are, the church, a venerable structure; the town hall; the gaol; and an ancient bridge of seven arches. On a low cliff, at the foot of the bridge, are the ruins of the castle, once a strong fortress, but destroyed in the civil wars. A mansion has been erected, by Mr. Bowen, on the site of the keep, the dungeons of which serve for cellars. Cardigan joins with Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter, in returning one M.P., and gives the title of Earl to the family of Brudenell. Population 3500. The Teifi is celebrated for the richness of its scenery, particularly between Cardigan and Kilgerran Castle.

From Cardigan to Haverfordwest is twenty-six miles, Narberth, twenty-six, Newcastle Emlyn, ten.

About twenty-two miles from Cardigan is Aberaeron, a neat little sea-port, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Aeron, a stream celebrated for its trout and salmon. The scenery of this vale is particularly beautiful. Sixteen miles from Aberaeron is Aberystwith, whence the tourist may proceed by Machynlleth, Dolgelly, &c. See p. 139.

LVIII. A TOUR THROUGH WALES.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	859½	From Bristol, Gloucestershire, to St. Arvan's, Monmouthsh.	19	
	855½	Llanfihangel Tor-y-mynydd.	23	

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
		2½ m. farther a road leads on the right to Monmouth 8½ m., and on the left to Usk, 4 m.		
	350¼	Ragland, famous for the ruins of the ancient castle of the Somersets, Earls of Worcester, now Dukes of Beaufort. It was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars, after a siege of ten weeks, when garrisoned for the royal cause. Lord Raglan takes his title from this place.	28½	Usk is a place of great antiquity, situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olna and Usk. It has an ancient church, and the ruins of a priory. But the chief object of attention is the ruins of its castle. The Usk abounds with salmon. Pop of par. 2112. To Usk, 5¼ m.
To Monmouth, 7¾ m. Clytha, W. Jones, Esq.	347	Clytha House. Junction of the road.	31¾	Clytha Castle, situated on an eminence, is a mausoleum that was erected to the memory of the heiress of the house of Tredegar.
Coldbrook House, F. H. Williams, Esq.	341¼	ABERGAVENTNY,	37¾	

an ancient town situated at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk. The ruins of the castle, which is in a very dilapidated state, form a very picturesque object. The church of St Mary was the chapel belonging to the priory, and contains many ancient monuments. The free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The trade of the place has greatly declined, but during summer it is much frequented by visitors. Near Abergavenny is the Sugar-loaf mountain, 1852 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is easy, and the summit commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This place gives the title of Earl to the Neville family. Pop. 4621.

To Hereford, 24 m. Hill Ho.	339¾ 337½	Pentre Inn. Enter South Wales. Crickhowell, a small but pretty town on the Usk. To the east of the town are the ruins of the castle. Pop. of par. 1516.	39¼ 41½	Glan Usk Park, Sir J. Bailey, Bart. To Merthyr Tydvil, 14 miles.
Gwernvale, J. Gwynne, Esq. More Park	333 321¼	Tretower. BRECKNOCK or BRECON	46 57¾	Buckland, J. P. Gwynne-Holford, Esq.

delightfully situated at the confluence of the Honddu with the Usk; hence the British name of the town Aberhonddu. The objects chiefly deserving of attention are the ruins of the castle, consisting of some remains of the "Keep" called "Ely-Tower;" so named from Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III., and the scene of the conference of the bishop with Stafford Duke of Buckingham: the scanty remains of the priory founded in the reign of Henry I.: the Church of St John, at the end of which is a beautiful Saxon stone gate: St Mary's Church, with a steeple 90 feet in height: St David's Church, on the north bank of the Usk; and Christchurch College, once a Dominicaa

priory, attached to which is a free grammar-school. There are also several meeting-houses and charitable institutions. The ancient mansion called Brecknock Priory, is the property of the Marquis Camden. Mrs Siddons was a native of Brecon. One M.P. Pop. 6000.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	305	BUILTH, a small town, delightfully situated on the Wye. At the east end of the town are the vestiges of a castle of great strength. About a mile distant are the Park Wells, much frequented.	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	
4 m. dist. is Aberedwy, one of the most picturesque villages in Wales.		 cr. river Wye. Keep the river Wye on the left.		
Welfield, E. D. Thomas, Esq.	291	 cr. river Ithon. Rhayader.	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	Noyadd.
Dderw.		 cr. river Wye.		
	289 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cwm. Ystwith (<i>Cardiganshire.</i>)  cr. the Ystwith.	99	Hafod, late Duke of New castle. The grounds are remarkably beautiful. Near this spot are extensive lead mines.
	286 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pentre Brunant. Fountain Inn.	102	
	272 $\frac{3}{4}$	Devil's Bridge, a singularly romantic spot, where a deep cleft in the rocks is crossed by two arches, one above the other, beneath which the rapid river Mynach descends in terrific cascades. The lower arch is said to have been built by the monks of Strata-Florida Abbey, in reign of William Rufus, and the upper arch was thrown over it in 1753. The Hafod Hotel, Devil's Bridge, is an entire renovation of the old Hafod Arms Hotel. The extensive alterations and improvements have been effected by a company to whom the property now belongs.	106	
	269 $\frac{3}{4}$	Eskynald.	109	Crosswood, Earl of Lisburne.
	261 $\frac{1}{4}$	ABERYSTWITH,	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caermarthen, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cadigan, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$.

a sea-port, borough, and market-town, situated at the mouths of the Rheidol and the Ystwith. It is the largest town in the county. It was once fortified with walls, a portion of which still remains on the shore. The castle, situated west of the town on a rock projecting into the sea, was founded in 1109 by Gilbert De Strongbow. It was afterwards destroyed, but was rebuilt in 1277 by Edward I. It was a fortress of great strength, and once the residence of Cadwallader.

It was finally destroyed by Cromwell. The ruin was the property of the late Duke of Newcastle. The town contains two churches and several meeting-houses, assembly rooms, a chalybeate spring, a library, baths, a theatre, &c. The castle house was built by the late Sir Uvedale Price of Foxley, Bart., after designs by Nash. Aberystwith has a considerable coasting trade in corn, lead, oak, bark, and butter. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. Extensive walks have been formed in the vicinity. There are several lead mines in this neighbourhood, so rich in silver that the district is called by the Welch Potosi. From the Gogerddan mines, at present unworked and little known, Sir Hugh Middleton accumulated the wealth which he expended in his great undertaking of bringing the New River to London. Aberystwith unites with Cardigan, Adpar, and Lampeter, in returning one M.P. Pop. nearly 7000. About 3 miles distant is Nanteos, W. E. Powell, Esq., and Gogerddan, Pryse Loveden, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
From Machynlleth you may cross to Shrewsbury through Welsh-Pool.	243 $\frac{1}{4}$	Machynlleth (<i>Montgomeryshire</i>), a very ancient market-town and borough, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Dulas and Dyfi. It forms the centre of the woollen trade in this part of the country. Here is an ancient structure to which Owen Glyndwr is said to have summoned the nobility and gentry of Wales in 1402. Pop., 1640.	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Forward to Dinas Mowddwy, 13 miles.	242 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. the river Dyfi.	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	239 $\frac{1}{4}$	Junction of the road. Esgairgeiliog. Enter Merionethsh.	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Towyn, 11 miles.
	235 $\frac{1}{4}$	Junction of the road.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Dinas Mowddwy, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	231 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dinas Mowddwy road.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	228 $\frac{1}{4}$	DOLGELLY,	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	

situated in a fertile valley on the river Wnion, surrounded by mountains, and greatly celebrated for its beautiful scenery. It is much frequented by persons making excursions of pleasure, and there is perhaps no place in the principality whence so many excursions may be advantageously made. Those mostly taken are to Machynlleth, the waterfalls, Barmouth, Cader Idris, Dinas Mowddwy, thence to Bala, over the mountains, and back through the vale in which the Dee rises. Owen Glyndwr assembled his Parliament at Dolgelly in 1404. Some Roman coins have been found in this vicinity, bearing this inscription, IMP. CÆSAR TRAIAN. A considerable trade in coarse cloth is carried on at Dolgelly. Pop. 1861, 2217. Near Dolgelly is Cader Idris, in height the second mountain in Wales. The summit is 2850 feet above the town,

Its ascent is much easier than that of Snowdon, and its summit, in a clear day commands a view more than 400 miles in circumference. Two miles from Dolgelly is Nannau, once the residence of Hawel Lele, an inveterate enemy of Owen Glyndwr. It was the ancient seat of the family Nanney of Nannau, but now through marriage, is that of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. In the upper part of the park are the remains of a British fort. Ten miles distant from Dolgelly is Barmouth, one of the most frequented watering-places in Wales. The intervening scenery is remarkably grand. From Dolgelly to Bala, 18 miles; to Harlech, 18 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Becheley.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
		 cr. river Wnion. Llanelltyd.	152	To Barmouth, 10 miles. To Harlech, 17 miles.
Llwyn. Tyncoed.	226 $\frac{3}{4}$			
	215 $\frac{1}{4}$	Trawsfynydd.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 miles distant is the vil- lage of Festiniog, situated in a most enchanting vale. Near it are the falls of the Cynfael, and between them a singular rock called Hugh Lloyd's pulpit.	210 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maentwrog, remarkable for the pictu- resque scenery by which it is surrounded.	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	209 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tan-y-Bwlch Inn.	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plas-Tan-y-Bwlch. W G. Oakeley, Esq. The grounds are extensive and interesting. To Crickieth, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Caernarvon by Llanlyfni 25 miles. The surrounding scenery is remarkably sublime and picturesque.
	202 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pont-Aberglaslyn is a single stone arch built over a rapid mountain tor- rent that divides the coun- ties of Merioneth and Caer- narvon.	176	
The summit of Snowdon is 3571 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 5 or 6 yards in diameter, and is surrounded by a low wall. In a clear day, part of Eng- land, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man may be distinctly seen.	201 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beddgelert (<i>Caernar- vonshire.</i>) Here guides may be procur- ed to ascend Snowdon, the summit of which is 6 miles distant,	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Persons wishing to as- cend Snowdon from Caer- narvon should proceed to the village of Dol Bedarn, and there procure a guide.
Plas-y-Nant, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of the County.	194 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bettws-Garmon.	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	CAERNARVON, an ancient town, situated partly on the Menai strait, partly on the estuary of the Seiont. It was the only sta- tion the Romans possessed in this part of Cambria.	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Pwllheli, 22 miles, to Nevin, 21 miles. Coed Helen.

Some fragments of the walls of the ancient city still remain. Near the Seion was a strong fort, long the residence of the British princes. The principal object of interest is the castle erected by Edward I. The external walls are nearly entire, and are from 8 to 10 feet thick. This castle was the birth-place of Edward II. The room in which he was born is still shown. It was taken and re-

taken during the civil wars. It was held by the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey as constable. On the outside of the town walls, a spacious terrace extends from the quay to the north end of the town. There is a fine view from the summit of the rock behind the Caernarvon Hotel. In the vicinity are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones. It is surrounded by the wildest of Snowdonian scenery. Caernarvon gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Herbert family. Population 9400. It joins with Conway, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Bangor, and Nevin, in returning 1 M.P.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beauchley		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	186½	Llanfair.	192½	Plas Llanfair. Bryntyrion. Vaynol House.
	181½	Menai Bridge (p. 182)	197½	
	178½	BANGOR (p. 182).	200	Treborth.

From Bangor you may proceed by Pen Maen Mawr to Aberconway, and return through the vale of Llanrwst to Cerniogau Mawr, and thence to Capel Curig (see pp. 180-181), or proceed through St Asaph and Holywell to Chester. The tourist may return to Bristol by Chirk, Oswestry, Welsh-Pool, Montgomery, Weobley, Hereford, and Monmouth. For a description of the road from Bangor to Oswestry, see pp. 180-181.

Porkington, W. Orms- by Gore, Esq. Broom Hall. To Bala, 26 miles. To Llanfyllin, 8 miles.	113½ 110 107½	Oswestry. Llynclys. Llanymynech.	265½ 268½ 271	To Shrewsbury, 17½ m. To Ellesmere, 7½ m. To Shrewsbury, 16 m. To Shrewsbury, 15½ m.
One mile distant is Powis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Powis. Leighton Hall.	100½ 97½	 cr. riv. Vyrnwy, & enter Montgomeryshire. Junction of the road. About a mile farther, a road leads off on the right to Welsh-Pool by Guils- field, 7 miles. New Quay.	274½ 278½	1 m. distant, on the opposite side of the Se- vern, is Buttington, where, in 894, the Danes were routed by the generals of King Alfred. Llwynderw.
To Newtown, 9 m., to Llanfair, 12 m. Gunley, Rev. R. H. M. Pryce. Nantcribba, Viscount Hereford. To Newtown, 8½ miles. Llanfair, 12 miles.	95½ 93½ 89½	WELSH-POOL is one of the chief marts for Welsh flannel. Population 7000 To the north of the town, on Moel-y-Golfa, is an obelisk erected in commemoration of Lord Rodney's victory over the French fleet in 1782.	281	
		 cr. the Severn. Forden. MONTGOMERY.	293 285½ 280½	

The church is a venerable cruciform structure, containing an exquisitely carved screen and rood-loft, removed from the priory of Cherbury at the dissolution of that establishment. In the south transept is a sumptuous monument to the memory of the father of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The latter was born at Eyton in Shropshire in 1581. Montgomery was formerly surrounded by walls, and possessed a castle supposed to have been founded by Baldwin,

lieutenant of the marches, to William the Conqueror. This fortress seems to have been held by the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and was the principal residence of that family, and a branch of the Herbert family, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, derives the latter title from this place. During the civil wars, it was garrisoned for the King by Lord Herbert, who surrendered on the approach of the Parliamentary army. The Royalists attempted to take it, but were completely defeated. Only a few fragments of the building now remain. Not far from the castle, situated on a hill, is a very extensive British fort. Montgomery unites with Llanidloes, Welsh-Pool, Llanfyllin, Newtown, and Machynlleth, in returning one M.P. Pop. of Montgomery borough 1861, 1276. About two miles south-west stood Blackhall, once the hospitable residence of the Herbert family. It was consumed by fire. At a short distance is Lymore Park, one of the seats of the Earl of Powis. At the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the Shrewsbury road, stands the priory of Cherbury, founded in the reign of King John. About 5 miles from Montgomery is the long mountain or Cefn Digol, celebrated as the spot where, in 1294, the last battle took place between the Welsh and the English.

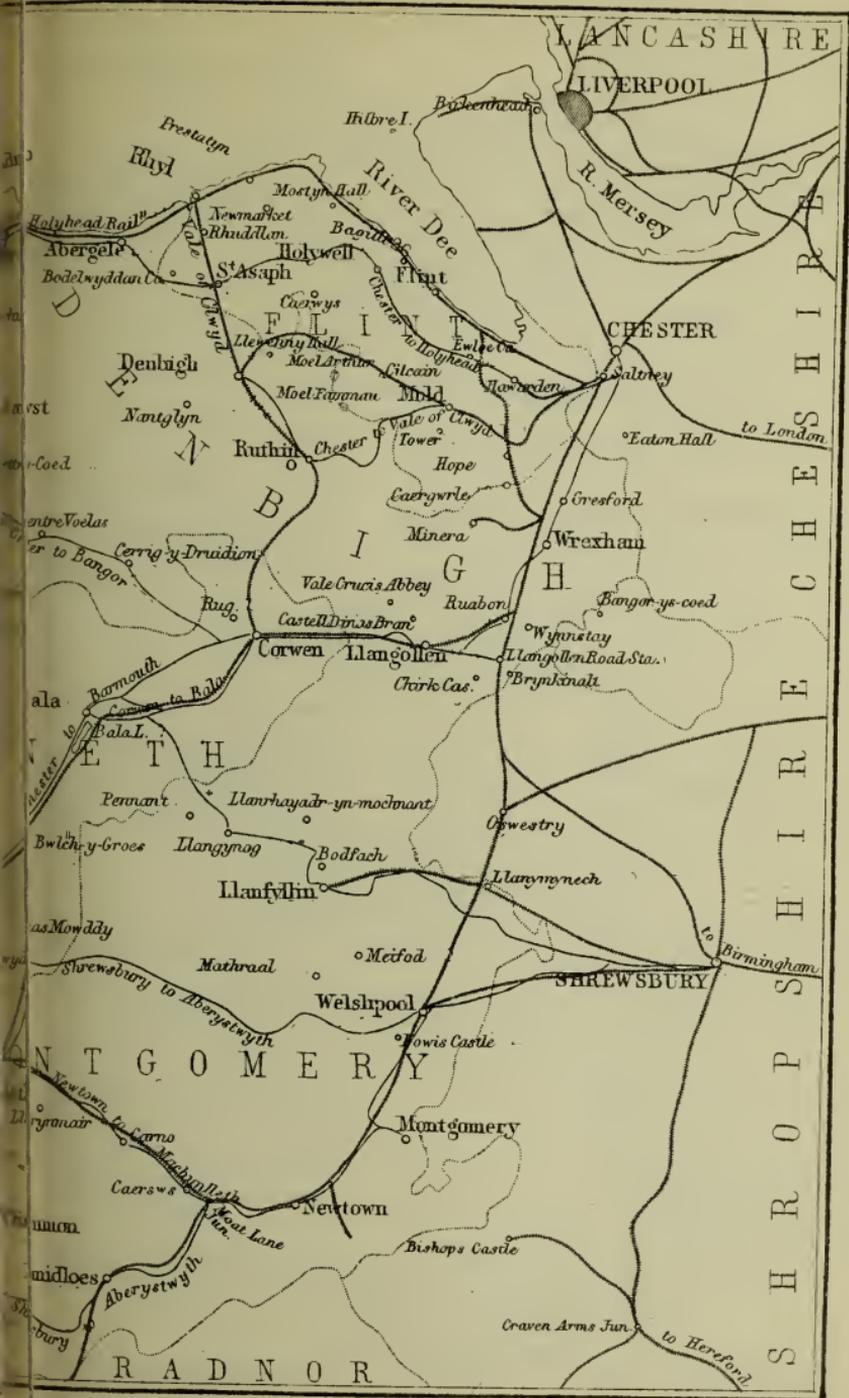
ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley	Red-Court House.	From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Mellington.	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bishop's Moat.	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Bishop's Castle through Churchstoke, 7 m.
Three m. distant, Walcot Hall, Earl of Powis, and near it are the remains of several encampments.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	BISHOP'S CASTLE (Salop.)	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oakley House, and beyond Linley Hall.
	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Bishops of Hereford had formerly a castle here, which, however, has long since been destroyed. The town prior to the Reform Act, which disfranchised it, returned two M.P. Pop. of par. 2083.	298 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Ludlow by Onibury, 13 m., by Barford Gate, 17 m.
	75	 cr. river Clun. Clun.	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Ludlow, 17 m.
Knighton unites with New Radnor, Presteign, Rhayader, Cefn Llys, and Knuclas in returning one M.P.	68	 cr. river Teme. KNIGHTON (<i>Radnorsh.</i>) or in Welch Tref-y-Clawdd, derives its name from its situation on the earthen rampart raised by Offa as a separation between the British and Saxons. A castle formerly stood here, but no traces of it are now visible. Pop. 1655.	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two miles distant Stanage Pa., E. Rogers, Esq.
	65	Norton.  cr. river Lug.	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	Three m. dist. Brampton Park.
To New Radnor 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	PRESTEIGN, situated partly in Radnor and partly in Hereford. It has a church, a town-hall, where the assizes are held, and a free school. To the north of the town there is a circular hill, ornamented with plantations and delightful walks. Pop. of par. 2383.	315 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boultibrook.
				To Ludlow, 16 m., Hereford, 28 m., Tenbury, 18 m., Leominster, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

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SKETCH MAP
OF
NORTH WALES

CARD



OF RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beach.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
To New Radnor, 7½ m. Rywood. At a distance Harton Court, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.	61½ 60	 cr. river Endwell. Rodd (<i>Herefordshire</i>). Titley.	317 318¾	Staunton Park, (J. K. King, Esq.) and beyond Shobdon, (Lord Bateman.) Titley Co.
	56¾	KINGTON (<i>Herefordsh.</i>) carries on a considerable clothing business, and a trade in iron and nails. Mrs Siddons first acted in a barn in this town.	322¾	Whittern,
	54½	Lyonshall (<i>Herefordsh.</i>)	324¼	Moor Court.
Newport House.	51½	Woonton.	327¼	
Two m. distant is Lady Lift, an eminence commanding an extensive prospect	49¾	Sarnesfield.	329	Sarnesfield House.
Gar stone, S. Peploe, Esq.	47¾	WEOBLEY. a small town, noted for its malt liquor. Here stood an ancient castle, which was taken from the Empress Maud by King Stephen.	331	
Foxley.	44½	Wormesley.	334¼	
In the distance 'Garsons, Sir G. H. Cotterell, Bart., and beyond Moccas Court, Sir V. Cornwall, Bart.	42½ 41¼	Brinsop Court. Tillington.	336¼ 337½	Tillington Co. Burghill Co.
	38½	Cross Elms.	340¼	
	37¼	White Cross.	341½	
	36¼	HERSFORD (see p 145.)	342½	
	18½	MONMOUTH (see p. 144.)	360¼	
		Beachley.	378¾	

LIX. BRISTOL.—CHEPSTOW.—MONMOUTH.—HEREFORD.—LUDLOW.—SHREWSBURY.—CHESTER.—LIVERPOOL.—158½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Redland Court, Sir Richard Vaughan. Redland House.	155¼	Westbury.	3	Stokehouse and Leigh Court, W. Miles, Esq. Cole House. 2 m. dist. King's Weston, P. W. S. Miles, Esq. Holly House
Overcourt and Knole Park, W. C. Master, Esq.	151¾ 140½	Compton Green-Field. Aust or Old Passage.	61 11¾	
Sedbury Park, G. Orme-rod, Esq.	145½	 cr. river Severn. The old passage has now been greatly improved. Beachley.	121½	Beachley Lodge,

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.	 cr. river Wye.	From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
On the other side of the Wye, Hardwicke House. St Lawrence.				
About a mile from Chepstow is Piercefield, a noble mansion, celebrated for the views obtained from its walks, which extend along the banks of the Wye for 3 miles.	141½	CHEPSTOW, <i>Monmouth.</i>	17	
The ruins of Tintern Abbey, 4 miles from Chepstow, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, form a remarkably beautiful and picturesque object. The monastery was founded in the year 1131 by Walter de Clare. At the dissolution, the site was granted to Henry second Earl of Worcester, ancestor of its present possessor. The ruins are seen to great advantage from a spot about half a mile down the river.		Chepstow carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, grindstones, iron, and cider. The most interesting object is the ruins of the castle, situated on the edge of a lofty precipice overhanging the Wye. The ruins are covered with ivy, and present a very picturesque appearance. Here Henry Martin, one of the regicides, was confined for more than twenty years. The oldest portions of the building were erected about 800 years ago by William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford. The church, which was formerly the chapel of a Benedictine Priory, contains the monument of Henry second Earl of Worcester, and the gravestone of Henry Martin. Pop. 3364.		The tide rises here to a great height (on some occasions over 50 feet), and very suddenly.
	139½	St Arvans.	19	To Monmouth by the old road through Trelleck, 14 miles.
	138½	Wyndcliff.	20	The view from the summit of Wyndcliff extends into nine counties, and is considered one of the most beautiful in England.
	135½	Tintern.	23	
	133½	Llandogo.	25	
Clearwell Castle, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl.		Bigswear, Iron Bridge.		
		 cr. river Wye, and enter Gloucestershire.		
	128¾	Redbrook.	30½	
		Enter Monmouthshire.		
		 cr. river Wye.		
	126½	MONMOUTH.	32	
The rides and walks in the vicinity of the town are peculiarly romantic. From the summit of Kymmin hill, where a monument to Nelson has been erected, there is a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty.		Monmouth, the capital of the county, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Monnow and the Wye. The principal objects are the town hall, the county gaol, the free school, St Mary's church, St Thomas's church, the ruins of the once celebrated castle, the remains of the ancient walls, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and tin works in the neighbourhood. Monmouth, together with Usk and Newport, returns one M. P. to Parliament. Pop. of borough 5900.		One mile and a half from Monmouth is Troy House, (Duke of Beaufort,) once famous for its gardens, which have been converted into orchards. Here are shown the cradle of Henry V., and the sword which he bore at Agincourt.
To Mitchel Dean by Coleford, 13 m. To Ross, 10½ m.		Henry V. and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian or chronicler, were natives of this town		To Abergavenny by Dingestow and Tregare, 16½ m., by Ragland, 17 m. To Usk by Ragland, 13 m.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	Welsh Newton, (<i>Herefordshire.</i>)	35	
Harewood, Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart.	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	St Weonards.	39	Treago, P. R. Mynors, Esq.
Lyston House, Henry Whittaker, Esq.	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wormelow Tump.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bryngwyn, J. Phillips, Esq., and 1 m. distant.
Near Callow are the remains of Roman Camps.				Mynde Park, T. G. Symons, Esq.
In the distance Holme Lacy, Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Callow.	45	Allesmore Park, E. B. Pateshall, Esq.
2 m. dist. Rotherwas Park, C. Bodenham, Esq.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Wye.		
		HEREFORD.	49	

The principal building is the cathedral, refounded in the time of William I. It contains numerous sepulchral monuments as far back as the eleventh century. The library contains a great number of MSS., among which is Wycliffe's Bible. The cathedral was much injured by the fall of the west front in the year 1786, which has been since rebuilt, though with little regard to consistency of architecture. Two of the five churches of the city were destroyed during a siege in 1645. The other buildings worthy of notice are the court-house, the Bishop's Palace, the College inhabited by the vicars choral, the county gaol, the Theatre, of which the Kemble family had for many years the direction, the ruins of a monastery of Blackfriars, &c. The principal manufactures are those of gloves, leather, and flann ls. The county has long been celebrated for cider. A triennial meeting is held here of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. for the performance of oratorios, and the profits are appropriated to charitable purposes. Guilim tne Herald, Neil Gwynne, and Garrick, were natives of Hereford. It affords the title of Viscount to the Devereux family. The borough returns two M.P. Pop. 18,300.

To Ledbury, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				To Hay, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
To Worcester, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.				To Kington by Yazor, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Weobley, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.
Bromyard, 14 m.				
Race Course.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holmer.	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pipe.	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Moreton House,				
	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moreton.	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	104	Wellington.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hampton Court, (J. Arkwright, Esq.) said to have been built by Henry IV. It belonged at one time to Baron Coningsby, the General of William III.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hope under Dinmore.	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	Winsley, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.
	99	Wharton.	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		 cr. river Arrow.		
Leominster has various meeting-houses, free and national schools, and cha-	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leominster.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ryelands, R. Lane, Esq.
		This town carries on a considerable trade in hats,		The river Lugg flows on the east and north sides of Leominster, and two

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Laverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
ritable institutions. Races are held in August. It re- turns one M.P. Pop. 5658.		wheat, wool, cider, hops, &c. The principal objects are the church, rebuilt at the commencement of last cen- tury,—the Butter cross, a singular building of timber and plaster, erected about the year 1633,—the market- house, the gaol, and the House of Industry, which was part of a priory. This town gives the title of Bar- on to the Earls of Pomfret.		smaller streams pass through the town. It is of ancient date, and many of the timber and plaster houses are ornamented with curious and grotesque carvings.
To Tenbury, 11 m. To Ludlow, 12½ m. To Bromyard, 11¼ m.		Two roads lead from Leo- minster to Ludlow, the one by Stockton Cross 1½ m. Ashton 2½, Brimfield 2½, Ashford Bowdler 1½, Ludlow 2½ in all 10 m., or by		To Kington, 21 m. To Presteign, 14¼ m.
Berrington. Lord Rod- ney.	94	Luston.	64¼	Eyton Hall, E. Evans, Esq.
Moor Park, J. Salwey, Esq., and beyond Ash- ford Hall.	91 89¾	Orleton. Richard's Castle.	67¼ 68½	The Haye Park, J. Sal- wey, Esq. The Lodge, J. Salwey, Esq.
The Sheet. 2½ m. distant, Henley Court. To Cleobury Mortimer, 11½ m. To Bridgnorth, 19½.	86½	LUDLOW	71¾	Ludford Park, E. L. Charlton, Esq. To Presteign, 16¼.

is a populous and very ancient town, situated on an eminence at the junction of the rivers Corve and Teme. Here are the ruins of a castle which was long the residence of royalty, and afterwards of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh marches. Prince Arthur, the brother of Henry VIII., held his court, and died in this castle, and Milton's Mask of Comus was first performed here under the direction of the Earl of Bridgewater. In one of the towers, Butler wrote a part of Hudibras. The church contains a number of curious antique monuments and inscriptions. One M. P. Pop. 6000.

To Much Wenlock, 18 miles	84¼	Race Course.	73¾	Oakley Park, Lady Windsor.
In the distance Stanton Lacy, and beyond Down- ton Hall, Sir C. H. R.	83¾ 81¼	Bromfield Church. Onibury.	74½ 77	Stone Ho. Earl of Powis.
Boughton, Bart.	79½	Stokesay.	79	Sibdon Castle and at a

ON MIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	78	Halford.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	little distance, Walcot Pa. Earl of Powis.
	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stretford.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Bishop's Castle, by Lydbury North, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Acton Scott Hall	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Felhampton.	83	Wistanston.
	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Little Stretton.	86	
	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Church Stretton.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Much Wenlock, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	All Stretton.	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is Caer Caradoc or Cradock, at the top of which the remains of an old British camp are still visible.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lee Botwood.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Here are the traces of Watling Street, one of the finest specimens of a Ro- man road in the kingdom. It is formed of largestakes, with wattles woven be- tween them. It commences at Dover, and terminates at Cardigan.
Longnor Hall. To Wellington, 17 miles.	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Longnor.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Three miles distant Acton Burnell Castle, Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart. To Wellington, 14 miles.	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dorrington.	94	Lyth Hill.
Condover, E. W. S. Owen, Esq.	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Baiston Hill.	98	
Longner Hall, and be- yond Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick.	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	cr. the Leol brook.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		SHREWSBURY.		

Shrewsbury is situated on two eminences, and surrounded on three sides by the Severn. The streets are narrow and steep. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, defended by several towers, of which scarcely any vestige now remains. Its castle has now become private property, and part of it has been formed into a mansion. Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood have been the scene of various interesting events. The town itself has sustained many severe sieges; and, four miles distant, at Battlefield Church, is the spot where the famous battle took place, in 1403, between Henry IV. and Hotspur. Shrewsbury has on various occasions, for short periods, been the residence of royalty, and Parliaments have also been held within its walls. The town contains many public buildings worthy of notice, among which may be mentioned the different churches, the town-hall, the market-house, the county-hall, the infirmary, the gaol, the free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and raised into great repute by Bishop Butler; the theatre, said to have formed part of an ancient palace, &c. There are two handsome bridges over the Severn, and a delightful promenade on its banks, called St Chad's Walk, or the Quarry. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for Welsh webs, which are made in Montgomery,

and dressed here. This town is also famous for its brawn and cakes. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 23,300. Four miles from the town are the interesting ruins of Haughmond Abbey, founded in the year 1100, by William Fitzallan. Of the abbey church the nave only remains, having a roof of fine oak. Speaker Onslow, Dr Burney, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. From Shrewsbury to Newport is 18 miles; to Wellington, 11 miles; to Drayton, 18 miles; Oswestry, 18 miles; Bishop's Castle, 20 miles; Montgomery, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Welsh-Pool, 19 miles. Shrewsbury is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
About one mile from Shrewsbury is a column, surmounted by a statue of General Viscount Hill, erected in 1816.				2 miles beyond Shrewsbury is Shelton, celebrated for an immense oak, 44 feet 3 inches in circumference.
At a distance Sundorne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq. To Wem, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	Albrighton.	104	
	52	Harmer Hill.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Middle.	108	
	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	Burlton.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Petton Hall.
	46	Cockshut.	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	
To Whitchurch, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cross Ellesmere canal.	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	
To Wem, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.				Hardwicke House, Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart. To Oswestry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To Llangollen, 15 miles.
Oteley Park, and beyond Bettisfield Park. Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., and Gredington Hall, Lord Kenyon.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ellesmere. Pop. 3643	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ellesmere has a considerable trade in tanning and tanning. The site of the castle, now a bowling green, commands a delightful prospect.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Overton, (<i>Flintshire</i> .)	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	Overton Lodge. Rose Hill.
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Overton is Bryn-y-Pys, F. R. Price, Esq.; and Maesgwaylod Lodge, near which is Gwernhayled, and, three miles distant, Emral Park, Sir R. Pulestone, Bart.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eyton, (<i>Denbighshire</i> .)		In the distance Wynnstay, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., and beyond Ruabon.
To Whitchurch, 13 m. Cefn Hall.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Marchwiel.	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	Erddig, S. Yorke, Esq. To Ruthin, 16 miles. To Mold, 12 miles.
To Whitchurch, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Holt, 6 miles; thence to Chester, 8 miles.		WREXHAM	129	
Acton Park, (Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.) the birth-place of Judge Jeffreys.		is a populous and well-built town, noted for its fairs. The church is a splendid building, of the fifteenth century. The interior is richly adorned, and contains a superb altar-piece, besides a number of beautiful monuments. Pop. 8600.		Gwersyllt Hall, and Gwersyllt Hill.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverpool.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Horseley Hall.		Gresford Road.	133	Gresford Lodge, Sir H. A. Johnson, Bart.
Netherleigh House.		 cross river Alun.		
Trefalen.	23	Pulford, (<i>Cheshire.</i>)	135½	
Eaton Hall, Marquis of Westminster.		 cross river Dee.		
Eccleston.	17½	CHESTER.	140½	

Chester is an ancient and populous city situated on an eminence. The old houses are singularly constructed. They have porticoes running along the front, affording a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath these are shops and warehouses on a level with the street. The castle is said to have been erected in the reign of William the Conqueror. A part of the original building has been repaired, and part of it was demolished, and a range of magnificent buildings has been erected on its site. They consist chiefly of an armoury containing nearly 30,000 stand of arms, barracks, court of justice, county gaol, the shire hall, the offices of the palatinate, and a curious ancient chapel. The cathedral was the church of the dissolved abbey of St Werburgh. It contains curious monuments, and a neat choir. The bishop's throne was formerly the shrine of St Werburgh. The chapter-house, a beautiful edifice on the east side of the cloisters, appears to have been erected in the time of Randle, the first Earl of Chester, whose remains, together with those of his uncle and several of his successors, were deposited here. St John's Church, on the east side of the city, without the walls, is supposed to have been founded by Ethelred in 689. In Trinity Church lie the remains of Matthew Henry the commentator, and of Parnell the poet. Sir J. Vanbrugh was a native of Chester. Chester contains various other churches, several meeting-houses, charitable institutions, public libraries, &c. Chester was formerly a Roman station, and abounds with antiquities. Its ancient walls, which are still standing, are about two miles in circumference, and form a delightful promenade, commanding fine views. There are four gates in the city walls. Races are held in spring and autumn on a fine course called the Roodee. Here Edward of Caernarvon received the submission of the Welsh in 1300. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1645. It returns two M.P. Pop. 36,000. Eaton Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, situated on the banks of the Dee, about 3½ miles from Chester, is a superb mansion, rebuilt in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr Porden in 1813, and is fitted up with great splendour. It contains West's two fine paintings of Cromwell dissolving the Parliament, and the landing of Charles II. From Chester to Holywell is 18½ miles; to Great Neston, 10¾; to Parkgate, 12; to Frodsham, 11; to Tarporley, 10¾.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Hoole House.		 cr. Ellesmere canal.		
Chorlton.				Moston Hall.
Backford Hall, B. Glegg, Esq.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Backford.	144	Mollington Hall.
Hooton Hall.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Great Sutton.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	Three miles distant Puddington Hall, and Burton Hall.
	8	Eastham.	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	Thornton Hall. Sutton Hall. $\frac{1}{4}$
Bromborough Hall.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 1	Bromborough. Lower Bebington. Tranmere. Woodside Ferry.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ 257 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poulton Hall.
Birkenhead Priory, a fine picturesque ruin. It was founded about 1150.		 cross river Mersey LIVERPOOL. (See p. 221.)	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	Birkenhead (see p. 246.)

I.X. BRISTOL TO GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, AND KIDDERMINSTER,
80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Kidder.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Stoke Gifford Park, Duke of Beaufort.	78 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Horfield. Filton. Patchway House.	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6	Henley House. Pen Park. Over Court.
	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	Almondsbury.	7	Knole Park, W. C. Mas- ter, Esq. Tockington.
Alveston Lodge.	71 70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Alveston. Ship Inn.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	1 mile dist. is Thornbury, an ancient town, with an elegant church, and the ruins of a castle, erected by the Duke of Buckingham who was beheaded by Richard III.
Cromhall Park, Earl of Ducie.	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ 65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Junction of the road. Falfield.	13 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hill Court House, H. Jenner Fust, Esq.
Tortworth Court, Earl of Ducie.	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stone. Newport. Berkeley Heath.	16 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ 19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dist. is Berkeley, the birth-place of Dr Jenner, the discoverer of vaccina- tion. Here is Berkeley Castle, the ancient baronial
To Dursley, 3 miles, near which is the village of Nibley, where William Tindale was born.				

BRISTOL & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

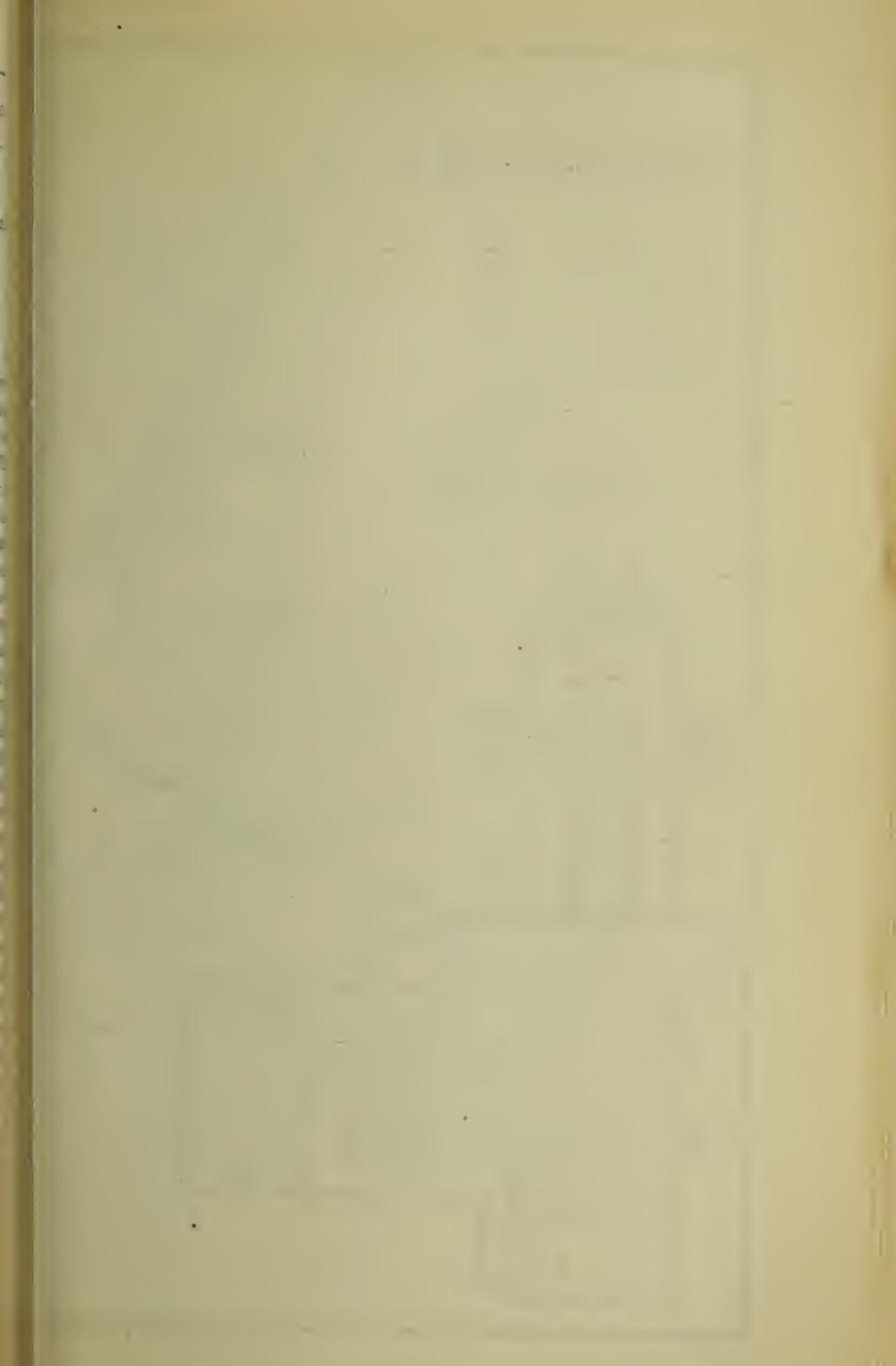
(BIRMINGHAM TO WORCESTER, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL.)



ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Kidder.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
1 mile distant the Leaze, Mrs P. Hickes. Alkerton, H. Purnel Hickes, Esq. In the distance, Spring Park, Earl of Ducie.	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cambridge Inn.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	residence of the Berkeley family, and now the seat of Admiral Sir M. Berkeley. It was founded soon after the Conquest, and has been the scene of various historical events, among others of the murder of Edward II. The castellated form of the mansion is still preserved, and it contains a large collection of portraits. Gossington Hall. Frampton Court, H. C. Clifford, Esq. 3 miles distant Fretherne Lodge.
In the distance, Stardish Park.	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. the riv. Stroud, and the Thames and Severn Canal. Moreton Valence.	27	Hardwicke Court, T. J. L. Baker, Esq. Quedgeley House, J. C. Hayward, Esq. Hempstead Court, Rev. S. Lysons.
To Painswick 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cirencester, 17 miles. To Cheltenham, 7 miles. To Tewkesbury, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Chambers' Court.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	GLOUCESTER. (See p. 156.)	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pull Court, W. Dowdeswell, Esq. Ham Court.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. riv. Severn, and the Gloucester Canal. Division of the roads. Longdon, (<i>Worcestershire</i> .)	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Ledbury 10 miles, Great Malvern, 8 miles. New Ho. Earl Coventry. 5 miles from Upton is Madresfield Court, the seat of Earl Beauchamp.
To Pershore, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upton.	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	
3 miles distant Croome Court, Earl Coventry. The Rhyd, Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart. Severn End.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Upton are Malvern Wells, situated at the foot of the Malvern hills; and, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles further is Great Malvern, a village of considerable antiquity, and the principal place of accommodation for those who visit the wells. Its church, erected in the reign of Henry VII., contains several curious monuments. Behind the village the Malvern Hills rise 1444 feet above the level of the Severn. Hanley Castle. Rhyd Green, (To Great Malvern, 4 m.)	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ 59	Blackmore Park, T. C. Hornyold, Esq.

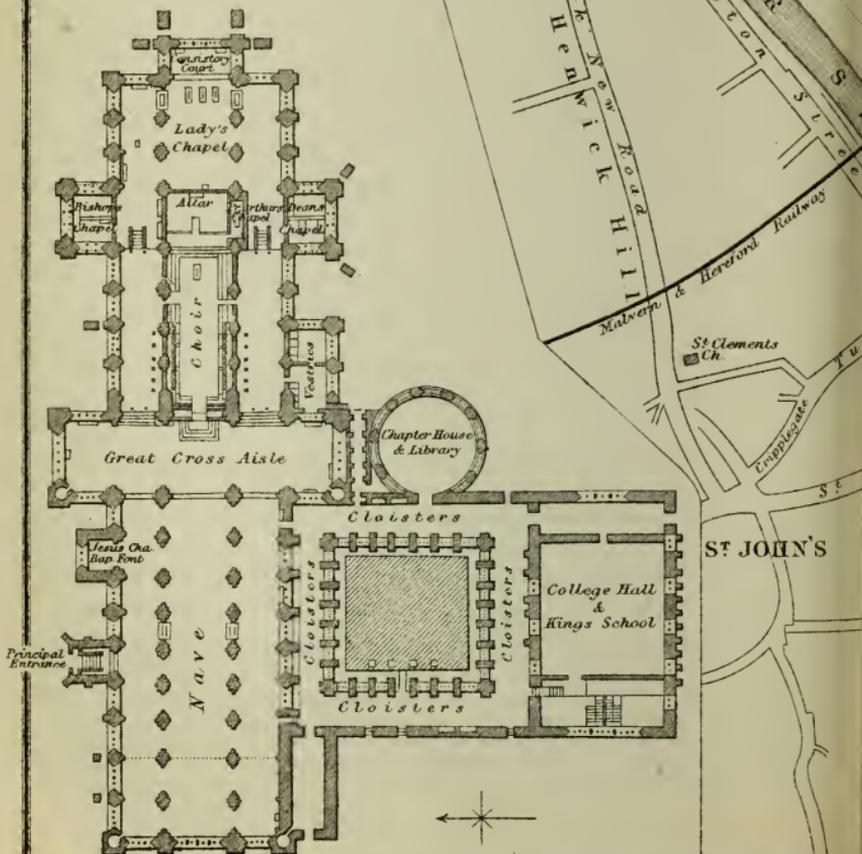
ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Kidder.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Powick.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Powick Court,
		 cr. the river Teme.		
Spetchley, R. Berkeley Esq.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	St John's.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boughton House, and beyond, Crow's Nest.
To Tewkesbury, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cross river Severn.		
To Pershore, 9		WORCESTER.	66	
To Evesham, 16				
To Alcester, 16				
To Droitwich, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Worcester, the capital of the county, is nearly in the centre of England. It is finely situated on a gradual ascent from the left-bank of the Severn, over which there is an elegant stone bridge. The circumference of the city is four miles, and on the east side it is sheltered by a range of hills. The streets are in general well built, and the chief one, the Foregate, is very handsome. The cathedral is an elegant fabric, of the 13th and 14th centuries, 394 feet in length, 78 feet in breadth, and 162 in height. The building has (1874) undergone a considerable restoration under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott and the late Mr Perkins, architect to the cathedral. Among the improvements effected may be mentioned the beautiful decorations in the Lady Chapel, where the roof has been covered with figures painted in medallions; a handsome reredos (gift of the Dean), and a new organ by Hill, with richly carved case; the restoration of the beautiful stone pulpit in the choir, and the erection of an elaborately enamelled metal cross about 5 feet high (by Skidmore of Coventry) above the light and graceful choir screen. The floor of the nave has been laid with slabs of black and white marble, and a new peal of bells (with carillon machine) has been erected in the tower, at a cost of about £5000. Among the numerous monuments is King John's, one of the most ancient royal monuments in England. The statues of Bishops Wulstan, Oswald, and Hough, and the tomb of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., a curious piece of antique workmanship, in the Gothic style, claim attention. The cloisters where the monks formerly resided are now occupied by the dignitaries of the cathedral. Adjoining is the chapter-house, appropriated to the national school, but used also at the triennial meetings of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the Episcopal palace, close to the Severn, the residence of Geoge III. and his queen during their stay at Worcester in 1788; Edgar's Tower, a curious specimen of antiquity; the guildhall, a handsome edifice (in the Foregate); the town-hall, county gaol, and the hop-market. There are numerous elegant modern churches and chapels in Worcester. Besides the infirmary, there are several hospitals and charitable institutions, a library, theatre, race-ground, &c. Formerly Worcester carried on a considerable trade in woollen cloths and carpets, but that has given place to the manufacture of gloves, porcelain, vinegar, and British wines, &c. The trade by the river is very considerable, consisting partly in colonial produce, supplied



WORCESTER

PLAN OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL



by Bristol and Liverpool, and partly in culinary salt brought from the brine springs of Droitwich, six miles distant, and carried to some of the western counties of England, and some parts of South Wales. The hop market of Worcester is one of the largest in the kingdom. At Worcester Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell in 1651. The city gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Beaufort. It returns two members to Parliament, and is divided for municipal purposes into six wards. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. There is frequent communication by railway with Bristol and Birmingham. Population 33,000.

ON RIGHT FROM BRISTOL	From Kidder.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL.
Perdiswell, Sir O. P. Wakeman, Bart.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Droitwich Canal.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Westwood Park, Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.		 cr. river Salwarpe.		
To Droitwich, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ombersley.	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ombersley Court, Lord Sandys. In the distance, Witley Court (Lord Ward), and beyond, Stanford Court, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.
Hill Grove. Oakland, H. Talbot, Esq.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hartlebury.	76	To Stourport, 2 miles, Bewdley, 6 miles.
Greenhill, G. Talbot, Esq.		KIDDERMINSTER.	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hartlebury Castle (Bishop of Worcester). Blakebrook House, J. Best, Esq. Lea Castle. Broomfield House.

Kidderminster is a large and populous town on the Stour, famous for the manufacture of carpets. The old church is a noble Gothic pile, containing numerous monuments. The walks in the churchyard command fine views of the town and its vicinity. The town possesses several charitable institutions. It returns one member to Parliament. Population 20,000. The Staffordshire and Worcester canal, which passes through Kidderminster, opens a communication with Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, &c. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient castle, the vestiges of an encampment at Warsal Hill, and a chalybeate well at Sandburn. Richard Baxter was for many years vicar at Kidderminster, and Baskerville the printer was born in the vicinity.

From Kidderminster to Bewdley is 3 miles, to Stourport 4 miles, to Tenbury 16 miles, to Leominster 27 miles, to Ludlow 24 miles, to Bridgenorth 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to Stourbridge 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Bewdley on the Severn is chiefly supported by its navigation, and has a considerable trade in tanning leather. Population 7600. It returns one Member of Parliament. Stourbridge is a handsome town, noted for the manufacture of glass. The canal, which passes the town, communicates with the adjacent counties and contributes greatly to its prosperity. Pop. 8166.

Two miles and a quarter from the town is Hagley, the famous mansion erected by the first Lord Lyttelton. It contains a valuable library and a numerous collection of paintings. The grounds command varied and extensive views. In Hagley church is the mausoleum of the Lyttelton family. Near Stourbridge also, but in Staffordshire, are Himley Hall, the seat of Lord Ward, and Enville Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the latter a spacious and elegant mansion, with grounds laid out by the poet Shenstone, to whose memory a small chapel is dedicated. Ten miles from Kidderminster is Hales Owen, a neat town, formerly celebrated for its monastery, some remains of which still exist. The church, which is admired for its beautiful spire, contains several interesting monuments, one in memory of the poet Shenstone, who was educated in the free grammar-school, and buried in the adjacent cemetery. In the vicinity is the Leasowes (M. Attwood, Esq.) a beautiful seat, indebted for much of its elegance to the taste of the poet Shenstone, who was born here. Hales Owen is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Birmingham. Hagley is 11 m. from Birmingham and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Stourbridge.

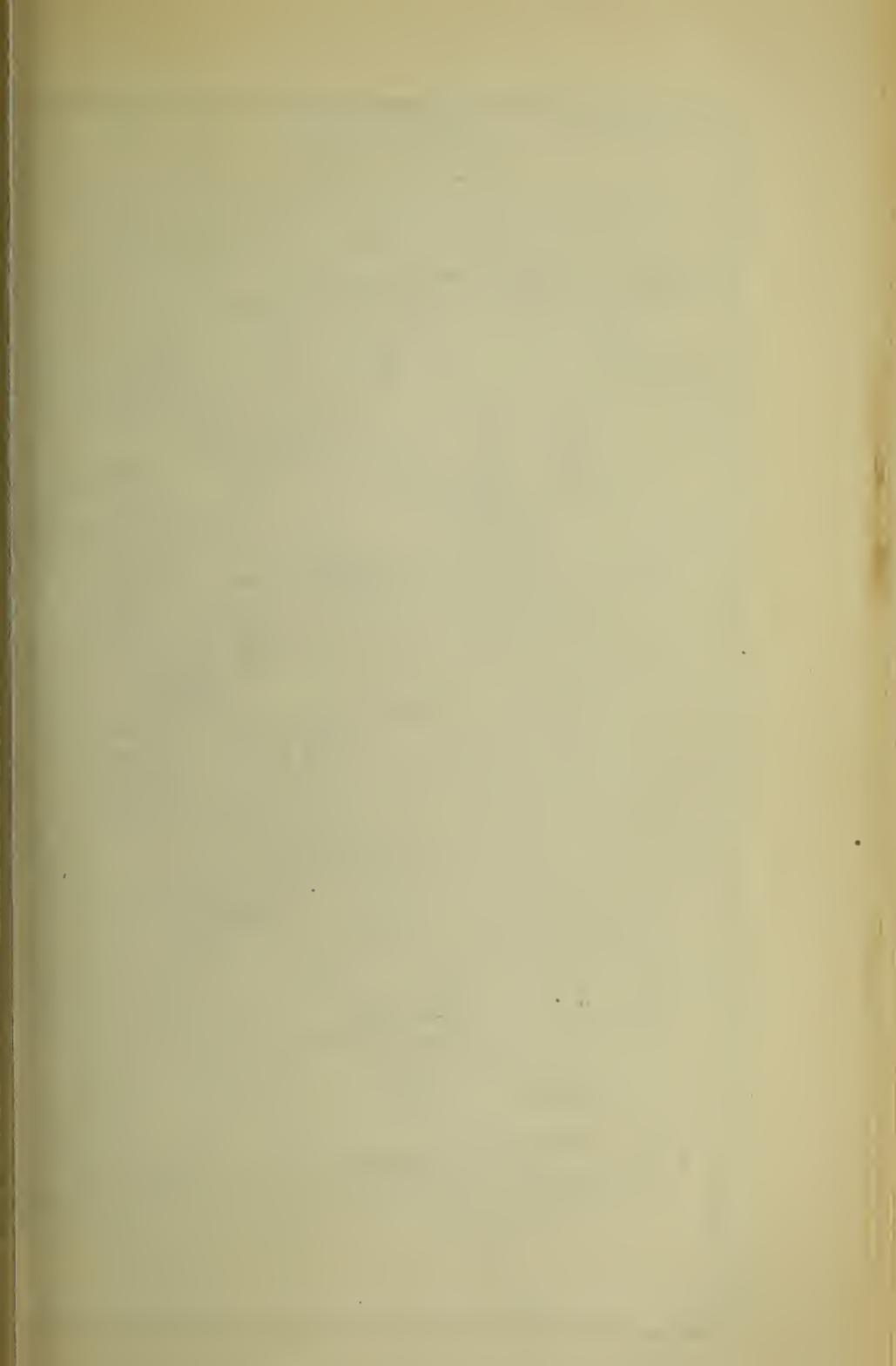
LXI. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM (by Railway), 121 Miles.

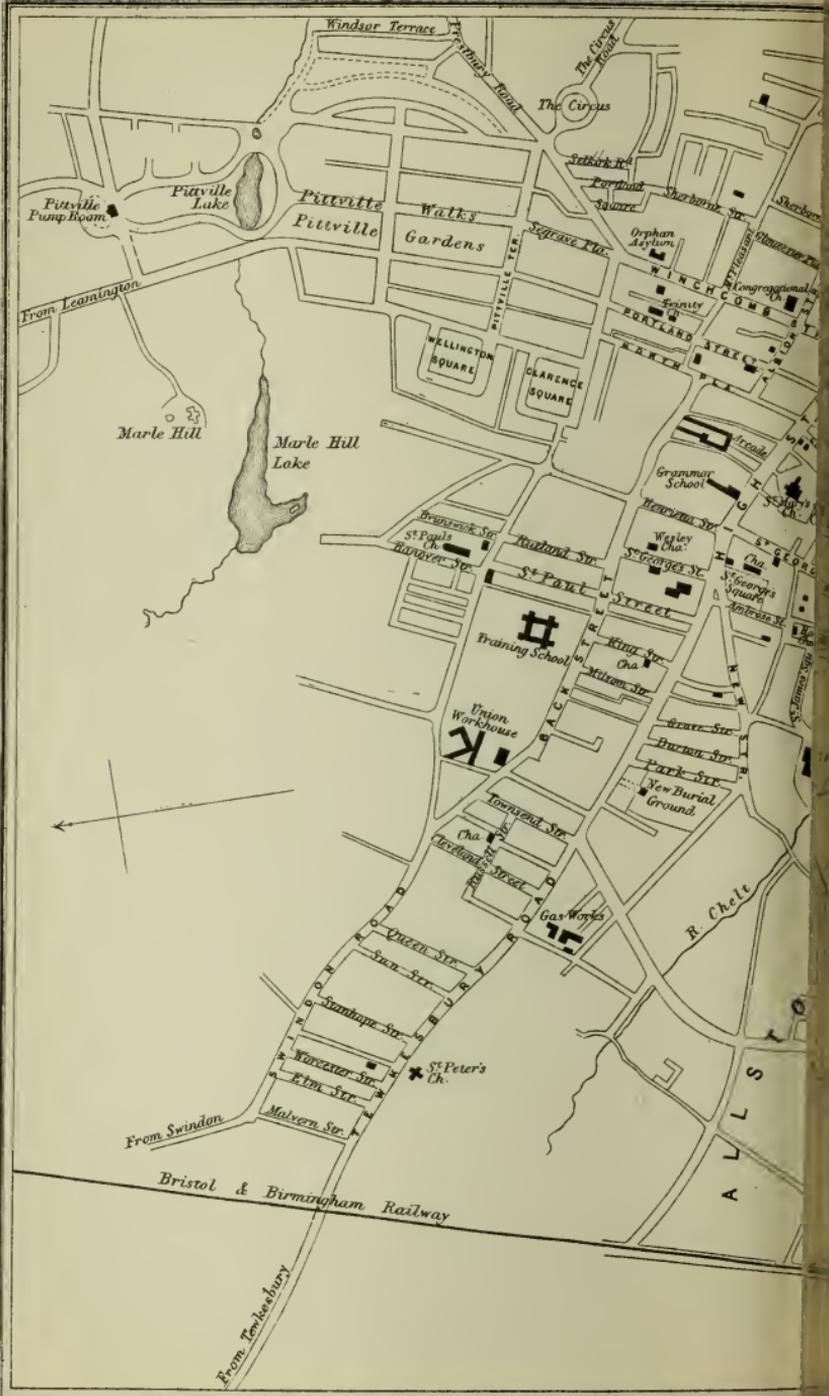
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Chelms.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Rodborne-Cheney. Moredon. Little Blunsdon. Cricklade, 2 miles. It is a borough by prescription, and has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The Town-Hall was built in 1569. Pop. 36,893.	44	From London to Swindon St. (<i>Wiltshire</i>). P. 101. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the three counties of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester. Pop. 4167.	77	Wootton Bassett, at a considerable distance. Pop. 1896. Lediard Tregaze, Viscount Bolingbroke. Lediard Mellicent. Purton.
Leigh. Somerford Keynes. Oaksey. Poole Keynes. Kemble.	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Purton Station. Enter Gloucestershire.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	
South Cerney, on the banks of the Churn. Here is the famous spire of All Saints Church, an ancient and curious building. Behind it is Ampney Down, with a manor-house built in the time of Henry VIII. by the Hungerford family. Branch to Cirencester, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cirencester has returned 2 M.P.'s since the 13th of Elizabeth. The church is a handsome Gothic build-	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	Minety Station. Re-enter Wiltshires. Enter Gloucestershire.	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Minety. Charlton Park (Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire). Ewen. Cirencester, an ancient borough market-town, derives its name from the river Churn, on which it is situated. Canute the Great held a Parliament here. Here was formerly a castle and a Saxon monastery for prebendaries. Population 7700. A new Corn Exchange was erected in 1862. Oakley Grove, the seat of Earl Balhurst adjoins the

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cheltn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>ing, one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains numerous sepulchral brasses and monuments.</p> <p>Coates. Oakley Grove, Earl Bathurst.</p> <p>Rodmarton, supposed to have been a Roman station, because here, in 1436, were found a number of Roman coins. Samuel Lysons, joint author of <i>Magna Britannia</i>, was born here.</p> <p>Sapperton. Its church contains several ancient monuments, and here in 1759, a great quantity of silver and brass coins was discovered.</p> <p>Chalford. The scenery in its neighbourhood is extremely beautiful.</p> <p>Bisley village.</p>	30	<p>Tetbury Road Station.</p> <p> cr. the Roman Way.</p> <p> cr. river Frome, and pass through a tunnel of considerable length.</p>	91	<p>town. Many antiquities, both Roman and Saxon, have at different times been discovered in this town and neighbourhood. Returns one M.P.</p> <p>Minchin - Hampton, pleasantly situated on the Frome, is supposed to be the place where Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in 879. In the church-yard is interred James Bradley, who discovered the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis. Pop. 4890.</p> <p>Hyde Court. Bownham House. Hill House.</p>
<p>Lypplatt Park. Misserden Court (late Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.)</p>	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brimscomb Station.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<p>Stratfords House.</p> <p>Randwick. Standish Ho. Lord Sherborne. Pitchcomb.</p> <p>Painswick, a market-town, irregularly built on the banks of the Slade Water. It is chiefly inhabited by clothiers. The spire of St Mary's church is 174 feet</p>	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Stroud Station.</p> <p>Stroud is situated near the confluence of the Frome and the Slade. It is a market and borough town, and may be considered the centre of the clothing manufacture of this part of the country. It returns 2 M. P., and is a polling place of the county. Canton, the natural philosopher, and White, Arabic Professor at Oxford, were natives of Stroud. Pop. 38,600.</p>	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Rodborough, and, a little to the left, King Stanley, said to have been the residence of one of the Mercurian Kings, and where there are some remains of a Roman camp.</p> <p>Leonard Stanley was much destroyed by fire in 1686, and has not since recovered its former importance. The church is an ancient building, in form of a cross. The priory kitchen of a monastery for Benedictines still remains.</p> <p>Frocester is a pretty village, and commands a fine prospect. The Earl of Ducie has a seat here, where Elizabeth passed a night, in 1574, on her progress through this county.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cheltenham		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
in height, and contains a fine peal of bells. Painswick House, W. H. Hyett, Esq. Lower Haresfield. Harescomb. Its church contains some curious old monuments. Brockthrop. Whaddon. Matson. Here is a delightful eminence called Robin's Wood Hill, in the shape of a cone, and covered with almost continual verdure. Churchdown. Badgeworth possesses a mineral spring of the same qualities as those of Cheltenham and Gloucester. Leckhampton. Its church contains some curious monuments, particularly the effigies of a knight, cross-legged, and his lady. The manor is supposed to be as old as the time of Henry VII. 2 m. dist. Southam Ho. (Earl of Ellenborough.)	17½	Stonehouse Station.	103½	Haresfield Court, D. J. Niblett, Esq. Hardwicke Court, T. J. L. Baker, Esq. Quedgeley House, J. Curtis Hayward, Esq. Tuffley.
	7	Gloucester Station.	114	Hempstead Court Rev. S. Lysons. Sandhurst. Down Hatherley. Norton. Staverton. Boddington.
		Cheltenham.	121	

Gloucester, the capital of the county from which it derives its name, gave birth to H. R. H. the late Duke of Gloucester. It is situated in a beautiful valley on the bank of the Severn, and is sheltered on the east by a range of hills. The city is intersected by four principal streets which meet in the centre. They are broad, clean, well-paved, and lighted. The principal building is the cathedral begun in 1047, and enlarged at subsequent periods. It is 420 feet in length, 144 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a tower 129 feet in height. The interior is impressive, the stalls are said to be scarcely inferior to those at Windsor; the choir is richly ornamented, and there is a whispering gallery. The eastern window is the largest in England. The Cathedral is adorned by several monuments, of which those of Robert Duke of Normandy, Edward II., Bishop Warburton, and Dr Jenner, chiefly claim attention. The bishopric of Gloucester was first constituted by Henry VIII., and was joined to Bristol in 1836, so that the Bishop takes his seat in Parliament under the title of Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There are various parochial churches, several meeting-houses, a gaol, constructed on the plan of Howard, a town-hall, custom-house, assembly rooms, theatre, &c. The new bridge over the Severn is a handsome structure, 87 feet span. The principal trade of Gloucester consists in the manufacture of pins, iron, flax, and hemp. A considerable inland trade is carried on with the counties through which the Severn flows. There is also a small quantity of wine, spirits, and West Indian produce imported. The river admits sloops and brigs up to the city, but for larger vessels,





Pitville Pump Room

Pitville Lake

Pitville

Walsley Gardens

Walsley

Walsley Road

Walsley Square

From Leamington

Marle Hill

Marle Hill Lake

Wellington Square

Clarence Square

Walsley Square

Walsley Square

Walsley St

Walsley St

Walsley St

Walsley St

Training School

Union Workhouse

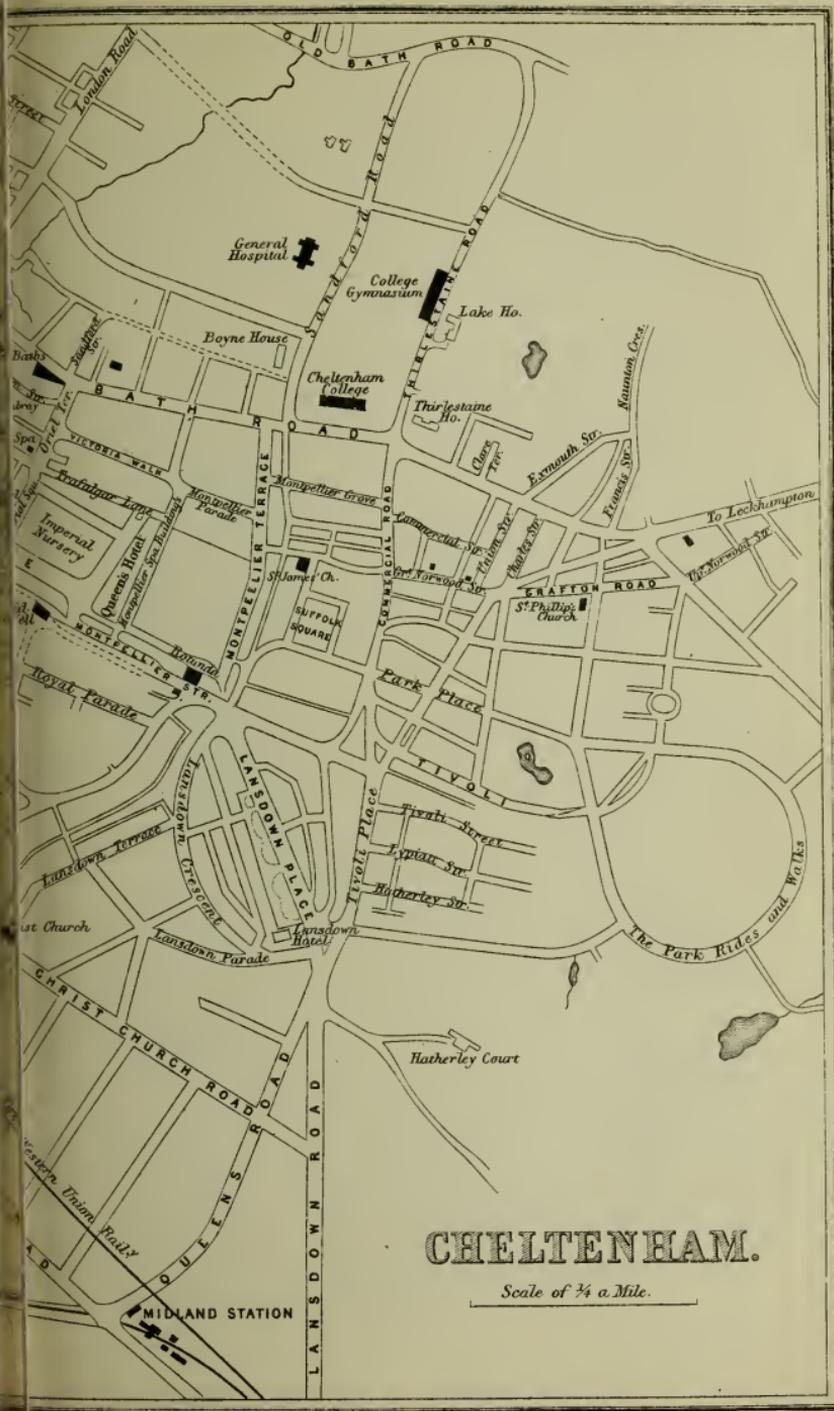
Walsley St

From Swindon

Bristol & Birmingham Railway

From Newhall

ALLS



CHELTEHAM.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ a Mile.

Direction of Gloucester

J. Bartholomew, Edn.



canal and basins have been recently formed with depth of water sufficient to admit vessels of 500 tons burden. For municipal purposes, the city is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It has returned two members to Parliament since temp. Edward I. Gloucester was the birth-place of Robert of Gloucester the chronicler, John Taylor the water poet, George Whitfield the famous Methodist, and R. Raikes the founder of Sunday schools. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the supply is abundant. Population 32,000. About 3 miles beyond Gloucester is Highnam Court, erected from a design by Inigo Jones. Gloucester is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

Cheltenham is situated on the River Chelt, which flows into the Severn. Its situation is healthy and picturesque, and it is sheltered on the north by the Cotswold hills. It owes its celebrity to its mineral waters, which were first discovered in 1716. The waters are cathartic and chalybeate, resembling those of Harrowgate. Every accommodation has been provided for those who use them. The well walk is a magnificent promenade, shaded by ancient elms. St. Mary's Church is a large elegant building in the form of a cross with a lofty octagonal spire. It contains a curious font, and near it is an ancient stone cross. Besides this there are Trinity Church, numerous new churches, and a few places of worship for Dissenters. There are also some charitable establishments, assembly rooms, good hotels, billiard rooms, and a theatre. Cheltenham returns 1 M.P. Population 44,500. Two miles distant is Southam House (Earl of Ellenborough.)

LXII. BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY, 52½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM GLO'ST.	From Birmh.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
	53	From Glo'ster Station.		
		GLOUCESTER.		
	46	CHELTENHAM.	7	Staverton.
Montpelier Lodge (Lord De Saumarez). Prestbury.				Boddington.
Southam House (Earl of Ellenborough). Bishop's Cleeve, and at a distance Winchcomb, near which are the ruins of Sudeley Castle; and beyond is Toddington House, Lord Sudeley.	43	Cleeve Station.	10	Elmstone Hardwick. Stoke Orchard. Tredington.
Oxenton.	39	Ashchurch.	14	Walton Cardiff. Walton House.
In the meadows near Tewkesbury, a dreadful conflict took place in 1471 between the adherents of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were totally defeated. The spot still retains the name of the Bloody Field.		Tewkesbury Branch, 2 Miles.		Tewkesbury has a considerable trade in malting, and manufactures cotton stockings and nails. It returns one M.P. Pop. 5400. It affords the title of Baron to the Earl of Munster.
		TEWKESBURY is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Severn and the Avon. Here was formerly an abbey founded by the Saxons, the church of which still remains, and is a stately structure in the form		

ON RIGHT FROM GLO'ST.	From Birm.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
		of a cathedral. It contains the monuments of many distinguished persons. From the summit of the tower there is a delightful prospect. The gateway, which once formed the entrance to the abbey, still remains, and behind the church are vestiges of the cloisters.		Across the Severn, Pull Co., J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq.
Kemerton and Kemerton Court. Overbury Park.	37	Bredon Station.	16	Across the Avon, Strensham Court, J. Taylor, Esq.
Elmley Pa., T. H. H. Davies, Esq. Wooller's Hill, C. E. Hanford, Esq.	34	Eckington Station. 5/2 cr. the Avon.	19	Strensham, the birth-place of Butler the poet. At a distance, Upton. Line to Worcester, Droitwich, Stourbridge, &c., branches off here.
	33	Defford Station.	20	At a distance, Upton. Severnstoke.
Line to Pershore, Evesham, &c., branches off here.	29	Wadborough Station.	24	Besford Court, Sir T. G. Saunders Sebright, Bart.
At a short distance is Pershore, a handsome well-built town. Here are the ruins of the Abbey House. The scenery of the vicinity is picturesque. Pop. 2905.	28	Abbots Wood Junction.	25	Croome Park (Earl Coventry,) and beyond the Rhyd, Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart.
	26	SPETCHLEY Station.	27	Spetchley Park, R Berkeley, Esq.
Stoulton. Peopleton. Crowle and Crowle House.	22	Dunhamstead Station.	31	Whittington. Warndon.
Huddington. Himbleton. Bradley. Hanbury Hall, a spacious mansion, erected about 1710. The hall and staircases are painted with allegorical subjects by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The church contains several monuments of the Vernon family.	20	DROITWICH Road Station. Droitwich is a place of very considerable antiquity, famous for its salt springs. It was a very populous place in the time of William the Conqueror. Its salt, produced from brine springs, is esteemed the best in Europe. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 9500.	33	Tibberton, and beyond Hinlip Hall, Viscount Southwell. Oddingley. Hadzor House, J. H Galton, Esq. Westwood Park, Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. M.P., and beyond Ombersley Court Lord Sandys.
	17	Stoke Works Station.	36	Upton Warren.
	15	BROMSGROVE Station.	38	Grafton House (Earl of Shrewsbury) in ruins Bromsgrove, on the Sa

ON RIGHT FROM GLO'ST.	From Birm.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
At Barnet Green are a chalybeate spring and a petrifying well.	13	Blackwell Station.	40	warpe, consists principally of one street, in which are many old houses curiously ornamented. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails, needles, and linens. The church contains a number of handsome monuments, particularly of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and has a highly ornamented tower and spire. Pop. 5262.
Hewell Grange, Lady Windsor. This seat has belonged to the family of the Earls of Plymouth and their representatives since 1341.	11	BARNET GREEN Station.	32	
Bordesley Park, and beyond Beoley Hall.				
Coston Hackett Coston Hall.				Chaddesley Corbett. Bell Broughton. Frankley.
Northfield. King's Norton.	6½	KING'S NORTON.	46½	
	4	MOSELEY Station.	49	
	2	Camphill.	51	Harborne.
Moseley Hall, J. A. Taylor, Esq.		Birmingham, (see p. 203).	53	Edgbaston, Lord Calthorpe.

LXIII. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THROUGH MAIDENHEAD, FARINGDON, AND CIRENCESTER, 107¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Glo'st.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cliefden, Duke of Sutherland.	81¼ 79¼	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Maidenhead, Berks, (see pp. 91, 92.) Junction of the road.	26 28	To Reading, 11 miles. Park Place, Henerton House.
To Great Marlow, 7½ m. Fawley Court, W. P. W. Freeman, Esq., and beyond, Stonor Park, Lord Camoys.	72½	 cr. river Thames and enter Oxfordshire.	35	To Reading, 8 miles. Bolney Court.
	67¼	HENLEY ON THAMES has a considerable trade in corn, flour, malt, and beechwood. The church is a handsome structure, containing several interesting monuments. Pop. of par. 3419.		Grey's Court, Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart., and beyond, Crowsley Park.
	61¼	Nettlebed.	40	
	58¼	Bensington or Benson.	46	Near Wallingford, Mongewell House.
About 3 miles distant is Chalgrove Field, where Hampden fell, on the 18th of June 1643. A monument in commemoration of this event was erected in 1843, and its completion celebrated on the two-hundredth anniversary of the day.		Dorchester was formerly a Roman station. The windows of the church present some curious paintings. The font is very ancient and curious.	49	
Nuneham Courtenay, G. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq.	56½	Burcott.	50¼	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Glo ster.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>To Oxford, 6½ miles.</p> <p>2 miles distant, Radley House. Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. Gakley House.</p>	51½	<p> cr. river Isis, and enter Berks.</p> <p>ABINGDON, an ancient town, communicating by a cut with the Thames. It has two ancient churches, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions, a handsome market-house, a gaol, corn-mills, and manufactories of sail-cloth. One M.P. Pop. 5600.</p>	55¾	<p>Milton House.</p> <p>To East Ilsley, 11 m. Newbury, 21½ miles.</p> <p>Wantage, 10 miles.</p> <p>Hungerford, 24 miles.</p>
<p>Buckland House, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart.</p> <p>Farringdon House, W. Bennett, Esq.</p>	50½ 44¾ 36¾	<p>Shippon.</p> <p>Kingston Inn.</p> <p>FARRINGDON. The church contains several curious monuments. Near this town are the remains of a camp supposed to be of Danish origin. Pop. 2943.</p>	56¾ 62½ 70½	<p>Pusey House, P. Pusey Esq.</p> <p>Buscot Park, late P. Loveden, Esq.</p>
<p>Fairford Park, J. R. R. Barker, Esq., and 2 miles distant Williamstrip Park, Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bart.</p>	31¾ 27¾	<p> cr. the Isis, and enter Gloucestershire.</p> <p>LECHLADE.</p> <p>FAIRFORD. The church, erected towards the close of the fifteenth century, by John Tame, a merchant, for the reception of some painted glass which he had captured at sea, is a very interesting building, and contains a number of curious monuments, amongst which is that of the founder and his son, Sir E. Tame.</p>	75½ 80	<p>Oakley Park, (E. Bathurst,) formed by Lt. Bathurst, the friend Pope.</p> <p>To Cricklade, 6¾ mi. Malmesbury, 11½ mi. Charlton Park, Earl Suffolk and Berkshire. Minchinhampton, 10 Stroud, 11 m. Misserden Castle, (Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.</p>
<p>Ampney Park, and beyond Barnsley Park, Sir J. Musgrave, Bart.</p> <p>The Abbey was granted to the family of Ma-ter by Queen Elizabeth in 1564.</p> <p>Cerney House. Cotswold House. Rencombe Park, Sir J. W. Guise, Bart.</p>	18 7¼	<p> cr. river Coln.</p> <p>CIRENCESTER, p. 154. in Trewsbury Mead, about 2 miles distant, is a spring called Thames Head, the primary source of that river.</p> <p>Along the Roman road to Birdlip.</p>	89¼ 100	<p>Whitcomb Park.</p> <p>Prinknash Park, T. Howell, Esq. This park formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester.</p>
<p>Birdlip Hill commands a very extensive prospect.</p>				

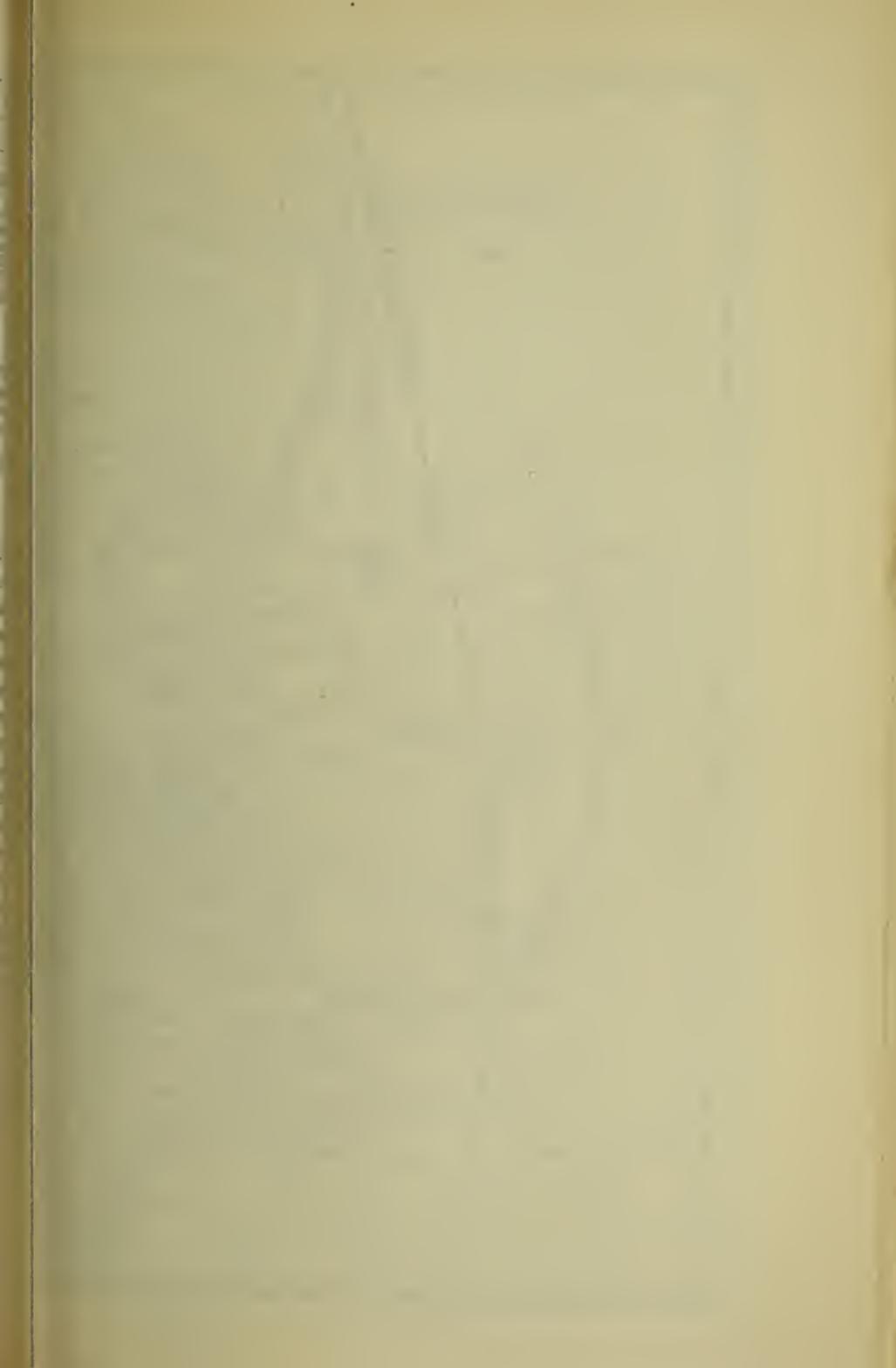
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gloster.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Cheltenham, 5 m.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Division of the road.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bowden Hall. Barnwood Court, and Barnwood Ho.
		GLOUCESTER, see p. 156.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	

LXIV. LONDON TO OXFORD THROUGH MAIDENHEAD AND HENLEY,
58 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cleifden (Duke of Sutherland). Pinkneys. Temple House, T. P. Williams, Esq., and beyond Bisham Abbey, A. A. Vansittart, Esq. Culham Court. Remenharn.	32	From London to Maidenhead (see pp. 91-92).	26	Hall Place, Sir Gilbert East, Bart. Park Place, a noble mansion, beautifully situated, containing a good library, and a choice collection of pictures. 3 miles distant Crowsley. The park is well stocked with deer, and contains a quantity of fine timber. Rotherfield Grays. Blounts Court.
Fawley Court, W. P. Williams Freeman, Esq. This place suffered much in the civil wars, from a troop of horse in the interests of Charles I. who tore the books in the library to pieces, and burned many valuable manuscripts and title-deeds of the estate.	23	 cross the Thames, and enter Oxfordshire. HENLEY UPON THAMES. The scenery around is extremely beautiful. The town carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, and malt. In one of the inns (Red Lion) of this place Shenstone wrote his poem, "On an Inn." Pop. of Parish, 3419.	35	
Henley Pa. Bixbrand, and beyond Stonor Park, Lord Camoys.	21	Assington Cross.	37	Grey's Court, Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart.
	20	Bix Turnpike.	38	
	18	Nettlebed.	40	Joyce Grove,
2 m. distant, Swincombe House, and beyond Watlington Park. At a distance Watlington, a small town, carrying on but little traffic of any nature. Lace-making forms the principal employment of the females. A weekly market has been held here since the time of Richard I. Beyond Watlington is Sherbourne Castle (Earl of Macclesfield).	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nuffield Heath.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Braziers House, J. S. Manley, Esq. Ipsden Ho. J. Reade, Esq. Crowmarsh.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Brightwell House, W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq. Chalgrove, where Hampden fell.	12	Bensington.	46	Castle Priory, W. & Blackstone, Esq. Wallingford, formerly of great importance, is situated on the Thames, over which there is a bridge of 19 arches. It returns 1 M.P. Pop. of par. bor. 1851, 8064.
Warborough.	10	 Shillingford. cross the Thames.	48	
Drayton.	8	Dorchester.	50	Little Wittenham. Clifton Hampden.
Chiselhampton. March Baldon, and Baldon House, Sir. H. P. Willoughby, Bart.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nuneham Courtenay.	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nuneham Park, G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq. The house is handsome, and contains a choice collection of pictures.
Balden Toot, and beyond Cuddesden Palace, Bishop of Oxford.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sandford. Littlemoor.	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Radley House, Sir G. Bowyer, Bart.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cowley.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Horsepath.		OXFORD.	58	South Hinksey.

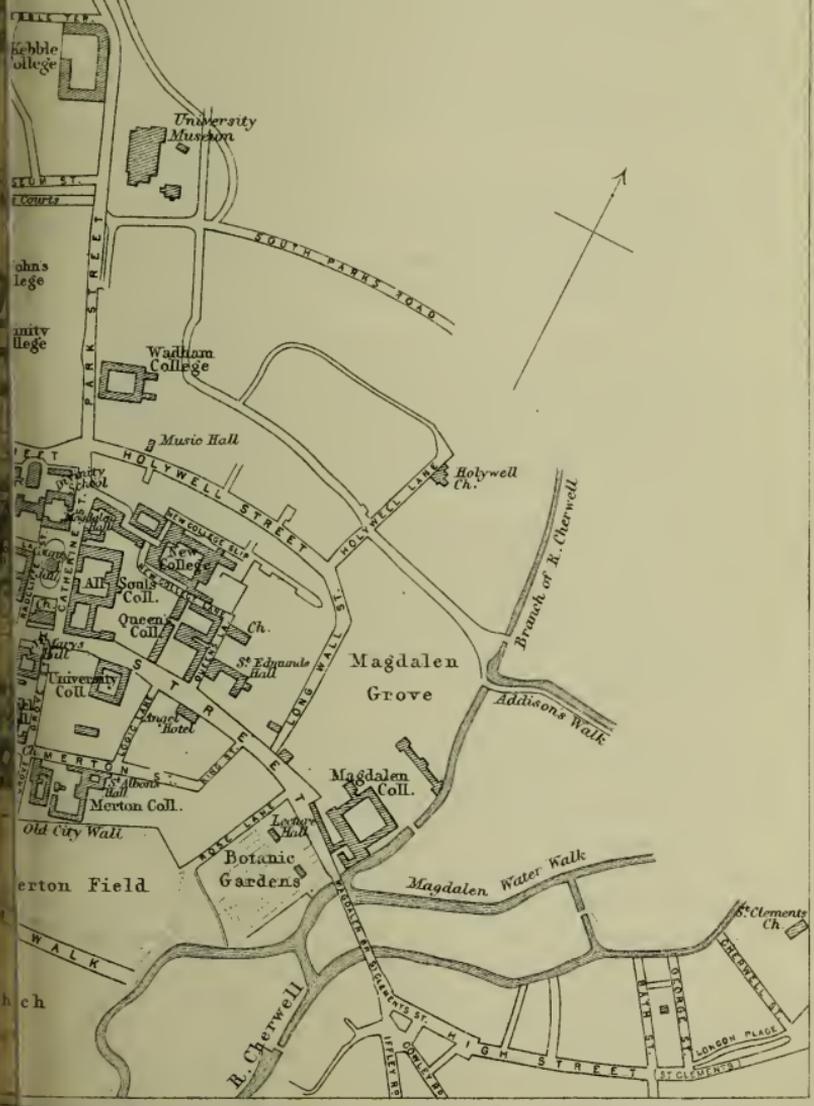
Oxford, the capital of the county to which it gives its name, and the seat of one of the most celebrated universities of Europe, is pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence in a valley at the confluence of two small rivers, the Isis and Cherwell. It is a place of very remote antiquity, but the first fact connected with it that is known with certainty is, that in the reign of Alfred, who at one time resided at Oxford with his three sons, the place was noted for a monastery which was founded in the year 727. Oxford was twice set on fire, and otherwise suffered severely from the Danes. Edmund Ironside was murdered there. Canute frequently resided at Oxford, and Harold Harefoot, his son and successor, was crowned and died there. In the year 1067, the town was stormed by William the Conqueror, and a castle was built by him, now partly occupied by the county gaol and the house of correction. During her contest with Stephen, the Empress Maude was closely besieged in Oxford Castle by her rival, but escaped in the night with only three attendants; and the castle surrendered next morning. In the reign of Richard II. the lectures of Dr John Wycliffe, the warden of Canterbury College, occasioned a great excitement, and afterwards produced very important results. Henry II. resided at Oxford during the greater part of his reign, and here his valiant son Richard Cœur de Lion was born. In the reign of Edward III. the university and town suffered much from a pestilence which carried off a fourth part of the students. In the martyrdoms of Mary's reign, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer were burnt at Oxford in front of Balliol College. During the civil wars, Oxford, after once or twice changing masters, became the head-quarters of the King. After the battle of Naseby, it surrendered to the parliamentary army under Fairfax. During the reign of James II. the university firmly resisted an illegal command of that prince to elect a Roman Catholic to the presidency of Magdalen College. James proceeded thither in person and expelled the contuma-

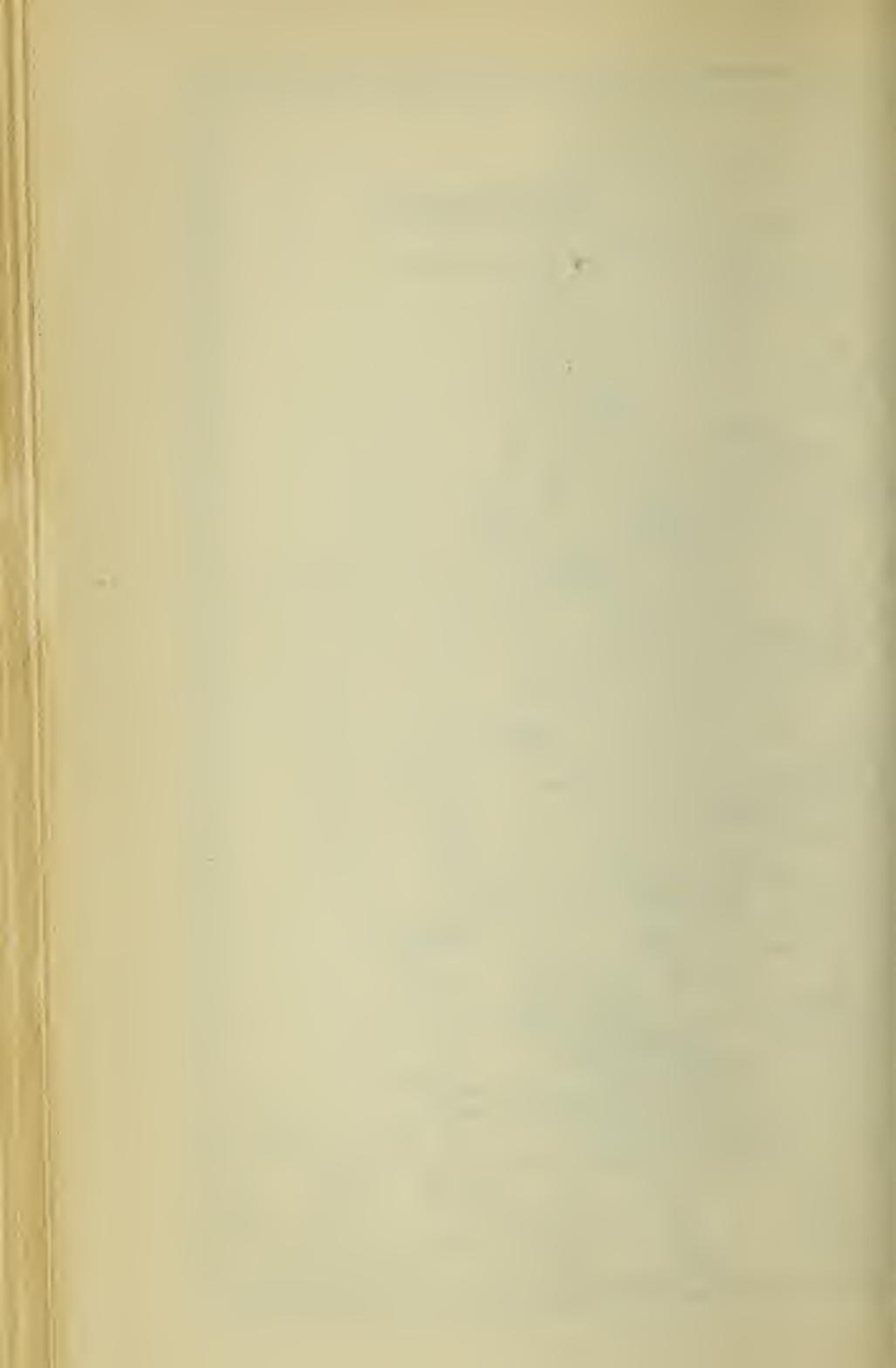


OXFORD.

Scale of 1/4 Mile

THE
NEW
PARK





cious members, whom, however, when alarmed by the preparations of the Prince of Orange, he afterwards restored. The origin of the University of Oxford, like that of the town, is involved in obscurity. The first places of education here appear to have been schools for the instruction of youth. The earliest charter of privileges to the University as a corporate body is of the 28th Henry III. In 1603, the University obtained from James I. the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament. Oxford University contains nineteen colleges and five halls.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is said to have been founded by Alfred; but this is believed on good grounds to be a mistake. The college, as such, was erected from funds bequeathed by William of Durham, Rector of Wearmouth, who died in 1249. The funds of this college have been augmented by different benefactors—and especially by Dr. Radcliffe. The chapel contains a fine monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir W. Jones, the distinguished Orientalist, a curious altar-piece after Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, &c. The common room contains Wilton's fine bust of King Alfred.

BALLIOL COLLEGE received its foundation about the year 1263 from Sir John Balliol of Barnard Castle (father of John Balliol, King of Scotland), and his wife Devorgilla. The library was formerly considered one of the best in the University, and previously to the Reformation was particularly rich in manuscripts. Wycliffe was of this College.

MERTON COLLEGE was founded about the year 1264 by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. Its chapel, rebuilt about the beginning of the fifteenth century, is a remarkably fine specimen of Gothic workmanship, and contains an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, supposed to be by Tintoretto, and monuments to Sir Thomas Bodley and Sir Henry Saville. The Library is the oldest in the kingdom.

EXETER COLLEGE was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. It has a handsome hall and chapel, and a good library.

Oriel COLLEGE was founded about the year 1326, nominally by Edward II. but really by Adam de Brome, his almoner. The architectural beauty of the library is striking. Among the plate are two cups, one given by Edward II. and the other by Bishop Carpenter.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE derived its name from Philippa, Queen of Edward III. by whose confessor, Robert de Eglesfield, it was founded in 1340. This college has been particularly patronized by the Queens of England. The existing buildings, with the exception of the library, were chiefly erected during the last century. The chapel has a painted ceiling of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill, and for an altar-piece a copy by Cranke of Correggio's "Night." The library contains about 20,000 volumes, and, among other curiosities, a very ancient portrait on glass of Henry V., and another of Cardinal Beaufort.

NEW COLLEGE owes its establishment in 1380, to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III. The buildings were completed in 1387, the same year in which Wykeham began his collegiate establishment at Winchester. This is one of the wealthiest col-

leges in Oxford, and possesses the most beautiful chapel in the university. Among the curiosities preserved in this chapel is the superb and costly crosier of the founder.

LINCOLN COLLEGE was founded about the year 1427, by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln. John Wesley, founder of the Methodists, was of this college.

ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chichelé, Archbishop of Canterbury. The library of this college, the foundation stone of which was laid by Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," was erected by Colonel Codrington, and contains perhaps the largest room appropriated to the purpose in England. In the chapel is a fine statue of Judge Blackstone by Bacon, and the college hall contains numerous paintings; among others, one of the Finding of the Law, by Sir J. Thornhill.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1457. It is bound by its statutes to entertain the Kings of England, and their sons, when at Oxford. The chapel contains a picture of Christ bearing the cross, said to be by Guido, the Last Judgment painted on glass, &c.

BRAZEN NOSE COLLEGE was founded in the year 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in conjunction with his friend, Sir Richard Sutton, Knight. Its singular name is said to have arisen from the circumstance of its having been erected on the site of two ancient halls, one of which was called Brazen Nose Hall, on account of an iron ring fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate. The chapel is fine, and the hall is embellished with portraits.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The library, which is particularly rich in printed books and manuscripts, contains a statue of the founder in his pontifical robes. In the hall are a few portraits, and in the chapel an altar-piece by Rubens.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, the largest and most magnificent foundation at Oxford, owes its origin in 1524 to Cardinal Wolsey. Its chapel is the cathedral church of the bishopric of Oxford. The hall is one of the finest in the kingdom and boasts a very extensive collection of portraits. The library is very rich in manuscripts, prints, and coins. In Peckwater Quadrangle there is a collection of pictures bequeathed to the college by General Guise in 1765, and since enlarged. The bell called Great Tom weighs nearly 17,000 lbs.

TRINITY COLLEGE was originally founded and endowed by Edward III. Richard II., and the priors and bishops of Durham. Being classed with religious houses at the Reformation, it was suppressed, and Sir Thomas Pope, having purchased the site and buildings, endowed a new foundation in 1554.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London. Its gardens are much admired; the library is one of the largest and best furnished in the university, and possesses a curious piece of tapestry representing our Saviour and disciples at Emmaus.

JESUS COLLEGE was founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth at the suggestion of Hugh ap Rice D.C.L., for the more especial benefit of his countrymen, the

natives of Wales. This was the first college founded by a Protestant. The library has a good collection of books and some curiosities, among which is a silver bowl capable of containing ten gallons, a metal watch, given by Charles I., and a huge stirrup said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth. In the hall there is a portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke, and in the chapel a copy of Guido's "Michael triumphing over Satan."

WADHAM COLLEGE, founded in 1613, by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, is remarkable as having given rise to the Royal Society, the first meeting of which was held in a room over the gateway. The chapel and hall are fine.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, originally Broadgate Hall, was in 1624 converted into a college by the joint munificence of Thomas Tesdale and the Rev. Richard Wightwick. Dr. Samuel Johnson was of this college, and in the hall there is a bust of him by Bacon, a portrait of Charles I., and other paintings.

WORCESTER COLLEGE was founded in 1714, from funds bequeathed by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. It possesses handsome gardens, chapel, and a library containing a valuable collection of architectural books and manuscripts.

Besides the colleges, there are five halls at Oxford—that is, establishments not endowed with estates, but simply under the government of a principal for the education and residence of students. These are, St Alban Hall, which derived its name from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, in the reign of King John; St Edmund Hall, said to be so called from St Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry III.; New Inn Hall, founded by William of Wykeham; St Mary Hall, founded by Edward II.; and St Mary Magdalen Hall, the most considerable of the whole number, originally founded as a grammar school in 1480, by William Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College.

The chief public establishments connected with the University are—

THE SCHOOLS containing the Pomfret statues and the Arundelian marbles.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley at the close of the sixteenth century, on the remains of one established by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. This library contains, perhaps, the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Europe.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

THE THEATRE, built by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University in 1664-1669, at the expense of L.15,000. It was designed and completed by Sir Christopher Wren.

CLARENDON ROOMS, erected in 1711, with the profits of the sale of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was presented to the University by his Lordship's son. They are used for offices and lecture rooms.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, built at the charge of the University in 1682, by Sir C. Wren, for the reception of the collections of Ashmole, the antiquary.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY, one of the most imposing architectural ornaments of Oxford, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, who, besides other sums, bequeathed L.40,000 for the erection of the building. The building was designed and executed between 1737 and 1749 by Gibbs of Aberdeen.

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, erected out of the funds of Dr Radcliffe, by the trustees of his will, at an expense of L.30,000. Besides these buildings there is a botanic garden, containing about five acres.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE erected 1826-7.

The total number of electors (doctors and masters of arts) upon the books of the different colleges and halls of Oxford is above 3450.

Oxford contains fifteen parish churches. The other buildings most worthy of notice are, the town-hall, the city bridewell, where is preserved the door of the prison in which Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined, the county gaol, the Radcliffe Infirmary, &c. There are several meeting houses belonging to dissenting bodies. Races are held annually in Port Meadow, a short distance from the city. Oxford returns two M.P. Pop. 31,500.

At Stanton Harcourt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, are some remains of a mansion that belonged to the Earls Harcourt, now extinct. In one of the rooms, Pope passed a portion of two summers in translating Homer. The church contains several monuments of the Harcourt family. In the vicinity are three large monumental stones called the Devil's Quoits.

LXV. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THROUGH OXFORD AND CHELTENHAM, 103 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gloster.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	49	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Oxford, (see p. 188.)  cross river Isis.	54	
Wytham Abbey, Earl of Abingdon	$47\frac{1}{4}$	Botley Hill, (<i>Berks.</i>)  cross river Isis.	$55\frac{3}{4}$	Cumner.
Ensham Hall (Earl of Macclesfield), and beyond Blenheim (Duke of Marlborough), see p. 189.	$43\frac{1}{4}$	Ensham, (Oxon.)  cr. riv. Windrush.	$59\frac{3}{4}$	
	$38\frac{1}{4}$	WITNEY. famous for its blankets and other thick woollens. The principal buildings are, the church, a spacious Gothic structure, with several ancient monuments: the town-hall, and the Staple or Blanket-Hall. Pop. 3458.	$64\frac{3}{4}$	Cockthorpe Park.
The Priory, W J. Lenthall, Esq. To Chipping Norton, 10 m. To Stow on the Wold, 10 miles.	31	BURFORD formerly carried on a large manufacture of linen cloths and malt. The church contains a monument to the memory of Chief Baron Sir L. Tanfield.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, Broadwell Grove, and near it Filkins Hall.
Barrington Grove, C. Greenaway, Esq. Barrington Park, Lord Dynevor. Sherborne Castle, Lord Sherborne.		Enter Gloucestershire.		To Faringdon, 10 miles. Eastington Park.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gloucester.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	NORTHLEACH , formerly remarkable for its clothing trade, which has now declined. It has a free grammar school. The church is a handsome structure, and contains numerous brasses and other monuments.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stowell Park.
Salperton Park, J. Browne, Esq. Sandywell Park, W. L. Lawrence, Esq.	15	Frogmill Inn. The hill beyond this commands a fine prospect, including the vale of Evesham, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and the Malvern Hills.	88	Compton Abdale. To Gloucester by Seven Wells, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	9	CHELTENHAM , (p. 157.)	94	Charlton Pa.
		GLOUCESTER , (p. 156.)	103	Hempstead House.

LXVI. LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND LEDBURY
136 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hereford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	33	London to Gloucester.	103	To Ross, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to Mitcheldean, 11 miles; to Newnham, 11 miles.
Masemore Lodge. Masemore Court, To Upton, 10 miles.	26	 cr. riv. Severn, and enter Aldney Island.  cross river Severn.		Highnam Court, Sir J. W. Guise, Bart. Hartpury Court, R. Canning, Esq.
Down House, G. Dowdeswell, Esq.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Junction of the road. Staunton, <i>Worcestersh.</i>	110 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haffield House. To Ross, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Bromesberrow Place, O. Ricardo, Esq. 1 mile distant Eastnor Castle, the magnificent seat of Earl Somers. Hope End.	16	Enter Herefordshire. LEDBURY the tanneries here do a considerable amount of business, and large quantities of cider are made in the vicinity. The church is of Saxon origin, and contains several monuments. Formerly elected two M.P.'s. Pop. 3263.	120	
To Malvern by Little Malvern and Malvern Wells, 8 miles; thence to Worcester, 8 miles.		Trumpet.	124	
Mainstone Court, J. Johnstone, Esq.; and, 4 miles distant, Herefordshire Beacon an immense fortress, of British origin	12	This spot commands a fine view of the Herefordshire Beacon		
	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarrington.	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stoke Edith Par Lady Emily Foley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Herefo.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	6	Dormington.	130	About 4 miles from Dormington is Holme Lacy, the ancient seat of the Scudamore family, where Pope wrote the "Man of Ross." The mansion and grounds are very interesting. The present possessor is Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.
New Court.	3	 cross river Frome. Lugwardine.	133	
		 cross river Lugg. HEREFORD, (see p. 145.)	136	

LXVII. LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND ROSS, 134 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Herefo.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	31	Lond. to Glo'st. (p. 167.)  cr. river Severn and Glo'ster Canal.	103	
Highnam Court (Sir J. W. Guise, Bart.), erected from a design by Inigo Jones, and containing, among other original portraits, those of Cromwell and Algernon Sidney.	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Huntley.	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	High Grove, Huntly Court, and beyond Flaxley Abbey, Sir M. H. C. Boevey, Bart.
	20	Longhope.	114	To Mitchel Dean, 2 m.
	16	Enter Herefordshire.	118	
About 5 miles from Ross are the massy ivy-covered ruins of Goodrich Castle. There was a castle here before the Conquest. The keep, which is the most ancient part, is in the Saxon style. During the civil war it was a scene of desperate contention, being repeatedly taken and retaken. It was the last castle in England, except Pendennis, that held out for the King. It was afterwards destroyed by order of the Parliament. There is a remarkably fine view from the battlements of one of the towers.	14	WESTON.	120	A little below the town, on the right bank of the river, stand the ruins of Wilton Castle, which, at one time, belonged to Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital in London. The estate of Wilton was left by him to that establishment.
		ROSS, situated on a rock elevated above the east bank of the Wye. Here the celebrated "Man of Ross" Mr. J. Kyrie lived, and was interred in Ross church, where a monument has been erected to his memory. The church also contains several monuments of the Rudhall family, one of whom defended Hereford against Cromwell. The churchyard and the contiguous prospect ground laid out by Mr. Kyrie are celebrated for their beautiful views. Ross is a favourite resort for summer parties visiting the Wye. Pop. 3715.		Near Ross is Goodrich Court, the seat of the late Sir S. R. Meyrick, containing a celebrated collection of armour. It is freely shown on application.
	13	 cr. river Wye.		
	11	Wilton. Peterstow.		To Monmouth, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Bryngwyn, J. Phillipps, Esq.
To Hereford through Little Dew Church, 12 m. Pengethly. Harewood, Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart.	4	Callow.	130	Mynde Park, T. G. Symons, Esq.
In the distance Holme Lacy, Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.		 cr. river Wye. HEREFORD.	134	Allensmore, E. B. Pateshall, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From St David's.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Hyde Park Corner to		
	80¼	LLANDOVERY (<i>Caermarthenshire</i> , p. 171.)	187¼	Two m. distant Henllys
Dolau Cothi, J. Johnes, Esq.	70¼	Pumsant.	197¼	
To Aberystwith through Aberaeron, 29 miles, Tregaron, 11 miles.	62¼	 cr. river Teivy. LAMPETER (<i>Cardiganshire</i> .)	204¾ 205¼	To Caermarthen, 22 m.
		a small town on the west bank of the Teivy, which is noted for its salmon. The church is an ancient building, with a square tower. Here is a college founded by Bishop Burgess for the education of Welsh clergymen.		Lampeter forms one of the Cardigan district of burghs, returning one M.P. Pop. of Lampeter 989.
	53¾	Allt Yr Odyn Arms.	213¾	Allt Yr Odyn.
	52¼	Rhydowen.	215¼	
	42¼	NEWCASTLE EMLYN (<i>Caermarthenshire</i>), delightfully situated on the banks of the Teivy. The ruins of a castle, occupied by the Royalists during the civil war, stand on an eminence commanding a fine prospect.	225¼	To Kilgarron, 8 miles. At this place are the ruins of a castle occupying the summit of a naked rock rising from the bed of the Teivy. The surrounding scenery is very interesting.
	33½	Llangoedmore.	234	Llangoedmore Place. Castle Maelgwn.
To Aberystwith, 39½ m.	32¼	CARDIGAN, (p. 136.)	235¼	To Haverfordwest, 26½ miles.
	31	St Dogmell's <i>Pembrokeshire</i> .	236½	Here are the remains of an abbey, standing in a beautiful situation.
	21¾	NEWPORT, (p. 136.)	245¾	
	14¾	FISHGUARD, (p. 136.)	252¾	To Haverfordwest, 13 m Glynammel.
	8¾	Mathry.	258¾	
	7	Penlan.	260½	
Cryglas.		Hendra.	265½	
Trevaewm.	2	ST DAVID'S, (p. 135.)	267½	

LXIX. LONDON TO HAVERFORDWEST AND MILFORD, BY OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, ROSS, MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND CAERMARTHEN, 255½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Milford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Hereford, 12½ miles.	134½	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Wilton, <i>Herefordsh.</i> (p. 168.)	121	
Goodrich is remarkable for the ruins of its castle, one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the Wye. It was alternately	130½	Goodrich.	125	Goodrich Court (seat of the late Sir S. Meyrick) is an admirable imitation of the antique, and by far the most perfect thing of its kind in England.
	129½	Whitchurch.	126¼	Near Whitchurch is Sy-

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Milford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>possessed by the Parliament forces and the Royalists during the civil wars. To Hereford, 18 miles; Abergavenny by Rockheld and Llanvapley, 15 m.</p>	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	MONMOUTH, (p. 144.)	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>mond's Yate, a lofty rock, surmounted by an encampment, and commanding a fine prospect.</p>
	122	Wonastow.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>To Gloucester by Mitchell Dean, 27 m., Chepstow, 15$\frac{1}{2}$ miles</p>
	121	Dingestow.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Troy House, Duke of Beaufort.</p>
	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tregare.	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Dingestow Court, S. Bosanquet, Esq.</p>
	117	Bryngwyn.	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>To Usk, 7 miles. At a distance the ruins of Ragland Castle.</p>
	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llanvihangel.	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Clytha, W. Jones, Esq.</p>
Coeu Morgan.	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llangattock.	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Llanover House, Sir B. Hall, Bart.</p>
Coldbrook House, F. H. Williams, Esq.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	ABERGAVENNY, (p. 137.)	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>To Pontypool, 9 miles; Newport, 17; Usk, 10.</p>
Hill House.				<p>Near Abergavenny is the Sugar Loaf mountain, 1850 feet high.</p>
Pentre Ho.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pentre.	148 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	106	Llanwenarth. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther enter South Wales.	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	104	 cr. river Grwyney. Enter Brecknockshire.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gwernvale, J. Gwynne, Esq.	102	CRICKHOWELL, (p. 137.)	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>To Merthyr Tydvil, 14 miles.</p>
More Park. Penmyarth.				<p>Dany Park. Glanusk, Sir J. Bailey Bart.</p>
Here are the picturesque ruins of Tretower Castle.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tretower.	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Hay, 15 miles.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bwlch.	159	<p>Buckland House, J. P. Gwynne Holford, Esq.</p>
	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llansaintfraed.	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Skethiog House. Peterstone Court, and in the distance Tregoyd, Viscount Hereford.	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Skethiog.	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Hay, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Builth, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llanhamlach.	164	
	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	BRECON,* (p. 137.)	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Neath, 27 miles.</p>
	86	 cross river Usk. Llanpsydyd.	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Penpont House.	83	Penpont.	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cross river Usk. Rhyd Brue.	175 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trecastle.	178	
	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	Here is a good inn. Llywel.	179	
		Enter Caermarthensh.		

* About 18 miles from Brecon is the market-town and borough of Merthyr Tydvil, situated

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Milford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Builth, 23 miles; Lampeter, 18 miles. Ten miles from Llandovery are the chalybeate springs of Llanwrtyd, similar to those of Harrowgate. They are much frequented in summer.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	LLANDOVERY , a small town on the Bran, on the west bank of which are the ruins of a castle. A considerable quantity of woollen stockings are made here. Pop. of Borough 1855.	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	Another road leads from Llandovery to Llandilofawr, through Llangadoek.
Maesllydan.				
Blanoes, D. Jones, Esq., 3 miles distant Llwyny-wormwood, Rev. Sir E. H. G. Williams, Bart.	67	 Llandingat. cross river Towey.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Llwynybrain.				
Falilaria	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	LLANDILOFAWR , a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. P.p. of parish 5440.	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	Manoravon, D. Pugh Esq. Tregib.
				Beyond Llandilofawr is Dynevor Castle, in ruins, and Newton Park, one of the finest seats in Wales, the property of Lord Dynevor, p. 133.
				Golden Grove, Earl of Cawdor.
Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq.	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross Inn.	204 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grongar Hill, celebrated by Dyer, and the ruins of Drysllyn Castle, on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the vale of Towey, p. 132.
	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cothy Bridge.	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	Middleton Hall, E. H.
	45	White Mill.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	Adams, Esq.
Near Abergwili is Merlin's Cave, shown as the scene of the magician's incantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abergwili.	212	Abergwili Palace, (Bishop of St David's) rebuilt in 1830.
	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	CAERMARTHEN, (p. 132)	224	
	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	NARBERTH, (p. 135.)	237 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	HAVERFORDWEST, (p. 135.)	248	
		MILFORD, (p. 134.)	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	

in Glamorganshire, at the head of the vale of Taff, celebrated for its rich and thick veins of coal, as well as for its romantic beauty. Merthyr Tydvil is famous for the number and extent of its iron works, the most remarkable of which are those of Dowlais and Cyfartha, the former belonging to Sir John Guest and Co., the latter to the Messrs Crawshay. Near Merthyr Tydvil is Dowlais House, the seat of Sir I. B. Guest, Bart. The trade of this town has been greatly benefited by the construction of both a canal and a railway to the seaport of Cardiff, distant about 24 miles. The Vale of Neath Railway connects Merthyr with Swansea. Two M.P. Population of parish 49,794.

About 3 miles north of Merthyr Tydvil are the scanty remains of the ancient castle of Morlais, said to have been the seat of the kings of Brecon. It was demolished by the parliamentary army during the civil wars.

172 LXX. LONDON TO ABERYSTWITH THROUGH OXFORD, GLOUCESTER,
AND HEREFORD, 210½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Aberyst.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Tyburr, Turnpike to HEREFORD, (p. 145.)	134	
	71¾	Creden Hill.	139	Two miles distant the site of the Roman station of Kenchester.
Mansell Lacy House. Foxley House.	69¾	Mansell Lacy.	141	
Garnstone.	68¼	Yazor.	142½	
To Weobley, 2½ miles.	66¾	Norton Canon.	144	
To Leommster, 10 miles.	63¾	Sarnesfield.	147	To Hay, 12½ miles.
2 miles distant is Lady Lift, an eminence com- manding a splendid pro- spect.	61¾	Woonton.	149	3 miles distant Newport House.
	58½	Lyonshall.	152½	The Court.
Whittern, and 2 miles distant, Eywood Park, late Earl of Oxford, and Mortimer, and Titley Court.	57½	Penrhôs.	153½	
	56	 cr. the river Arrow. KINGTON, p. 143.	154¾	5 miles beyond, Harpton, Court, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
To Presteign, 6 miles. Downton Hall.	48¾	NEWRADNOR (<i>Radnor- shire.</i>)	161	
	46¾	Llanvihangel Nant Melan.	164	About a mile from this place is a celebrated water- fall called Water-break- its-neck.
	41¾	Llandegley.	169	Pen-y-bont Hall, J. C. Severn, Esq.
Pen-y-bont Court.	39¾	Pen-y-bont.	171	5 miles to the left are the mineral springs of Llandrindod, much fre- quented in summer.
	35¾	Nantmel.	175	Llwynbaried.
Dderw	29¾	RHAYADER.	181	
		 cr. river Wye.		
	18¾	CWM YSTWITH (<i>Cardi- ganshire.</i>)	192½	
	15½	 cr. river Ystwith. Pentrebrunant.	195½	To Tregarron, 15 miles. Lampeter, 26 miles.
	11½	Devil's Bridge, (p. 138.)	199½	
	8½	Eskynald.	202½	
		ABERYSTWITH, (p. 138.)	210¾	

LXXI. LONDON TO WORCESTER THROUGH HIGH-WYCOMBE, OXFORD,
AND PERSHORE, 111 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worce.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Glympton Park. Kiddington House, (Lord Vaux.)	49 42	From London to Woodstock, see p. 189. Enstone.	62 69	Blenheim, Duke of Marl- borough. Ditchley Park, Viscount Dillon, and beyond Corn- bury Park, Lord Churchill.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worces.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Heythrop Park, Earl of Shrewsbury, and 1½ m. to the right Great Tew Park.	37½	<p>CHIPPING NORTON, an ancient town, with a free grammar school and an old church rebuilt, and rich in mon.brasses. There is a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth here. This borough sent members to Parliament in time of Edward I. and III., but has not since possessed that privilege. Pop. 3137.</p>	73½	To Burford, 10 m. Sarsden House, J. H. Langston, Esq.
The four shires contiguous are Worcester, Warwick, Glos'ter, and Oxford. A battle was fought here between the English and the Danes, in which the latter, under Canute, were totally defeated.	31	<p>Four Shire Stone.</p>	80	<p>Cornwell. Daylesford House. Adlestrop, Lord Leigh.</p>
Batsford Park, Lord Redesdale. Northwick Park, Lord Northwick. Farncombe Abbey,	29¼	<p>Moreton in the Marsh, <i>Gloucestershire.</i></p>	81¾	<p>Toddenham, Sir P. Pole, Bart. Sezincote Park, Sir C. R. Rushout, Bart. Springhill, General Earl Beauchamp. Middlehill, Sir T. Phillips, Bart.</p>
Evesham was formerly noted for its abbey, the tower of which still remains. One of its churches is adorned with a beautiful Gothic window. Evesham is connected with Worcester by railway, the line between these two places forming the first instalment of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton. 1 M.P. Pop. 4680. An obelisk commemorates the battle fought here.	21	<p>Broadway, <i>Worcestersh.</i> Bengeworth.</p>	90	<p>In the distance Somerville Aston, Lord Somerville.</p>
	15¾	<p>EVESHAM.</p>	95¼	<p>Great Hampton. ½ miles distant, Elmley Park, T. H. Davies, Esq. Avon Bank, T. B. Marriott, Esq.</p>
	10	<p> cr. river Avon.</p>	99½	<p>Wyck Hill House, C. Pole, Esq. 2 m. dist. Besford Court, Sir T. G. Saunders Sebright, Bart. Birmingham Court, and 3 m. dist., Croome Park, Earl Coventry.</p>
	9	<p>PERSHORE. The principal trade of this town is the manufacture of stockings. The transept and chancel of the fine Abbey Church, constitute the present Church of the parish of Holy Cross. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque, particularly at Aylesborough, 1 mile from the town. Pop. 2905.</p>	102	<p>Caldwell House. Spetchley Park, R. Berkeley, Esq.</p>
	4¾	<p>Stoulton. Whittington.</p>	106¼	
	2¼	<p> cr. Worcester and Birmingham Canal.</p>	108¾	
White Ladies. Here Charles II. sought shelter after his defeat at Worcester.		<p>WORCESTER, see p. 152.</p>	111	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Aberyst.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Droitwich, 7 miles, Kidderminster, 14½ miles.	96¾	From Tyburn Turnpike to WORCESTER, (p. 173.)	111	To Tewkesbury, 16½ m. To Evesham by railway, 14 m.
	92¾	 cr. river Severn.	115	Crow's Nest, Cotheridge House.
	90¾	Cotheridge.	117	
	89¾	Broadwas.	118	
Whitbourne Court,		Doddenham Lane.		
To Tenbury, 15 miles.	88	Knightsford Bridge.	119¾	Gaines, J. Freeman, Esq.
		 cr. river Teme, and enter Herefordshire.		
Brockhampton House, J. Barneby, Esq.	82¾	BROMYARD,	125	To Ledbury, 13½ miles, Hereford, 14 miles.
To Kidderminster, 22½ miles, Tenbury, 10 miles. Buckenhill.		a small town, with a church of Saxon architecture. Pop. of parish, 2927.		
Bredenbury House.	79½	Bredenbury.	128¼	
	78½	New Inn.	129¼	
	77¾	Batchley Green.	130	
	76	Docklow.	131¾	Buckland, W. G. Cherry, Esq.
Henner House.	74¾	Steens Bridge.	133	3 miles distant Hampton Court, the magnificent seat of J. Arkwright, Esq., erected in the time of Henry IV. One of the apartments is in the same state as when occupied by William III., who here visited Baron Coningsby. In the library is preserved the handkerchief applied to the wound he received at the Battle of the Boyne.
	73¾	Trumpet.	134	To Hereford, 13 miles.
	71¾	Eaton Bridge.	136	
		 cr. river Lug.		
To Tenbury, 11 miles, Ludlow, 12½ miles.	70¾	LEOMINSTER, (p. 145.)	137	
At a distance Berrington.	68¼	Cholstry.	139½	To Kington by Pembridge, 13 miles.
At a distance Eytton Hall, E. Evans, Esq.	67¼	Cobden Ash.	140½	
	66½	Kingsland.	141¼	
Two miles distant Croft Castle. Near the N. W. extremity of the park there is a British camp, with a double ditch and rampart. Four miles from Mortimer's Cross are the ruins of Wigmore Castle.	64½	Mortimer's Cross.	143¼	
Shobden Court, Lord Bateman.	62¾	 cr. Kingston Canal.		
To Tenbury, 15 miles.	60¾	Shobden.	145	At a dist. Stanton Pa.
Kinsham Court.	58¾	Byton Lane.	147	To Hereford by Pembridge, 18½ miles.
		Cwm.	149	
		 cr. river Endwell, and enter Radnorshire.		
At a distance, Brampton Park, late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.	56½	PRESTEIGN,	151¼	Eywood (late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer), Titley Court.
		a neat town on the small		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Aberyst.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ludlow, 16½ miles, Knighton, 7 miles, thence to Shrewsbury, 33 miles.		river Lug. Near it is a circular hill, much visited, called the Warden, with plantations and delightful walks. Pop. of par. 2383. (See p. 142.)		To Kington, 7 miles.
Grove Hall.	54½ 51½ 48¾	Beggar's Bush. Kinnerton.	153½ 156½ 159	Newcastle. Downton, and beyond Harpton Court, Rt. Hon Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
		NEW RADNOR. ABERYSTWICH, (p. 138.)	207½	

LXXIII. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH AYLESBURY, KIDDER-
MINSTER, AND MUCH-WENLOCK, 160½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Chalfont House, J. N. Hibbert, Esq. Newlands. Newplace.	145½	From Tyburn Turnpike to Uxbridge. Middlesex (see p. 188.) cross river Coln, and enter Bucks. Chalfont, St Giles's, remarkable as having been the residence of Milton while the plague raged in London, in 1655. Here he finished Paradise Lost.	15	In the distance, Bul- strade Park (Duke of Portland.)
The Vache, G. Palliser, Esq.	134½	AMERSHAM. is an ancient town, which manufactures large quan- tities of black lace and cotton. It has a spacious church, containing several monuments, and a town- hall, built, in 1642, by Sir W. Drake. Pop. 3550.	26	Shardcloes, T. T. Drake, Esq. Little Missenden Ab- bey. 3 m. distant is Hamp- den House (Earl of Buckinghamshire), for- merly the seat of the celebrated John Hamp- den, and the place where he is interred. The spot of land on which the ship-money was levied is situated a short dis- tance south of the avenue to the house. Chequers, Lady Frank- land Russell. 3 m. dist Great Kimble, Sir F. B. Morland, Bart.
Great Missenden Ab- bey, G. Carrington, Esq. Halton House, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart. and beyond Aston-Clinton.	129¼ 124¾	Great Missenden was the seat of a rich Ab- bey. Part of the cloisters still remain.	31	
2 miles from Aylesbury is Hartwell House (John Lee, Esq.), which was for many years the asy- lum of Louis XVIII. Lillies, late Lord Nug- ent. Creslow Pastures (Lord Clifford), tenanted by R. Rowland, Esq.	119¾	WENDOVER. The inhabitants are sup- ported by lace making. It formerly returned 2 M.P. The Chiltern Hills pass by Wendover. Pop. of parish 1932.	35½	
	116	AYLESBURY. (see p. 191.) cr. river Thame.	40½	To Thame 9¾ miles; to Bicester, 16½ miles. Oving House.
		WHITCHURCH	44½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
4 miles distant Whaddon Hall (W. Selby Lowndes, Esq.)	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	WINSLOW. 6 miles distant is Stukeley, the church of which is one of the most perfect Saxon buildings in the kingdom. Pop. of parish, 1890.  cr. river Ouse.	51	3 miles distant, Claydon House, Sir H. Verney, Bart. Addington House.
To Brackley, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, thence to Banbury, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	BUCKINGHAM (see p. 192).	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Morton House. Stowe, Duke of Buckingham (see p. 192). Evenley Hall, Hon. P. S. Pierrepont.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Finmore (<i>Oxon</i>).	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shelswell, J. Harrison, Esq., and beyond Tusmore House.
	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	Enter Northamptonshire.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aynho on the Hill.  cr. riv. Charwell, and the Oxford Canal, and re-enter Oxon.	69	Aynho Hall, and beyond, North Aston, Earl of Clonmel.
Astrop Hall, W. Willes, Esq.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	Adderbury. The church is a Gothic building, containing several monuments.	72	Adderbury House, W. Chamberlin, Esq. At a short distance stood the residence of the notorious John Wilmot, second Earl of Rochester.
To Warwick through Southam, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., to Daventry, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, Banbury; to Warwick through Gaydon, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	BANBURY (see p. 192).	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Chipping Norton, 12 m. Broughton Castle, Lord Saye and Sele. Wroxton Abbey, Earl of Guilford.
	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Drayton.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upton House, Captain J. Russell.
	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wroxton.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Radway, E. S. Miller, Esq.
	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upton (<i>Warwickshire</i>). Edgehill (see p. 192).  cr. River Avon.	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lower Eatington Hall, F. J. Shirley, Esq.
At a distance, Walton Hall, Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. Charlecote, G. Lucy, Esq.	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	STRATFORD ON AVON (see p. 190).	95	
To Warwick, 8 m. Alveston House, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart. Clopton House. Kinwarton. Coughton Court, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart.	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	ALCESTER, at the confluence of the Alne and Arrow, is supposed to have been a Roman station. It has a neat church, a market hall, and a free grammar school. About 600 persons are employed in the manufacture of needles. Pop. 2128.	103	Ragley Park (Marquis of Hertford), built by Lord Conway about the middle of last century, but since improved under the direction of Wyatt. The grounds are extensive and beautiful, and abound in fine trees. Grafton House (Earl of Shrewsbury).
2 m. dist. Bordesley Pa.	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	Enter Worcestershire.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hewell Grange (Robt. Clive, Esq.) a noble mansion, which has belonged to the same family since 1541.	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tardebigg.  cr. Worcester Canal.	113	
	44	BROMSGROVE contains many old houses, curiously ornamented. The inhabitants are chiefly em-	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Park Hall. Sion Hill.	34½	<p>employed in the manufacture of nails, needles, and coarse linen. It has a free grammar school, and a church, an elegant Gothic edifice, adorned with some stained glass, and several ancient monuments, particularly of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. Pop. 5262.</p>	125¾	On the road to Bewdley, Spring Grove, A. Skey, Esq.
Coton Hall.	27¼	<p> cr. river Stour and the Stafford and Worcester Canal. Enter Shropshire.</p>	133	Dudmaston, W. W. Whitmore, Esq.
Aldenham House, Sir J. C. E. Dalberg Acton, Bart	20¾	<p>BRIDGENORTH is divided into two parts by the river Severn, over which there is a handsome bridge of seven arches. Many of the cellars are cut out of the rock, and are covered by gardens and footpaths. Bridgenorth, besides its traffic on the river, carries on a considerable trade in cloth, stockings, iron tools, &c. Near the town is a terrace more than a mile long, commanding a very extensive prospect. One M.P. Pop. 5900.</p>	139½	Dudmaston, W. W. Whitmore, Esq.
At a distance, Willey Park, Lord Forester. To Shiffnal, 10½ miles.	12½	<p> cr. river Severn. MUCH-WENLOCK. Here are the remains of a Cluniac monastery. It was a very magnificent building. The remains consist chiefly of the church, which is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and part of the chapter-house. Here are extensive limestone quarries. Two M.P. Pop. 20,000.</p>	147¾	Morville Hall. To Ludlow, 19¼ miles. To Church Stretton, 12¼ m.
Belwardine, and beyond Buildwas Park, W. Moseley, Esq. Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick.	10½ 8½	<p>Harley. Cressage.</p>	149¾ 152	Cound Hall. Eaton.
		<p> cr. river Severn.</p>		Berrington.
		SHREWSBURY, (p. 147)	160½	

Six miles before reaching Shrewsbury, a little to the left of the road, is the village of Wroxeter, the site of the Roman city of Uricorium.

178 LXXIV. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH AYLESBURY, KIDDERMINSTER, BROSELEY, AND COLEBROOK-DALE, 161 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stanley Hall, Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart. Apley Park, T. C. Whitmore, Esq. on the other side of the Severn.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	From London to Bridgenorth, (see p. 177.)	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 miles distant, Hay.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	BROSELEY is a large and populous town, situated on the Severn. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines in the vicinity. There is also a manufactory of coarse earthenware and tobacco pipes. Pop. of par. 4724.	146	Wiley Park, Lord Fosterer. Caughley.
Madeley Wood House.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Severn over the famous iron-bridge, consisting of one arch 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in span, and weighing 378 tons 15 cwt.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	COLEBROOK-DALE , a beautiful winding glen, celebrated for its numerous iron works, steam-engines, forges, &c.	149	Buildwas Park, W. Moseley, Esq.
Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick.		Buildwas, famous for the ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1135, and for an elegant iron bridge over the Severn.	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		SHREWSBURY , (p. 147.)		

LXXV. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH COVENTRY AND BIRMINGHAM, 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, THENCE TO HOLYHEAD, 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	151	From London to Birmingham, (see p. 199.)	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edgbaston, Lord Calthorpe.
Aston Pa., J. Watt, Esq. erected about the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sir T. Holt, who entertained Charles I. here shortly before the battle of Edgehill.	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Soho, <i>Staffordshire</i> .) Messrs Boulton and Watt's manufactory of plated goods, steam-engines, &c. is considered the first establishment of its kind in the world.	111	Soho, M. Boulton, Esq.
Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth. To Walsall 3 miles. Bescot Hall.	143	WEDNESBURY .	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Wednesbury is a market-town of great antiquity, distinguished for its numerous manufactures of cast iron works of every kind, guns, &c. The old church, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, is an elegant Gothic struc-

—Continued.

ture, with a lofty and beautiful spire. The interior is adorned with some exquisite carving, and contains several monuments of the ancestors of the families of the Earls Harcourt (extinct) and of Lord Ward. Some vestiges of an ancient fort built by the Saxons may still be traced. Coal is obtained here in great abundance, and of superior quality. Here also is found that peculiar species of iron ore, called "blond metal," and some spots abound with a red earth called hip, employed in glazing vessels. As one of the new Parl. boroughs it returns one M.P. Pop. 116,000.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Bilston, one of the most extensive villages in this country. Here are manufactories of japanned and enamelled goods, and in the vicinity are coal mines, stone quarries, iron forges, and slitting mills. Pop. of town and chapelry 24,364.</p> <p> cr. Birmingham Canal.</p>	120	At Bradley there is a fire in the earth which has been burning for many years in spite of every endeavour to extinguish it.
To Walsall 7 m. to Stafford by Carnock 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and by Penkridge, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	137 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p> cr. Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.</p> <p>Tettenhall. The Church contains an antique carved font, and a painted window. Enter Shropshire.</p>	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Dudley 7 miles, and to Himley Hall, Lord Ward, 5 m.; to Stourbridge 10 m., to Kidderminster 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Bridgenorth, 14 m.
5 m. distant is Boscobel House, which afforded an asylum to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>SHIFFNAL. The church is a spacious building, containing several monuments, one of which is in memory of W. Wakely, who lived to the age of 124 years, under the reigns of eight different Kings and Queens. Pop. of Par. 5,923.</p> <p> cr. Shropshire Canal.</p>	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wrottesley Hall, Lord Wrottesley; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther. Patshull, Sir Robert Pigot Bart. Hatton Grange, R. A. Slaney, Esq. Shiffnal Manor, Lord Stafford.
Chillington Park, T. W. Giffard, Esq. Tong Castle, adorned with a fine collection of paintings; and beyond Weston Park, Earl of Bradford. Aston Hall, G. A. Moultrie, Esq.; and beyond Drayton Lodge. Decker Hill, W. Botfield, Esq.	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Ketley Iron-Works. Watling Street, one of the finest specimens of Roman road in the kingdom.</p>	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Shrewsbury by Colebrook-Dale, 20 miles. To Much-Wenlock, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To Bridgenorth, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Newport, 8 miles.
Prior's Leign Hall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is Wellington, a small town about 2 miles from the base of the Wrekin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working coals and lime. There are also iron-works. Pop. of par. 11 169.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>A line of road has been surveyed from Wellington to Chirk, by which 7 miles would be saved in going from Watling Street to Chirk, instead of going by Shrewsbury and Orleton.</p>	141	The Wrekin, 1320 feet high. The summit, occupied by an ancient fortification, commands an extensive prospect.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From 11c.yhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Attingham, Lord Berwick.	111½	 cr. river Tern.	149½	Chilton Grove, J. Vaughan, Esq.
Longner, R. Burton, Esq.	108½	 cr. river Severn.	152	
Sundorne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq., 3 m. To Drayton, 18 miles. To Wem, 11 m. Thence to Whitchurch, 9 m. To Ellesmere, 17 miles.	107½	Lord Hill's column.	153½	
Berwick House, Hon. H. W. Powys.	105½	 cr. river Severn.	155½	
Great Berwick.	102¾	Shelton.	157½	Preston Hall.
Great Ness, J. Edwards, Esq.	98¾	Montford Bridge.	161¾	Breidden Hill, and the pillar erected in honour of Lord Rodney.
Boreatton Hall, R. Hunt, Esq.; and Boreatton Park.	93½	 cr. river Severn.	167½	Knockin Hall, Hon. C. Bridgeman.
Pradoc, T. Kenyon, Esq. Tedsmore, T. B. Owen, Esq.		Nesscliff.		Aston Hall, W. Lloyd, Esq. Sweeney Hall.
Halston Hall.		At the Queen's Head, a turnpike road passes on right through Whittington to Gobowen, which is one mile shorter than that through Oswestry.		Porkington, W. O. Gore, Esq.
Whittington Castle, in ruins, situated on the borders of a lake, and shaded by fine old trees.	89½	OSWESTRY.	171½	To Welsh Pool, 15 m. To Llanfair, 19½ m. To Llanfyllin, 14 m. To Bala, 25 m.
To Ellesmere, 8 miles. To Whitchurch, 19 m.				

Oswestry was formerly surrounded by walls, which, together with its four gates, were all taken down about 1782. Of its castle, which appears to have been erected in the reign of King Stephen, the only portion existing is on a lofty artificial mount at the west end of the town, commanding a rich and extensive prospect. Oswestry has two churches (one a venerable building, its tower covered with ivy,) a free grammar school, a town hall, a theatre, several meeting houses, and charitable institutions. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in Welsh woollens. Pop. 7300.

Belmont, J. V. Lovett, Esq. At a dist. Brynkinalt, Viscount Dungannon.	88½	 cr. riv. Ceiriog, & enter Denbighshire.	177	Pentrebant, T. G. W. Carew, Esq. Chirk Castle, R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq.
		CHIRK.		

Chirk, a populous village, celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The church contains a number of ancient monuments of the Myddelton family; and in the churchyard are several aged yews. In 1165, Chirk was the scene of a severe contest between the English and the Welsh. About two miles distant, on the road to Ruabon, is a landscape of remarkable beauty.

To the left is Chirk Castle, (R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq.), an ancient and noble castellated mansion, situated on an eminence, which commands a prospect, it is said, into 17 counties. About three miles beyond Chirk is the aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, constructed by Mr Telford, in 1805. It consists of 19 stone arches, supporting an iron trough, 1007 feet long, and is a wonderful effort of ingenious contrivance.

—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance Wynnstay, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>LLANGOLLEN. Llangollen Vale is greatly celebrated for its beauty. 2 m. distant from Llangollen, on the road to Ruthin, are the beautiful and picturesque remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded in 1200. They are covered with ivy, and shaded by lofty ash trees; and near the ruins is Elliseg's Pillar, erected by Concenn, in memory of his ancestor, Elliseg, who was killed fighting against the Saxons, in 607.</p> <p> cross river Dee.</p>	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Plas Newydd, originally the retreat of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby.
At a short distance from Llangollen is the site of the palace of Owen Glendower.	69 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Enter Merionethshire.</p> <p>CORWEN, a neat small town, much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, and salmon. The church is an ancient building, romantically situated; and in the churchyard is an old stone pillar, called the sword of Glendower.</p>	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ 174	<p>Beyond Corwen is the citadel of the Druids, to which Caractacus retreated after his defeat at Caer Caradock.</p> <p>Glyn Dyffryn, with a bridge and waterfall.</p>
On the opposite side of the river, on the summit of a hill, is a British encampment, once the retreat of Owen Glendower. 5 miles from Corwen is the beautiful cascade of Pont-y-Glyn; and, a little beyond, the charming vale of Edeirinion.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbighshire.</p> <p>Cernioge-Mawr.</p> <p> cross the Conway by Waterloo Bridge. The arch is 105 feet in span</p>	204 207	<p>To Bala, 11$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p> <p>To Caernarvon by Maentwrog, 33$\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence to Menai Bridge, 9 miles.</p>
The whole of the scenery along the Conway, as far as Bettws, is of a very beautiful description. Voelas Hall, C. W. G. Wynne, Esq.	44	<p>Bettws-y-Coed, (Caernarvonshire,) has a curious bridge across a stream amidst rocky scenery.</p>	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	39	<p>Capel Curig, a romantic place near several lakes abounding with fish. From this place the traveller may take a guide to visit Snowdon, the pass of Llanberis, &c.</p> <p>The road now proceeds along the Ogwen lake, and through a defile of the grandest description to</p>	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Tyn-y-Maes Inn.</p>	230	Snowdon, 3571 feet high.
Penrhyn Castle, Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$ 24	<p>Llandegai.</p> <p>BANGOR (See p. 182.)</p>	234 $\frac{3}{4}$ 236 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treborth, and beyond, Vaynol, T. A. Smith, Esq.
	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Menai Bridge.</p>	239	

Llandegai. The church contains a handsome monument in memory of a Lord

—Continued.

and Lady Penrhyn. On the left is a celebrated slate quarry, of immense extent. A railroad, constructed at the expense of L.170,000, leads from the mountain to Port Penrhyn, from which between 500 and 600 tons are shipped every week. On the right is Penrhyn Castle, (Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant), an elegant mansion built in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of an ancient palace belonging to Roderick Molwynog, grandson to Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons. It has lately been improved by Wyatt, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds. In this castle is preserved an elegant specimen of the *Hirias*, or ancient drinking horn.

BANGOR, a neatly-built city, lying in a narrow valley between two ridges of rock, with the beautiful bay of Beaumaris to the north. It possesses a cathedral, containing monuments of several Welsh princes, &c.; a Bishop's palace, the residence of the Bishop of Bangor, a free grammar school, and several charitable institutions. The surrounding scenery is peculiarly magnificent. Pop. of bor. about 7000. On a rocky eminence $\frac{1}{4}$ m. east of Bangor, formerly stood a castle, built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, during the reign of William II. Beaumaris is distant 4 miles. Bangor is one of the Carnarvon district of burghs.

Menai Bridge. The foundation of the Bridge over the Menai Strait was laid August 10, 1819, by Mr Telford, engineer. It was opened January 30, 1826. The height of the roadway above the surface of high water is 100 feet. The main opening of the bridge is 560 feet between the points of suspension, and the roadway is 30 feet in breadth. South of this is another and more stupendous work, the Britannia tubular bridge, which conveys the railway from Caernarvonshire to Anglesea. (See account of it, p. 250). There is frequent steam communication during the summer months between Menai Bridge, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Liverpool. From Menai Bridge an entirely new road has been made through the Island of Anglesea, crossing the main ridge at 160 feet below the level of the old road. It is broad, smooth, and well-paved; and, by crossing the Stanley Sands, the circuit by the Four-mile-bridge is avoided, and the line to Holyhead rendered very direct.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
2 m. from Menai Bridge, on the summit of a rocky eminence, called Craig-y-Dinas, is a column erected in 1816 in honour of the Marquis of Anglesey; and, 6 m. N.E., Beaumaris and Baron Hill, Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart. 2 m. dist. Hirdrevaig.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llanfair.	241	Plas Newydd (Marquis of Anglesey), formerly one of the principal groves in Anglesea sacred to Druidic worship; Plas Gwyn; and, 3 m. distant, Plas Coch, W. B. Hughes, Esq.
	15	Pentre Berw.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Aberffraw, 6 miles, a small fishing port, at the mouth of the river Aber. Pop. 1238.
	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llangristiolus Church.	246 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	12	Caean-Mon, or Mona.	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ceirchiog Inn.	255 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		Junction of the old Holyhead Road.		
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cross Stanley Sands by the embankment.	258 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Penrhos Hall, Lord Stanley of Alderley.		HOLYHEAD. (See p. 249).	260 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hungerf.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
Leave main line of G. W. R.	25½	From Great Western Railway Terminus to Reading, pp. 92, 99.	35¾	Town of Reading. Coley Park, J. B. Monck, Esq. Branch line to Basing- stoke (see p. 187). River Kennet.
Prospect Hill. Tilehurst. Calcot Park, J. Bla- grave, Esq.	20¼	The whole course of the line is through the valley of the Kennet.	41	Sulhamstead House. Ufton.
Theale. Englefield House, R. P. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. Bradfield Hall, 2½ miles. Benham House. Benham Lodge. Midgham.	16¾	Theale St.	44½	Padworth. Aldermaston Park, W. Congreve, Esq., 1½ m. Wasing, and Wasing House. Brompton.
Woolhampton House. Bucklebury, 3 miles.	14¾	Woolhampton St. Nearly along the banks of the Kennet and Avon Canal, here running close to the river.	46½	Crookham House. Crookham End House.
Dunstan Park.	12	Thatcham St.	49¼	Crookham Heath.
Thatcham. Shaw (see p. 93).	8½	cr. river Kennet and Avon Canal, and continue along south bank of river.	52¾	Greenham House, J. A. Croft, Esq.
To East Ilsley, 9½ miles. To Abingdon, 20 miles. 1 mile distant, Donning- ton Castle, and Donning- ton Grove. (See p. 93.)	3	NEWBURY (see p. 93).	58¼	Sandford Priory, and beyond, Highclere Park (Earl of Carnarvon.) To Andover, 16 m.; to Whitchurch, 12 m. Enborne. Hampstead Park.
Church Speen and Speen Hill. Benham Place. Elcot Park. Barton Court, Admiral J. W. D. Dundas. Avington. Denford House, G. H. Cherry, Esq. Chilton Lodge and Chilton House. Edington.	61¼	HUNGERFORD. (See p. 98.) Thence to Marlbo- rough, by coach, 10 miles.	61¼	West Woodhay, 2½ miles; and beyond, Wal- bury Hill, the site of an ancient encampment; near it is Inkpen Beacon, 1011 feet, the highest of the chalk hills which form the North Downs. Hungerford Park.
		To Devizes, 24½ miles (see p. 94).		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Westb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Great Western Railway terminus to		
	15½	Chippenham St. (p. 101).	93¾	2½ miles beyond Chippenham, leave main line of G. W. R.
Corsham House, Lord Methuen. Monk's Park. Neston Park, J. B. Fuller, Esq. Shaw House. Atworth, 3 miles.		Along valley of river Avon to		Notton House. Lackham. Laycock Abbey, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. Bowden Hill. Spye Park (J. B. Starky, Esq.), 3 m. To Devizes, 7½ miles.
	9½	Melksham St. (see p. 95).	100	
Broughton Gifford. Great Chalfield.		Population of Melksham, 6236.		Whaddon.
Staverton. Woolley. Bradford, 1½ mile (see p. 96).		 cr. river Avon.		Hilperton.
		 cr. Wilts and Berks Canal.		
Upper Studley. N. Bradley.	5½	Trowbridge St. (see p. 96).	105½	Rowde Ashton, W. Long, Esq. Heywood House, H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq.
Frome, 6 miles (p. 96), and beyond Marston Park, Earl of Cork and Orrery.		WESTBURY (p. 96). The line from Chippenham to Westbury forms part of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, which was intended to extend to Dorchester and Weymouth on the one hand, and to Salisbury on the other, with branches to Sherborne and Bridport, and also to the main line of the G. W. R. near Bridgewater.	109½	To Longleat Park, (Marquis of Bath), 8 m. About two miles from Westbury the figure of a horse is cut out of the chalk ridge, and forms a prominent object for some miles round. A few yards above is an oval trench or fosse, attributed to the Danes in the time of Alfred. The locality is called Bratton Castle, from Bratton, a village one mile distant.

LXXVIII. DOVER AND FOLKESTONE TO READING AND BRISTOL, BY RAILWAY, 195½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM DOVER.	From Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
		From Dover, by South Eastern Railway, to		
Leave line of Brighton Railway, by Croydon, to London.	128½	Reigate Junction St. (pp. 8-10.)	67	Leave line to Brighton.

ON RIGHT FROM DOVER.	From Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
Clandon Park, Earl Onslow. Sutton Place, J. J. W Weston, Esq.	107½	Thence, by Reading, Guildford, and Reig- gate line, to	88	Wonersh Park, Lord Grantley. 1 mile before reaching Guildford, leave branch to Godalming (p. 34). Loseley Place.
Ash Common.	101½	Guildford (p. 34).	94	Leave branch to Farn- ham (p. 37).
		 cr. Basingstoke Canal.		
		 cr. river Black- water, and enter Hampshire.		
		Cross main line of South Western Railway.		Farnborough Place.
	97½	Farnborough St.	98	
Frimley. Chobham Hills in the distance.	95½	Blackwater St.	100	
Sandhurst College, 1 mile.	96	Sandhurst St.	101½	Village of Sandhurst.
The Royal Military Col- lege at Sandhurst, for the instruction of officers for staff appointments, and of cadets for the army, is a plain edifice with a Doric portico, calculated to af- ford accommodation to 430 students. A chapel, an observatory, and a riding school are attached to the college.		 cr. river Black- water, and enter Berks.		Finchampstead, 1 mile.
Bagshot, 4 miles. Hennikins Lodge. Luckley House. Easthampstead Park (Marquis of Downshire), 2½ miles.	89½	Wokingham St.	106	Barkham, 1½ mile.
Buckhurst Hill, ¾ mile.		Wokingham (or Oak- ingham) is a market town situated within the pre- cincts of Windsor Forest. It has an extensive mar- ket for poultry: the in- habitants are principally engaged in the malting and flour trades, in throw- ing silk, and in the ma- nufacture of boots and shoes. It is a corporate town, with an alderman and eleven burgesses. Population, 2404.		Bear Wood Park, John Walter, Esq.
Hurst and Hurst Grove.				Maiden Erlegh, E. Gold- ing, Esq. White Knights (the house of John Duke of Marlborough) is demolish- ed, but a portion of his garden remains. (See p. 92.)

ON RIGHT FROM DOVER.	From Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
Bulmershe Court, G. Wheble, Esq. Early Park.		 cr. feeder of Loddon.		
		 cr. river Loddon. Join line of G. W. Railway, and reach		
Caversham Park (p. 99).	82½	READING (see pp. 92-99) Thence to BRISTOL, as in pp. 100-101.	113 195½	7 m. distant, Strathfield-saye, Duke of Wellington.

LXXIX. LONDON TO OXFORD, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Great Western Railway terminus to		
	10	Didcot St. (p. 100).	53	Leave main line of G. W. R.
Long Wittenham. Appleford.		 cr. river Thames and enter Oxfordshire.		Sutton Courtney, 1½ miles.
	7	Abingdon Road St.	56	Town of Abingdon, 2½ miles (pp. 100, 160).
		 cr. Thames again, and re-enter Berkshire.		Radley House, Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. Sunningwell, 2 miles. Bagley Wood. South Hinksey.
The Thames, and beyond, Nuneham Park, G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq., much visited by Oxonians. Sandford.		The line for some distance runs parallel with the Thames, or more properly the Isis, since it does not acquire the former name until after its junction with the Thame, some distance lower down.		3 miles distant is the village of Cunnor, rendered classic ground by the genius of Scott. In a field adjoining the churchyard some remains of the ancient manor-house of Cunnor Hall are still visible, but most of the ruins, which were in a dangerous state, were pulled down in 1810.
Iffley. Junction of the Cherwell with the Isis.		OXFORD (pp. 162-166 and 187).	63	

ON RIGHT FROM SOUTH.	From Oxford.		From South.	ON LEFT FROM SOUTH.
Leave main line of S. W. R. to London.		From Southampton, by South Western Railway, to		
Sherfield, and Archer Lodge.	42¼	Basingstoke St. (p. 52).	32	The Vine, W. L. Wiggett Chute, Esq. One of this family (John Chute) was the friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole.
Strathfieldsaye, 2¼ miles, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, and beyond, Heckfield Place, Viscount Eversley.		Leave Hants, and enter Berkshire.		Bramley. Silchester, the site of a Roman station, probably the Calleva Atrebatum of the Itinerary. Numerous antiquities are found here. The remains of an amphitheatre are discernible outside the walls.
Hunters' Park.	34¾	Mortimer St.	39½	Mortimer Strathfield.
Moor Place.				Mortimer Hill.
		cr. river Kennet, and join Hungerford branch of G. W. Railway.		Oakfield House.
	27¼	READING St. (pp. 92, 99).	47	Burghfield.
		Thence, by Didcot, as in preceding route, to		
		OXFORD (see also pp. 162-166).	74½	

Oxford has now become an important centre of railway communication by the completion of the various lines in connection with it, of which the two most

important are the Oxford and Rugby, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton. The Oxford and Rugby line runs through the valley of the Cherwell, by Banbury, and, entering Warwickshire, passes near Southam, and joins the London and North Western Railway at Rugby; thus opening a communication with the midland and northern districts. The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway extends from Oxford in a general north-westerly direction as far as Worcester, passing a short distance to the west of Woodstock, and by Moreton-in-the Marsh, Chipping-Campden; and Evesham from Worcester its course is chiefly northward by Droitwich (where a branch connects it with the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway). Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Dudley, to Wolverhampton, near which town it joins the northern section of the London and North-western line.

LXXXI. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY OXFORD, WOODSTOCK, AND STRATFORD ON AVON, 116½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Friars Place.	115½	From Tyburn Turnpike to Bayswater.	1	Kensington Palace (see p. 40). Holland House, Lord Holland. (See p. 40.)
Hanger Hill, and beyond, Twyford Abbey. Hanwell Park.	111½	Acton.  cr. river Brent.	5	The Priory. Ealing Park. Osterley Park, Earl of Jersey.
Hayes End Park.	107¼ 104 102¾	Southall. Hayes End. Hillingdon.	9¼ 12 13	Southall Park. Park House.
Hillingdon House, Count de Salis.	101½	UXBRIDGE	15	Delaford Park, Langley Park, and Iver Grove.
		 cr. river Coln and Grand Junction Canal, and enter Bucks.		
Denham. Chalfont House, J. N. Hibbert, Esq.	97½	Gerard's Cross. BEACONSFIELD.	19	Bulstrode, Duke of Portland.
Wilton Park, C.G. Dupre, Esq.	93½	The church contains the remains of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, and the poet Waller is interred in the churchyard. Pop. of parish 1662.	23	Hall Barn, built by the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke and beyond, Dropmoor Lodge (Lady Grenville) and Cliefden (Duke Sutherland).
To Amersham, 7 mi ¹ 2s. Brands House, J. Neave, Esq.	87½	HIGH-WYCOMBE, the finest town in the county It has a handsome	29	To Great Marlow, 5 miles Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carlington.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hughenden Manor, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. St. Michael's church, an old Norman building with ancient font, and monuments of the Montfort family.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	town-hall, erected in 1757, by John, Earl of Shelburne, a free grammar school, and an ancient church, ornamented with a fine altar piece, and a superb monument to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, and Sophia, the first wife of the first Marquis of Lansdowne. The Wycombe stream turns fifteen paper and corn-mills. One M.P. Pop. 5000.	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wycombe Park, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.
Plummers' Hill, and 3 miles distant, Bradenham House, late I. D'Israeli, Esq.	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	West-Wycombe. Here is a handsome mausoleum, erected by the late Lord Le De Spencer. Stoken Church (<i>Oxon</i>).	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sherbourne Castle, (Earl of Macclesfield,) containing two libraries, an armoury, several fine specimens of painting and sculpture, and among other portraits an original of Catherine Parr, Queen to Henry VIII.
Aston House, near which is Kingston. Thame Park, The Baroness Wenman. Rycot Park. Holton Park.	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wycombe Park, Sir G. I. Dashwood, Bart.	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nethercote House, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. Adwell House. Cuddesden Palace, Bishop of Oxford. Shotover House.
Headington House.	69	Tetsworth.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blenheim, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough, erected in the reign of Queen Anne for the great Duke. Sir J. Vanbrugh was the architect employed, and half a million was granted by Parliament for the erection. The interior is splendidly adorned, and contains a valuable collection of pictures, a library of more than 17,000 volumes, and an elegant chapel. The gardens are extensive, the park, consisting of about 2700 acres, is richly wooded, and the grounds are laid out with great taste.
Adjoining the church is a grammar school, founded and endowed in 1586 by Mr Cornwell, a native of this place.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wheatley Bridge.  cr. river Thame.	54	Ditchley Park,* Viscount Dillon; and beyond, Cornbury Park, Lord Churchill.
Kiddington House (Lord Vaux.)	60	 cr. river Cherwell.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tidmington Hall. $\frac{3}{4}$ miles dist. Foxcote House, P. H. Howard, Esq.
Heythrop Park, Earl of Shrewsbury.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	OXFORD.	62	
2 miles distant are the Roll-rich Stones, the most curious memorial of antiquity in the county, supposed to be of Druidical origin.	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	Wolvercote,	69	
Weston House. Sir George R. Phillips, Bart.	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	WOODSTOCK	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	is famous for its manufacture of gloves and other leathern articles, but that of polished steel has declined. It has a handsome town hall, erected from a design of Sir W. Chambers, at the sole expense of the Duke of Marlborough, and is celebrated in history as the occasional residence of Henry I. and II., and of fair Rosamond. One M.P. Pop. of Parl. borough 7000.	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	
39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Enstone has a church dedicated to St Keneim.	77	
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chapel House.	83	
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Compton Hill, (<i>Warwickshire</i>).		
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Compton.		
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	SHIPSTON, (<i>Worcesters</i>).		

* See Scott's Woodstock.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Honnington Hall, the Rev. H. Townsend.	31½	Tredington.	85	
Lower Eatington Hall, E. J. Shirley, Esq.	29½	Newbold.	87	
Alveston House, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart.	27½	 cr. river Stour.	89	Alscot Park, J. R. West, Esq.
Alveston Villa, and beyond Charlecote House, G. Lucy, Esq.		Re-enter Warwicksh.		
		 cr. river Avon.		
	22½	STRATFORD ON AVON.	94	

Stratford on Avon, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare. The house in which he was born is situated in Henley Street. It has lately been purchased by subscription, and will be carefully preserved for the inspection of future generations. The approach to the church, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, is by an avenue of lime-trees. In the chancel is the celebrated bust of the poet, in front of which he and his wife are buried. The town-hall in High Street was erected in 1768, the year before the Jubilee. A good statue of Shakspeare stands at the north end of the building. The interior is adorned with portraits of Shakspeare, Garrick, and the Duke of Dorset. In the High Street also are the remains of an ancient cross, and adjoining them is the guildhall, a portion of which is occupied as a grammar school, where it is said Shakspeare received his education. By railway, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line now connects Stratford with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. of township. 3672.

Clopton House, and beyond, Welcombe Lodge.	15	HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.	101½	Beaudesert House, and beyond Oldberrow Court.
Wooton Hall, Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart.		In the market-place are vestiges of an ancient cross.		Umberslade Park.
Here was the ancient forest of Arden.	10	Hockley House.	106½	
To Warwick 10 miles.		 cr. river Thame.		
Packwood House.		BIRMINGHAM.	116½	Edgbaston (Lord Calthorpe.)
		(see p. 204.)		

LXXXII. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAM, BANBURY, AND WARWICK, 115½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
½ m. Belsize House, M. Forster, Esq., and beyond, Rosslyn House.	114½	From Tyburn Turnpike to Paddington.		To Kensal Green.
Hendon Place, (Lord Tenterden.)	112½	Kilburn.	22½	Brandesbury House.
		 cr. river Brent.		At a distance, Wembley Park.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Forward to St Albans through Elstree, 10½ m.	107½	Edgeware.	8	Cannon's Park, once the seat of the Dukes of Chandos.
Crabtree Grove.	105	Stanmore.	10¼	Bentley Priory, Marquis of Abercorn.
Bushey Grove, S. Marjoribanks, Esq., and beyond Aldenham Abbey, W. Stuart, Esq.	102	Bushey (<i>Herts.</i>)  cr. river Colne.	13¼	Hill House. Moor Park, Lord Ebury.
To St Albans, 3 miles. Watford Place.	100½	WATFORD. The church contains several fine monuments. Here are mills for throwing silk and making paper. Pop. 4385. (See p. 200.)	14¾	To Rickmansworth, 3 miles.
Nascott. Russell Farm. Cecil Lodge.		 cr. river Gade and Grand Junction Canal.		Cashiobury Park, Earl of Essex.
Langley House. To Hemel Hempstead, 2½ miles, and beyond, Gadesbridge Park, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., and Gorhambury, (Earl of Verulam).	95½	King's Langley.	19¾	The Grove, Earl of Clarendon. The chief portion of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's fine collection of pictures is to be seen here.
Berkhamstead Castle. To Dunstable, 11 miles.	93¼	Two Waters.	22	This place is famous for its paper mills.
Northcote Court, and Ashridge Park (late Earl of Bridgewater, now (1855) Earl of Brownlow). A monastery was erected here about 1283, which, after the dissolution, became the seat of royalty, and was frequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth when Princess. The conventual buildings were nearly all pulled down during the present century by the late Duke of Bridgewater.	92	Box-Moor.	23¼	Box Moor Hall.
Berkhamstead Castle. To Dunstable, 11 miles. Northcote Court, and Ashridge Park (late Earl of Bridgewater, now (1855) Earl of Brownlow). A monastery was erected here about 1283, which, after the dissolution, became the seat of royalty, and was frequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth when Princess. The conventual buildings were nearly all pulled down during the present century by the late Duke of Bridgewater.	89	BERKHAMPSTEAD.	26½	Westbrook Hay, Hon. G. D. Ryder.
North Church.	87¾	North Church.	27½	Ashlyns Hall, J. Smith, Esq. Champneys.
TRING.	84	TRING.	31½	Tring Park.
Aston-Clinton (<i>Bucks.</i>)	81	Aston-Clinton (<i>Bucks.</i>)	34¼	Aston Clinton.
AYLESBURY,	77	AYLESBURY,	38¾	To London through Wendover, 40½ miles; to Thame, 9½ miles; to Bicester, 16½ miles.
a town of great antiquity, is situated nearly in the middle of the county, on an eminence in the fertile tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a large churchyard. Here is a town-hall, county-gaol, and a market-house. The inhabitants of this town and its vicinity rear a great number of early ducklings, which are sent to the London market. Two M.P. Pop. 28,000.				Green End, W. Rickford, Esq.
Weedon House. Lillies, the seat of the late Lord Nugent.	731	 cr. river Thames.	41¾	Two miles from Aylesbury is Hartwell House, (J. Lee, Esq.), for many years the residence of Louis XVIII. as Count de Provence, and of the Duke and Duchess D'Angouleme.
Creslow Pastures, Lord Clifford, Whaddon Hall, (W. S. Lowndes, Esq.) 5 miles.	721	Hardwicke.	43	On the road to Bicester, Wotton House, (Marquis of Chandos.)
Swanbourne House, (Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.) Stukeley 6 m., the church of which is one of the most perfect Saxon buildings in England.	66	Whitchurch.	48¾	Oving House.
		WINSLOW.		Three miles distant Claydon House, Sir H. Verney, Bart.
		 cr. river Ouse.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmih.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Three miles distant is Stowe, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, celebrated by the muse of Pope, and, until lately, enriched by a choice collection of valuable works of art, including plate and furniture of the most costly description, a fine gallery of paintings, a library of 10,000 vols., and an extensive collection of MSS. Owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the noble owner, these were all disposed of by public auction in 1843.</p>	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>BUCKINGHAM, an ancient and irregular built town on the Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and lace-making. The church is an elegant building, erected in 1780 on an artificial mount formerly occupied by a castle. The altar is adorned with a copy of Raphael's transfiguration, presented by an ancestor of the present Duke of Buckingham. The other public edifices are the town-hall, new gaol, free grammar school, meeting-house, and the remains of the chapel of St John and Thomas à Becket. This town suffered greatly by fire in 1725. It returns one M.P. Pop. 3700.</p>	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>To Banbury 18 miles. Five miles from Buckingham is Chetwode, in the church of which is some fine stained glass, of great antiquity.</p>
<p>Morton House, Rev. W. Andrewes. Morton Lodge, H. Smith, Esq. Biddlesdon Park, G. Morgan, Esq. To Towcester, 11 miles.</p>	55 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Westbury. BRACKLEY (<i>Northamp.</i>) is one of the oldest boroughs in England, and still contains many remnants of its pristine greatness. It has a handsome market-house, two churches, a free school, and the ruins of an hospital, said to have been erected by the Zouche family Pop. 2239.</p>	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ 62 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Evenley Hall, Hon. J. S. Pierrepont. To Oxford, 20$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p>
<p>Farthinghoe. Thenford Hall, J. M. Severne, Esq.</p>	44	<p> cr. Oxford Canal. BANBURY (<i>Oxon.</i>) on the Cherwell, is famous for its malt liquor, its cheese, and the cakes which are called by its name. Here was formerly a castle of great strength, which sustained two severe sieges during the civil wars. The only remains now in existence are a small portion of the wall. Pop. 4000. One M.P.</p>	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Broughton Castle, Lord Save and Sele. To Chipping Norton 12 miles. To Deddington, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p>
<p>To Warwick through Southam, 22$\frac{1}{4}$ miles.</p>	42	<p>Drayton.</p>	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Wroxton Abbey, E of Guilford. Alkerton, where Lyd the astronomer and mathematician was buried</p>
	41	<p>Wroxton.</p>	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Upton House, Capt J. Russell. To Stratford on Avon 12$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p>
	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Upton, (Warwicksh.)</p>	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Radway Grange, F. Miller, Esq.</p>
	36	<p>Edgehill, remarkable as the spot where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliament was fought</p>	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	KINETON. The castle formerly existing here is said to have been built by King John.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 miles distant is the village of Tysoe. Opposite its church is a hill, on the side of which was cut the figure called the Red Horse, which gives name to the adjacent vale.
Compton Verney, Lord Willoughby De Broke.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Compton-Verney.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walton Hall, Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. To Stratford on Avon, 5 miles.
Newbold Park.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Roman Way. Wellesbourne Hastings.	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	Charlecote, G. Lucy, Esq. and beyond, Alveston House, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart.
The Hill.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barford.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Warwick Castle, Earl of Warwick.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Avon. WARWICK.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grove Park, Lord Dormer.

Warwick is situated nearly in the centre of the county. It stands on a rocky hill, having a somewhat abrupt acclivity, watered by the Avon. This town is believed to be of Saxon origin, and was formerly surrounded with walls. It has three churches, of which St Mary's is the most remarkable. It has a lofty square tower, supported by piers, between which carriages may pass. The interior is richly adorned, and contains a number of ancient and curious monuments. Beauchamp chapel, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, contains a monument to the memory of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the founder of the Lady chapel. This chapel is considered the most splendid in the kingdom, with the exception of that of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. Here is also a monument to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite. The other public buildings are, the county hall, the court house, gaol, bridewell, theatre, market house, free grammar school, the county asylum, public library and news-room, and several meeting houses. The races are held twice a-year on a plain near the west end of the town. Warwick returns two M.P. Population, 11,000. Several manufactures are carried on here, particularly those of combing and spinning long wool.

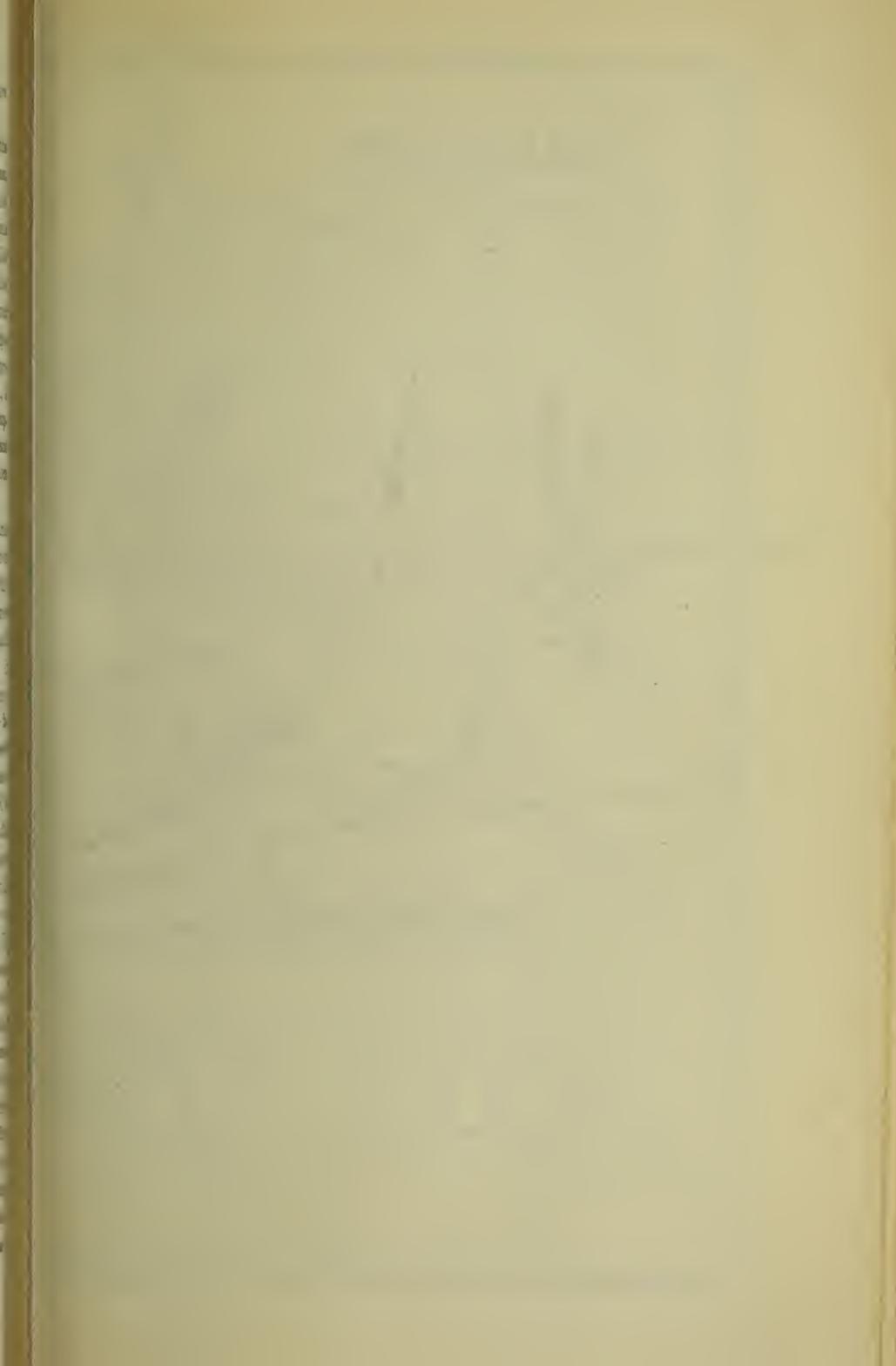
Warwick Castle, the magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick, is situated at the south-east end of the town, on a rock washed by the Avon.* The date of its original erection is unknown. Caesar's tower, the most ancient part of the structure, is 147 feet high. Guy's tower, 128 feet high, was erected in 1394. The approach to the grand front exhibits three stupendous towers, and the entrance is flanked with embattled wall covered with ivy. The interior is remarkable for splendour and elegance. The principal suite of apartments extends 333 feet in a straight line, and is adorned with valuable paintings and curious specimens of ancient armour. In the green-house is a beautiful antique vase, well known as the Warwick vase, found at Tivoli, and capable of containing 168 gallons. About a mile from Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the retreat of the famous Earl Guy, and where he and his

* A most destructive fire occurred at Warwick Castle, in December 1871, which did great damage to the building.

Countess are supposed to be interred. Blacklow hill, opposite, is the spot where Piers Gavaston was beheaded in 1312

Two miles from Warwick is LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS, one of the most fashionable spas in the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The waters are used, both internally and for the purpose of bathing, and are found very efficacious in many chronic disorders, in diseases of the skin, and visceral obstructions. The principal buildings are the new pump-room and baths, which are supposed to be the most elegant in Europe; the assembly-rooms, concert and ball-rooms, the reading-rooms and library, the billiard-room, the Regent Hotel, the museum and picture gallery, the theatre, &c. The Ranelagh and Priory Gardens form delightful promenades. Leamington possesses also two churches, an Episcopal chapel, a meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, an institution for the gratuitous supply of baths to the poor, national schools, several libraries, &c. The rides and walks in the vicinity are interesting and attractive; and very delightful excursions may be made to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, Stratford, &c. Pop. 18,000.

KENILWORTH is five miles distant from Leamington, and about the same distance from Warwick and from Coventry. Its name is said to have been derived from Kenulph, a Saxon King of Mercia, and his son Kenelm. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was called Killingworth; but the original and correct designation is now restored. The ruins of its magnificent castle form one of the most splendid and picturesque remains of castellated strength to be found in the kingdom. It was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I., but it shortly passed to the Crown. Henry III. granted the castle to the famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, for their respective lives; and when the Earl took up arms against the King, it was the great place of resort for the insurgent nobles. After the defeat and death of the Earl of Leicester, his eldest son, Simon de Montfort, continued to shelter himself in this fortress. He shortly afterwards withdrew to France, but his adherents held out the castle for six months against all the forces the King could bring against it, and they ultimately capitulated upon highly favourable terms. In the time of Edward I. it was the scene of a splendid and costly tournament. Edward II. was kept a prisoner in this castle before his removal to Berkeley Castle, where he was ultimately murdered. In the reign of Edward III., Kenilworth passed into the possession of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who made large additions to it. When his son, Henry Bolingbroke, became King, it again became the property of the Crown, and so continued till the reign of Elizabeth, who conferred it on her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. This nobleman expended enormous sums in adorning and enlarging this structure. The following description of the appearance of the castle at this period is given by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Kenilworth:"—"The outer wall of this splendid and gigantic structure enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables, and by a pleasure-garden, with its trim arbours and par-

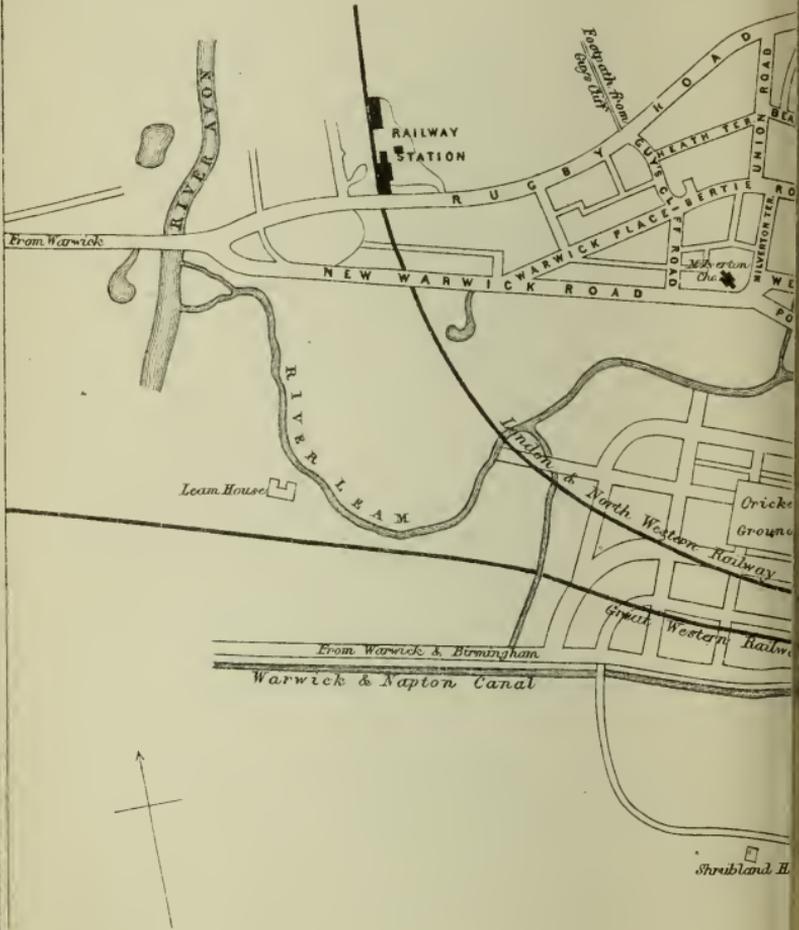


LEAMINGTON.

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile



Dir. of Warwick
& Stratford
on Avon



LILLINGTON

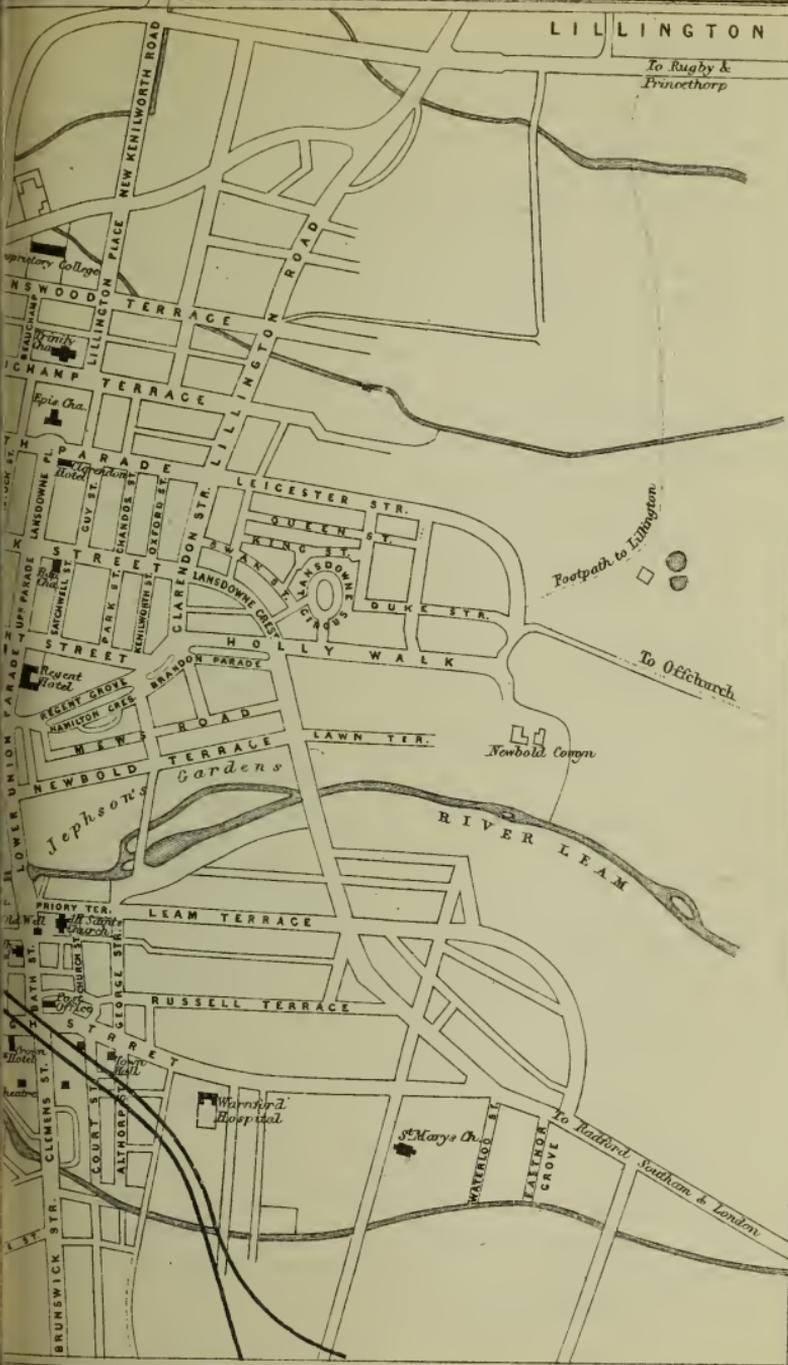
To Rugby & Princeshop

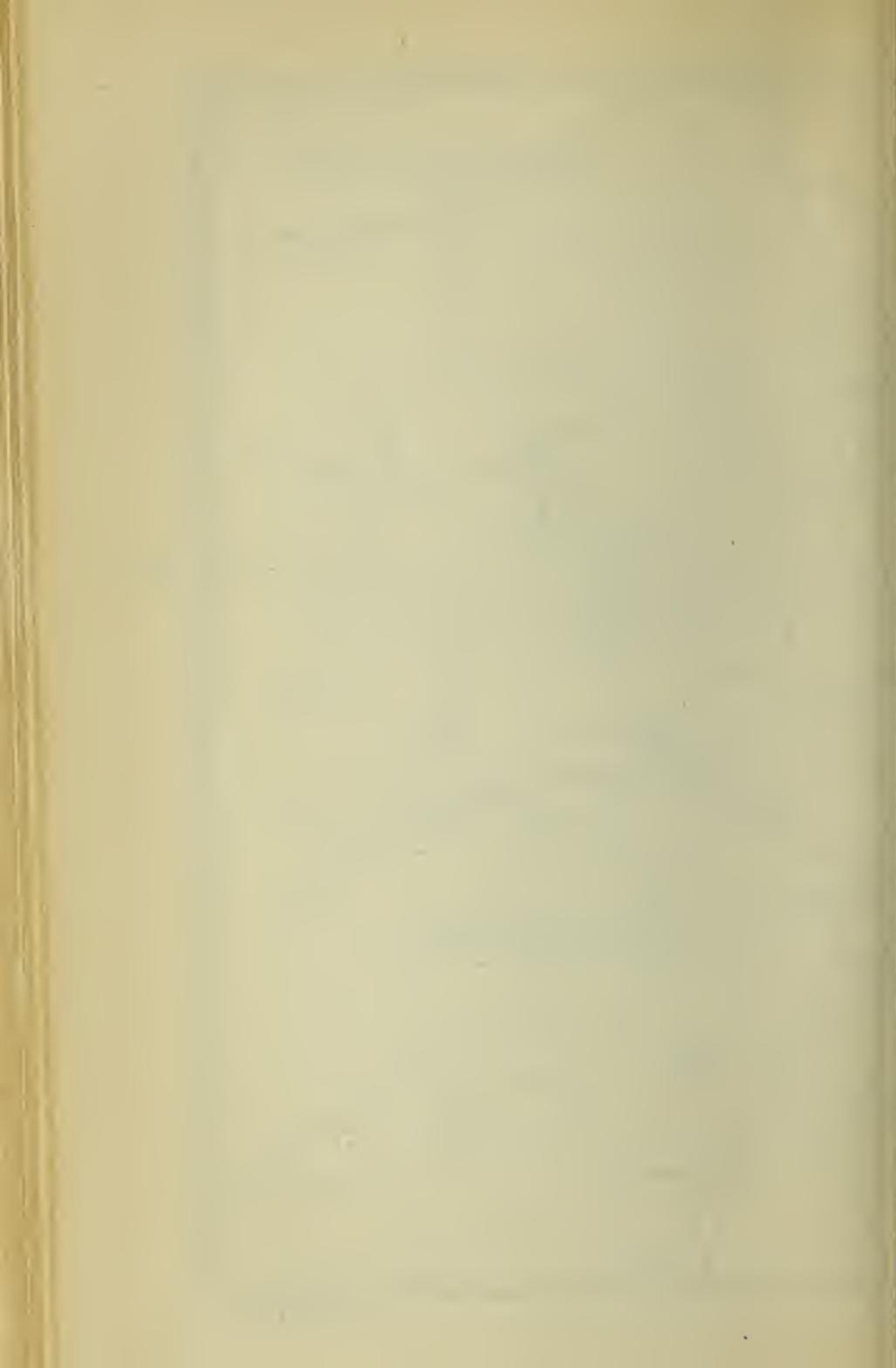
Footpath to Lillington

To Offchurch

Newbold Conyn

To Radford Southam & London





terres, and the rest forming the large base-court or outer yard of the noble castle. The lordly structure itself, which rose near the centre of this spacious enclosure, was composed of a huge pile of magnificent castellated buildings, apparently of different ages, surrounding an inner court, and bearing, in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent mass, and in the armorial bearings which were there blazoned, the emblems of mighty chiefs who had long passed away, and whose history, could ambition have bent ear to it, might have read a lesson to the haughty favourite who had acquired, and was now augmenting, this fair domain. A large and massive keep, which formed the citadel of the castle, was of uncertain though great antiquity. It bore the name of Cæsar, probably from its resemblance to that in the Tower of London so called. * * * The external wall of this royal castle was, on the south and west sides, adorned and defended by a lake, partly artificial, across which Leicester had constructed a stately bridge, that Elizabeth might enter the castle by a path hitherto untrodden, instead of the usual entrance to the northward, over which he had erected a gatehouse or barbican, which still exists, and is equal in extent, and superior in architecture, to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive chase, full of red deer, fallow deer, roes, and every species of game, and abounding with lofty trees, from amongst which the extensive front and massive towers of the castle were seen to rise in majesty and beauty."

Elizabeth visited Leicester at Kenilworth in the years 1566, 1568, and 1575. The last visit, which far eclipsed all other "Royal Progresses," has been immortalized by Scott. A reference to the ground plan of the castle, and some extracts from the inventory of Leicester's furniture, in the appendix to Scott's "Kenilworth," will afford some idea of the enormous extent of the place, and the costliness of its decorations. After Leicester's death Kenilworth was seized by the crown, and was ultimately granted by Cromwell to certain officers of his army, who demolished the splendid fabric for the materials. After the Restoration, Charles II. gave the property to Sir Edward Hyde, whom he created Baron Kenilworth and Earl of Clarendon. For a long period the castle was left ruin; but the present Earl of Clarendon has manifested a praiseworthy anxiety to arrest its decay. The only remaining part of the original fortress is the keep or Cæsar's Tower, the walls of which are in some places sixteen feet thick. The remains of the additions made by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, are termed Lancaster buildings. In the latter are to be seen the relics of the great hall, a fine baronial room, 86 feet in length, and 45 feet in width. Although the erections of Leicester are of the most recent date, they have the most ancient and ruined appearance, having been built of a brown friable stone, not well calculated to stand the weather. "We cannot but add," says Sir Walter Scott, "that of this lordly palace, where princes feasted and heroes fought, now in the bloody earnest of storm and siege, and now in the games of chivalry, where beauty dealt the prize which valour won, all is now desolate. The bed of the lake is now a rushy swamp, and the

maasy ruins of the castie only serve to show what their splendour once was, and to impress on the musing visitor the transitory value of human possessions, and the happiness of those who enjoy a humble lot in virtuous contentment."

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		Resuming the route to Birmingham,  cr. Warwick and Birmingham Canal.		Stank House.
Priory. Guy's Cliff, Hon. C. B. Percy.				Grove Park, Lord Dor-mer.
The learned Dr Parr was perpetual curate of Hatton.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hatton.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Birmingham through Hoekley, 17 miles.
Springfield. Temple Balsall.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wroxhall.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wroxhall Abbey, C. Wren Hoskyns, Esq., the representative of the celebrated Sir C. Wren. The mansion stands on the site of a nunnery, erected by Hugh de Hatton in the time of King Stephen.
	10	Knowle.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	Malvern Hall.
		The church is a handsome building, containing some curious carving.		
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Solihull.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Olton House.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spark Brook.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		BIRMINGHAM.	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	

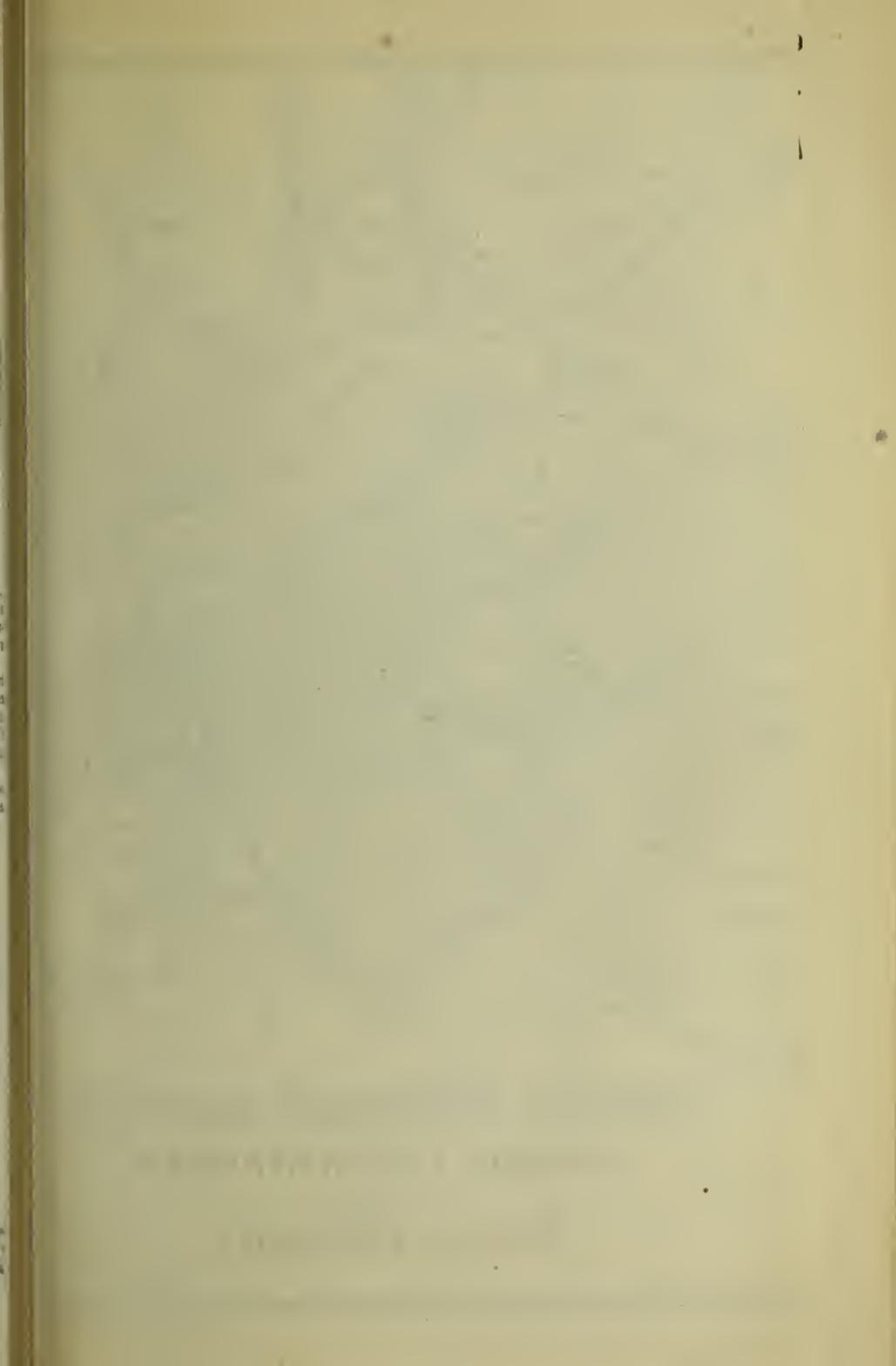
LXXXIII. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY ST ALBANS, DUNSTABLE, DAVENTRY, AND COVENTRY, 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

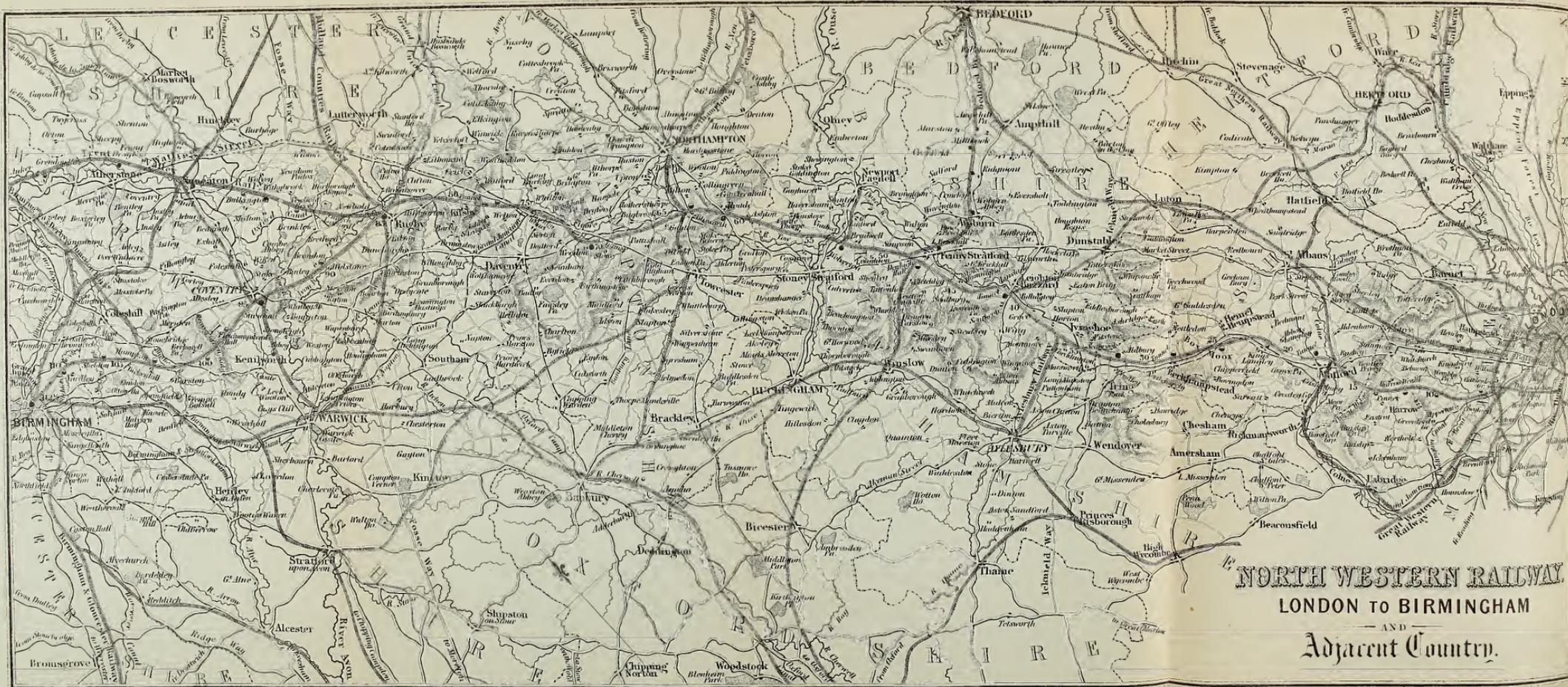
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	From London to Islington.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Highgate.	4	Caen Wood, Earl of Mansfield. While occupied by the great Lord Mansfield it narrowly escaped destruction by the Gordon Rioters; and Fitzroy Farm.
Oak Hill, Sir P. H. Clarke, Bart.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whetstone.	9	Totteridge Park.
The Grove. Beech Hill Pa. Trent Pa. R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	BARNET	11	
Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford.		is a neat town, situated on the top of a hill, and celebrated for the battle which took place, in 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the great Earl of Warwick lost his life. An obelisk has been erected on the spot.		Derham Park.
Tittenhanger Park Earl of Hardwicke.				Clare Hall.
At a distance Hatfield House, the princely seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, erected at the commencement of the 17th century. It belonged to James I., and was exchanged by him for Theobalds. Charles I. was a prisoner here. Two miles beyond is Brocket Hall, the seat of the late Viscount Melbourne.	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	South Mimms. Ridge Hill, (Herts.)	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	London Colney.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Colney Ho.
		 cross river Colne.		
	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	ST ALBANS.	21	

St Albans is a town of very great antiquity, having derived its origin from the ruins of the Roman *Verulamium*. An immense number and variety of antiquities have been discovered here at different times, and some vestiges of the ancient town may still be seen at a little distance from St Albans. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey and monastery for Benedictine monks, of which the fine old abbey church and a large square gateway are now the only remains. The abbey was founded by Offa, King of the Mercians, in honour of St Alban. The church was made parochial in the reign of Edward VI. It has all the appearance of a cathedral, and its interior exhibits the various styles of several ages of architecture, and is adorned with numerous rich screens and monuments. Its appearance from the hill, on the Watford Road, is very striking. The town contains three other churches, in one of which—the church of St Michael—the fine monument to the great Lord Bacon may be seen. St Albans has also a new town-hall, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. Two battles were fought here during the wars of the Roses; the first, in 1455, when Richard Duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI.; the second, in 1461, when Margaret of Anjou defeated the king-maker Earl of Warwick. St Albans returned two members to Parliament till 1852, when it was disfranchised. Population about 8000. Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, was a native of this town and there is a monument to his memory in the abbey church. There is another to the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Hatfield, 5 miles; to Luton, 10½ miles. Gorhambury, (Earl of Verulam. In the park are the ruins of the Old House, the residence of the Lord Keeper and his illustrious son, Lord Bacon.	84½ 76	Redbourn.	25½ 33½	To Watford, 8 miles. Childwick Bury, J. Lo- max, Esq. Beechwood Park, Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart.
Rothampsted. Market Cell, and 2 miles distant, Luton Hoo, J. G. Leigh, Esq. Four miles distant is Chalgrave, the church of which is very old, and contains several monu- ments; and 1 mile be- yond, is the church of Toddington, in which are tombs of the Cheyne and Strafford families.	72½	DUNSTABLE, <i>Bedfordsh.</i> famous for its manufacture of straw-plait bonnets and baskets, and for the size of its larks, great numbers of which are sent to London. The church is an ancient and interesting building, a part of it having been for- merly attached to a cele- brated priory in the time of Henry I. Charles I. slept at the Red Lion Inn on his way to Naseby. Pop. 4470.	37½	About 1½ mile distant are the remains of a Bri- tish fortification, called Maiden Bower; not far from which are still to be seen vestiges of another named Tottenhal Castle. Here is the Roman Watling Street.
To Woburn, 4½ miles. Milton Bryant. Battlesden Park, Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.; and beyond, Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford.	66½	Hockliffe. Brickhill (<i>Bucks</i>).	43½	To Leighton Buzzard 3½ miles. Hockliffe Grange, R. T. Gilpin, Esq. Stock Grove.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		 cr. Grand Junction Canal.		Great Brickhill House, P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq.
Wolverton House. Wolverton Park.	64½ 57¼	Fenny Stratford. STONY STRATFORD is built on the Watling Street. It suffered greatly from fire in 1742.	45 52¼	In the distance, Whaddon Hall, W.S., Lowndes, Esq.
Cosgrove Hall, J. C. Mansel, Esq. Cosgrove Priory. Stoke Park.	56½	 cr. riv. Ouse and the Grand Junction Canal. Old Stratford, (<i>Northamptonshire.</i>)	53	Denshanger, and, 3 miles distant, Wicken Park. Wakefield Lodge, Duke of Grafton. Whitebury Forest. To Brackley, 11 miles.
Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret. To Northampton, 9 m. Pattishall House.	49½ 47 41½	TOWCESTER, (p. 202.)  cross river Tow. Foster's Booth. Weedon Beck.	60 62½ 68	
To Northampton, 3 m.		 cr. Grand Junction Canal.		At a distance, Everdon Hall, and Fawsley Pa. Sir C. Knightley, Bart., and beyond is Canons Ashby, Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart., representative of the Poet Dryden. Drayton Grange, (Lord Overstone); and, 4 miles distant, Catesby House. Beyond is Shuckburgh Park, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. To Southam, 10½ miles. To Banbury, 16½ miles.
2 miles distant is Norton Hall, (B. Botfield, Esq.), and, 2 miles farther to the right, Whilton. Welton Place, R. T. Clarke, Esq. To Lutterworth, 16 m. At a distance Ashby St Leger, containing a small room in which the gunpowder plot was concocted. The house belonged to Catesby, one of the conspirators. (Sec p. 202.)		DAVENTRY carries on a considerable manufacture of silk stockings, shoes, and whips. On an adjacent eminence, called Danes' or Borough Hill, are some of the most extensive encampments in England. Pop. 4124.	72¼	
		Braunston. Here is a handsome church and a curious stone cross.	75	
Ashby Lodge, G. H. Arnold, Esq. Dunchurch Lodge. Bilton Grange. Bilton Hall. To Rugby, 2½ miles.	34½ 32¾ 29½	 cr. Oxford Canal, at the commencement of the Grand Junction Canal. Willoughby, (<i>Warwickshire.</i>) Dunchurch.	76¾ 80	To Southam, 8 miles.
		Dunsmoor Heath. Black Dog Inn.	85	½ mile distant, Bournston House; and Birbury Hall, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart.
	24½			





NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM
 — AND —
Adjacent Country.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Knightslow Cross.	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant is Wolston House, and, on the other side of the river Dove, Brandon House; and, 2 miles further, on the right, Combe Abbey, a seat of Earl Craven. The present noble mansion stands on the site of a Cistercian monastery. Several of the apartments are very fine, and contain many valuable portraits.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ryton.	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ryton House. 1 m ^{ile} beyond Ryton to Southam, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	20	 cr. river Avon. Whitley Bridge.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitley Abbey, Viscount Hood. Here Charles I. is supposed to have fixed his station when he unsuccessfully summoned the city of Chester in 1642. Styvichall, A. F. Gregory, Esq.
Pinley House. The Charter House. Hawkesbury Hall. To Lutterworth, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Nuneaton, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To Tamworth, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. river Sow. COVENTRY is a city of great antiquity, with very narrow streets. The churches, St Mary's Hall, and several private houses, present interesting subjects for the study of the antiquarian. By means of canals, Coventry carries on a considerable trade, and there is an extensive manufacture of watches and ribbons. Two M. P. Pop. 41,647.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Kenilworth 5 miles, thence to Warwick 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh, 5 m.
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Allesley.	94	Allesley Park, E. V. Neale, Esq.
Meriden Hall.	12	Meriden.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Berkswell Hall, Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. To Warwick, 14 miles.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stone Bridge.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford. To Coleshill and Coleshill Park, Lord Digby 4 miles.
Elmdon Hall, A. Spooner Lillingston, Esq.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wells Green.	104	
		BIRMINGHAM, p. 203.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmm.	London Terminus, Euston Square.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
A line of railway now connects the Camden Town Station with the East and West India Docks, passing round the north and east sides of the metropolis.		The new entrance hall, completed in 1849, at a cost of £150,000, is a fine specimen of decorative architecture. The railway passes through a deep excavation to		
Kilburn, Willesden, and beyond Hampstead. The hill commands a charming and varied prospect.	109½	Camden Town Station, the grand depot for the goods and locomotive departments of the company. Primrose Hill Tunnel, 1220 yards long.	3	Kensal Green Cemetery, one of the prettiest resting places near London. Branch to Kensington. Twyford Abbey.
Brandesbury House.	106½	Kilburn Station.	6½	
Wembley Park.	104½	Willesden Station.	8½	Sudbury.
To Stanmore, 3½ miles, Edgeware 4½, Barnet 10½.	101	Sudbury Station. Harrow Station. Harrow on the Hill.	11½	Harrow on the Hill, 1 mile, famous for its school and the eminent men, such as Byron and Sir R. Peel, who have been educated there.
Cannons. Bentley Priory.		It is situated upon one of the loftiest hills in Middlesex, commanding extensive and delightful views. Pop. of parish, 5525.		
Bushey.	99	Pinner Station.	13½	Eastbury House.
	96½	Bushey Station.	16½	At a distance, Moor Park, Lord Ebury.
To St Albans, 7 miles.	94¾	Watford Station (<i>Herts</i>)	17¾	
		Three-quarters of a mile distant is Watford, a populous and well-built market-town, almost surrounded by the Coln, on which are mills for throwing silk, and making paper. The church contains numerous brasses and tombs of ancient date.		To Rickmansworth 4 miles, Amersham, 10 miles, High Wycombe, 17 miles. Cashiobury Park, Earl of Essex, and Grove Park, Earl of Clarendon, containing a collection of pictures, part of that formed by Lord Chancellor Clarendon.*
Abbot's Langley.		Watford Tunnel, 1 mile, 170 yards in length.		Hunton Bridge.
Booksellers' Provident Institution.	91½	King's Langley St. cr. Grand Junction Canal.	21	Grand Junction Canal and river Gade. Two Waters, so called from Junction of the Gade with Bulbourn Brook, is famous for its paper-mills.
1½ m. distant is Hemel-Hempstead. The church appears to be of Norman origin, but has subsequently undergone various alterations. The interior is highly ornamented. Pop. of par. 1861, 7948. Beyond is Gorbambury (Earl of Verulam), and Gades-bridge, Sir A. P. Cooper, Bart.	88	Boxmoor Station. Recross the Grand Junction.	24½	Westbrook Hay, Hon. G. D. Ryder.
	84½	Berkhampstead St.	28	To Chesham, 6 miles. To Amersham, 12 m.

* See description of the Portraits, by Lady Theresa Lewis, in her "Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon."

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>To Dunstable, 11 miles. Three miles distant is Ashridge Park, the seat of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and afterwards of the late Earl of Bridgewater, occupies the site of an ancient building, formerly a monastery, which, after the Reformation, became the seat of royalty, and was the frequent residence of Queen Elizabeth when Princess. In 1602 it passed to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, an ancestor of the Bridgewater family. This fine estate is now held by the Earl of Brownlow.</p>		<p>In Great Berkhamstead, Bishop Kenn and Cowper the poet were born. Here are the remains of a castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Mercia. The church contains numerous brasses and other monuments. Pop. 3631.</p>		<p>Ashlyn's Hall, A Smith, Esq.</p>
<p>To Ivinghoe, 2½ miles; Dunstable, 9 miles. Tring is 1¾ miles distant from the station. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to be of Roman origin. It has a fine church with carved roof, and several monuments. Pop. 3130.</p>	80¾	<p>North Church Tunnel, 360 yards in length. TRING STATION. From Tring, an elevated ridge of ground, called the Chiltern Hills, extends to Oxfordshire. To suppress the banditti who formerly infested this place, an officer, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, was appointed by the Crown. The duties have long since ceased; but the office is retained to enable any member of Parliament to resign his seat.</p>	31¾	<p>To Aylesbury, 9 miles. To Wendover, 6 miles. Tring Park, a beautiful seat, adorned with pleasing scenery.</p>
<p>Ivinghoe.</p>	76¾	<p>Cheddington Junction Station.</p>	36¼	<p>Here is the junction of the Aylesbury with the Birmingham Railway. Mentioned, the Baron Meyer de Rothschild. To Wing, 5½ miles. Liscombe Park, H. W. Lovett, Esq.</p>
<p>To Dunstable, 9 miles. To Dunstable, 7 miles. To Ampthill, 18 miles. To Bedford, 26 miles.</p>	72	<p>Leighton Junction St. LEIGHTON BUZZARD.</p>	40½	

Leighton Buzzard is half-a-mile from the station, and is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county of Bedford, on the banks of the Ouzel. Here is a pentagonal cross of curious architecture. The church is a very old building, containing a font, stone-stalls, &c. The Grand Junction Canal passes close to the town. Pop. of township, 1861, 4330. Seven miles from the station is Woburn, a small but neat town. It is a place of some antiquity, and has been twice destroyed by fire. The church is a venerable building, entirely covered with ivy. It contains several monuments, and an altar-piece by Carlo Maratti. The inhabitants of Woburn are chiefly employed in lace-making. Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, is a magnificent quadrangular building, and contains a splendid collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c. The park is 12 miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer.

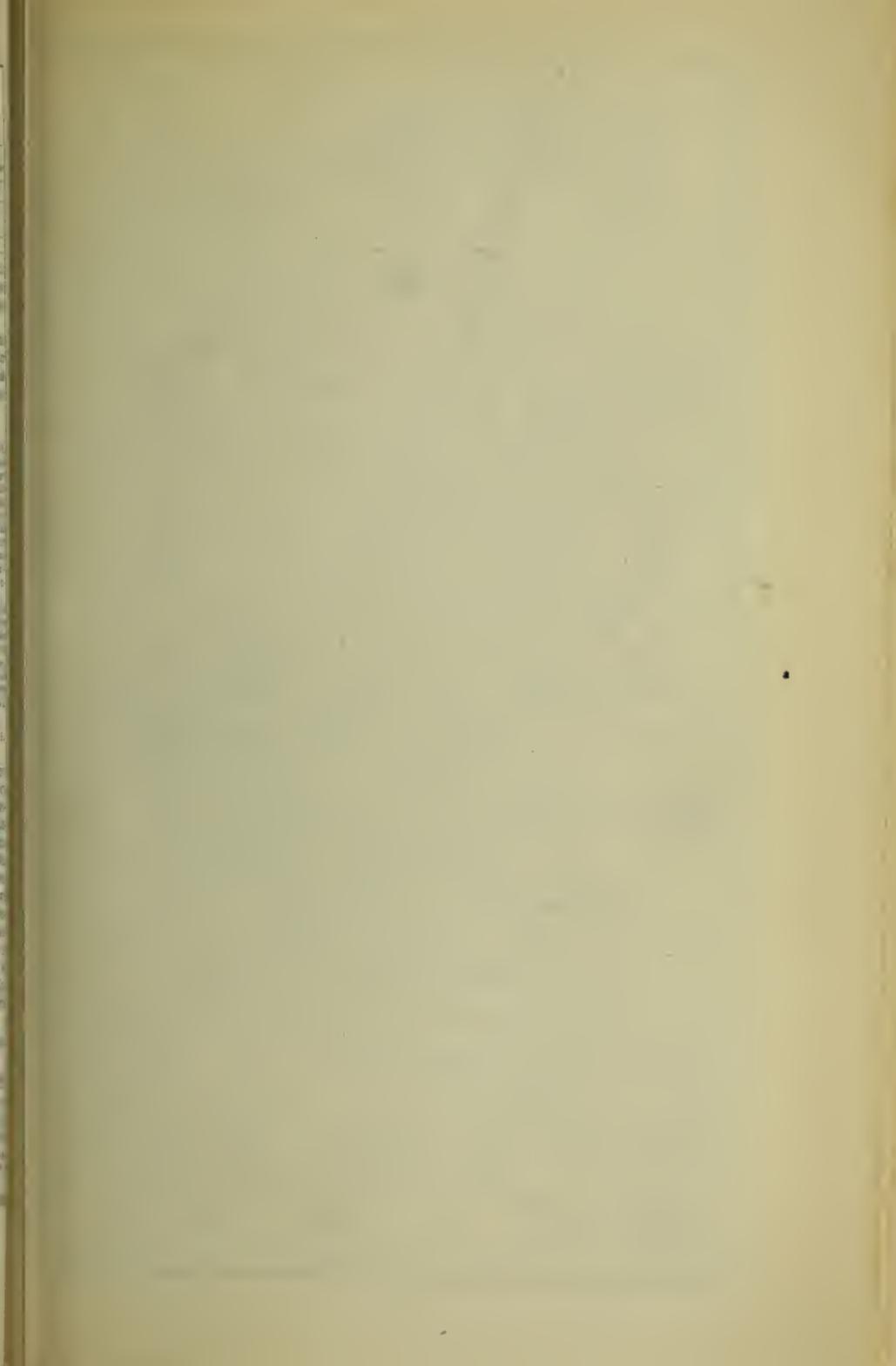
Battlesden Park, Sir E. H. Page Turner, Bart.

Linslade Tunnel, 290 yards in length. Enter Bucks.

Stoke Hammond, and Great Brickhill Manor, P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq.

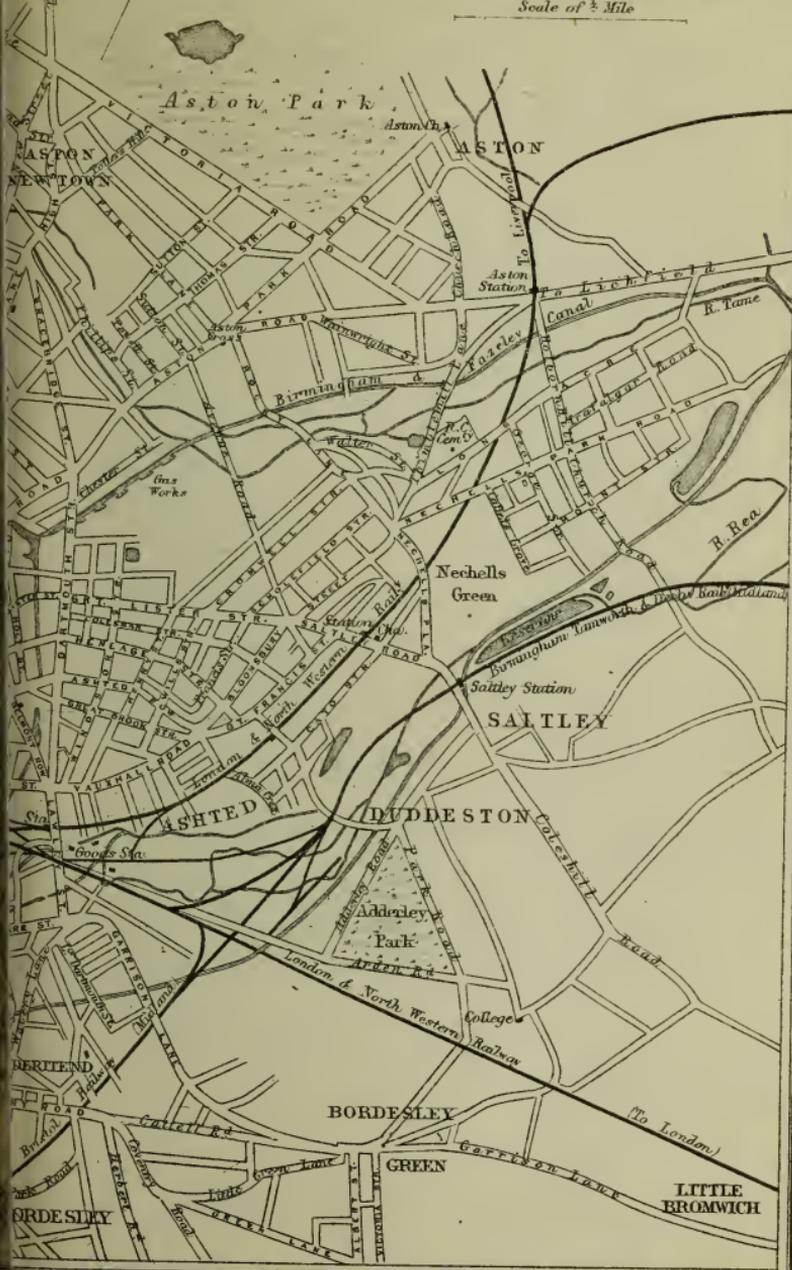
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birming.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Fenny Stratford. Newport Pagnell, 4 miles. Olney, 9 miles.</p>	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bletchley Junction St.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Branches to Banbury, 31$\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and to Bucking- ham and Oxford, 31$\frac{1}{2}$ m.</p>
<p>Linford House, and beyond, Gayhurst Park, Lord Carington. Castle Thorpe. Hanslope House.</p>	60	<p>WOLVERTON St. This is the company's central station, where they have extra engines, work- shops, &c. Ten minutes are usually allowed at this station. Here are female attendants,* and refresh- ments and every accommo- dation may be obtained.</p>	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Stony Stratford, 2 m. Buckingham, 9 miles. Stony Stratford is si- tuated on the Ouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lace making. Four miles distant from Stony Stratford, but in Northamptonshire, is Wakefield Lodge, the seat of the Duke of Grafton. Wolverton House.</p>
<p>Courteen Hall, Sir C. Wake, Bart. To Northampton, 4 m. Market Harborough, 21 miles.</p>	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p> cross Wolverton Viaduct, 660 feet in length. Enter Northampton- shire.</p>	60	<p>Stoke Park, and beyond, Easton Neston, a seat of the Earl of Pomfret, which for- merly contained a splendid collection of ancient paint- ings and marbles, given by a Countess of Pomfret, in 1755, to the University of Oxford. The adjoining church contains several curi- ous and interesting monu- ments.</p>
<p>To Northampton, 7$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Brockhall, T. R. Thorn- ton, Esq.</p>	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>ROADE Station.</p>	60	<p>1 mile from the latter is Twoceter, situated on the ancient Watling Street, near the river Tow. The church contains a monument in me- mory of Wm. Spone, who founded a college in this town in the time of Henry VI. Pop. 2417.</p>
<p>At a distance Althorp (Earl Spencer). There is a fine picture gallery, and a still finer library here.</p>	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Blisworth Junction St. Bugbrook Suspension Bridge. Stowehill Tunnel, 500 yards in length.</p>	63	<p>To Towcester 4 miles. Everdon Hall. To Daventry, 4 miles. near which are the very perfect remains of Ro- man field works on Wat- ling Street; Southam, 14 miles; Leamington, 21 miles; Warwick, 23 m.</p>
<p>1$\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is the village of Crick. The hill through which this tunnel is carried forms a portion of the high ground which sepa-</p>	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>WEEDON Station. Weedon has handsome and extensive barracks, garrisoned by a regiment of the line, and a demi-field battery of artillery. It has also an extensive powder magazine, and is a depot of arms.</p>	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>1$\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is Stowe Nine Churches, contain- ing a beautiful monu- ment to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Latimer. The sculp- tor of this exquisite work being unknown.</p>
<p>1$\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is the village of Crick. The hill through which this tunnel is carried forms a portion of the high ground which sepa-</p>	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p> cross Birmingham and Holyhead road.</p>	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>Norton Hall, B Bot- field, Esq. Ashby St Leger, in the church of which is a mo- nument to Sir W. Catesby, beheaded at Leicester after the battle of Bos- worth Field (see p. 195).</p>
		<p>Crick Station. Crick is the choice "meet" of the Pytchley hunt. Kilsby Tunnel, 1 mile 640 yards in length, 24 feet wide, and 22 feet in</p>		

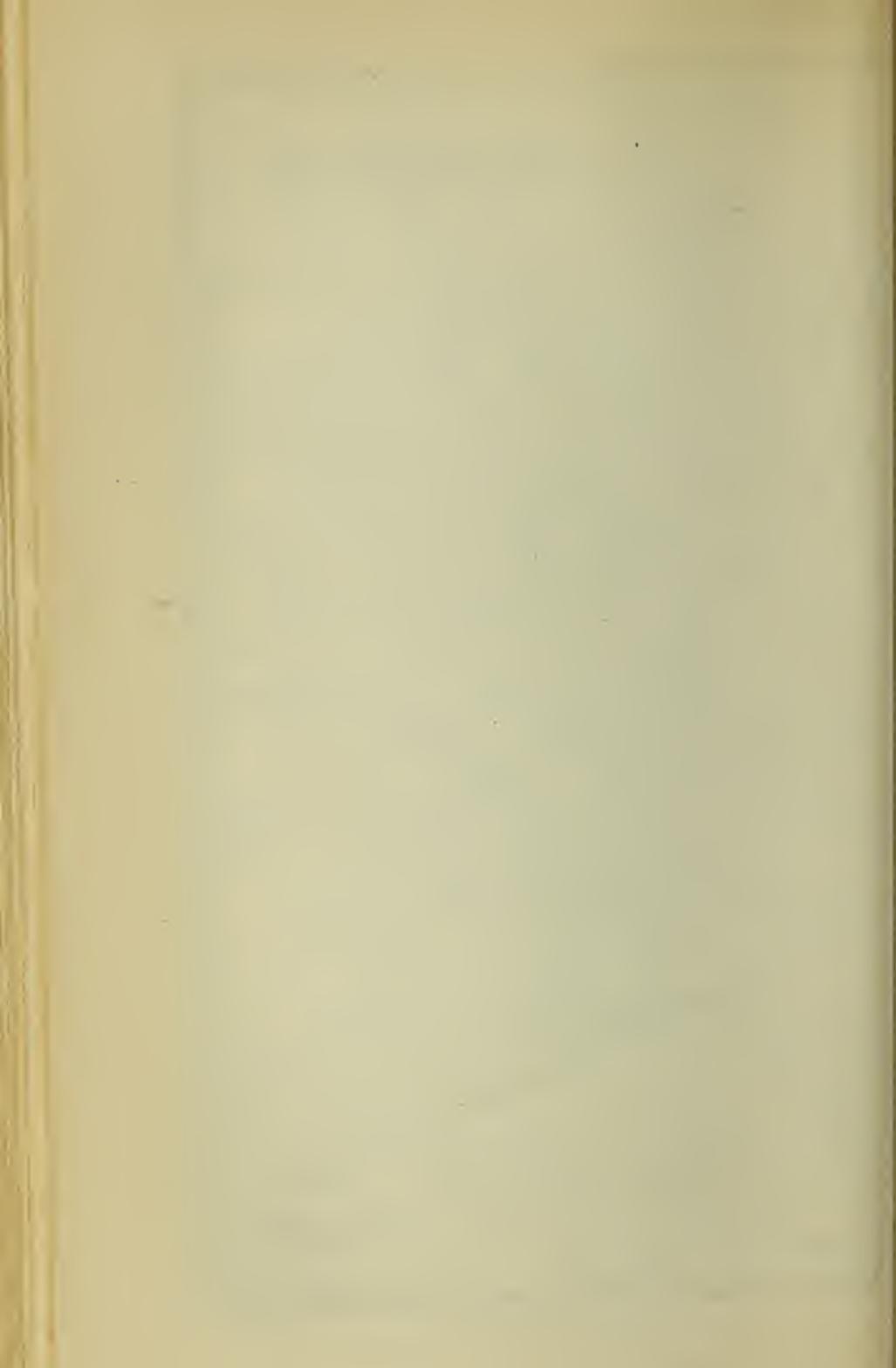
* Females are also in attendance at the London, Watford, Rugby, Coventry, and Birmingham Stations.



BIRMINGHAM.

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile





ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmn.	height above the rails, and cost upwards of £300,000.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
rates the waters of the Avon from those of the Ouse and Nen. Stamford line branches off.		Enter Warwickshire.  cross Oxford and Coventry Canal.		
To Lutterworth, 7 m.; to Market Harboro', 19 m. Midland Railway joins.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	RUGBY Junction St.	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hill Moreton.

One mile distant is Rugby, a market-town in the county of Warwick, famous for its grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Lawrence Sheriff. The school is now considered one of the best in the kingdom. The late celebrated scholar, Dr. Arnold, author of the History of Rome, &c., was one of its head masters. Adjacent to the town is an eminence called Castle Mount, from its having originally been the site of a castle supposed to have been erected in the time of King Stephen. The Midland Counties, the Trent Valley, the Stamford and the Leamington Railways commence here. Pop. of Rugby 1861, 7818. One mile and a half from Rugby is Bilton Hall, remarkable as having been the residence of Addison. In the garden is a long avenue called Addison's Walk, his having been his favourite promenade. To Dunchurch, three miles.

Trent Valley line joins. Newbold Grange. Newbold Hall, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart. Holbrook Grange, T. Caldecott, Esq. Wolston. At a distance, Combe Abbey (Earl Craven).	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brandon Station. Sowe Viaduct.	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	Branch to Leaming- ton. Brandon Hamlet. Whitley Abbey, Vis- count Hood.
Branch to Nuneaton.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	COVENTRY (see p. 199).	94	Branch to Warwick. To Southam, 13 miles. To Kenilworth, 5 miles.
Allesley Park, E. V. Neale, Esq.	15	Allesley Gate Station.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Berkswell Hall, Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. At a distance, Packin- gton Pa., Earl of Ayles- ford.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dooker's Lane Station.  cr. Woonton Green Viaduct.	99	
The Birmingham and Derby Junction branches off here.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hampton Junction St.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	6	Marston-Green Station.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elmdon Hall, A. Spooner Lillingston, Esq.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stechford Station	109	
		BIRMINGHAM St.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	

BIRMINGHAM, a large commercial and manufacturing town, is situated in the

north-east corner of Warwickshire. It is seventy-nine miles south-east from Liverpool, and the same distance north-east from Bristol, both in a straight line. As Birmingham is nearly in the centre of England, its situation is elevated. The soil around it is light, but has lately been much improved. The appearance of the city itself is mean—a great multitude of the houses being inhabited by workmen. St. Martin's church is the only building of great antiquity. Its exterior is poor, having in 1690 been cased with a covering of bricks to preserve it from falling. The spire alone remains in its original state, a graceful monument of olden architecture. The interior is grand and imposing, though disfigured by a coating of plaster and by tawdry ornaments. St. Philip's Church is an elegant building, and, in the opinion of many, forms the chief architectural ornament of the city. Besides these two, there are upwards of twelve churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and forty-five Dissenting chapels, several of them elegant in form. Till lately, Birmingham possessed few public buildings worthy of notice, but the citizens are adding to their number. The town-hall is a splendid edifice of the Corinthian order, the material being Anglesea marble. Its length is 166 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 83 feet. The saloon, 140 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high, contains one of the largest organs in Europe. The grammar-school is a fine Gothic edifice, designed by Mr. Barry, and erected at an expense of L.4000. The theatre, the banks, the libraries, Society of Arts &c. are also worthy of notice. The schools in Birmingham are numerous and flourishing. Among these may be mentioned the free grammar-school founded and chartered by Edward VI. Its income derived from land is L.3000 per annum; the Blue Coat School and the Protestant Dissenter's charity school are supported by subscriptions. There are several associations for moral and intellectual improvement, such as a mechanics' institution with a library of more than 1500 volumes, the Society of Arts, and a philosophical institution. The old library contains above 30,000 volumes, and the new library above 5000. The savings banks and provident institutions and societies, are numerous and highly beneficial. There are also many charitable institutions well supported. The Dispensary, Humane Society, and Magdalen Institution merit great praise. From a very early period Birmingham has been renowned for its manufactures in steel, iron, &c. This trade is now carried on to an extent elsewhere unequalled. The principal branches of it are, plate and plated wares, ornamented steel goods, jewellery, japannery, papier mache, cut-glass ornaments, steel-pens, buckles and buttons, cast-iron articles, guns and pistols, steam-engines, toys, &c. At the Royal Mint, Icknield Street, east, copper coin is manufactured in large quantities. The process is one of much interest. Birmingham is connected with London and various places by means of canals, and forms a centre of railway communication with every part of the kingdom. The railway from London to Birmingham, which was opened in 1837, is now amalgamated with the London

and North-Western Railway. The Central Railway Station (L. and N.W. and Midland) is situated at the foot of Stephenson Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Exchange. It is a large and elegant building, and includes a hotel and refreshment rooms. The roof measures 1100 by 212 feet, and is 80 feet in height. The Great Western Railway Station is at Snow Hill. Birmingham returns three M.P. Population, 343,700.

LXXXV. LONDON TO DENBIGH THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, NEWPORT, WHITCHURCH, WREXHAM, AND MOLD, 206½.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Denbig.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aston Park, once the residence of James Watt.	206½	From Hicks's Hall to Birmingham, (p. 199.)	109½	Edgbaston Hall, Lord Calthorpe.
	97	 cr. the Warwick Canal.		
	95¾	Hockley Brook. Enter Staffordshire.	110¾	
	94¾	Handsworth.  cr. the river Tame.	111¾	Soho, M. R. Boulton, Esq. Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth. Hampstead Hall.
Perry Hall, J. Gough, Esq.	91¼	Snail's Green.	115¼	
Great Barr Hall, Sir F. E. Scott, Bart.	88½	WALSALL	118	
2 miles distant Aldridge Lodge.		has a fine and spacious church and three others, a town hall, a subscription library, several meeting houses, and other dissenting chapels, a free grammar, English Blue Coat, and Sunday schools. The inhabitants are principally employed in manufacturing hardware used in saddlery. 1 M.P. Pop. 27,760		2 miles distant Bentley House. To Wolverhampton, 6½ miles.
To Lichfield, 9½ miles.				
		 cr. the Essington and Wirley Canal.		
	85¾	Bloxwich.	120¾	
Forward to Cannock, 1 mile. To Castle Bromwich, 15 miles.	81¾	Church Bridge.	124¾	Hilton Hall.
	79¾	Four Crosses Inn.	126¾	To Wolverhampton, 7½ miles, Brewood, 2¼ miles. 2 miles distant Somerford Hall.
Hatherton Hall, and beyond, Teddesley Hall, Lord Hatherton.	77½	Spread Eagle.	129	
2 miles distant Stretton Hall.		London and North Western Railway.		
1 mile south of Ivetsey Bank is Boscobel House, where the Penderells lived who concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. In a field near the house is the Royal Oak,	72¼	Ivetsey Bank.	134¼	
	70¼	Weston under Lizard.	136¼	Weston Hall, Earl of Bedford.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Denbigh		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>planted on the original spot from an acorn of the tree in which Charles was sheltered. The existing representatives of this family had a small pension granted to them a few years ago.</p>	67 ¹ / ₄ 66 ³ / ₄	<p>Bloomsbury. Enter Shropshire. Woodcote.</p>	139 ¹ / ₄ 139 ³ / ₄	<p>To Shiffnal, 4 ¹/₂ miles. Woodcote Hall, John Cotes, Esq.</p>
<p>Aqualate Hall, Sir T. F. F. Boughey, Bart. To Stafford, 12 ³/₄ miles. To Eccleshall, 9 ¹/₂ miles. Newport affords the title of Viscount to the Earls of Bradford.</p>	64 ¹ / ₂	<p>NEWPORT, a small town near the Roman Watling Street, possesses an old church, (part of which has been rebuilt in such a style as totally to destroy its venerable character,) and several other places of worship. The humorous poet, Tom Brown, is said by some to have been born here; but others affirm that Shiffnal was his birth-place. Pop. 2856.</p>	142 ¹ / ₄	<p>The ruins of Lilleshall Abbey, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, one of the finest vestiges of Norman architecture in the kingdom. 2 ¹/₂ miles distant Lilleshall, Duke of Sutherland. To Wellington, 8 ¹/₂ miles, thence to Shrewsbury, 18 miles. Longford Hall, R. M. Leake, Esq.</p>
<p>Chetwynd Park, B. Borough, Esq.</p>	62 ³ / ₄	Chetwynd.	143 ³ / ₄	
<p>To Drayton, 4 ¹/₂ miles.</p>	60 ¹ / ₄ 58 ¹ / ₂ 56 ¹ / ₄ 54 ¹ / ₄	<p>Stanford Bridge. Hinstock. Shakeford. Sutton Heath.  cr. river Tern.</p>	146 ¹ / ₄ 148 150 ¹ / ₄ 152 ¹ / ₄	
<p>To Drayton, 3 miles. Buntingsdale Hall, J. Tayleur, Esq. To Whitechurch by Ightfield, 8 miles. 2 miles distant, Cloverly Hall, J. W. Dod, Esq. Sandford Hall.</p>	52 ¹ / ₄ 51 48 ¹ / ₄ 44 ³ / ₄	<p> Tern Hill. Bletchley. Sandford. Great Ash.</p>	154 ¹ / ₄ 155 ¹ / ₂ 158 ¹ / ₄ 161 ³ / ₄	<p>To Shrewsbury, 16 m., Wellington, 14 ¹/₂ miles. 2 miles distant Hawkestone (Viscount Hill), celebrated for its combination of natural and artificial beauties. In the grounds there is an obelisk surmounted by a statue of Sir R. Hill, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London.</p>
<p>To Newcastle under Lyme, 22 m.,—Nantwich, 11 m.,—Chester, 20 m.,—Malpas, 5 miles.</p>	43 ¹ / ₄	<p> cr. the Ellesmere Canal.</p>	163 ¹ / ₄	
<p>At a distance, Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere.</p>		<p>WHITCHURCH is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the summit of which stands the church, a handsome edifice rebuilt in 1722, on the site of a more ancient structure. It contains several effigies of the Talbots, one of which is to the memory of the famous Earl of Shrewsbury, "the English Achilles." Here are also a house of industry, a free school, meet-</p>		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Denbig.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Iscoed Park.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	ing-houses, charity schools, and alms-houses. Pop. of town, 3704. Little Green.	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 mile distant Hanmer Hall, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart.
Emeral Park, Sir R. Puleston, Bart.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bangor Iscoed, (Flintshire.)	174 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gredington, Lord Kenyon, and Bettisfield Park, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart.
Cefn.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. the river Dee. Marchwiell, (Denbighshire.) The church contains several monuments, and a stained glass window, executed by Eggerton.	176 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Ellesmere, 10 miles. Erthig, S. Yorke, Esq.
To Chester by Holt 14 miles, by Pulford 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	WREXHAM, a flourishing town, noted for its fairs. The principal object is the church, a noble structure of the fifteenth century, surmounted by a tower of great beauty. The interior is highly ornamented, and contains a superb altar piece, besides a number of monuments of peculiar beauty. Pop. 8600. Wrexham and Ruthin are included in the Denbigh district of burghs. (See also p. 148.)	179	To Oswestry, 15 m.,—Llangollen, 12 miles,—Ruthin, 16 miles. Another road, 24 miles in length, leads from Wrexham by Ruthin, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles shorter than the road by Mold. Ruthin is situated on the declivity of a hill in the vale of Clwyd. The principal objects are the church, the town-hall, the free school which has produced many eminent scholars, and the remains of the castle. Pop. of Par. bor. 1861, 3372. 2 m. from Ruthin is Pool Park, Lord Bagot.
Gwersyllt Hall.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caergwrle, (Flintsh.)	184	Leeswood, J. W. Eyton, Esq., and beyond Nerquis Hall Tower.
Plas Issa.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	MOLD, a small neat town, with a church containing some good monuments. In the vicinity are cotton-mills. On an eminence called the Moel Fammau is a monument, erected in honour of the Geo. III. jubilee. Pop. of Par. bor. 1861, 3735. It forms one of the Flint district of burghs.	191	To Ruthin, 8 miles.
There is another road from Mold to Denbigh by Allen Kilken, Llangwyfan, Llandyrnog, and Whitchurch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles shorter than the route described.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nannerch.	197	Rhual. Rhual Issa. Penbedw.
Llwynegrin. Gwsaneg Hall, P. D. Cooke, Esq. Kilken Hall. Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster. To Caerwys, 1 mile.				Moel-y-Gaer mountain, 1280 feet high. The summit has upon it some fine remains of a military work.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Denbigh		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bryn Bella, (Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury,) once the residence of Madame Piozzi, friend of Dr Johnson, while Mrs Thrale. She bequeathed this property to the present owner, a relative of her last husband. Llanerch Park.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bodfari.	202 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 miles distant, Glanywern, J. Madocks, Esq.
	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pont Ryffyth.  cr. the river Clwyd. and enter Denbighshire.	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near this bridge is Lleweny Hall, containing a fine Gothic hall, fitted up as an armoury. At a short distance are extensive bleaching works, established by the late Hon. T. Fitzmaurice.*
	1	Whitchurch.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		DENBIGH.	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Denbigh, the capital of Denbighshire, is pleasantly situated on a rocky eminence in the beautiful vale of Clwyd. The castle, now in ruins, was founded in the reign of Edward I. It underwent a siege during the civil wars, and after the Restoration of Charles II. was blown up with gunpowder and rendered completely untenable. The ruins cover the summit of the craggy hill, and the prospect through the broken arches and frittering walls is extensive and beautiful. Denbigh has been compared to Stirling in Scotland, and has a very imposing aspect from a distance, with the ruinous castle crowning the summit of the hill. The parish church is situated at Whitchurch, one mile from the town, but is seldom used by the inhabitants, who generally attend divine worship at the ancient chapel of St Hilary. In the porch of the parish church, partly ruinous, are the effigies in brass of Richard Middleton of Gwaenynog, and Jane, his wife. He was governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. William, his third son, was a sea captain, and a poet; Thomas, fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirk Castle; Hugh, the sixth son, expended an immense fortune in bringing the new river into London. An ancient priory for Carmelites existed at Denbigh, but the conventual church, now converted into a malt-house, is all that remains of the institution. Denbigh had formerly a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes. It unites with Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham, in returning one M.P. Pop. 6300. The vicinity bounds with beautiful and interesting scenery. It gives the title of Earl to the Fielding family.

* Mr Fitzmaurice was brother of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, and married Mary third Countess of Orkney. In order to encourage his tenantry in Ireland, and promote the national manufacture of linens, he erected a bleaching establishment here at an expense of L.2000, in which, under his own superintendence, 4000 pieces were bleached yearly. It is said he usually travelled in his coach to Chester, and when there stood behind a counter.

XXXVI. LONDON TO CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD, THROUGH ST ALBANS, WOBURN, NORTHAMPTON, LUTTERWORTH, LICHFIELD STAFFORD, AND NANTWICH, 374 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Kettering, 13½ m.; Wel- lingborough, 11 m.; 1½ m. distant, Abington Abbey (a lunatic asylum), and beyond Overstone Park, Lord Over- stone.	274	From Hicks's Hall to NORTHAMPTON, p. 224.	66	To Daventry, 12 miles. 2 miles distant Upton Hall.
To Market Harborough, 15½ m.; 1½ m. distant, Bought- on House, R. W. Howard Vyse, Esq.	206½	Kingsthorpe.	67½	Kingsthorpe House, and Althorp Park, Earl Spencer. (See p. 202.)
Brampton House. Spratton House. Cottesbrooke House, Sir J. H. Langham, Bart.	203	Chapel Brampton.	70¼	Tecton House. Hollowell and Guilds- borough Hall, W. Z. L. Ward, Esq.
Thornby Hall; and, 2 miles distant, is Naseby, where the decisive battle was fought be- tween Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell. The village is considered the centre of England, and the highest ground in it. 3 rivers, the Welland, Nene, and Avon, take their rise in this parish.	200¼	Creaton. To the left of this place is Holmby House, where Charles I. was imprisoned.	73¾	Tecton House. Hollowell and Guilds- borough Hall, W. Z. L. Ward, Esq.
Sulby Abbey, G. Payne, Esq.	196¾	Thornby.	77¼	3 miles distant Stan- ford Hall, (the Baroness Braye.)
To Leicester, 16 miles. At a distance, Bosworth Hall, G. F. Turville, Esq. Misterton Hall.	193½	Welford.	80½	3 miles distant Stan- ford Hall, (the Baroness Braye.)
To Leicester, 12½ m.		 cr. river Kilworth, and enter Leicestersh.		To Rugby, 8 miles; to Coventry, 13½ miles. Coton Hall.
	190¼	North Kilworth.	83¾	To Rugby, 8 miles; to Coventry, 13½ miles. Coton Hall.
	187	Walcote.	87	To Rugby, 8 miles; to Coventry, 13½ miles. Coton Hall.
	185	LUTTERWORTH, on the Swift, has a con- siderable stocking trade. The church is a large handsome building, and contains several tombs of the Feildings, and a carved oak pulpit, the top of which is said to have formed part of that from which Wyckliffe delivered his discourses. The ch in which he expired is also shown. He was buried here in 1387; but, in 1428, his body was taken up and burnt, and his ashes cast into the Swift. Pop. 2289.	89	To Rugby, 8 miles; to Coventry, 13½ miles. Coton Hall.
Ullesthorpe House.	184	Bitteswell.	90	Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh.
Claybrooke Hall.	181	Claybrooke.	93	Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh.
	179	High Cross (on Wat- ling Street). Here two Roman roads, the Fosse and	95	Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		Watling Street, cross each other.		
	178	Smockington.	96	
	175½	Burbage.	98½	
To Ashby de la Zouch, 16½ miles: Market Bosworth, 7 miles.	174½	HINCKLEY,	99½	To Nuneaton, 5 miles.
Lindley Hall.		noted for its ale and manufacture of hosiery, has a church with an oak roof, curiously ornamented, a very ancient town-hall, &c. Pop. of town, 1861, 6344. In the vicinity is a spring called the Holywell, formerly dedicated to the Virgin.		Weddington Hall, Nuneaton, and 3 miles beyond, Arbury Park, C. N. Newdegate, Esq. Ansley Hall, Sir J. N. Ludford Chetwode, Bart.
	167½	Witherley.	106½	2 m. distant, Caldecote Hall. Oldbury Hall. Mancetter House, Mancetter Hall, and Mancetter, a Roman station.
	166½	 cr. river Anker, and enter Warwickshire. ATHERSTONE	107½	Merevale Hall, W. S. Dugdale, Esq.; and 2 miles beyond, Baxtery Hall.
Atherstone Hall, C. H. Bracebridge, Esq. 2½ m., Grendon Hall, Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart., and 4 m. dist., Gopsall Hall, (Earl Howe.)		carries on a considerable trade in hats. In a meadow north of the church the Earl of Richmond encamped previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.		
To Burton upon Trent, 20 miles; to Tamworth, by Grendon, 9 miles.	162½	Hall End.	111½	To Coleshill, 9½ miles, Sutton Coldfield, 7½ m. Drayton Manor, Sir R. Peel, Bart.
1½ mile distant, Pooley Hall.	161	Wilnecote. Enter Staffordshire.	113	Bonehill, and beyond Middleton Hall, Lord Wenlock. Hint's Hall, W. H. C. Floyer, Esq. Swinfen Hall, J. Swinfen, Esq.
To Ashby de la Zouch, 13 m.; Burton upon Trent, 15 miles. Tamworth Castle. Wigginton Lodge.	158½	TAMWORTH, (p. 357.)	115½	Freeford Hall, R. Dyott, Esq., Maple Hayes and Pipe Grange.
Camberford Hall. Packington Hall. Stowe Hall.	156½	 cr. river Tame and Grand Junction Canal. Hopwas.	117½	
	150½	LICHFIELD	123½	

is finely situated on a branch of the river Trent. It is divided by a sheet of water into two parts, the city and the close, the latter being fortified. The cathedral erected chiefly in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, is the most interesting object in the town, and, from its elevated situation, visible at a great distance. It is 40 feet by 153, and surrounded by a wall. It suffered much in the famous siege which it underwent during the Parliamentary war, but has since been twice thoroughly repaired. The exterior is almost unrivalled for the elegance of its architecture, and the interior corresponds in splendour and magnificence. Of the numerous monuments, those of Dr. Johnson and Garrick, the former a native of

the town, chiefly merit attention. There are also monuments to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Miss Seward, and the celebrated work of Chantrey representing two sleeping children. The other places deserving notice are, the house in Bacon Street, where Dr Darwin wrote his *Zoonomia*, and the house on the west side of the Market Place, the birth-place of Dr Johnson, a statue of whom now adorns the same street. This statue is 19 feet high, in a sitting position, and on the pedestal are three bas-reliefs illustrative of the doctor's life. Also the market-house, the town-hall, the Hospital of St. John, the spot where Lord Brooke fell during the siege of the cathedral, indicated by a pavement of white pebbles, and an inscription recording the event, and the free school of St John, where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, Garrick, Wollaston, Hawkins Browne, and many other eminent men received the rudiments of their education. Lichfield contains three parochial churches, several chapels and meeting-houses, charitable institutions, a theatre, library, &c. The city is a county in itself, with exempt jurisdiction, and sends one member to the House of Commons. It affords the title of Earl to the Anson family. There is little trade except with the interior by means of canals and railway. The brewing of ale also yields considerable profit. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Pop. 7400.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ashboran, 24 miles; Abbot's Bromley, 10½ miles.				To Birmingham, 16½ miles, Walsall, 9 miles.
Elmhurst Hall, C. J. Smith, Esq., Liswis Hall and Haunch Hall.	147½ 146½	Longdon Green. Longdon.	126½ 127½	Beaudesert (Marquis of Anglesea,) a noble building in a noble park.
Armitage Park, J. H. Lister Esq.; Lea Hall.				
In the vicinity of Rugeley, the Grand Trunk Canal is carried over the Trent by means of a noble aqueduct.	144½ 143	Brereton. RUGELEY	129½ 131	Hagley Park, the Baroness de la Zouche. Stoke House.
To Stone 12¼ miles. Colton Hall, Bishton Hall, and beyond, Blithfield House, (Lord Bagot.)		carries on a considerable trade in hats, and has several mills and iron forges. The church has been rebuilt, but has an old tower at the west end. About 2 miles north of the town on Cannock Chase is a famous spring. Pop. 4362.		
Shugborough, (Earl of Lichfield), the birth-place of the famous Lord Anson, celebrated for its natural as well as sculptural beauties.	140½	Wolseley Bridge.	133½	Wolseley Hall, Sir C. Wolseley, Bart. Haywood House.
Tixall Hall, Sir T. A. C. Constable Bart.	137	Milford	137	Brockton Hall, W Chetwynd, Esq. Brockton Lodge. Milford Hall.
Lugestre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury, and beyond, Sandon Hall, Earl of Harlowby.				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weeping Cross. cr. the Stafford and Worcester Canal, and the river Penk. cr. the river Sow.	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Walsall, 15 miles.
To Stone, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Sandon, 5 miles.	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	STAFFORD,	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Newport, 10 miles.

the capital of the county of that name, is situated on the north bank of the river Sow, about three miles above its junction with the Trent. The situation of the town is low but pleasant, the streets being in general regular, and built of stone. A castle, erected here at a very early period, was several times demolished and rebuilt, but finally destroyed during the Parliamentary war. The ruins now occupy the summit of a neighbouring hill. The county-hall is an elegant and spacious edifice in the centre of the town. Near it is the market place, well adapted to the purpose intended. There are also four churches, the most remarkable of which, St. Mary's, is cruciform, and contains a curious font. There are several Dissenting places of worship, a free school founded by Edward VI., a county infirmary, county jail, and lunatic asylum. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, cutlery, and the tanning of leather. Isaak Walton was a native. There is also considerable traffic with the neighbouring counties by means of railways and canal. The town returns two M.P., and has done so since the reign of Edward I. It gives the title of Marquis to the Dukes of Sutherland, and that of Baron to the Jerningham family. Population, 15,000.

	130	Great Bridgeford. cr. the river Sow.	144	Creswell Hall. Seighford Hall, F. E. Esq.
	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walton.	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Johnson Hall.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	ECCLESHALL,	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	Acton Hall. Eccleshall Castle, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

a neat and pleasant town, situated on the banks of a small stream that flows into the Sow. In its church Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret when she fled from Muckleston. It contains a few monuments of the Bosville family. Eccleshall Castle, the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, was founded at a very early period, and rebuilt in 1310, in consequence of damage received in the civil wars, was repaired in 1695.

To Stone, 6 miles. Charnes Hall, W. Younge, Esq., and Broughton Hall, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart.	123	Croxtan.	151	To Newport, 9 miles. Sugrall Hall.
	121	Broughton.	153	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Newcastle-under-Lyme, 10½ miles.	117¼	Muckleston.	156¾	To Drayton, 4 miles. Muckleston Hall, Oakley Hall, Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, Bart. Adderley Hall, and beyond, Shavington, Earl of Kilmorey.
	114¼	Enter Shropshire.	159½	To Drayton, 8 miles. Dorrington Old Hall.
	113¾	Dorrington. Woore.	160½	To Whitchurch, 13½ m. Drayton, 7 miles.
To Newcastle-under-Lyme, 8½ miles.	111¾	Enter Cheshire. Bridgemore.	162¼	
Hough House. Crewe Station, and beyond, Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe.	108¾	Walgherton. Stapeley.	165¼	Doddington Hall, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. Stapeley House, Rev. Jas. Folliot.
To Newcastle, 15 m.	104¼	NANTWICH	169¼	To Whitchurch, 10 m. Drayton, 12¾ miles.

lands in a low flat situation on the east bank of the Weaver. The houses are for the most part old, and built of timber and plaster. The church is large and cruciform, with stalls, stone pulpit, and an octagonal tower. The Dissenters have several meeting-houses, and there are several ranges of alms-houses. The prosperity of the town was formerly owing to its brine springs and salt-works, which were of great antiquity and celebrity, but only one spring is now worked. The chief manufactures are of shoes, cheese, gloves, and cotton goods. The Chester, the Ellesmere, the Liverpool, and Birmingham Junction canals, and the Middlewich Branch canal unite in the neighbourhood of the town, and the Grand Junction canal passes at no great distance. The Crewe station, a great focus of railways, is close to Nantwich. Pop. of township, 6225.

Two miles distant, the Rookery.

 cr. river Weaver.

Pool Hall (F. E. Massey, Esq.) was built in the 16th century, and is one of the most venerable specimens of domestic architecture in the county.

Calveley Hall, E. D. Davenport, Esq., and 4 m. to the right, Darnhall, T. G. Corbett, Esq.

103¾

Acton.

170¼

102½

Hurleston.

171½

101¼

Barbridge.

172¼

 cr. Chester Canal.

Dorfold Hall.

7 miles distant, Combermere Abbey (Viscount Combermere) an ancient Cistercian abbey. It is beautifully situated. 6 m. distant is Cholmondeley Castle (Marquis of Cholmondeley), to whom Nantwich gives the title of Baron.

Haughton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Tilstone Lodge, J. Tollemache, Esq.	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	Highway Side.	175 $\frac{1}{4}$	Two miles distant are the ruins of Beeston Castle, erected by Randle Bludell, Earl of Chester, 1220. It was dismantled during the civil wars by orders of the Parliament. This fortress stands on the slope and summit of a sandstone rock, which forms on one side an almost perpendicular precipice of great height. The outer court encloses an area of about 100 acres. The walls are prodigiously thick, and have several round towers. A deep ditch, sunk in the solid rock, surrounds the keep, which was entered by a drawbridge opposite two circular watch-towers still remaining. Camden speaks of a draw-well bored to the base of the rock, of a depth of 90 yards, and communicating with a brook in the vale below.
To Northwich, 10 miles. The Bank, and 2 miles farther to the right, Oulton Hall, Sir P. De Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	TARPORLEY is pleasantly situated, cleanly and neatly built, and is noted for its annual fox-hunt. The church is an ancient structure, containing several monuments with inscriptions, interesting to the antiquary, and some armorial bearings in windows of coloured glass. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and leather breeches. In 1642, a battle was fought at this place between Sir W. Brereton and the Royalists from Chester, who, on this occasion, were victorious. Pop. 1212.	178 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	94	Clotton.	180	
	93	Dudden.	181	
3 miles distant Aston Hayes, Grey Booth, Esq.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarvin.	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Frodsham, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Northwich, 12 miles.	90	Stamford Bridge.	184	
To Frodsham, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vicar's Cross.	185 $\frac{3}{4}$	Littleton Hill.
Hoole House.	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Chester Canal. Boughton.	187 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Whitechurch, 19 miles Boughton Hall.
To Frodsham, 11 miles; Liverpool across the Ferry, 18; Park Gate, 12.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	CHESTER (p. 149.)	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eaton Hall (Marquis of Westminster). To Wrexham, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
		 cr. the river Dee.		
		 cr. Ellesmere Can.		
	81	Bretton (<i>Flintshire</i> .)	193	To Mold, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Hawarden Castle, Sir J. Glynne, Bart. Hawarden Hayes.
Hawarden gives the title of Viscount to the Maude family.		HAWARDEN , a well-built town, with the ruins of an ancient castle. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and in the manufacture of earthen-ware. Pop. of township, 652.		
Aston Hall. The picturesque ruins of Ewloe Castle are delightfully situated in a sylvan dingle, in which the forces of Henry II. met with a signal defeat from the sons of Owen Gwynedd. To Flint, 3 miles.	76	Ewloe.	198	Northop Hall.
	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	Northop.	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Mold, 3 miles. Lower Saughton, Middle Saughton, and Upper Saughton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>To Flint, 2½ miles. Three miles beyond is Downing, formerly the residence of the celebrated topographer, T. Pennant, Esq., and one mile beyond it, near the sea, Mostyn Hall, Lord Mostyn, and farther along is Talacre, Sir P. Mostyn, Bart.</p>	70½ 67	<p>Halkin. HOLYWELL derives its name from a spring called St Winifred's Well. In the vicinity are extensive lead mines, and numerous manufactories of paper, snuff, copper, and cotton. It joins with 7 other Flint boroughs in returning 1 M.P. Pop. of Parl. Bor. 5335.</p>	203½ 207	<p>Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster. Brynfoed.</p>
<p>The see of St Asaph was founded so early as 543, and comprises parts of the counties of Flint, Montgomery, Denbigh, Merioneth, and Salop.</p>	611¼ 57	<p>Brick Kiln.  cr. river Clwyd. ST ASAPH, a small but pleasant and very ancient city, situated between the Clwyd and Elwy. The cathedral is a neat plain structure, and the east window has painted glass. This see has numbered among its bishops the excellent Dr. W. Beveridge. In the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Isaac Barrow, who was tutor to the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrow, his nephew. The Episcopal palace, recently rebuilt, is a commodious residence, and the scenery of the Clwyd is particularly beautiful. It affords the title of Viscount to the Earls of Ashburnham. Pop. 1861, 2063. This is one of the Flint dist. of burghs.</p>	212¼ 217	<p>1½ mile dist. Bryn Bella, Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury, the heir of Madame Piozzi. Llanerch Park and Brouwylfa, General Sir Henry Browne, K.C.H. Wygfair and Cefn. Three miles distant Plas Heaton, J. Heaton, Esq.; and beyond, Faenol, one of the best old houses in the county of Flint. To Denbigh, 3¼ miles.</p>
<p>Bodhyddan, W.S. Conway, Esq.; farther to the right Pengwern, Lord Mostyn.</p>	521¼ 50	<p> cr. the river Elwy. Llan St Sior or St George (<i>Denbighshire</i>). ABERGELE is much frequented in the bathing season, there being excellent sands, and the scenery in the vicinity beautiful. Near it is a huge calcareous rock called Cefn-yr Oge, in which are several natural caverns. Pop. of parish 3308.</p>	221¼ 224	<p>Dyffrynaled, P. W. Yorke, Esq. Three miles distant Coed Coch, J. L. Wynne, Esq.; farther to the left Garthewin, B. H. Wynne, Esq.</p>
<p>Gwrych Castle, L. H. B. Hesketh, Esq.; Bryndulas, J. Hesketh, Esq. Marle. Bodyscallan.</p>	47¾ 38½	<p>Llandulas.  cr. river Conway. ABERCONWAY (<i>Caernarvonshire</i>)</p>	226¼ 226½	<p>Brynsteddfod, J. C. Jones, Esq.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Gloddaeth.		Over Penmaen Mawr.		To Llanrwst, 12 miles.
To Beaumaris across the Lavan Sands and Ferry, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, but this route is by no means safe, as the sands frequently shift.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mountain to Aber.	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Penrhyn Castle, Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant. Lime Grove.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Llandegai.	248 $\frac{1}{4}$	Snowdon in the distance.
	24	BANGOR (p. 182).	250	
	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Menai Bridge. (See p. 182.)	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treborth, and beyond Vaynol, T. A. Smith, Esq.
To Beaumaris, 4 miles, and Baron Hill, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.		5 cr. the Menai Strait, and enter Anglesea.		To Llangefni, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
		HOLYHEAD (p. 249).	274	

LXXXVII. FROM LONDON TO CHESTER THROUGH NEWPORT AND WHITCHURCH, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.—Continued to PARKGATE, 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Parkgate		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	32	From Hicks's Hall to Whitchurch, p. 206.	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Enter Cheshire.		
	50	Grindley Bridge.	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant is Cholmondeley Castle (Marquis of Cholmondeley), an elegant mansion, adorned with a library and a fine collection of paintings.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hampton Guide Post.	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant is Malpas, a well built town, situated on an eminence near the Dec. The church is a handsome building, containing a vault of the Cholmondeley family.
Doleworth Castle.	23	Broxton.	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bishop Heber was a native of this town. Carden Hall, (J. M. Leche, Esq.)

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Parkgate		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Handley.	175 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aldersey Hall, S. Aldersey, Esq.
	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Golbourn Bridge.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eaton Hall, Marquis of Westminster.
	17	Higher Hatton.	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rowton Boughton Hall.
	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Boughton.	182	
Hoole Hall.				
Bache Hall.	12	CHESTER, p. 149.	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mollington Hall, J. Pfeilden, Esq. Moston Hall.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mollington.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Yacht.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	Puddington Hall Burton Hall, R. Congreve, Esq.
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Enderton.	193	
To Liverpool, by Wood side Ferry, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	GREAT NESTON.	194	
		PARKGATE.	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Parkgate is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It is also noted as a station from which packets sail for Ireland.

LXXXVIII. LONDON TO LIVERPOOL THROUGH DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, STONE, KNUTSFORD, AND WARRINGTON, 206 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverp.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford.		From Hicks's Hall to Stone Bridge, Warwickshire (p. 199).		To Warwick, 14 miles; to Birmingham, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	106 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	COLESHILL.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	Coleshill Park, Lord Digby.
3 miles distant is Maxstoke Castle (T. Dilke, Esq.), a considerable part of which remains in the same state as when erected by Edward III. Here also are the remains of a priory built by the same monarch.		The church is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, containing numerous monuments, particularly of the Clinton and Digby families, and two of cross-legged knights. It affords the title of Viscount to the Earls Digby.		
Blyth Hall (W. S. Dugdale, Esq.), formerly the property of Sir W. Dugdale, author of the McNasticon.				
Hams Hall, C. B. Adeney, Esq.				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverpool		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	Curdworth Bridge.  cr. river Tame.  cr. Birmingham Canal.	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Moxhul Hall, B. P. G. C. Noel, Esq. Middleton Hall, Lord Wenlock.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wishaw.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Tamworth, 5 miles.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Enter Staffordshire. Basset's Pole.	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Sutton Coldfield, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and beyond Sutton Park.
Canwell Hall, Lord Wenlock.		Weeford.	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thickbroom Cot.
Hints Hall, W. H. C. Poyer, Esq.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Swinfen.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shenstone Pa., E. Grove, Esq., and beyond, Fotherley Hall.
Swinfen Hall, J. Swinfen, Esq. Freeford Hall, R. Dyott, Esq.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Wyrley and Essington Canal.		
To Derby, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Abbot's Bromley, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Stowe House. Elmhurst Hall, J. Smith, Esq.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	LICHFIELD.* (See p. 210.)	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Birmingham, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Walsall, 9 miles. Pipe Grange. Maple Hayes.
Armytage Park.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	Longdon.	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beaudesert Park (Marquis of Anglesea; a magnificent mansion, surrounded by fine trees.)
	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brereton.	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	RUGELEY carries on a considerable trade in hats, and has several mills and iron forges, an ancient church, &c. Pop. of town, 4362. (See p. 211.)	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	The Grand Trunk Canal is here carried over the Trent by a noble aqueduct. Hagley Park, the Baroness De la Zouche. Two miles distant, on Cannock Chase is a famous spring.
Bellamore House. Colton Hall, Bishton Hall.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wolseley Bridge.  cr. river Trent and Grand Trunk Canal.	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wolseley Hall, Sir C. Wolseley, Bart.
Bliethfield House, (Lord Bagot.)	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Colwich. The church contains a number of monuments of the Ansons and Wolseleys.	129 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shugborough (Earl of Lichfield), the birth-place of the great Lord Anson.
	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Great Haywood.	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tixall Park, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart.
	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shirleywich.	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ingestre Hall, Earl

The road to Lichfield is 43 miles nearer than that through Northampton and Luton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverp.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
				of Shrewsbury. This seat has belonged to the same family since the time of Edward III.
Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby; and beyond Chartley, Earl Ferrers, and the ruins of Chartley Castle.	72 69½	Weston. Sandon.	134 136½	To Stafford, 4½ miles.
To Leek, 16½ miles; to Cheadle, 10 miles. Stone Park, Earl Granville.	66½ 65¼	Stoke. STONE has a handsome modern church, a free school, and other charities. Pop. of township, 4509. cr. Grand Trunk Canal and the Trent.	139½ 140½	To Stafford, 7 miles; to Eccleshall, 5½ miles.
Meaford Hall, Viscount St Vincent.	63¾	Darlaston.	142½	Darlaston Hall, S. S. Jervis, Esq.; and beyond, Swinnerton Park, T. Fitzherbert, Esq.
Barlaston, R. Adderley, Esq.	61¾	Tittensor Mill.	144½	
	60	cr. river Trent. Trentham Inn.	146	Trentham Park, (Duke of Sutherland), surrounded by beautiful and extensive grounds.
Fenton Hall; and 1½ mile distant is Stoke upon Trent.	59½	Hanford.	146¾	Butterton Hall. Clayton. Keele Hall, R. Sneyd, Esq.
Etruria Hall.	56¼	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, p. 221.	149¾	
To Burslem, 2 m.	54½ 51½	Chesterton. Talk-on-the-Hill.	151½ 154½	Linley Wood.
Glough Hall.		cr. Grand Trunk Canal. Enter Cheshire.		
	50	Church-Lawton.	156	Lawton Hall, C. B. Lawton, Esq. Rode Hall, R. Wilbraham, Esq.
Moreton Hall.	47 45½	Moreton. Astbury.	159 160½	
Buglawton Hall. Eaton Hall, G. C. Anrobus, Esq.	44	CONGLETON, a neat town near the banks of the Dane, having manufactures of silk, ribands, cotton, and leather. Pop. 12,344.	162	Somerford Park, Sir C. W. Shakerley, Bt., and beyond Brereton Park. Somerford Booth's Hall, C. Swetenham, Esq., and Swettenham Hall, T. J. W. Swettenham, Esq. Hulme Walfield.
	40¼	cr. river Dane. Marton.	165¾	
Thornycroft Hall.	39¼	Siddington.	166¾	Capesthorpe Hall, E. D. Davenport, Esq.

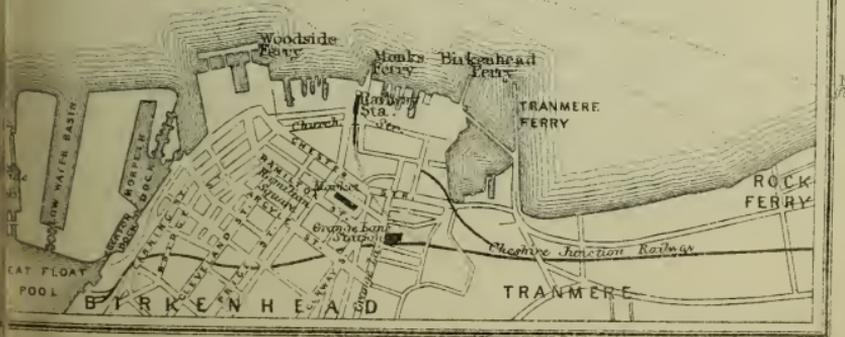
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverpool.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Henbury. Birtles, and Alderley Park, Lord Stanley of Alderley.	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chelford.	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	Astle Park. Withington Hall, J. Glegg, Esq., and 3 miles distant, Over Peover, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart.
Norbury Booth's Hall, P. Legh, Esq.	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ollerton Gate.	174 $\frac{1}{4}$	Toft Hall, R. Leycester, Esq.
Tatton Park, W. T. Egerton, Esq., M.P.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	KNUTSFORD is said to have derived its name from Canute or Knut-passing the ford here with his army. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Annual races are held here in July. Pop. of town 3575.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tabley Hall, seat of Lord de Tabley, a handsome edifice of the Doric order, containing a fine picture gallery. Within the grounds is the old hall of Tabley, a venerable structure covered with ivy, standing on an island in a lake which adorns the park.
High-Legh Hall, G. C. Legh, Esq. West Hall, E. Legh, Esq.	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mere.	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mere Hall, P. L. Brooke, Esq.
Outbrington Hall, T. Trafford, Esq., 2 m.; and Dunham Massey Park, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, 3 m.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	High Legh.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two miles distant Arley Hall.
Thelwall Hall and Statham Lodge.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Duke of Bridgewater's Canal.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appleton Hall.
To Manchester, 18 m. Fairfield Hall and Orford Hall.	19	Latchford.	187	
Bank Hall, J. W. Pat-ten, Esq.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	cr. river Mersey, and enter Lancashire.	188 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Bewsay Hall, Lord Lilford.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	WARRINGTON. (see p. 238.)	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bold Hall, Sir H. Bold Houghton, Bart.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sankey Bridge.	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Two m. dist. Sherdley House and Sutton Lodge.	11	cr. Sankey Navigation. Sankey.	195	Halsnead Hall, R. Willis, Esq.
Knowsley Park, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Derby: and one mile to the right Eccleston Hall.	8	Rainhill.	198	In Prescot was born the celebrated actor, J. P. Kemble.
Croxteth Park, Earl of Sefton.	4	PRESCOT, noted for its manufacture of watch-tools and movements. At Ravenhead are celebrated plate-glass works. Pop. of town, 6066.	202	The Hasles, Sir T. B. Birch, Bart. Roby Hall. Childwall Hall, Marquis of Salisbury.
		Knotty Ash.	206	
		LIVERPOOL, p. 221.	206	

Hotels at Liverpool:

North Western (front of Lime Street Terminus),
Adelphi, Washington, Waterloo, Queen's, Victoria,
Stork, Lawrence's Temperance, &c. &c.



E R S E Y



New Ferry
(for the Company)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME is a place of considerable antiquity, and a corporate town so early as the reign of Henry VI. A castle was built here during the reign of Henry VII.; but no vestiges of it remain, except a portion of the mound on which it was built. The town has an old church, several meeting-houses, and a range of alms-houses, founded by the second Duke of Albemarle. The chief manufacture is that of hats. There are several silk mills, a paper and a cotton mill; a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the potteries. Two M.P. Pop. 16,000.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT is one of the new Parliamentary boroughs created by the Reform Act. This borough has this peculiarity, that instead of comprehending one principal town and its suburbs, it consists of a considerable district, extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about three miles in breadth, and including the market-towns of Burslem, Hanley, Lane-End, Stoke, Tunstall Court, &c. This district is commonly termed the "Potteries," and is the chief seat of the earthen-ware manufacture in England. In the borough, or in its immediate neighbourhood, a very large proportion of the population is engaged in the manufactory of earthen-ware. Coals, marl, and potter's clay are dug in the vicinity. At Etruria is the superb mansion erected by the late Josiah Wedgwood, the great improver of the earthen manufacture of the district. Stoke-upon-Trent returns two M. P. Pop. 130,000. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, second only to London, stands on the Lancashire shore of the Mersey. Liverpool held out against Prince Rupert for twenty-six days in 1644, when it was taken and the inhabitants put to the sword. The town was very soon after retaken by General Meldrum, and continued to remain true to the popular cause. Liverpool was merely a chapelry attached to the parish of Walton till the reign of William III. In 1650 but 15 ships belonged to the port. It was at one time deeply engaged in the African slave trade, and in 1764 more than half this trade was carried on by the merchants of Liverpool. Since the great extension of the cotton manufacture it has become the port where the great bulk of the raw material is received, and whence the exports of manufactured goods chiefly take place to all parts of the world. Liverpool, it is asserted, possesses one-tenth part of the shipping of Great Britain; one-third part of the foreign tradé; one-sixth part of the general commerce; and more than one-half as much trade as the port of London. The customs-dues amounted in 1867 to L.3,620,409, and the cotton imported to 2,250,500 bales. The imports are about thirty millions in value, the exports exceeding that sum by a tenth; and it is calculated that more than 3000 tons of goods pass daily between Liverpool and Manchester alone. Nearly one-third of the tonnage inwards and outwards is engaged in the trade with the United States; in 1867 the tonnage was 531,805. Considerable traffic is carried on also with Africa, the West India Islands, with Brazil, and other parts of South America, and with the East Indies. Its intercourse with Ireland is greater in amount than that kept up with all the other ports of Great Britain. The inland trade of Liverpool is much assisted by

means of the Leeds Canal, by the London and North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Northern lines of railway; and by the application of steam power to navigation. The docks of Liverpool are constructed on a most stupendous scale. They consist of wet, dry, and graving docks, which are bounded by wide and commodious quays, and immense warehouses. The wet-docks occupy an aggregate of upwards of 200 acres, and the quays are fully 20 miles in length. The dry-docks occupy an area of over 30 acres. In the river front there are two gigantic floating landing-stages.

Till the beginning of the present century, the streets of Liverpool were narrow but successive improvements have given the town a grandeur not to be met with in any other port in the kingdom. The public buildings are—the Town-hall, the Exchange buildings, the Custom-house, St. George's Hall, Brown's Free Public Library (which latter contains the Derby and Mayer Museums), and the Public Offices, Dale Street. The Exchange buildings form three sides of a square, in the centre of which is a group of statuary, in memory of Nelson, executed by Westmacott in 1813. The Custom-house contains also the post-office, the excise-office, the stamp-office, the dock-treasurer's and secretary's offices, the board-room, and offices of the dock committee. At the junction of London Road and Pembroke Place is an equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. In front of St. George's Hall is an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort by Thornycroft. A companion figure of her Majesty is in progress by the same artist. On the triangle at the foot of Islington is the Wellington column, surmounted by a gun-metal figure of the Iron Duke. It is 132 feet from base to apex. St. James's cemetery was, prior to 1828, a stone-quarry. On the summit of the rock, at the northern entrance, is a beautiful chapel after the Greek design, in which are some good mural monuments. The late Mr. Huskisson was interred in this cemetery. Over the place of sepulture is a mausoleum, in which stands a graceful statue in marble (by Gibson) of the great statesman. A duplicate of this statue in bronze, the gift of Mrs. Huskisson, is placed in front of the custom-house. There are two other extensive cemeteries, one at Anfield to the north, and the other in Smithdown Lane to the south, of the town. Liverpool contains over seventy places of worship connected with the Church of England, and more than 190 Catholic and Dissenters' chapels. There are numerous day, evening, and Sunday schools connected with these places of worship, besides large schools, the property of the corporation. There are medical, as well as provident and religious charities, and several literary societies. There are six theatres, and a great variety of places of amusement. The news-rooms are—the Exchange, the Athenæum, and the Lyceum, with the latter is associated an extensive library, but a separate property. The public schools are—the Liverpool College, the Liverpool Institute, with Queen's College, and the Royal Institution schools. Walton College, distant about three miles from Liverpool, is a private establishment. At Everton is St. Edward's College, for the reception of Roman Catholic youths. There are several extensive conventual establishments for the education of girls of that faith.

The markets of Liverpool are ten in number.

The manufactures of Liverpool are on a large scale. There are several extensive sugar refineries, chemical works, foundries, wood and iron ship-building yards, steel works, anchor and chain cable foundries, and roperies.

The value of the corporate estates may be taken at three millions. The dock estate, which is separate from the corporation property, has a revenue of L.441,632, as appears by the returns of 1867. Between 1786 and 1868 upwards of L.300,000,000 have been expended in improving the town, in the formation of new streets, purchasing old obnoxious property, and in carrying out stringent sanitary improvements.

Liverpool has five public parks, which will cost an immense amount of money. The site of Liverpool, from some unaccountable cause, is unhealthy; the death-rate in it is higher than any elsewhere in Great Britain. According to the Registrar-General's return of births and deaths, the deaths and marriages are double, while the births are little more than half, the number of the average of all England.

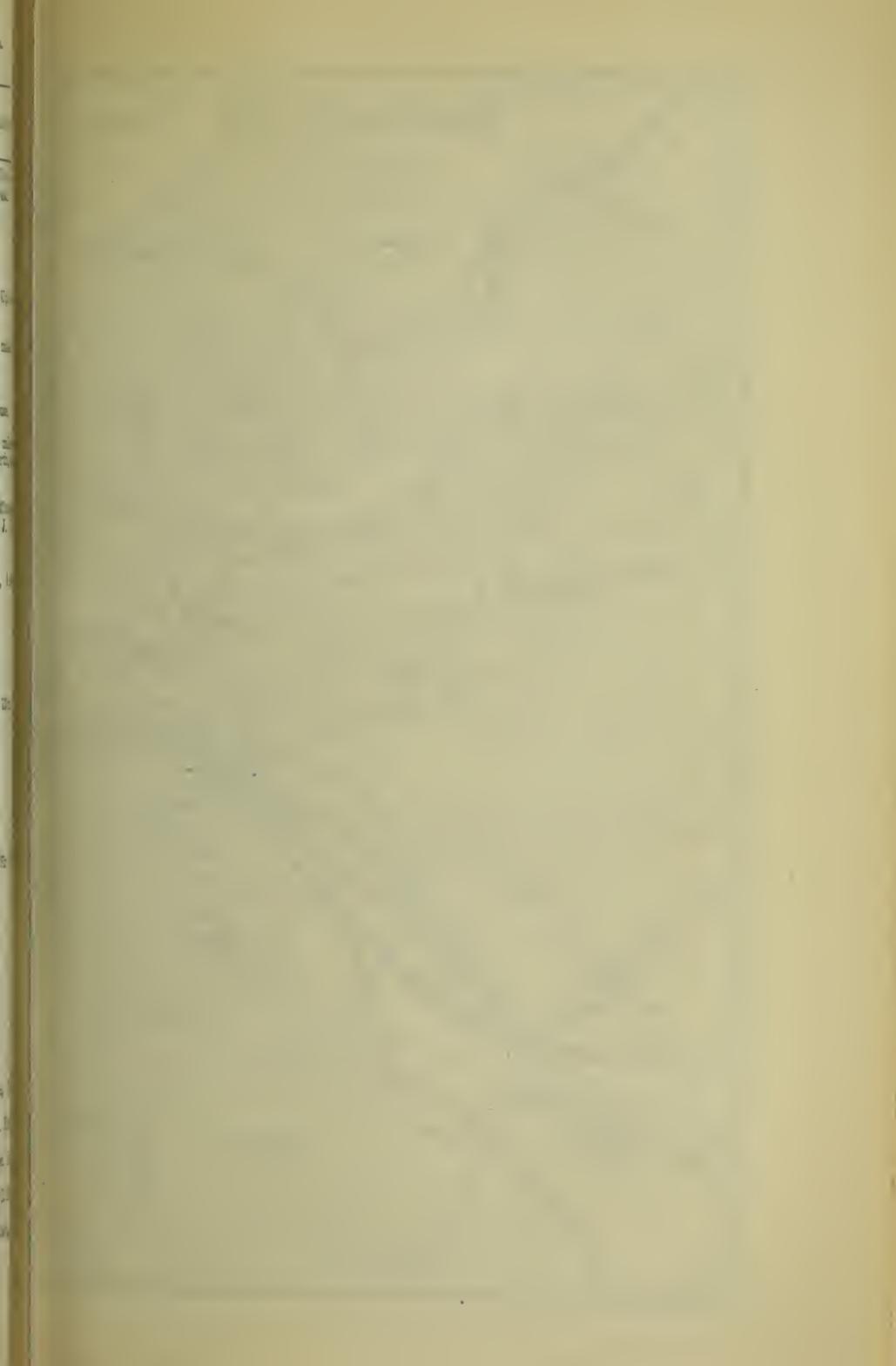
It has been noticed that Liverpool, since 1740, has invariably doubled its population, town and dock dues, imports and exports, customs, receipts, and payments, every sixteen years. It returns three members to Parliament; one additional having been obtained by the Reform Bill of 1868. Pop. 493,300, being an increase of nearly 50,000 since 1861.

The country round Liverpool abounds, in every direction, with noble residences. Of these, the most important are Knowsley Hall (Earl of Derby); Croxteth Hall (Earl of Sefton); Lathom House (Lord Skelmersdale); Childwall Abbey (Marquis of Salisbury); Speke Hall (W. Watt, Esq.); Hale Hall (J. J. Blackburne, Esq.); Woolton Hall; Allerton Hall; Allerton Towers, etc.

LXXXIX. LONDON TO MANCHESTER THROUGH ST ALBANS, NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER, DERBY, MACCLESFIELD, AND STOCKPORT, 186 Miles.

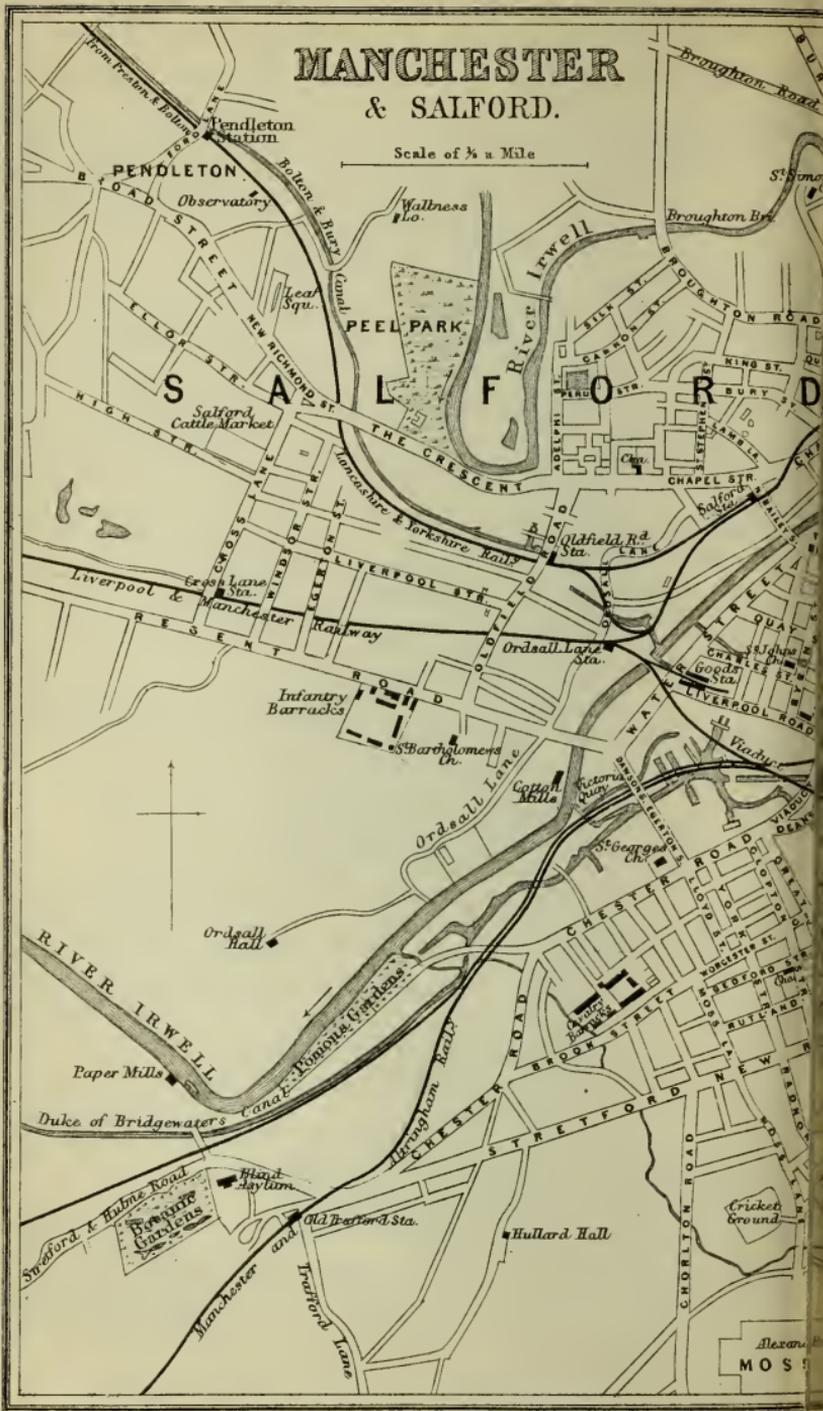
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Milton Bryant.	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	From London to Hockliffe, <i>Bedfordsh.</i> (p. 196-197)	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hockliffe Grange, R. T. Gilpin, Esq. Battlesden Park, Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.
Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford, see p. 201. Wavendon Hall, H. C. Hoare, Esq.	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	WOBURN, (p. 201). Enter Buckinghamsh.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		 cr. river Ouse.		
Horton House, Sir B. H. Gunning, Bart.	136	NEWPORT PAGNELL, an ancient town on the banks of the Ouse, formerly famous for its lace trade. Cowper the poet lived many years at Olney in the vicinity. Pop. 3476	50	Gayhurst Park. A room in this mansion was the retreat of Sir Everard Digby, one of the Guy Fawkes conspirators.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
2 m. distant is Castle Ashby, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton. Delapre Abbey, E. Bouverie, Esq.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horton Inn, <i>Northamptonshire.</i>	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 miles distant Counteen Hall, Sir C Wake. Bart.
To Kettering, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Wellingborough, 11 miles.	122	Queen's Cross, one of those crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor.	64	2 miles distant, Upton Hall.
Abington Abbey, now a Lunatic Asylum.	120	NORTHAMPTON, p. 226	66	To Daventry, 12 miles.
Boughton House, R. W. Howard Vyse, Esq.; and beyond Overstone, Lord Overstone.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kingsthorpe.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kingsthorpe House,
Pitsford Hall and Moulton Grange.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brixworth.	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Welford, 13 miles; thence to Lutterworth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Lampport Hall, Sir C. E. Isham, Bart.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lampport.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	At a distance Cottesbroke Park, Sir J. H. Langham, Bart.
Arthingworth Hall, Rev. H. R. Rokeby.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maidwell.	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kelmarsh Hall, Lord Bateman.
Dingley Hall, H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kelmarsh.	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Lutterworth, 13 m.
Carlton Curlieu Hall, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.	105	Oxendon Magna.  cr. river Welland, and enter Leicestersh.	81	MARKET HARBOUROUGH, a small town carrying on a trade in carpets. It is supposed to be of Roman origin, and there are traces of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Charles I. fixed his head quarters here immediately previous to the battle of Naseby. Pop. 2302.
Nosely Hall, Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kibworth.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wistow Hall, Sir H. Halford, Bart.
Stretton Hall, Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, Bart.	97	Great Glen.	89	Oadby.
Stoughton Grange.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oadby.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	LEICESTER, (p. 354.)
Birstal House.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Belgrave.	98	Belgrave.
Wanlip Hall, Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart.	88	LEICESTER, (p. 354.)	98	Bradgate Park.
Quorndon Hall.	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	Belgrave.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rothley Temple, T. Babington, Esq.
To Nottingham, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 3 miles distant Prestwold Ha. C. W. Packe, Esq., and Burton Hall.	81	Mountsorrel, (p. 352.)  cross river Soar. originally called Mount Soar Hill, from its situation on the banks of the Soar.	105	Swithland Hall, Earl of Lanesborough.
	77	LOUGHBOROUGH, (p. 352)	109	Quorndon House, E. B. Farnham, Esq.
	71	Kegworth.	115	Garendon Park, C. M. Phillips, Esq.

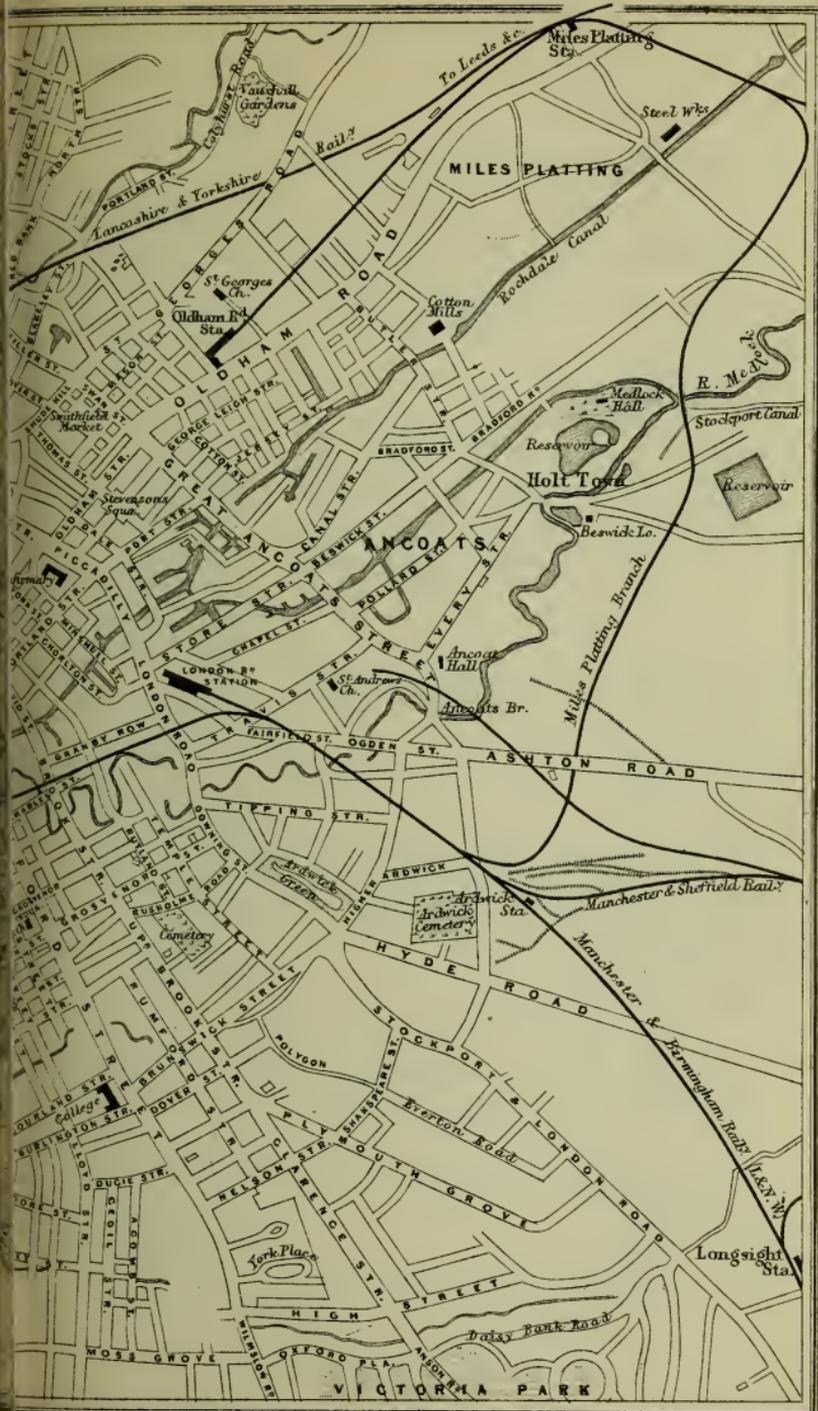


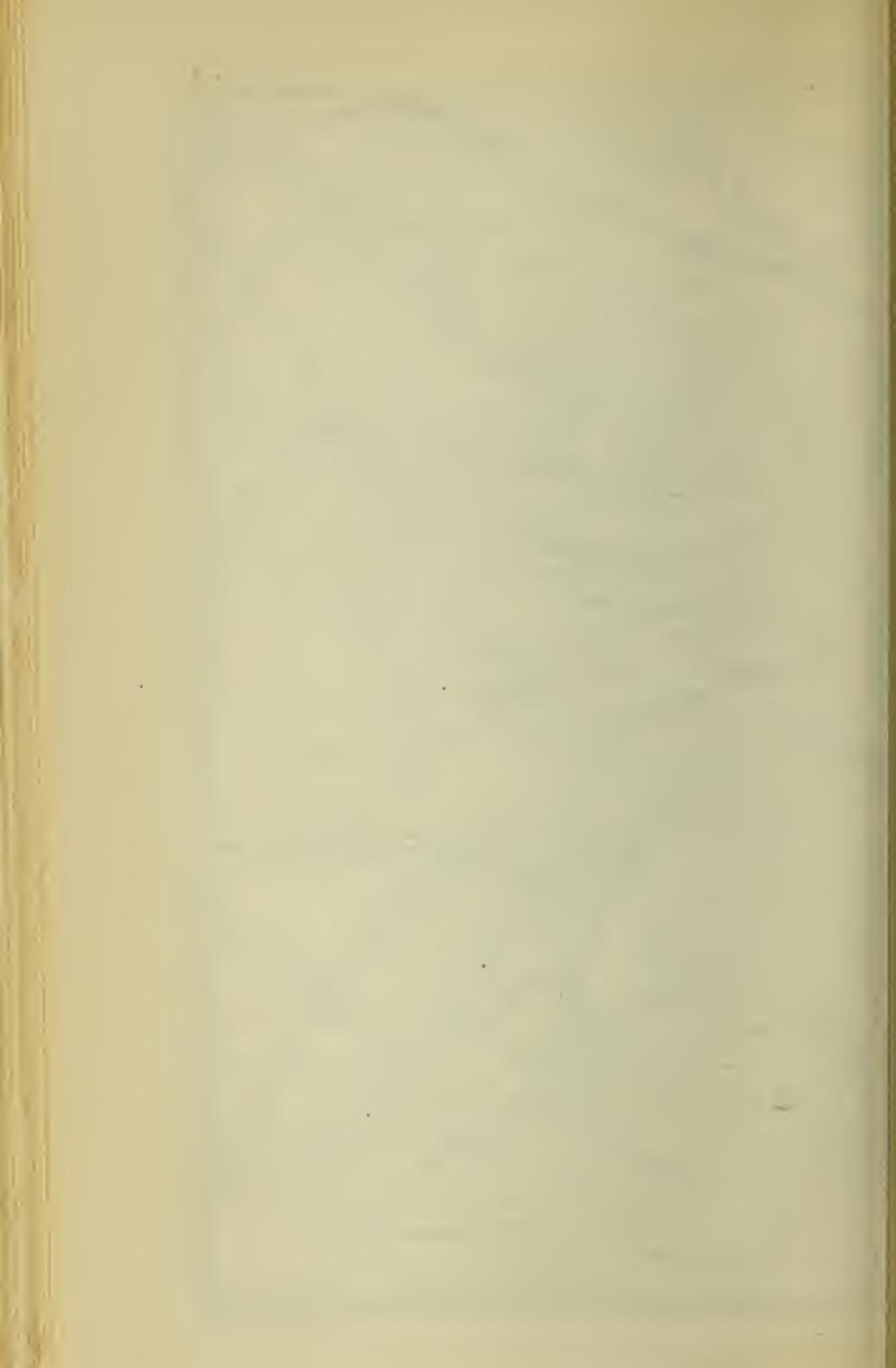
MANCHESTER & SALFORD.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ a Mile



Alexander
MOS





ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Thurlston Hall. Elvaston Castle, Earl of Harrington.	63	 cr. river Trent, and enter Derbyshire. Elvaston.	123	Donnington Park, Marquis of Hastings.
To Nottingham, 16 m.; Mansfield 22 m.; Alfreton 15½ m.; Ches-terfield, 23½ m.; Belper, 8½ m.; Matlock, 17½ m.; Wirksworth, 14 m.; Buxton, 31½ m.	60	DERBY , (p. 355.) About ½ mile from Derby, on the banks of the river, is Little Chester, the Derventio of the Romans.	126	Osmaston Hall, Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart.
Kedleston, Lord Scarsdale.	46½	ASHBOURNE is noted for its cattle fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture. The church is a good specimen of early English, and has various brasses and tombs to the Boothbys, &c. Pop. 3501.	139½	To Burton-upon-Trent, 11½ miles. To Uttoxeter, 18½ m. Radborne Hall, E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq. Longford Hall, Hon. E. K. W. Coke. At Mayfield, near Ash- bourne, is the cottage in which Moore composed "Lalla Rookh." 6 miles distant is the romantic vale of Dove- dale.
Bradley Hall. Ashbourne Hall, once a seat of the Boothbys, and where the Pretender spent a night in 1745.	46½	 cr. river Dove, and enter Staffordshire.	148	Mayfield Hall, and 2 m. distant, Calwich Hall, C. Granville, Esq. To Uttoxeter and Doveridge Hall (Lord Waterpark), 10½ m. Wooton Hall, and beyond, Alton Towers, (Earl of Shrewsbury), a noble seat.
A short distance from Ashbourne is the pictu- resque village of Tissing- ton, celebrated for the annual custom of "Well dressing" on Holy Thursday.	37	Winkhill Bridge.  cr. the riv. Hamps.	148	Ashenhurst Hall. Westwood House. To Cheadle, 10½ miles. To Burslem, 9½ miles. To Newcastle-under- Lyme, 11½ miles.
Tissington Hall, Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart.	37	LEEK , p. 227.	154½	Reservoir of the Trent and Mersey Canal. East Cliff Hall.
Sandy Brook Hall, Sir M. Blakiston.	31½	Pool End.	155½	East Cliff Hall.
Okeover Park.	31½	Rushton Marsh.	159	Gawsworth, Earl of Harrington.
Ilam Hall, (J. W. Russell, Esq.), noted for its picturesque scenery. On the grounds is a grotto in which Con- greve wrote the "Old Bachelor."	30½	 cr. river Dane, and enter Cheshire.	160½	Park House. To Knutsford, 11 m.
To Bakewell, 18 miles. To Buxton, 12 miles.	27	MACCLESFIELD , p. 227.	167½	Birtles, and beyond, Aldeley Park, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Ball Hay. The Abbey.	25½	 cr. river Bollin. Butley.	170½	2 m. distant, Swith- amley Hall.
Highfield House. Horton Hall.	25½	MACCLESFIELD, p. 227.	167½	Foden Bank.
Rudyard.	18½		167½	To Buxton, 11 miles; to Chapel-en-le-Frith, 12½ miles.
2 m. distant, Swith- amley Hall.	18½		167½	Hurdsheld House, J. Brocklehurst, Esq., jr. Titherington Hall.
Foden Bank.	18½		170½	To Knutsford, 11 m.
To Buxton, 11 miles; to Chapel-en-le-Frith, 12½ miles.	18½		170½	Birtles, and beyond, Aldeley Park, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Hurdsheld House, J. Brocklehurst, Esq., jr. Titherington Hall.	18½		170½	Stanley of Alderley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two miles dist. Styper- son Park. Shrigley Hall.				Adlington Hall, C. K. B. Legh, Esq.
Two miles distant Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hope Green.	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two m. distant Mottran St. Andrew, L. Wright Esq.
Poynton Hall, Lord Vernon.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poynton.	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two m. dist. Brama Hall, W. Davenport, Esq.
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norbury.	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Two m. beyond, Marple Hall, T. B. Isherwood, Esq.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bullock Smithy.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Barnsley, 33 miles; Huddersfield, 38 miles. Woodbank.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	STOCKPORT, p. 227.	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		 cr. river Mersey, and enter Lancashire.		
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Heaton Norris.	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	4	Levenshulme.	182	Trafford Park, Sir J. De Trafford, Bart.
	2	Ardwick Green.	184	
		MANCHESTER, p. 229.	186	

NORTHAMPTON is situated on the north bank of the Nen. It is a place of considerable antiquity. During the wars of the Roses, a great battle was fought near the town (July 10th 1460), in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the Kingmaker, Earl of Warwick, and Henry VI. taken prisoner. In the civil war of Charles I., Northampton was taken by Lord Brooke, and fortified for the Parliament. The principal objects deserving of notice are, All-Saints Church, St Peter's, a remarkably fine and curious specimen of enriched Norman architecture; St Sepulchre's, supposed to have been erected by the Knights-Templars about the beginning of the twelfth century; St. Giles', adorned with several curious monuments; the Castle Hill meeting-house, which contains a tablet to the memory of Dr Doddridge, who exercised his ministry, and conducted an academy for the education of ministers, in this town for more than twenty years; the Baptist meeting-house, in which is a monument to John Ryland; the town-hall; the county-gaol; the county-hall; sessions-house; new corn-exchange, &c. Of the several religious houses which existed before the Reformation, the Hospital of St Thomas and St John yet remain. Of the castle, which was near the water-bridge, there are only the earth works, and of the town walls there are no traces. The principal branch of trade carried on in Northampton is boot and shoe-making. Considerable business is done in currying leather, and some stockings and leather are made. It has also several iron foundries; and its horse-fairs are much frequented. It is connected by railway with all parts of the empire. It returns two members to Parliament. Population 41,000. Six miles distant is Altham, the seat of Earl Spencer, containing numerous fine pictures, and a very extensive library* of curious and scarce books, chiefly collected at great expense by the second Earl, one of the greatest bibliopoles of his day.

* See Dr Dibdin's description of it

LEEK is an ancient town, possessing extensive manufactories of silks, twists, cottons, ribands, shawls, &c. There is in the churchyard a curious pyramidal cross, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It is about 10 feet high, and decorated with imagery and fretwork. Here are the remains of Dieu la Croix Abbey. The scenery surrounding the town is peculiarly romantic. Pop. 10,045. to Congleton, 5½ miles.

MACCLESFIELD is situated on the edge of a dreary district called Macclesfield Forest. It is now the principal seat in the island of the silk throwing trade, and connected by railway with all parts of the empire. It is likewise the chief place for the manufacture of silk handkerchiefs, and possesses extensive copper and brass-works. The most important factories are situated on the Bollen. Macclesfield has a church founded in 1278 by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. but since restored. There are two chapels adjoining this church, one belonging to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the other to the Legh family of Lyme. An ancestor of the latter family served under Edward III. and his son the Black Prince, during all their wars in France, and the estate of Lyme was given him for recovering a standard at the battle of Cressy. Besides St Michael's, there are four other churches in the town and suburbs, various meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, town-hall, assembly-rooms, a subscription library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, a mechanics' institute, a free grammar-school, with an annual revenue of L.1300, and more than fifty schools of all kinds. When the Factory Commissioners visited Macclesfield, it was found that, of the children under the employment of the manufacturers, 96 per cent could read. Macclesfield returns two members to Parliament. It affords the title of Earl to one of the noble families of Parker. Pop. 35,400.

STOCKPORT, situated on the Mersey, is a town of great antiquity, famous for its manufactures of cotton and hats. By means of a canal, this town has water communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Trent, and Severn, and thus with the greater part of the kingdom. It is also a focus of railways. The trade which it carries on is very extensive. It contains three churches, several meeting-houses, a Catholic chapel, a theatre, a library and news-room, a free grammar-school, and other charitable institutions. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 53,000. Stockport is 176 miles from London.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	56½	From Hicks's Hall to DEBBY, p. 225.	126	
Bradley Hall.	43¼	ASHBOURNE, p. 225.	139½	
Ashbourne Hall, formerly a seat of the Boothbys.	42¼	Sandy-Brook.	140½	
Sandy-Brook Hall, Sir M. Blakiston, Bart.	40¾	Bentley.	141½	Ilam Hall, J. W. Russell, Esq.
Tissington Hall, Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart.	38	New Inn.	144½	
	34¼	Newhaven Inn.	148½	To Haddon Hall, (Duke of Rutland), 9 m. and beyond Chatsworth, (Duke of Devonshire).
	29	Hurdlow House.	153	
	28	Over Street.	154	
	22¾	BUXTON.	159¾	To Leek, 12 miles; Congleton, 16 miles; Macclesfield, 10 miles.
To Tideswell, 7 miles.				
Bank Hall.	20	White Hall.	162½	
	16¼	Whaley Bridge, p. 232.	166½	Lyme Park, T. Legh Esq.
	6¾	STOCKPORT, p. 227.	175¾	
		MANCHESTER, p. 229.	182½	Trafford Park, Sir H De Trafford, Bart.

BUXTON is situated on the lower part of a deep valley surrounded by bleak hills and extensive tracks of moorland. The old town stands upon much higher ground than the new, and has the remains of a cross in the market-place. Buxton celebrated for its waters, which annually attract from 12,000 to 14,000 visitors. They are of the calcareous class of mineral waters, and have long been celebrated for their medicinal virtues. Their temperature is lower than those of Bath, and they are more agreeable for bathing. They are administered internally to persons in whom the digestive organs are feeble, and are found very efficacious in the cure of gout and rheumatism. The Crescent at Buxton is an extensive and elegant structure, comprising two hotels, a library, an assembly room, &c. The stables, which are of very great extent, are built in a circular form, and have a covered ride 160 yards round. This immense pile of buildings was erected by the 5th Duke of Devonshire at a cost of £120,000. Near the Crescent is the Old Hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose custody Mary Queen of Scots was placed. Here are still shown the apartments which the unfortunate Queen occupied in one of her visits to Buxton. The public baths at Buxton are very numerous, and are fitted up with every attention to the convenience of the visitors. St. Ann's Well is remarkable, because, by means of a double pump, either hot or cold water may be obtained within a few inches of each other. The church at Buxton is an elegant edifice built in 1812 by the late (sixth) Duke of Devonshire. Here are also places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The public walks at Buxton are laid out with much taste, and the environs abound with

natural curiosities and romantic scenery. Half a mile distant is Poole's Hole, a cavern of considerable dimensions, containing among other curious objects an immense congelation, called the "Flich of Bacon," and a large mass of stalactite called the "Queen of Scots Pillar," from having been visited by Mary during her sojourn at Buxton. Two miles from Buxton is the Diamond Hill, where the Buxton diamonds are found, close to which there is a tower built by the Duke of Devonshire. Four miles distant is Chee Tor, a huge mass of limestone, which rises above 300 feet perpendicular from the river Wye. There are various other places in the vicinity, which deserve a visit, such as Miller's Dale, Cresbrook, Monsal Dale, Ashford, Axe Edge, from which on a favourable day the mountains of North Wales may be seen, the Marvel Stone, &c. About five miles from Buxton, on the road to Castleton, is a spring called the "Ebbing and Flowing Well." Pop. of Buxton about 2000.

MANCHESTER, as its name shows (Man-castra) was a Roman station, and is supposed to have taken its rise in the reign of Titus. Under the Saxons, it became the abode of a Thane. After the Norman Conquest, William gave the place to William of Poictou. The barony descended to the Gresleys, and the De la Warres, and at length the manorial rights became vested in the family of Moseley. In the civil wars, Manchester ranged itself on the side of the Parliament, and sustained a siege conducted by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby. Manchester was distinguished for its manufactures so early as the times of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. At first the woollen was its chief branch of trade; but since the middle of last century, cotton has taken the lead, and Manchester has now become the great centre of that manufacture. Of late, the spinning and weaving of silk have been introduced, and the printing and dyeing of silk are also extensively carried on in this city. The manufacture of machinery has risen to great importance and perfection in Manchester, and it has also manufactures of linen, small-wares, hats, umbrellas, &c. Its commerce is greatly aided by its communications with almost every part of England, by means of railways and canals. The district in which the city stands contains some of the best coal strata in England; a circumstance to which the place is indebted in no small degree for its prosperity. One of the most interesting buildings in Manchester is the collegiate church (now the cathedral), a noble Gothic building, containing several chapels and chantries, a richly ornamented choir, a number of monuments, &c. It was built in 1422. The reputed founder was Thomas Lord De la Warre, but several other persons assisted in building it. Considerable additions were made in the sixteenth century and many alterations and additions are of recent origin. Of the numerous chapels all but one are private property. The chapel of the Derby family is that which possesses the greatest share of historic interest. St Mary's chapel contains several interesting monuments of the family of the Chethams; and there is a marble statue of Humphry Chetham, erected by one who in early life was an inmate of Chetham's Hospital; and the Trafford chapel, in addition to the memorials of the ancient family from which it takes its name,

possesses a very handsome monument to the memory of Dauntsey Hulme, Esq., a distinguished philanthropist. There is an Independent College in Manchester and the Wesleyans have a College at Didsbury, four miles from Manchester. There are about 50 churches in Manchester, besides the cathedral; and a church-building society has been formed to promote additional church accommodation. The Dissenters have also numerous places of worship, and Manchester has been long distinguished as possessing a greater dissenting population than most other towns in the kingdom. The ecclesiastical government of Manchester was formerly vested in the warden and four fellows of the collegiate church, but it has recently been erected into a bishoprick, and the collegiate church consequently elevated to the rank of a cathedral. The first bishop was consecrated in 1847. The free grammar-school of Manchester was founded in the early part of the fifteenth century by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and is very richly endowed but is far from effecting the good which its splendid resources might produce. Chetham's Hospital, or the College, was originally founded by the De la Warres in the reign of Henry VI. After the dissolution, it became the property of the Derby family, and was purchased from the celebrated Countess of Derby, in compliance with the will of Humphry Chetham, an eminent merchant, for the purpose of forming a Blue-coat hospital and library. This institution provides for the education and support of eighty poor children. The library consists of upwards of 25,000 volumes, and there is an annual provision for its augmentation. The inhabitants of the town are allowed free access to it under certain regulations. The educational institutions in Manchester were long defective both in number and quality, but great exertions have been, and are now making to extend the benefits of instruction to all classes of the community. One of the results of this commendable spirit is the Swinton School for poor children; a model of its kind. There are two Mechanics' Institutions in the town, several Lyceums, and an institution called the Athenæum, a Literary and Philosophical Society, numerous charitable institutions, &c. The other public buildings worthy of notice are, the Exchange, the Infirmary, the Society of Arts or Royal Institution, the Town-Hall, the two Theatres, the new Museum of Natural History, the New Bailey Prison, the Chamber of Commerce, the Free Trade Hall, Free Library, Owen's College, &c. &c. A Botanic Garden was formed here in 1830, and there are three Public Parks, the Peel, Phillips', and Queen's. There are six railways diverging from Manchester, which furnish the city with the greatest facilities for extending trade—viz. the Liverpool and Manchester, the Manchester and Leeds, the Bolton and Bury, the Manchester and Birmingham, the Manchester and Sheffield, and the Manchester and Bowden lines. The immense mills, workshops, and foundries, well deserve a visit from the tourist. Manchester returns three M. P. Pop. 355,600. The Manchester races are held twice a-year at Lower Broughton. Salford is separated from Manchester by the river Irwell. It is a large and populous town, returning two M. P. Here has been erected a monument to E. Peel. Pop. 124,800.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	61	From Hicks's Hall to DERBY.	126	
	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kedleston Inn. In the church are several monuments of the Curzons, Lords Scarsdale.	129 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mark Eaton Hall, P Mundy, Esq. Kedleston, the magnificent seat of Lord Scarsdale. The grounds are about 5 miles in circumference. In the park is a spring nearly allied in its qualities to the waters of Harrogate. The house may be seen every day from 11 o'clock, A.M. till 3 P.M.
Allestree Hall, W. Evans, Esq.	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Weston Underwood Inn.	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross-hands Inn.	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	The Black Swan.	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bateman Bridge.	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallbrook Bridge.	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Wigwell Hall. Haddon Hall, (Duke of Rutland.)	47	WIRKSWORTH, p. 232.	140	Hopton Hall.
Chatsworth, the noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire. 2 miles distant, Hassop Hall, Countess of Newburgh. To Sheffield, 17 miles	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bakewell. Ashford.	152 $\frac{3}{4}$ 154 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Ashbourne, 15 miles. Ashford Hall, Hon. G. H. Cavendish. In passing from Ashford to Wardlow, a view is obtained of Monsal Dale, one of the most delightful scenes in Derbyshire.
	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	cross River Wye.	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Little Longstone. Wardlow. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	At Whestone, one mile

* Castleton.—This town derives its name from a castle, the remains of which are situated on a steep rock. It is supposed to have been erected by William Peveril, the natural son of the Conqueror. It has been held at different times by various distinguished individuals; among others, by Simon de Montfort, and John of Gaunt. Owing to its situation, it was almost impregnable. This castle has given its title to Sir Walter Scott's Peveril of the Peak, and forms the scene of a considerable portion of the events of that popular novel. The vicinity of Castleton abounds in wild and romantic scenery. For centuries the only accessible road to Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith was by a deep descent called the Winnets or Windgates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasm. Dark, rugged, and perpendicular precipices are seen on each side of the road. At one of the sudden turns of the road to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton vale opens to the eye. Among the curiosities in the vicinity are the Peak Cavern or Devil's Cave, a magnificent and extraordinary work of nature, situated about 100 yards from the village. The mine called the Speedwell Level; the waterfall in the navigation mine which falls 30 yards; Mam-Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, 800 feet above the level of the valley, the summit exhibiting traces of a Roman encampment and of two barrows; the ancient lead mines of Odin, at the southern foot of Mam-Tor; Eldon Hole, 3 miles distant, between 70 and 80 yards in depth; Bradwell cavern, remarkable for the beauty and richness of the stalactites it contains, and the Blue John mine, situated on the side of Tree Cliff, opposite Mam Tor, the only mine in which this beautiful material is found in masses of sufficient size for working. Its recesses are supposed to be connected with a series of caverns extending over an area of many square miles, and including Eldon Hole, Peak cavern, Speedwell, and Bagshaw's cavern at Bradwell. The charge for exploring the mine is, for one person, 2s.; for three, 4s. 6d.; for four, 5s.; and 1s. per head for every additional person. The guides make an additional charge if a Bengal light be used. The churchyard of Hathersage, 6 miles from Castleton, is the reputed burial-place of Little John the companion of Robin Hood. The

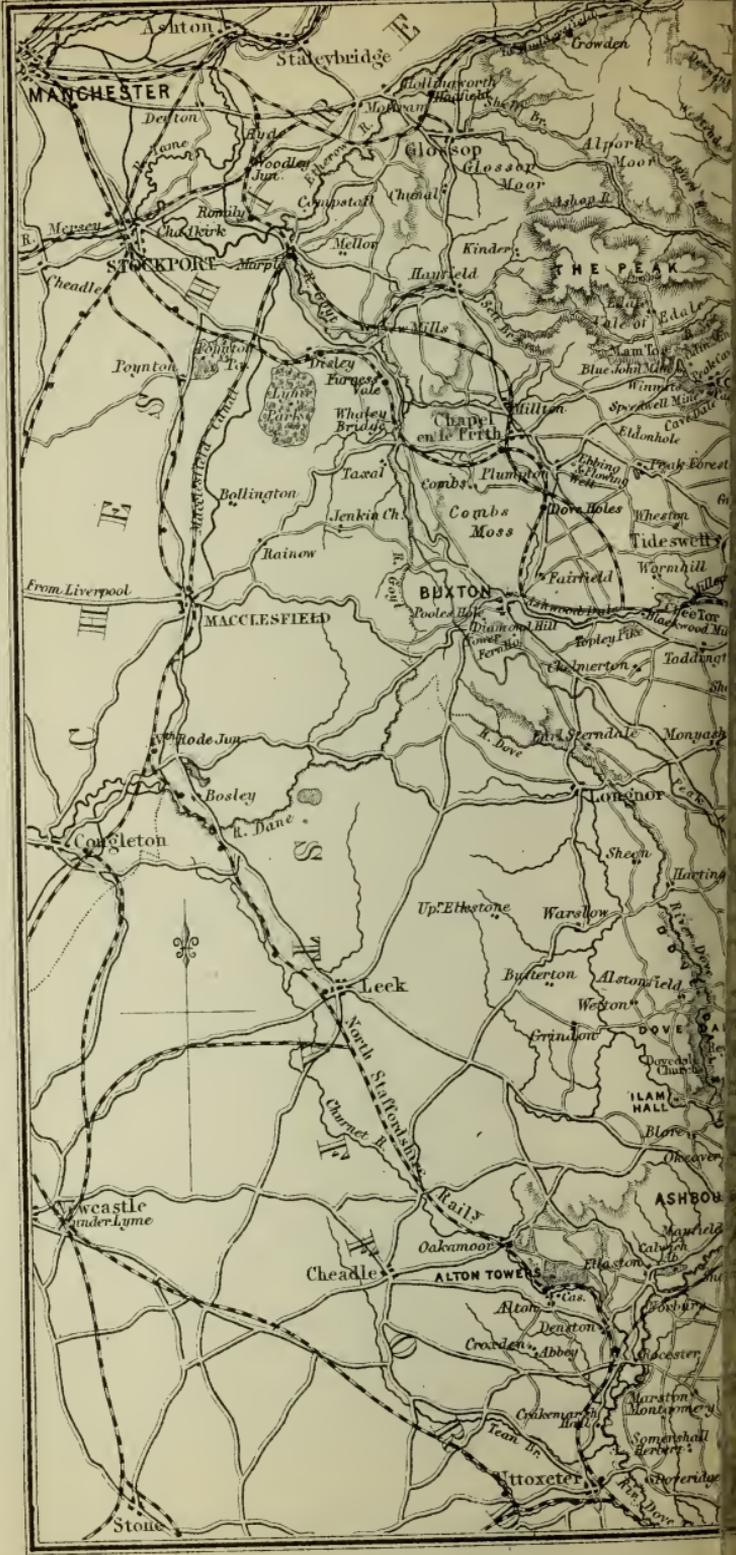
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		road is Tideswell, a small town, situated in a valley amid bleak naked hills. The church, a fine building erected about the beginning of the 14th century, contains some curious monuments. The ebbing well, which is supposed to have given a name to the town, has ceased to flow.*		from Tideswell, there is an ancient cross of rather elegant design.
	20	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a neat small town, supported by the manufacture of cotton.	167	Bank Hall.
	17	Whaley Bridge.	170	Horridge, T. G. Gisborne, Esq. Taxall Lodge.
		 cr. river Goyt, and enter Cheshire.		
	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Disley.	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq.
	12	Hoo Lane.	175	Poynton Hall, Lord Vernon.
Marple Hall, T. B. Isherwood, Esq. Wood Bank.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bullock Smithy.	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bramall Hall, W. D. Davenport, Esq.
	7	STOCKPORT, or by the new road, which avoids the steep and disagreeable passage through the town.	180	Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart.
		 cr. river Mersey.		
		MANCHESTER.	187	

WIRKSWORTH is a place of great antiquity, and the capital of the lead-mine district. The church is a handsome Gothic structure of the fourteenth century, and contains some interesting monuments and tombs. The lead-mines afford the chief means of employment, but there are cotton, hosiery, hat, and some other manufactories, in the neighbourhood.

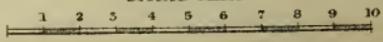
The Barmote Courts for determining disputes among the miners, and offences against their ancient laws, are held here twice a-year; and here is deposited the ancient brass dish used as a standard for measuring the ore. Sir John Gell, the

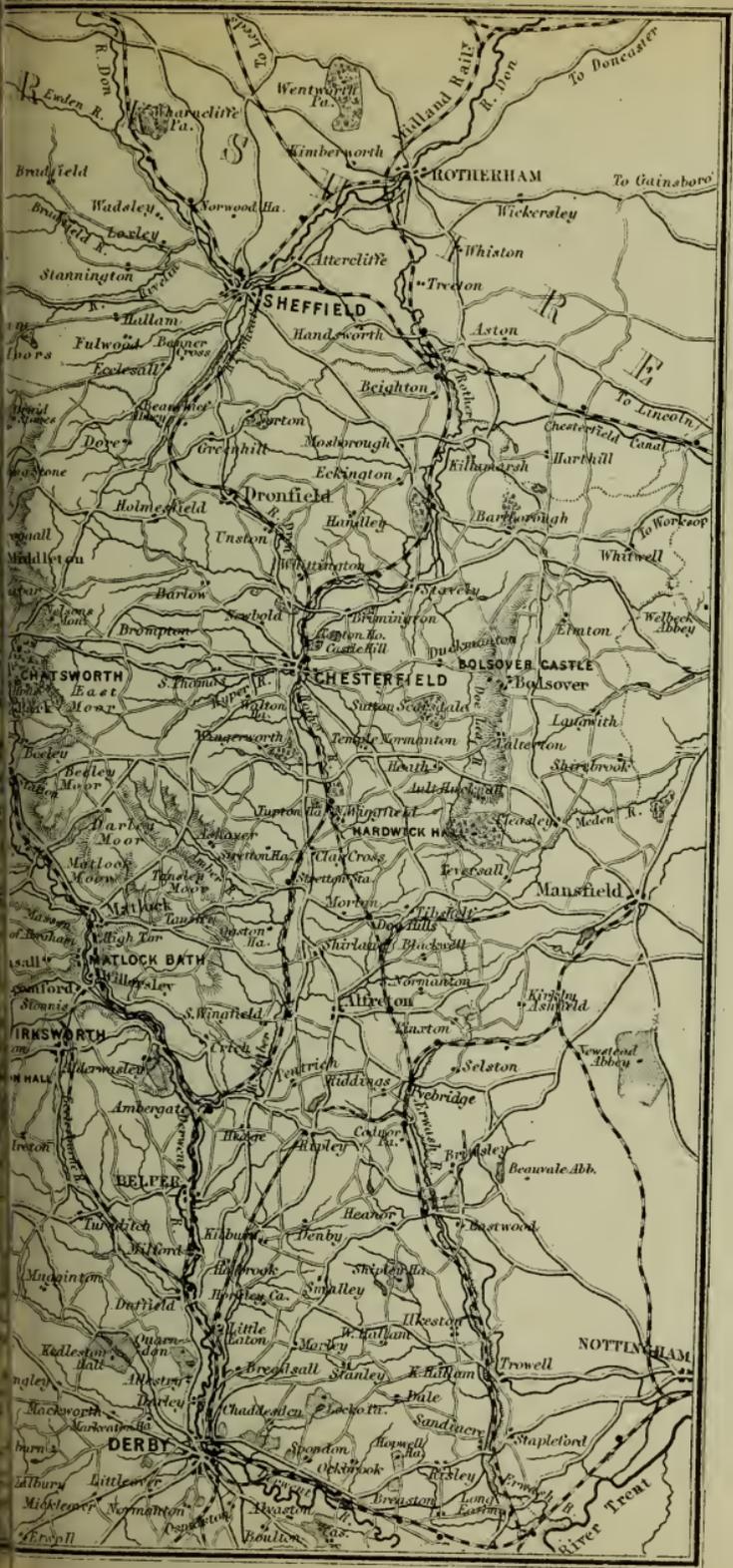
road passes through Hope-Dale, a beautiful vale, in which is a very ancient village where a church existed before the Conquest.

* 4 miles from Tideswell is the pleasant village of Eyam, remarkable as the spot where the devotedness of Monpeason and his wife was exhibited during the great plague of 1666. The disease, which was conveyed by a box of cloth, spread with an astonishing rapidity, and carried off 250 persons out of a population of 330. Mr. Monpeason, who then held the living of Eyam, resisted all solicitations to desert his flock. To prevent as much as possible the effects of contagion, he closed the church, and preached to the people in a narrow dell, called Cucklett-dale, at a little distance from the town. For seven months, during which the pestilence continued its ravages, this devoted pastor watched over Eyam. He retained his health, but his wife fell a victim to the fury of the disease, and was buried in the churchyard, where her tombstone yet remains. Miss Seward was born at Eyam, of which her father was the rector. At a place on Fyam Moor, known as Wet-withins, is a druidical circle, consisting of sixteen stones, enclosing a space about ninety feet in diameter.



British Miles





Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edin'

Parliamentary general, resided at Hopton, in this parish, but the ancient family seat is now pulled down. Pop. of town 2592.

Two miles from Wirksworth is Cromford, situated in a deep valley, enclosed on three sides by lofty limestone rocks. This town owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture. The late Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning frame, erected here a spacious cotton-mill, now occupied by Messrs R. and P. Arkwright, who employ about 800 persons. To the left, after passing through Scarthin-Nick (a perforated rock), near Cromford, is Willersley Castle, a spacious mansion erected by Sir R. Arkwright, and now possessed by his grandson. The gardens and grounds are open on Mondays and Thursdays. Two miles from Cromford is the village of Matlock on the Derwent, a favourite summer resort for invalids and tourists. Matlockdale, in which the village stands, extends for two miles north and south, and is bounded on each side by steep rocks, whose naked sides rise to the height of about 300 feet. The Derwent flows through the dale, and its banks are lined with trees, except where the rocks rise almost perpendicularly from the water. Of these the most striking is the High Tor, which rises to a height of 396 feet. Opposite to it is Masson, a rock of greater elevation than the Tor, but inferior to it as a picturesque object. The mineral springs and beautiful scenery of Matlock have caused a great influx of visitors, for whose accommodation excellent inns, lodging-houses, and bathing establishments have been erected. The buildings are grouped in a singular manner up the mountain side. Matlock is not only a place full of interest in itself, but is also the centre of a district every part of which has its attractions. The usual amusement of strangers consists in visiting the caverns and mines, the petrifying wells and the rocks. Of the caverns, the Rutland cavern is the largest, and, when lighted up, has a very magnificent appearance. The Cumberland cavern is the most interesting to the geologist. The Devonshire cavern is remarkable for its flat roof and perpendicular sides. The Fluor cavern is the one from which the fluor spar is obtained. The Speedwell mine contains fine stalactites and spars; and in the Sidemine is a grotto, in which are to be found crystallizations of calcareous spar of unequalled beauty and richness. At the museums, the mineralogical productions are on sale, formed into vases and ornamental designs, and specimens of spars, fossils, &c. may be purchased.

The walks in the neighbourhood of Matlock are very delightful. The summit of Masson commands most attractive views over a vast extent of country. Two miles from Matlock, on the Wirksworth road, are the crags of Stonehouse, commanding a magnificent prospect. About the same distance is Bonsall, a picturesque mining village, with an ancient church and a curious old cross. The village of Old Matlock, two miles from Matlock-Bath, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the lead-mines and in the cotton manufacture. The "Romantic Rocks" are a very interesting series of masses and fragments, which appear as if just torn asunder, the angles exactly corresponding, so that if the spectator could by any possibility move them back, they would fit with the greatest nicety. Altogether, at Matlock the tourist, the geologist, and the mineralogist, may enjoy advantages which few other places can afford.

Eight miles north-west by west is Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated on a bold eminence on the east side of the Wye, and affording a complete picture of an ancient baronial residence. No part of the building is of a date later than the sixteenth century. The tower over the gateway on the east side of the upper quadrangle is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III. The chapel is of the time of Henry VI.; and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, &c. is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All the principal rooms, except the gallery, were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains. The doors were concealed behind the hangings, but there were great iron hooks by which the tapestry could be held back, to avoid the inconvenience of lifting it up every time of passing in and out. The workmanship of these doors is very rude and ill-fashioned. The chaplain's room is an interesting old place, and contains a number of objects calculated to convey an idea of the mode of living two centuries ago. The park was ploughed up and cultivated about sixty years since; but in the vicinity of the mansion there is still a sweeping group of luxuriant old trees. The gardens are composed of terraces ranging one above another, each having a sort of stone balustrade. The prospects from the leads and the watch-tower are extremely fine.

Haddon was, soon after the Conquest, the property of the Avenells, from whom it came to the Vernons. The last male heir of this family, Sir John Vernon, was commonly called the King of the Peak, on account of his hospitality and magnificent mode of living. He died in the seventh year of Elizabeth, and Haddon passed by marriage with one of his daughters into the possession of the family of Manners, then Earls of Rutland, and was their principal seat till the beginning of the last century, when it was superseded by Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire. In the reign of Queen Anne, the first Duke of Rutland maintained seven score servants in this ancient seat of old English hospitality.

The Duke of Rutland has a shooting seat at Stanton Woodhouse, in Darley Dale, a short distance from Haddon.

Twelve miles north by west of Matlock is Chatsworth, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. The public entrance to the domain is near the pretty village of Edensor, where there is an excellent inn for the accommodation of visitors. Chatsworth was among the domains given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, his natural son;* but in the reign of Elizabeth, it was purchased by Sir W. Cavendish, who commenced a mansion house here, which, after his death, was completed by his widow, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. The present building was nearly completed by the first Duke of Devonshire previous to 1706, but a wing was added by the late (sixth) Duke. It is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Orion seated on the back of a dolphin, round which the water of a fountain is continually playing. The rooms of this palace are spacious and lofty, some of them hung with tapestry, and adorned with beautiful carvings, executed by Gibbons and Watson. The pictures are not numerous, but there is a valuable col-

* See Scott's Peveril of the Peak, chap. i. p. 1.

lection of books, and many exquisite works of sculpture by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantrey, Wyatt, Westmacott, &c. Chatsworth gardens are among the most celebrated in the kingdom. The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 145 feet wide, and comprises an area of about an acre, in the centre of which is a carriage road. Nothing of the kind was ever before planned on so gigantic a style; but the late Duke of Devonshire was fortunate in the possession, as his servant, of Sir Joseph Paxton, now of Crystal Palace notoriety. To the south and south-east of the mansion are some curious water-works, formerly much celebrated. The park is about nine miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The prospect from different parts of it are exceedingly fine. The old House of Chatsworth was for thirteen years the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, —a circumstance which caused her name to be given to a suite of apartments in the building, which are supposed to correspond in situation with those which she inhabited. It was here also that Hobbes, the philosopher, passed many of his days.

Four miles from Chatsworth is Bakewell, a place of great antiquity, much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, &c. The manor of Bakewell originally belonged to William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror. It is now the property of the Duke of Rutland. In the town there is a cotton manufactory established by the late Sir R. Arkwright, and in the vicinity are marble works and lead mines. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, exhibits the styles of three different periods of architecture, and contains several curious monuments of the Vernon and Manners families. In the church-yard is an ancient cross. On Stanton manor, four miles distant, are rocking-stones and a Druidical circle.

A delightful excursion may be made from Matlock to Dove Dale,* distant 13 miles. The scenery of this far-famed spot is of the most romantic description. In the vicinity is the town of Ashbourne, the church of which contains numerous monuments, including a beautiful specimen of sculpture by Banks, to the memory of a daughter of a former Sir Brook Boothby. Ashbourne Hall, till lately the mansion of this family, is situated in the vicinity. Here the Pretender spent a night in 1745. At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, is the cottage in which Moore composed "Lalla Rookh." On the Staffordshire side of the Dove is Ilam Hall, the mansion of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. Ilam church is a venerable ivy-covered edifice, and contains an interesting monument by Chantrey.

Pleasant excursions may also be made from Matlock to the Druidical remains at Arbor Low,—the Router Rock,—Robin Hood's Stride,—the masses of rocks bearing the name of Bradley Tor, which are all within a short distance, and are objects of attraction to the antiquarian, the artist, and the lover of remarkable and picturesque scenery.

Winfield Manor House, Hardwick House, and Newstead Abbey, formerly the property of Byron, and now that of Colonel Wildman, are frequently visited by parties from Matlock, and will amply repay the notice of the tourist.

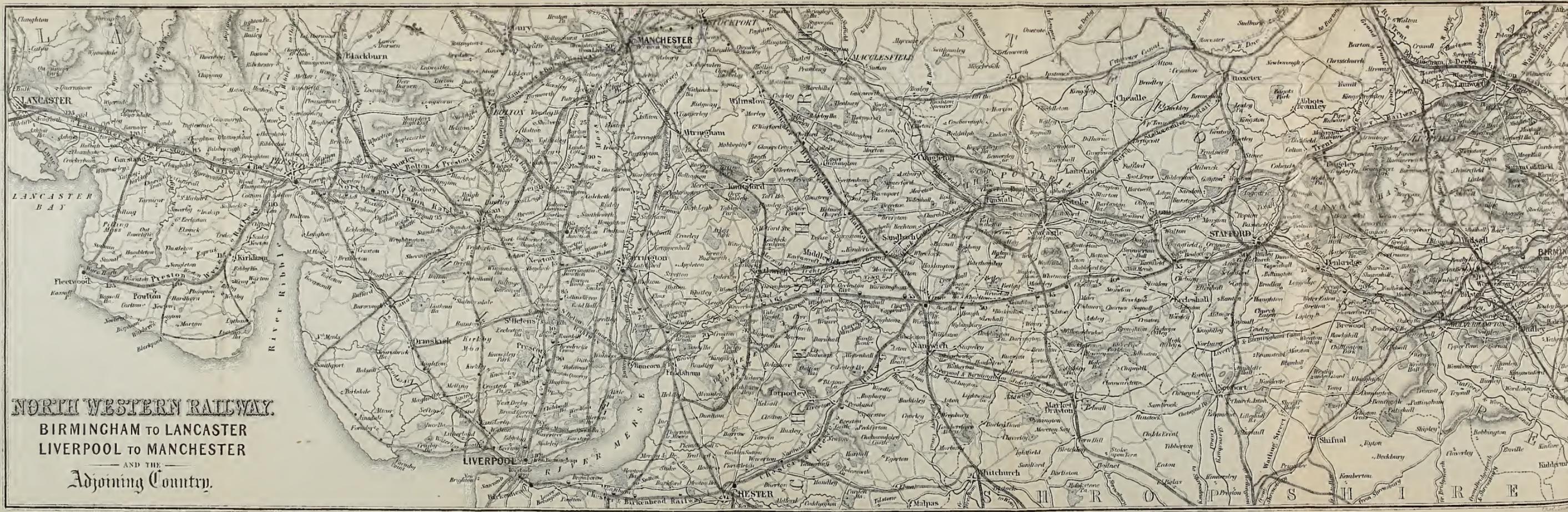
* See description of the Dove in Walton and Cotton's Angler.

ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	From Liverp.		From Birm.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
	97½	From Birmingham to		
Perry Hall, J. Gough, Esq.	93¾	Perry Bar St.	3½	Hampstead Hall.
	90¾	Newton Road St.	6½	Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth.
Great Bar Hall, Sir F. E. Scott, Bart.		 cr. river Tame.		Charlemont.
2 m. distant is Walsall.	87¾	Bescot Junction St.	9½	Darlaston is ¾ m., and Bilston, 2½ miles distant.
	85½	Willenhall St.	11¾	
Bentley Hall, the house in which King Charles lay concealed after the battle of Worcester.	83	WOLVERHAMPTON. p. 237, (126½ miles from London.)	14¼	To Wrottesley Hall, (Lord Wrottesley) 5 m. Dunstall Hall, H. Hor- dern, Esq.
Moseley Court. Hilton Hall.				Oxley Hall, A. Hordern, Esq.
	77¼	Four Ashes St.	20	Somerford Hall.
Hatherton Hall, Lord Hatherton.	75¾	Spread Eagle St.	21½	¾ miles distant, Stretton Hall, and beyond Weston Park, Earl of Bradford.
Teddesley Hall, Lord Hatherton.	73¼	Penkrigde St.	24	
Tillington House.	68	STAFFORD, p. 211. Here the Trent Valley line joins.	29¼	
¾ miles distant is Stone, on the line of the North Staffordshire Railway, which branches off at the Norton Br. station.	62¼	Norton Bridge St.	35	Seighford Hall, F. Eld, Esq.
Swinerton, T. Fitzher- bert, Esq., and beyond, Darlaston Hall, S. S. Jer- vis, Esq., and Meaford Hall, Viscount St Vincent.	58¾	Standon Bridge St.	38½	2½ m. distant is Eccles- hall, in the church of which Bishop Halse con- cealed Queen Margaret after her escape from Mucklestone. Near it is Eccleshall Castle, (Bishop of Lichfield,) founded at a very early period, and re- built 1510. (See p. 12.)
Trentham Park, Duke of Sutherland.				
Whitmore Hall, E. Mauwaring, Esq.	54¼	Whitmore, (from London, 155¾ miles.) Newcastle-under-Lyme is 4½ miles distant, and Stoke upon Trent 6½ miles distant. This station is fixed here as an accom- modation to the potteries.	43	
Butterton Hall.				

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NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
BIRMINGHAM TO LANCASTER
LIVERPOOL TO MANCHESTER
 AND THE
Adjoining Country.

ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	From Liverp.		From Birm.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
To Newcastle-under-Lyme, 5½ miles; Potteries, 7 miles.	51½	Madeley St.	45¾	To Woore, 3½ miles.
Betley Hall, C. Tollet, Esq.	43¼	Crewe Junction St. (from London 166½ m.)	54	Audlem, 8 miles distant.
Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe.	41¾	Coppenhall.	55¼	Crewe has now become an important centre of railway communication; lines to Chester, Manchester, Lancaster, and the Potteries, unite here.
Manor Hall.	39	Minshull Vernon St.	58¼	and there are extensive refreshment rooms, with every accommodation for passengers.
Stanthorne Hall.	36¾	Winsford St.	61	Winsford village is celebrated for its salt-works.
2 miles distant is Northwich, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained from brine springs in the vicinity. Pop. 1368.	32	HARTFORD ST.	65½	Vale-Royal (Lord De-la-mere), erected on the site of an ancient abbey.
Winnington Hall, Lord Stanley of Alderley.	29½	Acton St.	68	Aston Park, Sir A. J. Aston, G.C.B.
Marbury Hall, J. H. S. Barry, Esq.	25	Preston Brook St.	72	Norton Priory, Sir R. Brooke, Bart.
Wincham Hall.	22½	Moore St.	74	Bewsay Hall, Lord Lilford.
Belmont Hall, J. Leigh, Esq.	19	WARRINGTON, (and 190¼ m. from London.)	78	
Arley Hall (R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq.) in the distance.				

WOLVERHAMPTON (122 miles N. W. by W. of London, and 14 miles N. W. of Birmingham) is a place of great antiquity, and the most populous town in Staffordshire. A monastery was erected here about the tenth, and refounded in the sixteenth century, but no remains of it now exist. Of its numerous churches, St. Peter's (the collegiate church) is the most remarkable. It is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing many brasses and other monuments, a curious font, and a stone pulpit, more than 800 years old, cut out of one block. In the church-yard is an ancient cross, covered with a profusion of rude sculpture. The chief manufacture of the town consists in locks and keys, japanned goods, and other articles of hardware. Two M.P. Pop. 68,300.

Two miles distant is Tettenhall, the church of which contains a carved font, and a curious painted window.

Three miles distant from Stafford is Ingestre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury; near which are Tixall Hall, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart.; Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby, and Shugborough, Earl of Lichfield. The latter was the birth-place of the celebrated naval commander and circumnavigator, Lord Anson.

The Crewe and Chester Railway commences at Crewe (166 miles from London), and leads by Nantwich, 4 miles; Calveley, 7¾ m.; Beeston, 10½ m.; Tattenhall, 14 m.; Waverton, 18 m.; to Chester, 21 miles; thence to Birkenhead, 15 miles. Distance from Chester to Holyhead by railway, 85 m., and thence to Dublin per steamer, 60 miles. A steam-boat leaves George's Pier Head, Liverpool, for Monk's Ferry, 20 minutes before the train starts from Birkenhead, and returns to Liverpool on the arrival of the trains from Chester.

WARRINGTON is one of the principal stations on the line, being midway between Liverpool and Manchester. About half a mile from the station is the large and populous town of Warrington, on the north bank of the Mersey in Lancashire. It is one of the oldest towns in Lancashire, and was a Roman station. A bridge was built here over the Mersey by the Earl of Derby, for the purpose of enabling Henry VII. to pay him a visit with greater convenience. The principal manufactures are cottons, shoes, and fustians, and in the vicinity are pin, glass, and iron-works. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen can come up the river to within a short distance of the town. The church is of Saxon origin, and erected before the Conquest, but the injuries which it received during the civil wars have destroyed most of the traces of its antiquity. It contains some curious monuments, especially one to the memory of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady. There are also chapels of ease, meeting-houses, free schools, &c. During the Civil Wars, Warrington was the scene of several severe conflicts. From the press of this town, the first newspaper ever published in Lancashire was issued, and it was also the first town in the country from which a stage-coach was started. Howard's work on Prisons was printed at Warrington, as were also the most of Mrs Barbauld's poems, the earlier writings of the late Thomas Roscoe, the works of Dr Ferrier, Gibson, and many others. In 1757, an academy was established here, which rapidly rose into celebrity, under the direction of Dr Aikin, Dr Priestley, Dr Taylor, Dr Enfield, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, but the establishment was unfortunately broken up in 1783, and from its fragments a college was formed at York, which has been recently transferred to Manchester. Bradley Hall, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the castles of the Haydocks, a powerful family in Lancashire during the time of the Plantagenets. Pop. 32,000. Warrington affords an earldom to the Grey family, Earls of Stamford and Warrington. One M.P.

About two miles and a half from Warrington station is WINWICK, which (with the exception of Doddington in Cambridgeshire) possesses the richest rectory in the kingdom, the patronage of which has been lodged in the hands of the Stanley family since the reign of Henry VI. According to tradition, this place was the favourite residence of Oswald, King of Northumbria, and near the church is pointed out the spot where he fell fighting against the pagans of Mercia, A.D. 642. St Oswald's Well, about half a mile to the north of the church, was originally formed, according to Bede, by the piety of pilgrims who visited the spot. The earth and water are supposed to be possessed of peculiar sanctity, and from it all the neighbouring Roman Catholic chapels are supplied with holy water. The church, a large irregular structure, of very remote antiquity, contains a number of interesting monuments and curious brasses. There are no less than thirty-seven endowed charities in the parish.

Two miles and a quarter from Winwick is NEWTON JUNCTION STATION, (84 miles from Birmingham, 196½ from London,) where the Grand Junction Railway terminates, and the journey to Manchester or Liverpool is continued on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

This Railway was opened September 15, 1830, and cost nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The principal station is in Lime Street, Liverpool.

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Manch.	Lime St. Station. Broad Green St.	From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVER.
Childwall Hall, Marquis of Salisbury.	28	Roby St. Huyton St.	3½	Newsham House. Croxteth Park, Earl of Sefton.
Roby Hall. Halsnead Hall, R. Willis, Esq.	26½ 26	Huyton Quarry St. Rainhill St.	5½ 5½	The Hasles, Sir T. B. Birch, Bart., and beyond Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby.
Bold Hall, Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bart.	24½ 22½	Lea Green St.	6½ 9	Prescot, noted for its manufacture of watch tools and movements. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. Pop. 6066.
At a distance Bewsay Hall, Lord Lilford.	21½	ST HELEN'S JUNCTION ST. (90 m. from Birmingham 202½ m. from London.) Collin's Green.	10½	Eccleston Hall. Shirley Hall. St Helen's. Here are copper and glass works.
Winwick Hall.	19¾	cr. Sankey Viad. Warrington Junction Station.	11¾	A coal railroad leads to Runcorn. The manufactory of plate-glass at Ravenhead is the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. Pop. of St Helens 18,396.
	18	NEWTON STATION. Here the Grand Junction Railway joins.	13½	At a distance Gareswood Hall and New Hall, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart.
	16¾	Preston Junction St.	14¾	Haydock Lodge, and Golborne Park, T. Leigh, Esq.
	15¾	PARKSIDE ST. (85¾ miles from Birmingham, and 198¼ from London.) There is a tablet erected near the spot where Mr Huskisson was killed on the day of the opening of this railway. The North Union Railway branches off here to Wigan and Preston.	15¾	At Newton there is an old hall, said to have been formerly the residence of royalty. ¼ of a mile distant there is an ancient barrow covered with very old oaks.
	15	KENYON JUNCTION STATION. Here the Bolton and Leigh Railway joins.	16	Pennington and Pennington Hall.
	15½	Bury Lane St. Flow Moss.	16½	
	12¾	The Railway here crosses Chat Moss, which, until the formation of the railroad, was a most dangerous and treacherous bog, in some places 30 feet deep.	18¾	
	10¾	Astley St. Barton Moss St. Patricroft St.	20¾	
	8½	Eccles St.	23	
Trafford Park, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, Bart.	7¾ 5		23¾ 26½	Worsley Hall, the noble residence of the Earl of Ellesmere.
	4		27½	

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Manch.		From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVER.
	3	Weaste Lane St.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cross Lane St.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		MANCHESTER.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		85 m. from Birmingham;		
		188 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.		

XCIV. BIRMINGHAM TO MANCHESTER, BY RAILWAY, DIRECT, 85 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	From Manch.		From Birm.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
		From Birmingham on the Grand Junct. Rail.		
Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe.	31	CREWE St. (p. 247.)	54	
Brereton Hall, and beyond.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	SANDBACH ST.	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Somerford Park, Sir C. Shakerley, Bart.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	HOLMES CHAPEL.	62	Peover Hall, Sir H. M.
	17	CHELFORD ST.	68	Mainwaring, Bart.
Davenport Hall, and Swet- tenham Hall.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alderley St.	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Altringham, or Al-
Withington Hall, Astle Park.	12	Wilmslow St.	73	trincham, 8 miles, a mar-
Alderley Park, Lord Stan- ley of Alderley.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Handforth St.	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	ket town, which has
Mottram Hall.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheadle St.	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	some manufactories of
Poynton Park, Lord Ver- non.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	STOCKPORT ST.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	yarn, worsted, and cot-
Branch to Macclesfield, 8 miles.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Seaton, Norris St.	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	ton. It is connected
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Heaton, Chapel St.	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	with Manchester by a
	3	Levenshulme St.	82	railway 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Longsight St.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	length. Pop. 6628.
		MANCHESTER.	85	

This railway commences at a spacious station in London Road, Manchester which is to be used jointly by this and the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company. The railway is conducted through Manchester upon a viaduct, which occurs an extraordinary skew arch, crossing Fairfield Street at an angle only 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The span of the bridge is about 128 feet 9 inches. It is considered to be one of the finest specimens of iron-bridge building ever executed. The viaduct, at the Manchester end of the line, contains considerably more than 100 arches. At Stockport is an immense viaduct, which crosses the Mersey at an elevation of 111 feet measured to the top of the parapet. Soon after leaving this viaduct the railway enters a deep cutting, in which occurs a short tunnel 297 yards long, the only one on the line. On the remaining portion of the line are several extensive viaducts. The Bolling viaduct consists of 11 arches, of 9 feet span. The Peover viaduct, crossing the river of that name, consists of 9 to 10 arches of about 40 feet span, and 70 feet high. The Dane viaduct consists of 23 arches of 63 feet span, and crosses the river Dane at an elevation of about 95 feet from the surface of the water to the top of the parapet.

This railway was opened throughout the whole line on the 10th of August 1842.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverpool	From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Midland Railway, to Leicester and Derby (page 351). Newbold. Harborough Magna. Newbold Revel, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart. Monks Kirby, 2 m. and beyond, Newnham-Padlox, Earl of Denbigh. Withybrook.	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leave main line of N Western Railway. Holbrook Grange. Oxford Canal. Brinklow, and beyond, Combe Abbey, Earl Cra ven, 3 miles.
	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Coventry, 6 miles. Anstey Hall.
	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Coventry, 6 miles. Bedworth, 2 miles. Arbury Park, C. N. Newdegate Esq., 2 miles. Chilvers Coton.
Hinckley, 4 m. (see p. 210).	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stockingford, 2 miles. Anstey Hall, Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, Bart., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Weddington Hall and Lindley Hall. Caldecote Hall. Line of ancient Watling St.			Oldbury Hall. 1 m. before Atherstone is Mancetter, the site of the Roman <i>Manduesse-dum</i> . Mancetter House. Bentley Park. Baxterley Hall, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Coleshill, 10 miles. Merevale Park, W. S. Dugdale, Esq. Coventry Canal parallel.
Gopsall, Earl Howe, 5 m. To Ashby de la Zouch, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Grendon Hall, Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shuttington. Amington Hall, C. H. W. A'Court, Esq.	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pooley Hall.
Railway to Derby, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.			
Wiggington. Camberford Hall. Fisherwick	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Railway to Birmingham, 17 miles. Drayton Manor, Sir R. Peel, Bart. Wiggington Lo. Whittington. Swinfen Park, J. Swinfen, Esq., 2 miles. Frecford Hall, R. Dyott, Esq., 1 mile

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverp.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Burton on Trent, 11½ m. The road between Lichfield and Burton is part of the Icknield St., an ancient British way. Kings Bromley, 2½ m. Abbots Bromley, 6 m. distant, is a market-town, Pop. 1508.	85½	Lichfield St.	115¾	Town of Lichfield, 1¼ mile (see p. 210). Stow House and Stow Hill. Elmburst Hall. Haunch Hall.
Colton Hall. Colton, and beyond, Blithfield Hall, Lord Bazot. Bishton Hall.	80¾	Armitage St.	120¼	Longdon. Armitage, 1 mile. Beaudesert Park, Marquis of Anglesey. Armytage Park.
Shugborough Park, Earl of Lichfield. Tixal Park, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., and beyond, Ingestre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.	77½	 cr. Grand Trunk Canal, and riv. Trent.	123¼	Hagley Park, Baroness de la Zouche.
Queensbury Lo.	74½	Rugeley St. (see p. 211). Proceed along valley of riv. Trent.	126½	Wolseley Hall. Wolseley Park, Sir C. Wolseley Bart.
Crewe Hall, (Lord Crewe). Branch from Crewe to Manchester, as in p. 240, 31 m.;—making the total from London to Manchester, by this route 188½ miles.	68½	North Staffordshire line branches off to right, shortly before reaching Colwich St.	126½	Milford Hall.
Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby. Croxeth Park, Earl of Sefton.	43¾	 cr. riv. Trent, and along valley of small riv. Sow.	157¼	Baswick.
Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby. Croxeth Park, Earl of Sefton.	13¾	 cr. Stafford and Worcester Canal, and riv. Penk.	137¼	Branch to Shrewsbury 29 miles (total from London to Shrewsbury by this route, 161½ miles). Branch from Crewe, Chester, to Birkenhead 36½ m., making the total distance from London to Birkenhead by this route 193½ miles.
Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby. Croxeth Park, Earl of Sefton.	68½	Rejoin main line of N. Western Railway shortly before reaching STAFFORD ST. Thence to CREWE, as in pp. 236, 7.	132¼	Branch to Shrewsbury 29 miles (total from London to Shrewsbury by this route, 161½ miles). Branch from Crewe, Chester, to Birkenhead 36½ m., making the total distance from London to Birkenhead by this route 193½ miles.
Knowsley Park, Earl of Derby. Croxeth Park, Earl of Sefton.	13¾	From Crewe, by Warrington, to Newton Bridge (on the Liverpool and Manchester line, p. 233). Thence to LIVERPOOL (p. 239).	201	Childwall Hall, Marquis of Salisbury.

XCVI. LONDON TO WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, BY RAILWAY 243

97½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leamin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by North Western Railway, to		
Leave main line to Birmingham, 18½ miles.	9¼	COVENTRY (p. 203). The railway here turns to the southward.	86½	Whitley Abbey, Viscount Hood, 1½ miles.
Kenilworth Castle, 1 mile (see p. 194).	4¼	Kenilworth St.	93½	Baginton Hall, 2 m. Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh, 2 miles. Stoneleigh Park, Lord Leigh, 1½ m. Ashow.
Leek Wootton.		 cr. river Avon. A short distance to the right of the line is Guy's Cliff, and, near it, Blacklow Hill (see p. 194).		
Milverton.		LEAMINGTON.	97	Town of Leamington, ¾ mile (see p. 194).
Warwick Castle, Earl of Warwick, 1½ mile (p. 193).				

XCVII. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY, THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, BY RAILWAY

156¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrewsb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to Birmingham (p. 203).		
	43¾		112¾	
		Thence to		
Leave main line to Liverpool and Manchester.	29½	Wolverhampton St. (p. 236).	126¾	In the distance Himley Hall, Lord Ward.
Bilbrook House.	28½	Stafford Road St.  cr. Stafford and Worcester Canal.	127¾	Dunstall Park. Tettenhall. The Wergs.
Chillington Pak, T W. Giffard, Esq., 1¼ mile.	25	Codsall St.	131¼	Wrottesley Park, Lord Wrottesley, 1 mile, and beyond, Patshull Park, Sir R. Pigot, Bart., 1½ m.
		Enter Shropshire.		
	22	Albrighton St.	134¼	Albrighton Hall. Boningale, 1¼ mile. Hatton Hall, R. A. Slaney, Esq. 1¼ mile.
Donington.				
Tonge, and Tonge Castle; beyond, Weston Park, Earl of Bradford, 2¾ miles.				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrewsb		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aston Hall.	17¼	SHIFFNAL, (see p. 179) a large market town, formerly a great thoroughfare for coach traffic. Population of parish, 5923	139	Shifnal Manor, Lord Stafford. Colebrook Dale, 6 miles (p. 178). New Dawley.
Decker Hill. Priors Leigh.		Through Oakengates Tunnel.		
Wombridge.				
Hadley.	13¼	Oakengates St. Oakengates, a small place on the line of Watling St., is the <i>Uxacona</i> of the Roman Itineraries.	143	Ketley Iron Works.
Junction of branch from Stafford, 29 miles.	10¼	Wellington St. (see p. 179).	146	Colebrook Dale, 4½ m. The Wrekin, 1320 feet high.
Admaston.		Admaston Street.		Orleton Hall.
Allscot.	6¼	Walcot St.	150	Wrockwardine. Uppington, 1½ mile.
Withington.		 cr. river Tern and Shrewsbury Canal.		
	3¾	Upton Magna St.	152¼	Attingham Park, Lord Berwick.
Uffington, and beyond Sunderne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq.		 cr. Shrewsbury Canal.		Longner Castle.
		 cr. river Severn.		Longner Hall.
		SHREWSBURY (p. 147).	156¼	

XCVIII. SHREWSBURY TO CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD, BY RAILWAY,
57½ miles.

ON RIGHT FROM SHREWS.	From Birkenh.		From Shrewsb.	ON LEFT FROM SHREWS
Green Fields. Preston Gubbals, 1 mile, and beyond, Hardwick Grange, Viscount Hill, and Acton Reynald Hall, Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart.	53¼	From Shrewsbury to Leaton St.	4¼	Berwick Hall, Hon. I. W. Powys. Beyond river Sever Ross Hall, and further to Isle Park.

RIGHT FROM SHREW.	From Birkenh.		From Shrewsb.	ON LEFT FROM SHREW.
Middle, 2 miles.	50	Baschurch St.	7½	Walford.
Weston Lullingfields.		 cr. river Perry, a small affluent of the Severn.		Ruyton, 2¼ miles. Boreatton Hall. Boreatton Park.
Bagley.				Pradoc, T. Kenyon, Esq., 1½ mile
Woodhouse, 1½ mile.	44½	Rednall St.	13	Tedsmore Hall, E. B. Owen, Esq., 1 mile.
To Ellesmere, 6 miles.		 cr. Llanymynech branch of Ellesmere Canal.		Aston Hall, W. Lloyd, Esq., 1½ mile.
Halston Hall.		Cross high road from London to Holyhead.		
Whittington Castle, in ruins.	41½	Whittington St.	16	Oswestry, 2 miles (see p. 180).
Ellesmere, 5½ miles (see p. 148).	39½	Gobowen St.	18	Branch to Oswestry, 2½ miles; near Oswestry, Porkington, W. O. Gore, Esq.
Belmont.	37½	Presgwyn St.	19½	
		 cr. Ellesmere Canal, and river Ceriog, and enter Wales.		Aqueduct of Ellesmere Canal.
Chirk Bank.	36¾	Chirk St. (see p. 180).	20¾	Chirk Castle, M. Bid-dulph, Esq.
Brynkinalt, Viscount Dungaannon.	35¼	Llangollen Road St.	22¼	Llangollen, 5 miles. Corwen, 14 miles.
Vale of Llangollen, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery.		Viaduct across valley of Dee.		
Bellan Place.	31	Cefn St.	23½	Pont-y-Cyssyllte aqueduct, by which the Ellesmere Canal is carried across the river Dee, a fine specimen of engineering skill
Wynnstay Park, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	32¾	Ruabon St.	24¾	The scenery in the neighbourhood of Ruabon is of the most romantic and striking description.
Overton, 5 miles.	30¾	Rhos St.	26¾	
Hafod Erthig.	27½	WREXHAM St. (see pp. 148, 207). Pop. of par. 1851, 15,520.	30	Pentrebychan. Mold, 11 miles. Gwersylt Hall. Gwersylt Hill
Acton Park, Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.	24¾	 cr. river Alen.		
Gresford Lodge, Sir H. A. Johnson, Bart.	23	Gresford St.	33	Mount Alyn
Trefalen Hall.		Rossett St.	34½	

RIGHT FROM SHREW.	From Birkenh		From Shrewsb.	ON LEFT FROM SHREW.
Dariand Hall.		 cr. Pulford Brook, and enter Cheshire.		
Eaton Hall, 1½ mile, Marquis of Westminster (see p. 149).	21¼	Pulford St.	36¼	Doddleston.
	17½	Saltney St.	40	
		Join Chester and Holyhead line, and  cr. river Dee.		
Branch from Crewe, 21¼ miles, joins here.	15½	CHESTER (see p. 149).	42	Chester Lunatic Asylum.
Moston Hall.		 cr. Dee and Mersey Canal.		
	12¼	Mollington St.	45	Mollington Hall, P. Ffielden, Esq.
Backford. Stanney Wood. Great Sutton. Sutton Hall.	8½	Sutton St.	49	Capenhurst. Burton Hall, 3 miles. Puddington Hall, 2½ m. Willaston, 1¼ mile.
Hooton Hall, 1¼ mile.	7½	Hooton St.	50	Poulton Hall.
Bromborough Hall.	6½	Bromborough St.	51	
	4½	Spital St.	53	
	3½	Bebington St.	54	
Derby House.	2½	Rock Lane St.	55	Bebington.
River Mersey, and on opposite side, LIVERPOOL. (See p. 221.)	1½	Tranmere St. BIRKENHEAD.	56 57¼	Tranmere. Leasowe Castle, Major-General Hon. Sir E. Carr, 4 miles.

From an insignificant village, Birkenhead has, within the space of a few years, grown into an important and flourishing seaport town. It contains extensive docks, of sufficient capacity to receive vessels of the largest class, and a variety of public works, among which are the celebrated shipbuilding and boiler works of the Messrs Laird. Altogether the town forms an important adjunct to its gigantic neighbour on the opposite side of the Mersey, with which it is connected by several ferries. The public buildings consist of the Theatre Royal, Free Library, St Aidan's College (Church of England), the Hospital, Industrial School, and Market. The churches are handsome, especially *Holy Trinity*. There are two beautiful public parks, Clifton and Claughton or Birkenhead, both of which were laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. Population 66,000.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.	From London.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Crewe Hall, (Lord Crewe). Leave main line to Liverpool and Manchester.	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	From London, by North Western Railway (Trent Valley line), to	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Crewe are extensive refreshment and waiting rooms, with every convenience for the accommodation of passengers.
Wettenhall, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	102	 cr. river Weaver. Nantwich St.	161	Nantwich, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (see p. 213). Worleston, and beyond, the Rookery. Poole Hall. Wardle.
Calveley Hall, E. D. Davenport, Esq.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Ellesmere and Chester Canal. The course of which the line follows nearly the whole way to Chester.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haughton Hall, and in the distance Cholmondeley Castle, Marquis of Cholmondeley. Banbury.
4 miles distant, Oulton Hall, Sir P. De G. Egerston, Bart. Tilstone Fearnall. Tilstone Lodge, J Tollemache, Esq. Tarporley, 2 miles (see p. 214), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, to the right, Eaton Banks.	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beeston St.	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beeston Castle, in ruins, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Burwardsley, 2 miles; beyond Bolesworth Castle.
Hargrave. Waverton.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tattenhall St.	171 $\frac{3}{8}$	Tattenhall, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Rowton Heath. Christleton.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. Ellesmere and Chester Canal. CHESTER.	174 $\frac{3}{8}$	Hatton Hall. Saighton. Boughton.
Chester and Birkenhead line, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	The railway passes round the city on the northern and western sides, and, bending southward, crosses the river Dee, nearly along the south bank of which it runs to	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eaton Hall, Marquis of Westminster, 4 miles (see p. 149). Two miles beyond Chester, enter Wales. Branch line to Mould, 9 miles (p. 207). Broughton.
River Dee, here running in a straight line, in an artificial channel.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Queen Ferry St.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hawarden, and Hawarden Castle, Sir S. R. Glynn, Bart. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (p. 214).
Estuary of the Dee, which changes with the state of the tide from a magnificent arm of the sea, more than three miles in width, to a dreary expanse of sand and ooze, in which the river forms an insignificant and narrow channel.	72	Along south side of estuary of Dee to Flint St. Flint is a borough and seaport town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the coal	191	Aston Hall. Welsh mountains. Northop, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From Londou.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Ruins of Flint Castle. Richard II. was a prisoner here, and the castle was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary army during the civil wars.	193 67 $\frac{3}{4}$	works and lead mines in the vicinity. It has extensive wharfs, accessible to vessels of 300 tons burden. It is also a bathing place. Conjointly with St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, and four other small burghs, Flint returns 1 M.P. Pop. 3428.	77 195 $\frac{1}{4}$	Holywell, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (see p. 215). Greenfield Hall, R. Richardson, Esq. Downing, 1 mile.
Point of Air, with lighthouse on its summit.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mostyn St. Two miles beyond, leave the shore; again approach the sea, before reaching Prestatyn St.	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mostyn Hall, Lord Mostyn. Gronant. Tasacre, Sir P. Mostyn, Bt. Llanasaph.
Rhyl Hall. After leaving the estuary of the Dee, the sea is visible on the right hand nearly the whole way.	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	RHYL St.	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rhuddlan, 2 miles. The old castle is an object of great interest. St Asaph, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (see p. 215).
Llandrylloyn Rhos. Bryn Dinarth. Llangwystenin. Marl. Boddyscallan. Gloddaeth, Lord Mostyn.	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Clwyd. Abergele St.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kinmel Park, late Lord Dinorben. Gwrych Castle, L. H. B. Hesketh, Esq. Llandulas. Bryndulas, J. Hesketh, Esq. Moranedd, Bronywendou, and Tangralit. Coed Coch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Colwyn village.
	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Penmaen Rhos Tunnel.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mynydon, Mrs. Clough. Glanlyden, H. Hesketh, Esq. Groesynceirion. Mochdre.
	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colwyn St.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brynsteddfod, Archdeacon Jones. Pwll-y-Crochan, Lady Erskine. Llansaintfraid, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llandudno Junction (for description of Llandudno, see page 250). Cross Conway tubular bridge.	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pendyffryn.
Mouth of river Conway, and beyond, Great Orme's Head, a mass of hard limestone, which contains copper ore, 673 feet high.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Conway St. (p. 250.)	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llanrwst, 12 miles distant, is a small town on the east bank of the river Conway, situated in a beautiful valley. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of Welsh harps. Close to it is Gwydyr House, Lord Willoughby d' Eresby.
Lavan Sands, and entrance to Meuai Strait. Penrhyn Castle, Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant. Lime Grove.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Penmaenmawr St. Aber St. Leave the shore, and proceed inland to	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ 232 $\frac{1}{2}$	Penmaen Mawr Mountain, 1540 feet high. Llanfair, and, in the distance, the mountains of Caernarvonshire.
Bangor (see p. 140).	25	BANGOR St.	238	Llanllechid. Caernarvon, 9 miles (see p. 140).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Menai Suspension Bridge (see p. 182).	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Three miles after Bangor, cross Menai Strait by BRITANNIA* TUBULAR BRIDGE, and reach Llanfair St	240 $\frac{1}{4}$	The island of Anglesey is rich in mineral produce. The copper mines in the Parys mountain (situated near Amlwch, on the N. coast of the island), which were discovered in 1768, produced at one time as much as 3000 tons of metal annually, but they have now greatly declined. Lead ore and asbestos have also been found, and coal is worked.
Beaumaris, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Beaumaris, the county town of Anglesea, is pleasantly situated on the Menai Strait. A castle was erected here about the close of the thirteenth century, by Edward I., the remains of which are included within the domains of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley Bart. Beaumaris is much resorted to during the summer months, and has of late been much improved. It was once surrounded with walls, which in some places are still entire. The town-hall is an elegant modern building. The church contains a curious monument, and in the vestry were deposited the remains of Lady Beatrix Herbert, daughter of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. In the neighbourhood of Beaumaris is Baron Hill, the seat of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., commanding beautiful prospects; and about 4 miles from the town are the remains of Penmon Priory, consisting of the refectory, the dormitory, and the church. Beaumaris unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefti, in returning 1 M.P. Pop. 2558	21	Thence, through the Isle of Anglesey, by Gaerwen, Bodorgan, and Tycroes Stations, to HOLYHEAD.	242	
		At a short distance is Penrhos, a seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley.	263	Anglesey was formerly a principal seat of Druidical superstition, and contained sacred groves, which were cut down by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 61. It was subjugated with the rest of Wales, by Edward I., and made a county by Henry VIII.
		Holyhead is a place of very remote antiquity, and appears, from the vestiges of military works still to be seen, to have been an important Roman station. The principal trade of this port consists in the importation of agricultural produce from Ireland; and the town is greatly increased and improved		

in consequence of its being the most convenient place of embarkation for Dublin. Steam-packets leave Holyhead for that city thrice daily, in connection with the express and mail trains which leave London at 9-30 A.M., 5 P.M., and 8-45 P.M., and which arrive at Holyhead at 5-15 P.M., 12-35 A.M., and 5-45 A.M. The distance to Kingstown is about 60 miles, and the voyage is performed in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the packets arriving at Kingstown at 10 P.M., 6-30 A.M., and 11 A.M. respectively; the whole distance between London and the Irish metropolis being thus accomplished in less than 14 hours. Communication is besides constantly kept up by submarine electric telegraph between the sister kingdoms. A religious house is said to have been erected at Holyhead in the latter part of the sixth century; but the house for canons regular, called the College, appears to have been founded about 1137. The church, which is a handsome building, was erected about the time of Edward III. Holyhead contains also an assembly room, baths, a light-house, an extensive harbour, and a pier. The promontory of the head is an immense precipice, hollowed by the ocean into magnificent caverns, affording shelter to falcons and sea-fowls. In the neighbourhood a harbour of refuge on a great scale, is in the course of formation. Pop. 6193.

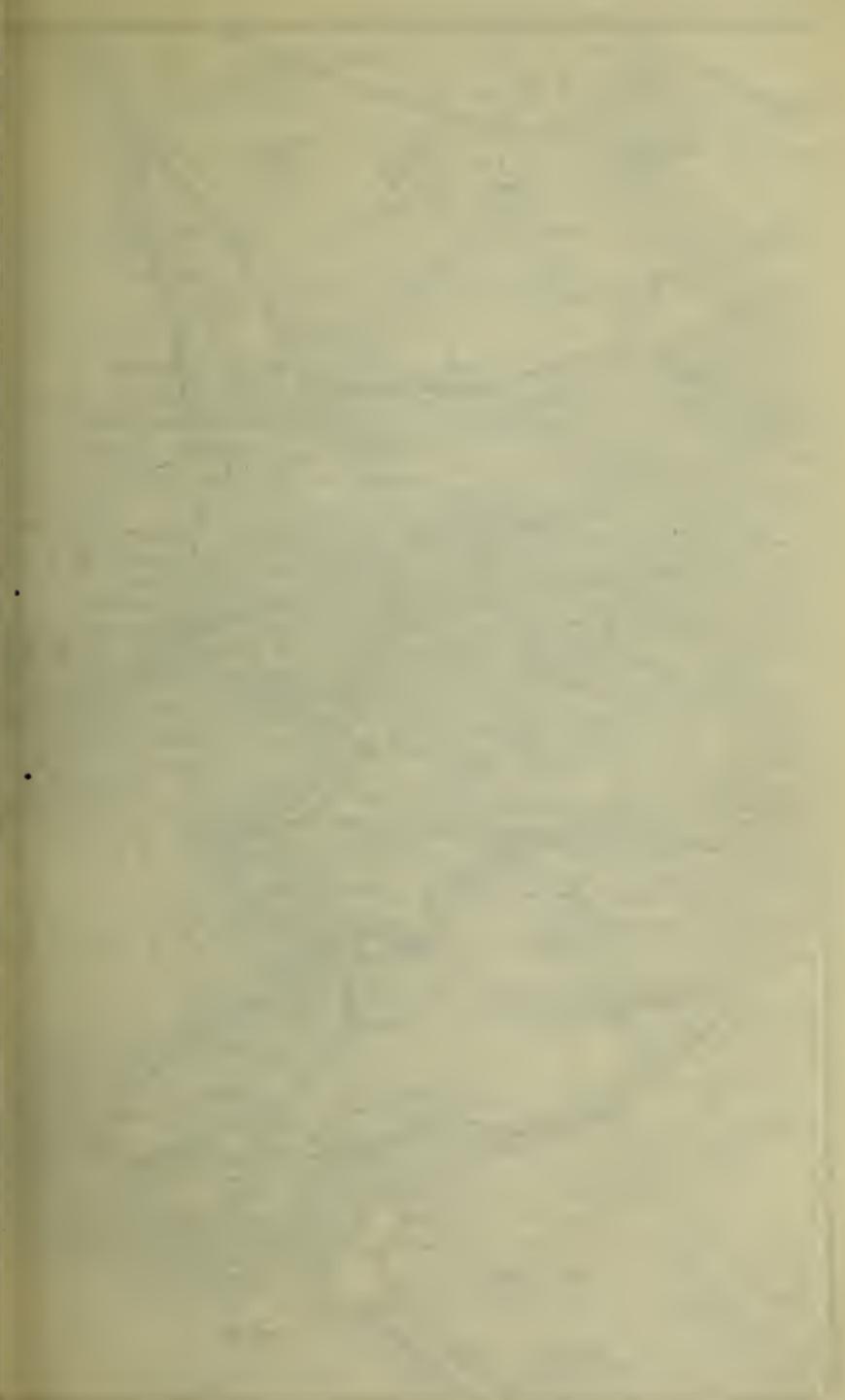
* See account of it, p. 250.

CONWAY, or Aber-Conway, was formerly surrounded by high and massive walls, strengthened by twenty-four towers, which, with four gateways, still remain in tolerable preservation. The principal object is the remains of the magnificent castle erected by Edward I. It is seated on a rock, washed on two sides by the Conway, and is of an oblong form, flanked by eight embattled towers. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliamentary army. It remained entire, however, till it was granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Conway, who dismantled it for the sake of the timber, iron, lead, &c. It is now the property of the Marquis of Hertford, to whom it gives the title of Baron Conway. Over the river is a fine suspension bridge, erected from designs by Telford. The church contains several monuments of the Wynne family. In Castle Street is a very old structure, called the College, inhabited at present by a few poor families. Near the market-place is a very large antique building, erected in 1585, by Robert Wynne, Esq. of Gwydyr. It is now the property of Lord Mostyn. Aberconway unites with Caernarvon, Bangor, Nevin, Pwllheli, and Criccieth, in returning one M.P. Pop. of bor. 2523.

LLANDUDNO.—This fashionable watering-place is situated on the S.E. side of Great Orme's Head, four miles by railway from Conway. It is built on the Gloddaeth estate belonging to the Mostyn family,—names appropriately applied to the principal streets. Besides the hotels, which are elegant and well conducted, the principal buildings are St George's Hall (for concerts), the market hall, baths, and National schools. The post-office is at the corner of North Parade and Mostyn Streets. There are numerous churches, including St George's (which was built as a substitute for the ancient chapel of St Tudno, standing on the St Orme's Head), New Church, and the Congregational Chapel. The streets and shops are elegant, and good accommodation may be obtained. The bathing is excellent, and every facility exists for excursions by land or water.

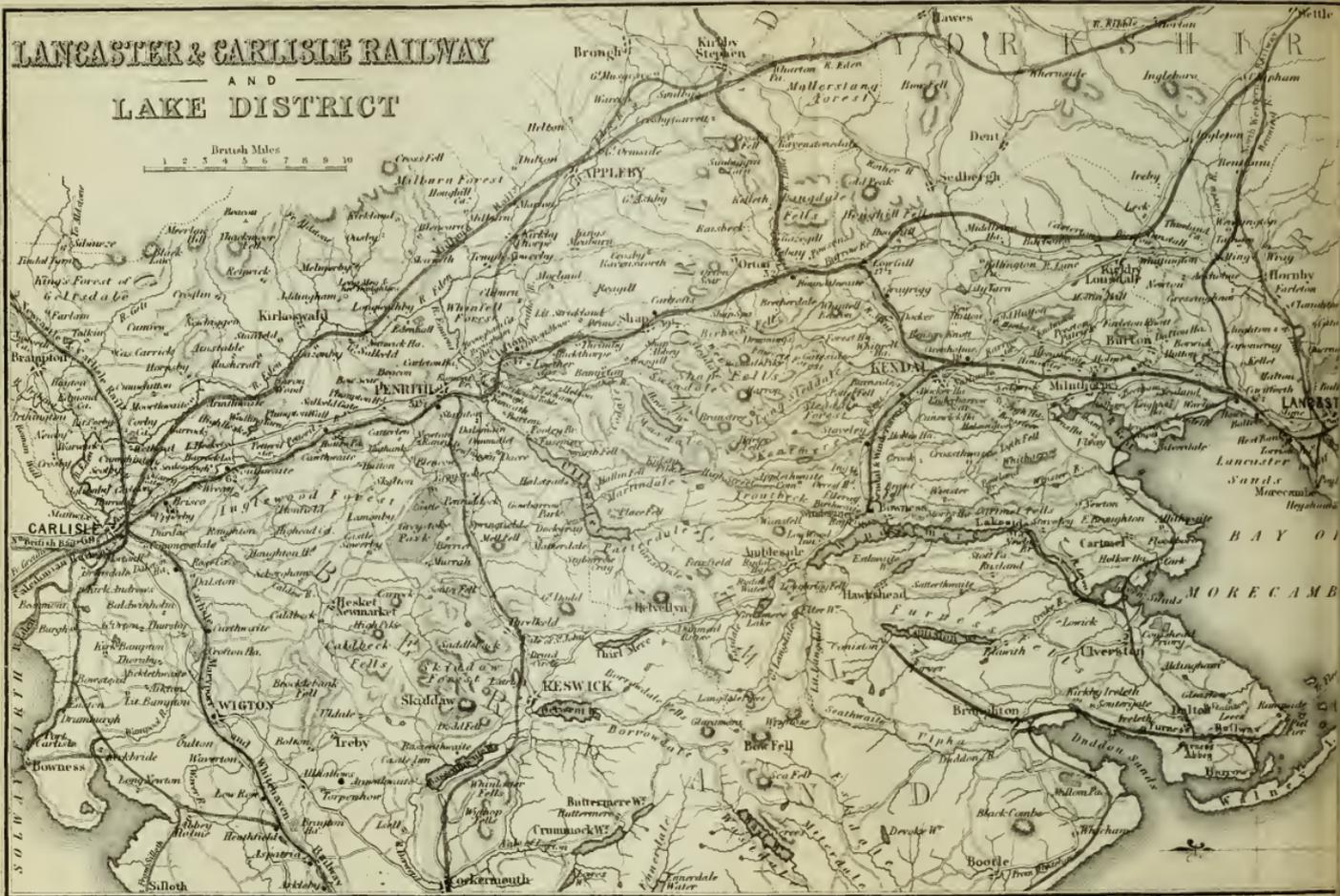
The railway between Chester and Holyhead is rendered pre-eminently remarkable by those stupendous and wonderful triumphs of modern engineering, the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, by which the line is respectively carried across the estuary formed by the mouth of the river Conway, and across the Menai Strait. These hollow rectangular tubes, sustained in their position by no other power than that which they derive from the strength of their materials, and the manner in which these are combined, consist of plates of wrought iron from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, firmly rivetted together, so as to form a single and continuous structure,—one tube (or connected series of tubes) serving for the passage of the up, and the other of the down, trains. The Conway bridge, the construction of which preceded that of the larger structure, but which is similar in principle, consists of only one span of 400 feet, from shore to shore, and two abutments of masonry. Its height above the level of the water is only 18 feet. The tubes of which it is composed (each weighing 1300 tons) were built on the adjacent shore, and thence floated and raised in the same manner as described in reference to the Britannia Bridge.

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LANCASTER & CARLISLE RAILWAY AND LAKE DISTRICT

British Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



N. RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by N. Western Railway (Trent valley line), to STAFFORD (p. 242).		
	168	Thence, by Warring- ton, to	132½	Junction of lines from Birmingham, 29¼ m., and Shrewsbury, 29 miles.
To Manchester, 16½ m.	112½	Newton Bridge St. on Liverpool and Man- chester line (p. 238).	188½	To Liverpool, 14½ m.
	111½	Thence, by North Union Railway, to Golborne St.	189	Golborne Hall, and Haydock Hall, T. Legh, Esq. New Hall, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart.
eley Hall, Lord Kings- wn. nce Hall.				
* Haigh Hall, rendered assic by Sir Walter ott, the ancient seat of e Bradshaigh family, s descended by mar- age to the Earl of Craw- rd and Balcarres. It ntains a fine collection pictures.	105½	WIGAN St. (see p. 253).	195½	Winstanley Hall, M. Bankes, Esq. Standish Hall, C. Standish, Esq. 7 m. distant is Lathom House (Lord Skelmers- dale), occupying the site of the ancient house, which, under the com- mand of the heroic Coun- tess of Derby, success- fully resisted the Parlia- mentary forces during a siege of 3 months.
Adlington Hall, R. C. Clayton, Esq.	102	Standish St.	198½	
Duxbury Hall, W. S. andish, Esq.	99½	Coppull St.	200½	
Gillibrand Hall.				
Astley Hall, Sir H. Hoghton, Bart.	96¼	EUXTON.	204½	Euxton Hall, W. J. Anderton, Esq. Shaw Hall, containing a museum of natural history, and some curi- ous frescoes brought from Herculaneum.
	94¼	Leyland St.	206½	
Cuerdon Hall, R. owley Parker, Esq.	92½	Farrington Gate.	208	Penwortham Priory, L. Rawstone, Esq.
	90½	PRESTON (see p. 254).	210½	Branch to Fleetwood, 20 miles. Trenchwood. Ashton Lodge, J. Ped- der, Esq.
Barton Lodge.	85½	Broughton St.	215	Newsham Hall. Myerscough Hall. Myerscough House. Kirkland Hall.
Cloughton Hall, T. F. rockholes, Esq.	82½	Brock St.	217½	

* See Introduction to Scott's "Betrothed," pp. 8-10.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	80½	Garstang, seated on the left bank of the Wyer, which abounds with trout, gudgeon, &c. The church of the parish once belonged to the Abbey of Cockersand. In the vicinity are several cotton factories, and the ruins of Greenhalgh Castle, which the Earl of Derby garrisoned for Charles I. in 1643. It was subsequently dismantled by the Parliament. Pop. of parish 7221.	219½	
Barnacre. Lower Wyersdale. Cleveley.				
Quernmoor, 2 miles.	77½	Scorton St.  cr. river Wyer	223	
	75	Bay Horse St.	225½	Forton Lodge. Cockerham Hall.
	73½	Galgate St.	226½	Ellel-Grange. Thurnham Hall.
To Hornby, 9 miles. To Ingleton, 18½ miles. 2½ miles distant, Quernmore Park, and Halton.	69	LANCASTER, (See p. 254.) Thence, by Lancaster and Carlisle Railway,  cr. river Lune, by viaduct of 9 arches—3 of wood and 6 of stone.	231½	Ellel-Hall. Ashton Hall. Duke of Hamilton and Brandon Stodday Lodge.
	66	Hest Bank St.	234½	
	65	Bolton-le-Sands St.	235½	
	63½	Carnforth St.	237	Yealand Village at Leighton Hall.
Borwick Hall.				
	58½	Burton and Holme St.	242½	Beetham Village.
	55½	Milnthorpe St.  cr. Lancaster and Kendal Canal.	245	Levens Hall, a ma- sion rich in oak carving. The gardens also a much admired. Sizergh Hall, (of Strickland, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Stricklands. One apart- ment in it called the "Queen's Room," is said to have been occupied by Catharine Parr.
	50	Kendal Junction.  cr. river. Mint by viaduct of 6 arches, each 50 feet span.	250½	Here the Kendal Windermere Rail- way branches off; Kendal 2 miles distant, Wind- mere, 10½.
Benson Knott, 1098 feet above the level of the sea.	41½	Low Gill St.	259	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	37	Tebay and Orton St. Alternate embankments, and cuttings in solid granite over Shap Fells. The depth of cutting ranges between 50 and 60 feet, and width at base 30 feet.	263½	
3 miles distant, the village and township of Reagill.	29½	Shap St.	270½	Shap Wells, a saline spa, a few hundred yards from the line after emerging from the cutting. One mile distant are the remains of Shap Abbey, which at the time of the dissolution belonged to the ancestors of Hogarth the painter.
Brougham Hall, Lord Brougham, surrounded by finewoods; and Brougham Castle, supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station.	22	Clifton Moor St. Clifton Moor was the scene of a skirmish between the Royal troops under William, Duke of Cumberland, and those of the Pretender, in 1745.	278½	Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, a splendid modern structure, standing in a park of 600 acres.
	19½	 cr. river Eamont by viaduct of 5 arches 50 feet in span, and 70 in height.	280½	
2 miles from Penrith, Edenhall, Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.	17½	Penrith St. Penrith, an ancient market town. Its church has been rebuilt, but the walls of the old castle remain. The town had a population in 1851 of 6668.	283½	4 miles north-west of Penrith, Greystoke Castle, H. Howard, Esq.
6 miles north-east of Penrith stands a Druidical circle 350 yards in circumference, formed of 67 stones, some of them 10 feet high, known by the name of Long Meg and her daughters. Long Meg—an unhewn block of red freestone, 15 feet in circumference and 18 in height—stands a little apart from the circle.	13	Plumpton St.	287½	Hutton Hall, Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.
Newbiggen Hall.	7	Southwaite St.	293½	Wreay Village.
Railway to Newcastle, and 4 miles distant Corby Castle, P. H. Howard, Esq.	3	Brisco St. CARLISLE.	297½ 300½	Upperby Village and ch. Railway to Maryport.

WIGAN is an ancient town, situated near the little river Douglas, on the banks of which the Saxons were defeated by King Arthur. It is noted for its manufacture of cotton goods, and its large brass and pewter works. The vicinity also abounds with cannel coal. Wigan has two churches, of which All-Saints is old, and contains tombs of the Bradshaugh family, ancestors of the Earl of Crawford.

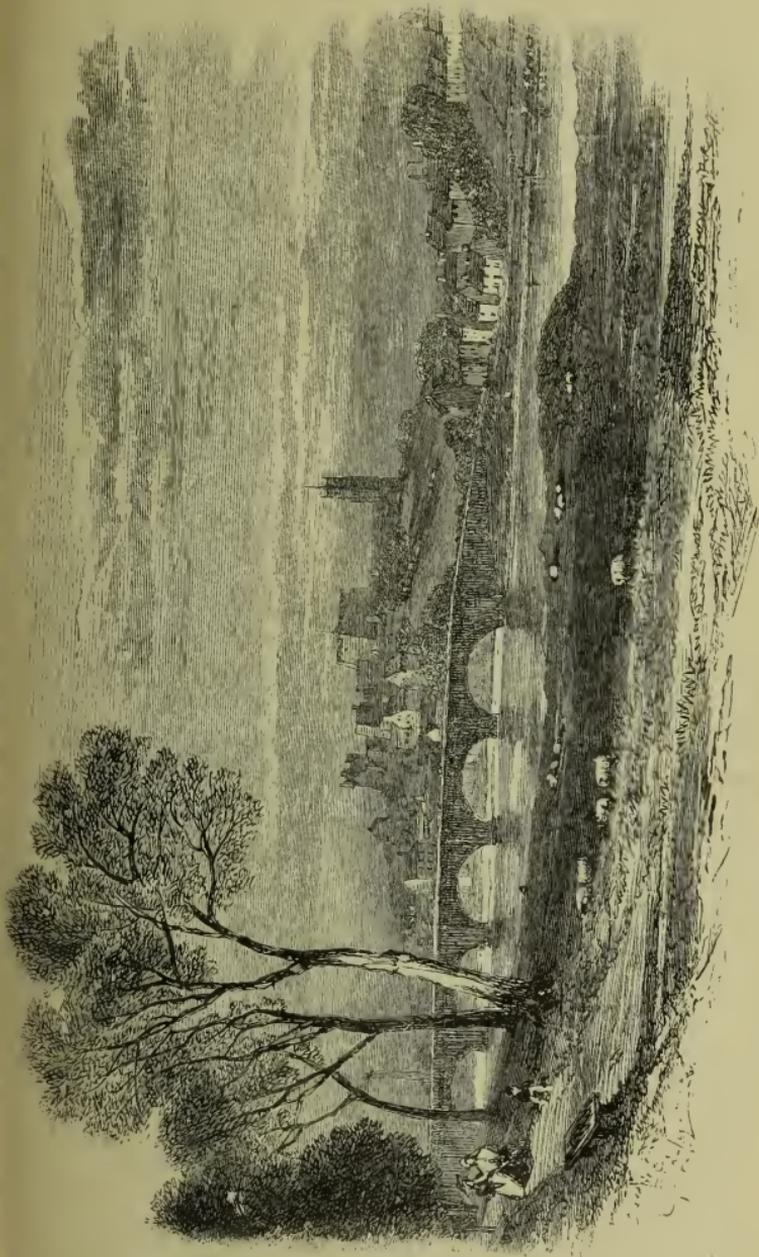
and Balcarres. It has also a town-hall, several dissenting chapels and meeting houses, free blue coat and national schools, and various literary and charitable institutions. There is a monumental pillar here in honour of Sir T. Tyldesale who was killed at the battle of Wigan Lane, in 1651, when the Royalists and the Earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne. Wigan was visited by the Pretender in 1745. In the vicinity is a sulphurous spring, with a neat building for the accommodation of visitors. Two M.P. Pop. 39,000.

PRESTON is a town of great antiquity, on the north bank of the Ribble. There were formerly two monastic institutions in Preston, one called the Hospital of Mary Magdalene, the other a monastery of Greyfriars. The last was occupied as a prison until about fifty years ago, and traces of it yet remain. During the civil wars Preston was first occupied by the Royal party, but was quickly taken by the Parliamentary forces, and the mayor killed in the assault. It was afterwards retaken by the Earl of Derby, who demolished the defences. At Ribblesdale Moor, near Preston, the Duke of Hamilton was defeated, in 1648, by Cromwell, and, in 1715, the friends of the Pretender were routed by Generals Wills and Carpenter at the same spot. Preston contains five churches and one chapel belonging to the Established Church, and numerous chapels belonging to dissenting bodies. It has also a guild-hall, a town-hall, a corn exchange, a clock and a market-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, &c. What are called the "Guilts" of Preston are held every twenty years, when the trades meet with banners and music, form a procession, and hold a jubilee at considerable cost to the town. Preston is well provided with schools of all descriptions. About 10,000 Sunday scholars are gratuitously educated. Preston is a port—vessels of 150 tons ascending nearly to the town, and the customs duties amounted in 1850 to L.76,295:8. Sir Richard Arkwright was born at Preston in 1732; and here, in 1768, he commenced, in connection with a mechanic named John Kay, some of his improvements in the cotton-spinning mechanism. The chief manufacture is cotton, and there is also a good deal of flax-spinning executed here. Two M.P. Pop. 85,400.

A branch (Preston and Wyre) of the North-Western Railway connects Preston with the watering-places of Blackpool and Fleetwood. Blackpool is well built, and provided with all the advantages of a modern watering-place. It has two elegant piers. The resident population exceeds 5000, but in summer the number is amplified to a great extent. The sands and bathing are excellent. Fleetwood is 16 miles distant from Blackpool. It is the terminus of the branch railway, and a port from which there is frequent communication with Belfast. It is indebted for its prosperity to the late Sir Peter Fleetwood Bart., who foresaw the advantages of its situation. It is a very good starting point for a tour through the Lake-district.

LANCASTER is situated on the Lune, at some distance from its entrance.

* Some interesting traditions regarding Wigan are recorded by Mr Roby in his "Traditions of Lancashire." See also Introduction to Scott's "Betrothed."



LANCASTER.

the sea. The principal object is the castle, a strong fortress, erected in the reign of Edward III. by John of Gaunt. It stands upon the summit of a hill, and forms a very striking feature in the general view of the town. It is now converted into the county gaol. The county courts now attached to this venerable building are chiefly of a modern date, and are extremely commodious. On the north of the castle stands St Mary's, the old church, which is later English, and contains carved stalls, screen, and monuments. A town-hall, lunatic asylum, theatre, assembly rooms, several alms-houses, and an excellent grammar-school, are among the other public buildings of the town. Lancaster has a considerable trade, the river being navigable (though with difficulty) for vessels of between 200 and 300 tons. Cotton and hardware manufactures constitute the principal exports. A large trade in coal and limestone is carried on by means of the canal, which is carried over the Lune by an aqueduct erected in 1797, at the expense of L.48,000. Lancaster affords the title of Duke to the Prince of Wales. Pop. 17,000.

CARLISLE is an ancient city, pleasantly situated on an eminence nearly enclosed by three streams, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril. It is supposed to be of British origin, and there is reason to conclude that it was a Roman station. It appears to have been first fortified about the time of Agricola; the erection of its castle is attributed to William Rufus. Carlisle was taken by David, King of Scots, and afterwards besieged unsuccessfully by Robert Bruce in 1312. It suffered severely during the civil wars, having declared for Charles I. In 1745, it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, and on being retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, was the scene of many cruel severities upon the conquered. After the junction of the kingdoms it sank into decay, but has made great progress since the commencement of the present century. The principal business of the town consists in its manufactures of cotton goods and ginghams, and in a coasting trade. There is a canal from Carlisle to the Solway, and some traffic arises also from its lying on the North Western line of Railway from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. Before the Reformation, there were several ecclesiastical establishments in the city. It was erected into a see by Henry I. in 1133. Dr Paley was Arch-Deacon of Carlisle, and is buried in the cathedral, where a monument has been recently erected to his memory. The cathedral is an ancient building of red freestone, some parts of which are assigned to the Saxon times. It has however suffered much from neglect and the lapse of time, and contains a few monuments of interest. There are numerous other churches in Carlisle, several meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Mechanics' Institute, a theatre, a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. and forty-seven other schools of various kinds. The court-houses were built at an expense of L.100,000. A considerable portion of the old castle still remains, comprising the keep, a lofty and massive tower, in which is a very deep well. The whole has been restored and is a striking feature of the town. Towards the north were the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined on her flight to England, after the battle of Langside. Carlisle gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family. Two M.P. Pop 31,000. Excellent Hotel at the railway station, Carlisle.

256 CI. CARLISLE TO GLASGOW (105 Miles) AND EDINBURGH (101 Miles)
BY CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Glasgow.	From Edinb.		From Carlisle	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Railway to Newcastle.	105	101	From Carlisle.		Railway to Maryport and Whitehaven.
	101	97	 cr. river Eden to Rockcliffe St.	4	Mouth of river Eden, and Solway Firth.
	96½	92½	 cr. river Esk. Gretna Junction.	8½	
			 cr. small river Sark, and enter Scotland.		
			The line is continued through the valleys of the Annan and Clyde, by		
	85	81	Ecclefechan.	20	Hoddam, Admiral
	79	75	Lockerbie.	26	Sharpe.
	65½	61½	Beattock.	39½	
	47	43	Abington, and	58	
	38½	34½	Symington, to	66½	
	31½	27½	Carstairs Junction, where it divides, the left hand branch passing through Clydesdale to	73½	Carstairs House H. Monteith, Esq.
			GLASGOW, and the right hand branch, by Midcalder, to	105	
			EDINBURGH.	101	

CII. CARLISLE TO DUMFRIES, BY RAILWAY, 32½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Dumfr.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
		From Carlisle, by Caledonian Railway, to		
In the distance, Netherby, Right Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, Bart.	24	Gretna Junction.	8½	
		Thence, along north side of Solway Firth, by		
	15	Annan, to	17½	Kelhead.
		DUMFRIES.	32½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Maccles.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	38½	From London to Colwich St. on Trent valley line of North Western Railway, (p. 242.)	127	Leave Trent valley line to Stafford. Great Haywood. Shugborough Park, Earl of Lichfield. Tixall Park, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart. Ingestre Hall and Park, Earl of Shrewsbury. Weston Hall.
Chartley Hall, Earl Ferrers, 2 miles. Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby.	34	Along valley of river Trent to Weston St.	131½	Grand Trunk Canal, and river Trent.
	31½	Sandon St.	134	Stafford, by road, 5 m. Branch to main line of North Western Railway, which it joins at Norton Bridge.
Milwich, 2½ miles. Hilderstone, 3 miles, and Hilderstone Hall. Near Stone is Stone Hall, Earl Granville.	27	Stone Junction St. Stone is a small market town, 6 miles north of Stafford, on the banks of the Trent, and near the Grand Trunk Canal. A considerable manufacture of shoes is carried on here. Pop. 4509.	138½	Darlaston Hall, S. S. Jervis, Esq. Meaford Hall, Viscount St Vincent. 2 miles distant, Swinerton Park, T. Fitzherbert, Esq.
	24½	Continue along Grand Trunk Canal to Barlaston St.	141	
Barlaston Hall, R. Adderley, Esq. Lane End, 2 miles.	23	Trentham St.	142½	Trentham Park, Duke of Sutherland. Stoke Lodge.
Longton Hall. Fenton Hall.		Enter the district of "the Potteries" (see p. 221.)		
Branch by Lane End to Uttoxeter, and thence to Birmingham and Derby Railway, which it joins at Burton and Willington.	20	Stoke St. (see p. 221.)	145½	Newcastle-under-Lyne, 2 miles; beyond, Keele Hall.
Etruria Hall.	18½	 cr. Grand Trunk Canal. Etruria St.	146½	Wolstanton.
Tunstall. Clough Hall.	17½	Burslem St.	147½	Chesterton, supposed to be the site of a Roman station, perhaps the <i>Mediolanum</i> of the seventh Itinerary. Talk-on-the Hill. Branch railway to Crewe 8½ miles. Church Lawton, and Lawton Hall.
	13½	Harecastle Junction St.	151½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Maccles.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		 cr. Macclesfield Canal, and enter Cheshire.		Rode Hall, R. Wilbraham, Esq. Macclesfield Canal.
Mow Cop, or Mole Cop, Hill, on the borders of Cheshire and Staffordshire, 1091 feet high.	11½	Mow Cop St.	154½	Ramadill Hall. Astbury.
Congleton Edge.	8½	Congleton St.	157½	Congleton, ¼ mile (see p. 219), and beyond, Somerford Park, Sir C. P. Shakerley, Bart.
Bosley.		 cr. Macclesfield Canal.		Buglawton Hall.
Churnet Valley line to Leek and Uttoxeter branches off here. Sutton St James.	4½	North Rode St.	160½	North Rode Hall. Gawsworth, Earl of Harrington.
		MACCLESFIELD (see p. 227).	165½	From Macclesfield to branch railway extends to Cheadle Station on the Manchester and Birmingham branch of the London and North Western line.

CIV. MANCHESTER TO BOLTON AND PRESTON, BY RAILWAY, 31 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MAN.	From Preston.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MAN.
Salford (see p. 230).		From Salford Station, Manchester, to Oldfield Road St., and Pendleton St.		Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart.
River Irwell; and beyond, Kersall Hill, Irwell House, and Heaton Park, Earl of Wilton.	29½		1½	Pendlebury.
Branch to Bury and Haslingden.	26½	Clifton Junction. Dixon Fold.	4½	Clifton Hall, and beyond, Worsley Hall, Earl of Ellesmere.
Clifton House, and beyond, Stand Hall.	24	Stone Clough St. Halshaw Moor.	7	Kearsley Moor. Farnworth and Kearsley.
Kearsley Hall. Darley Hall.	22½	Moses Gate St.	8½	
Darcy Lever, 1 m., and Bradshawe Hall, T. Bradshawe Isherwood, Esq., representative of President Bradshawe, temp. Chas. I.	20¾	BOLTON (see p. 259).	10½	Great Lever. Bolton Moor.
Smithills Hall, P. Ainsworth, Esq., 2 m. Halliwell Lodge; beyond, Moss Bank. Asstock Bank.				Deane. Hulton Park, W. Hulton, Esq., 2 m.
				Aspull

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Preston.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Horwich.	16½	Lostock Lane St. Red Moss.	14½	Haigh Hall, Earl of Craufurd and Balcarres, 2¼ miles. (See p. 251.) Adlington Hall, R. C. B. Clayton, Esq., 1½ m.
Anderton Hall; be- yond, Rivington Pike, and Rivington Hall, 1½ m.	14½	Horwich and Black- rod St.	16½	Ellerbeck Hall. Duxbury Park, W. S. Standish, Esq. Gillibrand Hall.
6½ m. from Chorley, on the road to Blackburne, is Hoghton Tower, for- merly a splendid mansion, and, for several genera- tions, the principal seat of Sir H. B. Hoghton's family, but now in a ruinous condition. The eminence on which it stands commands an ex- tensive view of the sur- rounding country.	12¼	 cr. river Douglas. Adlington St.	18¾	Astley Hall, Sir H Bold Hoghton, Bart.
Shaw Hall.	9	 cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	22	Euxton Hall.
Cuerdon Hall, R. T. Parker, Esq.	6	CHORLEY, see p. 260.	25	Euxton Hall.
		Euxton St. where the line joins the North Union Railway to PRESTON (see p. 254.)	31	

BOLTON, or Bolton-le-Moors, is said to be of Saxon origin. The principal ade is the cotton manufacture and its subsidiary branches, as bleaching, calico-inting, machine-making, &c. There are above thirty coal-mines in the parish. lackrod contains a sulphur spring. The country, for six miles round Bolton, is undergone very considerable improvement within the last few years; villages ve sprung up where there was not a dwelling, and hamlets have become the at of a dense population. Within six years, five new churches have been ected in the neighbourhood of Bolton, and besides these two or three others are ojected. Bolton has a town-hall, a theatre, and assembly-rooms, numerous urches and meeting-houses, a free grammar-school, &c. Between Bolton and igan are found large quantities of cannel-coal, which is often manufactured to snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. Bolton suffered severely in the civil wars, pecially during the great siege, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby ormed the town, and dislodged the Republican troops. In consequence of this hievement, the latter was beheaded in Bolton after the battle of Worcester. olton returns two M.P. Population 83,000. The Manchester, Bolton, and

Bury Canal was begun in 1791, and completed soon after. About one and a half mile N.E. of Bolton, President John Bradshaw, one of the regicides, had a seat at Bradshawe Chapel. At a place called Hall-in-the-Wood, one mile from Bolton, Samuel Crompton invented the machine called the "Mule." A railway leads from Bolton to Leigh, and thence to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, joining it at Kenyon. Leigh is seven miles from Bolton. It enjoys a considerable share of the cotton, and a portion of the silk trade. In the church there is a private chapel of the Tyldesley family, which contains the remains of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the distinguished royalist, who fell at the battle of Wigan-lane. Pop. 10,621.

The first mile of the railway between Bolton and Preston, from its junction with the Manchester and Bolton Railway, is considered a fine specimen of engineering skill. It runs through the south-west side of the town in a curve, and crosses nine streets under as many bridges. The construction of the roofs of the bridges is much admired. They consist of cast-iron beams and present a flat surface to the eye of the spectator underneath.

CHORLEY is situated on the banks of the Chor, whence it takes its name. A family of the same name held the manor of Chorley from a very early period. The staple manufactures are cotton fabrics, muslins, jaconets, and fancy articles. There are five coal-mines in the neighbourhood, and a lead-mine at Anglezarke. The old church is an ancient building. There is a grammar-school, and several churches, meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. Pop. 15,013.

CV. LIVERPOOL TO PRESTON, THROUGH ORMSKIRK, BY RAILWAY, 26½ Miles

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Preston		From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVER.
Everton. Kirkdale. Walton. Walton Hall, and beyond, Croxteth Park, Earl of Sefton. Knowsley, Earl of Derby. Branch line to Wigan and Bolton.	25	From terminus in Great Howard Street, Liverpool, to Bootle Lane St.  cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Walton Junction St.	1½	River Mersey. Branch line to Southport, 16 miles, a small watering place situated on the south side of the entrance to the estuary of the Ribble, which has been of late years much resorted to during the summer. Broad and level sands extend along the whole coast between this place and Liverpool.
Fazakerley.		 cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		Boole. Orrell. Stand Park.

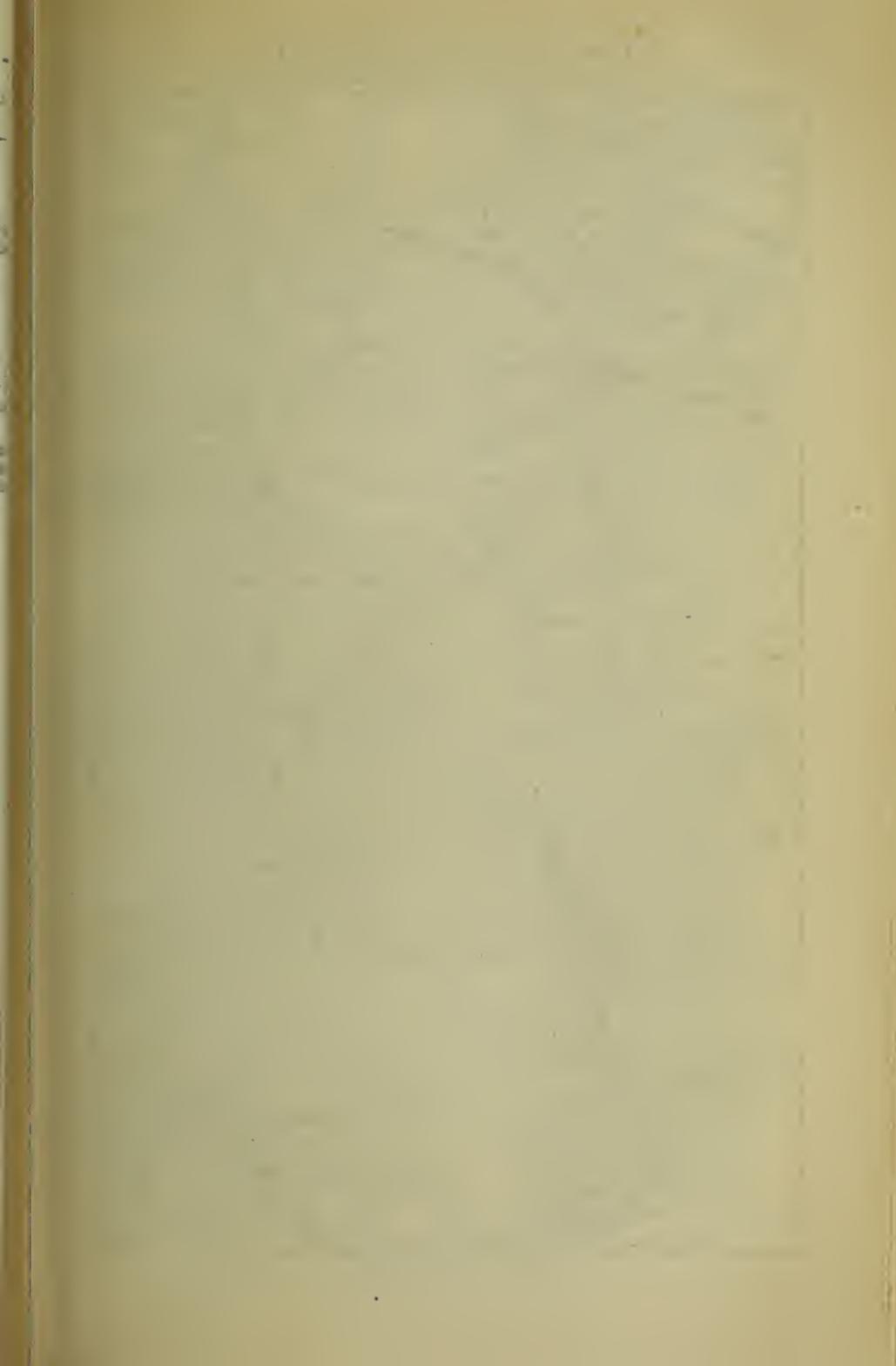
ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Preston.		From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVER.
	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aintree St.  cr. river Alt, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Netherton. Crosby Hall, W. Blun- dell, Esq. Ince Blundell Hall, T. Weld Blundell, Esq. Lydiate and Aughton.
Moor Hall.	20	Maghull St. Town Green St.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Wigan, 11 miles.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	ORMSKIRK, a market town, 12 miles north of Liverpool, has two large annual cattle- fairs. The church contains the burial place of the Earls of Derby. Pop. 6426.	11	To Southport, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Scarisbrick Hall, C. Scarisbrick, Esq., 3 m.
Lathom House, Lord Skelmersdale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (see p. 251).	13	Burscough St.  cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.  cr. Douglas Navigation.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. John's.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rufford St.  cr. river Douglas.	17	Rufford Hall, Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart.
Chorley, 7 miles. Eccleston, 2 miles.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Croston St. Farrington Moss. Charnock Moss.	19	Bank Hall. Bretherton.
Leyland. Farrington. Walton-le-dale.		6 miles beyond Cros- ton, join North Union Railway and proceed by it to PRESTON (p. 254).	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Longton. Hutton Hall, 2 miles. Howick Hall, 2 miles. Penwortham Lodge. Penwortham Hall, L Rawstone, Esq.

CVI. CARLISLE TO WHITEHAVEN, BY RAILWAY, 40 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Whitch.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
A monumental pillar at Burgh Marsh, near Dalston, commemorates the death of Edward I. there in 1307.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	From Carlisle.  cr. river Caldew. Dalston St.  cr. river Wampool.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dalston, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle, 1 mile
Thursby, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Crofton Hall, Sir W. Brisco, Bart. Micklethwaite.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Curthwaite St. Along valley of river Wampool. Cross coach road from Carlisle to White- haven.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Whiteh.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	WIGTON St. Wigton is a small market town, in which some manufacture of cotton is carried on. About a mile distant, at Old Carlisle, are the remains of a Roman station. Pop. 4011.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hesket Newmarket, 10 miles distant, a small neatly built market town, on the banks of the river Calder. Pop. of parish, 1933.
Waverton.		Cross coach road.		
Bromfield, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Langrigg.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leegate St.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brayton St.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brayton Hall. Allhallows, 3 miles
Aspatria.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aspatria St. Along valley of the river Ellen, which the line crosses several times.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Plumbland. Gilcrux.
	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Arkleby St. Cross road from Allonby to Cockermouth.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Cockermouth, 7 m (see p. 330).
Allonby, 2 miles distant, situated on the coast, is much resorted to for bathing during the summer season. It commands an extensive view of the Solway Firth, with the opposite shores of Scotland.	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bulgill St.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tallentire Hall, W. Browne, Esq., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.
Cross Canonby.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dearham St.  cr. river Ellen.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	River Ellen. Dearham, 1 mile.
Netherhall, J. P. Senhouse, Esq. River Ellen.	12	MARYPORT, a small seaport town, at the mouth of the river Ellen. It carries on considerable trade in the export of coals to Ireland, and has increased in size of late years. Pop. 6037.	28	Ellenborough, a Roman station, gives title of Earl to the Law family. Cockermouth, 6 miles
Shortly after leaving Maryport, the railway approaches the sea, and continues close along the shore, with the sea on the right, nearly the whole way to Whitehaven.				
Workington, situated on the south bank of the Derwent, near its mouth, has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in coals and iron, the produce of the mines in its neighbourhood. There is also an extensive salmon fishery. Pop. 1851, 5837. On the east side of the town is Workington Hall, H. Curwen, Esq., beautifully situated on an elevation near the	10	Flimby St.	30	Flimby is a small place much frequented for bathing during the summer season.
	7	WORKINGTON St.  cr. river Derwent near its mouth. Near Workington the line recedes inland, but again approaches the shore 1 mile before reaching	33	Railway to Cockermouth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, running throughout along the valley of the river Derwent which it crosses several times.
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harrington St.  cr. Lowca Beck.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distington, 2 miles near it, Lilly Hall and Hays Castle.
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parton St.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moresby, near which the site of a Roman station

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whiteh.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Fleetwood, by steamer, across Morecambe Bay, 12½ miles, to		
Rampside.	50½	Piel Pier.	243	Piel I. and Castle (in ruins), Foulney I, Roe I., and Walney I.
Leece.		Thence, by railway, to		
To Ulverstone, by railway 6½ or by road 5 miles (see p. 278).	45	Furness Abbey Junction St.	248½	Furness Abbey in ruins, the property of the Earl of Burlington, (see p. 279.)
		Along east bank of river Duddon to		Estuary of the Duddon, and Duddon Sands; beyond, Black Combe, 1919 feet.
Swarthmore, Conishead Priory, and Bardsea Hall, T. R. G. Brad-dyll, Esq.	38½	Kirkby St.	255	
Broughton Tower.	35	Broughton St.	258	
		Broughton is a small market-town, situated at the head of the estuary of the Duddon, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland. Pop. of parish 1250.		Millom Castle Black Combe.
	31	Under Hill St.	262½	
	29½	Holborn Hill St.	264	
	28	Silecroft St.	265½	
	21	Bootle St.	272½	
Muncaster Castle, (Lord Muncaster.)	18	Eskmeals St.	275½	
Irton, and Irton Hall, S. Irton, Esq.	16½	RAVENGLASS.	277½	
	14½	Drigg St.	279½	
Gosforth, 3 miles. Ponsonby Hall, E. Stanley, Esq.	12½	Seascales St.	281	The railway hence runs along the sea-shore as far as St Bees.
Calder Abbey.		cr. river Calder.		
Calder Bridge, 2 miles.	11	Sellafield St.	283	



ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whiteh.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		 cr. river Ehen.		
Beckermet.	8½	Braystones St.	285	St Bees Head, on the summit of which is a light-house, is a fine bluff promontory of new red sandstone, 222 feet in height.
Egremont, 2 miles (see p. 326.)	7	Nethertown St.	286½	
Linethwaite.	4	St Bees St. (see p. 291.)	289½	
Hensingham.		Thence proceed inland, through a beautiful valley to		Rotington.
Whitehaven Castle, Earl of Lonsdale.		WHITEHAVEN. (p. 289.)	293½	St Bees Lighthouse. Sandwith.

From London to Whitehaven, by way of Lancaster, Carlisle, and Maryport (by railway), is 337¾ miles.

CVIII. CARLISLE TO NEWCASTLE, BY RAILWAY, 59½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Newcas.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Wetheral. Here are the ruins of a priory, and a very curious cavern.	57½	Scotby St.	1½	Warwick Hall.
Corby Castle, (P. H. Howard, Esq.) a very fine mansion with beautiful grounds, which are open to the public.	55½	Wetheral St.	3½	Edmond Castle, Sir S. Graham, Bart.
	52¾	How Mill St.	6½	Brampton, a very ancient place, surrounded by hills, and supposed to have been the Roman Bremeturacum. The Castle-hill commands a very extensive prospect. About 2 miles from the town, on a rock overhanging the Gelt, is the celebrated Roman inscription noticed by Camden. Pop. 2379.
	49	Milton St.	10¼	Naworth Castle, formerly the baronial mansion of the Dacres of the North. It is now the property of the Earl of Carlisle.
	46	Low Row St.	13½	Ruins of Lanercost Priory.
	42¼	Rose Hill St.	17	Gilsland Spa, a much frequented watering-place, situated in the romantic vale of Irthing. Here Sir Walter Scott first met Miss Charpentier, afterwards Lady Scott.*
At a distance, Featherstone Castle; ruins of Bellister Castle.	40¼	Greenhead St.	19	

* See Lockhart's Life of Scott p. 74.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Newcas.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Unthank Hall.	37	HALTWHISTLE ST. (See p. 408.)	22½	Ruins of Thirwall Castle. Blenkinsopp Hall, J. B. Coulson, Esq.
Ridley House.		Haltwhistle Tunnel, 201 yards in length.		
	32½	Bardon Mill St.	27	
Ruins of Langley Castle, and Threapwood.	28½	Haydon Bridge St.	31	High Wardon, J. Er rington, Esq.
	24½	Four Stones St.	34½	
Spital, J. Kirsopp, Esq	20¾	HEXHAM ST.	38½	The Hermitage.
Beacon House. Oakerland.		pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Tyne. It is supposed to have been a Roman station. Here are the remains of an abbey of vast extent and extraordi- nary magnificence. The church exhibits a mixture of the Gothic and Saxon styles of architecture. There are various leather, hat, and glove manufac- tories in the town. Pop. 5000.		Beaufront. Dilston Castle in ruins the seat of the Earl of Derwentwater, which was forfeited in the re- bellion of 1715 Ovingham, in the churebyard of which lies Bewick.
	17½	Corbridge St.	41½	Styford. Bywell Hall, W. I. Beaumont, Esq.
	15½	Riding Mill St.	44	
	13	Stocksfield St.	46½	
Ruins of Prudhoe Castle.	10½	Prudhoe St.	48½	
Bradley Hall.	8½	Wylam St.	51	Wylam Hall, Blackett, Esq.
Stella Hall.	6	Ryton St.	53½	Close House, C. B wicke, Esq.
Axwell Park, Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart.	4	Blaydon St.	55½	Benwell Lodge.
In the distance Ravens- worth Castle, Lord Ravensworth.	3	Scotswood St.	56½	Elswick, J. H. Hind Esq.
Swaiwell, celebrated for its iron-works, estab- lished near the close of the seventeenth century, by Mr A. Crawley.		NEWCASTLE. (See p. 391.)	59½	

THE LAKE DISTRICT.

THE section of England, known by the name of the Lake District, occupies a portion of the three counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, and extends over an area, the greatest length and breadth of which are not more than forty-five miles. The picturesque attractions of the district are probably unequalled in any other part of England; and although some of the Scottish lochs and mountains must be admitted to present prospects of more imposing grandeur, it may safely be said, that no tract of country in Britain combines in richer affluence those varied features of sublimity and beauty which have conferred upon this spot so high a reputation.

The county of CUMBERLAND contains 1565 square miles, or 1,001,273 acres, of which the mountainous district comprises more than a third, the old enclosures about a half, and the lakes and waters 8000 acres; the remainder being either commons capable of improvement, or lands recently enclosed. The principal divisions are called wards, a term synonymous with hundreds in other counties. Of these there are five, namely, Cumberland, Eskdale, Leath, Allerdale above Derwent, and Allerdale below Derwent. The ward of Allerdale above Derwent is in the diocese of Chester, and all the others are in that of Carlisle. The south-western district is generally mountainous, rugged, and sterile, yet it contains several rich valleys. Many fine lakes, islands, rivers, cascades, and woodlands, combine or contrast with the gigantic rocky masses around them, exhibiting many remarkable scenes of grandeur, desolation, and beauty. Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvellyn, rising to the height of more than 3000 feet, belong to this quarter. The highest part of that immense ridge which, commencing in Derbyshire, extends in a continued chain into the Lothians, forms the eastern boundary; in which Crossfell, about 3400 feet high, surrounded with other lofty and barren eminences, retains the snow upon its summit nearly three-fourths of the year. The northern part of the county, or what has been called the Vale of Carlisle, is in general flat; and a tract of low land, from two to four or five miles in breadth, extends along the western shore. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Derwent, the Caldew, and the Esk. In the mountainous district, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers, there is a breed of sheep of a somewhat peculiar character; the ewes and wethers, and many of the rams, being polled, their faces and legs speckled, and the wool fine. All the common

species of grain are cultivated, though in many instances with little attention to the system. That excellent variety of oats called the potato oat was first discovered in Cumberland in 1788, whence it has now spread over every part of the United Kingdom. The principal manufactures are calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton fabrics. Cotton-printing and soap-making are carried on to some extent in Carlisle. There are iron works near Workington. The soil abounds in minerals from which great wealth is drawn. The most valuable of these are coal, black lead, lead, copper, iron, slate, and limestone. There is a mineral water at Gilsland Spa, situated in the Vale of Irthing, about 8 miles S.E. of Bewcastle. Of the antiquities of Cumberland the most remarkable is a circle of stones, about three miles from Kirkoswald, called *Long Meg and her Daughters*; and there is a unique little circle of 48 stones, between Melkeld and Keswick, scarcely two miles from the latter. The stones are porphyritic greenstone. The Roman wall may still be traced from the neighbourhood of Carlisle, both to the east and west, for some miles. A great many coins, altars, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been discovered at the Roman stations on its line.

Cumberland contains few large or populous towns. Carlisle, Penrith, Wigton, Maryport, Cockermouth, Workington, Whitehaven, Egremont, and Keswick are the most considerable. It lies in the northern circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Carlisle. Four M.P. Population 220,245.

WESTMORLAND, the other of the lake counties, is wholly mountainous and interspersed with numerous beautiful lakes, Windermere being the largest. The rivers are comparatively unimportant. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which traverses this county, was opened in 1846. Its construction was a matter of vast importance to the district. It passes through Shap Fells with a deep open cutting, a mile in length, and attains an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and 888 feet above its own level near Morecambe Bay. Docks, Gill and Lowther viaducts are fine stone structures, the latter being nearly 10 feet in height. The Kendal and Windermere branch forms a junction with the main line above at Oxenholme, and proceeds from thence through Kendal to Birthwaite (Windermere), about a mile from the lake. Considerably more than one-half the area of Westmorland is mountain and waste. Yet the valleys are fertile and much has been done of late years in the draining and reclaiming of marshes and the enclosing of commons. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of altars with inscriptions, urns, coins, &c., besides the forts and roads, have been discovered, several objects of miscellaneous interest to the antiquary remain. Westmorland, in its Latinised form, Westmeria, the *west* moor county, was probably so called to distinguish it from the moorlands on the other side of the Pennines. It gives the title of earl to a descendant of the Nevilles of Raby, Lonsdale confers an earldom, and Brougham the title of baron on the Baron of Brougham and Vaux. The county is included in the northern Circuit, and belongs to the dioceses of Carlisle, and province of York. It is divided into the barony of Kendal, the

the south, and the barony of Westmorland, in the north, called also the "bottom of Westmorland." There is some diversity in the customs of inheritance in the baronies. The latter of these divisions is subdivided into East Ward and West Ward, and the former into the Kendal and Lonsdale Wards. The principal town is Kendal. The fassizes are held at Appleby, the county town. The other towns are unimportant. The county returns two M.P. Population 65,000.

KENDAL.

[Hotels:—King's Arms; Commercial; Crown.]

KENDAL, otherwise Kirkby-in-Kendal, the largest town in Westmorland, is situate in a valley on the banks of the river Kent. It is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, having a large trade in woollen goods. The woollen manufacture was founded as early as the fourteenth century, by some Flemish weavers, who settled here at the invitation of Edward III. The town is intersected by four leading streets, two of which, lying north and south, form a spacious thoroughfare of a mile in length. The river is spanned by three neat stone bridges; it is of no great width, though subject to sudden floods by its proximity to the mountains. The houses, built of the limestone which abounds in the neighbourhood, possess an air of cleanliness and comfort,—their white walls contrasting pleasingly with numerous poplars, which impart a cheerful rural aspect to the town. Pop. 13,400.

The barony of Kendal was granted by William the Conqueror to Ivo de Tailbois, one of his followers, in which grant the inhabitants of the town, as villein *i. e.* bond or serf) tenants, were also included; but they were afterwards emancipated, and their freedom confirmed by a charter from one of his descendants. The barony now belongs, in unequal portions, to the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, both of whom have extensive possessions in Westmorland. By the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common councillors, six of whom are elected by each of the three wards into which it is divided. By the Reform Act, which disfranchised Appleby, the county town, Kendal, has the privilege of returning one member to Parliament.

The Parish Church, a spacious Gothic edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity

stands in that part of the borough called Kirkland. The tower is square, possesses an altitude of 72 feet. Like most other ecclesiastical structures of ancient date, it contains a number of curious monuments and epitaphs. There are two other churches in the town, both lately erected, and forming handsome edifices; that which stands at the foot of Stricklandgate is dedicated to St Thomas the other near Stramondgate Bridge to St George. In addition to the churches of the establishment, the Dissenters have upwards of a dozen places of worship. The Roman Catholics have recently erected a beautiful new Chapel, on the New Road near the Natural History Society's Museum. This Museum contains a collection of specimens illustrating local and general natural history and antiquities. The Whitehall Buildings, at the head of Lowther Street, form a handsome pile. They contain a news-room, ball-room, auction-room, billiard-room &c. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway passes within a short distance to the east of the town, and the Kendal and Windermere Railway forms a junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle at Oxenholme, two miles from Kendal. On the east of the town is the termination of the Lancaster and Preston Canal, which affords great facilities for the conveyance of coal to and from Kendal.

The ruins of KENDAL CASTLE, of which only four broken towers, and the outer wall, surrounded by a deep fosse, remain, crown the summit of a steep elevation on the east of the town.* The remains of this fortress are well worthy of a visit on account of the views of the town and valley which the hill commands. This was the ancient seat of the Barons of Kendal, and the birth-place of Catherine Parr, the last Queen of Henry VIII., a lady, who (as Pennant quaintly remarks) "had the good fortune to descend to the grave with her head, in all probability merely by outliving her tyrant." Opposite to the castle, on the west side of the town, is Castle-how-hill, or Castle-low-hill, a large circular mount of gravel and earth, round the base of which there is a deep fosse, strengthened with two bastions on the east. It is of great antiquity, and is supposed by some to have been one of those hills called *Laws*, where in ancient times justice was administered. In 1788, a handsome obelisk was erected on its summit in commemoration of the Revolution of 1688.

About a mile to the south of the town, at a spot where the river almost bends upon itself, and hence called Water Crook, are the scarcely perceptible remains of the Roman Station, *Concangium*, formerly a place of some importance, judging from the number of urns, tiles, and other relics of antiquity discovered there. It is believed that a watch was stationed at this point for the security of the Roman posts at Ambleside and Overborough. In the walls of a farm-house in the vicinity are two altars, a large stone with a sepulchral inscription, and a mutilated statue.

* "A straggling burgh, of ancient charter proud,
And dignified by battlements and towers
Of some stern castle, mouldering on the brow
Of a green hill."—

One mile and a-half to the west, at the termination of a long ascent over an open moor, is the bold escarpment of limestone rock, called UNDERBARROW (or Scout) S AR. It is a remarkable object, and would repay the trouble of a visit or the splendid view of the distant lake mountains, and the interjacent country, which it commands. A hill, rising abruptly on the east of the town, termed Benson Knott, has an altitude of 1098 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this hill, an extensive prospect is also obtained.

LEVENS HALL, the seat of the Hon. Mrs Howard, five miles south of Kendal, is a venerable mansion, in the Elizabethan style, buried among lofty trees. The park, through which the river Kent winds betwixt bold and beautifully wooded banks, is separated by the turnpike road from the house. It is of considerable size, well-stocked with deer, and contains a noble avenue of ancient oaks. The gardens, however, form the greatest attraction, being laid out in the old French style, of which this is perhaps a unique example in the kingdom. They were planned by Mr Beaumont, (whose portrait, very properly, is preserved in the Hall,) gardener to King James II. Trim alleys, bowling-greens, and wildernesses fenced round by sight-proof thickets of beech, remind the beholder, by their antique appearance, of times "long, long ago." In one part great number of yews, hollies, laurels, and other evergreens, are cut into an infinite variety of grotesque shapes.

—————"a spacious plot
For pleasure made, a goodly spot,
With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of trellis-work, in long arcades,
And cirque and crescent framed by walls
Of close-clipt foliage, green and tall,
Converging walks."

White Doe of Rylstone.

The gardens, as may be imagined, harmonize well with the old Hall, the interior of which also deserves more than a passing glance. It contains some exquisite specimens of elaborate carved work—

"The chambers carved so curiously,
Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain."

Christabel.

The work in the south drawing-room is exceedingly rich, as may be conceived from its having been estimated that, at the present rate of wages, its execution would cost L.3000. The carved chimney-piece in the Library is a curious and interesting piece of workmanship. Three of Lely's best portraits hang on the walls of different chambers, as well as other portraits of personages of consequence in bygone times. The entrance hall is decorated with relics of ancient tapestry of various dates, and one of the rooms is adorned with some splendid pieces of tapestry, descriptive of a tale from one of the Italian poets.

SIZERGH HALL, the seat of the ancient family of Strickland, situate three and a-half miles south of Kendal, at the foot of a bleak hill facing the east, is

also deserving of a visit. It is an antique fortified building, standing in an undulating park, delightfully sprinkled with wood. Only a small portion of the old Tower remains, frequent additions and repairs having given an irregular but picturesque aspect to the whole pile. It contains a considerable collection of carved oak, tapestry, portraits, and armour.

The other seats in the neighbourhood are, Abbot Hall, Kirkland (Mrs Wilson); The Vicarage, Kirkland (Rev. J. Barnes); Helm Lodge, two miles south (W. D. Crewdson, Esq.); Heaves Lodge, four miles south (James Gandy Esq.); Sedgwick House, four miles south (John Wakefield, Esq.); Dallan Tower, seven miles south (George Wilson, Esq.); Mosergh House, four miles north (Mr. Machell); Shaw End, five miles north (Henry Shepherd, Esq.); Low Bridge House, six miles north (R. Fothergill, Esq.); Raw Head, four miles east (Mr. Sleddall); Hill Top, three miles east (William Wilson, Esq.)

WINDERMERE

[Hotels:—Windermere.]

A small steamer during summer makes several voyages daily from one extremity of the lake to the other. Windermere is now rendered easy of access to tourists by railway both from the north and south.

On the arrival of the trains, coaches leave the station at Windermere for Ambleside and Keswick, from whence interesting excursions may be made in various directions. Coaches also travel daily between the Windermere railway terminus and Coniston.

We would by all means recommend those strangers who have sufficient time to circum-ambulate this, which is the queen of the lakes, and largest sheet of water in the district, to do so at an early period of their visit, that the quiet scenery with which it is surrounded may not be considered *tame*, as will probably be the case if the survey be delayed until the bolder features of the country have been inspected.

Windermere, or more properly Winandermere, is about eleven miles in length and one mile in breadth. It forms part of the county of Westmorland, although the greatest extent of its margin belongs to Lancashire. It has many feeders the principal of which is formed by the confluence of the Brathay and Rotha shortly before entering the lake. The streams from Troutbeck, Blelham Tarn and Esthwaite Water also pour in their waters at different points. Numerous islands, varying considerably in size, diversify its surface at no great distance from one another,—none of them being more than four and a half miles from the central part of the lake. Their names commencing with the most northern are—Rough Holm (opposite Rayrigg), Lady Holm (so called from a chap

dedicated to our Lady, which once stood upon it), Hen Holm, House Holm, Thompson's Holm, Curwen's or Belle Isle (round which are several nameless islets), Berkshire Island (a little below the ferry points), Ling Holm, Grass Holm, and Silver Holm. Windermere is deeper than any of the other lakes, with the exception of Wast Water, its depth in some parts being upwards of 240 feet. It is plentifully stocked with perch, pike, trout, and char, which last, at the proper season, is potted in large quantities and forwarded to the south. It is a remarkable fact, that at the spawning season, when the trout and char leave the lake, the former fish invariably takes the Rothay, and the latter the Brathay.

The prevailing character of the scenery around Windermere is soft and graceful beauty. It shrinks from all approach to that wildness and sublimity which characterise some of the other lakes, and challenges admiration on the score of grandeur only at its head, where the mountains rise to a considerable height, and present admirable outlines to the eye of the spectator. The rest of the margin is occupied by gentle eminences, which, being exuberantly wooded, add a richness and a breadth to the scenery which bare hills cannot of themselves bestow. Numerous villas and cottages, gleaming amid the woods, impart an aspect of domestic beauty, which further contributes to enrich the character of the landscape. Around the shores of the lake there are many places which may be made the temporary residence of the tourist while exploring the beauties of the adjacent country, and probably he may find it advantageous to make several of them his bode in succession: Bowness, on the east shore, half way between the two extremities, and therefore the most eligible; Ambleside, one mile beyond the head of the lake; Low Wood Inn, a mile and a half from its head on the east shore; the Ferry Inn on the promontory over against Bowness; and Newby Bridge at its foot,—all furnish comfortable quarters for the tourist, where boats, guides, and all his other wants can be supplied.

We shall commence our perambulation at the town first named, proceeding along the west border, and returning by the east border of the water.

BOWNESS.

[Hotels :—Crown; Royal; Old England.]

This pretty village is placed on the edge of a large bay, opposite Belle Isle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Windermere Station, 8 miles from Kendal, and 6 from Ambleside. It is provided with excellent hotel accommodation, and on this account, together with the delightful character of the adjacent country, and its central position for excursions, it is much frequented. The church dedicated to St Martin is an ancient structure with a square tower, and a finely painted chancel window, which originally belonged to Furness Abbey. The churchyard contains a monument erected to the memory of Richard Watson, the late learned Bishop of Llandaff, the author of "the Apology for the Bible," and other well-known works. He was born at Haversham, in another part of the county, in which village his

father was schoolmaster for upwards of forty years. He was interred at the place: the inscription upon his tomb is simple and unpretending. "Ricardus Watson, Episcopi Landavensis, cineribus sacrum obiit Julii 1, A.D. 1811 Ætatis 79." The interior of the church may be described in these lines, taken from "the Excursion," which have doubtless been suggested by this, or a similar structure.

"Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
But, large and massy, for duration built,
With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
By naked rafters, intricately cross'd
Like leafless underboughs, 'mid some thick grove,
All wither'd by the depth of shade above.
Admonitory texts inscribed the walls—
Each in its ornamental scroll inclosed,
Each also crown'd with winged heads—a pair
Of rudely-painted cherubim. The floor
Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches, ranged
In seemly rows ————
And marble monuments were here display'd
Thronging the walls, and on the floor beneath
Sepulchral stones appear'd with emblems graven,
And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small
And shining effigies of brass inlaid."

The school-house has been lately rebuilt through the munificence of the late Mr Bolton of Storrs. It stands on an eminence to the east of the village, and forms a handsome edifice. The view from the front is exquisitely beautiful, comprising the whole of the upper half of the lake. The mountains round the head of the lake, into the recesses of which the waters seem to penetrate, arrange themselves in highly graceful forms, and the wooded heights of the opposite shore cast a deep shadow upon the "bosom of the steady lake." From this point Belle Isle appears to be a portion of the mainland.

In addition to the villas afterwards enumerated, there are in the neighbourhood of the lake, Holly Hill (Mrs Bellasis), The Craig (W. R. Gregg, Esq.), Birthwaite (G. Garner, Esq.), Rayrigg (Major Rodgers,) The Wood (Miss Yates), St Catherine (the Earl of Bradford), Elleray, Orrest Head (John Braithwaite, Esq.), Belle Isle Grange (Mrs Curwen), Wray (Wm. Wilson, Esq.)

Several interesting walks will be pointed out to strangers, amongst which may be mentioned those through the parsonage-land to the Ferry Point, and to Storrs. If the tourist will take the trouble to proceed about half a mile along the road to Brant Fell, he will be rewarded by one of the finest views of the lake he can obtain. The Fells of Furness are seen across the lake, but the murmur of

—"bees that soar for bloom,
High as the highest peak of Furness Fells,"*

is of course inaudible. A pleasing walk of four or five miles may be obtained

thus: pursue the road to Ambleside until it enters that from Kendal (this portion of the walk will be particularized presently): turn to the right, and keep on this road for about a mile. The Wood, St Catherine's, and Elleray, are passed on the left. The last was the property of late Prof. Wilson of Edinburgh, and was at one time occupied by the late Major Hamilton, the author of *Cyril Thornton*, of a history of the Peninsular Campaigns, and other literary works. The house is perched upon the hill-side, having beautiful views of the surrounding scenery visible from its windows. It is thus alluded to in one of the poems of its late owner:

"And sweet that dwelling rests upon the brow
(Beneath its sycamore) of Orrest Hill,
As if it smiled on Windermere below,
Her green recesses and her islands still!"

A narrow lane branches off from the Kendal road near the Orrest Head gate, by which Bowness will be reached one mile and a-half from Orrest Head.

The more distant excursions will include the valley of Troutbeck,* the circuit of the two sections of Windermere, Esthwaite Water, and Coniston Lake. These are but a few, but an inspection of the chart will suggest others. Boating upon the lake will probably be the amusement resorted to earliest and most frequently. The various islands should be visited, especially Belle Isle, upon which strangers are allowed to land. It contains Mr. Curwen's residence, erected in 1776, in the form of a perfect cycle. The island is rather more than a mile in circumference, and contains upwards of thirty acres. It is intersected by neat walks, over which fine trees throw their massy arms. The islet to the left of it is Hen Holm, the next Lady Holm. Wansfell Pike is beheld over the former. The eminences to the right are those of the Kentmore Range, Hill Bell, and High Street. Fairfield is in full view, crowning a chain of hills terminated by Rydal Nab.

CIRCUIT OF WINDERMERE,

FROM BOWNESS.

Quitting Bowness for Ambleside, the stately woods of Payrigg are entered three-quarters of a mile from the former place. A bay of the lake is then seen projecting almost to the road. Payrigg House stands on the left near the water's edge; shortly before emerging from the wood, the road ascends a steep hill, and then pursues a level course, affording from its terrace a magnificent view of the lake—a view "to which," says Wilson, "there was nothing to compare in the hanging gardens of Babylon. There is the widest breadth of water—the best foreground of wood—and the most magnificent background of mountains,

* For a description of this valley, refer to page 213.

not only in Westmorland, but—believe us—in all the world.” Our old acquaintances, the two Pikes of Langdale are easily recognized. On the left is Bowfell a square-topped hill, between which and the Pikes, Great End and Great Gable peep up. On the left of Bowfell, the summit of Scawfell Pike is faintly visible. The road is intersected two miles from Bowness by the Kendal and Ambleside road, at a place called Cook’s House, nine miles from Kendal. A road proceeds into Troutbeck in a line with the one over which we have been conducting the tourist. From Cook’s House to Troutbeck Bridge is almost a mile. From that place a road conducts by the west bank of the stream to the village of Troutbeck the nearest part of which is a mile and a half distant. Continuing our progress towards Ambleside, Calgarth, embosomed in trees, is passed on the left. The late Bishop Watson built this mansion, and resided here during the latter years of his life; it is still occupied by his descendants. Two miles beyond is Low Wood Inn, which, standing pleasantly on the margin of the lake at its broadest part, is an excellent station for those who are able to devote a few days to the beauties of the neighbourhood. Most of the excursions recommended to be made from Ambleside may, with almost equal advantage, be performed from this inn. Close at hand is Dove’s Nest, the house Mrs. Hemans inhabited one summer. Her description of the place, taken from her delightful letters, will not be deemed uninteresting:—“The house was originally meant for a small villa, though it has long passed into the hands of farmers, and there is, in consequence, an air of neglect about the little demesne, which does not at all approach desolation, and yet gives it something of touching interest. You see everywhere traces of labour and care beginning to be effaced—rose trees spreading into wildness—laurels darkening the windows with too luxuriant branches; and I cannot help saying to myself, ‘Perhaps some heart like my own in its feelings and sufferings here sought refuge and repose.’ The ground is laid out in rather an antiquated style; which, now that nature is beginning to reclaim it from art, I do not at all dislike. There is a little grassy terrace immediately under the window, descending to a small court, with a circular grass-plot, on which grows one tall white rose tree. You cannot imagine how much I delight in that fair, solitary neglected-looking tree. I am writing to you from an old-fashioned alcove in a little garden, round which the sweet-briar and the rose-tree have completely run wild; and I look down from it upon lovely Windermere, which seems at that moment even like another sky, so truly is every summer cloud and tint of azure pictured in its transparent mirror.

• • • • • • •

“I am so delighted with the spot, that I scarcely know how I shall leave it. The situation is one of the deepest retirement; but the bright lake before me, with all its fairy barks and sails, glancing like ‘things of life’ over its blue water, prevents the solitude from being overshadowed by anything like sadness.

Wansfell Holm (J. Hornby, Esq.) is seen on the right, immediately before reaching the head of Windermere. The road for the last three or four miles has been alternately approaching to and receding from the margin of the lake, but never retiring further from it than a few fathoms. At Waterhead is the neat residence of Mr. Thomas Jackson, and further on, Waterside (Mr. William Newton,) is passed on the left.

A mile beyond is Ambleside, afterwards described, from which we continue our perambulation. Passing Croft Lodge (J. Holmes, Esq.) on the right, Brathay Bridge is crossed at Clappersgate, one mile from Ambleside, and shortly afterwards Brathay Hall, (G. Redmayne, Esq.) is seen on the left. A bay, called Pull Wyke, there makes a deep indentation; and looking across the lake, Wansfell Holm, Low Wood Inn, and lower down, Calgarth, the seat of the late Bishop Watson, are pleasing objects. Wansfell Pike and the Troutbeck Hundreds tower above them. The road to Hawkshead having deviated to the right, the village of High Wray is gained, five miles from Ambleside; and three miles beyond is the Ferry Inn. At this place the shores suddenly contract, and between the two promontories a public ferry is established, by means of which, passengers, cattle, and vehicles are conveyed across the lake at a trifling charge. About the year 1635, a marriage was celebrated at Hawkshead, between a wealthy yeoman from the neighbourhood of Bowness, and a lady of the family Sawrey of Sawrey. As is still customary in Westmorland amongst the rustic population, the married couple were attended by a numerous concourse of friends, some of whom were probably more than cheerful. In conducting the bridegroom homewards, and crossing the ferry, the boat was swamped, either by an eddy of wind, or by too great a pressure on one side, and thus upwards of fifty persons, including the bride and bridegroom, perished. While at the Ferry Inn, the tourist should not fail to visit the Station, a pleasure house belonging to Mr. Curwen of Belle Isle, standing on a spot whence fine views of the circumjacent scenery are commanded. "The view from the Station," says Professor Wilson, "is a very delightful one, but it requires a fine day. Its character is that of beauty, which disappears almost utterly in wet or drizzly weather. If there be strong bright sunshine, a 'blue breeze' perhaps gives animation to the scene. You look down on the islands which are here very happily disposed. The banks of Windermere are rich and various in groves, woods, coppice, and corn-fields. The large deep valley of Troutbeck stretches finely away up to the mountains of High Street and Hill Bell—hill and eminence are all cultivated wher ver the trees have been cleared away, and numerous villas are visible in every direction, which, although not perhaps all built on very tasteful models, have yet an airy and prightly character; and with their fields of brighter verdure and sheltering groves, may be fairly allowed to add to, rather than detract from, the beauty of the scene, one of whose chief charms is that it is the cheerful abode of social life." At a short distance from the land is Belle Isle, upon which stands—

"A Grecian temple rising from the deep."

the residence of H. Curwen Esq. The island is rather more than a mile in circumference, containing upwards of thirty acres. Neat walks, over which fine trees throw their massive arms, intersect the island, which in high floods is but in two. Strangers are allowed to land; and as the views are extremely pleasing, they should avail themselves of the privilege. The village of Bowness is a pretty object on the east margin of the lake.* One mile and a half from the Ferry Inn, the stream called Cunsey, which runs from Esthwaite Water,

* This island was formerly the property and residence of the Philipsons, an ancient Westmorland family, who were also owners of Calgarth. During the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, there were two brothers, both of whom had espoused the royal cause. The elder, to whom the island belonged, was a Colonel, and the younger a Major in the royal army. The latter was a man of high and adventurous courage; and from some of his desperate exploits had acquired amongst the Parliamentarians the appellation of Robin the Devil. It happened when the king's death had extinguished for a time the ardour of the cavaliers, that a certain Colonel Briggs, an officer in Oliver's army, resided in Kendal, who having heard that Major Philipson was secreted in his brother's house on Belle Isle, went thither armed with his double authority, for he was a civil magistrate as well as a military man—

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
Mighty he was at both of these,
And styled of War as well as Peace,)

with the view of making a prisoner of so obnoxious a person. The Major, however, was on the alert, and gallantly withstood a siege of eight months, until his brother came to his relief. The attack being thus repulsed, the Major was not a man who would sit down quietly under the injury he had received. He therefore raised a small band of horse and set forth one Sunday morning in search of Briggs. Upon arriving at Kendal, he was informed that the Colonel was at prayers. Without further consideration he proceeded to the church, and having posted his men at the entrance, dashed forward himself down the principal aisle into the midst of the assemblage. Whatever were his intentions—whether to shoot the Colonel on the spot, or merely to carry him off prisoner—they were defeated: his enemy was not present. The congregation was at first too much surprised to seize the Major, who, in discovering that his object could not be effected, galloped up the next aisle. As he was making his exit from the church, his head came violently in contact with the arch of the door-way, which was much smaller than that through which he had entered. His helmet was struck off by the blow, his saddle girth gave way, and he himself was much stunned. The congregation, taking advantage of the confusion attempted to seize him; but with the assistance of his followers, the Major made his escape after a violent struggle, and rode back to his brother's house. The helmet still hangs in one of the aisles of Kendal church. This incident furnished Sir Walter Scott with a hint for his description of a similar adventure in Rokeby, canto vi.

“ All eyes upon the gateway hung,
When through the Gothic arch there sprung
A norseman arm'd at headlong speed—
Sawie his cloak, his plume, his steed—
Fire from the flinty floor was spurn'd,
The vaults unwonted clang return'd !
One instant's glance around he threw
From saddlebow his pistol drew,
Firmly determin'd was his look,
His charger with his spurs he struck—
...l scatter'd backward as he came,
For all knew Bertram Risingham
Three bounds that noble courser gave,
The first has reach'd the central nave

is crossed. At a short distance from the place where this stream joins the lake, is the island called Ling Holm. On the opposite margin, the Storrs promontory is seen projecting into the lake. Two miles beyond is the village of Graithwaite, in the vicinity of which is Graithwaite Hall, (J. J. Rawlinson, Esq.) From this place to Newby Bridge the road passes through a woodland section of the country, consisting chiefly of coppices. As the foot of the lake is approached, it narrows rapidly and becomes truly

“Wooded Winandermere, the river-lake.”

Landing, (John Harrison, Esq.,) is passed on the left shortly before reaching Newby Bridge, at which there is a comfortable inn. The stream which issues from the lake takes the name of the Leven. From this place to the principal towns in the neighbourhood, the distances are:—Ulverston, eight miles. Kendal, by way of Cartmell Fell, ten miles—by Levens Bridge, fifteen miles. Ambleside, by the road we have described, fifteen miles. Bowness, nine miles. On crossing the bridge, Mr Machell’s neat residence is seen on the right, and further on, Fell Foot, (— Starkie, Esq.,) is passed on the left; a short distance beyond, Town Head, (Wm. Townley, Esq.,) is near the road on the left, about two miles from Newby Bridge. The road passes under an eminence of the Cartmell Fell chain, called Gummer’s How, which forms a conspicuous object in all views from the upper end of the lake. Six miles from Newby Bridge is Storrs Hall, the mansion of the late John Bolton, Esq. (now Rev. T. Stanaforth), seated amongst fine grounds which extend to the margin of the lake. It was built by Sir John Legard, Bart., but extensive additions were made by its late owner. Here Mr Canning was wont to pay frequent visits, withdrawing for a time from the cares of public life to breathe the fresh air of nature.* The road

The second clear’d the chancel wide,
The third he was at Wycliffe’s side.

* * * * *

While yet the smoke the deed conceals,
Bertram his ready charger wheels—
But flounder’d on the pavement floor,
The steed and down the rider bore—
And bursting in the headlong sway,
The faithless saddle-girths gave way.
’Twas while he toil’d him to be freed,
And with the rein to raise the steed,
That from amazement’s iron trance,
All Wycliffe’s soldiers waked-at once.”—

* The following passage from Mr Lockhart’s Life of Scott graphically describes one of these visits, to which the presence of Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, and Professor Wilson gave peculiar interest

“A large company had been assembled at Mr Bolton’s seat in honour of the minister—it included Mr Wordsworth and Mr Southey. It has not, I suppose, often happened to a plain English merchant, wholly the architect of his own fortunes, to entertain at one time a party embracing so many illustrious names. He was proud of his guests; they respected him, and honoured and loved each other; and it would have been difficult to say which star in the constellation shone with the brightest or the softest light. There was ‘high discourse,’ intermingled with as gay flashings of courtly wit as ever Canning displayed; and a plentiful allowance on all

leading from Kendal to the ferry is next crossed, and soon afterwards Ferney Green (George Greaves, Esq.), Burnside (G. A. Aufrere, Esq.), and Belle Field, (Mark Beaufoy, Esq.), are successively passed immediately before Bowness, the termination of our perambulation of twenty-nine miles is regained.

AMBLESIDE.

[Hotels :—Salutation ; Waterhead ; Queen's ; White Lion.]

AMBLESIDE, a small and irregularly built market-town of 1603 inhabitants, is situate on steeply inclined ground, a mile from the head of Windermere, upon or near to the spot formerly occupied by the Roman Station—Dictia. Lying immediately under Wansfell, and surrounded by mountains on all sides, except towards the south-west the situation is one of great beauty, and consequently during summer it is much frequented by tourists, who make it their abode for some time. There are several inns ; two of which, the Salutation and the Commercial, are excellent establishments. The chapel is a modern structure, having been rebuilt in 1812. In a field near the edge of the lake, are the indistinct remains of Roman fortifications, where coins, urns, and other relics, have been frequently discovered. Numerous excursions may be made from Ambleside ; and the interesting walks in the immediate neighbourhood are still more abundant.

The valley of Ambleside, on the border of which the town stands, is well wooded, and watered by several streams ; the principal river is the Rothay, which flows from Grasmere and Rydal Lakes, and joins the Brathay, shortly before entering Windermere. Upon Stock Gill, a tributary to the Rothay, there is a fine fall, or *force*, in a copsewood, about 700 yards from the Market Cross, the road to which passes behind the Salutation Inn. The fall, or rather falls, for there are four, are 70 feet in height. Portions of all four are visible from the usual stand ; but the views may be pleasingly varied by descending the bank to the stream, or proceeding farther up the Gill.

LOUGHRIGG FELL, a rocky hill which rises opposite to the town, to an elevation of 1000 feet above Windermere, commands extensive prospects of the vale and surrounding mountains, as well as of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal Lakes, Blelham, Loughrigg, and Elterwater Tarns, with the towns of Ambleside and Hawkshead.

sides of those airy transient pleasantries in which the fancy of poets, however wise and grave delights to run riot when they are sure not to be misunderstood. There were beautiful and accomplished women to adorn and enjoy this circle. The weather was as Elysian as the scenery. There were brilliant cavalades through the woods in the mornings, and delicious boatings on the lake by moonlight ; and the last day, Professor Wilson ('the Admiral of the Lake,' as Canning called him,) presided over one of the most splendid regattas that ever enlivened Windermere. Perhaps there were not fewer than fifty barges following in the Professor's radiant procession when it paused at the point of Storrs to admit into the place of honour the vessel that carried kind and happy Mr Bolton and his guests. The three bards of the lakes led the cheers that hailed Scott and Canning ; and music, and sunshine, flags, streamers, and gay dresses, the merriment of voices, and the rapid splashing of innumerable oars, made up a dazzling mixture of sensations as the flotilla wound its way among the richly-forested islands, and along bays and promontories peopled with enthusiastic spectators."

From the summit of WANSFELL PIKE, (1590 feet in height,) which stands on the east, the mountains have a highly imposing appearance, and thence may be seen the whole expanse of Windermere, with its islands; but on account of the altitude of the spectator, the view is not so fine as that from another part of the Pike, called Troutbeck Hundreds, a little to the south.

The village of RYDAL, supposed to be a contraction of Rothay-Dale, is placed in a narrow gorge, formed by the advance of Loughrigg fell and Rydal Knab, at the lower extremity of Rydal Mere, one mile and a quarter from Ambleside. Here, in the midst of a park containing great numbers of noble forest trees,* stands Rydal Hall, the seat of Rev. Sir R. Fleming. The celebrated falls are within the park, and strangers desirous to view them, must take a conductor from one of the cottages near the Hall gates. The fall below the house is beheld from the window of an old summer house. Amongst the juvenile poems of Wordsworth there is a sketch of this cascade.—

“ While thick above the rill the branches close,
 In rocky basin its wild waves repose;
 Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green,
 Cling from the rocks with pale wood-weeds between;
 Save that aloft the subtle sunbeams shine
 On wither'd briars, that o'er the crags recline,
 Sole light admitted there, a small cascade
 Illumes with sparkling foam the impervious shade;
 Beyond, along the vista of the brook,
 Where antique roots its bristling course o'erlook,
 The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
 Half grey, half shagg'd with ivy to its ridge.”

The chapel, from its prominent position, arrests the stranger's notice the moment he arrives at the village. It was erected by Lady le Fleming in 1824, at her own expense.

Rydal Mount, for many years the dwelling of the poet Wordsworth, stands on a projection of the hill called Knab Scar, and is approached by the road leading to the Hall. It is, as Mrs Hemans in one of her letters describes it, “a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy.” The grounds, laid out in a great measure by the hands of the poet himself, though but of circumscribed dimensions, are so artfully, whilst seeming to be so artlessly planned, as to appear of considerable extent. From a grassy mound in front, “commanding a view always so rich, and sometimes so brightly solemn, that one can well imagine its influence traceable in many of the poet's writings, you catch a gleam of Windermere over the grove tops,—close at hand

* “The sylvan, or say rather the forest scenery of Rydal Park, was, in the memory of living men, magnificent, and it still contains a treasure of old trees. By all means wander away into those old woods, and lose yourselves for an hour or two among the cooing of cushats, and the shrill shriek of startled blackbirds, and the rustle of the harmless glow-worm among the last year's red beech leaves. No very great harm should you even fall asleep under the shadow of an oak, while the magpie chatters at safe distance, and the more innocent squirrel peeps down upon you from a bough of the canopy, and then hoisting his tail, glides into the obscurity of the loftiest umbrage”—PROFESSOR WILSON.

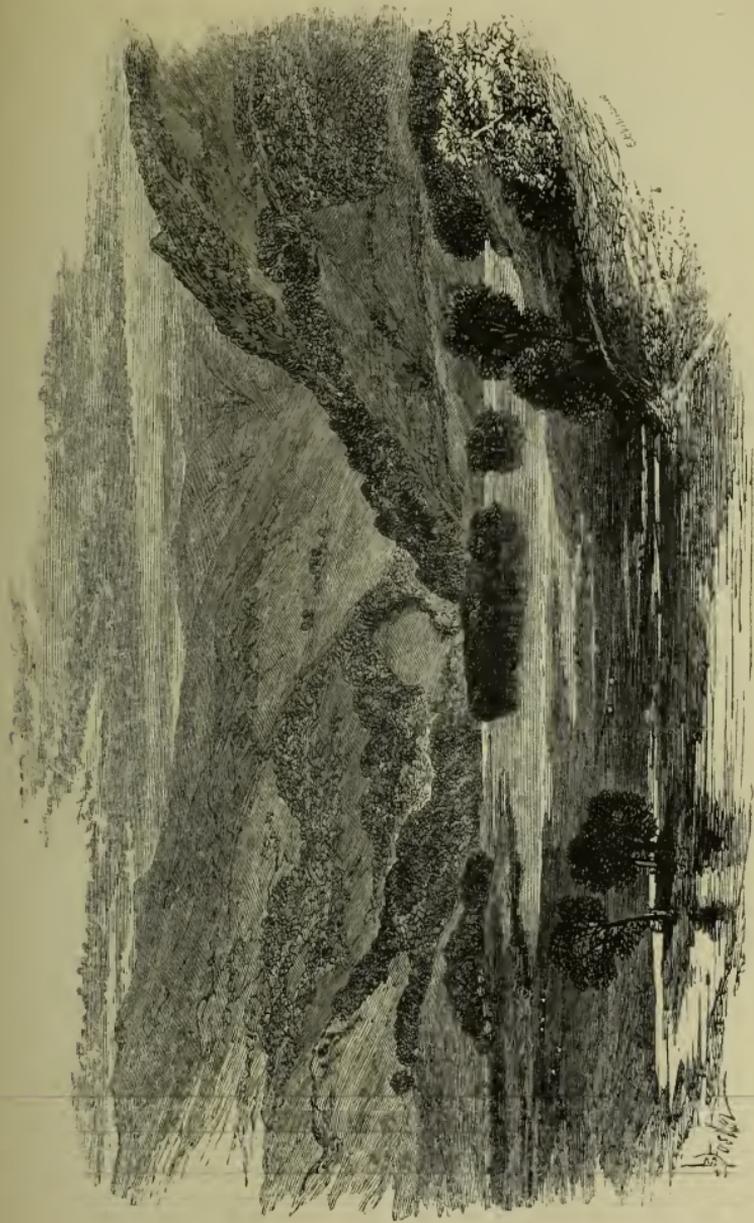
are Rydal Hall, and its ancient woods,—right opposite the Loughrigg Fells, ferny, rocky, and sylvan, and to the right Rydal Mere, scarcely seen through embowering trees, whilst just below, the chapel lifts up its little tower.”

The walk to Rydal, on the banks of the Rothay, under Loughrigg Fell, is extremely delightful. Though more circuitous than the highway, it presents finer combinations of scenery. The tourist, intending to take this round, should pursue the road to Clappersgate for half a mile to Rothay Bridge, and having crossed the bridge, enter the first gate on the right. The road leads alongside the river, passing many handsome villas, to Pelter Bridge, 2½ miles. Rydal Hall, with its park, and Rydal Mount, will be frequently in sight. Behind, Ambleside, backed by Wansfell, has a picturesque appearance. On the right are the heights of Fairfield and Kirkstone. By crossing the bridge, the Keswick road will be gained, and the tourist can then either return to Ambleside, or proceed to Rydal, which is 300 or 400 yards further. Those who are fond of long walks ought to abstain from crossing the bridge, but, keeping to the left, pursue the road behind the farm house, called Coat How, which leads along the south-west shore of Rydal Mere. This mere being passed, the road ascends the hill side steeply for some time, until it reaches a splendid terrace, overlooking Grasmere Lake, with its single islet, and then, climbing again, joins on Red Bank the Grasmere, and Langdale road.* Here the tourist has the choice of returning to Ambleside by Loughrigg Tarn and Clappersgate, or proceeding to Grasmere village, in doing which he will pass in succession Tail End, the Wyke, and the Cottage. The village is a sweet little place, at the head of the lake, 4 miles from Ambleside. In the churchyard are interred the remains of the poet Wordsworth. An excellent hotel (Brown's Prince of Wales) occupies a fine position on the side of the lake Grasmere. Allan Bank stands on a platform of ground behind the village. This house was, for some time, the abode of Wordsworth (and subsequently of Thomas de Quincey). The house, however, in which he lived for many years, and in which he composed many of his most

* This is by far the best station for viewing the Lake and Vale of Grasmere. Probably it was this very view that called for Mrs Hemans her sonnet entitled

A REMEMBRANCE OF GRASMERE.

“ O vale and lake, within your mountain urn,
Smiling so tranquilly, and set so deep!
Oft doth your dreamy loveliness return,
Colouring the tender shadows of my sleep
With light Elysian;—for the hues that steep
Your shores in melting lustre, seem to float
On golden clouds from spirit-lands remote
Isles of the blest;—and in our memory keep
Their place with holiest harmonies. Fair scene
Most loved by evening and her dewy star!
Oh! ne'er may man, with touch unhallow'd, jar
The perfect music of the charm serene!
Still, still unchanged, may one sweet region wear
Smiles that subdue the soul to love, and tears, and prayer!



RYDAL LAKE

beautiful pieces, is at Grasmere Town End.* The singularly shaped hill, called Helm Crag, is conspicuously visible from Grasmere. Its apex exhibits so irregular an outline as to have given rise to numberless whimsical comparisons. Gray compares it to a gigantic building demolished, and the stones which composed it flung across in wild confusion. And Wordsworth speaks of

“ The ancient Woman seated on Helm Crag.”

The narrow valley of Fasedale, a dependency of Grasmere, lying in a recess between Helm Crag and Silver How, deserves a visit for its picturesque and secluded beauty.

“ The spot was made by nature for herself.”

It contains a large tarn, and a small cascade, called Sour Milk Gill. The melancholy fate of John and Sarah Green, who lived in this vale, is now pretty generally known through Mr. De Quincey, who published an account of it in his “Recollections of the Lakes.”

About a mile from Grasmere, on an eminence, over which the old road to Ambleside passes, and exactly opposite to the middle of the lake, is the Wishing Gate. It has been so called, time out of mind, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable issue. Apart from any adventitious interest, the gate is an excellent station for viewing the lake.

A pleasing excursion, of ten miles, into the retired side-valley of Troutbeck, may be conveniently taken from Ambleside. As the latter part of the route is practicable for horsemen and pedestrians only, those who take conveyances will be compelled to return by the road they went, as soon as they arrive at the head of Troutbeck, unless they proceed by way of Kirkstone to Patterdale. The tourist must pursue the Kendal road for two miles, and take the first road on the left when he has passed Low Wood Inn. From the eminences of this road, many exquisite views of Windermere are obtained; and, perhaps, the finest view of the lake that can be had from any station, is that from the highest part of it. The mountains in the west present an admirable outline, and the whole length of the lake stretches out before the spectator,

“ ————— with all its fairy crowds
Of islands, that together lie
As quietly as spots of sky
Amongst the evening clouds.”

* The whole valley of Grasmere, in fact, teems with memorials of Wordsworth. There is scarcely a crag, a knoll, or a rill, which he has not embalmed in verse. To this cottage at Town End, which is now partially hidden from those on the highway, by the intervention of some later built cottages, Wordsworth brought his bride in 1802. Previous to his departure to fetch her, he composed his Farewell, in which these lines occur,—

“ Far-well, thou little nook of mountain ground,
Thou rocky corner in the lowest stair
Of that magnificent Temple, which doth bound
One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare;
Sweet garden-orchard, eminently fair,
The loveliest spot that man hath ever found!”

'There is not,' says Professor Wilson, "such another splendid prospect in all England. The lake has much of the character of a river, without losing its own. The islands are seen almost all lying together in a cluster—below which all its loveliness and beauty—above, all majesty and grandeur. Bold or gentle promontories break all the banks into frequent bays, seldom without a cottage or cottages embowered in trees; and, while the whole landscape is of a sylvan kind, parts of it are so laden with woods, that you see only here and there a wreath of smoke, but no houses, and could almost believe that you are gazing on the primeval forests." One mile and a half from Low Wood, one extremity of the 'long vale-village' of Troutbeck is reached, at a point about a mile from Troutbeck Bridge. The rude picturesqueness of its many-chimneyed cottages, with their unnumbered gables and slate-slab porticoes, will not be passed unnoticed by the tourist, as he bends his way towards the hills. "The cottages (says the writer from whom our last extract was made) stand for the most part in clusters of twos and threes, with here and there what in Scotland is called a *clachan*—many a sma' toun within the ae lang toun—but where in all broad Scotland is a mile-long scattered congregation of rural dwellings, all dropped down where the Painter and the Poet would have wished to plant them, or knolls and in dells, on banks and braes, and below tree-crested rocks, and all bound together in picturesque confusion, by old groves of ash, oak, and sycamore, and by flower gardens and fruit orchards, rich as those of the *Hesperides*?" The road pursues the western side of the valley, at some distance from the lowest level, which is occupied by the stream giving its name to the village. On the opposite side, the Howe, the residence of Captain Wilson, R. N., will be observed, and further on, the chapel is perceived on the banks of the stream near the bridge, by which the roads are connected. That on the east side is the most direct road from Bowness to the valley, but it is objectionable on account of its not conducting the traveller through the village. The road on the western flank joins the Kendal and Ambleside road at Troutbeck Bridge, keeping throughout on the banks of the stream, the meanderings of which, on its way to Windermere, round rugged scaurs and wooded banks, are continually in sight. Half a mile beyond the chapel, is the only inn in the valley, bearing the quaint title of "The Mortal Man,"—a name acquired from the lines, composed, doubtless, by some native poet, which a few years ago decorated the sign-board—

"O Mortal Man, who livest on bread,
What is't that makes thy nose so red?—
Thou silly ass, that looks so pale,
It is with drinking Birkett's ale."

Two miles beyond the inn, the tourist has immediately below him, a tongue or swelling from the bottom of the vale called Troutbeck Park, which is visible even from the surface of Windermere. Taking his station here, and turning to the north-east, the spectator has the mountains of Kentmere before him. The nearest elevation is called the Yoke, the two next, having the appearance of the humps on a dromedary's back, are Hill Bell and Froswick,—and further on i

High Street. Having left the Mortal Man three miles behind, and climbed the side of Kirkstone for some distance, a road through the fields, on the left, will be discovered, which passes in succession three farm-houses, High Grove, Middle Grove, and Low Grove, in Stockdale, and enters Ambleside, three miles from the deviation.

A favourite excursion, with the temporary residents in Ambleside, is that through the two LANGDALES. If the object of the tourist be merely to view the vale of Great Langdale (the finer of the two) with Dungeon Gill Force, and to ascend the Pikes, he will traverse a road perfectly practicable for carriages; but if he desire to see something more of the country, by visiting Skelwith and Colwith Forces, Little Langdale and Blea Tarns, he must be content to go on horseback, in a car, or on foot. This circuit, which we shall describe, is about eighteen miles in length. With the intention, then, of visiting the two Langdales in succession, the tourist will leave Ambleside by the road to Clappersgate, winding on the banks of the Brathay, (near the source of which he will be ere long,) under the craggy heights of Loughrigg Fell. A newly-built chapel will be observed in a charming situation on the south bank of the river. "Sweeter stream-scenery," says Wilson, "with richer fore, and loftier back-ground, is nowhere to be seen within the four seas." A few hundred yards above Skelwith Bridge (three miles from Ambleside) the stream is precipitated over a ledge of rock, making a fall twenty feet in height. The cascade is not so remarkable in itself, as for the magnificent scenery around it. Langdale Pikes have a peculiarly striking appearance. By this bridge the traveller is conducted into Lancashire, in which county the road does not continue for more than a mile before it re-enters Westmorland at Colwith Bridge. A short distance above the bridge, the stream, issuing from a tarn farther up, makes a fine cascade called Colwith Force. It is in a dell close to the road, and is about 70 feet high. A stupendous mountain, called Wetherlamb, occupies a conspicuous position in a chain of lofty hills on the south-west. Proceeding, Little Langdale Tarn becomes visible on the left—on the right is Lingmoor, a hill which serves as a partition between the two Langdales. At the termination of the inclosed land, amongst a few trees, are two dwellings, called Fell Foot, seven and a-half miles from Ambleside. One of them was formerly an inn, whereat the gangs of pack-horses were refreshed previous to their ascent of the mountain passes of Wrynose and Hardknot—this being the route by which the manufactures of Kendal were transported to the western coast. Taking the road to the right, and ascending some distance between the mountains, a solitary pool of water, named Blea Tarn, is perceived in the bottom of an elevated depression.

Those magnificent objects,—

———— the two huge peaks

That from some other vale peer into this,

are the two Pikes of Langdale. The more southern one is named Pike o'Stickle—the other, and higher, Harrison Stickle. Having passed the tarn, the road

winds down a steep descent into the head of Great Langdale, that part of it called Mickleden, through which is the road over the Stake into Borrowdale, being right before the eye. Mill Becks, a farm-house, at which refreshment is usually taken, is soon reached. Here a guide to Dungeon Gill Force, and to the summit of the Pikes, can be obtained. The former is a fall of water, formed by a stream which runs down a fissure in the mountain's side not far above the house. A curious natural arch has been made, by a large stone having rolled from a higher part of the mountain, and got wedged in between the checks of rock. Over the bridge thus formed, ladies have been known, like Wordsworth's Idle Shepherd Boy, to possess the intrepidity to pass.* Two roads traverse the valley, one of which keeps under the hills on the left, the other takes the middle of the vale;—the former is to be preferred by those unencumbered with carriages. One mile and a half from Mill Becks, is the little Chapel of Langdale, whence a road strikes up the hill-side, crossing Red Bank into Rydal, or Grassmere. A large sheet of water, lying amongst the meadows, which now comes into sight, is Elterwater Tarn, at the head of which stands Elterwater Hall. The stream feeding the tarn is crossed by a bridge, a short distance above the tarn. Near the bridge are the works of Elterwater Gunpowder Company. A little further in a recess, on the flank of Loughrigg Fell, is Loughrigg Tarn, a lovely spot on which Wilson has composed some beautiful lines. Ambleside is only three miles beyond.

Ambleside abounds with villas. Among them may be named, Fox Ghyll (H. Roughsedge, Esq.), Fox Howe (Mrs Arnold), Rothay Bank (J. Crossfield, Esq.), Oak Bank (C. Robinson, Esq.), The Cottage (H. P. Lutwidge, Esq.), The Oaks (Dr Davy), The Knoll (Miss Martineau), Covey Cottage (G. Partridge, Esq.), Bellevue (M. Harrison, Esq.), Green Bank (B. Harrison, Esq.), Hill Top (T. Carr, Esq.), Brathay Hall (G. Redmayne, Esq.), Croft Lodge (J. Holmes, Esq.), Wanlass How (Mrs Brenchley), Wansfell Holme (J. Hornby, Esq.), Wray Castle (J. Dawson, Esq.), Rydal Hall (Rev. Sir R. Fleming), Rydal Mount (the residence of the late William Wordsworth, Esq.), Glen Rothay (W. Ball Esq.), Allan Bank (Thomas Dawson, Esq.), The Cottage (Mrs. Orrell).

ULVERSTON.

[Hotels :—Sun, Braddyll's Arms, Temperance.]

ULVERSTON, a market-town and port, containing about 6630 inhabitants, situated in that division of Lancashire, termed "North of the Sands," is supposed to derive its name from Ulph, a Saxon Lord. It is about a mile from the estuary of the Leven, with which it is connected by a canal, constructed in 1795, and ca-

* " There is a spot which you may see
If ever you to Langdale go.
Into a chasm, a mighty block
Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock :
The gulf is deep below,
And in a basin black and small,
Receives a lofty Waterfall."

pable of floating vessels of 200 tons. The appearance of the town is neat, the greater part of the houses being of modern erection. The parish church, dedicated to St Mary, received considerable additions in 1804; but a tower and Norman doorway of the old structure still remain. From the sloping ground behind the church, a delightful view of the bay and neighbouring country may be obtained. A new and elegant church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at the upper end of the town in 1832. Amongst other buildings of recent erection, the Savings' Bank may be noticed. The town contains a Theatre, Assembly Room, and Subscription Library, and two good Inns,—the Sun and Braddyll's Arms. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and the manufacture of check, canvass, and hats, is a considerable branch of trade.

The Duke of Buccleuch is Lord of the liberty of Furness, of which the Manor of Ulverston forms part.

CONISHEAD PRIORY, the seat of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., has been termed, from its beautiful situation, "the Paradise of Furness." It is situate two miles south of Ulverston, near the sea-shore, in an extensive and well-wooded park, which is intersected, like most old parks, with public roads, forming a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the town. The mansion, which has lately been rebuilt in a style of magnificence of which there are few examples in the north of England, occupies the site of the ancient Priory, founded by William de Lancaster, the fourth in descent from Ivo de Taillebois, first Baron of Kendal, in the reign of Henry II. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, it fell into the hands of Henry the VIII., whose cupidity was excited by the great extent of its landed possessions. The interior of the mansion possesses some good paintings of Titian, the Carracci, Romney, Reynolds, and other celebrated painters. HOLKER HALL, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is placed in a noble park on the opposite shore of the Leven, about three and a half miles east of Ulverston. The noble owner has a good collection of pictures, among which are many excellent paintings by Romney.

Six miles north-east of Ulverston is the village of Cartmell, in which is an ancient church, once a priory, of unusual size and beauty, dedicated to the Virgin. A short distance from the village is a medicinal spring called Holywell. Six miles and a half to the south-west of Ulverston, in a close valley called Beckansgill, or the glen of deadly nightshade, from that plant being found there in great abundance, are the beautiful remains of FURNESS ABBEY, now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. This abbey was founded in 1127, by Stephen, Earl of Montaigne and Boulogne, afterwards King of England; "This prince conferred the greater part of the district, excepting the land of Michael Fleming, on the Abbey of Furness, by a charter dated 1126, in which, for the first time, the name Furness 'Fudernesia' or the further ness, is found. By this institution it was held till the dissolution, when it reverted to the Crown, and became part of the duchy of Lancaster. In the year 1662, it was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, and his heirs, with all the rights, privi-

leges, and jurisdictions belonging thereto. The Lordship is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the property of the Duke of Albemarle descended by marriage. In the early part of English history, the Falls o. Furness formed the boundary between Scotland and England, and in 1138, a terrible eruption from the north laid the whole peninsula desolate. The ruins of the castle of Pile of Fouldrey form a monument of that invasion."*

The ruins amply attest the former magnificence of the structure. The length of the church is 237 feet, the nave is 70 feet broad, and the walls in some places 54 feet high, and 5 feet thick. The walls of the church, and those of the chapter-house, the refectory, and the school-house, are still in great part remaining, and exhibit fine specimens of Gothic architecture; the chapter-house, 60 feet by 45, has been a sumptuous apartment; the roof, which was of fret-work, was supported by six channelled pillars. The great east window, the four seats near it, adorned with Gothic ornaments, and four statues found in the ruins, are particularly worthy of notice.

By the ebbing of the tide, the sands of Morecambe Bay, lying between Lancaster (hence usually termed the LANCASTER SANDS) and Ulverston, are twice a day, to the extent of several miles, left perfectly dry, except in the channels of the rivers Kent and Leven, and may be crossed by vehicles of every description. Guides, who are remunerated by Government, are stationed at the places where the rivers flow, to conduct travellers across in safety. The whole distance from Lancaster to Ulverston is twenty-two miles. From Hest Bank, the point of entry upon the sands on the eastern shore, to Kents Bank, is a distance of eleven miles. Three miles of *terra firma* are then crossed, and three miles of sand follow, lying between the shores of the Leven estuary, from the nearest of which Ulverston is distant something more than a mile. If the proper time be chosen, (which can be easily ascertained by inquiry at Lancaster and Ulverston,) there is no danger in crossing these sandy plains, and yet few years pass in which lives are not lost. †

KESWICK.

[Hotels:—Keswick Hotel; Royal Oak; Queen's Head; King's Arms.]

KESWICK, a market-town in the parish of Crosthwaite, and county of Cumberland, is situate on the south bank of the Greta, in a large and fertile vale little more than a mile from the foot of Skiddaw, and half a mile from Derwentwater. It contains 2610 inhabitants, and consists of one large street. The principal manufactures are linsey-wolsey stuffs, and edge-tools, particularly the former. Black-lead pencils, made of the plumbago (or *wad*, as it is provincially called,) extracted from the mine in Borrowdale, are also a considerable branch

* BAINES' Hist. of Lancashire, Vol. iv. p. 627.

† "I must not omit to tell you that Mr Wordsworth not only admired our exploit in crossing the Ulverston Sands as a deed of 'derring do,' but as a decided proof of taste: the lake scenery, he says, is never seen to such advantage as after the passage of what he calls its majestic barrier."—Mrs HERMAN'S *Letters*.

of manufacture Char, taken in Buttermere lake, is potted in large quantities during the proper season, and forwarded to the south of England. The Town Hall, erected in 1813, upon the site of the old Court House, stands in the centre of the town. The clock-bell, which was taken from a building that formerly stood on Lord's Island in the lake, has the letters and figures "H. D. R. O. 1001," upon it,—a decisive proof of its high antiquity. The parish church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St Kentigern, stands three quarters of a mile distant. A new church of elegant proportions was erected on the east of the town by the late John Marshall, Esq., who became lord of the manor by purchasing the forfeited estates of Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to whom they were granted by the Crown. A manorial court is held annually in May. The two museums, kept by Messrs Crosthwaite and Hutton, deserve a visit, as they contain specimens illustrating the natural history of the neighbourhood, as well as many foreign curiosities. Minerals and geological specimens are kept on sale. Mr Flintoft's accurate model of the lake district, the labour of many years, should also be inspected. For the tourist this model possesses peculiar interest, exhibiting, as it does, an exact representation of the country through which he is travelling, with every object minutely laid down, and the whole coloured after nature. The dimensions of the model are 12 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches. There are two good hotels, the Royal Oak and the Queen's Head, besides numerous inns, at which guides, ponies, boatmen, and boats can be obtained. Tourists desiring to make a prolonged stay may also be accommodated with comfortable lodgings at many private houses.

Greta Hall, the residence of the late Dr Southey, the Poet Laureate, is seated on a slight eminence near the town, about 200 yards to the right of the bridge across the river on the road to Cockermouth. The scenery visible from the windows has been finely sketched by himself in these hexametrical lines :

" 'Twas at that sober hour when the light of day is receding,
 And from surrounding things the hues wherewith day has adorn'd them
 Fade like the hopes of youth till the beauty of youth is departed :
 Pensive, though not in thought, I stood at the window beholding
 Mountain, and lake, and vale ; the valley disrobed of its verdure ;
 Derwent retaining yet from eve a glassy reflection,
 Where his expanded breast, then still and smooth as a mirror,
 Under the woods reposed ; the hills that calm and majestic
 Lifted their heads into the silent sky, from far Glaramara,
 Bleacrag, and Maidenmawr to Grisedal and westernmost Wythop.
 Dark and distinct they rose. The clouds had gathered above them,
 High in the middle air huge purple pillowy masses,
 While in the west beyond was the last pale tint of the twilight,
 Green as the stream in the glen, whose pure and chrysolite waters
 Flow o'er a schistous bed, and serene as the age of the righteous
 Earth was hush'd and still ; all motion and sound were suspended
 Neither man was heard, bird, beast, nor humming of insect.
 Only the voice of the Greta, heard only when all is in stillness."

The lake sometimes called Keswick Lake, but better known by the name of

DERWENTWATER,

is about half a mile from the town. A scene of more luxuriant beauty than this lake affords can scarcely be imagined. Its shape is symmetrical without being formal, while its size is neither so large as to merge the character of the lake in that of the inland sea, nor so circumscribed as to expose it to the charge of insignificance. The admirers of nature are divided in opinion as to the respective merits of this lake and Ulleswater; some assigning the palm of superiority to the one and some to the other. Those who are familiar with the Alpine scenery of Scotland, which so far surpasses in savage grandeur any thing within the limits of the sister country, almost uniformly give the preference to Derwentwater, while those who have not possessed opportunities of contemplating nature in her sterner moods are more deeply impressed with the more majestic attributes of her rival.

Derwentwater approaches to the oval form, extending from north to south about three miles, and being in breadth about a mile and a half, "expanding within an amphitheatre of mountains, rocky but not vast, broken into many fantastic shapes, peaked, splintered, impending, sometimes pyramidal, opening by narrow vallies to the view of rocks that rise immediately beyond, and are again overlooked by others. The precipices seldom overshoot the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. Masses of wood also frequently appear among the cliffs, feathering them to their summits; and a white cottage sometimes peeps from out their skirts, seated on the smooth knoll of a pasture projecting to the lake, and looks so exquisitely picturesque, as to seem placed there purposely to adorn it. The lake in return faithfully reflects the whole picture, and so even and brilliantly translucent is its surface, that it rather heightens than obscures the colouring."*

The principal islands in the lake are Vicar's Isle, Lord's Island, and St Herbert's Isle. VICAR'S ISLE OR DERWENT ISLE is that nearest the foot of the lake it contains about six acres, and belongs to Captain Henry, whose residence is upon it. LORD'S ISLAND, of a size somewhat larger than the last, has upon the hardly perceptible remains of a pleasure-house, erected by one of the Ratcliffes with the stones of their deserted castle which stood on Castlerigg. This island was once connected with the mainland, from which it was severed by the Ratcliffes, by a fosse, over which a drawbridge was thrown. ST HERBERT'S ISLE, placed nearly in the centre of the lake, derives its name from a holy hermit who lived in the seventh century, and had his cell on the island. The remains of the hermitage are still visible. To St Cuthbert Durham this "saintly eremite" bore so perfect a love as to pray that he mi

* So transparent is the water, that pebbles may be easily seen fifteen or twenty feet below surface.

self might expire moment the breath of life quitted the body of his friend, so that their souls might wing their flight to Heaven in company.

Near the ruins, the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, (to whose representative the island at present belongs,) erected a few years ago a small cottage which, being built of unhewn stone, and artificially mossed over, has a venerable appearance. There are three or four other islets, the largest of which is Rampsholm. At irregular intervals of a few years, the lake exhibits a singular phenomenon in the rising of a piece of ground, called *THE FLOATING ISLAND*, from the bottom to the surface of the water. Its superficial extent varies in different years, from an acre to a few perches. It is composed of earthy matter, six feet in thickness, covered with vegetation, and is full of air-bubbles, which, it is supposed, by penetrating the whole mass, diminish its specific gravity, and are the cause of its buoyancy. This natural phenomenon is situate about 150 yards from the shore, near Lowdore.

The walks in the neighbourhood of Keswick are numerous and interesting. From Crow Park and Friar Crag, two places situate on the east shore, near the foot of the lake, beautiful views of the lake, vale, and surrounding mountains are obtained. From a wooded eminence called Castle Head, standing on the left of the Borrowdale road, about half a mile from Keswick, there is an enchanting prospect extending on the south into the "Jaws of Borodale," in which Castle Crag appears like a prominent front tooth. Cat Bells, on the other side of the lake, are fine objects, as well as other mountains which tower over the vale of Newlands. From a summit, called Castlerigg, one mile from Keswick on the Ambleside road, there is a most extensive view, comprising the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, the fertile vale through which the Derwent winds on its passage from the one lake to the other, and the heights of Skiddaw. Gray declares that, on leaving Keswick, when he turned round at this place to contemplate the scenery behind him, he was so charmed "that he had almost a mind to go back again." A walk over Latrigg, "Skiddaw's Cub," will furnish the stranger with innumerable delightful prospects; and, in fact, it is impossible to stir in the neighbourhood of Keswick, without having scenery of the finest description before the eye. One mile and a-half from Keswick, on an eminence to the right of the old road to Penrith, is a small Druidical circle, measuring 100 feet by 108, consisting of forty-eight stones, some of which are 7 feet high.

Perhaps an excursion exhibiting more beautiful prospects of rock, wood, and water, than that round Derwentwater, does not exist in the vicinity of the Lakes. It is not more than 10 miles in length, if Grange Bridge be the limit of the ride in that direction; but if the excursion be extended to Bowder Stone, two miles must be added. Leaving Keswick by the Borrowdale Road, Castle Head, Wallow Crag, and Falcon Crag, are successively passed on the left. A hollow in the summit of Wallow Crag is visible from the road. There is a tradition current in the country, that, by means of this hollow, the Countess of Derwentwater ef

fectured her escape when the Earl was arrested for high treason, carrying with her a quantity of jewels and other valuables. It has ever since borne the name of the Lady's Rake. Barrow House stands two miles from Keswick, on the left of the road. Behind the house there is a fine cascade 124 feet in height, which may be seen on application at the lodge. A mountain road strikes off at this point to the village of Watendlath, two miles from the deflection. The road, after passing the village, near which there is a tarn, re-enters the Borrowdale road a little beyond Bowder Stone. In making the ascent to the village, splendid views of the lake and Skiddaw are obtained. One mile beyond Barrow, the road having passed under Thrang Crag, is LOWDORE HOTEL, behind which is the celebrated Lowdore Waterfall. The grandeur of the rocks around the stream render the scene impressive, whatever may be the state of the weather, but the cascade is dependent in a great measure for its effect on the quantity of water. After heavy rains, the noise of the fall may be heard as far down the lake as Friar Crag. Gowder Crag rises on the left, Shepherd's Crag on the right, of the waterfall. One mile further, Grange Bridge, spanning Borrowdale Beck, is attained. Should the tourist desire to see the curious mass of rock called Bowder Stone, the road into Borrowdale must be continued for a mile further. This immense block, which has evidently rolled from the heights above, stands on a platform of ground, a short distance to the left of the road. A branch road has been made to the stone, which rejoins the Borrowdale road further on. It has been computed to weigh upwards of 1900 tons. Its summit may be gained by means of a ladder which has been affixed to it for the use of strangers.

" Upon a semicircle of turf-clad ground,
A mass of rock, resembling, as it lay
Right at the foot of that moist precipice,
A stranded ship, with keel upturned, that rests
Careless of winds and waves."

WORDSWORTH.

Close to Bowder Stone, but on the opposite side of the river, from the bank of which it suddenly rises, is an elevation clothed with wood called Castle Crag so termed from a Roman fortification having once occupied the summit, the faint traces of which still remain. Some of the relics found here are shown in one of the museums at Keswick. Returning to and crossing Grange Bridge, the village of Grange is passed, and, one mile beyond, are a few houses called Manesty, near which is a small medicinal spring. Passing under the summit styled Cat Bells, the road enters the pretty village of Portinscale, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Grange Bridge, near which are many elegant villas. Keswick is but a mile and a quarter beyond.

An agreeable excursion of thirteen miles and a half may be made from Keswick into the famed VALLEY OF ST JOHN. The Penrith road must be pursued for four miles, to the village of Threlkeld. This road, lying almost the whole way on the banks of the Greta, passes under the mountain-masses of Skiddaw and Saddleback, (more poetically called *Blencathara*.) In a recess of the latter

mountain, deeply embosomed in huge cliffs, there lies a piece of water called Scales Tarn, which exaggerating travellers have described as an abyss of waters upon which the sun never shines, and wherein the stars of heaven may be seen at noon-day.

In the same tarn, tradition asserts that two immortal fish have their abode. Amongst the acknowledgments which the Minstrel, in his "Song at the feast of Brougham Castle," states had been made to the secret power of the good Lord Clifford, when a shepherd boy in adversity, was the following:—

" And both the undying fish that swim
In Bowscale Tarn did wait on him,
The pair were servants of his eye
In their immortality ;
They moved about in open sight,
To and fro for his delight."

The old hall at Threlkeld has been long in a state of dilapidation, the only habitable part having been for years converted into a farm-house. This was one of the places of residence of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry VII., and uncle to the Lord Clifford above-mentioned, who was wont to say that " he had three noble houses—one for pleasure, Crosby in Westmorland, where he had a park full of deer ; one for profit and warmth, namely, Yanwith, nigh Penrith ; and the third, Threlkeld on the edge of the vale of Keswick, well stocked with tenants to go with him to the wars." These " three noble houses" are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, and are all occupied as farm-houses.

A short distance on the Keswick side of Threlkeld, the road leading into the Vale of St John branches off on the right. A branch of the river Greta, called St John's Beck, runs through this valley, which is narrow, but extremely picturesque, being bounded on the right by Nathdale or Naddle Fell, and on the left by Great Dodd, a hill at the extremity of the Helvellyn chain. The chapel occupies a striking situation on the right, at the summit of the pass between St John's Vale and Naddle. Though standing at such an elevation, the sun never shines upon it during three months of the year. There are fine retrospective views of Saddleback, and the peculiar conformation of the summit which gives its name to the mountain may be clearly perceived. The high road to Keswick is gained four miles and a half from Threlkeld. From the end of Naddle Fell, in the Vale of Thirlspot, near to Thirlemere, some sweet glimpses of that lake may be obtained. The rock which has given celebrity to the valley stands near the extremity on the left. The resemblance to a fortification is certainly very striking. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's Bridal of Triermain, in which there is the following description of the appearance which the rock presented to the charmed senses of King Arthur:—

" With toil the King his way pursued
By lonely Threlkeld's waste and wood,
And on his course obliquely shone
The narrow valley of St JOHN,

Down sloping to the western sky,
 Where lingering sunbeams love to be,
 • • • • •
 Paled in by many a lofty hill,
 The narrow dale lay smooth and still,
 And, down its verdant bosom led,
 A winding brooklet found its bed.
 But midmost of the vale, a mound
 Arose with airy turrets crown'd,
 Buttress, and rampire's eireling bound,
 And mighty keep and tower ;
 Seem'd some primeval giant's hand
 The castle's massive walls had plann'd,
 A ponderous bulwark to withstand
 Ambitious Nimrod's power,
 Above the moated entrance slung,
 The balanced drawbridge trembling hung,
 As jealous of a foe ;
 Wicket of Oak, as iron hard,
 With iron studded, elench'd, and barr'd,
 And prong'd portecullis, join'd to guard
 The gloomy pass below.
 But the grey walls no banners crown'd,
 Upon the watch-tower's airy round
 No warder stood his horn to sound,
 No guard beside the bridge was found,
 And, where the Gothic gateway frown'd,
 Glanced neither bill nor bow.
 • • • • •
 ————— when a pilgrim strays,
 In morning mist or evening maze,
 Along the mountain lone,
 That fai-y fortress often mocks
 His gaze upon the castled rocks
 Of the Valley of St John."

Keswick is nine miles and a-half from Threlkeld by way of the Vale of St John. The ridge of Castlerigg, whence there is the splendid prospect ahead, noticed, is crossed one mile from Keswick.

A drive round the lake of BASSENTHWAITE is frequently taken by tourist whilst making Keswick their head-quarters. This lake lies three miles to the north of Derwentwater, from which it is separated by low meadows, that in wet weather are flooded to some extent ; it is four miles long, and about one mile broad. The pleasant village of Portinscale is a mile and a-quarter from Keswick. Two miles beyond, the road which must be pursued quits the old Cockermouth road near the village of Braithwaite,—between the two villages the tourist has Grisedale Pike directly before him. The road then becomes elevated, forming a fine terrace whence the beautiful vales of Thornthwaite, Braithwaite, and Keswick, are beheld, with all their luxuriance of wood. Skirting the base of Lord's Seat and Barf, and after making many ascents and descents disclosing delightful views of the lake, backed by Skiddaw, Ouse Bridge is crossed nine miles and a-half from Keswick. The bridge spans the Derwent soon after it issues from the lake. A quarter

a mile beyond is **Armathwaite Hall**, the seat of **Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.** The **Castle Inn**, where refreshment may be taken, is ten miles from **Keswick**, which town the tourist reaches by a road eight miles in length, passing under **Skiddaw Bassenthwaite Church** is seen on the right near the margin of the lake.

The last excursion from **Keswick** which we shall detail is that by way of **Borrowdale** to **BUTTERMERE**, **CRUMMOCK**, and **LOWES WATER**. The road has been already described as far as **Bowder Stone**, a little beyond which it joins the road from **Watendlath**. A mile below **Bowder Stone** is **Rosthwaite**, where there is a small inn. A short distance farther a road strikes off on the left through **Stonehwaite** to **Langdale**, passing over the ridge called the **Stake**. One mile from **Rosthwaite** the road into **Wastdale**, by the pass of **Sty Head**, continues up **Borrowdale** on the left. Near the deviation is **Seatoller**, the residence of **Abraham Fisher, Esq.**, in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated mine of **plumbago**, or *black lead*, as it is usually called. It has been worked at intervals for upwards of two centuries, but, being now less productive, the ore has been excavated for several years consecutively. This is the only mine of the kind in **England**, and there are only one or two places in **Scotland** where **plumbago** has been discovered, but the lead obtained there is of an inferior quality. The best ore procured at the **Borrowdale** mine sells for **L. 1, 10s. a pound**. In the vicinity of the lead mine are four yew trees of extraordinary size.

At **Seatoller** the ascent of **Buttermere Haws** is commenced. This hill is steep and the road rough, private carriages, therefore, should not be taken over. It is eleven hundred feet in height, and commands noble prospects of the receding valley of **Borrowdale**. **Helvellyn** may be descried over the **Borrowdale Fells**. The hill called **Glaramara** is on the left. With a little stretch of fancy the streams may be heard

“Murmuring in **Glaramara's** inmost caves.”

On the right of the pass is the hill named **Yewdale**.

The road descends rapidly into the head of **Buttermere dale**; **Honister Crag** presenting an almost perpendicular wall of rock, rising on the left to the height of fifteen hundred feet. In the face of the rock, a considerable height above its base, large chambers have been cut, tier above tier, in which roofing-slates are excavated. The slates are shaped in the quarry, and brought down by men on wooden hurdles. These quarries belong to **General Wyndham**. Two miles below **Honister Crag**, and four from **Seatoller**, is a farm house near the head of **Buttermere Lake**, called **Gatescarth**, whence a mountain road crosses by the pass of **Scarf Gap**, into the head of **Ennerdale**, and reaches **Wastdale Head** by means of another pass called **Black Sail**. **Hasness**, the residence of **General Benson**, occupies a pretty situation on the left near the margin of the lake. A series of mountain summits tower over the opposite shore of the lake. The **Hay Stacks**, so termed from their form, are the most eastern; then follow **High Crag**, **High Stile**, and **Red Pike**. A stream issuing from a small tarn which lies between the two last, makes a fine cascade, bearing the name of **Sour-Milk**

Gill. The village of Buttermere stands on declining ground near the foot of the lake fourteen miles from Keswick. It consists of a few scattered farm-houses, with a good inn, forming, by reason of the surrounding hills, the very picture of seclusion. "The margin of the lake, which is overhung by some of the loftiest and steepest of the Cumbrian mountains, exhibits on either side few traces of human neighbourhood; the level area, where the hills recede enough to allow of any, is of a wild pastoral character or almost savage. The waters of the lake are deep and sullen, and the barrier mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions. At the foot of this lake lie a few unornamented fields, through which rolls a little brook connecting it with the larger lake of Crummoek, and at the edge of this miniature domain, upon the road side, stands a cluster of cottages, so small and few that in the richer tracts of the island they would scarcely be complimented with the name of hamlet." A good road of nine miles, after climbing a Haws 800 feet high, conducts the visitor through the vale of Newlands to Keswick. A small chapel has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, by the road side, upon the site of a still smaller one. The old chapel has been thus described:—"It is not only the very smallest chapel, by many degrees, in all England, but is so mere a toy in outward appearance, that were it not for its antiquity, its wild mountain exposure, and its consecrated connexion with the final hopes and fears of the adjacent pastoral hamlet,—but for these considerations the first movement of a stranger's feelings would be towards loud laughter; for the chapel looks not so much a miniature chapel in a drop scene from the Opera House, as a miniature copy from such a scene, and evidently could not receive within its walls more than half a dozen households." †

A footpath leading through the fields, and across the little stream connecting the two lakes, conducts to SCALE FORCE, one of the loftiest waterfalls in the vicinity of the lakes. The road, in damp weather especially, is none of the cleanest, and therefore a boat is frequently taken, which lands the visitor about half a mile from the fall. A mountain path, leaving Scale Force on the left and climbing the fells above it, leads into Ennerdale. Floutern Tarn, which is passed on the way, serves as a land-mark.

Extending the excursion to SCALE HILL, four miles from Buttermere, the road traverses the eastern shore of Crummoek Water, passing under the hills Whiteless, Grasmoor, and Whiteside. Melbreak is a fine object on the other shore. From the foot of this mountain a narrow promontory juts into the lake, the extremity of which, when the waters are swollen, becomes insulated. A short distance before Scale Hill is reached, there is a fine view into the sylvan valley of Lorton. At Scale Hill there is a comfortable inn, which for a few days might be made advantageously the tourist's residence. Boats may be had upon Crummoek Lake, from which the inn is about a mile distant. Scale Force might be

* De Quincy

† *Ibid.*

visited if not seen previously. One boating excursion at least ought to be taken for the purpose of viewing the fine panorama of mountains which enclose the lake, and which can be nowhere seen to such advantage as from the bosom of the water. Green has pointed out one station for obtaining a fine view, not only of Crummock Lake, but of Buttermere also. It is from a point two or three hundred yards above the promontory under Melbreak; Honister Crag is seen closing the prospect on the north. The lake is three miles long by about three-quarters of a mile broad; its sounded depth is twenty-two fathoms. There are three small islands at the head, but they are too near the shore to add much to the other beauties of the scenery. The small lake called Lowes Water may also be visited. It is scarcely a mile long, and the scenery at its head is tame, but that round its foot is of a magnificent description.

From Scale Hill the tourist may proceed to the town of Cockermouth, the birth-place of the poet Wordsworth, which is seven miles distant—visit Ennerdale Water by way of Lamplugh—or return to Keswick by the vale of Lorton, a distance of twelve miles. This vale, watered by the Cocker, a stream which, issuing from Crummock Lake, joins the Derwent at Cockermouth, presents many charming views. Four miles from Scale Hill, the Keswick and Cockermouth road is entered, near the Yew-tree which Wordsworth has celebrated.

“ There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single in the midst
Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore,
Not loth to furnish weapons for the bands
Of Umfraville or Percy, ere they march'd
To Scotland's heaths; or those that cross'd the sea,
And drew their sounding bows at Agincour,
Perhaps at earlier Cressy or Poitiers.
Of vast circumference and gloom profound,
This solitary Tree!—a living thing
Produced too slowly ever to decay;
Of form and aspect too magnificent
To be destroy'd.”

The road commences soon afterwards the long and steep ascent of Whinlatter, from the summit of which the spectator has a noble combination of objects before him,—comprehending Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite Water, Skiddaw, and Keswick Vale. The distance between Scale Hill and Keswick may be shortened by almost two miles, if the road under Whiteside and Grisedale Pike be taken. For the horseman and pedestrian the shorter route is to be preferred, as that part under the mountains forms a terrace, from which, views of Lorton Vale, or the neighbouring hills, and extending even to the Scotch mountains, may be obtained.

WHITEHAVEN.

[Hotels:—Globe; Black Lion; Golden Lion.]

WHITEHAVEN is a market-town and sea-port, seated at the upper end of a small creek on the west coast in the county of Cumberland. It is situated in the parish of St Bees, and contains 18,500 inhabitants. This town has ad-

vanced rapidly from insignificance to its present state of prosperity, for in the year 1566 six fishermen's huts were all that bore the name of Whitehaven. This sudden progress in the scale of importance is to be attributed in a great measure to the munificence of the Lowther family, who, having large estates around the town, and valuable possessions in coal underneath it, have liberally come forward on all occasions, when opportunities have occurred, to promote its prosperity.

The chief manufactures are coarse linens, and articles connected with the fitting up of vessels. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent. The port is the second in the county, there being upwards of 200 vessels belonging to it trading with the sea-ports of Great Britain, and with America, the West Indies, and the Baltic, as well as almost an equal number engaged in the coal trade; large quantities of iron and lead ore, grain, and lime are exported. The harbour is spacious and commodious, having seven piers extending into the sea in different directions, and affording ample security for vessels lying within. At the entrance of the harbour there are two light-houses, and a third is situate on the promontory of St Bees Head, three miles to the south-west. A machine, called the patent-slip, erected by Lord Lonsdale, into which vessels are drawn with ease and expedition when repairs are required, deserves a visit. The bay and harbour are defended by batteries, formerly consisting of upwards of a hundred guns, but lately suffered to fall into decay. These batteries received extensive additions after the alarm caused by the descent of the notorious Paul Jones in 1778. This desperado, who was a native of Galloway, and had served his apprenticeship in Whitehaven, landed here with thirty armed men, the crew of an American privateer which had been equipped at Nantes for this expedition. The success of the enterprise was, however, frustrated by one of the company, through whom the inhabitants were placed on the alert. The only damage they succeeded in doing was the setting fire to three ships, only one of which was burnt. They were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, having first spiked the guns of the battery, so that they escaped unhurt to the coast of Scotland, where they plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk. Since 1803 a life-boat has been stationed here,—which has been the means of saving many lives.

The streets of the town have a neat appearance, being straight as well as wide and intersecting each other at right angles. A rivulet called the Poe runs underneath the town to the harbour. There are four churches of the establishment besides several dissenting places of worship. The schools are numerous educating more than 1700 children, nearly 500 of whom are taught at the National School. The Theatre in Roper Street has a handsome appearance it was erected in 1769. The Workhouse is a large building in Scotch Street. The Harbour Office, in which the affairs of the harbour, docks, and customs are transacted, is a large structure on the West Strand. The Public Office, containing a police office, news-room, &c., stands in Lowther Street. The town now enjoys the privilege of returning a Member to Parliament.

The coal mines are the principal source of wealth at Whitehaven. They are, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the world, lying underneath the town, and extending a considerable distance under the bed of the sea. They are 320 yards in depth, and such vast quantities of coal have been excavated from them as to have given them the appearance of a subterranean city. At times of pressing demand, 1500 tons are frequently taken to the shore for exportation each day. The sea has not unfrequently burst into the mines, causing an immense destruction of life and property; the miners are also much annoyed with fire-damp and choke-damp. There are many short railways to convey the coal to the shore, and steam engines of great power are in continual operation for the purpose of carrying off the superfluous water. The mines have five principal entrances, called Bearmouths, three on the south side and two on the north, by all of which horses can descend.

Whitehaven is in direct communication with Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, and Douglas in the Isle of Man, by the packets of the Steam Navigation Company. A packet sails several times a week to and from Liverpool; and as this mode of reaching Whitehaven is much more economical and expeditious than the inland one, many persons avail themselves of it for the purpose of arriving at the lake country. All information relative to the fares and times of sailing may be ascertained upon inquiry at the office of the Company, 36 King Street, or by reference to Bradshaw's Railway Guide. Railway Trains leave Whitehaven several times a-day for Workington, Cockermouth, and Maryport, in connection with the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, and for St Bees and Raven-glass, by the Furness Junction Railway. Customs dues collected in 1857, £73,201.

The residences in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven are Whitehaven Castle (Earl of Lonsdale), on the south-east of the town; Hensingham House (H. Jefferson, Esq.), one mile south; Summer Grove (J. Spedding), two miles south; Keekle Grove (Mrs Perry), three miles south; Linethwaite (G. Harrison, Esq.), three miles south; Morcsby Hall (Miss Tate), two miles north, built after a design of Inigo Jones; Roseneath (Mrs Solomon); Rose Hill (G. W. Hartley, Esq.).

Excursions may be made from Whitehaven to St Bees, to Ennerdale Lake and to Wast Water.

ST BEES.

The village which gives its name to the parish of St Bees, in which Whitehaven is situated, lies in a narrow valley near the shore, four miles to the south of Whitehaven. Its appellation is said to be derived from St Bega, an Irish virgin and saint, who lived here, and founded a monastery about the year 650. The church, which was erected some time after her death, was dedicated to her, and is still in a state of excellent preservation. The tower is the only part of the Saxon edifice remaining, the rest being in the florid Gothic style. It is built of red freestone, in a cruciform shape, and possesses some fine carvings, parti-

cularly at the east end, which is lighted by three lancet-shaped windows. The nave is used as the parish church, and the cross aisle as a place of burial. Until 1810 the chancel was unroofed, but in that year it was repaired, and is now occupied as the divinity school "for the reception of young men intended for the Church, but not designed to finish their studies at Oxford or Cambridge."—

The old Conventual Church," says Wordsworth, in the preface to his poem of 'St Bees,' "is well worthy of being visited by any strangers who might be led to the neighbourhood of this celebrated spot."

The Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Grindal, stands near the church.

ENNERDALE LAKE is less visited than most of the other lakes, in consequence of its difficulty of access, and the want of houses of entertainment in the valley. It lies nine miles to the east of Whitehaven, from which town it is more easily reached than from any other. Its length is not more than two miles and a half, and its extreme width is about three-quarters of a mile. The stream which enters at its head is called the Liza, but the river issuing from the lake takes the name of Ehen. This stream is crossed for the first time by those approaching the lake five miles from Whitehaven, and a second time three miles further up, at the village of Ennerdale Bridge, at which is the chapel, and near it two small inns; the foot of the lake is one mile beyond. The first mile and a half of Ennerdale Water is the most picturesque part, and, therefore, carriages need not proceed further along the road than this distance, as there is no outlet for them at the upper end of the valley. The pedestrian or horseman will do well to traverse the whole length of the vale, as the mountains round its upper end are thrown into magnificent groups. Long before reaching the head of the lake the scenery becomes wild and desolate. A mile and a half beyond the extremity is the farm house of Gillerthwaite, the last habitation in the vale. Here the road for vehicles ends. A shepherd's path passes along the banks of the Liza, and two miles and a half beyond Gillerthwaite the extremity of Ennerdale is reached. Great Gable (2925 feet) is a fine object at the head; and the Pillar (2893 feet) has a striking appearance on the right. Great Gable is so called from its resembling the gable-end of a house. On the summit there was wont to be a small hollow in the rock never entirely empty of water,—“having,” says Wordsworth, “no other feeder than the dews of heaven, the showers, the vapours, the hoar frost, and the spotless snow.” This rock is now destroyed. The peculiar shape of the Pillar will not fail to strike the eye for some distance.

A sheep cote at the termination of the valley will be noticed. At this point a path strikes up the hill on the left, called Scarf Gap, and reaches Gatescarth in Buttermere, by a road three miles in length. Another path passes over Black Sail on the right, and winding round Kirkfell into Mosedale, having Yewbarrow on the right, reaches Wastdale Head, three miles from the sheep cote. Wastdale Head will be mentioned again in the description of our next excursion.

WAST WATER

Is most generally visited from Keswick by following the road up Borrowdale (described in former pages), and as far as Seathwaite, and from that striking across the Slyhead Pass to Wastdale Head. It may also be visited by the Furness Junction Railway from Drigg or Seascale Station, the former of which is $14\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whitehaven, or by the road which passes through the town of Egremont. Following the road, two miles and a half beyond Egremont, on the right, is the village of Beckermets. A house near this village, the residence of Joseph Hartley, Esq., bears the name of Wotobank, from the hill near which it stands. The derivation of this name is assigned by tradition to the following incident:—A Lord of Beckermets, with his lady and servants, were one day hunting wolves. During the chase the lady was discovered to be missing. After a long and painful search, her body was found on this hill or bank slain by a wolf, which was discovered in the very act of tearing it to pieces. In the first transports of his grief the husband exclaimed, “Woe to this bank!”

“The name remains, and *Wotobank* is seen
From every mountain bleak and valley green.”

MRS. COWLEY'S *Edwina*.

The road crosses Calder Bridge four miles from Egremont. There are two good inns in the village. Close at hand is Ponsonby Hall, the residence of E. Stanley, Esq., in a beautiful park. One mile above the village, on the north bank of the stream, are the picturesque remains of Calder Abbey, founded by Ranulph de Meschiens in 1134, for a colony of Cistercians who were detached from Furness Abbey. It subsequently received many valuable grants. At the dissolution it shared the common fate of the Romish ecclesiastical establishments.

In the church-yard at Gosforth, six miles from Egremont, there is an ancient stone pillar, which, until lately, was surmounted by a cross. The pretty village of Strands is four miles beyond Gosforth. It has two decent inns, at which boats on the lake may be procured. The ascent of Scawfell Pikes may be conveniently made from this place, by taking a boat to the head of the lake and landing at the foot of the mountain. Wast Water, one mile from Strands, is three and a half miles in length, and about half a mile broad. The deepest part yet discovered is forty-five fathoms. It has never been known to be iced over even in the severest winter. The mountains round this lake rise to a great altitude. The Scree hang over the south-east margin, and form an extraordinary feature in the landscape. Seatallon guards the opposite shore. The road traverses the north-western shore, and, six miles from Strands, arrives at the village of Wastdale Head, which consists merely of a few scattered homesteads and a little chapel. It would be a great accommodation to tourists if there were an inn at this place. Refreshment can, however, be obtained at one of the farm-houses, for which, of course, some remuneration will be given. The panorama of moun-

tains surrounding this level area is strikingly grand. Standing at the head of the lake, the spectator will have Yewbarrow, like the slanting roof of a house, on his left, further up, Kirkfell, and immediately before him Great Gable,—a little on the right of which is Lingmell, a protrusion from Scawfell—the Pikes, (the highest land in England,) and Scawfell then follow. Between Yewbarrow and Kirkfell there is the path over Black Sail into Ennerdale, before noticed. A foot road, passing round the head of the lake, and climbing the high ground between the Screes and Scawfell, descends by way of Burnmoor Tarn into Eskdale. Tourists on foot or horseback may proceed to Keswick, fourteen miles distant, by the pass of Sty Head—the highest in the lake district. The Borrowdale road is entered near Seathwaite. Great Gable is on the left of the pass, and Great End on the right. The summit, 1300 feet high, commands, as may be imagined, a most extensive view. The ascent is remarkably steep; and if horses are taken over, great caution should be used. The notorious Baron Trenck once dashed down on horseback, leaving his astonished guide behind carefully picking his way. The fearless horseman arrived safe at the bottom, and performed in one day a journey of fifty-six miles, through steep and difficult roads, which nearly killed his horse.

PENRITH.

[Hotels:—Crown; George.]

Penrith is an ancient market-town, seated at the foot of an eminence near the southern verge of the county of Cumberland. It contains 7189 inhabitants, and the appearance of the town is clean and neat. It lies in the neighbourhood of three rivers, the Lowther, Eamont, and Pettefill, within the district called Inglewood Forest. The existence of Penrith may be traced back for many centuries. An army of 30,000 Scots laid it waste in the nineteenth year of Edward III., carrying away many of the inhabitants prisoners, and in the reign of Richard III. the town was again sacked. The manufactures are very trifling, consisting principally of linen goods and some woollen fabrics.

The ruins of the *Castle*, supposed to have been erected by the *Nevilles*, overlook the town from the west, and give it a noble appearance. It was for some time the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and continued in the possession of the Crown till the Revolution, when it was granted, together with the honour of Penrith, to Walter Bentinck, Earl of Portland. In the contest between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, this castle was seized and dismantled by the adherents of the Commonwealth, and the lead, timber, and other materials were sold. In 1783, the late Duke of Portland sold it, together with the honour of Penrith, including Inglewood Forest, to the Duke of Devonshire. Among the ruins is a subterraneous passage, which leads to a house in Penrith, called Dockray Hall, about three hundred yards distant.

The *Church* is a plain structure; it was partly rebuilt in 1722, and is dedi-

cated to St Andrew. It was given by Henry I. to the Bishop of Carlisle, who is still the patron of the cure.

On one of the walls is the following record of the ravages of a pestilence toward the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:—"A. D. M.D.XCVIII. ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Carlisle 1196.

Posterī,
Avertite vos et vivite."

This memorial on brass has been substituted in the place of a more ancient inscription engraven on stone. It appears from an ancient register kept in the parish that this dreadful pestilence raged here from September 22, 1597, to January 5, 1599, a period of fifteen months!

In the church-yard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the *Giant's Grave*, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It consists of two stone pillars, standing at the opposite ends of a grave fifteen feet asunder, and tapering from a circumference of eleven feet six inches at the base to seven feet at the top. Between these are four other stones; the whole are covered with Runic or other unintelligible carvings. Near them is another stone called the *Giant's thumb*. These remains are said to have once formed a monument erected to the memory of Owen Cæsarius, a giant.

On the heights to the north of Penrith is a square stone building, called the *Beacon*, well placed for giving alarm in the time of danger. From this elevation the views are at once extensive and delightfully picturesque; Helvellyn, Ulleswater, Skiddaw and Saddleback, with their attendant mountains; Crossfell (2900 feet high), and the eastern chain of hills stretching from Stanemoor in Yorkshire, through Westmorland and Cumberland into Scotland, being within the boundary of the prospect.

The antiquities in the neighbourhood of Penrith are numerous.

The remains of *Brougham Castle*, which are supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Brovoniacum*, occupy a striking situation near the junction of the rivers Eamont and Lowther, one mile and three-quarters from Penrith, a little to the right of the Appleby Road. The *vallum* of an encampment is still to be traced, and altars, coins, and other antiquities have often been found at the place. Brougham Hall is the seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux.

A short distance beyond Brougham Castle stands the *Countess's Pillar*, erected 1656, by Lady Anne Clifford.

Two miles below Brougham Castle, on the precipitous banks of the Eamont, are two excavations in the rock, called *Giant's Caves*, or *Isis Parlis*. One is very large, and contains marks of having been inhabited. There are traces of a door and window: and a strong column has marks of iron grating upon it. The approach to these singular remains is difficult. They are said to have been the abode of a giant called *Isis*.

A short distance on the Westmorland side of Eamont Bridge, in a field on

the right of the road, about a mile and a half from Penrith, is another curious relic of antiquity, *King Arthur's Round Table*,* a circular area above twenty yards in diameter, surrounded by a fosse and mound; with two approaches opposite each other conducting to the area. As the fosse is on the inner side, it could not be intended for the purpose of defence, and it has reasonably been conjectured that the enclosure was designed for the exercise of the feats of chivalry, and the embankment around for the convenience of the spectators. Higher up the river Eamont is Mayborough, an area of nearly 100 yards in diameter, surrounded by a mound, composed of pebble stones elevated several feet. In the centre of the area is a large block of unhewn stone eleven feet high, supposed to have been a place of Druidical Judicature. Six miles north-east of Penrith, on the summit of an eminence near Little Salkeld, are the finest relics of antiquity in this vicinity, called *Long Meg and her daughters*. They consist of a circle, 350 yards in circumference, formed of sixty-seven stones, some of them ten feet high. Seventeen paces from the southern side of the circle stands Long Meg,—a square unhewn column of red freestone, fifteen feet in circumference, and eighteen feet high.

In a note to his sonnet on this monument, the poet Wordsworth observes,—“When I first saw this monument, as I came upon it by surprise, I might overrate its importance as an object; but though it will not bear a comparison with Stonehenge, I must say I have not seen any other relique of those dark ages which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance.”

At Old Penrith, five miles north-west of Penrith, are the remains of the Roman station *Bremontevracum*. A military road, twenty-one feet broad, led from it to the Roman wall.

The seats of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Penrith are very numerous. The more important are—Carleton Hall, (John Cowper, Esq.,) one mile south-east. Brougham Hall (Lord Brougham), one and a-half miles south-east. Skirgill House (L. Dent, Esq.,) one mile south-west. Dalemain (E. W. Hasell, Esq.,) three and a-half miles south-west. Lowther Castle, (the Earl of Lonsdale,) four miles south. Greystock Castle, (Henry Howard, Esq.,) four and a-half miles west north-west. Eden Hill, (Sir George Musgrave, Bart.,) four miles east. Hutton Hall (Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.,) five miles north-west by north. Some of these, however, deserve more particular mention.

BROUGHAM HALL, an old and picturesque building, is the seat of Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux. It will be visited with interest, as the patrimonial inheritance

* “He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renown'd:
Left Mayborough's mound, and stones of power
By Druids raised in magic hour,
And traced the Eamont's winding way,
Till Ulfo's lake beneath him lay.”

and occasional residence of unquestionably the first orator of the age. It stands upon an eminence not far from the ruins of Brougham Castle, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, the mountains beyond Ulleswater closing the prospect. From its situation and beautiful prospects, it has been termed "the Windsor of the North." Having at one time belonged to a family named Bird, it was from this circumstance sometimes called *Bird's Nest*. The pleasure-grounds and shrubberies are of considerable extent and tastefully laid out. In one part is the Hermit's Cell,—a small thatched building containing furniture fitted for, and emblematic of, a recluse. Upon the table in the centre these lines are painted :—

" And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell,
Of every star that Heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew,—
Till old experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain."

The family of Brougham (or Burgham, as it was formerly spelt,) is ancient and respectable. The manor, which bears the same name after having been long alienated, was re-acquired, and still belongs to the Broughams.

EDEN HALL, the seat of the famous Border clan of the Musgraves, is a large and handsome edifice on the west bank of the river Eden, which, being bordered with trees, forms an elegant feature in the pleasure-grounds. In the hall there is preserved with scrupulous care an old and anciently painted glass goblet called the Luck of Edenhall, which would appear, from the following traditionary legend, to be wedded to the fortunes of its present possessors. The butler, in going to procure water at a well in the neighbourhood, (rather an unusual employment for a butler,) came suddenly upon a company of fairies, who were feasting and making merry on the green sward. In their flight they left behind this glass, and one of them returning for it, found it in the hands of the butler. Seeing that its recovery was hopeless, she flew away, singing aloud—

" If that glass should break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

The Musgraves came to England with the Conqueror, and settled first at Musgrave in Westmorland, then at Hartley Castle in the same county, and finally at their present residence.

LOWTHER CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, is seated in a noble park of 600 acres, on the east side of the woody vale of Lowther. It was erected by the late Earl upon the site of the old hall, which had been nearly destroyed by fire, as far back as the year 1726, after the designs of the architect Smirke. The white stone of which it is built, is in pleasing contrast with the vivid green of the park and woods. The effect of the whole pile is strikingly grand, worthy the residence of its wealthy and powerful owner. The north front in the castellated

style of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is 420 feet in length. The south front is in the Gothic Cathedral style, and has the usual number of pinnacles, pointed windows, &c. So far from the diversity of the fronts being discordant, the art of the designer has made them increase each other's effect. Surmounting the whole is a lofty tower, from the summit of which the prospect is extremely fine—the mountains of Helvellyn, Seat Sandal, Saddleback, and Skiddaw, their sides probably shadowed

“ By the white mist that dwells upon the hills,”

are distinctly visible. The fitting up of the interior is in a style of grandeur corresponding with the external appearance. Heart of oak and birch occupy, in a great measure, the place of foreign woods in the furniture and carvings. The staircase which climbs the great central tower is highly imposing. Many masterpieces of the old painters hang upon the walls, and the corridors and rooms are adorned with busts from the chisels of Chantrey, Westmacott and other sculptors. Amongst these, the bust of Queen Victoria, taken when she was about three or four years of age, will be viewed with more than ordinary interest. There is also a facsimile of the famous Wellington shield, carved in solid silver, after the designs of the late Stothard, R. A. The different compartments exhibit in a regular series, the victories which his Grace has obtained over the foes of Britain in India and the Peninsula, but as the shield was executed before the battle of Waterloo, that crowning victory is unfortunately omitted.

The capabilities of the situation which the park afforded had been public noticed by Lord Macartney, who, in describing a romantic scene in the imperial park at Gehol in China, observed, that “ it reminded him of Lowther in Westmorland, which, from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversities of surface, the extensive woods and commanding water, might be rendered by a man of sense, spirit, and taste, the finest scene the British dominions.” How far his Lordship's views have been realized to the visitor will judge. The park has been much admired for the profusion of fine forest trees which embellish its banks and braes. It is watered by the Lowther, the pellucid clearness of which fully justifies its supposed etymological derivation. The grey and tree-crowned crags, the transparent stream, and the graceful windings of its course, add greatly to the charms of its scenery. One portion bears the name of the Elysian fields. Near the Castle there is a large grassy terrace shaded by fine trees, from which the prospect is most charming.

The Lowther family is of great antiquity, the names of William de Lowther and Thomas de Lowther, being subscribed as witnesses to a grant of lands in the reign of Henry II. Sir John Lowther, first Viscount Lonsdale, distinguished himself by influencing the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland in favor of King William, at the memorable era of 1688; in return for which service that king created him a Viscount, and conferred upon him many other honors. Sir James Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale, succeeded to the three great titles

ances of Mauds Meaburn, Lowther, and Whitehaven, which came to him by different branches of the family. When a commoner, he was thirty years M. P. for Westmorland or Cumberland, and in 1761 was returned for both counties. He was also Lord Lieutenant of the two counties, an alderman of Carlisle, and succeeded to the two millions left by his kinsman, Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven, 1755. Of his immense wealth, the distribution of which by will was said to give universal satisfaction, "a small portion in gold," £50,000, was found in his houses.

Upon the death of the first Earl, the title of Viscount descended to his cousin, Sir William Lowther of Swillington, Bart., who, in 1807, was created an Earl. At his death, in 1842, he was succeeded in the possession of the title and estates by his eldest son, the present Earl.

Tourists whilst at Penrith will not fail to visit the romantic lake of

ULLSWATER,

upon which a small steamer now plies during the summer months (one hour to Patterdale).

The road between Ambleside and Penrith passes along the northern shore of Ulleswater; and as it is a general rule that lake scenery, in order to be seen to advantage, should be visited in a direction opposite to that in which the waters flow, it is well to observe this order of approach. Two roads conduct from Penrith to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of the lake, about six miles distant, both of which lead through a country abounding in picturesque scenery. One leaves the Keswick road two miles and a-half from Penrith, and, passing through Mr Hasell's park at Dalemain, reaches Ulleswater, three-quarters of a mile above Pooley Bridge. The other road leads along the Shap road to Eamont Bridge, shortly before reaching which, Carleton Hall is seen on the left. After crossing the bridge, by which Westmorland is entered, the first road on the right must be taken. In the angle of the field on the left at this deviation, is King Arthur's Round Table, and a little beyond on the right is Mayborough, both of which antique remains have been previously noticed. At Yanwath, two and a-half miles from Penrith, there are the ruins of an ancient Hall, formerly one of the "noble houses" of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld. The road, passing through Tirrel and Barton, ultimately arrives at Pooley Bridge, six miles from Penrith. The Eamont is crossed by a stone bridge upon issuing from Ulleswater. At "the Sun," a good hotel, boats upon the lake may be procured. On the west of the village is a steep and conical hill, clothed with wood, called Dunmallet, upon which there were formerly the vestiges of a Roman fortification. Winding walks lead to the summit, from which a fine view of the lake is commanded. About half a mile from Pooley, on the east side of the lake, is a villa named Eusemere, which for some time was the residence of the late Wilberforce. From Pooley Bridge to Patterdale, a distance of ten miles.

the road traverses the west margin of Ulleswater. The lake itself is nine miles in length, and is partitioned by the mountains into three separate chambers, or *reaches*, as they are locally termed, no two of which can be seen at once from any point near the margin. Its extreme width is about three-quarters of a mile. The first reach, commencing at the foot, is terminated on the left by Hallin Fell, which stretches forward to a promontory, from the opposite side called Skelley Neb, upon which stands Mr Marshall's house, Halsteads. The middle and longest reach is closed in by Birk Fell on the left, and on the right by Stybarrow Crag, far away above which "the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn" rises into thin air. The little island, called House Holm, spots the water exactly at the termination of this section of the lake. The highest reach is the smallest and narrowest, but the mingled grandeur and beauty which surround it, are beyond the power of the liveliest imagination to depict. Four or five islands dimple the surface, and by their diminutive size impress more deeply upon the beholder the vastness of the hills which tower above them; Stybarrow Crag, and other offshoots from Helvellyn on one side, Birk Fell and Place Fell on the other, springing from the lake's margin almost at one bound, shut in this terrestrial paradise.

"Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink."

Leaving Pooley Bridge by the high road, Waterfoot is passed on the right about a mile from the bridge, and Rampsbeck Lodge, on the left, about two miles from the same place. A little further is the village of Watermillock. So far the lake has lain amongst somewhat tame scenery, but here promise is given of its coming grandeur. Halsteads, the seat of Wm. Marshall, Esq., is seen on the left,—the grounds circling which are beautifully laid out. The wood at the foot of Hallin Fell, on the other shore, has a pleasing effect. A mile from Halsteads, Gowbarrow Park is entered. This park, which contains upwards of a thousand acres, must attract the attention of the most careless observer, by its "grace of forest charms decayed," and innumerable sylvan groups of great beauty still remain, round which herds of deer will be seen bounding. It belongs to Henry Howard, Esq. of Greystoke Castle, to whom it was devised by Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, his uncle. The Duke's predecessor erected upon an eminence in the park a hunting-box in the castellated style, which is called Lyulph's Tower; it commands a splendid view of the lake. About five and a-half miles from Pooley Bridge, a stream is crossed by a small bridge, a mile above which, in a rocky dell, is a waterfall of considerable volume, called Airey Force. The banks of the stream, which are thickly sown with trees, become exceedingly precipitous as the cascade is approached. Two wooden bridges are thrown across the stream, one above, the other below, the fall. Glencoin Beck, issuing from Linking Dal Head, runs under the road a mile beyond Airey bridge, and forms the line of demarcation between Cumberland and Westmorland. The highest reach of the lake is now unfolded to the view. The road soon afterwards passes under Sty

BARTON Crag, at which point it has been much widened,—formerly it was a narrow path between the steep mountain and the water's edge. An ancestor of the Mounseys of Goldrill Cottage acquired the title of *King of Patterdale*, from having successfully repulsed a body of Scotch moss-troopers at this place, with the aid of a few villagers. His residence was at that time Patterdale Hall, but a few years ago the patrimonial estate was sold to Mr Marshall of Leeds. The brook from Glenridding is then crossed. Helvellyn may be ascended from this valley, for which purpose a guide should be obtained at Patterdale. The path to the summit lies for a considerable distance by the side of Glenridding Beck. On the left is Glenridding House, Rev. Mr Askew; Patterdale Hall is passed on the right, and the village of Patterdale is soon afterwards reached. The Churchyard, in which lie interred the remains of the unfortunate Charles Gough, contains a yew-tree of remarkable size. There are two hotels here, one on the banks of the lake (Bownass's), the other, Gelderd's long established family hotel, at both of which excellent accommodation can be obtained. Guides may be had to the mountains in the vicinity, and boats for excursions upon the lake. There is now a steamer on the lake. A few days might be pleasantly spent at this place, in investigating the hidden beauties of the neighbourhood. There are innumerable nooks and shy recesses in the dells and by the lake,

“Where flow'rets blow, and whispering Naiads dwell.”*

which the leisurely wanderer has only to see in order to admire. An afternoon might be advantageously employed in visiting the islands, of which there are four: House Holm, standing at the mouth of the highest reach, Moss Holm, Middle Holm, and Cherry Holm. Place Fell Quarry, half a mile from the inn, is a good station for viewing the lake; and the walk to Blowick, two farm-houses under Place Fell, affords many charming prospects. A ramble of five or six miles may be taken into the retired valley of Martindale; nor would the hardy pedestrian have much difficulty in making his way over the Fells to Hawes Water. The summits of Helvellyn and High Street might be visited; both of which will repay the visitor for the toil he must necessarily incur, by the extensive views they command. The latter stands at the head of Kentmere:—its name, a strange one for a mountain, it acquired from the road which the Romans constructed over it. The traces of this road are yet visible. Its height is 2700 feet.

Ambleside is ten miles from Patterdale the road leading over the steep pass of Kirkstone. A small inn, bearing the sign of “The Traveller's Rest,” has lately been erected on the highest part of the pass, breaking in, with its mean associations, upon the solemn feelings which the surrounding solitude is calculated to inspire. In descending, Windermere and the valley of Ambleside are spread out like a map before the spectator.

HAWES WATER,

three miles long by half a mile broad, lies embosomed in lofty mountains, thirteen and a half miles north of Penrith. It is the property of the Earl of Lons-

dale. The road best adapted for carriages is that by way of Shap; but the nearest and most picturesque road is that by way of Yanwath, Askham, Heltton, and Bampton. The latter road quits the Penrith and Pooley Bridge road at Yanwath; after leaving that village, it crosses what was formerly Tirrel and Yanwath Moor, to Askham, five miles from Penrith. Heltton is rather more than a mile beyond, and Bampton is nearly four miles further. The grammar school at this village has been long in great repute. Shap, a straggling village on the mail road between Kendal and Penrith, is five miles distant. The road passes near the ruins of Shap Abbey, lying on the banks of the Lowther, now bare, but once occupied by a thick forest. This abbey anciently called Heppe, was founded by Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, for monks of the Premonstratensian order, about the year 1150. It was dedicated to St Magdalen. Upon the dissolution, the abbey and manor were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton, from whose descendant, the Duke of Wharton, an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, purchased them. The only part left standing is the church tower. From the vestiges of buildings yet visible, the abbey appears to have been extensive. In the vicinity of Shap are two of those rude structures to which no certain date can be assigned, and which are therefore usually referred to the primitive times of the Druids. Karl Lofts, the name of one, consists of two parallel lines of unhewn masses of granite, half a mile long by sixty or seventy feet broad, terminating at the south extremity in a small circle of similar blocks. Many of the granitic blocks have been barbarously carried off for building purposes, or some other "base use." At a place called Gunnerskeld Bottom there is a circle of large stones, thought to be a sepulchral cairn.

Returning to Bampton, the foot of Hawes Water is reached, a mile and a half beyond that village. The wild wood of Naddle Forest beautifully feathers the steeps of the east shore. Rather more than a mile from the foot of the lake, Fordendale brook is crossed near a few houses, called Measend Becks. The brook makes some pretty falls on the mountain side. A broad promontory enters the lake at this place, and approaches within 200 or 300 yards of the other margin. The mountains surrounding the head of this lake present a magnificent contour. They consist of High Street and Kidsty Pike, with their nameless dependencies. The little chapel of Mardale stands close to the road about a mile above the lake, and over against it is a neat white house, called Chapel Hill, the residence of a yeoman named Holme. The ancestor of this family came originally from Stockholm, and landed in England in the train of the Conqueror. He was rewarded with an estate in Northamptonshire, where the family were seated until the reign of King John, at which period, its head, flying from his enemies, concealed himself in a cavity (to this day called Hugh's cave) in one of the hill sides. The estate on which his descendant resides was purchased by the fugitive. Having wound round a rocky screen, a few houses, called collec-

tively Mardale Green, (amongst which there is a small inn,) are seen thinly sown over the floor of the narrow valley. Harter Fell closes in this level area on the south—lofty mountains rise on the east and west, and contribute to make this as perfect a solitude as can well be conceived. The pedestrian will find a road over the pass of Gatescarth, which reaches Kendal by the vale of Long-leddale, fifteen miles from Mardale Green. From Mardale the rambler might ascend High Street, or cross the Martindale Fells to Patterdale, at the head of Ulleswater.

MOUNTAINS.

THE mountains best known and most usually ascended by tourists are—Scawfell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Coniston Old Man, and Langdale Pikes. Guides and ponies can be procured at any of the hotels; charge, 5s. for guide and 5s. for pony. Fine clear days should be selected for an expedition of this kind, as well for the advantage of having an extensive prospect, as for safety. Mists and wreaths of vapour capping the summits of mountains, or creeping along their sides, are beautiful objects when viewed from the lowly valley; but when the wanderer becomes surrounded with them on the hills, they occasion anything but agreeable sensations, and have not unfrequently led to serious accidents. A pocket compass will be found useful in discovering the tourist's position with reference to the surrounding scenery, and a telescope in bringing within view the more distant parts of it. A flask containing brandy, which may be diluted at the springs on the way, will be found no unnecessary burden. With these preliminary observations, we shall proceed to describe the mountains we have named above.

SCAWFELL.

THE aggregation of mountains called collectively Scawfell, which stand at the head of Wastdale, form four several summits bearing separate names. The most southerly of the four is Scawfell, (3100) feet; the next is Scawfell Pikes, (3160 feet); Lingmell, of considerably inferior elevation, is more to the west, forming a sort of buttress for the support of the loftier heights; and Great End is the advanced guard on the north, having its aspect towards Borrowdale. The whole mass is composed of a species of hard dark slate. The Pikes, being the

highest summit in England, is most commonly the object of the stranger's ambition ; some confusion has, however, been caused by the similarity of names, and the lower elevation of Scawfell been attained, where that of Scawfell Pikes was desired. Since the trigonometrical survey, a pile of stones, surmounted by a staff, has been placed on the latter mountain summit ; such mistakes, therefore, need not, except through carelessness, occur in future.

The ascent of the two higher mountains may be commenced from several valleys—from Langdale, Borrowdale, or Wastdale. Of these, the station from which the ascent may most readily be made is Strands, at the foot of Wast Water. A boat being taken up the lake, will land the pedestrian at the foot of Lingmell, which projects towards the water. The top of Lingmell being almost gained, a turn must be made to the right, and that direction persevered in for three-quarters of a mile. Deflections to the right and left in succession will place the hardy climber upon Scawfell Pikes. From Borrowdale the best course is to pursue the Wastdale road, until Sty Head Tarn is reached. Leaving this tarn on the left, and bending your way towards Sprinkling Tarn, which must also be kept on the left, a turn to the right must shortly be made conducting to a pass called East Haws, having on the left, Hanging Knott, and on the right Wastdale Broad Crag. The summit of Scawfell Pikes is in view from this place, but much exertion will be required before either will be reached. Great End will have to be ascended, and continuing along the summit-ridge, some rocky eminences will be passed on the left. A considerable descent must then be made, and two small hollows crossed, from the second of which the trigonometrical station on the Pikes will be reached. The two elevations of Scawfell and Scawfell Pikes, though not more than three-quarters of a mile distant from each other in a direct line, are separated by a fearful chasm, called Mickle-dore, which compels a circuit to be made of two miles in passing from one to the other. The passage by Mickle-dore, though dangerous, is not impassable, as some of the adventurous dalesmen can testify. All vegetation but that of lichens has forsaken the summits of Scawfell Pikes and its rival. "Cushions or tufts of moss parched and brown," says Wordsworth with his usual poetical feeling, "appear between the huge blocks and stones that lie on neaps on all sides to a great distance, like skeletons or bones of the earth not needed at the creation, and there left to be covered with never-dying lichens, which the clouds and dews nourish and adorn with colours of exquisite beauty. Flowers, the most brilliant feathers, and even gems, scarcely surpass in colouring some of those masses of stone."

The view from the Pikes is, of course, of a most extensive description, embracing such a "tumultuous waste of huge hill tops" that the mind and eye alike become confused in the endeavour to distinguish the various objects. The mountains having lost the shapes they possessed when viewed from beneath, are only to be recognized by those acquainted with the locality of each ; however, with the aid of his compass, map, and our directions, the enquiring gazer will be

able to assign its name to most of them. Turning to the south, Morecambe Bay and the Lancashire coast to a great extent are seen, and on clear days the prospect comprehends a portion of the Welsh Highlands. Scawfell intercepts the view of Wast Water and part of the Screes. To the left Eskdale and Miterdale are seen contributing their waters to the ocean. Furness and the Isle of Walney are visible in the same direction, as well as Devoke Water, placed on an elevated moor, beyond which Black Combe is a prominent object. Still more to the east Wrynose, Wetherlam, Coniston Old Man, with the rest of the mountains at the head of Eskdale, Seathwaite and Little Langdale are conspicuous. Bowfell, obscuring Langdale, appears in the east, and beyond part of the middle of Windermere. Far away, beyond, are the Yorkshire hills with Ingleborough, the monarch of them all, plainly visible. To the left of Bowfell, Langdale Pikes are descried, and in the east the eye rests upon Hill Bell, High Street, Wansfell, Fairfield, Seat Sandal, and Helvellyn in succession. In the north Skiddaw and Saddleback cannot be mistaken, beyond which, the blue mountains of Scotland bound the prospect. Immediately beneath the spectator he will perceive Sty Head Tarn dwindled to a little spot. Great End conceals Borrowdale, and a little to the left rises the mighty mass of Great Gable. Castle Crag, Grange Crag, and Gate Crag, shut out the greater part of Derwentwater. In the north-west are a series of hills, the principal of which are, Causey Pike, Grizedale Pike, Maiden-mawr, Hindscarth and Robinson. Then come the Buttermere and Crummock mountains, with Grasmoor conspicuously visible. Nearer are the Pillar, Hay Cock, High Style, and Red Pike. Westward the eye sinks into the depths of Wastdale, round which are piled Kirkfell, Yewbarrow, Seatallan, and Buckbarrow. The Irish sea bounds the whole western horizon, and over the extremity of the vale of Wast Water the Isle of Man can be sometimes perceived.

HELVELLYN.

This mountain is more widely known by name than any other, partly from its easiness of access, and its proximity to a turnpike road, over which a coach passes daily within a mile and a-half of the summit, and partly in connection with a melancholy accident which some years ago befel a stranger upon it, whose fate, the elegiac verses of Wordsworth and Scott have contributed to make universally lamented. It stands, the highest of a long chain of hills, at the angle formed by the vales of Grasmere, Legberthwaite, and Patterdale, about half way between Keswick and Ambleside. From its central position and its great altitude, it commands an extensive map-like view of the whole Lake district, no fewer than six lakes being visible from its summit, whilst the circumjacent mountains present themselves in fine arrangement. Its height is 3054 feet above the level of the sea, being something more than a hundred feet lower than Scawfell Pikes, and higher than Skiddaw by thirty-three feet. Its geological structure is slate in one part and in another a flinty porphyry.

The ascent of Helvellyn can be effected from several quarters. Grasmere, Legberthwaite, Wythburn, and Patterdale, severally afford advantageous points for the commencement of the escalade, the two latter, however, lying in diametrically opposite directions, are the places where it is usually begun. It may be well, perhaps, to mention, that ponies can be used for a great portion of the way if the lowland be quitted at Grasmere, a facility of which the path from it and Patterdale only will admit. The ascent from Wythburn, though the shortest, is the steepest. A guide can be procured at the little inn which stands near the chapel, but as the path is easily discovered without his assistance, many persons will feel inclined to dispense with this restraint upon their motions and conversation. The path, which begins to ascend almost at the inn-door, will be pointed out by the people of the inn. A spring, called Brownrigg's Well, issuing from the ground within 200 yards of the summit, sends out a stream, which, after rushing violently down the mountain's side, crosses the highway 200 or 300 yards from the Horse's Head at Wythburn. Taking this stream as a guide, the stranger need have no fear of losing his way, for Helvellyn Man is a little to the left, at the distance we have mentioned, above its source. In the ascent, a small sheet of water, called Harrop Tarn, will be seen under Tarn Crag, a lofty precipice on the opposite side of the receding valley. The scars, seams, and ravines,

———"the history of forgotten storms,
On the blank folds inscribed o' drear Helvellyn,"*

which indent the mountain on all sides, will forcibly impress upon every beholder the possible vastness of the effects of those elements whose ordinary results are so trivial.

From Patterdale, the glens of Grisedale and Glenridding may be either of them used as approaches to Helvellyn. The latter glen is to be preferred, as the stream flowing through it, which has its rise in the Red Tarn, may be taken as a guide up the mountain. This tarn lies 600 feet immediately below the highest elevation, fenced in on the south-east by a ridge of rock called Striding Edge and on the north-west by a similar barrier, called Swirrel Edge. Catched at the termination of the latter, must be ascended, and the ridge crossed, in order to attain the object of the climber's ambition. Although the path up the ridge may be somewhat startling, there is no real danger to be apprehended. Sometimes, from mistake or fool-hardiness, Striding Edge is taken; but this is at once appalling and perilous, for at one part the path is not more than two yards broad, with a tremendous precipice on either side. It was at this spot that Charles Gough met with the accident which caused his death.† The Edge be

* HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

† This unfortunate "young lover of nature" attempted to cross Helvellyn from Patterdale one day in the spring of 1805, after a fall of snow had partially concealed the path, and rendered it dangerous. It could never be ascertained whether he was killed by his fall, or had perished from hunger. Three months elapsed before the body was found, attended by a faithful dog which he had with him at the time of the accident.

"This dog had been through three months' space
A dweller in that savage place;

ing passed, little exertion is required to place the weary pedestrian by the side of Helvellyn Man—as the pile of stones on the summit is called—thence to gaze on the wonderful display of mountains and lakes which every where surround him. This Man, and that on a lower elevation, to the north, form the separating landmarks between Cumberland and Westmorland. And now, as to the view, and the multitudinous objects within its range. Northwards, Keppel Cove Tarn is perceived, having on the right Catchedecam. Beyond the extremity of the tarn Saddleback rears its huge form, a little to the left of which is Skiddaw. Between the two, and in the north-west, a portion of the Solway Firth is descried, and the extreme distance is bounded by the Scottish mountains. Turning eastwards, the Red Tarn below its “huge nameless rock,” lies between Swirrel Edge on the left, and Striding Edge on the right. Beyond is the crooked form of Ulleswater, on the left margin of which are Gowbarrow Park and Stybarrow Crag, whilst the right is bounded by the dwindled precipices of Place Fell, Beck Fell, and Swarth Fell. High Street and High Bell are seen in the east over Striding Edge. Kirkstone, Fairfield, and Dolly Waggon Pike, are more to the south. A portion of Windermere is seen over the last-named hill, whilst in a clear atmosphere, Lancaster Castle can be descried beyond Windermere. Esthwaite water is directly south, and beyond is the sea in the Bay of Morecambe. In the south-west, the Old Man stands guarding the right shore of Coniston Lake. On the right is the assemblage of hills termed Coniston Fells, whilst Black Combe, bearded through Wrynose Gap, lifts its dreary summit in the distance. Bowfell and Langdale Pikes are more to the west, having on the left Scawfell Pikes and Scawfell, and on the right Great Gable. The “gorgeous pavilions” of the Buttermere mountains are pitched in the west, amongst which the Pillar and Grassmoor are prominent. Cat Bells are visible, though Derwentwater, upon the west margin of which they stand, is hidden. Our old acquaintance, Honister Crag, may be seen in a hollow, a little to the left of Cat Bells. From the lower Man views of Thirlmere and Bassenthwaite Lake are commanded, both of which are concealed by a breast of the mountain from those on the highest Man.

SKIDDAW.

As this mountain stands at the head of an extensive valley, apart from the

Yes—proof was plain, that since the day
 On which the traveller thus had died,
 The dog had watched about the spot
 Or by his master's side:
 How nourish'd there through such long time,
 He knows, who gave that love sublime,
 And gave that strength of feeling great
 Above all human estimate.”

Thus is this striking instance of brute fidelity commemorated by Wordsworth. Scott's lines on this accident commencing, “I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn,” are too well known to be quoted at length.

adjacent eminences, its huge bulk and great height are more strikingly apparent than those of the two former, although of inferior altitude to either of them. It is extremely easy of access, so much so, that ladies may ride on horseback from Keswick to the summit, a distance of six miles. According to the Government surveyors, its height is 3022 feet above the sea; upon one part of it granite is to be found, but the great mass of this mountain, as well as of Saddleback, is composed of a dark schistose stone. It is seldom ascended from any other place but Keswick at which town every thing necessary for the expedition will be furnished. The Penrith road must be pursued for half-a-mile, to a bridge which spans the Greave just beyond the turnpike gate. Crossing the bridge the road passes Greta Bank House, and opposite the cottages adjoining take the road on the left which skirts Latrigg, at an elevation sufficient to command delightful views of Keswick and the lake. The main road which skirts Latrigg on the other side takes one very much out of the way. "This road," says Green, "is unequalled for scenic beauty in the environs of Keswick." After leaving the bridge, a small plantation is traversed in front of Greta Bank, after which the road to be taken turns to the right. Proceeding onwards a few yards only, another road leading through a gate turns abruptly to the left by the side of a fence, which is followed for a distance of three quarters of a mile, to a hollow at the foot of the steepest hill on the ascent, having on the right a deep ravine, down which a transparent stream is seen falling. The path then holds along for about a mile by the side of a wall which it crosses, and proceeds in a direct line forward, whilst the wall diverges to the right. A large and barren plain, called Skiddaw Forest, in the middle of which there is a spring of beautifully clear water, is then traversed for a mile, leaving a double-pointed elevation, called Skiddaw Low Man, the highest summit on the left; Skiddaw Man will then be ascended.

Many persons prefer the views which they obtain during the ascent to that from the summit, and reasonably so, if *beauty* of scenery be sought for. A view which will always be indistinct in proportion as it is extensive. Nothing can exceed the charming appearance of the valley and town of Keswick, of Derwentwater and its surrounding eminences, when beheld from the mountain's side; the lake especially, with its bays and islands, is nowhere seen to such advantage. In consequence of Skiddaw being exposed to the blasts of the west wind from the Irthing Channel, the visitor will not be inclined, from the intense cold, to stay long on the summit; we shall therefore proceed to run over hastily the names of the principal objects which are visible from that elevated position. In the north, beyond the lowlands of Cumberland, in which Carlisle and its cathedral are perceived, the Solway Frith is seen, on the further side of which the Scottish mountains are displayed in fine arrangement. Criffell is seen over Skiddaw Far Man, and the Moffat and Cheviot hills stretch away to the right. Dumfries is visible at the mouth of the frith. In the north-west, over High Pike and Long Brow, the valley and town of Penrith are beheld, with Cross Fell (2901 feet) beyond. Directly east is the rival summit of Saddleback, separated by the tract called Skiddaw Forest from the mountain on which the spectator is standing. Helvellyn is in the south-east; beyond, Ingleborough in Yorkshire is dimly descried. Between H

Wellyn and Saddleback, Place Fell, at the head of Ulleswater, and High Street are visible. When the atmosphere is clear, Lancaster Castle may be seen in the south-east. Derwentwater is not comprehended in the view from the highest Man, being concealed by some of the other eminences of Skiddaw, but from the third man a perfect bird's-eye prospect of that lake is obtained. In the south "there is a succession of five several ranges of mountain seen out-topping each other, from a stripe of the lovely valley to the highest of the Pikes. Grisedale in one grand line stretches from the inclosures at Braithwaite to its Pike, succeeded in the second range by Barrow Stile End, and Utterside. Rising from the fields of Newlands, the third range commences with Rolling End, ascending from which are Causey Pike, Scar Crag, Top Sail, Ill Crags, and Grasmoor,—the latter lessening the Pike of Grisedale by appearing over its top. The fourth line in this wild combination is composed of Cat Bells, Maiden-moor, Dalehead, Hinds-garth, Robinson, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike. The fifth and last is that sublime chain of summits, extending on the south from Coniston to Ennerdale on the north; amongst these the High Pike or Man, standing towering over the rest, has on the left Great End, Hanging Knott, Bow Fell, and the Fells of Coniston; on the right, Lingmell Crags, Great Gable, Kirk Fell, Black Sail, the Pillar, the Steeple, and the Hay Cock, with Yewbarrow and part of the Screes through the pass at Black Sail. On the right of Grisedale Pike and Hobcarten Crag is Low Fell, succeeded by Whinfield Fell, over which, in a clear atmosphere, may be observed more than the northern half of the Isle of Man; and on a mistless sunny evening, even Ireland may be seen. The north-west end or foot of Bassenthwaite Water is here seen, the head being obscured by Longside."* Workington can be seen at the mouth of the Derwent in the west, and more to the north the coast towns of Maryport and Allonby. The town and castle of Cockermouth are perceived, over the extremity of Bassenthwaite Lake, seated on the Cocker. Such is an outline of this wonderful panorama, which may be fitly closed with Wordsworth's fine sonnet:—

“ Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side,
 Together in immortal books enroll'd;
 His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold,
 And that aspiring hill, which did divide
 Into two ample horns his forehead wide,
 Shines with poetic radiance as of old;
 While not an English mountain we behold
 By the celestial Muses glorified.
 Yet round our sea-girt shore they rise in crowds;
 What was the great Parnæsus' self to thee,
 Mount Skiddaw? In his natural sovereignty,
 Our British hill is nobler far, heshrouds
 His double front among Atlantic clouds,
 And pours forth streams more sweet than Castaly.”

CONISTON OLD MAN.

THIS mountain stands at the north-west angle of Coniston Lake, from the east shore of which it presents a magnificent appearance. It is 2577 feet in height forming the highest peak of the range called Coniston Fells. It is composed of a fine roofing slate, for the excavation of which there are several large quarries. The slates are carried down the lake by means of boats, and, at its termination, are carted to Ulverston. There are also some valuable copper-mines upon this mountain, belonging to Rev. Sir R. Fleming of Rydal, who is Lord of the Manor. There are three tarns upon the Old Man, called Levers Water, Low Water, and Gates Water. The first lies between that mountain and Wetherlam, a stupendous hill on the north; and the last is placed at the foot of E. Crag. Low Water, notwithstanding its name, is the highest.

The most eligible mode of ascending the Old Man is to leave the village of Coniston by the Walna Scar road, and, pursuing the way along the common for a few hundred yards, to take a path which will be seen to climb the mountain side on the right. This path leads directly up to the Man, finely built on the edge of a precipice overhanging Low Water. There is a fine open view to the south, embracing the estuaries of the Kent, Leven, and Duddon, a long line of coast, and, in serene weather, the Isle of Man. Snowdon may be distinguished on a very clear day. It appears a little to the left of Black Combe, over M. Lum Park. In the home views, the eye will be attracted by Coniston Lake, the whole length of which is immediately below the spectator. A part of Windermere can be seen more to the east. On other sides, the Old Man is surrounded by high mountains, which wear an aspect of imposing grandeur from this elevation. Seawfell and Bowfell are particularly fine, and the apex of Skiddaw can be discerned in the distance.

LANGDALE PIKES.

THE two peculiarly shaped hills, which stand at the head of the valley of Great Langdale, though known by the general name of Langdale Pikes, have separate names. The most southerly is termed Pike o' Stickle, and is lower by 100 feet than Harrison Stickle, which is 2400 feet in height. They are of a porphyritic structure, and, on account of their steepness, are somewhat difficult to ascend. They are conspicuous objects from the upper end of Windermere, and from the road leading from Kendal to Ambleside. They are usually ascended during the Langdale excursion, (as to which see page 20,) but pedestrians would have no difficulty in making the ascent from the Stake, or from Grasmere through Easdale. The easiest mode, however, is that from Langdale. A guide can be procured at Milbecks, where tourists commonly take some refreshment. The path pursues a peat road leading to Stickle Tarn, well known to the angler for its fine trout, which lies under a lofty ridge of rock called Pavey Ark. This tarn must be left on the right, and a streamlet which runs down the hill-side taken as a guide. The path becomes at this part exceedingly steep, but a little p

gent exertion will soon place the tourist on the summit of Harrison Stickle. Though of considerably inferior elevation to the other mountains we have described, the views from this spot are extremely fine. Looking eastward, Helvellyn, Scat Sandal, and Fairfield bound the prospect ; and, in the north-west and north, Skiddaw and Saddleback are seen in the distance. Stickle Tarn is immediately below the eye, guarded by the frowning heights of Pavey Ark. In the south-east are the hills around the valley of Ambleside, beyond those at the head of Troutbeck and Kentmere. In turning to the south, the eye is attracted by the valley of Great Langdale, containing Elterwater and Loughrigg Tarn, and terminated by Windermere, with Curwen's Isle and the other islands diversifying its smooth surface. Loughrigg Fell conceals a portion of the head of the lake as well as the town of Ambleside. Underbarrow Scar, near Kendal, is seen over Bowness. Esthwaite Water is seen in the south-south-east, and close at hand, towards the right, is the bluff summit of Wetherlam End. A small part of the sea is embraced in the view in this direction. Through an opening, having on the left Pike o' Bliscoe, and on the right Crinkle Crag Gatecafe is presented in the north. The Old Man and the Great Carrs shut in the prospect in the south-west.

ITINERARY.

CIX. ULVERSTON—CONISTON LAKE—AMBLESIDE, 24 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM ULVERST.	From Ambl.	ULVERSTON. On the shore of the Leven Estuary to	From Ulv.	ON LEFT FROM ULVERST.
Penny Bridge, J. P. Machell, Esq.	18½	Penny Bridge.	3½	
Bridge Field, Joseph Penny, Esq.	16	Along the left bank of the Crake to  cr. Lowick Bridge.	6	The Crake issues from Coniston Lake, and enters the Leven near Penny Bridge.
The extensive iron forge of Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co.	15	Along the right bank of the Crake to	7	Here are the remains of a fine old hall, part of which is occupied by a farmer.
	14	Nibthwaite, near the foot of	8	
CONISTON LAKE.				
Two promontories extend into the lake near its foot, which have a most picturesque effect. One is terminated by steep rocks, and both become insulated when the lake is swollen.		Along the east shore of which the road passes to		From an eminence near the highest promontory, a beautiful view of the lake may be obtained. On the opposite shore, are the dark Fells of Torver.
Brantwood, Mrs. Copley, on the left.	8½		13½	Further up, Coniston Hall, surrounded with trees, is described.
Coniston Bank, Wm. Bradshaw, Esq., on the left.	8½		13½	This hall has changed owners but twice since the Conquest, most of which time it has belonged to the Flemings. Beyond are the towering Fells of Coniston. Just below, is the rocky islet, Peel.
Tent Lodge, formerly the residence of Miss Elizabeth Smith, a lady of extraordinary acquirements.	8½		15½	
Waterhead House, James Marshall, Esq.		Waterhead Hotel.		
The hotel stands pleasantly on the margin of the lake; boats, post-horses, and guides, can be supplied. A few days might be spent agreeably here, as the excursions in the vicinity are numerous. The Old Man is in the immediate neighbourhood; its ascent, though a work of toil, would highly gratify the Tourist. A walk into the narrow valleys of Yewdale and Tilberthwaite, will afford many grand scenes. Newfield, in the retired vale of Seathwaite, can be reached by the Walna Sear road, which passes through Church Coniston, and under the Old Man. This road, which is very mountainous and rough, is six miles in length.	8	To Coniston Vill. 1 mile. To Hawkshead, 3 miles. To Bowness, 8 miles.	14	This lake, called also Thurston Water, is six miles long, and nearly three-quarters of a mile broad, its depth is stated to be 162 feet. Its margin is very regular, having few indentations of any magnitude. Two small islands are situate near the eastern shore. Its principal feeders are the streams from Yewdale and Tilberthwaite, and those running from the tarns on the Man Mountain. It abounds with trout and char; the latter fish is thought to be found in greater perfection here than elsewhere. The scenery at the foot is tame, but that at the upper extremity is of the grandest description. The Old Man, (2577 feet,) and Wetherlam, (2490 feet) are extremely majestic. The greatest portion of the lake belongs to Rev. Sir R. Fleming of Rydal Hall, who has some valuable copper mines upon the Old Man.
Belham Tarn.	4½	Borwick Ground.	17½	Fine view of the Rydal and Ambleside Mountains.
Pull Wyke, a bay of Windermere, here makes an advance.	2½	Road to the Ferry.	19½	Loughrigg Fell is before the eye.
Wansfell Pike (1590 feet) rises above.		 cr. Brathay Bridge.	20½	
Brathay Hall.		enter Westmorland.		
As the road winds round the extremity of Loughrigg Fell, the mountains surrounding the valley of Ambleside are strikingly unfolded.		Clappersgate Vill.		Croft Lodge, James Holmes, Esq.
		 cr. Rothay Bridge.		
		AMBLESIDE.	22	

ON RIGHT FROM KENDAL.	From Conist.	KENDAL.	From Kend.	ON LEFT FROM KENDAL.
Kendal must be left by the road over the House of Correction hill.	16	Turnpike Gate.	2	St. Thomas' Church.
Bowness village, half-a-mile to the right.	13½	Over moorish and hilly ground to Crook vill.	4½	Kept to the left, the road on the right is to Ambleside.
In crossing, the views up the lake, and of the mountains round the head, are extremely fine.	10½	First view of Windermere.	7½	Furness Fells in the distant foreground.
Looking down, Gummer's How, on the east margin, is conspicuous.	9½	FERRY.	8½	Storr's Hall, Rev. T. Storr's Berkshire Isle, and a little beyond, the Storr's Point projects. At the Ferry Inn, enquire for the Station House, whence there is a splendid view of the lake.
Bowness, with its church, school, and villas, is a pretty object.	9½	Between the two promontories, the lake is only 400 yards across. The Ferry boats are kept on the Lancashire side.	8½	"This vagrant owl hath learn'd his cheer
Belle Isle on the right. Strangers are allowed to land. It contains upwards of thirty acres. Mr. Curwen's house, of a circular shape, is upon it.	9½	Ferry Inn. Enter Lancashire.	8½	On the banks of Windermere; Where a band of them make merry,
From the summit of the ascent from the Ferry, Ingleborough is visible.	7	Sawrey vill.	11	Mocking the man that keeps the Ferry,
The Old Man is in sight.	5	along the east shore of ESTHWAITE LAKE, and round its head to	11	Hallooing from an open throat. Like travellers shouting for a boat."
This lake is two miles in length, and one-third of a mile in breadth. The scenery around it is pleasing, but destitute of any features of grandeur.	5	HAWKSHEAD. Inn, Red Lion.	13	Wordsworth's Waggoner.
A peninsula swells from the west shore, and pleasantly relieves the monotonous regularity of the margin. The stream which issues from it, is called the Cunssey; it enters Windermere a mile and a half below the Ferry.	1	To Ambleside, 5 miles. To Newby Bridge, 8 miles. To Ulverston, 16 miles.	13	Langdale Pikes are visible: on the right is the Pass of Dunmail Raise, to the east of which are Helvellyn, Seat Sandal, and Fairfield. The apex of Skiddaw is seen through Dunmail Raise gap.
Many handsome villas enliven the banks of the lake. In a pond near the head, is a diminutive floating island, having upon it several small trees.	1	Over elevated ground to	17	Hawkshead is a small but ancient market-town at the head of the valley of Esthwaite. The old hall where the Abbots of Furness held their Courts, is a farm-house, lying about a mile distant. St. Michael's Church, a structure of great antiquity, is placed on a rocky eminence immediately over the town, commanding fine views of the adjacent country.
At the termination of the ascent, the lake and vale of Coniston, hemmed in by magnificent mountains, break upon the eye with almost theatrical surprise.	1	Coniston Waterhead Inn, an excellent Hotel, beautifully situated on the margin of the lake, near its head.	17	—"the grassy church-yard hangs Upon a slope above the village school."
Waterhead House, Marshall, Esq., on the left.	1	CONISTON VILL.	18	This school was founded in 1585, by Archbishop Sandys, a member of an ancient family still seated in the neighbourhood. The poet Wordsworth, and his brother, the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, were educated here. In the verses of the former, allusion is frequently made to "The antique market village, where were passed My school-days."
Coniston Village lies immediately under the Man mountain, half a mile from the western margin of the lake. It has two small inns.	1		18	

From Coniston village, or Hotel, at Waterhead, a mountain road, five and a half miles in length, passes through Tilberthwaite, between Oxen Fell Cross on the right, and Wetherlam on the left, and joins the Little Langdale road at Fellfoot. The pedestrian might proceed by of Elea Tarn into Great Langdale. Another road, five miles in length, passing through Yewdale, and climbing the moor on the east of Oxen Fell, enters the road leading from Ambleside to Little Langdale, half a mile above Skelwith Bridge.

A pleasing excursion round the lake might be made by Tourists staying at the Waterhead Inn. Coniston village, one mile; Coniston Hall, formerly a seat of the Flemings of Rydal, but now a farm-house, two miles; on the left, some elevated fells are then interposed between the road and lake. Torver village, three and a half miles. A little beyond Torver Church, turn to the left, the road crosses the rivulet flowing from Gateswater, which lies at the foot of Dow-Crag on the Old Man, and approaches the lake at Bown House, five and a half miles. A short distance from the foot, Bowdrey Bridge over the Crake, eight and a half miles. Nibthwaite village, nine miles, by the east margin to Waterhead Inn, 17 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM KENDAL.	From Ambleside	KENDAL.	From Kendal.	ON LEFT FROM KENDAL.
Kendal must be left by the road over the House of Correction Hill.	14			Fine views on the right of the valley of Kendal. Shap and Howgill Fells in the distance. Road on the left to Bowness, 8 miles from Kendal.
St Thomas' Church. Keep to the right.	12		2	
Obellak. Tolson Hall, Mr Bateman.	10	Staveley vill. Watered by the Kent, upon which there are several bobbin, and woollen mills. From the road between the fourth and fifth milestones Conlston Fells are visible.	4	Ings Chapel was erected at the expense of Richard Bateman, a Leghorn merchant. He was a native of the township; and, being a clever lad, he was sent by the inhabitants to London. He rose by diligence and industry, from the situation a menial servant to be his master's partner, and amassed a considerable fortune. For some years he resided at Leghorn, whence he forwarded the slabs of marble with which the chapel is floored. His story is alluded to in Wordsworth's "Michael;" but his tragical end is not told. The captain of the vessel in which he was sailing to England, poisoned him, and seized the ship and cargo.
The valley of Kentmere diverges to the right. It is five or six miles long, and pent in by the huge mountains of Hill Bell, (2436 feet.) High Street, (2700 feet,) and Harter Fell. The remains of a Roman road, the highest in England, are still to be traced upon the two former. At Kentmere Hall, a ruined peel-tower, now occupied as a farm house, Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," was born 1517.	7½	Ings Chapel.	6½	First view of Windermere. From this eminence, and hence to the lake, splendid views of the mountains in the west are commanded. Langdale Pikes, from their peculiar shape, are easily known. Bowfell, a broad topped mountain, is on the south. Between the two, Great End and Great Gable are seen. On the south of Bowfell, Scawfell Pike may be seen in clear weather. Farther south are Crinkle Crags, Wrynose, Wetherlam and Conlston Old Man. To the south east of Langdale Pikes, in the foreground, is Loughrigg Fell; farther back are Fairfield and Scandale.
The pedestrian, after ascending High Street, which commands an extensive prospect, might descend to Hawa Water, or into Martindale, proceeding thence to Patterdale.	6¼	Bannerrigg Head. Orrest Head. Road on the left to Bowness, two miles. BIRTHWAITE. Railway Terminus Windermere Hotel.	7¼	Cook's House.
Orrest Head, John Brathwaite, Esq. A mile beyond is Elleray, which belonged to the late Professor Wilson of Edinburgh. The view from the front of the house is very fine.	5	Road on the left to Bowness. On the right a road leads through Troutbeck, over Kirkstone, and descends to Ulleswater.	8¼	This portion of the route is eminently beautiful.
St Catherine's, Earl of Bradford.	4	cr. Troutbeck Bridge.	9	Loughrigg Fell is seen on the opposite shore. At its foot, Brathay Hall, G. Redmayne, Esq.
Road along the banks of the stream to Troutbeck vill, one and a half miles distant.	2	On the margin of Windermere,	10	Dove Nest, a house inhabited, during one summer, by Mrs Hemans, is a short distance farther on the right.
At the turn of the road, a little beyond the eleventh milestone, the mountains round Ambleside vale open out in a beautiful manner.	1	Low Wood Inn. To Bowness, 4 miles. To Hawkshead by the Ferry, 9 miles. To Newby Bridge, 12 miles.	12	Wateride, Mr Newton.
An excellent establishment on the margin of the lake. There is a fine expanse of water visible from the windows. The tourist will find employment for many days in rambling about the adjacent country, or boating upon the lake.		Toll bar; head of the Lake.	13	Road to Clappergate
Wansfell Holm, J. Hornby, Esq.		AMBLESIDE.	14	
Waterhead House Thomas Jackson, Esq.				

ON RIGHT FROM AMBLESIDE.	From Kerwick.	AMBLESIDE.	From Ambleside.	ON LEFT FROM AMBLESIDE.
Green Bank, Benson Harrison, Esq.				
Fairfield, (2950 feet,) with its offshoots, closing in the vale. Behind is Wanstell Pike.	15½	 cr. Scandale Beck.	3	Loughrigg Fell bounds the vale upon the left.
There is a pretty peep into the glen through which Rydal Beck runs.				1 Through the meadows on the left, the Rothay flows. A tall straight oak, growing in the wall, is called " Lord's Oak "
Rydal Hall (Rev. Sir R. Fleming,) seated in large park containing some noble trees. There are two cascades within the park, shown on application at the lodge.	14½	RYDAL VILL.	1½	Pelter Bridge. The road over it divides into two on the other side, one leads back to Ambleside, the other to Grasmere, both extremely beautiful walks.
Rydal Mount. Wordsworth's residence stands a little above the chapel, built by Lady le Fleming in 1824. A splendid view of the valley obtained by climbing the heights behind Rydal Mount.		Glen Rothay William Ball, Esq., at the turn of the road.		Loughrigg Fell here projects, and with a corresponding protrusion from Fairfield, called Rydal Knab, on the opposite side of the valley, leaves room for little more space than what is occupied by the road and the stream flowing from Rydal Mere.
The Knab, a house formerly occupied by the English Opium Eater, and by Hartley Coleridge, eldest son of Samuel T. Coleridge the poet.		RYDAL LAKE.		This lake is only about three-quarters of a mile long, by scarcely a fourth of a mile broad. It has two small islands, upon one of which there is a heronry, belonging to Rev. Sir. R. Fleming, the owner of the lake.
Excavations of great size have been made here. At this place the old road to Grasmere branches off. It is shorter, and to be preferred by those on foot, for the fine views it commands of Rydal and Grasmere lakes. It leads past " The Wishing Gate."	12½	The towering heights of Knab Scar on the right. Loughrigg Fell on the left.	2½	The road here winds round a projecting rock. Grasmere Lake suddenly breaks upon the view beyond the projection.
One of these cottages was Wordsworth's dwelling for seven years, De Quincey afterwards resided in it for some time.		Along the margin of GRASMERE LAKE. Brown's Lake Hotel. Town End.		This lake is one mile and a quarter in length, and one-third of a mile broad. It has a single island in the centre. The hills around are happily disposed.
Parties staying at Grasmere or the Swan, should visit Easedale, a recess of Grasmere. It contains a lonely tarn, surrounded by lofty rocks.	12½	Road on the left to Grasmere village, a sweet little place, near which is Allan Bank, Thomas Dawson, Esq., and the Cottage, — Mrs. Orrell.	3½	The view from the road near the head of the lake, looking forward, is extremely fine. Silver How is seen over the southwest angle of the water; right onward, is Helm Crag, the summit of which is strewn with large blocks of stone, presenting many eccentric forms. Green thought he saw a likeness to a lion and a lamb. West, to a mass of antediluvian remains, and Otley says, that viewed from Dunmail Raise, a mortar elevated for throwing shells into the valley, is no unapt comparison. The road is seen to pass over Dunmail Raise, a depression between two hills, that on the left, is Steel Fell, the other, Seat Sandal.
" Who does not know the famous Swan ?"	11½	Swan Inn,	4½	
A mile beyond the inn, a mountain road strikes off into Patterdale, climbing on the way a steep haw between Fair Field and Seat Sandal, and passing a desolate sheet of water, called Grisedale Tarn, lying between Seat Sandal, and Helvellyn.		The ascent of Helvellyn is not unusually commenced here.		

ON RIGHT FROM AMBLESIDE.	From Keswick.		From Ambleside.	ON LEFT FROM AMBLESIDE.
Fairfield. Seat Sandal.	10½	Toll Bar. The road rises gradually until it attains the height of 726 feet, at the pass of	5½	Helm Crag. Groat Howe,
Fine retrospective views: from the summit, Skiddaw is visible.	3½	DUNMAIL RAISE. Enter Cumberland. Steel Fell on the left. Seat Sandal on the right.	6½	"They now have reach'd that pile of stones, Heap'd over brave King Dun-mall's bones, He who once held supreme command, Last king of rocky Cumberland, His bones, and those of all his power, Slain here in a disastrous hour."— <i>Wordsworth.</i>
The road is too near the foot of Helvellyn to allow any notion to be formed of that mountain's immense height.	8½	Nag's Head, Wytheburn. The village, called locally "the city," is half a mile distant on the left.	7½	Thirlemere is in view. The ascent of Helvellyn from this inn is shorter, but steeper than from any other place. Opposite the inn, is the chape which Wordsworth describes as —"Wytheburn's modest house of prayer, As lowly as the lowliest dwelling."
Armboth House, Late W. Jackson, Esq., on the west shore.		THRILEMERE LAKE, called also Wytheburn Water and Leathes Water, washing the base of Helvellyn.		Eagle Crag is seen hanging over the upper end of the lake a sheet of water, environed by frowning precipices, two and a half miles long, 500 feet above the level of the sea, and about 100 feet in depth. There is a small island near the shore at its foot. It is so narrow as to allow a wooden bridge to be thrown across its middle. To obtain some picturesque views, the lake should be crossed by this bridge, and the road on the west shore taken, which joins the turnpike road, a little beyond the twelfth mile-stone. Raven Crag is a fine object near the foot. This lake is the property of T. S. Leathes, Esq., whose residence, Dalehead House, is in the neighbourhood.
Pedestrians frequently cross Armboth Fell to the village of Watendlath, proceeding thence to Keswick. Splendid views of Derwentwater are obtained in the descent. Near the foot of Thirlemere, one extremity of the vale of St. John is passed. The views along it, with Saddleback beyond, are very fine. The celebrated "Castle Rock" stands at the entrance on the right. "From a field on the eastern side of the road, and a little short of the tenth mile-stone, the view of the vale of St. John presents a most singularly interesting assemblage of the wild and the lovely."— <i>Green.</i>	6	Road on the right through St. John's Vale.	10	
Naddle Fell.		 cr. Smeathwaite Bridge over St. John's Beck, which issues from Thirlemere.	11½	Shouthwaite Moss, backed by a rocky hill called Bend.
Hence may be seen the three mountains, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Helvellyn.	2	Causey Foot.	14	A farm-house on the left shaded by wood, is named Causey Foot.
From this place, there is the view of the vale of the Derwent and its two lakes, which Gray regretted so much to leave. Skiddaw is immediately before the eye.	1½ 1	Summit of Castlerigg. Road on right to Druid's Circle. KESWICK.	14½ 16	When the pedestrian reaches a piece of open ground in the descent, he is advised to enter one of the fields on the left, to obtain a view of the whole expanse of Derwentwater.

* * * The whole of this route is seldom travelled continuously; but as most of it will be traversed in detached portions, it has been thought better to place the total distance under one description, from which the Tourist may select the sections he requires. In consequence of there being no inn at which post-horses are kept between Ambleside and Calder Bridge, carriages cannot pursue this route.

ON RIGHT FROM AMBLESIDE.	From Whitch.	AMBLESIDE.	From Ambles.	ON LEFT FROM AMBLESIDE.
Croft Lodge, James Holmes Esq.	37	 cr. Rothay Bridge. Clappersgate vill.	1	A road on the left, leading to Hawkshead, crosses the Brathay and enters Lancashire.
Loughrigg Fell, Two miles and a half from Ambleside, a road turns into Great Langdale.	35	On the banks of the Brathay, Brathay Chapel.  cr. Skelwith Bridge. Enter Lancashire.	3	Sweeter stream scenery, with richer fore and loftier back grounds, is no where to be seen within the four seas.—WILSON.
There is a waterfall a short distance above the bridge 20 feet in height. The views of Langdale Pikes are extremely fine.	33½	Having crossed the bridge, the road on the right leading up a steep hill must be taken.	4½	Road deviates between the two bridges, passing on the east of Oxen Fell through Yewdale to Coniston.
From the terrace attained soon after passing Skelwith Br. there is a superb view of Elterwater, and of Great and Little Langdale, separated by Lingmoor.	31	 cr. Colwith Bridge. Re-enter Westmorland.	7	A little above the bridge in a deep dell near the road is a fine waterfall called Colwith Force, 70 feet in height. One mile beyond, Little Langdale Tarn is perceived. Wetherlam, a stupendous mountain, rises on the south of the tarn.
Road into Great Langdale skirted the head of Elterwater tarn. Lingmoor.	29½	A road bends to the right; and, after passing Blea Tarn, enters the head of Great Langdale. Along this road the Pikes bear their boldest features.	10½	Mountain road through Tilberthwaite to Coniston, 5 miles. The toilsome ascent of Wrynose is commenced at this place. The retrospective views are fine. Wansfell Pike is seen in the distance.
At the spot where the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire unite, the Three Shire Stones are placed.	27½	The road winds steeply to the summit of WRYNOSE, (Pronounced locally <i>Raynuz</i> .) Enter Lancashire.	8½	The Carrs, and Coniston Fells. Traces of a Roman road over both Hardknot and Wrynose are yet remaining.
The ascent of Hardknot is banal; the highest part of the hill is on the right.	25½	Descend to Cockley Beck Bridge, over the Duddon. Enter Cumberland.	12½	The Duddon bends at this place; and, passing through the beautiful vale of Seathwaite, enters Morecambe Bay, near Broughton. The distance between Cockley Beck and Broughton by the road is 12 miles. The pedestrian is strongly advised to traverse this valley, unsurpassed in picturesque and retired beauty by any other, in the Lake district. It may be approached from Coniston by the Walna Scar road. There is an inn at Newfield, 4 or 5 miles down the valley. The Duddon is the subject of a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.
From this summit there is a magnificent view of Scawfell Pike and Scawfell. On the left the Irish Sea is seen; and, in clear weather, the Isle of Man, half way down the hill, and about 190 yards from the road, is faintly visible. Remains of a Roman fortification called Hardknot Castle, once a place of importance.	24½	Descend into ESKDALE.	13½	This beautiful vale is watered by the Esk, which, after a course of about 16 miles, enters the sea near Ravenglass. The valley is narrow at the spot where it is entered, but it widens rapidly towards the west. It contains two or three hamlets and a few scattered houses. Great numbers of sheep are pastured in it.
— that lone camp on Hardknot's height, whose Guardians bent the knee to Jove and Mars.	24½	 cr. Esk Bridge.		

ON RIGHT FROM AMBLESIDE.	From Whitby		From Ambleside	ON LEFT FROM AMBLESIDE.
The Wool Pack, a small inn, is a short distance from the road.	23	Dawson Ground.	15	Birker Force, a fine cascade may be seen from the road amongst the cliffs. The rock around are very grand.
The inn is a little to the right of the road. At this place a mountain road leaves Eskdale, and passing Burnmoor Tarn, enters Wastdale Head between the Screes and Seawfell, 6 miles. The latter mountain may be ascended from Eskdale.	22	Bout vill.	16	At the schoolhouse a road strikes off to the left, conducting to Dalegarth Hall, now farm house, but formerly residence of the Stanleys of Fosnoby, at which direction will be given to a noble waterfall, called Stanley Gill & Dalegarth Force. The stream is crossed three times by wooden bridges on approaching the fall. The chasm is exceeding grand. Returning, the Eskdale and Wastdale mountain with Seawfell amongst them are seen. In fine outline.
On elevated ground, 4 miles south of Bout, there is a lonely tarn, with a rocky island in its centre, called Devoke Water. About half a mile from its foot are some ruins called Barnscar, which, according to tradition, were a Danish city. The situation is marked by several small piles of stones. No record of such a place has, however, come down to us. A number of silver coins have been found at it.	18	 cr. Bridge over the Mite. Fine view of the coast from the road between the two bridges.	20	Road to Ravensgass, a small town, 19 miles from Uiverston and 16 miles from Whitehaven seated in an arm of the sea at the confluence of the Esk, Irk and Mite. Muncaster Castle Lord Muncaster's seat, is 8 1/2 miles to the south of the town, commands an extensive view of the coast. The Wal mountains, and the Isle Man, are within the bounds of the view. In the churchyard is a stone pillar of great antiquity covered with illegible carvings.
Here a road diverges to Nether Wastdale village, one mile from the foot of West Water. From Lasterharrow an eminence, under which the road passes, there is a fine view of the lake.	16 1/2	 cr. Santon Bridge, across the Irk, which flows from West Water.	21 1/2	Fosnoby Hall, Wm. Stanley, Esq.
Road to Strands, four miles.	13	Gosforth vill.	25 1/2	Fosnoby Hall, Wm. Stanley, Esq.
One mile above this bridge are the remains of Calder Abbey, founded in 1134, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey stands on the grounds pertaining to Captain Irwin's residence.	10	 cr. Calder Bridge.	28	Here there are two good inns
Keeble Grove, F. L. B. Dykes Esq.	3	EGREMONT.*	32	Spring Field, Robt. Jefferson Esq. Linthwaite, George Harris Esq.
Ingwell, Mrs Gunson. Summer Grove, Major Spedding.	3	WHITEHAVEN.	33	Hensingham House, He Jefferson, Esq.

* Egremont is a neat market town, containing about 2500 inhabitants, seated at the distance of 10 miles and a half from the coast, upon the banks of the Ehen, the stream which flows from Ennerdale Lake. It is stated to have been a borough at the period when Parliamentary representation was remunerated for their services; and that, to avoid the expense of a member, the burgesses petitioned to have the burgh disfranchised, which was accordingly done. The Parish Church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary. It was granted by William de Meschians to the Cell of St. Bees. Upon eminence to the west of the town stand the ruins of Egremont Castle, formerly a place of great strength and importance. It was built by the above named William de Meschians soon after the Norman conquest. In the lapse of time it passed into the possession of the Lucy family. There is a tradition respecting the fortress whilst belonging to the Lucies, which Wordsworth has versified in some stanzas entitled, "The Horn of Egremont Castle." General Wyndham is the present owner of both the Castle and Castle of Egremont. Large quantities of iron ore are excavated in the neighbourhood, which is conveyed to Whitehaven unsmelted, and thence shipped to South Wales. St. Bees, at which there is a fine Conventual Church, is two and a half miles distant. A good road, of seven miles in length, conducts to the foot of Ennerdale Lake. The distances from Egremont to the neighbouring towns are, — Broughton, 11 miles; Broughton, 20 miles; Uiverston, 30 miles; Cockermouth, 13 miles; Maryport, 20 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM WHITEHA.	From Keswick.		From Whiteha.	ON LEFT FROM WHITEHA.
Scilly Bank, 500 feet.		WHITEHAVEN.		
In the neighbourhood of Moresby, is the site of Artea, a Roman station, where various antique remains have been discovered. All marks of the station have been long defaced by the plough.	24½		2½	A handsome freestone arch, with an entablature adorned with the arms of the Lowther family, spans the road on leaving the town for the north.
Rose Hill, Gilfrid Hartley, Esq.	24	Moresby Vill.	3	Moresby Church: Moresby Hall, Miss Tate.
Rosenearth, Mrs. Solomon.			3½	Parton and Harrington, two small sea-ports, are near Moresby.
Road to Lowes Water.	23½			
Prospect, Capt. Caldecott.	22	Distington Vill.	5	At the south-end of the village, are the ruins of Hayes Castle, once the residence of the Moresby family.
Gilgarron (Walker).			6½	Road to Workington.
The road is for some miles in the vale of the Derwent. This river takes its name on issuing from Derwentwater. It subsequently enters Bassenthwaite Lake, and finally, after winding through a pleasant country, enters the sea at Workington.	20½	Brigham Chapel on the left. The village is half a mile to the right.	6½	Road to Workington.
A description of this town is appended to No. VII.	13	COCKERMOUTH, seated on the Derwent, at the junction of the Cocker.	14	Junction of the road from Workington to Cockermouth. These towns are eight miles from each other. The former is a sea-port, carrying on a considerable coasting trade. There are several extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, chiefly belonging to H. C. Curwen, Esq. of Workington Hall.
Sale Fell.	10	Wheat Sheaf.	17	Road to Carlisle, skirting the foot of the lake.
The valley through which the road passes, is watered by a small stream, which enters the large bay, near the foot of Bassenthwaite Water, called Peel Wyke.	8½	BASSENTHWAITE LAKE.	18½	This lake is approached at its widest part. It is four miles in length, about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and seventy-two feet in extreme depth.
The opposite shore is pleasantly indented with several promontories, the three principal of which are called Sarness, Braidness, and Bowness. There is a fine breadth of cultivated land, sprinkled with hamlets and solitary houses, between the lake and the mountains.	8	Pheasant Inn.	19	Skiddaw on its east side, furnishes, in combination with the water, many splendid views. Beyond the head, are Wallow and Falcon Crags, backed by Bleaberry Fell and High Seat. At the foot of Skiddaw, is Dodd Fell, and in the distance Helvellyn is visible. In front of a portion of Skiddaw, called Long Side, and near the margin of the lake, stand Bassenthwaite Church and Mirehouse, the residence of J. S. Spedding, Esq.
The road traverses a thickly wooded country, at the base of Wythop Fells, Barf, and Lord's Seat. One of West's stations is at Beck Wythop, whence, says he, the whole cultivated land, between the lake and the mountains, is seen in all its beauty, and Skiddaw appears nowhere of such majestic height as from this place.	6½	Smithy Green.	20½	The road passes along the margin of Bassenthwaite Water.
Many pretty villas adorn this little village. From eminences in the neighbourhood, views both of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite Lake are commanded.	3½	Thornthwaite Vill.	23½	A road, nine miles in length, leads through Newlands to Buttermere. The lower part of the vale is picturesque, the upper, wild.
	2	 cr. the stream from Newlands.	25	Grisedale Pike, a fine object.
	1½	Portinscale Vill.	25½	Greta Hall, the residence of the late Robert Southey
		Long Bridge		
		KESWICK.	27	

RIGHT FROM KESWICK.		From Cockerm.	KESWICK.	From Keswick.	ON LEFT FROM KESWICK.
	Vicar's or Derwent Isle.	25½ 25	Road to the Lake.	4 4	Castle Head, an eminence from which there is a beautiful view of the lake.
	Lords Isle. Friar Crag projects into the lake a little beyond. Cat Bells are fine objects on the opposite shore, Grizedale, and Causey Pikes are to the left of them.				Wallow Crag Falcon Crag.
	Behind Barrow House is a cascade of 124 feet fall.	23½	Barrow House. S. Z. Langton Esq.	2	Road to the hamlet called Watendlath, placed near a tarn in a desolate and narrow vale.
	The many topped Skiddaw, lifting its gigantic bulk beyond the foot of the lake, is a grand object. Crossthwaite Church will be observed lying at its base. Southey lies interred here, and a recumbent effigy of the Poet, cut in white marble, by Lough, has been erected to his memory.	22½	Lowdore Hotel.	3	Thrang Crag. The celebrated fall lies behind the hotel, on the stream running from Watendlath Tarn. Its height is 100 feet.
	Grange Bridge, and the village of Grange. The road returns to Keswick by the west margin of Derwent Water, Borrowdale, a valley 6 miles long, and containing 2000 acres, is now entered. It is watered, in its whole length, by the river Grange, which, after it issues from Derwent Water, takes the name of Derwent. At Castle Crag the road and the bed of the river occupy all the level portion, but beyond the vale widens considerably. Above Rothwaite the valley divides into two branches; the eastern branch is called Stonethwaite. Borrowdale formerly belonged to Furness Abbey.	22 21½ 20½	Borrowdale Hotel.	3½	Gowder Crag on the left, Shepherd's Crag on the right of the fall.
	Here is a small inn. This is the widest part of the valley. The mountain Glaramara is seen in front. Scawfell Pikes, Scawfell and Great Gavel are seen over Seathwaite.	21½ 20½	Castle Crag on the right. "From the summit of this rock the views are so singularly great and pleasing, that they ought never to be omitted." WEST.	4 5	Grange Crag. There is a good view from this eminence. Shortly before reaching this point, a road deviates to, and passes, Lowder Stone, re-entering the main road a little beyond. This mass of rock has been likened to A stranded ship with keel up- turn'd that rests Careless of winds or wave.
					It is 62 feet long, 36 feet high, and 69 feet in circumference. It has been estimated to weigh 1971 tons, and to contain 23,000 cubic feet. The view hence is exquisitely beautiful.
		19½	Rothwaite vill.	6	Half a mile beyond, near Borrowdale Chapel, a road diverges to the valley and village of Stonethwaite. Eagle Crag is a fine rock near the latter. A mountain path proceeds over the Stake, a lofty pass, into Langdale.
		18	 cr. Seatollar Bridge.	7½	Near this bridge the road into Wastdale, by Sty Head, strikes off.
	The ascent of Buttermere Haws, which rise to the height of 1100 feet above the sea, is now commenced. The retrospective views are fine. A portion of Helvellyn is seen over the Borrowdale and Armboth Fells.	17½	Seatollar. Abraham Fisher, Esq. Descend into Buttermere dale.	8	The well known black lead mine, and the immense Borrowdale Yews, are near Seatollar. The former is the only mine of the kind in England. The largest of the yews is 91 feet in girth.
		15½	Honister Crag.	10	Honister Crag, 1700 feet high. Here are some valuable slate quarries belonging to General Wyndham.
	Yew Crag. The upper part of this vale is exceedingly wild and uncultivated.	1			

ON RIGHT FROM KESWICK.	From Cockerm. 13½	Honister Crag.	From Keswick	ON LEFT FROM KESWICK
A few houses placed half a mile above the head of Buttermere Water, "under the most extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks that ever eye beheld."	13½	Gatescarth.	12	A mountain path conducts by the pass called Scarf Gap into Ennerdale. Black Sail, another pass leads into Wastdale
This lake is one and a half miles long, and half a mile broad; and at its deepest part is 90 feet deep. Char is taken plentifully. The distance between this lake and Crummock Water is about three quarters of a mile.	12½	On the eastern margin of BUTTERMERE LAKE.	13	The lofty mountains seen above the opposite shore are Hay Stacks, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike. Between the two latter is a tarn, the stream running from which makes a pretty waterfall.
The Chapel has been lately rebuilt; before, it was the most diminutive in the kingdom. A road, nine miles in length, climbs a steep Haws upwards of 1000 feet high, and descending into Keskadale and Newlands, proceeds to Keswick.	11½	Buttermere vill. With a good Inn. Woodhouse (R. Jopson, Esq.,) on the left. Along the eastern shore of CRUMMOCK WATER.	14	Scale Force, the loftiest waterfall about the lakes, is 2 miles distant to the west of Crummock Water. Its height is 156 feet. A mountain path leads by this fall, and Floutern Tarn into Ennerdale, 6 miles.
This lake is about three miles long by three quarters of a mile broad. Its depth is in some parts 120 feet. It abounds with char and fine trout. There are three small islands close to the shore at the head of the lake.	8½	"The mountains of the vale of Buttermere and Crummock are no where so impressive as from the bosom of Crummock Water." WORDSWORTH.	17	Having wound round a bold promontory called Rannerdale, Knott, a splendid view of the lake is presented. Melbreak is a grand object on the other margin. From its foot there juts a narrow promontory, a little above which there is a remarkably fine view. The mountains on the east shore are Whiteless Pike, Ladhouse, Grasmoor, and Whiteside.
A little before reaching Longthwaite, a few houses to the left of the road, some high ground is interposed between the road and the lake. The road afterwards passes between Haws on the left, and Whiteside on the right.	8½	Longthwaite vill.	17	Four miles from Buttermere, the road from Scale Hill to Cocker-mouth is entered. A turn must be made to the left.
Lowes Water, which sends a stream into Crummock Lake is about one mile and a half distant. This lake is three quarters of a mile long, scarcely one quarter broad, and about 60 feet in extreme depth. It lies between Low Fell in the south, and Blake Fell in the north. The scenery round its foot is, contrary to the general rule, finest at its foot, and here it is very grand. Melbreak forms a striking feature in the views.	7	Scale Hill. Foulsyke (Misses Skelton). To Whitehaven, 14 miles by Ullock and Moresby. To Egremont, 15 miles by Lamplugh and Ennerdale Bridge. To Calder Bridge, by the same places, 17 miles. To Keswick by Lorton and Whinlatter, 12 miles.	18½	There is a good inn at this place, where the tourist would do well to stay a few days. The village is about a quarter of a mile from the river Cocker, which flows from Crummock Water, and is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. A good prospect is obtained from an eminence in Mr Marshall's wood. The pedestrian may make his way by the stream issuing from Floutern Tarn behind Melbreak into Ennerdale, seven miles.
Road under Whiteside to Keswick which shortens the distance by two miles. For horsemen and pedestrians it is the preferable route.	6		19½	The road to Cocker-mouth passes through the vale of Lorton on the east bank of the Cocker. This vale presents many richly picturesque views.
Deviation of the road through Lorton vill. to Keswick. The famous yew tree, "pride of Lorton vale," stands near the junction of this road with that from Keswick to Cocker-mouth.	4		21½	It is three miles in length, with many elevated hills around; but not lofty enough to cast a gloom upon the smiling aspect of the scenery. Lorton Hall, R. Bridge, Esq.
	3	Enter the Keswick and Cocker-mouth road. 9 miles from Keswick. COCKERMOUTH.	22½	
			25½	

COCKERMOUTH is an ancient borough, and neat market town, containing 700 inhabitants, seated at the junction of the Cocker with the Derwent, from which circumstance it derives its name. It sent two representatives to Parliament as early as the twenty-third year of Edward I. ; and, by the Reform Act, it has still the privilege of returning one member. The honour and castle of Cocker-mouth belong to Lord Leconfield. The ruins of this ancient fortress, formerly a place of great strength, are seated on a bold eminence which rises from the east bank of the Cocker. It was built soon after the Norman Conquest by Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale, of whose successors it was for many centuries the baronial seat. In 1648 it was garrisoned for King Charles, but being afterwards taken by the Parliamentarians, was dismantled by them, and has ever since lain in ruins, with the exception of a small part which the late Earl Egremont sometimes inhabited. The Gateway Tower, embellished with the arms of the Umfravilles, Multens, Lucies, Percies, and Nevilles, is a striking object. On the north side of the town is a tumulus, called Toot's Hill ; one mile to the west are the remains of a rampart and ditch of an encampment 750 feet in circuit, called Fitt's Wood. On the summit of a hill at Pap Castle a village one mile and a half south-west of Cocker-mouth, are the traces of a Roman castrum. A great number of antique remains have been discovered at this place, and in the neighbourhood. The castrum was subsequently the residence of the above-mentioned Waldieve, by whom it was demolished, and the materials used in the construction of Cocker-mouth Castle. This town has the honour of being the birth-place of the Poet Wordsworth, who was born here on the 7th April 1770. Tickell, the poet, Addison's friend, was born at Bridekirk two miles distant.

The seats in the neighbourhood are—Dovenby Hall (F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.) three miles north-west. Tallentire Hall (William Browne, Esq.), three and a half miles north. Isel Hall (William Wybergh, Esq.), three and a half miles north-east. Woodhall (J. S. Fisher, Esq.), two and a half miles north. Derwent Bank (John Steel, M.P.) The Higham (T. A. Hoskins, Esq.)

The distances to the principal towns in the neighbourhood are—Maryport seven miles ; Workington, eight miles ; Keawick, by Whinlatter, twelve miles by Bassenthwaite Water, thirteen and a half miles ; Whitehaven, fourteen miles ; Wigton, sixteen miles ; Carlisle, twenty-seven miles.

ON RIGHT FROM KESWICK.	From Egremont.	KESWICK.	From Keswick.	ON LEFT FROM KESWICK.
		For $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles the road is the same as the former No.		
	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Seatollar Bridge. Road to the left.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"Travellers who may not have been accustomed to pay attention to things so unobtrusive," says Wordsworth, speaking of the rude bridges of this district, "will excuse me if I point out the proportion between the span and elevation of the arch, the lightness of the parapet, and the graceful manner in which its curve follows faithfully that of the arch."
The <i>wad</i> mine is in a recess called Gillerroom, in the side of the mountain on the right. The path crosses the stream at Far Bridge; from this place an immense mass of rock called Hauging Stone is visible. Near the mine are the famous yew trees. Advancing, Taylor's Gill forms a fine cascade after rain.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. Seathwaite Bridge. Keppel Crag and Hind Crag on the left. Seathwaite vill.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. Stockley Bridge. The road winds precipitously up Aaron End.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	19	Sty Head.	12	Bay's Brown. Taylor's Gill Band. Saddleback is seen over Borrowdale.
	17	Wastdale Head	14	A magnificent pass elevated 1250 feet above the valley. The road descends very steeply between Great Gable on the right, and Great End and Scawfell on the left, to Wastdale Head, a level and secluded valley, of a few hundred acres, at the head of Wast Water, shut in by lofty mountains that rise like walls from it.
A mountain road of six miles conducts from Wastdale Head, between Lingmell and the Screes, into Eskdale. The pedestrian and horseman may reach Ennerdale by the pass of Black Sail, or, by traversing another pass called Scarf Gap, may enter Buttermere dale at Gatescarth. This path is six miles in length.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Head of Wast Water.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Overbeck makes a pleasing cascade some distance above the bridge.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Overbeck Bridge.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
The finest view of the valley is observed from the north-west extremity of the Screes.		Turn to see the panorama of mountains at the head of the valley, Yewbarrow, Kirkfell, Great Gable, Lingmell, Scawfell Pikes, and Scawfell.		This lake is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about half a mile broad; its extreme depth is 270 feet. The grand mountains and bare rocks around this lake, invest it with a peculiar air of desolation. The Screes, whose sides "shiver in all the subdued colours of the rainbow," extend along the whole length of the opposite shore, whilst the road passes under Yewbarrow and Buckbarrow Pike. Wastdale Hall. Galesyke, Mrs. Rawson.
	11	Nether Wastdale.	20	From a field fronting this, there is one of the best views, not only of the head, but of the whole body, of the lake. From no other point of view are the colours of the Screes more beautiful, more majestic than outline, more magnificent the frowning cliffs.
N Wastdale, a pretty village with two inns. The tourist making it his head quarters for a few days, will find many pleasant excursions in the vicinity. The view of Wast Water commanded from Latterbarrow, a rocky hill in the neighbourhood, is extremely fine. A curious ravine called Hawl Gill, in the south-east extremity of the Screes, is worth a visit; and those who are fond of mountain rambles, may pass along the summit of the Screes and descend to Wastdale Head. The views from this elevated situation are magnificent.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Bleng Bridge.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	Gosforth vill.	24	
	4	 cr. Calder Bridge.	27	WILSON. The road from Gosforth to Egremont has been described in No. V.
		EGREMONT.	31	

ON RIGHT FROM KESWICK.	From Penrith.	KESWICK.	From Keswick.	ON LEFT FROM KESWICK.
One mile and three-quarters from Keswick, on an eminence to the right of the old road to Penrith, is a Druidical Circle.	17½	KESWICK.	1	Greta Bank Bridge
Road into St. John's Vale, also through Matterdale to Ulleswater and Patterdale, fourteen and a half miles from Keswick.	153	 cr. Naddle Bridge.	24	Greta Bank, Thos. F. Woodcock, Esq.
Road into St. John's Vale.	153	 cr. New Bridge.	24	Laurigg, "Skiddaw's Cob."
The road lies under Saddleback, a mountain of somewhat inferior elevation to Skiddaw. Its summit is difficult of access, but the views are extensive. On the south and east, it commands finer prospects than Skiddaw, but on other sides they are much intercepted. Its geological structure is similar to that of Skiddaw.	143	THRELKELD VILL.	34	The Riddings, Joseph Crozier, Esq.
Mell Fell, a conical hill, formed of a curious conglomerate.	124	Scales.	53	"And see beyond that hamlet small, The ruin'd towers of Threlkeld Hall."
Road through Matterdale to Ulleswater.	11	Over moorish uninteresting ground.	53	This hall was once the residence of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry VII. It is now occupied as a farm-house. The Earl of Lonsdale is proprietor.
Slate has now disappeared, and new red sandstone taken its place.	8½	Moor End.	7	Road to Hesketh-new-Market.
Road through Dacre to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of Ulleswater, four miles. Dacre Castle, formerly the residence of the famous border family of Dacre, has been converted into a farm-house. The name is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors, at the siege of Acre—the St. Jean d'Acre of modern times—in the Holy Land under Richard Cœur de Lion. Another branch of this clan was settled at Gilsland in Cumberland. There are many ballads and traditions which still — "proclaim Douglas or Dacre's conquering name."	62	Troutbeck Rail Station.	9½	Road to Hesketh-new-Market.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	5	Penruddock Vill.	9½	Road to Hesketh-new-Market.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	24	Observe the peculiar shape of Blencathara, from which the other name of that mountain is taken.	11½	Road to Hesketh-new-Market.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	12	Stainton Vill.	15	Greystoke Castle, two miles on the left. The park is very extensive. The mansion was unfortunately burnt down May 1868. Greystoke Church, built in the reign of Edward II., contains some ancient monuments. Many relics of antiquity abound in the neighbourhood.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	12	Red Hills.	15½	One mile and a half to the right, Daleman, E. W. Hasell, Esq.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	18	PENRITH	16½	Half a mile beyond Stainton, the road from Penrith to Ulleswater deviates to the right. Hence there is a charming view of the Vale of Penrith, and the mountains circling Ulleswater, which lake is hidden by Dunmallet, a wooded hill at its foot. Yat-with Hall, is seen on the banks of the Eamont, two miles from Penrith on the right.
Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.	18	PENRITH	18	Stratford, L. Dent, Esq.

* * * Instead of the first five miles and three quarters of the road given below, the Tourist may cross **ESKDALE** Bridge on the road to Kendal, turning to the right a little beyond, to Yanwath vill. (two miles,) leaving King Arthur's Round table on the left. Here is Yanwath Hall, an ancient castellated building, a good specimen of the old Westmorland Hall. Sockbridge vill. is a mile further. The hall at this place is a ruin deserving the attention of the artist. Barton church is seen on the right a mile beyond. Pooley Bridge is reached five miles and three quarters from Penrith.

It has been recommended, that, in order to see the lower part of UllsWater to advantage, the Westmorland margin should be traversed for three or four miles; a boat might be in readiness to convey the stranger across the lake to the road usually taken.

ON RIGHT FROM PENRITH.	From Ambleside.		From Penrith.	ON LEFT FROM PENRITH.
Road to Keswick.	23¼ 22½	<p style="text-align: center;">PENRITH.</p> Pursue the Keswick road for two miles. Dalemain Park.  cr. the Dacre.	1¼ 2	Skiragill, Mrs Parkin. Dalemain, E. W. Hasell, Esq.
Waterfoot, Col. Salmond.				—Dunmallet upon which stands a Roman fort.
To reach Pooley Bridge a quarter of a mile distant at the foot of the lake, a turn must be made to the left. The Sun is an excellent hotel, at Pooley Bridge, where post-horses and boats can be obtained. There is a good view of the lake from Dunmallet, a hill near the village.	18½	<p style="text-align: center;">ULLSWATER.</p> Rampsbeck Lodge on the left.	5½	This lake is of a serpentine shape, nine miles long, a mile wide, and about 200 feet in extreme depth. It is divided, by promontories into three sections, called reaches, of unequal size, the smallest being the highest, and the largest the middle reach. Four small islands adorn the uppermost, the scenery around which is of the grandest description.
Road to New Church, so called, in distinction from Old Church, which stood on the margin of the lake. The former was consecrated by Bishop Oglethorpe in 1558, while on his way to crown Queen Elizabeth; an office he had soon to regret having undertaken, when all the other prelates had refused, for he as well as the other Roman Catholic Bishops were shortly afterwards deprived.	17	Watermillock.	7½	Halsteads, William Marshall, Esq. on a promontory, called Skelley Neb. Hallin Fell projects from the opposite shore, and terminates the first reach. Swarth Fell is below Hallin Fell; between the two, Fusedale Beck enters the lake in the bay termed How Town Wyke.
This fine park, belonging to Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby, contains upwards of 1000 acres. It is well stocked with deer. At Sandwyke, on the opposite margin, a considerable stream called How Grain enters the lake.	15	Enter Gowbarrow Park.	9½	In Gowbarrow Park, says Wordsworth, the lover of Nature might linger for hours. Here is a powerful brook, which dashes among rocks through a deep glen hung on every side with a rich and happy intermixture of native wood; here are beds of luxuriant fern, aged hawthorns, and hollies decked with honey suckles; and fallow deer glancing and bounding over the lawns and through the thickets.
Lyluph's Tower, a hunting seat, the property of Mr Howard. There is a splendid view of the lake from the front.	13½	Apply here for admission to Airey Force.	11	
List, ye who pass by Lyluph's Tower At eve; how softly then Doth Airey Force, that torrent bears, Speak from the woody glen Fit music for a solemn vale! And holler seems the ground To him who catches on the gale The spirit of a mournful tale Embodied in the sound. WORDSWORTH'S <i>Sonnaruntalix</i> .		 cr. Airey Bridge. Road to Keswick through Matterdale 10½ miles.		A mile above the bridge the stream is precipitated down a fall of eighty feet. Two wooden bridges are thrown across the brook, one above the other, below the fall. The banks are beautifully wooded, and the scenery around of inconceivable magnificence. Birk Fell rises rapidly from the opposite margin.

ON RIGHT FROM PENRITH.	From Ambleside.		From Penrith.	ON LEFT FROM PENRITH.
Glencoy House, an old pictureque farm house belonging to Mr Howard.	11½	 cr. Glencoy Beck. Enter Westmorland.	12½	A promontory from Bark Fell terminates the second reach. The first island, House Holm.
Stybarrow Crag. This rock merely allows room for the road between it and the lake. The dale landers, headed by a Mounsey, once made a successful stand against a troop of Scottish musketeers at this place. The leader was thereafter styled King of Patterdale, a title borne for many years by his descendants. Hilberry Crag. Patterdale Hall	10½	ULLSWATER HOTEL.  cr. Glenridding Beck.	14	Glenridding House, Rev. H. Askew. This stream takes its rise in Keppel Cove and Red Tarns, which lie near the summit of Helvellyn. That mountain may be ascended through this glen.
A mountain road, practicable only for horsemen and pedestrians, conducts through Grisedale into Gramere.		 cr. Grisedale Beck.		Place Fell, with a patch of cultivated ground on which are two farm houses lying at its base, has a striking effect on the opposite shore.
Patterdale Chapel. In the churchyard is one of the many large yews which grow in this country.	9½	Patterdale vill. Queen's Hotel.	15	Two good hotels at this place, which, if the Tourist have time, should be made his head-quarters for some days, as there is much to see in the neighbourhood.
The streams from Grisedale and Deepdale join their waters shortly before entering the lake.		 cr. Deepdale Beck.	16½	Road into Martindale across Deepdale Beck.
St Sundays Crag. Brother's Water, backed by Dove Crag and other acclivities, clothed with native wood. This small sheet of water is said to take its name from the circumstance of two brothers having been once drowned in it whilst skating.	8½	High Hartsop.	18	The road is now through flat meadows on the banks of the stream, to another branch, which flows from Brother's Water.
The summit of the pass is fenced in by the Red Screes on the right, and Woundale Head on the left. The large block of stone	6½	Enter the common and climb the pass of Kirkstone.	21	Hartsop Village. Hayes Water, a tarn well known to the angler, lies between High Street and Grey Crag, two miles above Hartsop. Angle Tarn in the same neighbourhood is noted for the superior flavour of its trout.
— whose Church-like frame Gives to the savage Pass its name— stands on the right of the road. The Romans are supposed to have marched through this depression on their way northwards from the station at Ambleside. Near the summit, a road diverges on the left into the valley of Troutbeck. At the point of deviation, a small inn has lately been erected. In the descent, which is excessively steep, the views of Windermere and the vale of Ambleside are very fine. Wansfell Pike is on the left. Loughrigg Fell on the right of the vale.	3½	AMBLESIDE	24½	Within the mind strong fancies work, A deep delight the bosom thrills, Oft as I pass along the fork Of these fraternal hills. Aspiring road! that lov'at to hide Thy daring in a vapoury bourn: Not seldom may the hour return When thou shalt be my guide. * * * * * Who comes not hither ne'er shall know, How beautiful the vale below! Nor can he guess how lightly leave The brook above the rocky steep. WORDSWORTH.

ON RIGHT FROM PENRITH.	From Kendal.	PENRITH.	From Penrith.	ON LEFT FROM PENRITH.
The Vicarage.		PENRITH.		
At the corner of the field, at the first lane on the right, beyond Eamont Bridge, is King Arthur's Round Table. A short distance down the lane, on the right, is Mayborough, another relic of the dark ages. The road proceeds through Tirrel and Barton to Pooley Bridge.	25	 cr. Eamont Bridge.	1	Carleton Hall, John Cowper, Esq. The Eamont and Lowther are tributaries of the Eden, before entering which they form a junction.
		Enter Westmorland.		
	24½	 cr. Lowther Bridge.	1½	Brougham Hall, the Windsor of the North. In the vicinity is Brougham Castle, a fine ruin, the property of descendants from
Clifton Hall, a farm-house, an ancient turretted mansion.	23½	Clifton Vill.	2½	"The stout Lord Cliffords that did fight in France."
Here are the gates leading to the Earl of Lonsdale's magnificent Park of 600 acres, and to the Castle.				Upon Clifton Moor, a skirmish took place in 1745, between the retreating troops of the Pretender and the army under the Duke of Cumberland, in which fifteen were killed on both sides. Mention is made of this incident in Waverley.
Hackthorpe Hall, also a farm-house. The birth-place of John first Viscount Lonsdale. The Lowther family have immense possessions in the neighbourhood.	21	Hackthorpe Vill.	5	
	19	Thrimby Vill.	7	
	16	Shap Vill.	10	On the south-east of Shap, by the road side, are two lines of unhewn granite, called Carl Lofts. A mile to the north-east of the same village, there is an ancient circle of large stones, both these remains are supposed to be of Druidic origin.
		Inns, Greyhound, King's Arms.		
	14	Shap Toll Bar.	12	
	12	Over the elevated moorish tract called Shap Fells.	14	Shap Spa, a medicinal spring which annually draws a crowd of visitors, is a mile to the east in the midst of the moor. The water is of nearly similar quality to that at Leamington. There is an excellent hotel in the vicinity of the spring.
		Steep descent under Bretherdale Bank to		
	9	High Borrow Bridge, over the Lune.	17	This is the last stage to Kendal.
	7	Forest Hall.	19	Whinfall Beacon, 1500 feet.
Low-Bridge House, Richard Fothergill, Esq.	5		21	Hollow through which the Sprint from Longsleddale flows. This narrow and picturesque vale commences near Garnett Bridge, and runs six miles northwards, between steep and rocky declivities. A path at its head crosses Gatescarth Pass, having Harter Fell on the left, and Branstree on the right, into Mardale, at the head of Hawes Water.
Three miles north of Kendal from Otter Bank, a beautiful view of that town, with the Catle Hill on the left, is obtained.				
Mint House, Maa. Elderton.	1	 cr. Mint Bridge	25	Benson Knot, 1098 feet.
		KENDAL.	26	St. George's Church.

The county of LANCASHIRE embraces the larger part of the largest coal-field in Europe, and contains upon its surface the larger share of the most numerous manufacturing population in the world. It is alike distinguished in a commercial and in a historical sense. As a palatinate it gave sovereigns to the throne, and as the seat of manufactures it is the recipient of a moiety of the commerce of the kingdom. For purposes of trade it is admirably situated, being for nearly 100 miles washed on the W. by the Irish Sea, and having at the extreme S. the port of the Mersey, which gives admittance to the largest vessels. This is the only port of magnitude, those of Preston, Fleetwood, and Lancaster being neither large nor much frequented. The principal rivers are, the Mersey, Ribble, Irwell, Douglas, Wyer, Ken, Leven, Duddon, and Lune. The county contains the town of Conistone, which lies parallel with Windermere, a large portion of which is also in Lancashire. Its area in statute acres is 1,219,221, the soil is very fertile and equal, and the progress of agriculture, until very recently, was remarkably slow. In general the farms are small, and the overflow of opulent people on the environs of towns renders husbandry more fanciful than profitable. According to such dubious proofs as archaeological records afford, the S. of Lancashire was inhabited by a British people prior to the arrival of the Romans, who bore the name of *Setantii* or *Segantii*. The northern part of the county, in common with Yorkshire and Cumberland, was peopled by the Brigantes. The Romans established stations at Manchester, Warrington, Ribchester, Colne, Blackburn, Lancaster, and Overborough; these they connected by a network of roads.

From a very early period Lancashire was remarkable for the production of woollen cloth. Manchester, in the sixteenth century, was a market for woollen fabrics, around it were settled numerous weavers, and these were supplied with yarn from the midland counties, from Scotland, but particularly from Ireland. In 1663 they were distinguished for their manufacturing industry, and in 1720 Manchester had a reputation for enterprise and wealth. The great impediment, however, was the scarcity of cotton yarn. In 1769, however, Arkwright made his known his first discovery; discoveries and improvements followed, and Lancashire may now be said to monopolise the most of the cotton manufacture of the kingdom. Silk manufactures were not introduced before 1819, but is now an extensive trade. Since 1851 the population has greatly increased, and so has the cotton trade. The Lancashire coal-field commences within 5 miles of Liverpool at Tarbock, and runs to Colne, 45 miles; its greatest width is 10 miles, and the bed forms a figure like the beak of an eagle, the bill towards Liverpool. The coal-field extends into Cheshire and N. Wales, and is separated only by a brief interval from the coal-field of Yorkshire. The number of persons employed in and about the collieries in 1852 amounted to 38,800; of which 31,950 were employed underground, and 6850 on the surface.

A not very old author, West, describes the iron mines at Whitrigg, near Ulverstone, as the greatest in the kingdom, but, with the cessation of wood-iron ceased to be worked in the county. "In Lancashire," says Mr Binns,

F.G.S., in the *Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*, "many beds of cannel run into blackband, in a similar manner to what often takes place in Scotland. However, it is in the upper coal-field that the most valuable ores occur. Above the four-foot mine at Patricroft, and extending under Chat Moss, is a bed of the carbonate of protoxide of iron, about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. This was found in sinking the shafts of Messrs Lancaster and Co.'s at Patricroft, not far from the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. On analysis, the ore yielded about 72 per cent. of carbonate of iron, and the gentleman, a medical man, who analysed it, told me that it was pure enough to be used for medicinal purposes. Above the three-quarters mine at Bradford, and over the main limestone at Ardwick, are beds of blackband.

Religious zeal exhibited itself ardently after the introduction of Christianity, and wherever there was a castle in Lancashire there was a church. The religious houses, however, were not very numerous, but we find three very distinguished ones: one in Furness, one in Cockersand, and one in Wahaley. Originally the N. of Lancashire appertained to the see of York, but before the Norman invasion it had been annexed to the province of Canterbury and the diocese of Lichfield, and continued so until the sixteenth century. An alteration then took place, and a large portion of South Lancashire was included in the diocese of Chester. In 1835, however, ecclesiastical commissioners were appointed to consider the state of the Established Church, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues. These commissioners recommended the formation of two new sees in the province of York; *videlicet*, one at Manchester, and the other at Ripon. Subsequently they recommended that the deanery of Furness and Cartmel should be added to the diocese of Carlisle, but that the deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington, then forming part of the diocese of Chester, should be included in the diocese of Manchester. In 1836, with some slight alteration, this proposition received the sanction of the law. The income of the Bishop of Manchester is not to be less than L.4000, nor more than L.5000 per year. The Reformation seems to have encountered more opposition in Lancashire than in any other county. The principal Catholic families adhered to their own church, and of course sustained the Catholic population dependent upon them. Persecution, however, seldom makes converts, and the largest Catholic population in England is still found in Lancashire, augmented constantly by immigration from Ireland. The creeds of the people of Lancashire seem to have been affected by other circumstances, for it has been found that dissent is most extensive where manufactures prevail. Lancaster (p. 254) is the capital. The population of the county is most dense about Manchester, for within ten miles of the city are the great manufacturing towns of Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Ashton, and Stockport, with a multitude of minor places, all more or less engaged in manufactures. Pop. 1871, —2,818,904.

338 CXXI. MANCHESTER TO BURY, HASLINGDEN, AND BLACKBURN
BY RAILWAY (EAST LANCASHIRE), 27½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Blackb.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
River Irwell, and beyond, Broughton Hall, & Sedgely Park; and farther off, Heaton Park & Hall, Earl of Wilton.	23	From Manchester, by Manchester and Bolton Railway, to Clifton Junction (p. 258).	4½	Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart. Pendleton. Pendlebury. Clifton; and beyond, Worsley Hall, Earl of Ellesmere. Railway to Bolton.
Irwell House. Prestwich.		 cr. Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, and riv. Irwell.		
Outwood Lodge; 1½ m. beyond, Polefield. Stand Hall, 1½ mile.	21¼	Ringley Road St.	6¼	Ringley, 1 mile.
	20¼	 cr. riv. Irwell. Radcliffe Bridge St.	7¼	To Bolton, 5 miles. Airedale, 3 miles.
Radcliffe. Unsworth Lodge. To Rochdale, 6½ miles.	17½	 cr. riv. Irwell.		
Near Bury, Chamber Hall. Here the great Sir Robt. Peel was born, and a monument to his memory has been erected near Bury.	15¼	BURY ST. Follow course of river Irwell, which the line frequently crosses.	10	To Bolton, 5½ miles. Elton. Tottington.
Nuttall Hall. 2 miles beyond Ramsbottom Station is a branch line to Rawtenstall and Bacup, which follows the valley of the Irwell.	13¾	Summerseat St.	12¼	Holcome.
	10¼	Ramsbottom St.	13¾	
Carter Place.	9	Leave valley of Irwell 1 m. before reaching		
	7	Helmsnore St.	17¼	
Accrington House, Col. J. Peel.	5½	HASLINGDEN (p. 339).	18¾	To Blackburn, by road, 8 miles.
Railway to Burnley, and thence, by Colne and Skipton, to Leeds.		Baxenden St.	20¼	
	4	ACCRINGTON St. The inhabitants of Accrington are chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning and calico-printing. Pop. 1851, 7481.	22	
Dunken Halgh, H. Petre, Esq. Clayton Hall. Rishton.		Church St.	23¼	Oswaldtwistle.
		 cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		
		BLACKBURN (see p. 339).	27½	

BURY is a considerable manufacturing town, situated on an eminence between the rivers Irwell and Roch. Although its present importance is of moderate origin, it is a place of considerable antiquity, and was a Saxon town, as its name implies. The woollen manufacture, which is of ancient date, having been carried on here by the emigrant Flemings, is still prosecuted, though not on so extensive a scale, of late years, as the cotton manufacture. There are also and near the town several extensive establishments for bleaching, calico-printing, iron founding, and machine making. The canal from Bury to Manchester

and Bolton, as well as railway communication, conduces materially to its trading prosperity. Bury possesses a small model barrack, a free school, public subscription library, a news-room, a botanical institution, a medical library, a dispensary, and a mechanic's institution, several churches and chapels, besides meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. One M.P. Pop. 41,500:

On the heath near Bury, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, mustered 20,000 men in favour of the Royal cause in 1642.

HASLINGDEN is a flourishing manufacturing town. The chapel contains a font of the time of Henry VII., as well as several monuments. The Haslingden canal communicates with Bury, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Pop. 6929

On an eminence near the town is a tower erected by Messrs William and Charles Grant ("the Cheeryble Brothers" of Dickens), and one of whom (1852) still survives, who were the first manufacturers of the district, as a kind of public thanksgiving for the public prosperity they have reaped. From a lofty height, on the opposite side of the valley of the Irwell, where stands the Bury monument to Sir R. Peel, a fine and most extensive view of Lancashire may be obtained.

BLACKBURN, eight miles distant from Haslingden by the turnpike road, is famous for its manufacture of calicoes. It has many churches and chapels, an academy for the education of dissenting ministers, several meeting houses and a grammar school. James Hargreaves, inventor of the spinning jenny, was a native of this place Two M.P. Pop. 76,000.

About ten miles from Blackburn is the Jesuits' College of Stonyhurst.* The road leads through Ribblesdale, one of the finest and most extensive vales in England. To the left is Ribchester, a celebrated Roman station, and to the north-east, the Castle of Clitheroe, on a bold and abrupt eminence. Stonyhurst stands on a fine situation, and has a noble and commanding aspect. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Richard Sherburne, whose daughter carried the estate by marriage into the family of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, by whom it was disposed of to the founders of the college. This institution was established in 1794, and is conducted in a very efficient manner. About 180 boys, principally sons of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, receive their education in it. Charles Waterton and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil were educated here. Besides the class rooms and other accommodations necessary for the purpose of tuition, it contains a museum, in which, among other interesting objects, are the private seals of James II. and of Fenelon, and the cap, beads, seal, and reliquary of Sir Thomas More; a number of transatlantic curiosities presented by C. Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall; a good collection of minerals and shells, bronze casts of the Cæsars, and plaster casts of the apostles, and a quaint old jewel chest which belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden. The library contains some highly illuminated MSS. In the philosophical apparatus-room there is a

* The distance is only about seven miles by the footpath in a direct line, but the carriage road is very circuitous.

fine painting, by Annibal Caracci, of the descent from the Cross. The recreation hall, a magnificent gallery, 90 feet by 20, is embellished with a great number of paintings, and hung with tapestry. The refectory was the baronial hall of the Sherburnes. The gardens are laid out in the old style, and contain some lofty well-trimmed walls of yew. Here is to be seen the identical Roman altar which Camden saw at Ribchester in 1603, one of the finest remains of classical antiquity in the country. A handsome church has lately been erected at Stonyhurst, at an expense of above L.10,000. At Mitton church, in the vicinity, there are some fine monuments of the Sherburnes. Stonyhurst is equidistant from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester.

A road leads from Blackburn to Clitheroe, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing by WHALLEY, which is seven miles from Blackburn in a N. N. E. direction, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Accrington. Whalley is a parish, township, and village in the hundred of Blackburn and the honour of Clitheroe. It is the largest parish in the county, and one of the largest in the kingdom, containing 47 townships, and has an area of 180 square miles. The church is a venerable pile, containing some curiously carved stalls, &c. It was originally founded A. D. 628, and rebuilt 1100. Whalley Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order, was an establishment of remarkable magnificence. The last abbot was executed in the reign of Henry VIII., for his share in the insurrection, designated "the Pilgrimage of Grace." The remains of the abbey are still sufficient to show the splendour of its architecture. The abbot house has been renovated and turned into a modern residence. Near Whalley are Read Hall, and Clerk Hill; and four miles beyond, at Great Mitton, Bashall; near which, on the river Ribble, is Waddow Hall, a fine mansion, romantically situated near the banks of the river.

CLITHEROE is situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Ribble. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, erected by the Lacys, who came over with the Conqueror. The male line of this family became extinct in 1193, and the honour of Clitheroe passed afterwards into the possession of the famous John of Gaunt and when his son became Henry IV. it was vested in the crown, remaining so till the time of Charles II. It is now the property of the Buccleuch family. During the commonwealth, Clitheroe castle was dismantled by order of the Parliament, and is now greatly dilapidated. Its stones contributed to build a modern mansion, which stands within its precincts. Clitheroe has an excellent grammar school, and several churches and chapels. In the vicinity of the town are extensive cotton printing works. Two miles distant is Pendle hill, 1803 feet above the level of the sea. One M.P. Pop. 8000.†

One mile before Clitheroe is Standen Hall, J. Aspinall, Esq.; and beyond, near Chatburn, Downham Hall, (W. Assheton, Esq.) and Greenbank. At Clitheroe is Clitheroe Castle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, in a north-west direction, is Brownholme (E. Parker, Esq.), a curious building, erected in the time of Henry VI. containing, among other interesting antiquities, the original silver seal of the Commonwealth.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Leeds.	From Victoria Station, Manchester, to Miles Platting Junction St.	From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Line to Ashton and Huddersfield (see p.344.) Rochdale Canal. Branch to Oldham, 2 m. Chadderton Park.	58½	Middleton Junction St.	4½	Harpurhey. Blackley. Alkington Hall, and beyond, Heaton Park, (Earl of Wilton.) Middleton, 1 mile.
Rochdale is situated in a beautiful valley on the river Roch. It has extensive woollen manufactories, and cotton spinning and weaving are also carried on to a large extent. One M.P. Pop. 38,184.	53¼	The town of Middleton has within the last half century risen from a small village to a place of considerable extent, owing to the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches. The printing and bleaching works are on a large scale. Pop. 9876.	5½	Hopwood Hall, R. G. Hopwood, Esq.
The manor of Rochdale was long in the possession of the Byron family, and was sold by the poet, Lord Byron, to James Dearden, Esq., whose son now holds these princely domains.	51	 cr. Rochdale canal twice.	8½	Branch to Heywood, 1½ miles; near it Heywood Hall. Castleton Hall; 1 mile beyond, Roch Bank.
Belfield. Clegg Hall.	49¼	ROCHDALE ST.  cr. river Beal.	10	Castle Mere. Wardleworth.
Langfield Moor. Walsden Moor.	46	Littleborough St. Through tunnel, 1½ mile long.	13¼	Smallbridge.
River Calder and Rochdale Canal.	40½	Todmorden Junction St. Enter Yorkshire, and proceed along valley of river Calder, through three short tunnels, to	18¾	Branch line to Burnley. Stansfield Hall.
River Calder and Rochdale Canal.	38¾	Eastwood St.  cr. river Calder and Rochdale Canal.	20½	Hepstonstall.
On the high moorlands through which this part of the line passes are nume-	36¼	Hebden Bridge St.	23	River Calder and Canal

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Leeds.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
rous remains of antiquity, mostly of British origin.	35	Mytholmroyd St.	24½	Wadsworth. Midgley. Luddenden.
	33½	Luddenden Foot St.	26	
Sowerby. Tillotson was a native of this place.	31½	Through tunnel. Sowerby Bridge Junction Station.	27½	Warley House. Branch to Halifax, 2½ miles (see next p.); near Halifax, Craven Lodge.
Norland.	29½	NORTH DEAN Junction St.	29½	
		 cr. river Calder, and through short tunnel to Elland St.		
Elland. Stainland. Rastrick. Upper and Lower Woodhouse.	28½	Elland St.	31	
	26½	 cr. river Calder. BRIGHOUSE ST.	34	Brighouse.
		 cr. Calder again.		Clifton. Kirklees Hall, Sir G Armytage, Bart.
Bradley. Junction of line from Huddersfield (see p. 345).	23½	COOPER BRIDGE Junction St.	36	
Heaton Lodge.	20½	 cr. Calder. Mirfield Junction St.	38½	Blake Hall. Branch to Bradford 11½ miles.
	19	 cr. Calder. Dewsbury St.	40½	Line to Leeds, by Dewsbury, Batley, &c (see p. 345), 9½ miles.
Thornhill.		Cross Calder Navigation, through short tunnel.		Earls Heaton.
Horbury Bridge		 cr. river Calder.		Ossett.
Bretton Hall, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., 2 miles. Sandal Castle, an ancient ruin.	16	Horbury St.	43½	Horbury Lodge. Lupset Hall, D. Gaskell, Esq. Thornes House, J. M. Gaskell, Esq.
	12½	Through tunnel ½ mile long. WAKEFIELD Junction St.—(see p. 356.)	47	
Kirkthorpe Hall.	9½	 cr. river Calder. Normanton St. on the Midland Railway.	49½	Newland Park, Sir M. Dodsworth, Bart.
		Thence to LEEDS, as in p. 354.	59½	

OLDHAM is situated on an eminence on the western bank of the Medlock and near the source of another stream called the Irk. It is only about seven miles distant from Manchester, and this circumstance, together with the advantages of railways and water carriage, and especially its mineral resources, have constituted this one of the most extensive seats of the staple manufacture of the county. The goods chiefly made here are fustian, velveteens, calicoes, and cotton and woollen cords. The silk manufacture is making progress. The original staple trade is the manufacture of hats, which still prevails to a very large extent. Mr. Thomas Henshaw, an opulent hatter and a native, founded a blind asylum at Manchester, and a blue coat school at Oldham. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who founded and endowed the free school of Manchester, derived his name, if not his origin, from this town. Oldham has numerous churches, chapels, and schools. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and now returns two members. No town in this vicinity has grown in size and numbers more rapidly than Oldham. In 1760, it is said to have consisted of only sixty dwellings. The population is 82,600. The town-hall completed in 1862 is an imposing building.

HALIFAX is a well built and opulent town, deriving its importance from the manufacture of cloth, which was commenced here about the middle of the sixteenth century. It has numerous cotton mills and factories, and is the principal mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, serges, &c., for the sale of which an immense building called the Piece Hall was erected (but not much used now), having 315 rooms for the lodgment of goods. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal, and it is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. Halifax has numerous churches and chapels. The old church is a venerable Gothic structure, and there is a new independent church called "The Square Church." There are also numerous charitable institutions, free schools, &c. Halifax once had criminal jurisdiction, even in capital cases. Any person found guilty of theft was beheaded by means of a machine resembling the guillotine, called the "Maid of Halifax." Two M.P.'s. Pop. 65,000. The People's Park was presented to the town by the late Sir Francis Crossley, Bart.

BRADFORD, seven miles distant from Halifax, is a well-built and populous town, beautifully situated at the union of three extensive valleys, and forms nearly a central point with Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and cotton. There is abundance of coal and iron ore in the vicinity. The trade of the town is greatly promoted by railway traffic as well as by a canal which leads from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Bradford possesses a town-hall, numerous churches, chapels, and schools, a cloth hall, &c. The environs of the town are extremely pleasant, and the surrounding country abounds with picturesque scenery. The Peel Park, about a mile from the town, and the two cemeteries are worthy of notice. During the great civil war the inhabitants of Bradford were distinguished for their adherence to

the parliamentary cause, and twice repulsed a large body of royalists from the garrison of Leeds. Two M.P. Pop. 145,800.

At Undercliffe, near Bradford, is the Airedale College for the education of Dissenting ministers. About five miles from the town is the Moravian settlement of Fulneck, distinguished by the neatness and industry of its inhabitants.

CXXIII. MANCHESTER TO HUDDERSFIELD AND LEEDS (BY MIRFIELD AND DEWSBURY), BY RAILWAY, 42½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Leeds.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Ashton, or Ashton-under-Lyne, is a considerable town, situated on the river Tame. It has largely increased of late years, owing to the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches. There are also extensive collieries in the immediate neighbourhood. One M.P. Pop. 32,000.		From Victoria Station, Manchester.		Ashton is the New Jerusalem of the followers of Joanna Southcote, who have a handsome chapel here, but their numbers have of late decreased. Ashton has a small model barrack.
	36	 cr. Rochdale Canal and river Medlock, by a viaduct of 10 arches. Over Ashton Moss.	6½	To Oldham, 3½ miles.
	34½	Ashton St.		
		STALY BRIDGE.	8	
Staly Bridge is situated partly in Lancashire and partly in Cheshire, lying on both banks of the river Tame, which divides the counties. The cotton manufacture is largely carried on here. Pop. 21,000. One M.P.	32	Follow the course of the river Tame, and the Huddersfield Canal.		
Bucton Castle, an ancient ruin, probably of early British origin.		Mossley St.	10½	
	29½	Enter Yorkshire.		
		Greenfield St.	12½	
		 cr. river Tame and Huddersfield Canal.		
Saddleworth, ¾ mile, is situated in a wild and mountainous country, near the borders of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, and shawls.	28¾	SADDLEWORTH St.	13¾	
	27½	Diggie St.	15	Dobercross.
		Through tunnel, 2¼ m.		
		 cr. Huddersfield Canal.		
	23¾	Marsden St.	18¾	
		Along valley of river Colne.		
Huddersfield Canal and river Colne.	21¼	Slaithwaite St.	21¼	
Linthwaite.	19¾	Golcar St.	22¾	
	18½	Longwood St.	24	

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Leeds.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	HUDDERSFIELD (see p. 363.)	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	14	Bradley St. Join Manchester and Leeds (now Yorkshire and Lancashire) Rail- way.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cooper Bridge.
Heaton Lodge.	13	Heaton Lodge St. Along Manchester and Leeds line to	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blake Hall.
	12	MIRFIELD St.  cr. river Calder.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Branch to Bradford, by Cleckheaton, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
One mile before Dewsbury, leave Manchester and Leeds line.	9	DEWSBURY St. Dewsbury is a market town of great antiquity. Blankets and carpeting are manufac- tured here to a considerable extent. Population, 25,000. 1 M.P.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hanging Heaton.	8	Batley St. Howley Park.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Batley Carr.
West Ardsley.	5	Morley St.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bruntcliffe Thorne.
Middleton Lodge, 1 m. Beeston.	3	Churwell St.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wortley St.  cr. river Aire.	41	Farnley Park, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
		LEEDS. (see p. 356.)	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	

CXXIV. PRESTON TO BLACKBURN, BURNLEY, COLNE, SKIPTON,
AND LEEDS, BY RAILWAY, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST
Leave railway to Ormskirk and Liverpool.		From Preston, by North Union Railway, to Lostock Hall Junction.		
Leave North Union line, to Wigan, &c.				
Beyond Bamber Bridge, Cuerdon Hall, R. Town- ley Parker, Esq.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bamber Bridge St.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walton-le-Dale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Brindle Lodge.
Hoghton Tower, Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart. (see p. 259)	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hoghton St.  cr. river Darwen.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST.
Fennlscowles, Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart.	57½	Pleasington St.  cr. riv. Darwen again.	8½	Woodfold Park.
Railway to Bolton.	56½	Cherry Tree St.  cr. riv. Darwen.	9½	Witton House. J. Ffeilden, Esq.
Railway to Haslingden and Manchester (see p. 338).	54½ 49½	Blackburn (see p. 339.)  cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	11½ 17	Dunken Halgh. H. Petre, Esq. Clayton Hall.
Hapton.		Church St. Accrington St. (see p. 338).	15½	Altham; beyond, Read Hall.
Near Burnley is Towneley Hall, the seat of Chas. Towneley, Esq., a venerable mansion forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side of which was removed about a hundred years ago. Here is a fine collection of family portraits. This seat was once the residence of the celebrated antiquary, C. Towneley, Esq., who formed that exquiste collection of antique marbles and statues now in the British Museum. The mansion is surrounded by noble woods, principally of ancient oak, finely dispersed and scattered over the park and demesnes to a great extent. Near Towneley is Ormerod House.		Huncoat St. Rose Grove St.  cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		Padham, and beyond, Huntroyd Hall, L. N. Starkie, Esq. Palace House. Hood House. Gawthorpe Hall, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart.
Reedley Hollows. Little Marsden. Marsden Hall. In the distance, Boulsworth Hill, 1689 ft.	43½	BURNLEY  cr. West Calder river, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	22½	Burnley stands on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Burn with the Calder. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture. The church is an ancient building, and contains several monuments, Towneley Chapel, &c. There is a grammar school founded about the time of Edward VI. Pop. 31,600. One M.P.
	37½	Marsden St. Nelson St. Colne St.	28½	Colne is a small town with numerous cotton and woollen manufactories. It has a neat church, several meeting-houses, two grammar schools, and a cloth hall. The Leeds canal passes within a mile of it. Pop. 6315
	35½	Foulridge St. Enter Yorkshire.	30½	
	32½	Earby St.	33½	¾ m. distant is Bolton Hall, H. Littledale, Esq., and 3 m. Gisburne Park, Lord Ribblesdale.
	31½	Thornton St.	34½	Ingthorpe Grange, 2 m.

ON RIGHT FROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST.
	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Elslack St.  cr. river Aire.	36	West Marton Hall, T. H. Cholmondeley, Esq., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Broughton Hall, Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart.
Carlton. Pop. of Skipton 1851, 4962.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	SKIPTON. The line hence follows almost throughout the course of the river Aire, which (as well as the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the turnpike road) it several times crosses.	40	Skipton Castle, Sir R. Tufton Bart.
Glusburn.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cononley St.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bradley. Farnhill.
Eastburn.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kildwick St.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Steeton Hall.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Steeton St.	46	Silsden.
Keighley is situated near the Aire, over which there is a handsomestone bridge. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cotton, linen, and worsted goods. The church contains two ancient gravestones, one of which bears the date of 1023. Pop. 15,005. Harden Grange, W. B. Ferrand, Esq.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	KEIGHLEY St. (See also p. 363.)	49	West Morton; beyond, Rumbald's Moor.
				Riddleaden Hall.
St. Ives.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Aire. BINGLEY St. Bingley is beautifully situated on an eminence near the Aire. The surrounding country is pleasing and well wooded. The worsted manufactory is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 5238.	52	
Heaton Hall.				
Cottingley Hall.				
Branch to Bradford, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Wrose. Idle.	11	 cr. river Aire. Shipley St.	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Baildon. Esholt. Esholt Hall, W. R. C. Stanfield, Esq.
Park Hill.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Aire. Apperley St.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Aire. Calverley St.	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Bramley	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newlay St.	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Horsforth Hall.

ON RIGHT FROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST.
	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirkstall St.	63	Kirkstall Abbey (see p. 356.)
Armley Park.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Armley St.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		LEEDS.	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		(See p. 356.)		

CXXV. MANCHESTER TO YORK (THROUGH HUDDERSFIELD AND NORMANTON), BY RAILWAY, 68 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From York.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	From Manchester, by Huddersfield, to Mirfield St. (as in pp. 344, 345.)	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thence, by Wakefield, to Normanton (p. 342).	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Thence to YORK (as in pp. 437, 438.)	68	

CXXVI. MANCHESTER TO SHEFFIELD, GAINSBOROUGH, HULL, AND GRIMSBY, BY RAILWAY, 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimsby.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Line of Manchester and Birmingham railway, to Crewe.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	From London road Station, Manchester, to Ardwick St. Through short tunnel. Gorton St.	2	Openshaw.
Gorton House.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Manchester and Stockport Canal.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Denton, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and near it, Haughton Hall.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fairfield St.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester and Ashton Canal.
Dukinfield Hall.		Guide Bridge Junction St.	5	Branch to Ashton, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and Staley Bridge, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
		 cr. river Tame and Peak Forest Canal.		Dukinfield, a populous

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimby	Enter Cheshire.	From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Hyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, a considerable place, devoted almost entirely to the cotton manufacture. Pop. 13,722.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newton St.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	suburb of Ashton, the people of which are engaged in various branches of the cotton manufacture. (See Ashton, p. 344.)
Hyde Hall, E. H. Clarke, Esq.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mottram St.	10	Mottram in Longendale, 1 mile; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond, Thorncliffe Hall.
Glossop, Duke of Norfolk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Etherow and enter Derbyshire.	12	Melandra Castle, the site of a Roman camp.
Branch railway to Glossop, 1 mile.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dinting Junction St.	12	The elevated valley through which the line here runs is enclosed on either hand by the mountains of the Pennine range.
Mouslow Castle, an ancient site.	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	Through Longendale, the valley in which the river Etherow runs.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Woodhead, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant is Holme Moss, over which the Huddersfield turnpike road passes, at an elevation of 1859 feet.
This tunnel is near the point of junction of the counties of Chester, York, and Derby, one end being in Cheshire, and the other in Yorkshire: it passes under a bleak hilly moor, covered with dark heath and bog. It was six years in progress of formation, and 3485 barrels of gunpowder were consumed in blasting the rocks through which it passes.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Etherow, and re-enter Cheshire.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Woodhead St.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Through tunnel, 5192 yards (nearly 3 miles) long.	25	
	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunford Bridge St.	28	
	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Along valley of river Don, Yorkshire, which the line follows the whole way to Sheffield.	32	
	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hazlehead Bridge St.	32	
	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	Penistone Junction and Thurlston St.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Don.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wortley St.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Deep Car St.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oughty Bridge St.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wadsley Bridge St.	5 miles.	
	69	SHEFFIELD (see p. 376.)	Wortley Hall, Lord Wharnccliffe:—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, Wentworth Castle, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. river Don and Sheffield and Tinsley Canal.	Thurgoland.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Darnal St.	Wortley Hall, Lord Wharnccliffe Wood.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		Wharnccliffe Park, Lord Wharnccliffe.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ecclesfield, 3 miles, and beyond, the Grange (Earl of Effingham.)	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Wentworth House and Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		Wards End. Railway to Rotherham	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 miles.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		Attercliffe.	
	66 $\frac{1}{2}$			

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimby.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Handsworth.				Treeton.
		 cr. river Rother and line of Midland Railway, near the		Aston and Aston Hall.
Woodhouse.	63½	Woodhouse Junction Station on do.	47	
Beighton. Wales. Harthill, 1½ mile. Thorpe Salvin.	58½	Kiveton Park St.	52	Todwick. Kiveton Park. South Anston. Walling Wells, Sir T. W. White, Bart.
Shireoaks Park.	55½	Enter Nottinghamshire. Shireoaks St.	55	Gateford Hall.
Chesterfield Canal. Worksop Manor and Park, Duke of Newcastle, and beyond, Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Port- land.	53½	WORKSOP St. (see p. 368.)	57	
Clumber, Duke of Newcastle, and beyond, Thoresby, Earl Manvers. Ordsall.	45½	 cr. river Ryton and Macclesfield Canal.  cr. river Idle.		Osberton Hall, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. Ranby Hall, Duke of Newcastle. Babworth Hall, H. B. Simpson, Esq. West Retford. Great Northern Rail- way to Doncaster and York. Chesterfield Canal. Clareborough. N. and S. Wheatley. Bole.
The Elms.		EAST RETFORD ST.	65	
Grove Hall, G. E. Har- court Vernon, Esq. 1½ m. West Burton.	39½	Sturton St.	70½	
		 cr. river Trent, and enter Lincolnshire.		
Somerby Park, Sir Thos. Beckett, Bart., 2 miles.	35½	GAINSBOROUGH (p. 419.)	74½	
Thonock Hall, H. Bacon Hickman, Esq. Pilham.	31	Blyton St.	79½	Laughton, 2 miles.
Kirton in Lindsey is a small town 17 miles north of Lincoln, beauti- fully situated on the summit of a hill. It has a fine church, of early English architecture. Pop. of par., 2058.	28 25½	Northorpe St. KIRTON LINDSEY ST.	82½ 84½	Scotton, 2 miles.
Redbourne Hall, Duke of St. Albans, 1½ m.	22	Cross line of ancient Ermine Street. Scawby and Hibaldstow St.	88½	Scawby, 1½ mile. Scawby Hall, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart. Manby Hall, (Earl of Yarborough) 4 m.
		 cr. river Ancholme.		Barton on Humber (by road) 11 miles. Elsham Hall, T. G. Corbett, Esq. Melton Ross.
Caistor, 10 miles.	19½	BRIGG St. (see p. 419.)	91	
Line from Lincoln and	15½	Barnetby Junction.	94½	

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimsby.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Market Raisen joins (see chap. clix). Brocklesby Park, Earl of Yarborough. Yarborough Camp.	11	Brocklesby St.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	Croxtou. Wootton Hall, L. Uppley, Esq., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ulceby Junction St.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ulceby. Branch to New Holland, on the Humber, opposite Hull, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Keelby.	8	Habrough St.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Riby, G. Tomline, Esq. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stallingborough St.	106	Estuary of the Humber.
Lacey Hall, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	2	Great Coates St.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		GREAT GRIMSBY (p. 430.)	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Line from Louth and Boston joins.				

CXXVII. LONDON TO LEEDS, BY LEICESTER, DERBY, AND CHESTERFIELD (MIDLAND RAILWAY), 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by North Western Railway, to		
Rugby Lodge, T. Caldecott, Esq.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rugby (pp. 199, 203.) Leaving Rugby, pass through Gilcorner tunnel, 300 feet long.	83	Leave main line of North Western Railway. Holbrook Grange. Newbold, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart., and beyond Combe Abbey (Earl Craven.)
Cotton House.				Newnham-Paddox, Earl of Denbigh. Claybrooke Hall.
Ashby Parva.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	ULLESTHORPE St. (Leicestershire.) (From London, 91 miles; from Nottingham, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	Frowlesworth.
Dunton Bassett.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broughton-Astley St.	94	
	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	Countesthorpe St.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cosby.
Countesthorpe.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wigston St. Knighton Tunnel, 100 yards in length.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Uppingham, 21 m.; to Melton Mowbray, 14 m.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	LEICESTER (p. 354.)	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Braunston Hall, C. Winstanley, Esq. To Hirkley, 12 m.; to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 17 m.
Barkby Hall, W. Pochin, Esq.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	SYSTON St.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Belgrave. Birstall House, and beyond, Bradgate Park.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance, Brookesby Hall.	94½	Sileby St.	110½	Wanlip Hall, Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. Mount Sorrel, famous for its castle, which was besieged in the reign of Henry III., and totally demolished.
Prestwold Hall, C. W. Packe, Esq. Burton Hall, C. J. H. Mundy, Esq.	92¼ 89½	Barrow St. LOUGHBOROUGH. (From London, 116 miles; from Nottingham, 14 m.) This town carries on an extensive hosiery and lace trade, and has derived great benefit from its canal, which communicates with the Trent and Soar. Pop. 10,830.	113 115½	Quorndon Hall, E. B. Farnham, Esq. To Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 12 miles. The Elms.
Stanford Hall. Here a branch turns off to Nottingham (p. 143).	85	Kegworth St.	120½	Garendon Park, C. M. Phillips, Esq. Sutton Bonnington. Kegworth village. Lockington; and, at a distance, Donnington, Marquis of Hastings.
Thrumpton Hall.	80	Sawley St.	125½	
Spondon Hall.	79¼ 77	Draycott St. Borrowwash St.	126 128½	Elyaston Castle, Earl of Harrington.
Chaddesden Hall, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.	75½	Spondon St. About 3 miles from the station are some remains of Dale Abbey.	129½	A church existed at Spondon before the Conquest. The present edifice is an interesting specimen of the style of the fourteenth century.
At a distance, Locko Park.	73 67½	DERBY (p. 355.) Duffield St.	132½ 137½	Markeaton, W. Mundy, Esq.
Breadsall Priory, where Dr. Darwin lived, and where he died in 1802. In the church of Breadsall there is a monument to his memory. Holbrook Hall.	65½ 62½	Milford Tunnel, 830 yards in length. BELPER (p. 355.) Ambergate St.	135½ 142½	Darley, R. Holden, Esq. Allestree Hall, W. Evans, Esq.; and beyond, Kettleston, Lord Scarsdale. Duffield, C. R. Colville, Esq. Farnagh Hall.
Alfreton Hall.	59	Visitors to the Derbyshire Peak will here quit the railway for Wirksworth, 6 miles distant. Lodge Hill Tunnel, 260 yards long. The railway is now carried along the beautiful valley of the Ansa, which stream it several times crosses.	146½	Railway to Matlock and Rowsley, branches off at Ambergate station. At a distance Alderwasley Hall, F. E. Hurt, Esq. Ruins of Wingfield manor house, occupying a commanding situation. It was dismantled by order of the Parliament in 1646.
	55¼	Wingfield St.	150	Orgston Hall, G. Turbutt, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance Hardwicke Hall, (Duke of Devonshire), an interesting old mansion, erected by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury (see page 375).	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clay Cross St. Tunnel, one mile long. North Wingfield.	152 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wingerworth Hall. The old hall was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643.
Sutton, G. Arkwright, Esq., 4 m. To Mansfield, 12 miles; Worksop, 16 miles.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	CHESTERFIELD, a town of considerable antiquity on the west bank of the Rother. Its principal manufactures are cotton and worsted stockings; and in the vicinity are iron works and potteries. The old church, was erected during the 13th century. The spire has a singular appearance, and is much bent towards the west. There is a canal which communicates with the Trent and the Humber. Chesterfield possesses several charities. Pop. 11,000. During the civil wars the Parliamentary forces were defeated at Chesterfield by the Earl of Newcastle.	156 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Buxton, 24 miles; Chapel-en-le-Firth, 24 m.; Bakewell, 12 m.; Chatsworth, 10 m.; Sheffield, 12 miles. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, at Whittington, is the Revolution House, where the Revolution of 1688 was planned.
6 miles to the east is Bolsover Castle (the property of the Duke of Portland), an unfinished mansion, erected in the early part of the 17th century on the site of an ancient castle built soon after the Conquest by the Peveril family. The present mansion, which stands on the brow of an eminence, was begun by Sir C. Cavendish.				
The Hill. Tapton Grove, G. Meynell, Esq. Tapton House.				
Staveley village. Barlborough Hall, the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes.	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Staveley St.	160	Staveley iron-works. Reinshaw, Sir S. Sitwell, Bart.
	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eckington St.  cr. the river Rother, and enter Yorkshire.	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Wales—Todwick, Aston.				
	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Woodhouse Mill St.	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Sheffield, 6 m.
To Doncaster, 12 m. Clifton House. Eastwood House. Aldwarke Hall, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. Thrybergh Hall, J. Fullerton, Esq.	33	MASBOROUGH or ROTHERHAM St. From this station a railroad turns off to Sheffield.	172 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Penistone, 14 m. In the distance, the Grange (Earl of Effingham), and beyond Wentworth House (Earl Fitzwilliam).
To Doncaster, 9 miles. Fly-boats take the passengers upon the river Don to Doncaster for one shilling.	28	Swinton St. Cat-hill Tunnel, 140 yards long.	177 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	26	Wath St.	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	At a distance, Wentworth Castle, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.
	24	Darfield St.	181 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cudworth. Shafton.	19½	BARNSELY contains numerous forges for making wire, nails, hardware, &c., and extensive manufactories of linen, cloth, and bottles. Pop-17,890.	185½	Monk Bretton.
Felkirk. Walton Hall (Charles Waterton, Esq., the distinguished naturalist), containing a museum open to public inspection. Crofton Hall, 1 m.	16½	Royston and Notton St. Cross Barnsley Canal.	188½	Notton. Woolley Hall, G. Wentworth, Esq., 2 miles. Chevet Hall, Sir L. M. Pilkington, Bart. Sandal Magna.
Warmfield.	13	OAKENSHAW ST. Junction of Manchester and Leeds line.	192½	Wakefield, 1¼ mile (p. 356). Newland Park, Sir C. Dodsworth, Bart. Altofts Hall.
Line to York, 24½ m. (see p. 437.) Dunford House.	9½	NORMANTON ST. cr. river Calder.	196½	
Swillington Hall, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart., 3 m. distant, Kippax Park, T. D. Bland, Esq., and beyond, Ledstone Park.	6½	Methley St.	195½	Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough. Oulton House.
Leventhorpe Hall. Newsam Green. Temple Newsam, Marquis of Hertford.	5	Woodlesford St. River Aire runs parallel to railway, on right.	200½	Rothwell.
		LEEDS. (see p. 356.)	205½	

LEICESTER, on the banks of the Soar, is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city during the Saxon heptarchy. It appears, by Domesday Book, that at the Norman conquest, it was a populous city. In the reign of Henry V., Parliament was held here. Richard III., after his defeat and death, was buried here in a Franciscan convent, which then stood near St. Martin's Church. Cardinal Wolsey died here in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. The town was formerly fortified, and the remains of the wall may be in many parts distinctly traced. The castle was a most extensive building. Its hall is still entire, and the courts of justice are held in it at the assizes. Leicester contains numerous churches and dissenting chapels. In St. Mary's Church is the monument of the Rev. T. Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters," who was Vicar for many years. There are few towns in which are to be seen so many charitable insti-

ions. The chief manufacture of Leicester is that of hosiery goods. The lace trade is also carried on to a very considerable extent. Leicester returns two M.P. Population 95,000. Five miles distant is Bradgate Park, the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey; and four miles beyond it is Bardon Hill, the highest part of the county.

DERBY is situated on the banks of the Derwent, which is navigable hence to the Trent. The town is very ancient, and took its name from the river on which it is situated. On the east bank of the river, opposite to Derby, was the Roman station Derventio. Derby contains numerous churches, several dissenting meeting-houses and chapels, a Mechanics' Institute, and a Philosophical Society founded by Dr Darwin, who here composed the greater portion of his works. Here are extensive manufactories of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings. The silk-mill is the first and largest of its kind erected in England. Here also are large porcelain works and manufactories, where all kinds of ornaments are made of the marbles, spars, petrifications, &c., found in the neighbourhood. All Saints' Church contains numerous monuments of the Cavendish family. Richardson the novelist was a native of this town. A castle once existed at Derby; but the last remains of the building are said to have disappeared during the reign of Elizabeth. Several religious establishments were founded here at a very early period; but no vestiges of them now remain. Prince Charles Stuart advanced as far as Derby on his march into England, and the house in which he lodged is still pointed out. Through the noble munificence of Joseph Strutt, Esq., the working classes of Derby possess peculiar opportunities of enjoyment and gratification. This public-spirited individual appropriated nearly eleven acres of land, containing an extensive collection of trees and shrubs, for the recreation of the inhabitants and their families. This piece of land, called the Arboretum, was laid out, at the donor's expense, by the late J. C. Loudon, Esq., with great taste and judgment. The value of the Arboretum, including the ground and buildings, is estimated at £10,000. The Derby Grammar School is supposed to be one of the most ancient foundations of the sort in the kingdom. Flamsteed the astronomer (a native), received his early education in this school. Derby returns two Members to Parliament. Pop. 50,000.

BELPER, on the Derwent, is noted for its cotton mills belonging to Messrs Strutt. Their construction is worthy of notice. About 1200 or 1300 persons are constantly employed in them. About a mile and a half distant are two other cotton mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge, all belonging to the same proprietors, who have provided for the comfort and instruction of their workmen in a very praiseworthy manner. It affords his title to Lord Belper. Pop. 9509.

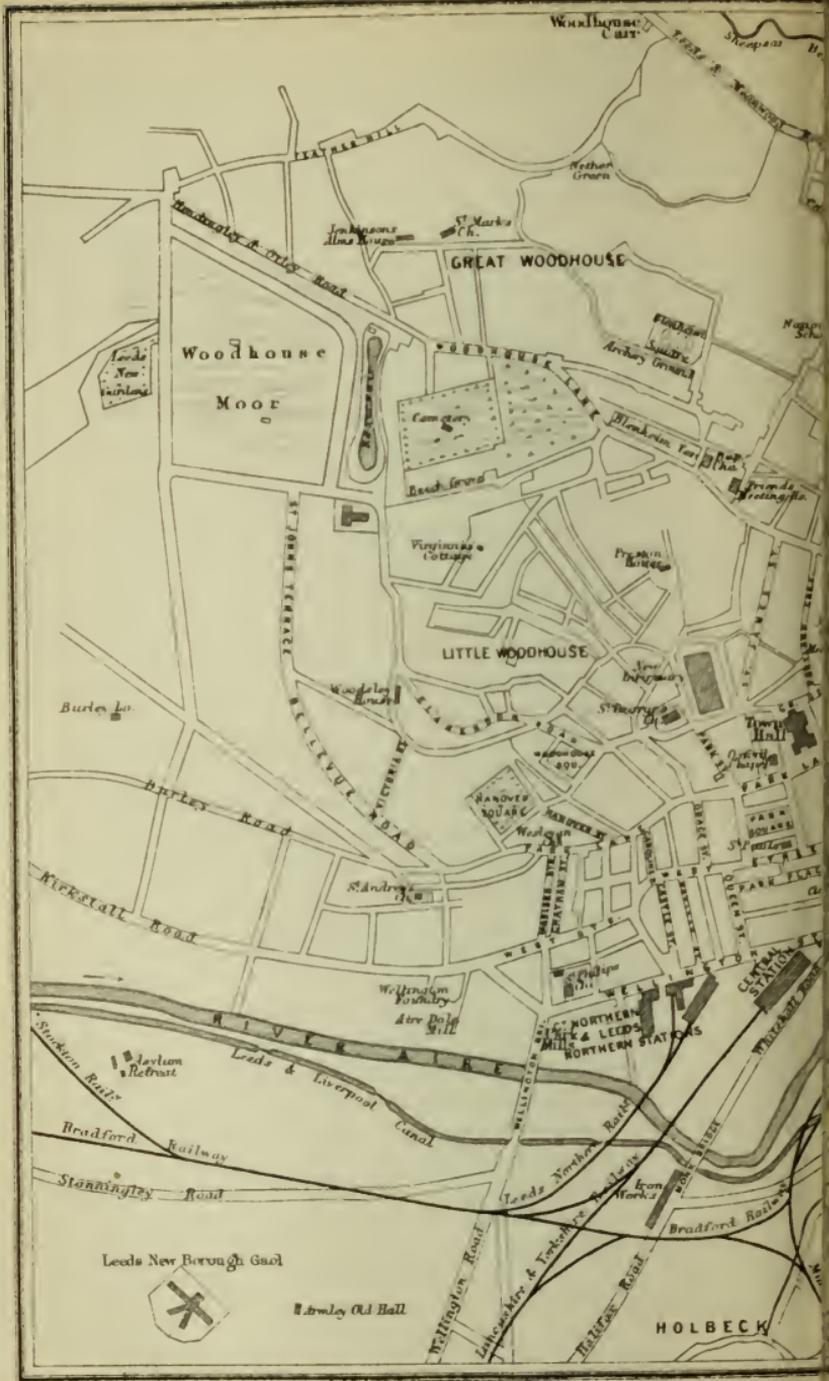
ROTHERHAM is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Rother and the Don. It carries on a considerable trade in coals and lime. On the opposite bank of the river, in the village of Masborough, are the extensive iron-works established by Messrs Walker in 1746. The iron-bridge of Sunderland, and that of Southwark, in the metropolis, were cast in these foundries. Rotherham has

a college for the instruction of independent ministers, a spacious church, erected in the reign of Edward IV., several chapels and meeting-houses, free grammar and charity schools, &c. Pop. about 8000. About four miles distant is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, adorned with numerous antiquities and paintings by the best masters. Near the entrance to the mansion is the mausoleum erected by the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam in honour of his uncle, the Marquis of Rockingham.

Two miles from the Wakefield station near the river Calder is the town of WAKEFIELD, considered one of the handsomest towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The most remarkable of its churches is All-Saints, a spacious Gothic structure with the loftiest spire in the county. There is a very beautiful and richly adorned Gothic chapel (but not used as such), which was built by Edward IV. in memory of his father and followers who fell in a battle near this town. Wakefield has long been noted for its manufacture of woollen cloths and stuffs. It has also a considerable trade in corn and coals. Archbishop Potter and Dr. Radcliffe were natives of this town. One M.P. Pop. 28,000.

LEEDS, the largest and most flourishing town of Yorkshire, on the Aire, is the metropolis of the woollen manufacture, and the fifth town in England in point of population and commercial activity. It is an ancient town, and was probably a Roman station, but has been the scene of few historical events. Its situation is highly advantageous for manufacturing and commercial purposes. The chief articles of manufacture here are superfine cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, shalloons, carpets, blankets, &c.; plate-glass, earthenware, and the spinning of flax to a great extent. Its merchants also buy extensively the woollen and stuff goods made in the neighbouring towns and villages, and get them finished and dyed; so that Leeds is a general mart for all these fabrics. The Leeds cloth-market forms an interesting spectacle on the market days. Machine-making is a flourishing business in Leeds. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects Leeds with the Western sea, and by means of the river Aire it has a communication with the Humber. By means of railways, this town now enjoys every advantage which can be given, by the most rapid communication with all parts of Great Britain. The town-hall is a new and magnificent building; it contains a very fine organ built by Gray and Davison, upon which there are performances Tuesdays and Saturdays. The organist is Dr. Spark. Leeds contains also numerous churches and chapels, a free grammar school, a national school, commercial buildings, a corn exchange, a philosophical and literary society, a mechanics' institute, theatre, and a large new infirmary. Leeds was the native place of Dr. Hartley, author of "Observations on Man;" Wilson, the painter; and Smeaton, the celebrated engineer. Dr. Priestley, the distinguished philosopher, officiated for several years as the minister of the Unitarian chapel here. Leeds gives the title of Duke to the family of Osborne. Three M.P. Pop. 259,000.

About three miles from Leeds are the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, picturesque and situated in a vale watered by the Aire. This abbey was founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy for monks of the Cistercian order.



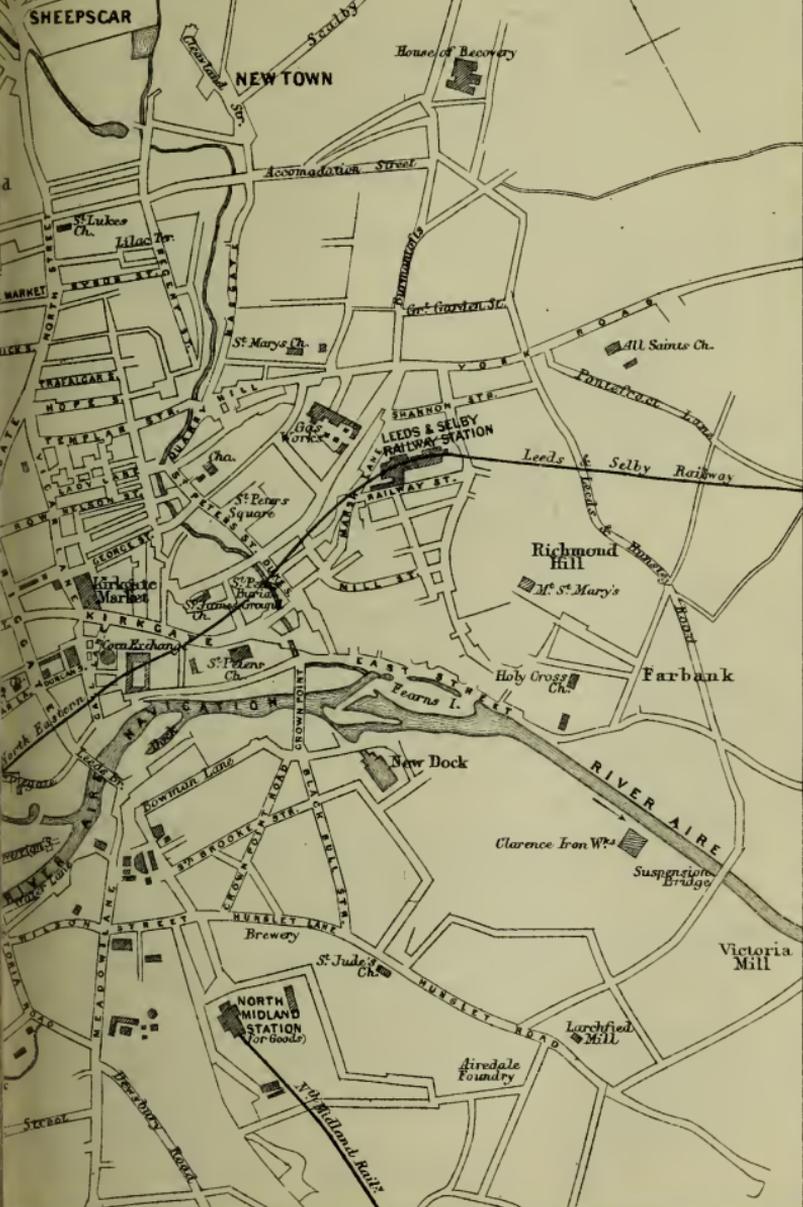
CAVALRY BARRACKS

Workhouse

New Cemetery

LEEDS.

Scale of 1/4 Mile.



SHEEPS CAR

NEW TOWN

Industrial School

House of Recovery

S. Lukes Ch.

S. Marys Ch.

All Saints Ch.

LEEDS & SELBY RAILWAY STATION

Leeds & Selby Railway

Richmond Hill

M. S. Marys

Farbank

Holy Cross Ch.

New Dock

Clarence Iron Works

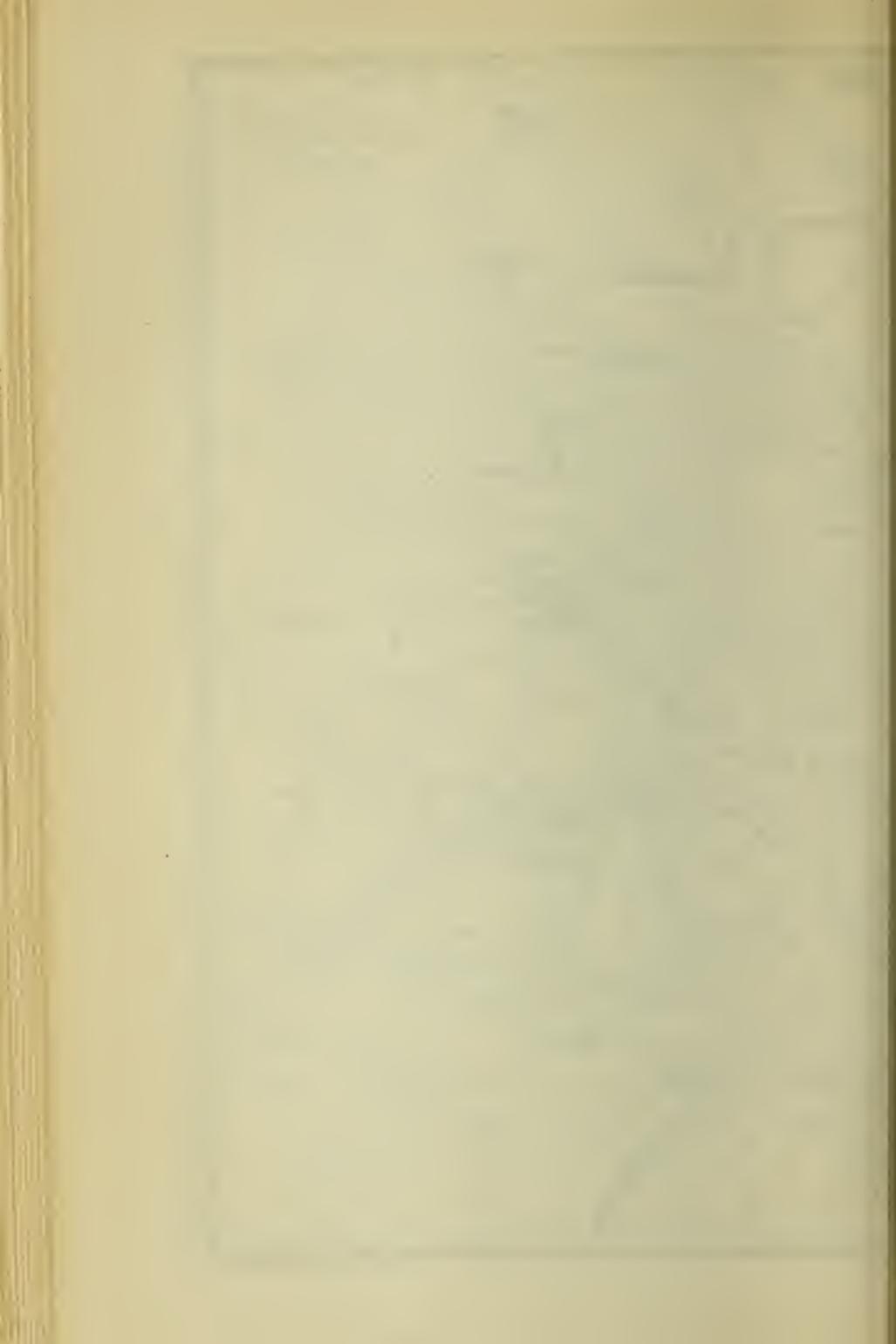
Suspension Bridge

Victoria Mill

NORTH MIDLAND STATION (for goods)

Lurchfield Mill

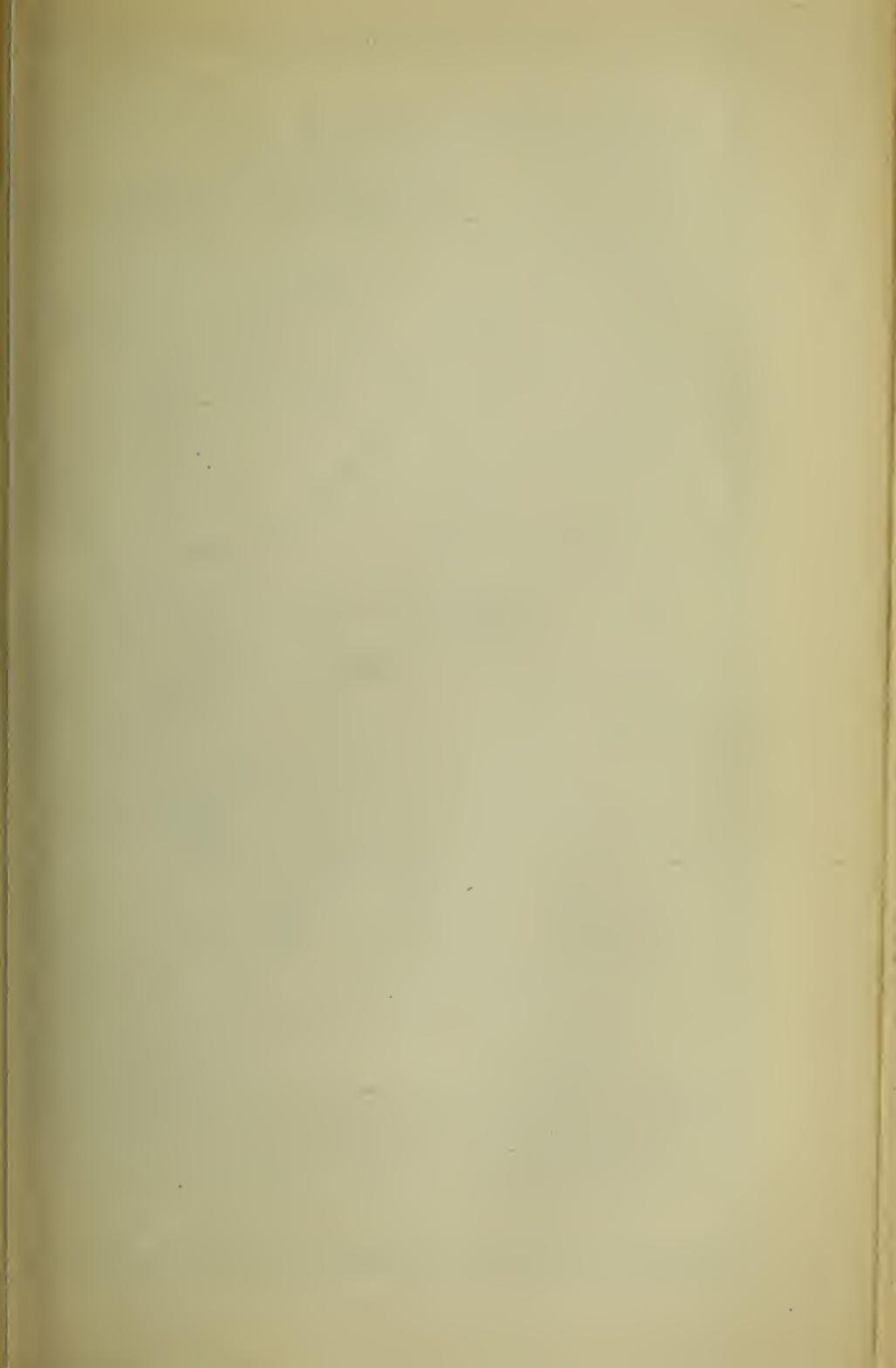
Firedale Foundry



RAILWAY, West Branch), 38½ Miles in length, commences at the Hampton Station of the London and North Western Railway.

ON RIGHT FROM HAMP- TON STATION.	From Derby.		From H. Stat.	ON LEFT FROM HAMP- TON STATION.
Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford.	33¾	Coleshill St.	4¾	Coleshill Park, Lord Digby, and Coleshill House.
Maxstoke Castle (T. Dilke, Esq.) and the ruins of Maxstoke Priory, both of which were erected in the reign of Edward III. A considerable part of the castle remains in its original state.		Coleshill on the Cole. The church, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, contains a sculptured font, and numerous monuments of the Digby family. It affords the title of Viscount to the Earls Digby.		
Blyth Hall, W. S. Dugdale, Esq., formerly the property and residence of Sir Wm. Dugdale, author of the Monasticon, and historian of this county, who died here about 1685.	30½	Whitacre Junction St.	8½	Branch to Castle Bromwich and Birmingham.
Shustoke. At a distance is Atherstone, which carries on a considerable trade in hats.	28¾	KINGSBURY ST.	9¾	Hams Hall, C. B. Ad- derley, Esq.
Tamworth Castle (the property of the Marquis of Townshend), is an ancient baronial mansion, erected by Robert Marmion, a celebrated Norman chief.	24¾	Wilnecote & Fazeley St.	13¾	Middleton Hall.
Amington Hall, C. H. W. A. Court, Esq.	20½	TAMWORTH, on the Tame, is situated partly in Staffordshire and partly in Warwick; has manufactories of woollen cloth and calicoes, as well as tanneries and ale breweries. Two M.P. Pop. 4600.	14½	Fazeley.
Catton Hall, Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart.	17¾	Oakley and Alrewas St.	20¾	Branch to Lichfield;
Walton Hall. At a distance Drake- low, Sir Thos. Gresley, Bart.	15	Barton and Walton St.	23½	1½ m. Drayton Manor, Sir K. Peel, Bart.
To Ashby-de-la-Zouch, ¾ miles.		Haselour St.	18½	Camberford Hall.
Line from Leicester joins.		Oakley and Alrewas St.	20¾	Elford Hall.
At a distance Bradby Park (Earl of Chester- field), 4 m. from which is Calke Abbey, Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., and two m. farther, Melbourne Castle, late Viscount Melbourne.	11	Barton and Walton St.	23½	Orgreave Hall, Earl of Lichfield.
One mile distant is the village of Repton, one of the most ancient places in the county, and supposed to have been a Roman station. At a distance, Foremark, Sir R. Burdett, Bart.		Barton and Walton St.	23½	Wichnor Park, J. Le- vett, Esq.
Osmaston Hall, Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart., and beyond, Eveson Castle, Earl of Derby.	6½	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, an ancient town noted for its ale. Near the town hall is a curious ancient house. The bridge over the Trent appears to have been first erected about the time of the Norman conquest. Here are the ruins of an extensive abbey founded about 1002. Burton is now environed by a network of railways. Pop. 13,671.	27½	Wichnor Manor was held by Sir P. de Somerville under the Earl of Lancaster, by the curious tenure of being bound to present a fitch of bacon to every married couple, who, after being married a year and a day, should make oath that they had never quarrelled.
At a distance, Foremark, Sir R. Burdett, Bart.		Willington St.	32	To Lichfield, 12½ m.
The Pastures.		DERBY (see p. 355).	38½	Dovecliff House, and beyond, Rolleston Hall, Sir O. Mosley, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM LEEDS.	From Hull.		From Leeds.	ON LEFT FROM LEEDS.
Temple Newsam (Marquis of Hertford).	44½	From Leeds. Through tunnel, 800 yards long. Halton St. Cross Gates St. Garforth St.	6½	Killingbeck Hall, and in the distance Bramham Park, G. Lane Fox, Esq.
Swillington, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart.	42	Micklefield St.	9	Sturton; 1½ mile beyond, Parlington House late R. O. Gascoigne, Esq.
Kippax Park, T. D. Bland, Esq.	39	Milford Junction St.	12	Aberford, 3 miles, and beyond Hazlewood, Sir E. Vavasour, Bart.
Ledstone Park, Rev. C. Wheeler.	35	Cross York and North Midland line. Hambleton St.	16	Huddlestone Hall. Newthorpe. Sherburn, 1 m., and beyond Searthingwell Hall, Lord Hawke. Lenerton.
Monk Frystone, R. M. Milnes, Esq., and beyond Byram Hall, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.	33½	Thorpe Willoughby St.	17½	In the distance, Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock.
Gateforth House, and Hambleton Haugh, 1½ mile.	31	SELBY ST. Selby is a flourishing town near the banks of the Ouse, by means of which, and of canals, it carries on a considerable trade. In this town there are the remains of an abbey, founded by William I., whose son Henry I. was born here. There is a curiously constructed timber bridge over the Ouse. The old church is remarkable. Pop. 5271.	20	Branch to Market Weighton, 16 miles.
Brayton.		 cr. river Ouse.		Barlby. Osgodby.
Hemingbrough.	28	Cliff St.	23	S. Duffield. Woodhall. Bowthorpe Hall.
Brackenholme, 1 mile. Newsholme.		 cr. river Derwent.		Wressell. Brind.
Howden, 1½ mile.	22¼	HOWDEN ST.	28½	Cavil
Belby.		Howden is a small town of considerable antiquity, with an elegant church, and the remains of a palace which belonged to the Bishop of Durham. Pop. 2376.		Portington.
	19¼	Eastrington St	31¾	



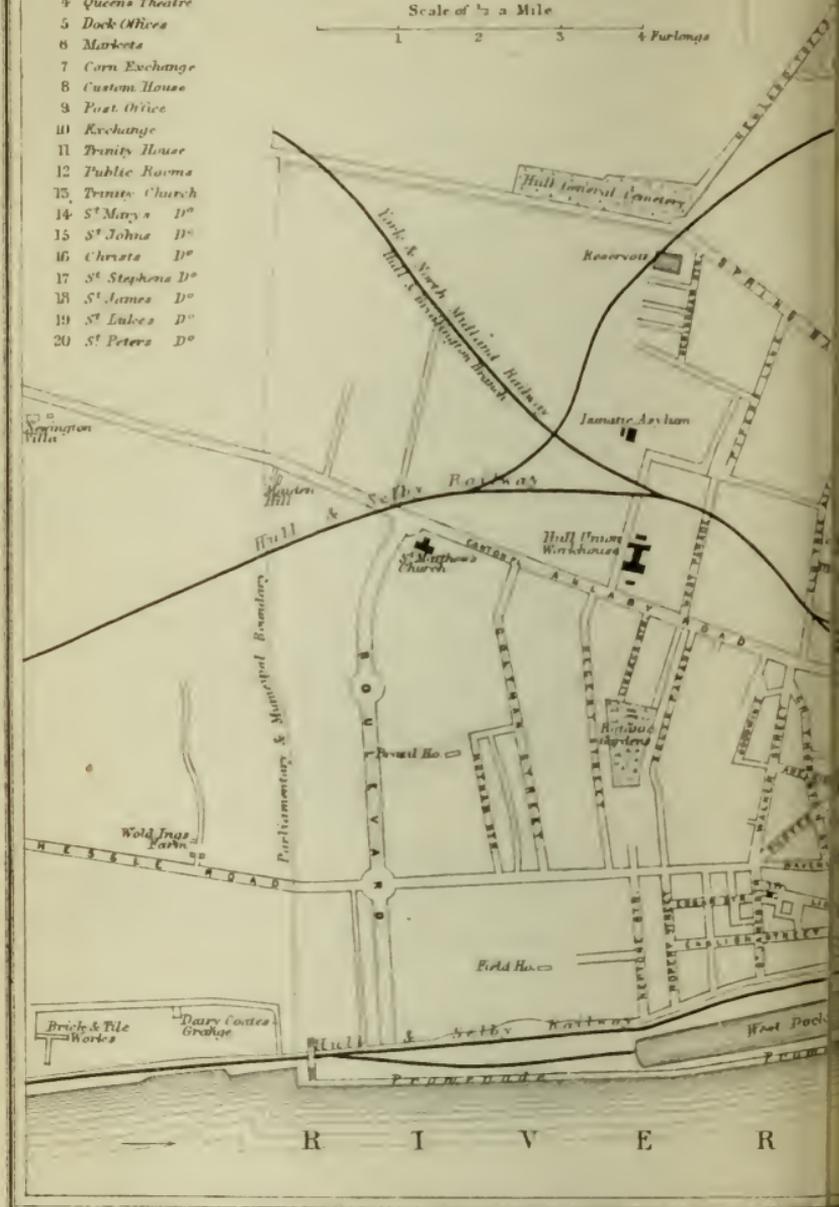
Reference.

- 1 Town Hall
- 2 Royal Institution
- 3 Sanctora Institute
- 4 Queens Theatre
- 5 Dock Offices
- 6 Markets
- 7 Corn Exchange
- 8 Custom House
- 9 Post Office
- 10 Exchange
- 11 Trinity House
- 12 Public Rooms
- 13 Trinity Church
- 14 St Marys D^o
- 15 St Johns D^o
- 16 Christa D^o
- 17 St Stephens D^o
- 18 St James D^o
- 19 St Lukes D^o
- 20 St Peters D^o

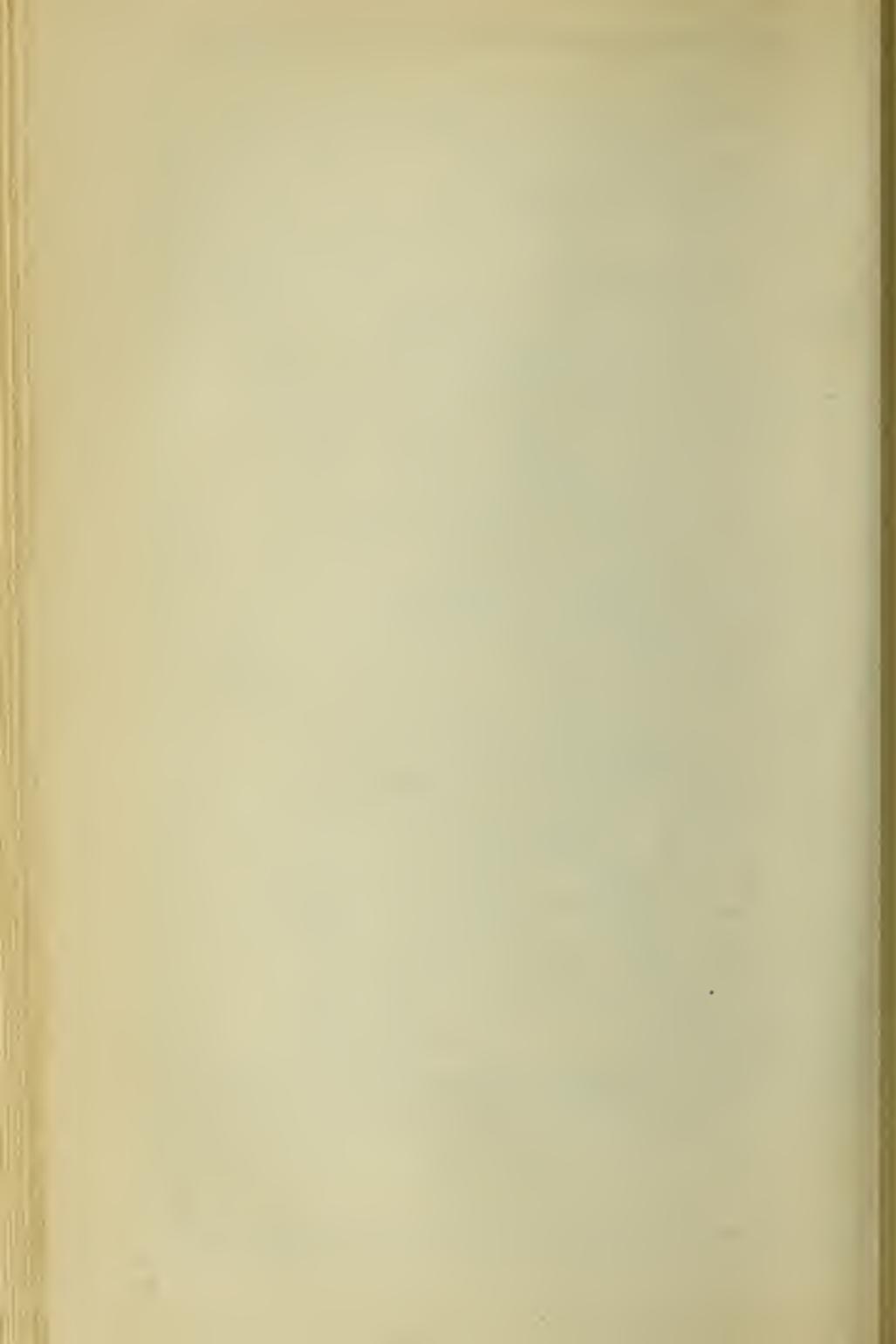
HULL.

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile

1 2 3 4 Furlongs



R I V E R



ON RIGHT FROM LEEDS.	From Hull.		From Leeds.	ON LEFT FROM LEEDS.
Bromfleet.	17	Staddlethorpe St. cr. Market Weighton Canal, and follow north bank of the Humber.	34	Gilberdike. Scalby.
Brough probably occupies the site of a Roman station.	10½	Brough St.	40½	Welton and Welton House, T. Raikes, Esq. East Dale House. Melton Hill.
The Humber, here 1½ mile wide.	7½	Ferriby St.	43½	Hesslewood House, J. R. Pease, Esq., Tranby Lodge and Tranby House. Hessle Mount; 2 m. distant, South Ella, J. B. Bradley, Esq.
Ferry to Barton, on opposite bank of Humber.	4¾	Hessle St.	46¼	Railway to Bridlington and Scarborough. See p. 452.
		HULL.	51	

HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, situated at the mouth of the river Hull, where it enters the Humber, is one of the principal sea-ports in the united kingdom. Its distance from London is 174 miles by way of Lincoln, or by Great Northern Railway, and 236 miles by way of York. It was anciently called Wyke or Wyke-upon-Hull, but its name was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I., who prevailed on the Abbot of Meaux, who was lord of the manor, to sell him the lordship of Myton, with the town of Wyke. He afterwards made it a royal borough. The town was regularly fortified in the reign of Edward II. During the civil war it was held for the parliament, and was twice besieged by the Royalists but without success. The old part of the town, with the exception of the fine market-place, in which there is Scheemaker's equestrian statue of William III., is ill built, with narrow streets, but that portion near the Docks consists of handsome streets and houses. Hull is admirably situated for trade, being at the mouth of the great rivers Humber, Hull, Ouse, and Trent. It has three considerable, besides graving docks, and the old harbour is to be converted into a fourth. Hull has, within these few years, become a principal steam-packet station, and has various steamers, which sail at regular intervals for Hamburg, Rotterdam, London, Leith, Aberdeen, Berwick, Newcastle, and Yarmouth. In 1850, 258 vessels of 50 tons and upwards, and 195 of smaller dimensions belonged to Hull. It employs a few vessels in the whale-fishery, and carries on an extensive traffic in coals, oil, corn, and timber. It has also a considerable foreign trade to the Baltic, the southern parts of Europe, the West Indies, and America. The value of the

exports from Hull in 1850 was £10,366,610. The building and equipment of ships is an important branch of industry. The custom-house dues amounted in 1857 to £312,629, so that of English ports Hull ranks next after London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Of places of worship, including those of every sect, there are upwards of thirty in Hull. The most important is the church of the Holy Trinity, which is said to be one of the largest edifices of the kind in the kingdom. The principal educational establishments of Hull are, Hull College, Kingston College, and a free grammar school founded by Bishop Alcock in 1486. In the latter, Andrew Marvell (who was long the representative of this town in parliament), Bishop Watson, and William Wilberforce, received a part of their education. It has also a Trinity House, and a number of charitable institutions, a large and well-selected subscription library, a good museum, a theatre, &c. The ancient gates of the town still remain, and the approaches to it are defended by batteries. The late Mr. Wilberforce was a native of, and for many years member for Hull. A column to his memory was erected Aug. 1, 1834. Two M.P. Pop. 121,600. Hornsea is the bathing-place of Hull.

CXXX. LONDON TO KENDAL THROUGH BEDFORD, NOTTINGHAM, HUDDERSFIELD, HALIFAX, AND KIRKBY LONSDALE.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Danesbury, W. Blake, Esq. Knebworth, Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.	239½	From London to Welwyn, <i>Herts</i> , (p. 370.)	25	Ayott St Lawrence, C. C. W. Dering, Esq. and Lamer Ho. Codicote Lo., and beyond, the Hoo, Lord Daere.
	234½	Langley.	29½	Paulswolden (Earl of Strathmore). Stagenhoe. King's Walden Park, W. Hale, Esq.
2 miles east is Wymondley House, formerly an Academy for the education of Dissenting ministers. To Baldock, 5 miles.	230½	HITCHIN, a large and ancient town, pleasantly situated in a valley. The church is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry VI., and contains numerous monuments, several curious brasses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Pop. 6330.	34	Temple Dinsley. Hunsdon House. Hitchin Priory, F. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq.
Ickleford. Arlesey Bury, S. B. Edwards, Esq. Henlow Grange. 1 m. dist. Southill Ho., W. H. Whitbread, Esq.; beyond Old Warden, Lord Ongley. Ickwell Bury.	223½	SHEFFORD, <i>Bedfordsh.</i> Bloomfield the poet died here in 1723.	41	High Down, F. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq. In the distance, Wres Park (Earl de Grey). Chicksand Priory, Sir G. R. Osborn, Bart. Hawnes Place (Lady Carteret), and beyond Ampthill (Lord Wensleydale).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cardington, S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	218½	Cardington.	46	
Cople House.		In the church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of S. Whitbread, Esq., and a tablet in honour of Howard, who resided several years in a house near the churchyard.		Kempston.
To Huntingdon, 23½ m., St. Neots, 12 miles. 3 m. distant Howbury Park, F. Polhill, Esq.	214½	BEDFORD, (p. 364.)	50	To St. Albans, 30 m. Ampthill, 8 miles. Bromham Hall. Oakley Park, Duke of Bedford.
	209½	Milton Ernest.	55	Milton House, and, 4 m. distant, Odell Castle.
	207½	Bletsoe.	56½	2 m. distant Colworth House.
	204½	Knotting, Fox Alehouse.	60	Sharnbrook House. Here a road leads over Ditchford Bridge through Finedon, and Burton-Latimer, to Kettering, 2 m. nearer than the other.
Melchbourne Park, Lord St. John.	200½	Rushden, Northamptonshire.	63½	Knuston Hall.
To Kimbolton, 8 m.	199½	HIGHAM FERRERS. (p. 365.)	64½	Rushden Hall, J. Williams, Esq.
	195½	 cr. river Nen.	68¾	Finedon Hall.
	193½	Finedon.	71	
	191½	Burton Latimer.	72¾	
Barton Seagrave Hall, 2 miles distant Cranford Hall, Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, Bart.	189½	Barton Seagrave.	74½	To Market Harborough, 11 miles.
Boughton, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.		KETTERING, (p. 365.)		3 m. distant Cransley.
Geddington House.				Thorpe Malsor, T. P. Maunsell, Esq.
Oakley Hall, Sir Wm. De Capell Brooke, Bart.				Glendon Hall, J. Booth, Esq.
				Rushton Hall.
In the distance Kirby, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and Deene Park, Earl of Cardigan; and beyond, Laxton Hall, Lord Carbery.	181	ROCKINGHAM (p. 365.)	83½	Carlton, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.
		 cr. river Welland, and enter Rutlandshire.		Rockingham Castle, Lord Soules.
Lyndon.	175½	UPPINGHAM (p. 365.)	88¾	2 m. distant Stockerston House.
				Ayston Hall, G. Flud- yer, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance, Nor- manton Park, Lord Ave- land.				Braunston.
Burley Park, Mr. Finch, and beyond, Ex- ton, Earl of Gainsbo- rough.				
To Stamford, 11 miles.	169½	OAKHAM, p. 365.	95	2½ m dist. Cold Over- ton Hall, C. H. Frewen, Esq.
Grantham, 21 miles. Stapleford Hall, Earl of Harborough, adorned with several specimens of sculpture.	164½	Enter Leicestershire.	100	Somerby Hall. Leethorpe Hall. Lit. Dalby Hall, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. Thorpe Satchville.
To Grantham, 16 miles.	159	 cr. river Eye. MELTON MOWBRAY, the great resort of those who love the chase. Pop., 1861, 4047. The surrounding coun- try is celebrated for sporting.	105½	To Leicester, 15 miles. Sysonby Lodge (Earl of Besborough). Asfordby, and beyond, Ragdale House.
3 m. distant, Goadby Ha., and beyond, Crox- ton Park (Duke of Rut- land).	156	Kettleby.	106½	Wartnaby Hall. Dalby Old Hall.
2 m. beyond, Owthorpe Hall (Sir Henry Brom- ley, Bart.), formerly the seat of the celebrated Col. Hutchinson, temp. Charles I.	152½	Broughton, Notts.	111½	
Tollerton Hall. Colwick Hall, and on the right bank of the Trent, Holme Pierrepont, Earl Mauvers.	146½	Plumtree.	118	Clifton Hall, Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart. Lenton Grove; Len- ton Hall, F. Wright, Esq.; Lenton Priory. Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton. Strelley Hall, and be- yond, Nuttall Temple, W. Holden, Esq.
Mapperley, I. Wright, Esq.	140½	 cr. river Trent.	123½	To Alfreton, 16 miles. Derby, 16 m., Ashby-de- la-Zouche, 19½ miles. To Alfreton, 9 miles, Matlock, 16 miles. Papplewick Hall. Newstead Abbey (Col. Wildman), once the pro- perty of the Byron fam- ily, and beyond, An- nesley Ha.
To Newark, 19½ miles. Worksop and Worksop Manor (Duke of New- castle), 12 miles.		NOTTINGHAM (p. 443.)		Enter Sherwood Forest.
1 mile dist. Berry Hill, Sir E. S. Walker; 4 m. Clipstone Park.	126½	MANSFIELD (p. 366).	138	To Alfreton, 9 miles, Matlock, 16 miles. Papplewick Hall. Newstead Abbey (Col. Wildman), once the pro- perty of the Byron fam- ily, and beyond, An- nesley Ha.
Pleasley Park.	123½	Pleasley (<i>Derbyshire</i>). About half-a-mile from this place, is a romantic dell of great beauty, leading to the cotton-works, called Pleasley Works.	141	3 miles distant is Hard- wicke Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of De- vonshire

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Scarelift. Langwith, and beyond Langwith Lodge, Earl Bathurst.	122½	Stoney Houghton.	141¾	To Chesterfield, 9 m. Glapwell Hall, at a distance, Sutton Park. Bolsover Castle, Duke of Portland.
To Worksop and Work- sop Manor, Duke of Newcastle, 6 m., and be- yond Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Portland.	116½ 115 111½	Clown. Knitacre. Enter Yorkshire.	147¾ 149¼ 152¾	To Sheffield, 12½ m. Barlborough Hall, Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, and be- yond, Reinshaw, Sir S. Sitwell, Bart. To Sheffield, 7 miles. Aughton Hall.
Aston Hall.	110½ 106½	Aughton. Whiston.	153¾ 157¾	
To Doncaster, 12 m. Clifton House, H. Walker, Esq., and East- wood House. Aldwarke Hall, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. Thrybergh Hall, J. Fullerton, Esq.	104½	ROTHERHAM (p. 355.)	159¾	To Sheffield, 6 miles. The Grange, Earl of Effingham. Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam. Wentworth Castle, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq. Worsborough Hall, W. B. Martin, Esq. To Stockport, 33 m.
To Doncaster, 15 m. Wakefield, 10½ miles. Birthwaite Hall.	92 89	BARNSLEY (p. 354.) Darton.	172¼ 175½	2 m. distant, Cannon Hall, J. S. Stanhope, Esq. Bretton Hall, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.
To Wakefield, 6½ m. Denby Grange, Sir J. Lister Kaye, Bart. Whitley Hall, R. H. Beaumont, Esq.	85½ 82	Bretton. Flockton.	178¾ 182¼	
On the road to Man- chester, 7 m. from Hud- dersfield, may be seen the stupendous tunnel, 3½ miles long, through which the canal is led, made at the expense of £300,000. To Wakefield, 13 m.	79½ 75¼	Lepton.  cr. river Coln. HUDDERSFIELD	184¾ 189	Springwood. Spring Grove.
Fixby Hall, and be- yond Kirklees Hall, Sir G. Armytage, Bart. To Leeds, by Birstal, 15 miles; Bradford, 9 m.	67¼	is a large and populous town, carrying on a very extensive manufacture of serges, ker- seys, and broad and nar- row cloths. It has churches and chapels. 2 miles south of the town, on Castle Hill, are the remains of the ancient city of Cambodunum. Pop. 1861, 34,877. One M.P. See also p. 345.		To Chapel-en-le-Frith, 28 miles. To Stockport, 28 m.; Manchester, 25½ miles.
Harden Grange, W. B. Ferraud, Esq. To Bradford, 10 m.	55¼	 cr. river Calder. HALIFAX (see p. 343.)	197	To Rochdale, 16½ m.; Burnley, 21½ miles. Knowle Ho., F. G. :ren- wood, Esq.
		KEIGHLEY	209	
		on the Aire carries on a con- siderable trade in cotton, linen, and worsted goods. Pop. 1861, 15,005. See also p. 347.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		 cross river Aire.		Cononley Hall, Rev. J. Swire.
To Otley, 15 m.,—Harrogate, 19½ m.,—Ripley, 20 m.				To Colne, 10½ miles.
Skipton Castle, Sir R. Tufton, Bart., and in the distance, Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire.	45½	SKIPTON, (pp. 347 and 369.)	219	To Clitheroe, 19 miles.
Gargrave House.	40½	Gargrave.	223½	Broughton Hall (Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart.)
2 miles distant, Eshton Hall, M. Wilson, Esq., and Flasby Hall, C. Preston, Esq.	38½	Cold Coniston.	225½	Bank Newton, and beyond, Ingthorpe Grange.
	35½	Hellifield.	228½	Hellifield Peel, and, 1½ m. distant, Halton Place.
	33½	Long Preston.	230½	
	29¼	SETTLE, (p. 369.)	235	
		 cross river Ribble.		Lawkland Hall.
Austwick.	22½	Clapham.	242	Crow Nest.
To Askrigg, 20 miles.	19¼	INGLETON, (p. 370.)	245	To Lancaster, 18½ m. Halstead.
	18¼	Thornton.	246	At a distance, Thurland Castle.
Hipping Ha. E. Tatham, Esq. Leck Ho.		Enter Lancashire.		
To Sedbergh, 11 miles.	12	 cross river Lune.		To Lancaster, 15 miles.
		KIRKBY LONSDALE, (p. 370) (<i>Westmorland</i>).	252	2 m. distant, Whittington Hall, T. Greene, Esq.
				Summerfield Hall, E. Tatham, Esq.
Underley Hall, W. Thompson, Esq.	9¾	Keastwick.	254¾	
	4¼	Old Hutton.	260	
		 cr. Lancaster Canal.		
		 cross river Kent.		
		KENDAL, (p. 269.)	264¼	

BEDFORD is situated on both sides of the river Ouse, which is navigable to the German Ocean. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to be the Bedicanford of the Saxon Chronicle. It possessed an ancient castle of which, however, no part at present remains. Bedford carries on an extensive trade in corn, malt, timber, coals, and iron. Lace and straw-plait making afford employment to a great number of poor females and children. There are in Bedford numerous churches and chapels. The church of St. Peter has a curious old Norman door, a fine antique

font, and some old stained glass in the windows. There are several meeting houses; and it is calculated that about half of the inhabitants of the town are Dissenters. There is probably no English town of similar extent, equal to Bedford in the variety and magnitude of its charitable and educational establishments. For these it is chiefly indebted to Sir W. Harpur, Alderman of London in the reign of Edward VI. The income arising from his charity now amounts to upwards of £17,000 a year. John Bunyan was pastor of a Baptist congregation in this town, and his *Pilgrim's Progress* was composed in the county gaol. About a mile from the town is Elstow, his birth-place. The cottage in which he was born is still standing, but it has lately received a new front. Bedford returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 17,000.

HIGHAM FERRERS.—The church is a fine building, and rich in brasses and other monuments. Here is also a free school, which once formed part of a college founded by Archbishop Chichele. Pop. of par. 1861, 1152. The borough formerly returned one M.P., but is now disfranchised.

KETTERING, an ancient town, standing on a rising ground. The church contains a few interesting monuments. Dr. John Gill, the commentator, was a native of this place; and Andrew Fuller, another well-known Baptist minister, was pastor of a congregation here. The trade of Kettering consists chiefly of wool-combing and shoemaking. Pop. 5498.

In the church at Warkton, two miles from Kettering, are the monuments of the Montagu family by Roubilliac and Vangelder.

About 2 miles from Kettering is Boughton House, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, containing a fine collection of paintings. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Montagu, now extinct.

ROCKINGHAM is situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest, which was at an early period noted for its extensive iron-works; and in the reign of Edward I. is described as being 30 miles long by 8 miles broad. The church, which was partially destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, contains some fine monuments. Here are the remains of a strong fortress, erected by William the Conqueror. Within the court is the spacious mansion of Lord Sondes.

UPPINGHAM.—The church is a fine Gothic structure, containing some handsome monuments. Here are also several chapels, a free grammar-school, and an hospital. These institutions, which are well endowed, were, as well as the grammar-school at Oakham, founded by R. Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, A. D. 1584. Pop. 2176.

OAKHAM, the county-town of Rutland, is situated in the rich vale of Catmos. It had an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by Walcheline de Ferrers, a younger scion of the family De Ferrers, to whom Henry II. had granted the manor. Among the possessors of the manor and castle were, Richard King of the Romans, brother of Henry III.; Edmund Earl of Kent, brother of Edward II.; De Vere, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland, favourite of Richard II.; Thomas of Woodstock, uncle to the same King; Humphrey Duke of Buck-

ingham, the supporter and victim of Richard III.; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; and George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II. The remains of the castle consist principally of the hall used for the business of the county. Oakham is remarkable for an ancient custom,—the first time any peer of the realm passes through the lordship, he forfeits, to the lord of the manor, a shoe from the horse on which he rides, unless he commutes for it. A number of these shoes are nailed to the gate of the castle-yard and the interior of the county hall. Some of them are gilt and stamped with the donor's name. Among them are shoes given by Queen Elizabeth, by the late Duke of York, and by George IV. when Prince Regent. Pop. 2948.

About two miles from Oakham is Burley-on-the-Hill, the magnificent seat of Mr. Finch, one of the finest mansions in England. In the reign of James I. this estate was the property of George Villiers first Duke of Buckingham, who had the honour of entertaining his royal master within its walls, when Ben Johnson's masque of the Gipsies was first performed. During the civil wars, this mansion was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces, and lay in ruins many years, till it was rebuilt by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, ancestor of the present proprietor. The architecture is of the Doric order, combining great splendour and elegance with simplicity. On the south side there is a terrace 900 feet long by 36 feet broad, commanding views of remarkable beauty. The interior is adorned with numerous portraits, pictures of the Italian school, a valuable library, &c. The park is about 6 miles in circumference. A short way beyond Burley is Exton Park, the fine mansion of the Earl of Gainsborough. 5 m. distant is Cottesmore Park, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale.

MANSFIELD is seated in a valley near the little river Man, from which it probably takes its name, and is surrounded by the ancient forest of Sherwood, the scene of Robin Hood's chief exploits. It is an ancient town, with a Gothic church containing numerous monuments. The principal manufactures are those of stockings and gloves. Here are also several cotton-mills, factories of double point-net, and an iron-foundry. A railway, seven miles in length, connecting Mansfield with the Cromford Canal, has been constructed at an expense of £30,000. It has proved very advantageous to the trading interests of the place. There is a free-grammar school, which was founded by royal charter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A handsome cross has lately been erected in the market-place to the memory of Lord George Bentinck. Pop. 1861, 8346. About 1½ mile from the town, in the neighbourhood of a village called Mansfield Woodhouse, two Roman villas were discovered in 1786, and in the vicinity of Mansfield numerous Roman coins have been found.

Sherwood Forest, (so intimately associated with the name and exploits of Robin Hood) in which Mansfield is situated, anciently extended from the town of Nottingham to Whitby in Yorkshire. Even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it contained a space equal to the present dimensions of the New Forest. It was a favourite resort of the kings of the Norman race, who had a summer palace at Clipstone built by Henry II. The mark of King John

upon the forest trees here has been repeatedly found of late years in cutting them up for timber. The extensive demesnes which this forest contained have all been bestowed in grants by different monarchs, and repeated enclosures have reduced the open forest to that part which formerly went by the name of the Hye Forest, a tract of land about ten miles long by three or four wide, extending from the Nottingham road near Mansfield on the west, to Clipstone Park on the east. This tract is for the most part bare of trees. "Near Mansfield, there remains a considerable wood, Harlowe Wood, and a fine scattering of old oaks near Berry-hill, in the same neighbourhood, but the greater part is now an open waste, stretching in a succession of low hills and long-winding valleys, dark with heather. A few solitary and battered oaks standing here and there, the last melancholy remnants of these vast and ancient woods, the beautiful springs, swift and crystalline brooks, and broad sheets of water lying abroad amid the dark heath, and haunted by numbers of wild ducks and the heron, still remain. But at the Clipstone extremity of the forest, a remnant of its ancient woodlands remains, unrifled, except of its deer,—a specimen of what the whole once was, and a specimen of consummate beauty and interest. Birkland and Bilhaghe taken together form a tract of land extending from Ollerton along the side of Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, to Clipstone Park, of about five miles in length, and one or two in width. Bilhaghe is a forest of oaks, and is clothed with the most impressive aspect of age that can perhaps be presented to the eye in these kingdoms. * * * A thousand years, ten thousand tempests, lightnings, winds, and wintry violence have all flung their utmost force on these trees, and there they stand, trunk after trunk, scathed, hollow, gray, and gnarled, stretching out their bare sturdy arms on their mingled foliage and ruin—a life in death. All is grey and old. The ground is grey,—beneath the trees are grey with clinging lichens,—the very heather and fern that spring beneath them have a character of the past.

"But Bilhaghe is only half of the forest—remains here; in a continuous line with it lies Birkland—a tract which bears its character in its name—the land of birches. It is a forest perfectly unique. It is equally ancient with Bilhaghe, but it has a less dilapidated air. It is a region of grace and poetry. I have seen many a wood, and many a wood of birches, and some of them amazingly beautiful, too, in one quarter or another of this fair island, but in England nothing that can compare with this. * * On all sides, standing in their solemn steadfastness, you see huge, gnarled, strangely-coloured, and mossed oaks, some riven and laid bare from summit to root with the thunderbolts of past tempests. An immense tree is called the Shamble-Oak, being said to be the one in which Robin Hood hung his slaughtered deer, but which was more probably used by the keepers for that purpose. By whomsoever it was so used, however, there still remain the hooks within its vast hollow."*

Between Mansfield and Nottingham is Newstead Abbey, the seat of Mr

* Howitt's Rural Life in England, p. 380-86.

Webb, formerly the mansion of the Byron family. Here was a priory of Black Canons, founded by Henry II., about A. D. 1170. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir John Byron, who fitted up part of the edifice as a residence, but allowed the chapel to go to decay. Its front is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of early English architecture, scarcely equalled by any other specimen in elegance of composition and delicacy of execution. An apartment is shewn in which Edward III. slept. The place has undergone great alterations and additions since it came into the possession of its previous owner. The grounds before the new front have been much improved, but the old gardens have been suffered to retain their ancient character. An oak planted by Lord Byron is shewn. In the Lake below the Abbey there is an artificial rock, formed at a great expense by the poet's grandfather. It is fortunate that a place so interesting from its connection with Lord Byron, should have been so carefully preserved who affords the utmost facility for the inspection of it by strangers. In the vicinity is a curious hollow rock, called Robin Hood's Stable. Beyond Newstead, and about nine miles from Nottingham, is Annesley Hall, famous as the birth-place and patrimony of Mary Chaworth, the object of Lord Byron's early attachment. And at a short distance is Hucknall church, where he rests among his ancestors. Hucknall is seven miles from Nottingham.

About 12 miles from Mansfield, and 26 from Nottingham, is the town of Worksop, delightfully situated near the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest, in what is generally called the Dukery, from there having been at one time no less than four ducal seats within a few miles. A priory was founded here in the time of Henry I., but little now remains of it except the abbey gate. The principal object of curiosity is the Abbey Church, which once belonged to the priory, and affords fine specimens of the Norman, pointed, and early English styles. The western door is a beautiful Norman composition; at the east end is the tower which was central, while the whole of the church was standing. The interior is highly ornamented, and contains a number of curious effigies. Pop. 1861, 7112. Near Worksop stood Worksop Manor, a magnificent mansion, surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded park. The ancient manor-house was erected by the celebrated Bess of Hardwick, and was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1761. The modern mansion was formerly a seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, but was purchased by the late Duke of Newcastle. In the neighbourhood are the following interesting mansions: Clumber Park, the splendid residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, containing a fine collection of paintings. The park is about 11 miles in circumference, and includes two ancient woods, from the largest of which Clumber Park derives its name,—Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, comprising some remains of the original building, which was founded for the Premonstratensian canons, A. D. 1153. The park is celebrated for the age and the size of its trees.—Thoresby, the seat of Earl Manvers, the representative of the Dukes of Kingston. The old mansion was consumed by fire in the year 1745. The park, which

includes an area of about thirteen miles, contains several sheets of water, and abounds with sylvan scenery. Thoresby was the birth-place of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Rufford Abbey, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough, formerly the mansion of the patriotic Sir George Savile, an ancestor of the present proprietor. In the year 1148, an abbey was founded here for Cistercian monks, and some remains of it are included in the present immense structure.

Seven and a-half miles from Mansfield is Bolsover, the church of which contains a costly tomb, in honour of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, as well as several monuments of the Cavendish family. Bolsover Castle is a noble building, belonging to the Duke of Portland.

SKIPTON, in the district called Craven, on the banks of the Aire, is noted for the sale of corn, cattle, and sheep. The trade of the town is greatly benefited by its proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The church contains several monuments of the Clifford family. There is also a good grammar school. The vale of Skipton is much admired for its picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 4533. *Hotel*: Craven Arms.

Skipton Castle was erected shortly after the conquest by Robert de Romeli, Lord of the honour of Skipton, and was long the property of the celebrated family of the Cliffords. It was garrisoned for the king in the time of the civil wars, and withstood a siege in the year 1645, but was ultimately obliged to surrender to the Parliament. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, who repaired it and made it one of her principal residences. It contains ancient tapestries, and is now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart., the representative of her descendant, the last Earl of Thanet.

About six miles from Skipton are the ruins of Bolton priory, situated in one of the most delightful spots in England. The nave of the priory church is now used for a parochial chapel. Opposite to the western entrance the Duke of Devonshire has a small hunting seat formed out of the original gateway of the priory. The walks through the woods, and the views of the river, ruins, and surrounding scenery, are remarkably beautiful. About a mile from the priory is the celebrated Strid, a narrow passage torn by the Wharfe through its bed of solid rock, where it rushes with tremendous fury. This was the scene of the catastrophe of the boy Egremont, who, in attempting to overleap the chasm, fell in and was drowned. (See Wordsworth's poem entitled the "Force of Prayer.") In this vicinity is Barden tower, a ruined fortress of the Cliffords. Here the famous Shepherd Lord pursued his studies, under the tuition of some of the monks of Bolton.

SETTLE, on the Ribble, is remarkable for its situation at the foot of a lofty limestone rock, the summit of which commands a fine view. Great numbers of cattle are sold at its fairs. The parish church is about three quarters of a mile distant, at the village of Giggleswick, which has a richly-endowed grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI. Paley was educated here. In the neighbourhood are several slate and stone quarries. Pop. 1586.

In the vicinity of INGLETON are the Ingleborough mountains, 2360 feet high; Wharnside, 2384 feet; Pennigant, 2270 feet, all commanding extensive prospects; Thornton Scar, 300 feet in height; Thornton Force, a beautiful cascade, falling about 90 feet; and two romantic caves, called Yordas and Weathercote.

KIRKBY LONSDALE is a neat town on the west side of the Lune, over which there is an elegant bridge. It has an ancient church, and the churchyard commands a remarkably fine prospect. The mills belonging to this place are worked by a small brook, the waters of which set in motion seven wheels, one above the other. Pop. of township, 1727; and of parish, 4365.

CXXXI. LONDON TO CARLISLE THROUGH HATFIELD, STAMFORD, NEWARK, DONCASTER, BROUGHBRIDGE, AND APPLEBY, 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Canfield (Baron Dimsdale).	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	London to Barnet, <i>Herts.</i>	11	Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford. Gobious.
Bedwell Park, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.		Re-enter Middlesex. Re-enter Herts.		Brookman's Park.
Hatfield Ho., Marquis of Salisbury.	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	HATFIELD, (p. 372.)	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Hertford, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Bush Hall.		 cross river Lea.		To St. Alban's, 6 miles. Brocket Hall, late Viscount Melbourne.
Digswell House, and near it, Tewin Water. Lockley.	275 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cross river Maran.		
Panshauger (Earl Cowper).		WELWYN.	25	Danesbury, W. Blake Esq; and, 3 miles distant, Ayott St Laurence C. C. W. Dering, Esq.
Shephall Bury.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, was rector of this place, and is buried in the church.)		Knebworth House, Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton Bart.; and, beyond, the Hoo (Lord Dacre), and Paulswolden (Earl of Strathmore). Elm Wood.
Chivesfield Lodge.	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	STEVENAGE.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rocksley House.
		To the south of this place, but on the east side of the road, are six barrows, said to be of Danish origin.		
	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	BALDOCK	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. The church contains some curious monuments.		
Stratton Pa., C. Barnett Esq., and, at a distance, Sutton Park, Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. Shortmead House.		Enter Bedfordshire.	41	Radwell. In the neighbourhood are several Roman remains, called Caesar's Camp, from the outworks of which Roman relics have been from time to time dug up.
		BIGGLESWADE,	45	2 miles distant, Old Warden, Lord Ogley Southill, W. Whitbread Esq.; and Ickwellbury J. Harvey, Esq
		a neat town on the Ivel, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, and oats. Its chief manufactures are of straw-plait and lace. Pop. 4027.		To Hitchin, 13 miles. To Bedford 8 miles.
	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cross river Ivel.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 m. dist. Everton Ho.	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lower Caldecote.	48	
		Beston Cross.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.	 cr. river Ivel. Girtford.	From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sandy Place; and, at a distance, the Hasells, F. Pym, Esq.	251 $\frac{3}{4}$		49	At a distance Moggerhanger House.
Temsford Hall, and Temsford House.	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	Temsford.	51	Roxton House, C. J. Metcalfe, Esq.
To St Neot's, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	247	 cross river Ouse. Wiboston.	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bushmead Priory, W. H. W. Gery, Esq.
Paxton Place, and Paxton Hall.	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eaton Socon.	55	Southoe Rectory.
Diddington House, late G. Thornhill, Esq.	244 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross Hall.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stirtloe House.	243	Enter Huntingdonshire. Little Paxton.	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Buckden Palace, one of the Episcopal residences of the Bishop of Lincoln.	241	Diddington.	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Huntingdon, 4 m.	239 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buckden. The parish church is a very handsome structure, and contains numerous monuments.	61	
Brampton Park, Duke of Manchester, and beyond it, Hinchinbrooke.	237 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brampton Hut.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alconbury Lodge.
Earl of Sandwich.	234 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alconbury.	66	
Great Stukeley.	233	Alconbury Hill.	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To York, 17 m.; to Aldborough, 1 mile.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	For the route from this place to BOROUGH-BRIDGE * (see p. 382-5.)	206	Newby Hall, Earl de Grey, and 3 miles distant, Copgrove House, T. Duncombe, Esq.
Borough Bridge Hall, A. Lawson, Esq.	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Ure.	207	To Ripon, 5 miles.
Aldborough Lodge, and Aldborough Hall.	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kirkby Hill.	213	2 m. dis. Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart.
Newby Park.	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	York Gate Inn.	218	Camp Hill.
Kiplin Park, late Earl of Tyrconnel.	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leeming Lane.	220	Firby Hall.
To Darlington, 8 m.	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Londonderry.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thorp Perrow, M. Milbanke, Esq.
Middleton Lodge, and beyond Halnaby Hall, Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leeming.	228	Theakstone.
Stanwick Park, Duke of Northumberland.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	Catterick, A place of great antiquity.	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holby.
		 cr. river Swale.		Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds.
		Scotch Corner.		Brough Hall, Sir Wm. Lawson, Bart.
				To Richmond, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
				Aske Hall, Earl of Zetland.

* This route is four miles longer than the route described at pages 380-385.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Forcett Park.	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Smallways.	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Greta Bridge.	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barningham, M. Mil- banke, Esq.
Rokeby Park, late J. B. S. Morrilt, Esq., the friend of Sir Walter Scott.		 cr. branch of the Tees.		
Beyond Greta Bridge is a fine view of the town of Barnard Castle; 3 m. beyond is Streatlam Castle, J. Bowes, Esq.; and in the distance, Raby Castle, Duke of Cleveland.	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bowes was a Roman station, and has vestiges of a castle.	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	47	Spittal House.	253 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rear Cross.	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Enter Westmorland.	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	29	BROUGH.	271 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crackenthorpe.	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kirkby Thore.	276	
Newbiggin Hall, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq.		Temple Sowerby.		
	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. the river Eden.		
		Brougham Castle.	282	Brougham Hall, Lord Brougham, and beyond. Lowther Castle, Earl of Lonsdale.
Skirsgill.		 cr. river Emont, and enter Cumberland.		
3 m. distant Eden Hall, Sir G. Musgrave, Bart. Corby Castle, P. H. Howard, Esq.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	PENRITH.	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	In the distance, Greystoke Park, H. Howard, Esq.
		CARLISLE.	300 $\frac{3}{4}$	

HATFIELD, remarkable for the adjacent mansion, called Hatfield House (Marquis of Salisbury), erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The old house was the residence of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., immediately before his accession. Queen Elizabeth lived here as a sort of prisoner during the latter part of the reign of her sister Mary. Hatfield was, soon after the accession of James I., made over, in exchange for Theobalds, to Sir R. Cecil afterwards Earl of Salisbury, youngest son of the Lord-Treasurer Burghley, in whose family it has ever since continued. The gateway and end of the old palace are still standing. The present building was erected by Sir R. Cecil. In November 1835, the left wing was destroyed by fire, on which occasion the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames. The grounds are beautiful and laid out. Charles I. was a prisoner at Hatfield. Pop. of par. 3871.

BROUGH, situated in the wild district of Stainmoor. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Verteræ of the Romans. Here are the ruins of a castle which was erected before the Conquest. The church is a spacious ancient fabric, and the pulpit is formed out of a single stone. To the east of the town is a pillar which denotes the boundary of Yorkshire and Cumberland. Pop. of par. 1728

About eight miles farther on is APPLEBY, the county town of Westmorland, situated on the Eden. It was a place of some importance before the Conquest, but in the reign of Henry II. it was utterly destroyed by the Scots. In the time of Richard II. it met with a similar fate, and the greater part of it still lay in ruins in the time of Queen Mary. The castle stands on a lofty height rising from the river. It was founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but was almost rebuilt in 1686 by the then Earl of Thanet. It is now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart. It contains a large collection of curious and valuable family portraits, some valuable MSS., and among other relics, the magnificent suit of armour worn in the tiltyard by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, as champion to Queen Elizabeth. This castle anciently belonged to the Clifford family, and was fortified for King Charles by Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, but it was forced to surrender after the battle of Marston Moor. The church contains the monuments of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and of the celebrated Lady Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, &c., her daughter. Appleby formerly sent two M.P., but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Pop. of township, 960.

CXXII. LONDON TO THIRSK, THROUGH LOUGHBOROUGH, NOTTINGHAM, CHESTERFIELD, SHEFFIELD, BARNSLEY, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD, AND RIPON, 235½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Hicks's Hall to		
	94½	Pleasley, Derbyshire,	141	
		(p. 362.)		
	92½	Glapwell.	143	
Glapwell Hall, and, at a distance, Bolsover Cas- tle (Duke of Portland).	90¾	Heath.	145	
Midland Railway.	86½	Hasland.	149	Hasland House, and, two miles distant, Win- gerworth Hall.
Sutton Hall.				
To Worksop, 15 miles.	85¾	CHESTERFIELD.	150¼	To Tideswell, 16 miles — Blakewell, 13 — Win- ster, 12 — Matlock, 9½ — to the Baths, 10½.
		(See p. 353.)		
On Whittington Moor was a public-house called the Revolution House, from its having been the place where the Earl of Danby, the Earl of De- vonshire, and others as- sembled to concert mea- sures for effecting the Revolution of 1688.	83¾	Whittington Common.	151¾	
	79¾	Dronfield.	155¾	
		The church has a fine tower and spire. The chancel con- tains three rich stone stalls, the foliage of which is very beautiful.		
Norton Hall.	77¾	Little Norton.	157¾	Beauchieff Abbey, founded in 1163 for White Canons, by Robert Fitz- Ranulph, said to have been one of the murder-
	75	cr. the river Sheaf, and enter Yorkshire.	160½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Worksop, 19½ miles.	73¼	SHEFFIELD, (p. 376.)	162¼	era of Thomas à Becket, in expiation of whose murder the abbey was built.
The Grange, Earl of Effingham; and Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam.	72¼	cross the river Don.	163¼	To Huddersfield, 26¼ m.
	67¼	Pitsmoor. Chapel Town.	168¼	3 miles distant, Wortley Hall, Lord Wharnccliffe.
To Doncaster, 15 miles.	65¾	Hood Hill.	169¾	Tankersley.
	62¼	Worsborough.	173¼	Worsborough Hall, W. B. Martin, Esq.
To Doncaster, 15 miles.	59¾	BARNSLEY (see p. 354.)	175¾	Ouslethwaite House, W. Elmhirst, Esq.; and Wentworth Castle, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.
	59	Old Mill Inn.	176½	To Stockport, 23 miles.
Chevet, Sir L. M. Pilkington, Bart. Woodthorpe.	56¼	cr. Dearne and Dove Canal and river Dearne. Staincross.	179½	Woolley Park, G. Wentworth, Esq.
	52¾	New Miller Dam.	182¾	3 miles distant, Bretton Hall, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.
To Selby, 23 miles. Newlaud Park, Sir C. Dodsworth, Bart. Hatfield Ha. Methley Hall, Earl of Mexborough.	51¼	Sandal Magna.	184¼	Piedwick — Kettlethorpe.
	49¼	cross river Calder. WAKEFIELD, (p. 356.)	186¼	Lupset Hall, D. Gaskell, Esq.
To Selby, 20¼ miles; to Tadcaster, 14¼ miles. 3 miles distant, Temple Newsam, containing an excellent collection of paintings.	48¼	Newton.	187¼	Thornes House, J. M. Gaskell, Esq.
	45½	Lofthouse.	190	To Huddersfield, 12 m.; to Halifax, 16 miles
To Tadcaster, 11 miles.	41½	Hunslet.	194	Lofthouse Hall. Middleton Lodge.
	40¼	cross river Aire. LEEDS, (p. 356.)	195¼	To Halifax by Bradford, 18 m.; to Otley, 16 m.
To Tadcaster, 11 miles.	37½	Chapel Allerton.	198	2½ miles distant, Armley House.
	36¼	Moor Allerton.	199¾	Potter Newton Hall.
To Tadcaster, 11 miles.	35	Alwoodley Gates.	200½	To Otley, 8 miles.
	32	Harewood.	203½	Harewood House, Earl of Harewood, a noble mansion, with garden and pleasure ground laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown.
		The church is a venerable structure, and containing, amongst other tombs, that of Judge Gascoigne, who committed Henry V. when Prince of Wales, to prison, for insulting him whilst ad.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		ministering justice. Here are also the remains of Harewood Castle.		
	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cross river Wharf.		
	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunkeswick.	205 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rigton.
Rudding Park, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Spacey House.	208 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bilton Park, and beyond, Scriven Park, Sir C. Slingsby, Bart.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	HARROWGATE (p. 377.)	211	
Nidd Hall, J. Rawson, Esq.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Killinghall.	213 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pannal.
		 cr. river Nidd.		
		RIPLEY,	215	To Pateley Bridge, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
		a small town, which was neatly rebuilt in the Tudor style by Sir W. Ingilby in 1829-30. The church contains several monuments of the Ingilby family, and in the church-yard is the pedestal of an ancient cross.		Ripley Castle. The gardens, which are very fine, are open to the public on Fridays.
Newby Hall, Earl De Grey.	18	South Stanley.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	Studley Royal, Earl De Grey, and beyond, Grantley Hall, Lord Grantley.
	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	RIPON (p. 378.)	222 $\frac{3}{4}$	Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart.
		 cr. the river Ure.		
Newby Park.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Leeming Road.	227	
	7	Baldersby.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Skipton Bridge.	230	
		 cr. river Swale.		
	4	Bushby Stoop.	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carlton Miniott.	233	
Thirkeleby Hill, 3 m.		THIRSK (p. 380.)		

At a short distance from Glapwell (p. 373) on the left, is Hardwick Hall (Duke of Devonshire,) a most interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture. It stands on the brow of a bold and commanding eminence, overlooking a vale of great beauty. This fine old mansion was erected by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of John Hardwick of Hardwick, and heiress of this estate. She married four times, always contriving to get the power over her husband's estates by direct devise, or by intermarrying the children of their former marriages, so that she brought together immense estates, and laid the foundation of four dukedoms. Her first husband was Sir William Cavendish, the secretary and biographer of Wolsey, her last the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whose custody Mary Queen of Scots was consigned.* The most remarkable apartments in this interesting edifice are the state-room and the gallery. At one end of the former is a canopy of state, and in another part a bed, the hangings of which are very ancient. The gallery, which is about 170 feet long, and 26 wide, extends the whole length of the eastern side of the house, and is hung with tapestry, on a part of which is the date of 1478. In the chapel there is a very rich and curious altar cloth, 30 feet long, hung round the rails of the altar, with figures of saints under canopies wrought in needle-work. The house has, with very few exceptions, been kept exactly in the

* Howitt's Rural Life in England, 2d edit. p. 257-267.

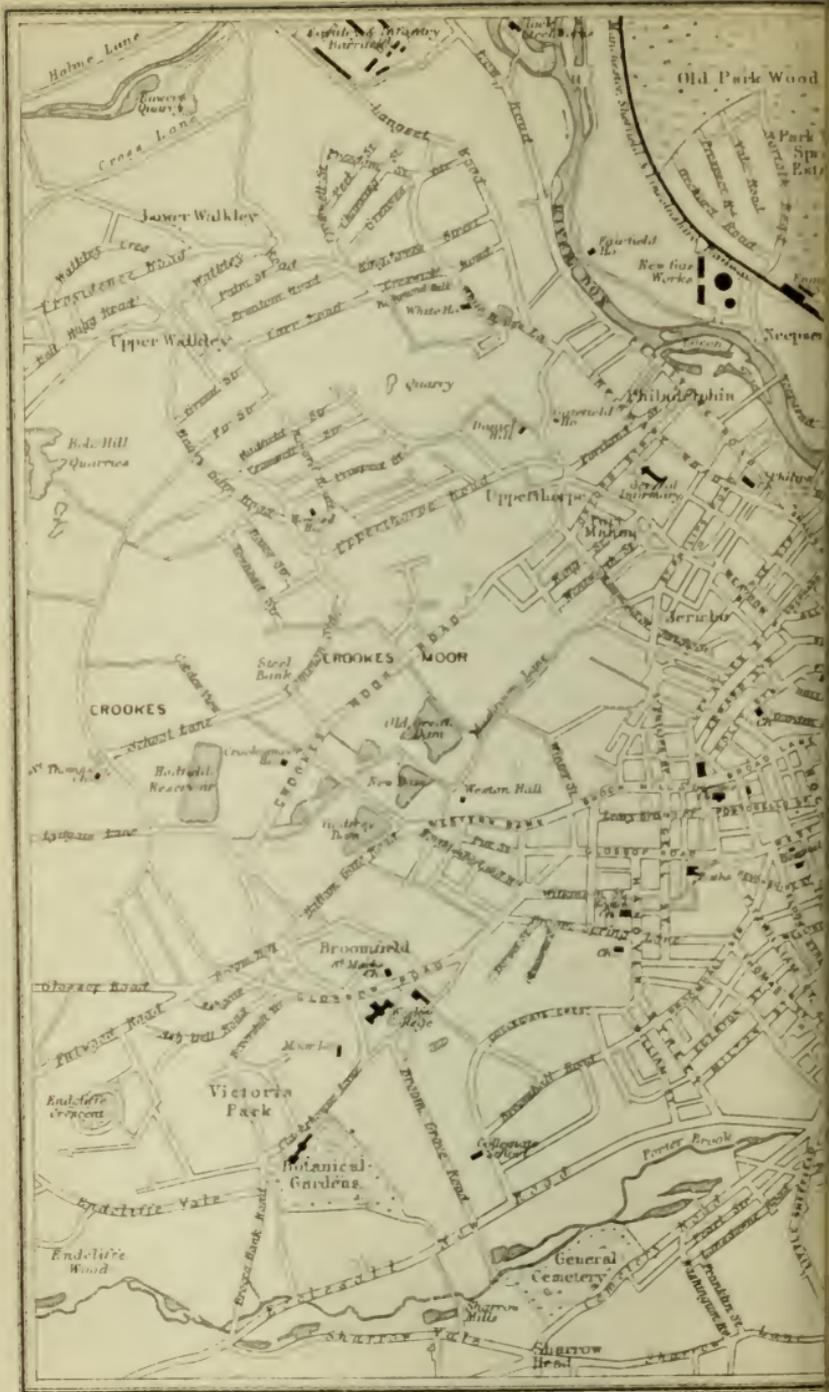
state in which its builder left it as to furniture and arrangement. The late Duke of Devonshire brought hither his family pictures from Chatsworth. There are nearly 200 portraits in this gallery, the most interesting being those of "Bess of Hardwick," Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Gardiner, Sir Thomas More, Sir William Cavendish, William, first Duke of Devonshire, Hobbes the philosopher, &c. The furniture is in many instances older than the house, and was removed from the old hall. Some of the needle-work was wrought by Mary Queen of Scots, and in the entrance hall there is a statue of her by Westmacott.

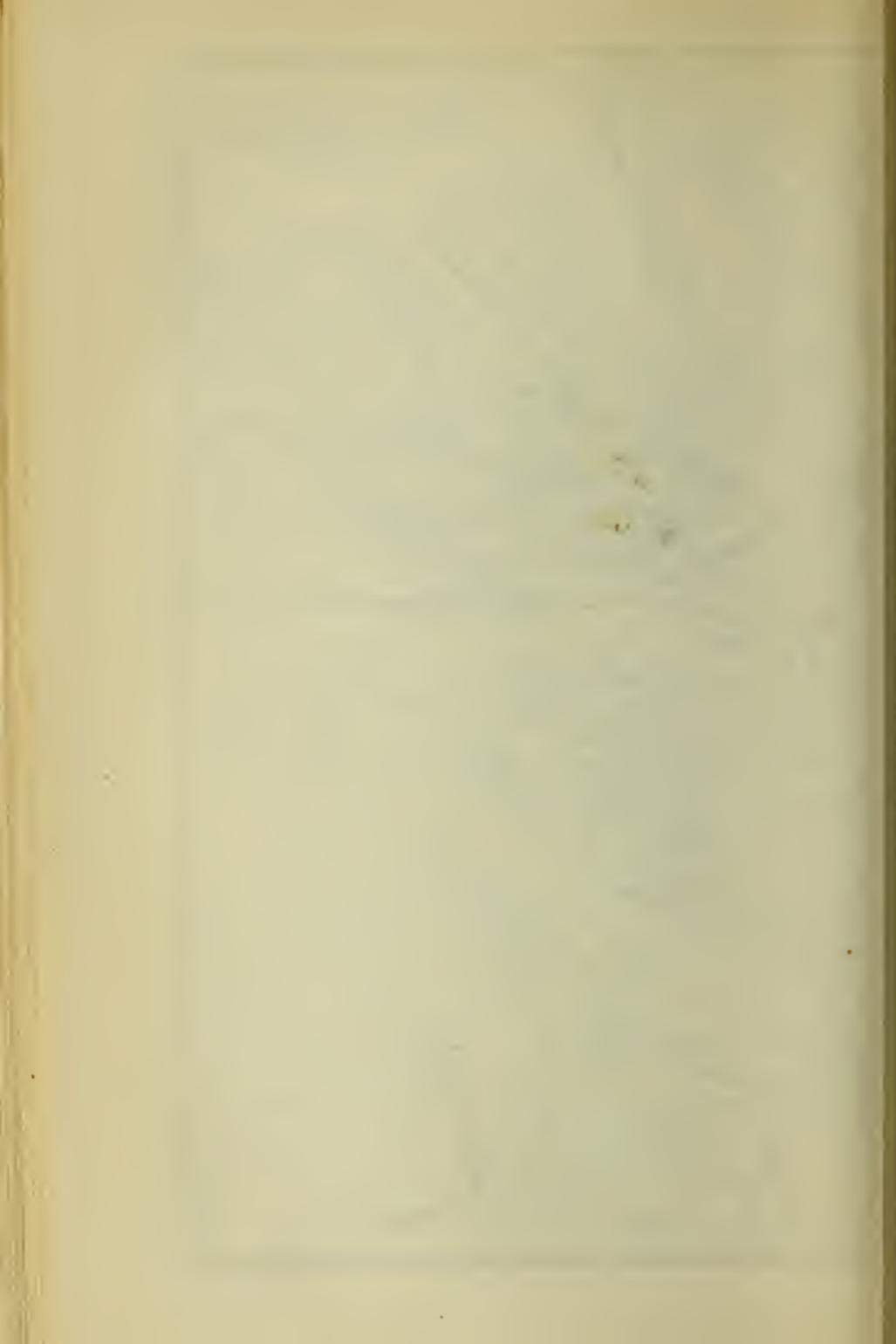
At about 100 yards from the hall stand the remains of the old baronial residence where Queen Mary and Arabella Stuart were confined. In the reign of Henry VII. it was the residence of the Hardwick family, but the whole pile is now but a splendid ruin luxuriantly mantled with ivy.

Hardwick is in the parish of Ault Hucknall, and Hobbes the philosopher is buried in the church. About four miles to the west is the Tupton station of the North Midland Railway.

SHEFFIELD is situated near the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, at the eastern foot of that extensive range of hills which runs along the centre of the island from Staffordshire to Westmorland. With the exception of a single outlet towards Doncaster, it is encompassed and overlooked by an amphitheatre of hills, and the neighbourhood presents a remarkable variety and beauty of prospect. Hallamshire, which includes the parish of Sheffield, and the adjoining parishes of Handsworth and Ecclesfield, forms a district, the origin of which may be traced back to Saxon, Roman, and even British times. During the Saxon period the town came into the possession of Earl Waltheof, who was said to be the last of the Saxon barons. This unfortunate nobleman became mixed up with a rebellion against William the Conqueror, and was beheaded. His immense estates then passed (reign of Henry I.) into the hands of the De Lovetots, by whom the priory at Worksop and the parish church at Sheffield were built. They also established a corn-mill, and erected a bridge over the river Don. Sheffield afterwards passed successively into the Furnival and Shrewsbury families, and the Duke of Norfolk is still the lord of the manor. Mary Queen of Scots spent nearly fourteen years of her imprisonment in this manor-house, which stood on an eminence, a little distance from the town, and was dismantled in 1706 by the order of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. A castle was erected at Sheffield at a very early period. During the civil wars Sir John Gell took possession of it and the town for the parliament; but on the approach of the Marquis of Newcastle, he retreated into Derbyshire. The castle continued in the possession of the Royalists till after the battle of Marston Moor, when it was demolished, and no vestiges remain.

So early as the thirteenth century, Sheffield acquired a reputation for iron manufactures, especially for knives called "whittles," and its growth may, doubtless, be attributed to an extent of mineral resources and water-power





which probably few other localities could command. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many artisans emigrated from the Netherlands into England, in consequence of the cruelties of the Duke of Alva; and the workers in iron having been settled in a body at Sheffield, the neighbourhood from this time became known for the manufacture of shears, sickles, knives, and scissars. The principal manufacture of Sheffield is cutlery in all its branches. The vast buildings used for grinding by steam form one of the curiosities of the town. Silver-plate and plated goods form also one of its staple manufactures. Brass-foundries are also numerous, and the manufacture of Britannia metal and German silver occupies many hands. Optical instruments, brushes, buttons, and combs are also made here to a considerable extent, and there are various other manufactures which arise out of, or are connected with, the staple commodities of the town.

The public buildings consist of the Town Hall, the Cutler's Hall, the Corn Exchange, erected by one of the Dukes of Norfolk, whose family own the ground upon which no inconsiderable part of the town is built, the Assembly Rooms, and Theatre, the Music Hall, two News-rooms, and the Public Baths, the Cemetery, Botanical Gardens, General Infirmary, the Dispensary, and the Shrewsbury Hospital, established and munificently endowed by an Earl of Shrewsbury. Sheffield has numerous churches and meeting-houses, and establishments for education, several Banks, a Literary and Philosophical Society, a Mechanics' Institution. Two M.P. Population, 240,000.

Archæologists will be interested by a visit to the ruins of Beauchief Abbey (p. 373), Worksop Priory (p. 368), and the Norman Chapel at Heeley (two miles southwards), which is a fine specimen, and in good preservation.

HARROGATE is celebrated for its mineral springs, which are annually visited by about 2000 persons. It consists of two scattered villages, known by the names of High and Low Harrogate, situated about a mile from each other, and possessing ample accommodation for visitors. Harrogate possesses both chalybeate and sulphurous springs. Of the former the oldest is the Tewit Well, which was discovered about the year 1576. The Old Spa, situated on the Stray, was discovered by Dr. Stanhope, previous to 1631. The saline chalybeate is situated at Low Harrogate, and was discovered in 1819. The sulphurous springs are, the Old Sulphur Wells, situated at Low Harrogate, close by the Leeds and Ripon road; the Crown Sulphur Well, situated in the pleasure-grounds belonging to the Crown Hotel; and the Knaresborough or Starbeck Spa, situated nearly midway between Harrogate and Knaresborough. Harrogate possesses a considerable number of hotels, several boarding-houses, public baths, promenade-rooms, ball and billiard rooms, circulating libraries and reading-rooms, four places of worship, etc. Population of High and Low Harrogate, 4737.

About three miles from Harrogate is the town of **KNARESBOROUGH**, delightfully situated on the banks of the Nidd, which flows through a most romantic valley below precipitous rocks. The church of St. John the Baptist is old, and contains monuments to the Slingsbys, &c. Here are the remains of a castle which was erected soon after the conquest. It belonged at one time to Piers Gavaston the favourite of Edward II. In the year 1331 this castle was granted by Edward

III. to his son, the celebrated John of Gaunt, and was afterwards one of the places in which Richard II. was imprisoned. During the civil wars it sustained a siege from the parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament. Part of the principal tower is still remaining. In the walk along the bank of the Nidd, opposite the ruins of the castle, is a celebrated petrifying or dropping well, springing in a declivity at the foot of a limestone rock. Near it is a curious excavation called St Robert's Chapel, hollowed out of the solid rock; its roof is groined, and the altar adorned with Gothic ornaments. About half a mile lower down the river are the remains of a priory founded by Richard Plantagenet. A mile to the east is St Robert's Cave, remarkable on account of the discovery of a skeleton here in 1759, which led to the conviction and execution of the celebrated Eugene Aram.* Knaresborough has manufactories of linen and cotton, and its corn-market is one of the largest in the county. One M.P. Population 5000. Knaresborough was the birth-place of the famous blind guide John Metcalf. He had lost his sight in infancy, and yet frequently acted as a guide over the forest during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow,—contracted for making roads, building bridges, &c. He died 1810, aged ninety-three years.

RIPON is a town of considerable antiquity, situated between the rivers Ure and Skell, over the former of which there is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches. At an early period it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, and here they defeated an army of the Saxons. A conical tumulus called Ellshaw or Ailcey Hill, near the cathedral, is supposed to cover the remains of those who fell in the battle. In 1695, several Saxon coins were found on digging into this hill. Ripon suffered severely from the plague in 1534, and again in 1625. Here in 1640, commissioners were deputed by Charles I. to meet with the Scots to treat with them, and endeavour to obtain a peace. In 1643, Sir Thomas Mauleverer, with a detachment of the parliamentary army, took possession of the town, and committed many outrages on the inhabitants, but was put to flight by a detachment of Royalists under Sir John Mallory of Studley, then governor of Skipton Castle.

The most interesting building in Ripon is the cathedral, the first stone of which was laid in 1331, but the choir was probably not finished till 1494. The chapter house, however, with the crypts beneath, are supposed to be much more ancient. It is said to be one of the best proportioned churches in the kingdom. It has two uniform towers at the west end, each 110 feet high, besides the great tower called St Wilfred's tower; each of these towers originally supported a spire of wood covered with lead. Under the chapter house is a vaulted charnel-house, which contains an immense collection of human remains in good preservation, piled in regular order round the walls.

Trinity church was built and endowed in 1826, at a cost of £13,000, by its first incumbent, the Rev. Edward Kilvington. Ripon contains several Dissenting

* See Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Eugene Aram.

chapels, and hospitals, a free grammar school, founded in 1547, by Edward VI. a mechanics' institute, &c. The bishopric of Ripon was created in 1836, out of the large dioceses of York and Chester. The bishop's palace is situated on a slight eminence, about a mile north-west of the city. The foundation stone was laid on the 1st of October 1838. The market-place is a spacious square, in the centre of which stands an obelisk, 90 feet high, which is surmounted by the arms of Ripon. This obelisk was erected by William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley, who represented the borough for sixty years in Parliament. On the south side of the market-place is the town-hall, built in 1801 by Mrs Allanson of Studley. Ripon was once noted for the excellence of its spurs; it was also celebrated for its woollen manufactures. The present manufacture is chiefly saddle-trees,—it also produces linens and malt. The Ure navigation was brought up to the town by means of a short canal in 1767. Ripon sends one member to Parliament. Bishop Porteus was a native of this town. Pop. 7000.

Ripon is 208 miles north north-west of London, 27 north of Leeds, and 24 north-west by west of York. It affords the title of Earl to the Robinson family.

About three miles from Ripon is Studley Royal, the seat of Earl de Grey, adorned with a good collection of paintings. The principal object of attraction however, is the celebrated pleasure grounds, which include the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey, said to be the most perfect monastic building in England. The site of this monastery was granted in 1132, by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certain monks who resolved to adopt the Cistercian order. Eight years after it was burnt down, but was speedily rebuilt. The foundation of the church was laid in 1204. This abbey became, in the course of time, one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom, and its possessions extended over a tract of thirty miles. At the dissolution the abbey and part of the estates were sold to Sir Richard Gresham, father of Sir Thomas. It originally covered about ten acres of ground, but scarcely more than two are now covered with the ruins. "No depredation has been committed on the sacred pile; time alone has brought it to its present state; it has fallen by a gentle decay without any violent convulsion. Built in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture, the tower and all the walls are yet standing, the roof alone being gone to ruins." The late Miss Lawrence, who was owner of the abbey, evinced a most praiseworthy regard for these interesting remains of antiquity, and from time to time expended considerable sums in their preservation. A short distance west of the abbey stands the fine old mansion of Fountains Hall, built by Sir Stephen Proctor in 1611, with materials taken from the ruins of the monastery. On an eminence opposite the hall stand some large old yew trees, under which the monks are said to have obtained shelter while engaged in building the abbey. They were originally seven in number, but three of them have been blown down.

The domain of Studley is open to the public every day except Sunday, until five o'clock in the evening. Harrowgate is fourteen miles distant.

About four miles from Ripon, and thirteen from Harrowgate, is **Newby Hall**,

the mansion of Earl de Grey, situated on the northern bank of the river Ure and commanding beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country. It is supposed to contain the best private collection of statuary in the kingdom. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry of the celebrated Gobelín manufactory. The pleasure grounds are beautiful and well laid out.

Seven miles from Ripon and eighteen from Harrogate is Hackfall, a romantic valley of great beauty, laid out in a tasteful manner. It also was the property of the late Miss Lawrence.

Three miles south-west of Ripon is Markenfield Hall, once the seat of a renowned family of that name.

Nine miles from Ripon and ten from Harrogate, on an elevated ridge of moorland, are some vast perpendicular masses of grit, called the Brimham rocks, which are well deserving the inspection of tourists. There are several tumuli dispersed among the rocks. In the centre of this wild scene, the late Lord Grantley some years ago erected a substantial house and out-offices for the accommodation of strangers.

Grantley Hall, the seat of Lord Grantley, is four miles distant from Ripon.

In West Tanfield Church, six miles and a half from Ripon, are several tombs of the Marmion family.

THIRSK is a pleasant well-built town on the banks of the little river Codbeck, which divides the old town from the new. St Mary's church is a handsome Gothic structure, and is said to have been built with the ruins of the ancient castle which was destroyed in the reign of Henry II. It contains several monuments, and three *sedilia* or stone seats which were used by the clergy before the Reformation. There are several meeting-houses and charitable institutions, banks, &c. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 6000.

CXXXIII. LONDON TO NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE THROUGH WARE, HUNTINGDON, STAMFORD, GRANTHAM, NEWARK, DONCASTER, BOROUGHBIDGE, DARLINGTON, AND DURHAM, 269½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Victoria Park.	277¼	From Shore Ditch Church to Stoke, New- ington.	2½	
	266½	Stamford Hill.	3¼	
		Tottenham High Cross, so called from a cross which has stood here from time im- memorial.	4½	Bruce Castle (now a school).
	262¼	Edmonton.	7	Tottenham Park.
Enfield was formerly cele- brated for its Chase, now en- closed. Here are the remains of a palace in which Edward VI. is supposed to have held his court, an ancient church, &c. Pop. of par. 12,224.	260¼	The Bell Inn here is immor- talized by Cowper in his bal- lad of John Gilpin. Pop. of parish, 10,930		At Southgate, in the vi- cinity, is Arno's Grove, a fine seat, containing numerous Etruscan vases, minerals, &c. Enfield Park, and beyond, Trent Park, D. Bevan, Esq.
		Enfield Highway.	9½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From Londn.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
1 m. dist. in Essex are the remains of Waltham Abbey, where Harold and his brothers were buried. Here also are some powder mills.	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	Waltham Cross, Herts, takes its name from a beautiful cross erected here by Edward I. in honour of his Queen Eleanor. Her remains rested here on their way to Westminster. The cross has been repaired and restored on various occasions during the last and present centuries.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Theobalds' Park, Sir H. Meux, Bart. Here is the site of the palace of Theobalds, built by Lord Burghley, and where James I. (who gave Hatfield for it) died in 1625.
Nunsbury	256 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cheshunt. The manor house was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and Richard Cromwell died in a house near the church. Cheshunt college was removed to this place from Talgarth in 1792.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cheshunt Park.
	255	Wormley.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wormley Bury.
	254	 cr. New river. Broxbourne.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Broxbourne Bury, J. Bosanquet, Esq.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles dist., at Stanstead Abbots, are the remains of the Rye House, famous for the Rye House plot.	252 $\frac{3}{4}$	HODDESDON, on the Lea, has an ancient market-house, a tower of Old St. Catherine's chapel, a grammar school, &c. To the right is a curious old manor-house. Pop. 1898.	17	Between Hoddesdon and Hertford is Haileybury College, for the education of young men for the civil service in India, and beyond, Ballis Park, Marq. Townshend, and Brickendon Bury. To Hertford, 4 miles.
3 m. dist. is Hunsdon House, once the residence of Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward VI.	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	AMWELL, (p. 387.) Pop. of parish 1851, 1652.	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Amwell Bury. Source of New River. To Hertford, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
To Bishop Stortford, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Dunmow, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.	248 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. New river. WARE, (p. 387.)	21	To Stevenage, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Youngsbury and Thundridgebury.	247	 cross the river. Wade's Mill.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ware Park.
To Cambridge, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 3 miles distant Albury Hall.	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	Puckeridge.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant Sa-comb Park.
Wyddial Hall. Newsells Bury, and Cocken Hatch.	238 $\frac{3}{4}$	BUNTINGFORD carries on a trade in leather and malt.	31	Hamells Park. Aspeden Hall. Broadfield Hall.
To Cambridge, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. To Newmarket, 24 m.	232 $\frac{1}{4}$	ROYSTON, partly in Herts, partly in Cambridgeshire, carries on a trade in malt and corn. The church formerly belonged to a priory, and contains a few ancient monuments. Pop. of parish 1882.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Baldock, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Kneesworth Hall, and, to the right, Melbourne Bury.	225 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cross river Cam.	44	
Wimpole Hall, the		Arrington, (Camb.)		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
noble mansion of the Earl of Hardwicke. Wimple church contains a splendid monument to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.	223	Golden Lion.	46½	
Bourne House, Earl Delawarr. To Cambridge, 10 m.	220½	Caxton. The birthplace of the first English printer, and of Matthew Paris the historian.	49¼	Gransden Park 2 m. distant, and Wareley Park, 5 miles. 3 miles distant Croxton Park.
Papworth Hall.	217½	Papworth, St Everard.	52¼	
To Cambridge, 14¼ m.; to St Ives, 5½ miles.	216½	Papworth, St Agnes. Enter Huntingdoushire.	53¼	
10 m. distant Ramsey, and Ramsey Abbey, E. Fellowes, Esq.	212	Godmanchester.	57½	To St Neots, 8 miles.
	211	 cross river Ouse. HUNTINGDON, (p. 387.)	58½	Hinchingbrooke House, (Earl of Sandwich,) and beyond Brampton Park, (Duke of Manchester.) To St Neots by Buckden Palace, (Bishop of Lincoln,) 10 miles. To Thrapston, 16¼ m. Castle Hill House. Alconbury Lodge.
Great Stukeley Hall, L. J. Torkington, Esq.	205½	Alconbury Hill.	64	
Connington Castle, J. M. Heathcote, Esq. Holme Wood.	198½	Stilton.	71	Washingley Hall
	197½	The cheese which bears this name was, though of Leicestershire manufacture, originally sold here.	72	
To Peterborough, 5 m. Overton Longueville and Orton Hall (Mar. of Huntly); and, on the opposite bank of the Nen, Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.	190½	Norman Cross, the place where a great number of French prisoners were confined during the war.	79½	To Oundle, 8 miles; on the road to which is Elton Hall, Earl of Carysfort.
Burghley Park, (Marquis of Exeter.) See p. 388.	184½	Wansford.  cr. river Nen, and enter Northamptonsh.  cr. river Welland.	85½	Wothorpe, in ruins, (Marquis of Exeter.) To Normanton Park, Lord Aveland, 4 miles.
To Market Deeping, 7½ miles; to Bourne, 10 miles.	182½	STAMFORD, (<i>Lincolnsh.</i>) (p. 388.)	87½	To Upplingham, 12 m.; to Oakham, 11 miles.
1½ m. distant Tolethorpe House.		Bridge Casterton. (<i>Rutlandshire.</i>)		Tickencote Hall, J. M. Wingfield, Esq. Exton Hall, (Earl of Gainsborough) — a fine specimen of the architecture of the 16th century, containing a valu-
Here are the remains of a Roman encampment, and an ancient Gothic Church.		 cross river Gwash.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.	Horn Lane Toll-Gate. Before Stretton a road leads off on the left to Oakham, 7 miles distant.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a little distance from Ram Jam House is Stret- ton village.	178 $\frac{3}{4}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	able collection of paint- ings. The park is of great extent, and contains abundance of very fine timber. Exton church is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and contains some remark- able monuments of the Harrington and Noel fa- milies, who have possess- ed this lordship for sever- al ages.
Stocken Hall, Lord Aveland.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ram Jam House. Enter Lincolnshire. South Witham. North Witham. Colsterworth.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	At a dist. Cottesmore Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.
At a dist. Grimsthorpe Castle, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. To Corby, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	174 $\frac{3}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	173 $\frac{1}{4}$		96 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	171 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near this place Sir Isaac Newton was born, Dec. 1642.
Easton Hall, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., and be- yond Irnham Hall, Lord Clifford.	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stoke Rochford. Great Ponton.	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buckminster Park, Earl of Dysart.
3 miles distant Boothby Pagnell.	167		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stoke House, C. Tur- nor, Esq.
Belton House, Earl Brownlow.	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	GRANTHAM, (p. 388.)	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 miles distant, Har- laxton and Hungerton Hall, G. De Ligne Gre- gory, Esq., and beyond, Denton House, Sir G. E. Welby, Bart., and Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland.
Syston Park, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	Great Gonerby. Foston.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Allington House.
	157	Enter Nottinghamshire.	112	Staunton Hall (Rev. J. Staunton), and Shelton Hall.
2 miles distant Stubton Hall.	149	NEWARK, (p. 388.)	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Nottingham, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kelham Hall, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq.
To Sleaford, 20 miles. To Lincoln, 16 miles.		 cr. river Dean.		To Southwell, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Winthorpe Hall.	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cross river Trent.	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Langford Hall.	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	South Muskham.	126	
Muskham House.	143	Cromwell.	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Carlton Hall.	142	Carlton.	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 m. dist. Ossington
Marnham Hall.	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sutton-upon-Trent.	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ha., Right Hon. J. E.
	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weston.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	Denison.
	136	Scarthing Moor Inn.	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		TUXFORD,	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		proverbial for its miry situa- tion. The church contains several monuments.		
	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Markham.	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Thoresby Park (Earl Manvers), 4 miles; be- yond, Clumber Park (Duke of Newcastle).
	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gamston.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		 cr. Chesterfield Canal.		
Grove Hall, G. E. Har- court Vernon, Esq. To Gainsborough, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	129	EAST RETFORD, (p. 388.)	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	Babworth Hall, H. Bridgeman Simpson, Esq. West Retford House.
		 cr. river Idle.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	126	Barnby Moor Inn.	143½	Rauby Hall.
	124½	Torworth.	145½	
	123	Ranskill.	146½	Blythe Hall, H. Walker, Esq.
Bawtry Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq.	122	Scrooby.	147½	Serby Hall, Viscount Galway.
To Gainsborough, 12 m.	120½	BAWTRY,	149½	To Tiekhill, 4 m. and beyond, Sandbeck Park, Earl of Scarborough.
To Thorne, 14 miles.		situated partly in Notts, partly in Yorkshire.		Hesley Hall.
At a distance Finningley Park, J. Harvey, Esq.	116	Rossington Bridge.	153½	Rossington.
		 cr. river Torne.		
Cantley Hall, J. W. Childers, Esq.	115	Tophall.	154½	
1 m. distant Wheatley Hall, Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart.	111½	DONCASTER, (p. 389.) Five m. from Doncaster is Billham Hall, in the grounds of which is the Belvidere, commanding an extensive prospect. A few miles east is Epworth, the birth-place of John Wesley.	158	Beyond, Sprothorough Hall, Sir J. W. Conley, Bart., and Melton Hall. To Worksop, 16 m.; to Rotherham, 12 m.; thence to Sheffield, 6 m. To Barnsley, 15 m.; Penistone, 23; Mottram, 40; Manchester, 51.
Booth Ferry, 22½ m.; Howden, 24½ miles.		 cr. river Don.		
10 miles distant Thorne, a small but flourishing town on the Don, by means of which, and of the canal from this river to the Trent, it carries on a considerable trade. Pop 9591. (See p. 428.)				
Skellow Grange.	110	York Bar.	159½	Cusworth Park, W. Wrightson, Esq., and beyond, Huckleton Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Burghwallis, and Owston Hall, P. D. Cooke, Esq.	106½	Red House.	163	Brodsworth Hall, Lord Rendlesham.
2 m. distant Campsall Hall, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart., and Camp's Mount.	104½	Robin Hood's Well.	165	Shelbrooke Park. To Pontefract, 6½ m.
Stapleton Park, J. H. Barton, Esq., and to the right Womersley, Lord Hawke.		 cr. river Went.		Two miles distant Ackworth Park and Ackworth Grange.
Grove Hall.	99½	Darrington.	170½	2 miles from Darrington a road leads off to the town of Pontefract or Pomfret, 1½ m. distant, pleasantly situated on an eminence. It is celebrated for its gardens, nurseries, liquorice, &c. Here are the ruins of a castle in which, it is alleged, Richard II. was murdered. Two M.P. Pop. 11,736.
13½ miles distant Thelcaster, a neat well built town on the Wharfe. It is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans. Pop. 1851, 2527. About 3 miles from Tadcaster, between Towton and Saxton is a ridge of high land, where a famous battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in 1461.	96½	Ferry Bridge.	173½	Frystone Hall, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq.
		13 miles distant is the town of Smith, pleasantly situated on the Aire. In the church is a statue and tomb of a Viscount Downe. Great quantities of flax are grown in the vicinity. Close to the town is Cowick Hall, the seat of Viscount Downe.		
Byrom Hall, Sir J. W. Bamisden, Bart.	95½	 cr. river Aire.		
		Brotherton.	174½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
York Railway. To Selby, 9½ miles. Leeds, Selby, and Hull Railway.	94 92½	Fairburn. Peckfield Turnpike.	175¾ 177¾	Ledstone Hall, and Kippax Park, T. D. Bland, Esq. To Leeds, 9½ miles.
Huddleston Hall. Lotherton Hall. To Tadcaster, 4½ miles. Haslewood Hall, Sir Edwd. Vavasour, Bart. This seat has belonged to the ancestors of the present proprietor since the time of William the Conqueror, with the ex- ception of a short period during the reign of Henry III., when it was pledged to a Jew for £350. It is famous for the extent and richness of its pros- pects. The chapel con- tains a number of monu- ments in memory of dif- ferent individuals of the family.	90 87¼	Micklefield. ABERFORD, a small town, with the ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been built soon after the Conquest. The town stands on a limestone rock of inconsiderable elevation, and consists chiefly of one long straggling street. Pop. 1009.	179¾ 182½	To Leeds, 10 miles. Near Aberford, Par- lington Ho., late R. O. Gascoigne, Esq. A little farther, Becca Hall, W. Markham, Esq.; and near it Potterton Lodge.
Wetherby Grange. The country surround- ing Wetherby is pleas- ingly diversified. To York, 13 miles.	83	Bramham. 2½ miles farther, to Tadcas- ter, 4¾ miles.  cr. river Wharfe.	186	Bramham Biggin, Lord Headley; Bramham Hc. and Lodge; Bramham Park (G. L. Fox, Esq.) erected in the early part of last century by Lord Bingley. About 6 miles distant is Harewood House, the splendid seat of the Earl of Harewood.
Ingmanthorpe Hall.	79¾	WETHERBY, a small town on the Wharfe, over which there is a hand- some bridge. Above the bridge is a cascade.	190	To Harrogate, 7 m.; Knaresborough by Spof- forth, 8 m. A little below Wetherb- y is St. Helen's ford, when the Roman military wa crossed the Wharfe. 1 mile from Wetherby Linton Spring, Stockeld Park, P. Mid- dleton, Esq.
Thornville Royal and Allerton Park, Lord Stourton. From Boroughbridge to York, 17 m., Thirsk, 10½ miles. 1 mile distant is Ald- borough, formerly a Ro- man station. In the wall of the church vestry is a basso relievo of Mercury, and in the churchyard is a gravestone with the figure of a woman in a Saxon dress.	76¾	Walshford Bridge.  cr. river Nidd. 3 miles beyond Walshford Bridge a road leads off to York, distant 12 miles.	193	Ribston Hall, (Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bart.) in the gardens of which the famous apple was first cultivated. Here may be seen a monument to the standard bearer of the ninth Roman legion, which was discovered at York in the 17th century. To Knaresborough, 4 m.
Boroughbridge Hall, A. Lawson, Esq.	67¾	BOROUGH BRIDGE carries on an extensive trade in hardware. In the market- place is a handsome fluted Doric column. It was at Bo- roughbridge that Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancas- ter.	202	About half a mile dist. are three immense stones called the <i>Arrows</i> , gene- rally supposed to have been erected by the Ro- mans.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aldborough Lodge, A. Lawson, Esq. Aldborough Hall, and, 3 miles distant across the Swale, Myton Hall, S. Stapyltou, Esq				2 m. dist. Newby Hall, Earl de Grey, and 3 m. dist. Copgrove Housc, T. Duncombe, Esq.
To Easingwold, 10 m.	63½	 cr. river Ure. Dishforth.	206	To Carlisle, 95½ miles.
To Thirsk, 4 miles.	61¼	 cr. river Swale. Topcliffe.	208½	Newby Park, G. Hudson, Esq., and beyond, at a distance, Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart. To Ripon, 8 miles.
To Thirsk, 3 miles. Wood End, Lady Crompton.	57½ 55¼ 53¼	Sand Hutton. Newsham. South Otterington.	212½ 214½ 216	Newby Wiske.
	52½ 49½	North Otterington. NORTHALLERTON has a Gothic church, a spacious market-place, and a prison on Howard's plan. Near this town was fought in 1138, the celebrated battle of the Standard, in which David King of Scotland was defeated. The spot still bears the name of Standard Hill. One M.P. Pop. 4755.	217½ 220	To Scorton, 9½ miles. Richmond, 14½; Bedale, 7½; Leyburn, 20 miles. Hutton Bonville Hall.
Hornby Grange.	42½	Great Smeaton, remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and for the extensive prospects which it commands.	227	
Croft Hall, Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart. And 2 m. dist. Neasham Hall.	37¼	Croft has a much frequented mineral spring.	232	To Richmond, 9 m. Barnard Castle, 18 m.
To Yarm, 10 m., Stockton, 14 miles. Coatham Hall. Ketton House, Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart.	33 27½	 cr. river Tees and enter Durham.  cr. river Skerne. DARLINGTON, (p. 389.) Five miles from Darlington is Dinsdale or Middleton Spa, with a good hotel. One mile distant is Grange Hall.	236½	Blackwell Grange, (W. Allan, Esq.) containing a very extensive museum of natural history. To Barnard Castle, 1 m. Bishop Auckland, 12 m. Catterick Bridge, 12 m.
Great Chilton.	24	Aycliffe.	242	
		Rusby Ford.	245½	Windiestone Hall, S. W. Eden, Bart., and beyond, Auckland Castle (Bishop of Durham).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From Londan.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Croxdale Hall, G. Salvin, Esq.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Butcher Race. Sunderland Bridge.  cr. river Wear.	250 $\frac{1}{2}$ 251 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 m. dist. Whitworth Pa., R. D. Shafto, Esq., and near it, Brancepeth Castle, Hon. G. J. J. Hamilton Russell.
3 m. distant, Sherburn Hall, and 1 mile beyond, Durham, Aycliffe Heads, Ruins of Finchale Abbey.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	DURHAM (p. 389.)  cr. river Wear.	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burn Hall. Oswald House.
Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough, and Lambton Castle, Earl of Durham.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	CHESTER-LE-STREET. (See p. 391.)	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Usworth House.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pelton. Birtley.	262 $\frac{1}{2}$ 264 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Sunderland over the Iron Bridge 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ayton Bank. GATESHEAD. (See p. 394.)	265 $\frac{3}{4}$ 269 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 m. distant Ravensworth Castle, Lord Ravensworth. 1 m. distant Red Heugh, and 5 m. distant Axwell Pa., Sir T. Clavering, Bart.
Heaton House and Benton House.		 cr. river Tyne and enter Northumberland. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (p. 391.)	269 $\frac{3}{4}$	Elswick Hall, J. H. Hinde, Esq.

AMWELL, on a branch of the river Lea, is said to have derived its name from Emma's Well, a spring near the church. In a small island formed by the stream is a monument to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, who achieved the task of conveying the New River water to London. Izaak Walton lived at Amwell.

WARE, a market-town on the Lea, with a considerable trade in malt and corn. The church of St Mary contains many curious monuments, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Dr Mead, who died (1652) aged (it is alleged) 148 years. At the Saracen's Head Inn may be seen the great bed of Ware, 12 feet square, which is incorrectly said to have been the state bed of Edward IV. Pop. 5002.

HUNTINGDON is situated on the north bank of the Ouse. It stands on the Ermin Street; and there was a Roman station, the Durolipons of Antoninus, on the site, either of the town, or its suburb, Godmanchester. In the year 917, Edward the Elder built a castle here, of the outworks of which, traces yet remain. In the civil war the royal troops entered Huntingdon after a short resistance, and plundered it. Before the Reformation, Huntingdon contained fifteen churches, of which but two remain. It contains also several chapels and meeting-houses, a town-hall, and assembly-rooms, a county gaol, a small theatre, and a race course, a free grammar school, and many other schools of various kinds. Godmanchester also contains numerous schools. The trade of the town is principally in wool, corn, and malt, and it has several breweries and manufactories. Oliver Cromwell was a native of Huntingdon. 1 m. distant is Hinchinbroke House (Earl of Sandwich) formerly the property of the Cromwell family. The great room in which Queen Elizabeth and James I. were entertained is still preserved. The mansion occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery. Beyond it is Brampton Park, the seat of the Duke of Manchester. Huntingdon is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 4254.

STAMFORD is a town of great antiquity, and had fourteen parish churches, only five of which now remain. That of St Martin contains several monuments of the Cecil family. The great Lord Burghley was interred here. Stamford contains also several chapels, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, free grammar, blue-coat, and national schools, several charitable institutions, &c. Its principal trade is in malt, coal, and freestone. One M.P. Pop. 8047

Close by Stamford is Burghley House, (Marquis of Exeter,) a magnificent mansion, erected by Lord Treasurer Burghley, on the site of a very ancient fabric, and situated in a noble park. It contains a hall supported by 12 columns of Scagliola marble, a grand staircase, painted by Stothard, two libraries, containing many curious MSS., a very valuable collection of pictures, a splendid state bed, &c. The approach from Stamford is through an avenue of oaks of remarkable size.

GRANTHAM is situated on the Roman Ermine Street and Witham. St Wulfan's church is a spacious structure, and has a spire 273 feet high. It contains a curious font and several monuments. Grantham formerly possessed several religious houses, some remains of which still exist. In the free grammar school here Sir Isaac Newton received part of his education. Two M.P. Pop. 5000.

Three miles distant is Belton House (Earl Brownlow), designed by Wren and adorned by Gibbons, contains many family portraits and other paintings. Beyond Belton is Syston Park, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. Five miles distant is Belvoir Castle, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Rutland, occupying the summit of a hill. Belvoir was destroyed by fire in 1816, but it has since been rebuilt on a magnificent scale. It contains one of the best collections of pictures in the kingdom. The castle was originally founded by Robert de Todeni. It commands a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty. To Folkingham, 13 miles to Donington, 19½ miles. To Melton Mowbray, 16 miles; to Bingham, 14 miles.

NEWARK is situated on a branch of the Trent. Here are the ruins of a castle in which King John died, A. D. 1216. The church of St Mary Magdalene is one of the largest and most elegant in the kingdom. It was in great part rebuilt in the time of Henry VI. The interior has some good wood screen-work and stained-glass, with various brasses and other ancient monuments. It has lately undergone repairs, and will well repay a visit. Here are also a new church, a handsome town-hall, a free grammar school, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. The principal trade of Newark is in corn, malt, and cattle. Lightfoot and Bishop Warburton were natives of Newark. Two M.P. Pop. 1851 11,330. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom, and gives the title of viscount to Earl Manvers. In the civil wars, Newark zealously supported the King, and was incorporated by Charles II. on account of its loyalty to his father. Near Newark is the Beacon Hill, which was the scene of an action between the Royalists under Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary force leader Sir J. Meldrum. Between Newark and Southwell, 8 m. distant, is to be held where Charles I. surrendered himself to the Scotch commissioners.

EAST RETFORD, on the Idle, carries on a considerable trade, particularly in hops, and has manufactories of paper, sailcloth, &c. It has two churches, besides chapels, a free grammar school, and an hospital. East Retford, with the Hundred of Basset Law, returns two M.P. Pop. of Municipal borough, 3,000.

DONCASTER, on the Don, is one of the cleanest and most beautiful towns in the kingdom. It was the *Danum* of Antoninus, and was called *Dona Ceastræ* by the Saxons, from which its present name is derived. The town stands on the Watling Street of the Romans, and coins, urns, and other Roman remains, are occasionally dug up in the neighbourhood. Doncaster has a few iron foundries, and possesses one of the largest corn markets in the kingdom. The public buildings most worthy of notice are the mansion-house, a handsome structure, which cost about £10,000;—St. George's Church, a spacious and elegant structure, with a fine tower, and painted east window; Christ Church, the town hall, gaol, theatre, race-stand, &c. Here are also several chapels and meeting houses, numerous educational establishments, and public charities. The famous races at Doncaster are held in the third week of September. Potteric Car, on the south of the town, was a morass of many miles in extent till the year 1766. It is now completely drained, and yields luxuriant crops. Pop. 18,700.

DARLINGTON is situated on the Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. St. Cuthbert's church, built by the celebrated Hugh de Pudsey, is of the 12th century, and cruciform, with a lofty spire; and the town has places of worship for Methodists, and other Protestant Dissenters, and for Roman Catholics. Darlington carries on a considerable trade. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are combing wool, spinning flax, grinding optical glasses, founding iron, and other works. Darlington is remarkable for the extent of its Quaker population. It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland. One M.P. Pop. 28,000.

DURHAM, a city of great antiquity, stands on a remarkable eminence nearly surrounded by the river Wear. There does not appear to have been any town where Durham now stands till about the end of the tenth century, when the monks of Lindisfarne rested there with the remains of St Cuthbert. Soon after a church was built by Bishop Aldune, and dedicated to St Cuthbert, whose remains were removed and enshrined in it. Durham suffered severely from the cruelties of William the Conqueror, who repeatedly laid waste the surrounding country with fire and sword. In 1072, a strong castle was built here; and the bishop assumed the title of Count Palatine. In 1093, the old church built by Aldune was pulled down, and the present magnificent edifice begun by William de Carlepho the bishop, and Turgot the prior. Durham has figured conspicuously in all the great transactions that have agitated the north. It suffered often from the invasions of the Scots; and was frequently the head quarters of Edward III. and of other monarchs and commanders on their excursions against Scotland. Durham was deeply indebted to Bishop Hugh Pudsey (Earl of Northumberland) who was appointed to the bishopric in 1153. To him it owes

the Galilee, one of the most curious and beautiful portions of the cathedral,—a sumptuous shrine for the relics of the venerable Bede, the restoration of the borough of Elvet, the building of Elvet bridge, and the completion of the city-wall along the bank of the Wear. To him the citizens of Durham were indebted for their first charter. One of his successors, Anthony Beck, rivalled him in the greatness of his wealth and the magnificence of his public works. He is said to have been the adviser of Edward I. in his dishonest policy towards Scotland. Among many other distinguished men Durham has numbered among its prelates Bishop Hatfield, founder of Durham College, Oxford, now extinct, Bishops Langley and Cosin, Lord Crewe, the testator of the magnificent charity of Bamborough Castle and lands, Bishops Talbot, Butler, the author of the *Analogy of Religion*, Egerton, Thurlow, Shute Barrington, and Dr. Maltby, the present holder of this see (1853). The cathedral, a magnificent edifice, stands on the highest part of the eminence which is occupied by the city. It was founded in the year 1093, and the successive additions which have been made to it are not only a perfect specimen of the Norman architecture, but a striking illustration of the gradual changes in the English style to the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was repaired and restored in the end of last century. It contains the remains of St Cuthbert, brought to light in 1827, of the venerable Bede, several of whose MSS. are in the cathedral library, of Ralph Lord Neville, who commanded the English at the battle of Neville's Cross, &c. In the churchyard is a monument to Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, author of the *Economy of Human Life*. The cathedral library contains a number of curious and interesting works, MSS. and relics. The castle of Durham, which stands opposite the cathedral, was erected by William the Conqueror, and, till recently, was the residence of the Bishops of the Palatinate. A university was established at Durham during the Commonwealth, but, on the restoration of monarchy, it was dissolved. Another university was opened in 1833, and is now attended by numerous students. Its funds are drawn by act of Parliament from the property of the bishopric. The Norman chapel of the castle is appropriated to the use of the college. The dining-hall is used as the college-hall, and the keep has been restored in good taste, and fitted up as college-chambers. This university is allowed to grant degrees in the several faculties, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1837. Besides the cathedral, Durham possesses numerous churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, the court-houses, a new prison, erected in 1809, at the cost of £120,000; the Guildhall, erected by Bishop Tunstall in 1555; an infirmary, a theatre, the remains of Finchale Abbey in a vale near the river, a mechanics' institute, and numerous educational and charitable institutions. The walks round the city afford the most charming promenades. About three-quarters of a mile distant is the site of the Maiden Castle, a fortress ascribed to the Romans, as also some remains of the Icknield Street. Saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs are found in the neighbourhood. One mile west of the city is Neville's Cross, erected by Ralph Lord Neville in memory of

the defeat and capture of David II. Two M.P. Population 14,000. Durham is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. It gives the title of Earl to the Lambton family.

To Sunderland, 13 miles; Sedgfield, 11; Stockton, 21½; Witton Gilbert, 3½; Lanchester, 8; Wolsingham, 15; Stanhope, 20½; St John Weardale, 27½; Bishop Auckland, 10¼; Staindrop, 19; Barnard Castle, 24¼.

Six miles from Durham is CHESTER LE STREET, built upon an old Roman road, and on or near a Roman station. It became, A. D. 882, the seat of the bishopric, which was removed hither from Lindisfarne. In 995, a Danish invasion drove away the bishop and his clergy, who afterwards settled at Durham. The church is an interesting building, with a fine tower 156 feet in height. It was formerly a collegiate church, and has been famous from the time of St Cuthbert, whose remains rested here 113 years before they were conveyed to Durham. This church contains a collection of stone effigies of the Lords of Lumley from Lyulph, the Saxon founder of the family, to the reign of Elizabeth. They are fourteen in number, each resting on its altar tomb, and the name, armorial bearings, and immediate connections of each knight or baron are displayed on a tablet on the wall above his tomb. Pop. 2550.

One mile distant is Lumley Castle, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough. This noble building stands on a fine gradual elevation above the Wear. It is a quadrangle of yellow freestone, having an open court or area in the centre, with four uniform towers. A noble gatehouse projects from the centre, with overhanging turrets. The castle is supposed to have been built in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The apartments are unfurnished, and the pictures are chiefly portraits of the ancient family of the Lumleys. The great hall is ninety feet long, and exhibits striking features of feudal customs and old English manners. About a mile distant is Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham, which was built in 1797 on the site of the old house of Harraton, the former seat of the Hedworths. It occupies an elevated situation on the banks of the Wear, and is surrounded by extensive grounds.

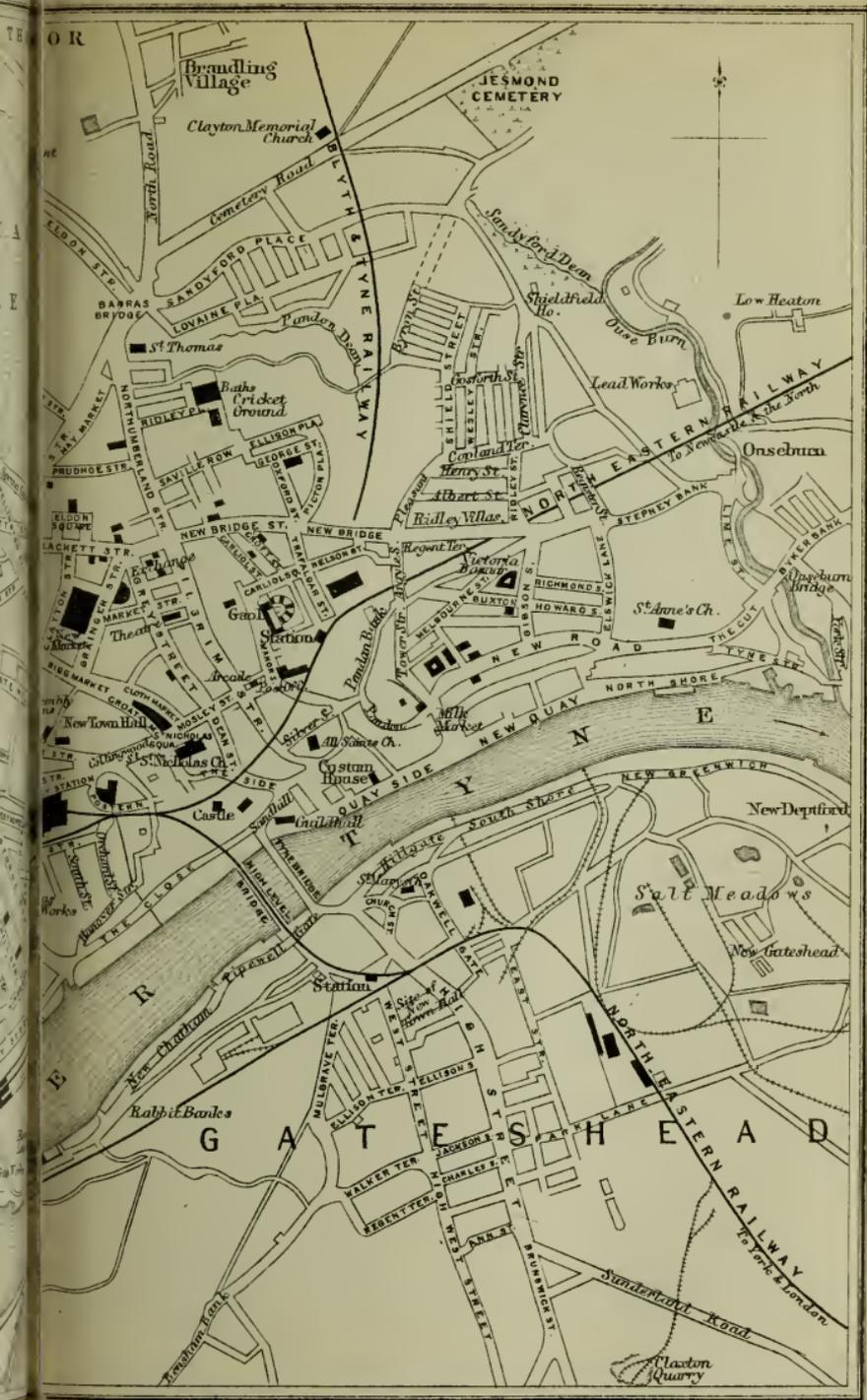
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE is supposed to have derived its origin from Pons Ælii, the second station from the eastern extremity of the Roman wall. Previous to the Conquest the place was called Monkchester, from the number of monastic institutions; its present name was derived from a castle erected here by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, on his return from an expedition into Scotland. Newcastle was anciently the resort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus' Mount, now Jesmond, a mile north-east of the town. One of the principal streets in Newcastle is still called Pilgrim Street. Another ancient town, called Pampedon, appears to have been included in the limits of the modern Newcastle; its name may be traced in the modern Pandon Hall, Pandon Bank, &c. Newcastle has been the seat of many most interesting events in the history of England. David I. of Scotland made himself master of the town in the reign of Stephen, and obliged the people to swear

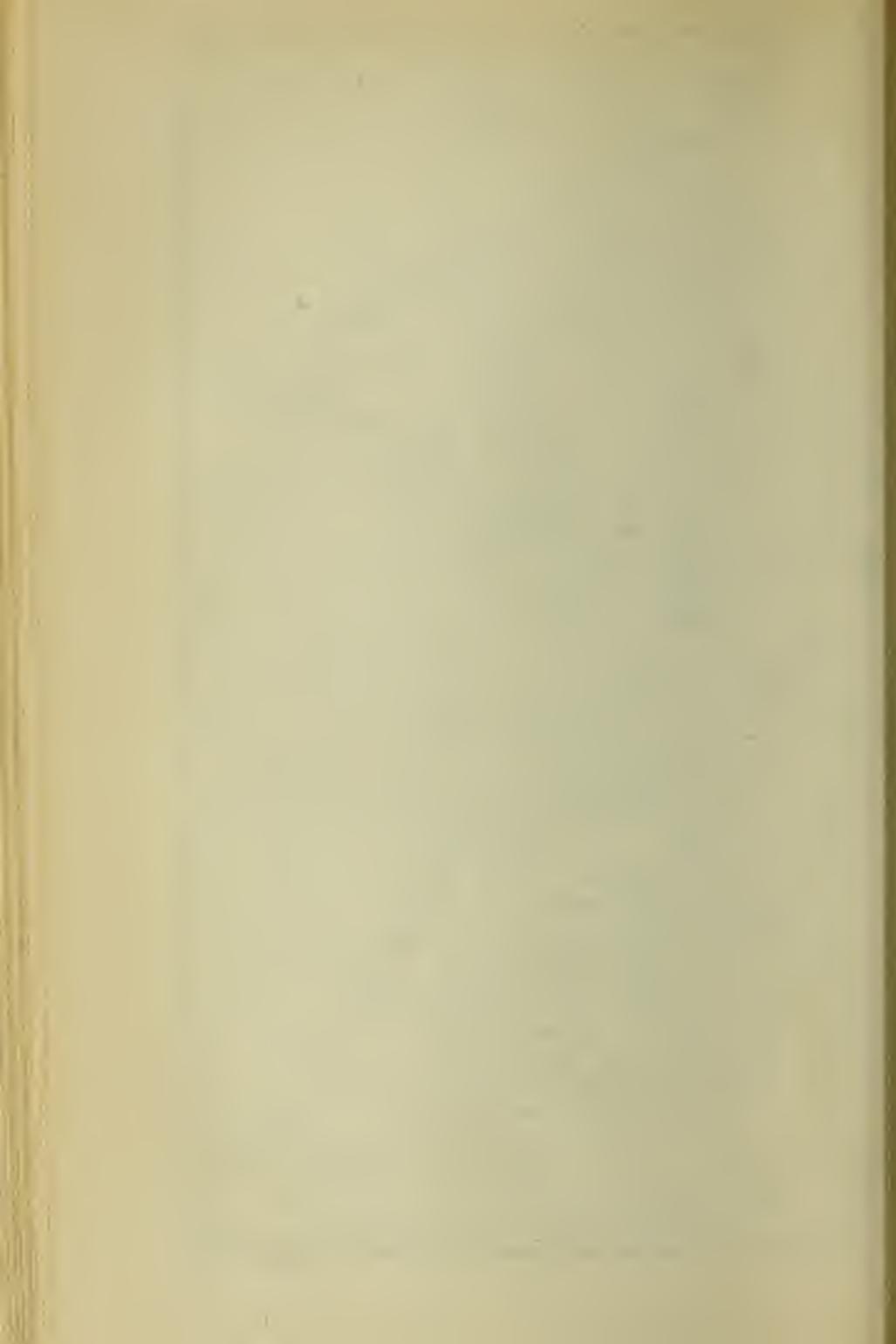
nilegiance to the Empress Maud. Here John of England and William the Lion of Scotland had a conference in the year 1209. Here again Alexander II. of Scotland and his Queen came, in 1235-36, and had a conference with Henry III. of England. Here John Balliol did homage to Edward I. for the crown of Scotland. In 1293, the famous Sir William Wallace, in one of his inroads into England, made several vehement but unsuccessful attacks upon the town. In 1318, during the reign of Edward II., an unsuccessful attempt at a permanent peace between the Scots and English was made here—two nuncios from the Pope, and two envoys from Philip of France, besides the English and Scotch commissioners, being present. In 1342, David Bruce, King of Scotland, made an unsuccessful attack upon the town shortly before the battle of Neville's Cross; and, twelve years afterwards, commissioners met here to consult on his ransom. In 1644, Newcastle was besieged by the Scottish army under General Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, but Sir Thomas Glenham, for the Marquis of Newcastle, who was governor for the king, successfully defended the town against him. In the same year, however, the Scots under the Earl of Leven took it by storm; but Sir John Marley, then mayor, retired to the castle, with about 500 men, which he held till terms of capitulation were obtained. In 1636, above 5000 persons died of the plague at Newcastle. In 1646, Charles I. was brought hither from Newark by the Scots, to whom he had surrendered himself. Newcastle is supposed to have been incorporated by William Rufus; but the first mayor was appointed in the reign of Henry III.

The town, which has more than doubled its size during the present century, is situated on the summit and declivities of three lofty eminences, rising from the north bank of the Tyne, and ten miles from its mouth. The town of Gateshead occupies the opposite bank, and may be regarded as a sort of suburb of Newcastle. "A strange mixture of ancient and modern objects strikes your eye in the more lofty and prominent features of Newcastle. There stands, tall, and stalwart, and square, and black as ink, the old donjon-keep of Robert Curthose, the son of the Conqueror. To the left still higher towers over the town the fine steeple of St Nicholas, and to the right the new and lofty column in honour of the 2d Earl Grey. Here, along the banks of the river, you see ranges, one above another, of dim and dingy buildings, that have stood for centuries amid the smoke of the great capital of coal; and there, on its bold eminence, a Grecian fabric, standing proudly aloft, like the temple of Minerva in Athens. Beyond it, again, you catch the tops of houses, and ranges of streets, that indicate a degree of modern magnificence which at once astonishes you in the midst of so much that is different, and stimulates you to a nearer inspection."*

Newcastle has undergone a most wonderful change during the last few years. In the centre of the town the old and narrow streets have been swept away, and some of the noblest and most magnificent streets and squares in the kingdom erected in their room. The person by whose genius and industry this marvellous

* Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places 2d Series, p. 287.





change has been effected is Mr Grainger, a native of the town, who raised himself to great importance from the condition of a charity boy, and the apprentice to a carpenter and builder. The total cost of his improvements on Newcastle in the five years ended August 1839, amounted to £645,690; and the total value of the whole property created by him during the same period, to £995,000.* Besides these magnificent operations, Mr Grainger's plan comprehended the erection of extensive quays, ranges of manufactories, and also of villas and terraces on the high ground in the neighbourhood of the town. He died in 1861.

The other objects of interest in Newcastle are St Nicholas' Church, large and cruciform, with a beautiful spire, the upper portion of the lantern assuming the form of an imperial crown, and a valuable library, containing, among other curious books, the illuminated Bible of Hexham Abbey; St Andrew's Church, a very ancient structure, part of it of Norman architecture; St John the Baptist's Church, containing an ancient font and several ancient monuments; All Saints' Church, a modern edifice of Grecian architecture, with a steeple 202 feet high; St Ann's, St Thomas's, Mary Magdalene, &c.; the Infirmary, the Keelmen's Hospital, the monument erected to the 2d Earl Grey, surmounted by a statue of that nobleman; the Royal Arcade, 250 feet long, by 20 wide and 35 feet high, the Incorporated Company's Hall, &c. The new covered market is pronounced to be the finest in the kingdom. Its area is more than two acres. One of the most remarkable features of the town is Stephenson's double bridge, nearly 120 feet high, which on its higher level conveys the railway across the Tyne, and has an ordinary roadway underneath. Newcastle also possesses several meeting-houses, hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions, a literary and scientific institution, containing a fine library and reading room, a museum of Egyptian, and a gallery of Roman antiquities, &c. The free grammar school was founded by Thomas Horsley, who was mayor of Newcastle in 1525. Here the late Earl of Eldon, and Lords Stowell and Collingwood, the poet Akenside, and other eminent persons received the earlier part of their education.

The principal business of Newcastle is the shipment of coals, the produce of the surrounding coal-pits. About three millions of tons of coals are shipped annually from the river Tyne. The other chief articles of export are lead, cast and wrought iron, glass and pottery, copperas and other chemical productions, soap, colours, grindstones, salt, and pickled salmon. The imports are wine, spirituous liquors, and fruit, corn, timber, flax, tallow, and hides from the Baltic, and tobacco and various other articles from North America. The customs revenue of this port in 1857 was £291,782. Newcastle possesses glass-houses, potteries, and manufactories of iron, steel, engines, and woollen cloths. A number of persons are engaged in ship-building, and the branches of trade connected with it. The shipping belonging to the port in 1851 amounted to 110 sailing vessels under 50, and 863 over 50 tons, besides 130 steamers under 50, and eight over 50 tons; total tonnage, 202,376 tons. Newcastle is connected by means of railways with all parts of the kingdom.

* Penny Magazine, March, April, and May, 1840.

Newcastle returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 123,000.

GATESHEAD in Durham may be regarded as a suburb of Newcastle, to which it is united by a stone bridge. St. Mary's church is a handsome building. There are several manufactories of glass and of wrought and cast iron in the town, and in the vicinity are numerous coal-pits. One M.P. Pop. 48,600.

Total population, Newcastle and Gateshead, 176,600.

CCXXXIV. FROM NEWCASTLE TO BERWICK-UPON-TWEED THROUGH MORPETH AND ALNWICK, 63½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Berwick.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
	60½	Gosforth Turnpike.	3	Fenham Hall.
Gosforth House, T. Smith, Esq.		 cross the Ouse Burn.		At a distance, Wool-sington, M. Bell, Esq.
Seaton Burn.	57½	Six-Mile-House.	6	
Arcot, and 5 miles distant on the coast, the ruins of Seaton Delaval, the property of Lord Hastings.		 cr. Seaton Burn.		
Four miles distant from Shield Green is Widdrington Castle, and 7 m. distant on the coast, Cresswell Hall, A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq. Widdrington Castle was a noble structure, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire. The only remaining part of it is an octangular embattled tower, to which a square modern edifice has been added. The family of Widdrington was formerly of great consideration in this county. The first baron lost his life at the battle of Wiganlane, in the cause of Charles II. His grandson forfeited the estate in the Rebellion of 1715. A lady of this family is the heroine of Percy's beautiful ballad, the Hermit of Warkworth.	55½	Shotton Edge.	8	Blagdon House, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.
	54	Stannington Bridge.	9½	
	53½	 cr. the river Blyth.		
	51½	Stannington.	10	
		Clifton.	12	
		 cr. riv. Wansbeck.		
	48½	MORPETH, (p. 395.)	14½	To Jedburgh, 47½ m. 2 miles distant, the ruins of Mitford Castle, and near them, Mitford Castle, R.-Admiral R. Mitford.
	44½	Shield Green.	19	Caucsey Park. Linden Hall, C. Bigge, Esq.
		 cr. the Eshot Burn.		
	39½	West Moor.	23½	
	38½	West Thirston.	24½	
	38½	 cr. the riv. Coquet.		
		Felton.	25	Felton Park, T. Riddell, Esq. Swarland Hall.
	36½	Nelson's Monument.	26½	
	35½	Newton.	28½	
To Alnmouth, 4½ miles. Alnwick Castle, Duke of Northumberland, and 4 miles distant on the coast, Howick House, Earl Grey.	29½	ALNWICK, (see p. 395.)	34	Swansfield and Hulne Abbey, Duke of Northumberland, and beyond, Lemington Hall. To Rothbury, 11½ m.
		 cr. the river Alne.		

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Berwick.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
Heckley House. Rock Castle.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	North Charlton.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Charlton Hall, and Fallosen, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.				
Ellingham Hall, Sir E. Haggerston, Bart.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Warnford.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Twizell House, P. J. Selby, Esq.; and in the distance, Chillingham Park, Earl of Tankerville.
Adderstone House.				
Belford Hall, Rev. J. D. Clark.	15	BELFORD, (p. 398.)	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Middleton Hall.
Easington, and 4 miles distant, Bambrough Cas- tle (see p. 398).	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10	Detchant. Fenwick, (<i>Durham</i> .)	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Haggerston Castle, Sir E. Blount, Bart.	7	Haggerston.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kyloe.
Cheswick House, J. S. Donaldson-Selby, Esq.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tweedmouth.	63	Longridge.
		 cr. river Tweed.		
		BERWICK (p. 399).	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	

MORPETH is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck, among woody undulating hills. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, in 215, was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to King John. Its weekly cattle-market is one of the largest in England. The town-hall was erected in 714 by the 3d Earl of Carlisle, from designs by Vanbrugh. The free school was founded by Edward VI. Of the ancient castle, only a few fragments and the gate now remain. One M.P. Pop. 4500.

About two miles from Morpeth are the ruins of Mitford Castle and of Mitford Manor-house, and, at a short distance, the splendid modern mansion of Admiral Mitford. The valley from Morpeth to Mitford is one of the most lovely in England. The Wansbeck winds through it between lofty precipitous banks, flanked by fine woods.

ALNWICK is situated on a declivity on the south bank of the river Alne—310 miles N. by W. from London. It is well built, and the chief entrance is still by the Bondgate, erected by Hotspur. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the clock-house, the parish church of St. Michael's, now completely restored, and the church of St. Paul's, with a fine painted glass window representing the reaching of Paul and Barnabas. The colouring is vivid, and the perspective excellent. The most interesting object is the ancient castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, which has been restored, and occupies an elevated situation on the south bank of the Alne, covering about five acres. This noble manorial mansion belonged to William Tyson, a Saxon baron, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, and it came into the possession of the Percy family in 310. In 1093 it withstood a memorable siege against Malcolm, King of Scots,

and his son, Prince Edward, both of whom were slain before it. William the Lion, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner here in 1174. King John burnt it down in 1215. It had been suffered to go very much to decay, till it was completely repaired several years since, and is now one of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom of a grand feudal castle in the Norman, Edwardian and Georgian-Gothic. It consists of three courts, enclosing about five acres, and is flanked by sixteen towers, the battlements of which are decorated with statues representing men in the act of defence. The interior is fitted up in a style becoming the residence of a nobleman of the highest rank and most ancient descent. The boudoir of the duchess is fitted up with great elegance; the walls are hung with satin damask, and the chimney-piece composed of delicate mosaic set in marble. The saloon, drawing-room, and ante-room form a suite of magnificent apartments terminating in the library. The lofty chimney-pieces in the first two are of pure white Carrara marble, exquisitely sculptured, and cost nearly £20,000; the ceilings are of carved and gilded cedar and pine, while the gracefully arched windows look upon a charming and varied landscape. Of pictures there are only two worthy of notice, "A feast of the Gods" by Titian and Bellini, and an altar-piece representing the meeting of the Virgin Mary with Elizabeth. However, there is a better collection of Egyptian, Roman, and British antiquities. The arrangements of the kitchen are admirable; the roast-jack is turned by a water-wheel, and all the stewing and boiling is done by gas. Dinner has been prepared here for 1630 guests. The grounds are extensive and beautiful, and contain the remains of two ancient abbeys—Alnwick and Hulme. In the woods opposite to the castle stands a picturesque cross, rebuilt in 1774 on the spot where King Malcolm of Scotland fell. The place where William the Lion was taken prisoner is also marked by a monument. In the grounds stands the tower of Brislee, erected by the late Duke in 1762. The view from the top is extensive.

Alnwick Abbey, beautifully seated on the northern bank of the Alne, was the first house of the Premonstratensians in England. They settled here in 1141. It was for some time the seat of the Brandlings, and after them, of the Doubt days, whose heirs sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway-tower still remains, on which are armorial shields of the Percys, crosses, and a niched arch richly crowned with open Gothic work.

Hulme Abbey stands in a woody and delightful solitude three miles above Alnwick. It was founded in 1240. Its outer walls and gateways are still very entire. The most perfect part of it is a fine tower which was fitted up in the Gothic style by the 2d Duke of Northumberland.

At the proclaiming of the July fair in Alnwick, the old feudal custom of keeping watch and ward is kept up by the Duke's tenants, and those who owe suit and service. This is a very ancient custom, and originated in the necessity of watching the Scots who used to make inroads the night before the July fair.

The ceremony of making free burgesses at Alnwick is of a very peculiar kind. The candidates are compelled to pass through a miry pool about twenty feet across, and from four to five feet deep in many places. On St. Mark's day, the candidates, mounted

and clad in white, with white night-caps on their heads, and swords by their sides, are accompanied by the bailiff and chamberlains similarly mounted and armed, and preceded by music to the pool. This has been previously deepened, and its bottom made uneven with stones, holes, stakes, and ropes of straw. They then dismount, scramble through the pool, and after changing their befouled garments, ride round the boundaries of the town. According to tradition, the observance of this custom was enjoined by King John as a punishment to the inhabitants for their carelessness. Owing to their neglect of the roads near the town, it is said the king lost his way, and was bemired in a bog. There are three free schools in Alnwick supported by the corporation, and a national school for 200 boys, founded by the 2d Duke of Northumberland in 1810, to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. Pop. 5670.

Six miles from Alnwick are the noble ruins of Warkworth Castle, an ancient fortress held at different periods by the descendants of Roger Fitz-Roger, and by the families of Umfraville and Percy, to the latter of which it still belongs. This castle was the favourite residence of the Percy family, but in 1672 its timber and lead were granted to one of their agents, and the principal parts of it unroofed. It is a noble pile, finely situated on an eminence above the river Coquet, commanding a very extensive and beautiful view. As was justly observed by Grose, nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque from what part soever it be viewed. The keep or principal part of the building stands on the north side, and is elevated on an artificial mound several feet higher than the other portions. The whole building is very large, and comprehends many apartments. The great baronial hall is nearly 40 feet long by 24 wide and 20 high. The castle and moat, according to an ancient survey, contained nearly six acres of ground. It includes in front of the keep an area of more than an acre, surrounded with walls and towers. These walls are in many places entire, and thirty-five feet high. The entire gateway or principal entrance was once a stately building defended by a portcullis, and containing apartments for several officers of the castle, of which a few only now remain, inhabited by the person who has charge of the ruins. Among the lower apartments the dungeon yet remains. The fabric is now preserved with great care.

About half a mile from the castle is the famous Hermitage, consisting of two apartments hewn out of the rock. The principal apartment, or chapel, is about 18 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ high. At the east end is an altar, with a niche behind it for a crucifix, and near the altar is a cavity containing a cenotaph with a recumbent female figure, having the hands raised in the attitude of prayer. In the inner apartment are another altar and a niche for a couch. According to tradition this hermitage was the abode of one of the family of Bertram of Bothal, who spent here a life of penitence for the murder of his brother. The Percy family after his death maintained a chantry priest here till the dissolution of the monasteries, when the endowment reverted to the family, having never been endowed in mortmain. This tradition is the subject of a beautiful ballad, by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromora.

The town of Warkworth is on the south side of the river Coquet. The church of St Lawrence is elegant and spacious, has a spire 100 feet high, and is to some extent of considerable antiquity. Pop. of par. 1851, 4439.

Six and a half miles from Alnwick, on the coast, are the ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle, erected in 1315 by Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. It was destroyed during the wars of the Roses. Nothing at present remains of it but its outworks, which are in the form of a crescent. Its area contains about nine acres. The village of Dunston is celebrated as the supposed birth-place of Duns Scotus, "the most subtle doctor," and opponent of Aquinas, "the angelic doctor."

Between four and five miles to the right of Alnwick, and about a mile from the sea, is Howick House, the seat of Earl Grey.

BELFORD is a neat town, standing on a gradual slope, about two miles from the sea. It has a church and several chapels, and in the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by oak trees. Pop. 1067.

About five miles from Belford is Bambrough Castle, standing upon a basalt rock, which rises 150 feet above the level of the sea. In natural strength there is not a situation in the whole county equal to that of Bambrough. A castle is said to have been erected here by Ida, King of Bernicia, so early as A.D. 559, and named by him Bebban-brough, in honour of his queen, Bebba. In every succeeding age, down to the reign of Edward IV., it figured conspicuously in the contests which agitated the country; but it has never altogether recovered the injury which it received in a siege after the battle of Hexham. By a grant of the Crown, in the time of James I., it came into the family of the Forsters, and was forfeited by Thomas Forster in 1715; but his maternal uncle, Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, purchased the estate, and bequeathed it to charitable purposes. The trustees under his will reside here in turn. Archdeacon Sharp, about the year 1757, expended large sums of money in repairing the castle, and rendering it habitable. The whole of the extensive accommodations of the castle, (which includes within its exterior walls no less a space than eight acres,) except the library and the residence of the trustee, are devoted to objects of active benevolence. Here is a market for flour and groceries, which are sold to the poor at prime cost, and an infirmary, where advice and medicine are given gratis. Here are also large schools, endowed for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor, and twenty poor girls are, from their ninth year till they are fit for service, lodged, clothed, and educated. Besides the good done to the neighbourhood, this admirable charity has proved of incalculable benefit to those who have suffered from shipwreck. Life-boats and all kinds of implements useful in saving crews and vessels in distress, are always in readiness. Apartments are fitted up for shipwrecked sailors, and a constant patrol is kept up every stormy night for eight miles along this tempestuous coast. The castle contains an extensive and valuable library, the bequest of Dr. Sharp, which is open to any person residing within ten miles. In the court-room there are various portraits, and among them those of the

founder, Lord Crewe, and his Lady. In this room are four large pieces of tapestry, brought from Ripon Abbey. In 1770, while clearing the cellar, a draw-well was discovered, 145 feet deep, and cut through solid rock. The great tower of the castle commands an extensive sea and land prospect. Opposite to Bamrough are the Farn Isles, abounding with sea-fowl of various kinds. It was here that Grace Darling was instrumental in saving the people wrecked in the Forfarshire steamer.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED is situated upon a gentle declivity close by the German Ocean, on the north side of the mouth of the river Tweed. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by walls in a regular style of fortification. It contains several churches and chapels, schools, banks, &c. 2 M.P. Population, 13,000. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The trade of the port is considerable, and it has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. Berwick occupies a prominent place in the history of the Border wars, and has been often taken and retaken both by the Scots and English. It was finally ceded to the English in 1482, and, since then, has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming, politically, a distinct territory. Its castle, so celebrated in the early history of these kingdoms, is now a shapeless ruin.

Near Berwick is Lindisfarne, or the Holy Island, once the seat of a bishopric, and containing the ruins of an ancient monastery.

CXXXV. FROM NEWCASTLE TO COLDSTREAM THROUGH WOOLER, 60½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Coldstr.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
Causey Park. Linden Hall, C. Bigge, Esq.	45½ 39	From Newcastle to MORPETH (p. 394.) Longhorsley.	14½ 21	Todburn Park.
Felton Hall, T. Riddell, Esq.	35½	 cr. river Coquet.	24½	Brinkburn Abbey, which was founded for Black Canons in the time of Henry I. The shell of the church is still very entire.
	35½	Weldon Bridge.		3½ miles distant is Rothbury, delightfully situated in a retired spot on the banks of the Coquet. The church is a very ancient building, and contains an antiquated font and several monuments.
Swarland Hall.	34½	Low Framlington.	25	On the opposite side of the river is Whitton Tower, now the rectory. The living is one of the richest in the kingdom.
Crossing Rimside Moor you have a view of Alnwick tower in the distance. 3 miles distant Broome Park, W. Burrell, Esq., and Lemmington Hall.	26½	Long Framlington.	26	Lorbottle. Calally Castie, E. J. Clavering, Esq. 1 mile distant Eslington, Lord Ravensworth, beyond which is Collingwood House.
	26½	Bridge of Alne.	34	¾ m. distant is the village of Whittingham, and north of it the small town of Glanton.
Shawdon Hall.	24½	 cr. river Alne.	35½	Glanton Pike House.
		Glanton.		

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Coldstr.		From Newcas	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
Percy's Cross was erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain here by Lord Montacute in a severe skirmish in 1463 before the battle of Hexham.	21½	Percy's Cross.	39	
Chillingham Castle (Earl of Tankerville) famous for the breed of wild cattle preserved here, (p. 401).	15¾	Woolerhaugh Head.	41½	Roddam Hall, W. Roddam, Esq.
Lilburn Tower, E. Collingwood, Esq.		 cr. Wooler Water.		Earle, C. Selby, Esq.
Fowberry Tower, Sir F. Blake, Bart.				The church of Wooler is neat, and the town has also several chapels. There are some entrenchments and cairns near the town, and the thick walls of an ancient tower. About 1 mile distant is a hill called Humberdon Hough, on the top of which there is a circular entrenchment with a large cairn. Pop. of par. 1097
Westwood, Rev. L. S. Orde.	14	WOOLER.	46½	
Ewart Park, Sir Horace St Paul, Bart.	11¼	Akeld.	49¼	
		 cr. river Glen.		
Ford Castle, Marquis of Waterford.	8¼	Millfield.	52¼	Nea Millfield is Flodden Field, where the celebrated battle was fought between James IV. of Scotland and the Earl of Surry, A.D. 1513, in which the former was defeated and slain.
Etal Hall, Earl of Glasgow.				
Pallinsburn House.	5½	Pallinsburn.	55¼	
8 m. distant Tilmouth House and Twizel Castle, Sir F. Blake, Bart.	1¼	Cornhill.	59¼	
		Enter Scotland.		
		COLDSTREAM.	69½	

THE COUNTY OF DURHAM is included in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and is a diocese and principality under the government of its own bishop, being a county palatine, the second in rank, and the richest in England. It extends over 973 square miles, and it is divided into four wards, and N. and S. divisions for parliamentary purpose.

The western angle of the county is hilly and mountainous, with black naked, and barren regions, crossed by a ridge of high hills, from which issue numerous streams flowing to the sea. There are some beautiful and fertile valleys in the eastern and central parts, pleasantly varied with hill and dale and alternately appropriated to corn and pasture. About 1200 to 2000 acres principally in the western part of the county, are waste, but rich in minerals. In the southern districts much of the land is inclosed and cultivated. The cattle of Durham are in great repute; as, in point of form, weight, produce, and quickness of fattening, there are none better.

The port of Stockton-upon-Tees is well situated for commerce, so are Hartlepool and South Shields (see pages 411-414). The coal mines of Durham are of the most extensive and productive in the kingdom, and the quantity obtained exceeds all calculation. There are also lead mines in the districts of Teesdale and Weardale. Besides ironstone and slate a beautiful black spotted limestone

is dug up near Walsingham, and made into hearths, chimney-pieces, and other ornaments. This neighbourhood abounds also with fine millstones. The Newcastle grindstones are procured at Gateshead Fell; and firestone of high estimation, for building ovens, furnaces, and the like, is obtained in various parts of Durham, and exported in considerable quantity. A very singular salt spring exists at Birtley which has for many years produced 20,000 gallons per day, and another issues from a rock in the river Weir, at Butterby near Durham.

The principal manufactures of the county consist of cast-metal founderies, iron manufactories, potteries, glass-houses, copperas works, coal-tar and salt-works, quarries of marble, &c. ; besides linen and woollen manufactories.

At Oxenhall, near Darlington, there are some strange cavities in the earth, called Hell Kettles, to the origin of which are attached many fabulous conjectures. The diameter of the largest is not less than 114 feet, and that of the least 75. About five miles from Hartlepool is one of the most singular and romantic clusters of rocks in the north of England, called Black Halls, formed by the force and constant action of the waves, which have separated enormous masses from the coast, washing some entirely away, but leaving others standing, like the vast towers of a cathedral, or perforated archways.

Numerous Roman remains, barrows and tumuli, have here been discovered.

Of ancient castles besides that of Durham, there are those of *Hilton*, *Ravensworth*, *Lumley*, *Brancepeth* (see p. 407), *Bishop-Auckland* (see p. 406), *Raby* (see p. 405), the seat of the Duke of Cleveland, *Streatham* and *Barnard* (see p. 404). On the English border no lovelier landscape is to be seen than that in front of Ford Castle, the seat of the Waterford family. The Till rolls in the glen below, fatal Flodden is in mid-distance, and the Cheviots close the view. Flodden Hill is laid out with walks, and planted with ornamental trees.

Chillingham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, is situated near the south-east of Wooler, about eight miles from Belford on the North-Eastern Railway. This castellated mansion combines comfort and beauty with defensive power, and though greatly modernised, is a striking example of domestic architecture *temp.* Edward III. Chillingham, as a dependency of the barony of Alnwick, was bestowed by William of Normandy upon Yvo de Vesci, but no place of defence was there until, by royal licence, Thomas de Heton fortified Chillingham. Chillingham appertained to, and was the hunting-seat of the famous Sir Grey of Wark.

Great interest attaches to Chillingham park, as a portion of the forest and royal hunting ground, which extended from Dunkeld to Alnwick. Rising from the Valley of the Till to the conical heights of Ross Castle, the park contains every variety of picturesque landscape. In it, as in Hamilton park, near Glasgow, and Lyme, Cheshire, are kept famous wild cattle, descended from the bulls immortalised by Scott in "Cadzow Castle." But here alone have they retained their original characteristics, instincts, and habits. They are white in colour, with the inside of the ears reddish-brown, eyes rimmed with black, muzzles brown, hoofs black, and horns tipped with black. They are very shy, and have a regular organised body of outposts, and as soon as the sentry has satisfied himself that an intruder is near, he trots to the herd, uttering a low bellow,

whereupon the cattle gallop off to hide. The herd is removed nearer the castle during the winter, to be within reach of food and supervision.

Besides the Cathedral of Durham, the *ecclesiastical buildings* most worthy of notice are the churches of Sedgfield, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Brancepeth. Several other remains of monastic buildings occur in different parts of the county. As a county it returns four M.Ps. Pop. 685,000.

CXXXVI. FROM NEWCASTLE TO EDINBURGH BY JEDBURGH. 103½ miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Edinb.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
				Fenham Hall.
Woolsington, M. Bell, Esq.	98½	Woolsington.	4½	
	95½	Ponteland.	7½	2½ m. distant, Dissington. E. Collingwood, Esq.
		 cr. the river Pont.		
Kirchley Hall, S. C. II. Ogle, Esq.	93½	Higham Dykes.	10	Milbourne Hal.
	90	Belsay Castle.	13½	Bessay Castle, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart
Bolam House, Lord Decies.	87½	Low House.	15½	2 m. distant Capheaton. Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.
	84½	 cr. river Wansbeck.	18½	Wallington, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.
	81	Division of the road.	22½	Little Harle lower, and Kirk Harle, Sir L. Loraine, Bart
2 miles distant is Rothley Castle, built for effect by the late Sir E. Blackett, Bart.		(To Morpeth, 12½ miles; to Alnwick, 22½.)		
Farther to the right is Longwitton Hall, J. M. Ferrwick, Esq.; Netherwitton, and Nunnykirk, C. W. Orde, Esq.	74½	Elsdon.	28½	
	69½	Ellishaw.	34	To Hexham, 23 miles.
	62½	Byrness.	41	Corbridge, 22 miles.
Edgerston.	55½	Carter Fell Turnpike.	48	
	45	JEDBURGH.	58½	
		EDINBURGH.	103½	

CXXXVII. LONDON TO SEDBERGH, BY BOROUGHBIDGE, LEYBURN, AND ASKRIGG, 266½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sedber.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to		
Newby Park.	53½	York Gate Inn (p. 371.)	213	Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart.
	56½	Nosterfield.	220	
		 cr. the river Ure.		Sleningsford Hall, J. Dalton, Esq.
	43	MASHAM.	223½	Swinton Park.
3 m. distant Thorp Perrow Park, M. Milbanke, Esq.; 2 m. distant, Clifton Castle; and beyond it, Thornton Hall, Sir C. Dodsworth, Bart.	40½	Nether Ellington.	226	
	38	Jerveaux Abbey.	228½	Jerveaux Abbey, a very fine ruin, is the property of the Marquis of Albemarle.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sedber.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	36	East Witton.	230½	
	35½	Cover Bridge.	231½	1 mile distant is Middleham, remarkable for the ruins of its castle and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.
Danby Park, S. T. Scroope, Esq.	35¼	 cr. river Cover. Ulshaw Bridge.	231½	Middleham Castle was the residence of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, the king-maker.
	33½	 cr. the river Ure. Spennithorne.	233	
1½ m. distant, Burton, Constable; farther to the right, Hawkwell Hall; and in the distance, Hornby Castle (Duke of Leeds.)	32½	Harmby.	234	
	31½	LEYBURN. This town has been entirely rebuilt within these few years. On the west side is a delightful terrace-promenade about a mile long, and commanding a fine prospect. Thence there is an opening into a wood called Queen's Gap, through which it is said Mary Queen of Scots passed when she attempted to escape from Bolton Castle. There are several chapels in the town.	235	Leyburn Hall. At a short distance is Wensley Dale, a romantic and picturesque spot, watered by the Ure, and abounding in cascades. On the north side of the dale stands Bolton Castle, in which the Queen of Scots was confined two years. The remains of this fortress are very considerable, and the walls are of great strength. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Here is also Bolton Hall, (Lord Bolton,) an elegant modern mansion.
To Richmond, 10 m. Elm House.	30½	Wensley.	236	Swinethwaite Hall.
	27	Redmire.	239½	
To Reeth, 6 miles, a small market town, which is situated on an eminence, and commands very beautiful views. Pop. 1343.	24½	Carperby.	242	Nappa Hall.
	20	ASKRIGG has an old church, grammar school, and alms houses. In the vicinity of this place, and of Aysgarth, Carperby, and Bishop's Dale are the celebrated falls of the Ure.	246½	
	14½	Hardrow. The waterfall at this place deserves particular notice.	252	The fall at Hearing, about 2 miles from Aysgarth, is remarkably beautiful. To Lancaster, 38½ m. To Hawes, ¼ mile.
Bardrow Force is situated about ¼ of a mile from the Hawes. The descent by a rude stair leads into a natural amphitheatre, the walls being perfectly perpendicular and of mountain limestone. The chasm is 100 feet deep, of like breadth, and in length about 400, though from its assuming a curved form towards the outer extremity, when it opens into the face of the hill, the visitor seems enclosed in a huge pit. The fall is from the upper extremity of the chasm, and not unfrequently resembles a crystal pillar 100 feet high, supporting the little wooden bridge, and groups of larches above it. This is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful waterfalls in the kingdom.	11½	Thwaite Bridge.	255	
	6½	 cr. the river Ure.	260	
	5½	Little Town.	261	
	3½	Smorthwaite Bridge. Morthwaite Bridge.	263	
		SEDBERGH. About 5 miles from Sedbergh is Dent, situated in the beautiful secluded vale of Dent Dale. The inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings. Sedbergh has several chapels and a free grammar school.	266½	Ingmire Hall, T. S. Upton, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Durham.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Darlington, 8 miles. Middleton Lodge, and beyond, Halnaby Hall. Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.	26	From London to Scotch Corner, (p. 371.)  cross river Tees, and enter Durham.	232½	To Barnard Castle, 1 miles. Aske Hall (Earl of Zetland) 1 m. Stanwick Park, D. of Northumberland, 3 m. Carlton Hall and Forest Park.
To Darlington, 6 miles. 2m. dist. Walworth Castle. Redworth House, R. Surtees, Esq.	19½	Pierse Bridge.	239	To Barnard Castle, 1 miles. Cliffe Hall.
Brusselton Tower, a pleasure-house, commanding delightful views.	13	West Auckland.	245½	To Wolsingham, 1 m.; to Jedburgh by Witton-le-Wear, 76½ miles.
Howlish Hall, and at Westerton a circular tower, erected as an observatory.	10	BISHOP AUCKLAND.	248½	Auckland Castle, Bishop of Durham, and, in the distance, Witton Castle. Sir W. R. C. Chaytor Bart.
Croxdale Hall, G. Salvin, Esq. Windlestone Hall, Sir William Eden, Bart.	3½	7 miles farther join the road from Darlington to Durham, (p. 386-87.) Sunderland Bridge.  cr. the river Wear.	255	2 miles distant, Whitworth Pa., R. D. Shaft. Esq., and near it Brancepeth Castle, Viscount Boyne. Burn Hall. Oswald House.
		DURHAM (see p. 389).	258½	
		Or From London to Pierse Bridge as above,	239	
	14½	Heighington.	244½	
	10½	Eldon. Merrington.	248	From Merrington church there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect.
	3½	2½ miles farther join the road to Durham through Bishop Auckland. Sunderland Bridge.  cross river Wear.	255	
		DURHAM, (see p. 389).	258½	

Ten miles from Pierse Bridge is BARNARD CASTLE on the River Tees. The name of this town was derived from a castle which was erected here shortly after the Norman Conquest by Barnard, son of Guy Balliol, who came into England with the Conqueror. The extensive ruins of this fortress are situated on the summit of a rocky eminence, and include within their area a circumference of upwards of six acres. Balliol's Tower, at the western extremity of the building, is a round tower of great size and antiquity, and remarkable for the curious construction

of its vaulted roof. The prospect from the top of the tower commands a rich and magnificent view of the wooded valley of the Tees. Upon the forfeiture of John Balliol, the first King of Scotland of that family, this fortress was seized by Edward I. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, and ultimately of the Nevills, Earls of Westmorland. During the insurrection, in which the last representative of the last-mentioned family engaged with the Earl of Northumberland, against Queen Elizabeth, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic faith, Barnard Castle was seized by Sir George Bowes, and held out for ten days against all the forces of the insurgents. (See Wordsworth's *White Doe of Rylstone*.) On the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland, Barnard Castle reverted to the Crown, and was sold or leased to Car, Earl of Somerset, the guilty favourite of James I. It was afterwards granted to Sir Harry Vane the elder, and is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Cleveland.* Barnard Castle is the scene of part of Sir Walter Scott's poem of *Rokeby*. The town of Barnard Castle has one of the largest corn-markets in the north of England. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning, and in the manufacture of carpets, plaids, and stockings. Pop. 1851, 4357. Two miles from the town is a chalybeate spring.

Between two and three miles from Barnard Castle is Streatlam Castle (John Bowes, Esq.), situated in a secluded but romantic vale encircled by lofty and irregular hills. The park displays some rich natural scenery.

About five miles and a quarter from Barnard Castle is Staindrop, about a mile from which is RABY CASTLE, the fine old baronial mansion of the Duke of Cleveland. Raby Castle was the ancient seat of the Nevills, formerly one of the most powerful families in the kingdom. Camden states, that from this house sprung six Earls of Westmorland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis of Montagu,† a Baron Ferrers of Oversley, Barons Latimer, Barons (now Earls of) Abergavenny, one Queen, five Duchesses, besides Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen. The famous Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," was of this house. The origin of the family of the Nevills is to be found in Saxon times. Canute gave Staindropshire to the church of Durham, and the prior and convent granted the same district to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, and Raby soon became the seat of the honour. The grandson of Dolphin married Isabel, sister and heiress of Henry de Nevill, and heiress of the castles and lordships of Sheriff Hutton and Brancepeth, and a whole train of estates and manors dependent on those two great fees. The family adopted thenceforth the surname of Nevill.‡ Raby is said to have been built by John Lord Nevill, son of Ralph Lord Nevill, who was one of the leaders at the

* See Appendix to *Rokeby*, Note A.

† Camden might have added a Duke of Bedford to the list. The son of the Marquis of Montagu was created a Duke by this title, but was deprived by Edward IV. of his dukedom on account of his poverty and inability to maintain the dignity.

‡ Howitt's *Visit to Remarkable Places*, 2d Series, p. 231-261

battle of Nevill's Cross. His successor was created Earl of Westmorland by Richard II., and became brother-in-law to Henry IV. This mighty line was destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of the part which the sixth and last Earl took in the disastrous "Rising of the North." Their immense estates were confiscated, and the Earl was forced to flee into Scotland, where he found a safe retreat with Kerr of Fernihurst. He afterwards escaped into Flanders, where he entered as a colonel into the Spanish service, and protracted a life of unavailing regret to extreme old age. Brancepeth was sold by the Crown in the reign of Charles I., and, after passing through several hands is now the property of Viscount Boyne. Raby Castle and estates were sold to Sir Harry Vane, and have descended from him in a direct line to their present possessor, the Duke of Cleveland. The first view of this fine old mansion impresses the spectator with a strong feeling of the old feudal grandeur. Pennant says of it, "It is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice, but simply magnificent it strikes by its magnitude and that idea of strength and command naturally annexed to the view of vast walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the surrounding outworks of an old baron's residence. The building itself, beside the courts, covers an acre of land." The interior is fitted up with all the conveniences and elegancies of modern refinement. The old baronial hall, which forms one side of the square of the inner area, is of the grandest proportions, 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height. The roof is flat and made of wood the joints ornamented with escutcheons of the family of the Nevills. Here, it is said, assembled in their time 700 knights who held of that family. The kitchen which forms a lofty square of 30 feet, is a singular relic of the ancient baronial time. The old tower of Bertram Bulmer and Clifford tower command extensive and splendid prospects. The park is noble.

BISHOP AUCKLAND is a small but neat town on an eminence, bounded on the south-east by the river Gaunless, and on the north by the Wear. Auckland Castle, the palace of the Bishop of Durham, stands on a hill above the town and is a splendid but irregular pile, erected at different periods. Its situation amidst hills and green sloping lawns, rocks, woods, and water, is very beautiful and was selected by the celebrated Bishop Anthony Beck, who built here a fine castellated manor-house, which, at the time of the Commonwealth, fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Haselrigge. He destroyed the old buildings, and erected a splendid house here, which, however, on the Restoration, was again pulled down by Bishop Cosin. The present edifice has been raised by his successors to its present condition and greatness. It contains some noble rooms, adorned with several fine paintings; and in the chapel is a monument by Nollekens, in memory of Bishop Trevor, and a picture of the resurrection by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The town has several mines in its neighbourhood, and is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. It has also several chapels, free schools, &c. Pop. 6480.

BRANCEPETH CASTLE, the property of Viscount Boyne in right of his wife, is situated between Bishop Auckland and Durham, at the distance of about four miles from the latter. This stately building was erected by the family of the Bulmers, most probably during the early part of Stephen's reign. It is supposed to have derived its name, The Brawn's path, from a huge brawn or boar, said to have once haunted this spot, and to have been killed by one of its lords. The castle was restored or rebuilt by the grandfather of the present possessor's wife, but still retains much of its original appearance and massive strength, and is one of the noblest mansions in the country. In the entrance-hall there is a suit of armour, richly inlaid with gold, said to be that of David Bruce, King of Scotland, taken at Nevill's Cross. The baron's hall contains a fine collection of armour and arms of all sorts. The rooms are very fine, and adorned with some good paintings. The country around is rich and pleasant. In the church are various monuments of the Nevills.

CXXXIX. LONDON TO ALSTON THROUGH WOLSINGHAM, STANHOPE, AND ST. JOHN'S WEARDALE, 282 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Alston.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Bishop Auckland, 3 miles.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	From London to WEST AUCKLAND (p.404.)	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Barnard Castle, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Witton Castle, Sir William R. C. Chaytor, Bart.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. the river Wear.		
Witton Hall.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	Witton le Wear.	250	3 m. distant, across the Wear, Hopeland House.
Bishop Auckland Railway.		Hornden Head.	252	
To Durham, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Harperley Lane Head.	253	Harperley Park, G. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
Wolsingham is situated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Wear and Weserow. At a short distance are the remains of a spacious structure, supposed to be part of a monastery founded by Henry de Pudsey. Above the town is an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. One mile from Wolsingham is Bishopoak, and, farther to the right, Fawnlees.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	WOLSINGHAM.	256 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Frosterley.	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stanhope, a small town on the Wear, chiefly inhabited by miners. Near it, to the west, on an eminence called Castle Hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress; and on the north is a cavern abounding with stalactites. In the vicinity is Stanhope Castle. The Stanhope and Tyne Railway connects this town with South Shields, &c. The living is a very rich one.
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	STANHOPE.	262 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	18	East Gate.	264 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	West Gate.	268	
	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. John's Weardale.	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Enter Cumberland.		
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilhope Cross.	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		ALSTON MOOR.	282 $\frac{3}{4}$	

ALSTON stands on an eminence near the Tyne, over which is an ancient

bridge. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate. In the vicinity are rich and extensive lead mines, belonging to Greenwich hospital. Eleven and a quarter miles from Alston is Haltwhistle (Northumberland), on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (see p. 266), an ancient town containing two old border-towers,—a church, adorned with old monuments, and a remarkable oval mound, called Castle Banks, in the centre of which is a fine spring. Two and a half miles from Haltwhistle is Fetherstone Castle, a noble edifice belonging to J. G. F. Wallace, Esq.; and about three miles north-west of the town are the remains of Thirlwall Castle, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland.

CXL. LONDON TO SUNDERLAND BY BROUGHBRIDGE, THIRSK, YARM, AND STOCKTON, 268½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sunder.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to		
	62½	BROUGHBRIDGE,	206	
		by Ware and Royston, (p. 385) is 202 miles; by Baldock and Biggleswade (p. 371.)		
To Easingwold, 10 m.		 cr. river Ure.		To Carlisle, 95½ miles
	58½	Dishforth.	210	
		 cr. river Swale.		
	56	Topcliffe.	212½	Newby Park.
Thirkeley Park.				To Northallerton, 12½ miles.
To York, 23¼ miles; to Helmsley Blackmoor, 13 m.; Kirkby Moorside, 18½ m.; Pickering 26½ m.	51	THIRSK (p. 380.)	217½	To Ripon, 12¼ m.; Northallerton, 8½ m.
	50	South Kilvington.	218½	
	49	North Kilvington.	219½	
	47	Knayton.	221½	Brawith Hall.
	46	Barrowby.	222½	
Silton.	45	Leake.	223½	2 miles distant, Crossby Cote.
Thimbleby Lodge.				
Arncliffe Hall. To	39	Tontine Inn.	229½	Harlsey Hall, J. C. Maynard, Esq.
Stokesley, 7¼ miles;				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sunder.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
thence to Guisborough, 7½ miles.*				
Rudby.	37	Trenholme.	231½	Rounton Grange.
	34½	Crathorne.	234	
	33	Kirkleavington.	235½	
The Fryerage, T. Mey- nell, Esq.	31	YARM. (See p. 411.)	237½	To Northallerton, 17 miles; Richmond, 21 m.
		 cr. River Tees and enter Durham.		
Two miles dist. Ack- lam Hall, T. Hustler, Esq.	27	STOCKTON. (See p. 411.)	241½	
	25½	Norton Inn.	243	To Thorpe, 3½ miles; thence to Layton, 2½ miles; thence to Sedge- field, 1½ mile.
Billingham Grange.	24½	Billingham.	244	
	22½	Wolviston.	246	Wynyard Park, Earl Vane.
To Greatham, 2½ m.; thence to Stranton, 3 miles; thence to Har- tlepool, 2 miles.	19	Red Lion Inn.	249½	To Hartlepool, by Hart, 5½ miles.
Elwick Hall.	16	Sheraton.	252½	
		Hartlepool Railway.		
Castle Eden, R. Bur- don, Esq., a spacious castellated edifice, beau- tifully situated on the summit of a wooded precipice, forming the southern boundary of the romantic defile call- ed Castle Eden Dean.	13	Castle Eden Inn.	255½	
	12	Shotton.	256½	
	9	Easington.	259½	Near Bishop Wear- mouth are, Thornhill —High Barns — Low Barns — Ford — Low Pallion — and across the Wear, Hilton Place and Hilton Castle (J. Bowes, Esq.), formerly the ba- ronial residence of the Hiltons, who possessed the manor from the time of Athelstan till the year 1746. It stands in a charming vale on the north side of the river Wear.
	7½	Cold Hesledon.	261	
	6½	Dalton le Dale.	262	
Seaham Hall, Earl Vane.	3½	Ryhope.	265	
The Grange—Salem House—Middle Hendon —Building Hill—Hendon —Hendon Lodge.	¾	Bishop Wearmouth.	267¾	
		SUNDERLAND.	268½	
		(See p. 412.)		

* Guisborough was the first place in England where alum-works were erected. Here are the ruins of an abbey which was once the burial-place of the nobility of the surrounding country. One mile south-east is a mineral spring. Four miles north-west is a lofty hill, commanding a very extensive prospect; and four miles south-west is Roseberry Topping, a peaked mountain, 1022 feet high, which also commands fine views. The country around Guisborough is very beautiful. Three miles distant are Wilton Castle (Sir John H. Lowther, Bart.) and Skelton Castle, near which is Upleatham Hall. Five miles distant is Kirkleatham Hall, surrounded by tasteful grounds. Near the hall is Turner's Hospital, founded, in 1676, by Sir W. Turner for 40 poor people. In Kirkleatham church is a splendid mausoleum. Beyond, is Marsk Hall, Earl of Zetland. Seven miles from Guisborough are Redcar and Coatham, two small villages much frequented for sea-bathing. The sands extend eight miles.

410 CXLI. LONDON TO TYNEMOUTH BY DURHAM, SUNDERLAND,
AND SOUTH AND NORTH SHIELDS, 280½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Tynem.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to Durham by Ware, (p. 387), is 255½ miles, by Baldock, (p. 370). Blue House.	259½ 261½	
Belmont, and 2 miles distant, Elemore Hall.	17½ 16½	Rainton Pitt Houses. East Rainton.	263½ 264½	2 miles distant Murton House.
Great Eppleton, and Little Eppleton, and Hutton Hall.	14½ 12	Houghton le Spring. East Harrington.	266 268½	2 miles distant, South Biddick. High Barns and Low Barns.
1½ mile distant Tunstall Lodge.	9 8½	Bishop Wearmouth. SUNDERLAND (see p. 412). The Iron Bridge.	271½ 272½	Ford and Pallion House.
Thornhill and the Grange.	8½ 7½	cross river Wear. Monk Wearmouth. Fulwell Inn.	272½ 273	
Whitburn, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. Cleadon House and West House.	5½ 3½ 3 2	Cleadon. Harton. Westoc. SOUTH SHIELDS (see p. 413).	275 276½ 277½ 278½	Biddick House. Hebburn Hall, C. Edson, Esq.
	1½	Cross the river Tyne by the Ferry. NORTH SHIELDS (see p. 414). (Northumberland). TYNEMOUTH (see p. 414).	279 280½	Tynemouth Lodge, and 2 miles distant, Whitley Park.
	9	Or, From London to Bishop Wearmouth. Thence to Tynemouth as above.	267½ 276½	
	9	Or, From Hicks's Hall to NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, (p. 367).	273½	
	8	Useborn.	274½	
	7	Byker.	275½	
	2½	Chirton.	280½	
Chirton House.	1½	NORTH SHIELDS (see p. 414). TYNEMOUTH (see p. 414).	281½ 282½	Heaton Hall beyond which is Benton House, and Little Benton.

YARM stands on a narrow neck of land, washed on three sides by the river Tees. Owing to the extreme lowness of its situation, it has suffered severely by inundations. The town carries on a small trade in corn, bacon, &c. The church has a fine stained glass window. Pop. of par. 1401

STOCKTON is situated on the left bank of the Tees. It is 242 miles from the General Post-Office, London, by the coach road through Barnet, Biggleswade, Stamford, &c., and 276 miles by railway through Rugby, Leicester, Derby, York, and Darlington. It is one of the handsomest and cleanest towns in the north of England. The bishops of Durham had, from an early period, a residence here, where Bishop Morton took refuge when the army of Charles I. was defeated by the Scots in the skirmish at Newburn, (A.D. 1640.) It was demolished by order of the Parliament in 1652. The traces of the moat and embankment still mark the site. Stockton possesses several churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, a town-hall, custom-house, a mechanics' institution, grammar, blue-coat, charity, and national schools; a news-room, assembly rooms, billiard-rooms, and a small theatre. There is a race-course on the opposite side of the Tees. The principal manufacture of the town is that of engines and of linen and sail-cloth. There are also iron and brass foundries, breweries, and some corn-mills, and some ship-building, rope and sail making, and yarn and worsted spinning are carried on. There are extensive coal-works and some brick-yards near the town, and a salmon and other fisheries in the Tees. The harbour of Stockton is formed by the river Tees. A considerable trade is carried on with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburg, and British America; and coastwise, with London, Leith, Hull, Sunderland, &c. Customs revenue of Stockton, 1857, £86,689. Communication is maintained with London and Newcastle by steam-packets, and with Darlington, York, Manchester, Birmingham, London, &c. by railway. The Stockton, Darlington, and Wear Valley Railway has a terminus on the quay. It is the first railway on which locomotive engines were employed. A branch to Middlesbrough, a port in Yorkshire, where the Stockton steamers stop, parts from the main line to the south of the town of Stockton, and is carried over the Tees by a suspension bridge. This railway extends from the Teesmouth by Billingham, Whitton, Preston le Skerne, and West Auckland, to the coal-fields of Witton and Cockfield, a distance of 30 miles. Pop. 27,600. One M.P.

Four and a half miles from Stockton is Wynyard Park, the seat of Earl Vane.

Twelve miles from Stockton is HARTLEPOOL, situated on a small peninsula jutting out into the sea, a few miles from the mouth of the Tees. This peninsula, which is one of the most marked features of the eastern coast, is partly formed by a pool called the Slake, dry at low water. The name of the town was derived from Hart-le-pol, the Pool or Slake of Hart. A monastery, which is mentioned by Bede, was founded here at a very early period. St Hilda was the abbess of it. Mention is made of Hartlepool as a harbour of some consequence so early as 1171. In the thirteenth century it belonged to the Brucea

of Annandale, in Scotland, the progenitors of the royal family of that name. The town was erected into a borough by John, A.D. 1200. After Bruce ascended the Scottish throne, his English possessions were forfeited, and Hartlepool was granted to the Cliffords, in whose possession it long remained. It suffered severely from the Scots in 1312, and again in 1315, a year after the battle of Bannockburn. It was seized by the insurgents in the great Northern Rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth. During the civil wars it was taken by the Scottish army in 1644, and retained by them till 1647.

Hartlepool was fortified during the course of the thirteenth century by walls, which inclosed it on every side except on the east, where the steep cliffs rendered this unnecessary. A considerable part of these walls still remains, which only fifty years ago exhibited an almost perfect specimen of the defences of former times. The old haven is now entirely disused. The present harbour, which is formed by a pier run out on the south side of the town, is very accessible in every wind to laden vessels under 100 tons, and is well lighted. The town has greatly increased of late, and the formation of the railway and of wet docks will add much to its prosperity. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade and fishing.

Hartlepool possesses a church, a large and curious building, chiefly in the early English style, several meeting-houses, and town-hall. There was formerly a monastery of Franciscan friars here. Out of the rocks on the shore of the peninsula the sea has excavated several caverns, which may be explored for nearly fifty yards. There are two chalybeate springs near the town.

The Rev. Wm. Romaine was a native of Hartlepool. Pop. 13,000. One M.P.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING is situated at the head of a fine vale, sheltered on the north and east by limestone hills. The church is a spacious building in the form of a cross; some portions of it are in the early English, and some in the decorated style. It contains the monument of Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," and one of the most pious of the English Reformers, who was for some time Rector of Houghton. On the north-east of the church-yard is the grammar school, which he founded with the aid of some friends. Pop. 1861, 3824. The mansion of Houghton Hall is supposed to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth or James.

SUNDERLAND is situated on the south side of the mouth of the Wear. The Parliamentary borough comprehends, besides the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Bishop Wearmouth and Bishop Wearmouth Pans, Monkwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, on the north side of the river.

Monkwearmouth was a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman period. A monastery was founded here in the year 674, which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. It was restored after the Conquest, but was soon after reduced to be a cell of the monastery of St Cuthbert. Bishop Wearmouth received a charter from Hugh Pudsey in the twelfth century,

and, in 1634, it received a new charter of incorporation from Bishop Morton. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. The town was chiefly indebted for its earlier prosperity to the coal trade. The river is crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, erected near the close of last century at a cost of £61,800. The span of the arch is 236 feet, and the height above low water 94 feet to the centre of the arch, so that ships of 300 tons pass under it by lowering their top gallant masts. The harbour at Sunderland is formed by two piers on the north and south sides of the river. The new docks, completed in 1850, enclosing eighteen acres, add greatly to the accommodation. Near the termination of the north pier, a light-house was built in 1802. However, in 1841, an alarming breach took place in that pier, and the light-house was, by the ingenuity of Mr. Murray, engineer, moved in an entire state nearly 150 yards, to the eastern extremity of the new pier. There is not the slightest appearance of crack in any part of the building, though the gross weight moved was 338 tons. The principal manufactures of Sunderland are of bottle and flint-glass, anchors, chain-cables, &c., and ship-building and rope-making are carried on to a very great extent. Brick-making, coal-mining, and quarrying grindstones, also afford extensive employment in the neighbourhood. This port possessed in the beginning of 1851, 77 sailing vessels, under, and 894 over, 50 tons, besides 32 small steamers. Total tonnage, 207,804 tons. Upwards of 500 vessels are engaged in the coal trade, which is very extensive. Lime, glass, and grindstones are also exported. Timber and iron are imported from the Baltic; butter, cheese, and flax, from Holland, &c. Total customs revenue, 1861, £95,734. A considerable fishery is carried on. The borough contains numerous churches, chapels, and meeting-houses; a custom-house, mechanics' institute, and an exchange, several banks, a theatre, and assembly rooms. On the town moor are extensive barracks. Near the town, on the coast, is a chalybeate spring. A quarter of a mile above the bridge is the celebrated Pemberton shaft, 273 fathoms deep. Two M.P. Pop. of Mun. borough 98,000. By means of railways Sunderland is connected with all parts of the kingdom.

SOUTH SHIELDS is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, near its mouth. It derived its name and origin from the fishermen of the Tyne, who built here along the shore sheds, locally termed "sheels," or "shields," to defend themselves from the weather. The Romans had a station at South Shields, and various Roman antiquities have been found here. The principal trade of the town is in coal, great quantities of which are shipped here. Ship-building is carried on with great activity, and there are very extensive glass-works, a pottery, and manufactures of soda and alum, breweries, and rope-walks. South Shields was once noted for the manufacture of salt, but that branch of industry is now nearly extinct. The church of St. Hilda contains several monuments, and a model of the life-boat, presented by Mr. Greathead, the inventor, an inhabitant of this town. South Shields has numerous churches and chapels, banks, and charitable institu-

tions, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, &c. The borough is in the parish of Jarrow, famous for its Benedictine monastery, of which some remains still exist. The original building was destroyed in the invasion of William the Conqueror, but was subsequently repaired, and ultimately became a cell to Durham. Some remains of the ancient conventual church are embodied in the present church of Jarrow, and in the vestry there is preserved a chair which is said to have been the seat of the venerable Bede, who, born near it, spent the greater part of his life in the monastery of Jarrow. His well is still shown. South Shields was incorporated 1850. One M.P. Pop. 44,700.

South Shields is connected by railway with all parts of the empire.

NORTH SHIELDS extends about a mile along the north bank of the Tyne, opposite South Shields. It is a town of considerable antiquity, having arisen about the time of Edward I., under the protection of the prior of Tynemouth, who established a market, and formed a harbour; but in consequence of the opposition of the burgesses of Newcastle, who regarded the formation of this town as a violation of their charter, he was compelled to destroy the buildings he had erected. During the time of the Commonwealth an act was passed by Cromwell for the formation of quays, and the establishment of a market; but it was not till the eighteenth century that the restrictions upon the trade of the place were removed. North Shields possesses a spacious new church, and numerous chapels, a scientific and mechanics' institute, a subscription library, and a theatre. It is a railway station, and a place of very considerable trade, and exports great quantities of coals, chiefly to London, and the eastern coasts of England and Scotland. Ship-building and its kindred branches of manufacture are actively carried on. At the entrance of the town from the sea are two lighthouses, and near them is Clifford's Fort. It forms a part of the parl. borough of Tynemouth. Pop. 10,000.

TYNEMOUTH is a parliamentary borough and seaport at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes from Newcastle. It has been supposed that the Romans had a post on the site of Tynemouth Castle. On the same site a religious house was afterwards erected, which was enclosed and fortified in the time of William the Conqueror. Here Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and his son Prince Edward were interred. It was twice besieged and taken, during the great civil war. Considerable remains still exist both of the priory and the castle. The priory church was used as the parish church until the time of Charles II., when a new church was built at North Shields. There are a lighthouse and some other modern buildings in the castle. Tynemouth is much frequented in the bathing season, and some good baths have recently been erected. The Marsden Rocks, a few miles from Tynemouth, are frequently visited by parties of pleasure. Tynemouth sends one M.P. Pop. 29,000. The parliamentary borough comprehends the township of Tynemouth, North Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoates.

Cullercoates is a small bathing town two miles from Tynemouth. Eight miles

from Tynemouth is Seaton Delaval, formerly the seat of the Delavals, now the property of Lord Hastings. It was erected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was one of the finest mansions in Northumberland, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1822. There is a mausoleum within the grounds, and the chapel, which is as old as the time of William the Conqueror, is one of the most complete and beautiful little pieces of antiquity in England.

XLII. FROM LONDON TO KIRKBY MOORSIDE THROUGH HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR, 227½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kirkby.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sutton Hall. Stillington Hall. Brandsby Hall, F. Cholmeley, Esq.	28½ 24½ 20½ 17½	From London to YORK (see p. 438). Wiggington. Sutton on the Forest. Stillington.	199½ 203½ 207½ 210½	To Easingwold, 2½ m.
3 miles dist. Hovingham Hall.	10½	Gilling.	217½	Gilling Castle, C. Fairfax, Esq. and Newburgh Hall, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart.
Helmsley is a small market-town on a declivity near the Rye. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the linen manufacture. Here are the ruins of a castle which was taken by Fairfax in the civil war. The grounds of Duncombe Park, half a mile distant, are laid out with great taste, and command fine prospects. Four miles distant are the ruins of Rivaux Abbey, founded in 1181 for Cistercian monks. The situation is one of remarkable beauty. Five miles from Helmsley are the ruins of Ryland Abbey.	9½ 7 5½	Oswaldkirk. Sproxton.  cr. river Rye.	218½ 220½	Oswaldkirk Hall. Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham, an elegant mansion, containing a fine collection of paintings. It was formerly called Helmsley, ("once proud Buckingham's delight"), and was the seat of the Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham.
	5½	HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR.	222½	To Bilsdale, 9½ miles, thence to Kirkby, 3½ m.,—thence to Stokesley, 2½ m.
	3	Nawton.	224½	
		KIRKBY MOORSIDE.	227½	Kirkby Moorside is remarkable as the place where the last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family died miserably in 1687, as described in the well known lines of Pope.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From Lond. n.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	From London to York.	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stockton.				
Sand Hutton, J. Walker, Esq.	39	Lobster Inn.	207	3 m. distant, Sheriff Hutton Park, L. Thompson, Esq., and ruins of the Castle.
Howsham Hall.	36	Spittle Bridge	210	
	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitwell.	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castle Howard, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, built from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, on the site of the old castle of Hinderkelf, which was destroyed by an accidental fire. It is enriched with a splendid collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c. The grounds are beautiful and extensive.
Hutton Lodge.				
Welham House, R. Bower, Esq.	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	NEW MALTON, a well built town, on the Derwent, and the York and Scarborough Railway. It has been supposed to be the Roman Camelodunum. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, two churches, several meeting-houses, a theatre, and assembly rooms. The town carries on a large trade in corn, butter, and hams. One M. P. Pop. 8072.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	
To Scarborough, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Beverley, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.				
	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old Malton.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Howe Bridge.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkby Hall.
		 cr. river Derwent.		
To Scarborough, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kingthorpe Hall.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	PICKERING contains a spacious and ancient church, and the ruins of a castle which sustained a siege against the parliamentary army during the civil wars. Pop. of township 2640.	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Kirkby Moorside, 8 m.
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lockton.	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saltersgate.	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Silpho Cross.	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sleights Hall.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sleights.	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	Esk Hal'.
		 cr. river Esk.		
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrend.	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aislaby Hall.
Sneaton.				Carr Hall.
Larpool Hall, E. Turton, Esq.	2	Ruswarp.	244	High Stakesby.
Stakesby.				
		WHITBY, (p. 424.)	246	Mulgrave Castle, Marquis of Normanby, 3 m.
Whitby Abbey.				Field House, C. Richardson, Esq.

CLXIV. LONDON TO SCARBOROUGH THROUGH YORK AND NEW MALTON, 239½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Scarbor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
	22¼	From London to New Malton.	217¼	Hildenley, Sir G. Strickland, Bart. be- yond, Easthorpe, and in the distance Castle How- ard (Earl of Carlisle).
Sutton. Settrington Hall.	21¾	 cr. river Derwent. Norton.	217¾	
Newton Hall.	17¾	Rillington.	221¾	
	13¼	Yeddingham Bridge.	226¼	Scampston Hall, W. St. Quintin, Esq. Knapton. Eberston.
	9¾	 cr. river Derwent. Snainton.	229¾	To Pickering by Eb- berstone, 7½ miles.
High Hall, Sir D. Cay- ley, Bart.	8	Brompton.	231½	
Wykeham Abbey, a modern mansion erected on the site of a priory, founded 1153.	6½	Wykeham.	233	
	5¾	Hutton-Bushel.	233¾	Hutton Bushel Hall.
	4¾	East Ayton.	234¾	
	1	 cr. river Derwent. Falsgrave.	238½	
		SCARBOROUGH, (p. 423).	239½	

CLXV. LONDON TO WHITBY THROUGH LINCOLN, HULL, AND SCARBOROUGH, 231½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND	From Whitby.		From Londn.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
Beyond Norman Cross you have a fine view of Whittlesea-Mere, an ex- tensive sheet of water, about 2 m. long, and 1 m. across.	159¼	From London to Norman Cross, <i>Hun- tingdonshire</i> .	72	At a distance, Overton Longueville, and Orton Hall, Marq. of Huntly.
To March through Whittlesea, 16½ miles.		Junction of the road.		To Oundle, 12½ miles
To Whittlesea, 5½ m.	158¾	 cr. river Nen, and enter <i>Northamptonshire</i> .	72½	Thorpe Hall, and be- yond Milton Park (Earl Fitzwilliam).
Thorney, 7 miles; Wis- beach, 19½ m.; Down- ham Market, 32½ m.; Swaffham, 45½ m.	150¼		80	To Oundle, 13½ miles; Weldon, 22¼ m.; Market Harborough, 37 m.; Lut- terworth, 50 m.
To Crowland, 5½ m.	149	Walton.	80½	
To Spalding, 12 miles.	147¾	Werrington.	82¼	
		Glinton.	84	
		Northborough.		
		 cr. river Welland, and enter <i>Lincolnshire</i> .		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Spalding, 11½ m.	145½	MARKET-DEEPING , so called from its situation, the ground to the east of this place being the lowest in the county. Pop. of par. 1337.	86	To Stamford, 8½ m. On the way, Uffington House, Earl of Lindsey.
	143	Langtoft.	88½	Casewick Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bt.
	142½	Baston.	89	
Thetford House.	141½	Kate's Bridge.	89½	Shillingthorpe.
	140½	 cross river Glen. Thurlby.	91	
	138	BOURNE , (p. 421.)	93½	To Stamford, 10½ m.
	135½	Morton.	95½	To Corby, 8 miles.
To Spalding, 12 m.	131½	Aslackby.	100	Grimsthorpe (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby), and beyond, Irnham Park (Lord Clifford).
To Donington, 12¾ m.	129½	FOLKINGHAM .	102	
		Here was anciently a castle, but only the moats and mounds remain. The site is now occupied by a gaol. The church is large and hand- some.		
	127	Newton-Goss.	104½	To Grantham, 11 m.
	126½	Osournby.	105	
Aswarby Hall, Sir T. Whicheote, Bart.	125	Aswarby.	106½	2 miles distant, Cul- verthorpe Hall (J. A. Honblin, Esq.); and in the distance, Belton House (Earl Brownlow), Rauceby (A. Peacock, Esq.)
	122½	Silk-Willoughby	109	
To Boston, 18 m.; to	119½	SLEAFORD .	111½	
Tattershall, 13¾ miles. At a distance are the remains of the ancient monastic edifice of Ha- verholme priory, which have been incorporated into the modern mansion of the Earl of Winchil- sea and Nottingham.	118½	The bishops of Lincoln had a castle here, which is now quite level with the ground. The church is a handsome building, containing several monuments to the Carr fa- mily. Pop. 3745.	112½	To Newark upon Trent, 18 miles.
	118½	Holdingham.	113	
		Leasingham.		
Bloxholme Hall, Rt. Mon. R. A. C. N. Hamilton.	110½	Green Man Inn.	121	
Ashby House.	109½	Dunstan Pillar,	122	Wellingore. Coleby Hall (Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart.), sur- rounded by pleasing grounds.
Blankney Hall, C. Chaplin, Esq.		a quadrangular stone-shaft, which rises to the height of about 100 feet, and is sur- mounted by a statue of Geo. III. It was erected as a guide for travellers when the roads were intricate, and the heath was an extensive waste.		
	110½	At a distance, Noeton Hall, Earl of Ripon.	112½	Harmston Hall.
	109½	Branston Hall, Hon. A. L. Melville.		
		Canwick Hall, Major G. W. T. Sibthorp.		
To Wragby, 10¾ m.; thence to Horncastle, 10 m. To New Bolingbroke, 17½ miles.	101½	 cr. river Wytham.	129½	To Newark, 16 miles; Southwell, 24½ miles; Mansfield 36½ miles.
		LINCOLN , (p. 421.)		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Riseholme Palace (Bishop of Lincoln.)	96½	Midge Inn.	134¾	Burton Hall, Lord Monson.
Hackthorne Hall, R. Cracroft, Esq. Caenby Hall. To Market Rasen, 10m.	90½	Spittal-in-the-Street.	140¾	Aisthorpe Hall. Summer Castle; Fillingham Castle, J. Dalton, Esq. Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough, 10 miles.* To Gainsborough, 10 miles.*
Norton Place, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart. Redbourne Hall, Duke of St Albans.	84	Redbourne.	147¾	To Kirton in Lindsey, 2 miles.
	82½	Hibaldstow.	148¾	Scawby Hall, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart. 4 miles distant Manby Hall, Earl of Yarborough.
To Caistor, 10 miles.	74½	 cr. river Ancholme.	151¾	Appleby Hall.
Elsham Hall, T. G. Corbett, Esq., and beyond, at a considerable distance, Brocklesby Hall, Earl of Yarborough. 2½ m. distant, Barrow Hall, and beyond, Wootton House. 5 m. distant are Thornton College and the ruins of Thornton Abbey, founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, A.D. 1139. Various portions of the building are yet tolerably entire. The abbot's lodge is occupied as a farm house. To Hedon, 8 miles.	68¾	BRIGG, or GLANFORD BRIGG. This town carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. Pop. 1851, 3097.	162½	
	61¾	BARTON upon Humber, a town of great antiquity, a railway station, and noted as the principal place of passage to Hull. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and flower. The church of St. Peter is very ancient, and its tower remarkable.	169½	To South Cave, 2½ m. Tranby House. Cottingham Cas. e.
	59½	Waterside Inn. There is a regular steam-packet from Barton to Hull.	171¾	
On right bank of the Hull, Hull Bank.	57	 cross Humber. HULL, (Yorkshire.) (See p. 359.) Newland.	174¾	
	54½	Dunswell.	176¾	
	52¾	Woodmansey.	178¾	To Hessle, 9 miles. To York, 29½ miles To New Malton, 27 m. Cherry Burton House. High Hall. Low Hall.
To Hornsea, 13 miles. To Bridlington by Brandsburton, 23½ miles.	51¾	BEVERLEY, (p. 422.)	179¾	
	50	Molescroft.	181½	
		Leckonfield.		

* Gainsborough is situate on the right bank of the river Trent, twenty-one miles above its junction with the estuary of the Humber. The town, consisting principally of one long street, running parallel to the river, is clean, well paved, and lighted. It possesses a well built church erected in 1748, several dissenting places of worship, a town hall, and a small theatre. Here is an ancient building called the Old Hall, composed of oak timber framing, and forming three sides of a quadrangle. It was formerly surrounded by a moat. The town has a considerable coasting and inward trade, arising from canals, and the navigable state of the river which admits steamers and vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. Pop. 6320.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	47½	Scarborough.	183½	At a distance South
	46¼	Beswick.	185	Dalton Hall, Lord Ho-
Watton Abbey.	45	Watton.	186½	tham.
	43	Hutton Cranswick.	188½	Kilnwick Hall, C.
2 m. dist. Pockthorpe.	39½	GREAT DRIFFIELD,	191½	Grimston, Esq.
To Bridlington by		a pleasant town at the foot of		3 m. distant Neswick
Nafferton and Burton		the Wolds, carries on a con-		Hall.
Agnes, 11½ miles.	38	siderable trade in corn. Pop.		Sunderlandwick Hall.
		of township 4244.		To York, 26½ miles.
11 m. distant is Brid-	33½	Kendal House.	193½	At a distance Sledmere
lington, a neat town,		Langtoft.	197½	Pa., Sir Tatton Sykes,
which derived its origin	29½	Foxholes.	201½	Bart.
from an Augustinc Priory	25¼	Staxton.	206	To York by Sledmere,
founded in the reign of	22¼	Seamer.	209	30 miles.
Henry I. 1 mile S. E. of	19¼	Falsegrave.	212	Gaunt Hall, Sir T. D.
the town is Bridlington	18½	SCARBOROUGH (p. 423.)	213	Legard, Bart.
Quay, much frequented	14¾	Burniston.	216½	To New Malton, 14½
for sea bathing. Pop. of	13¾	Cloughton.	217½	miles.
township 1861, 5775.	10¾	Staintondale.	220½	At a distance High
(See p. 427.)	8¼	Peak Alum-works.	223	Hall, Sir D. Cayley, Bart.
Hunmanby, 4¾ miles.	6½	An examination of the exten-		Wykeham Abbey, and
To Bridlington, 18 m.	5¼	sive alum-works at this place		Hutton Bushel Hall.
	3¼	will amply repay the tourist's		To New Malton, 20 m.
	2½	trouble.		The country adjacent
		Mill-Beck.	224½	to Whitby, throughout
		Thorpe Town, Robin	226	an extent of 30 miles
		Hood's Bay.		along the coast, and from
		Hawsker.	228	8 miles to 12 miles in
		Stainsacre Lane.	228½	breadth inland, is an
		WHITBY (p. 424.)	231½	almost uninterrupted
1 mile distant, High				alum rock.
Stakesby and Low Sta-				Mulgrave Castle, Mar-
kesby.				quis of Normanby, 3 m.

PETERBOROUGH.—This city was anciently called Medeshamstede, and owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded soon after the revival of Christi-

* Three and a half miles from Bridlington is the fishing village of Flamborough, formerly a town of considerable importance. Here are the remains of a Danish tower. The church contains a curious monumental inscription. Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory called Flamborough Head. (See p. 427.)

enity among the Saxons. This abbey was destroyed by the Danes about 807, and was, in 966, restored after remaining desolate for upwards of a century and a half. The ancient name of the city was then superseded by the present, derived from the saint to whom it was dedicated. At the dissolution of the religious houses, the Abbey of Peterborough was one of the most magnificent, and was selected as the seat of one of the new bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. During the great civil wars, the conventual buildings were utterly demolished, and the cathedral itself was much injured, and its monuments defaced. The cathedral is a noble structure, measuring on the outside 471 feet in length, and 180 in breadth, chiefly in the Norman style, and erected at various periods. Here were interred Queen Katherine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scots; but the remains of the latter were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. At the west end of the cathedral is a large court, on the south side of which is a range of the ancient monastic buildings. The remains of the cloisters are in good preservation. In the church of St John the Baptist is a tablet with some exquisite figures by Flaxman. The city contains also a theatre, several schools, banks, and meeting-houses, jail, &c. The trade carried on is chiefly in corn, coal, timber, lime, bricks, and stone. The Nen is navigable for boats, and the city is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Dr Paley was a native of Peterborough. Two M.P. Pop. 17,400.

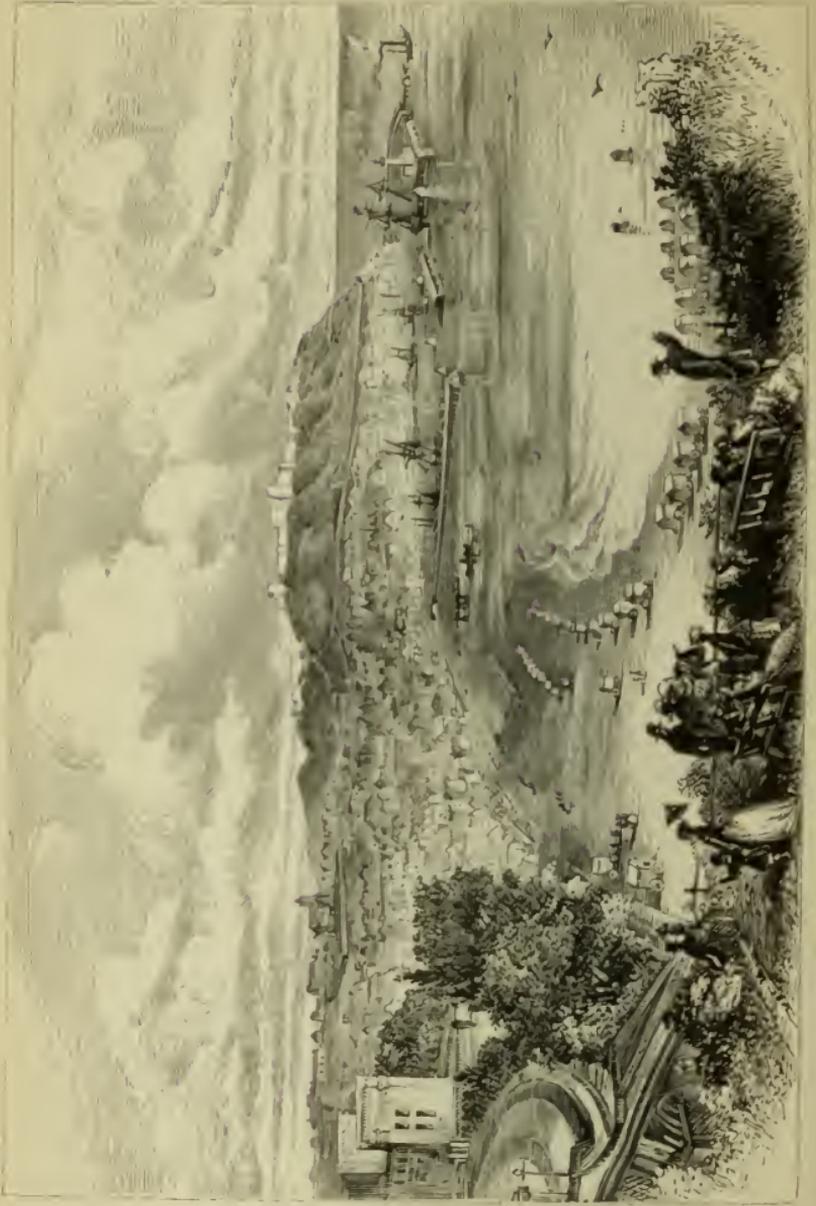
About two miles from Peterborough is Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. Several pieces of stained glass were removed hither from the windows of Fotheringhay Castle, when that building was demolished. Here is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and another of James I. when a boy, said to have been given by Mary to Sir W. Fitzwilliam on the morning of her execution.

BOURNE is a small town in south Lincolnshire, where was formerly a castle, the seat of a lordship of some note in the Saxon times. Hereward, the Anglo-Saxon chieftain, who opposed the most protracted resistance to William the Conqueror, was the son of the Lord of Bourne. In the centre of the market-place is the town-hall, in the room of one built by the great Lord Burghley, a native of the town. The church is a large and handsome building. The principal business carried on is tanning and wool-stapling. Here is a medicinal spring, which is much frequented, and there are traces of the site of an Augustinian priory. Pop. 1861, 3066. Between three and four miles from Bourne, is Grimsby Castle, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, an irregular structure, erected at various periods, from the time of Henry VIII. till 1723. It has a beautiful chapel, and a fine collection of pictures. The grounds are very extensive and beautiful.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance under the Romans. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was one of the most important places in the kingdom. William the Conqueror caused a strong castle to be erected here in 1066. King Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner here in 1141 by Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural brother to the Empress Maud. Lincoln was the scene of important operations during the civil wars in John's reign, and here the party of the Dauphin

was completely overthrown by the Earl of Pembroke during the minority of Henry III. During the great civil war, the royalists obtained possession of the city, but it was stormed by the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Manchester, May 5, 1644. The most interesting of the public buildings is the Cathedral, which is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom. It is situated on the summit of a hill, and is visible at a distance of many miles. It was founded under William Rufus, but re-erected by Henry II. and dedicated to the Virgin. The west front, two circular windows, the choir, and screen, and the Lady Chapel, are peculiarly beautiful and interesting. The celebrated bell, the Great Tom of Lincoln, cast in 1610, was cracked in 1827, and broken up in 1834. With six others, it was recast into the present large bell and two quarter bells, and placed in the central tower in 1835. It is 6 feet 10½ inches in diameter at the mouth, and weighs 5 tons 8 cwt., nearly a ton more than the old bell. The only bells in the kingdom which exceed it in size are the "Mighty Tom" of Oxford, (7 tons 15 cwt.), and Great Tom of Exeter, (6 tons.) On the north side of the cathedral are the cloisters, in which is preserved a Roman pavement. The library contains some curious specimens of Roman antiquities. In the cathedral are numerous monuments; among others, those of Catherine Swinford, wife of John of Gaunt; of Joan, Countess of Westmorland, their daughter; and of several bishops and deans of the cathedral; but many of the older monuments have been removed or were totally destroyed during the civil wars. The other buildings worthy of notice are the Chapter House, the ruins of the Bishops' Palace, the remains of the castle, with the county jail and Court House; the Newport Gate, one of the finest remnants of Roman architecture in England; the remains of John of Gaunt's Palace; the guildhall; city jail, &c. The city abounds in antiquities, and especially in monastic and other architectural remains. The other churches of Lincoln are fourteen in number; formerly there were upwards of fifty, and most of them standing at the time of the Reformation. There are also several dissenting places of worship, public libraries, (in one of which is an old copy of Magna Charta,) a mechanics' institute, a theatre, assembly rooms, and race-course. The chief trade is in flour, and there are some extensive breweries, noted for ale. The Witham and Trent communicate by the Foss Dyke, a work of Roman origin, twelve miles long, and the city is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. It returns two M.P., and affords the title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle. Pop. 26,700.

BEVERLEY, an extensive and pleasant town near the Hull, at the foot of the York Wolds. The houses are good, and the principal street is terminated by an ancient gateway. The market-place, which comprises an area of nearly four acres, is ornamented with an octangular market-cross. It is supposed that in ancient times, the marshes of Deira, to the north of the Humber, became lakes or meres whenever the river Hull overflowed the country. Beverley probably took its name from one of these lakes,—Beverlac, the lake of beavers, so named from the beavers with which the neighbouring river Hull abounded. In the early part



SCARBOROUGH.

of the eighth century, a church was founded here by John, Archbishop of York who afterwards converted it into a monastery. Athelstan changed it from a monastery into a college. Various important privileges were conferred upon the town by the same monarch. During the great civil wars, Beverley was frequently the scene of agitation; and it was here that Sir John Hotham, who had represented the town in several successive parliaments, was arrested by his nephew, on his flight from Hull, as a traitor to the commonwealth. The present trade of Beverley is chiefly confined to tanned leather, oatmeal, malt, corn, and coal. The town communicates with the river Hull by a canal, called Beverley Beck. The finest object in Beverley is the superb collegiate church of St John, or Minster, adorned with several monuments to the Percys. This edifice has been built at different periods, and exhibits various styles of Gothic architecture. The principal window, at the east end, is said to be copied from that of York. The celebrated Percy-Shrine, which is within the choir, is of most exquisite workmanship. St Mary's Church is also exceedingly handsome and spacious. In ancient times, there was also a monastery of Blackfriars, another of Franciscans or Greyfriars, and an establishment of knights hospitallers. Beverley has a grammar-school of great antiquity, several meeting-houses, two hospitals, several schools, banks, houses of correction, &c. Bishops Alcock, Fisher, and Green, were natives of this place. Beverley returns two M.P., and gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Northumberland family. Population, 10,000.

SCARBOROUGH is delightfully situated in the recess of a bay, whence it rises in the form of an amphitheatre to the summit of a cliff or scar. Its name, signifying a fortified rock, is of Saxon derivation; and there is reason to suppose that it was also a Roman settlement. It ranks among the most ancient boroughs which send members to Parliament. The town was in ancient times defended by strong walls, a moat, and earthen mound. The castle, which stands on a promontory, elevated more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, was built in the reign of King Stephen by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and has been the scene of many events remarkable in history. Here, Piers de Gavaston sought refuge from his enemies; but, being taken, was beheaded by them. During the civil wars, the castle underwent two sieges by the Parliamentary forces; the first of which lasted upwards of twelve months, the garrison having at length been compelled, by disease and famine, to surrender on honourable terms. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the Parliament, but underwent a temporary repair on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, and is still occupied by a small garrison, who are accommodated in barracks of modern erection. Scarborough combines the advantages of sea-bathing with mineral-baths, and its neighbourhood presents a beach of the finest sand in the kingdom. The two mineral springs are on the very edge of the sea-water, and are found to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. There are also excellent baths, and the most complete accom-

modation for the enjoyment of sea-bathing. Scarborough possesses numerous churches and chapels, a theatre, assembly-rooms, banks, libraries, &c., and a remarkable bridge, erected upon piers 75 feet high, over a chasm 400 feet wide which separates the town from the spa. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the town is of a beautiful and romantic character. About four miles from Scarborough is the picturesque village of Hackness, where also is Hackness Hall (Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.), a noble mansion near the supposed site of St Hilda's Cell. Scarborough returns two M.P., and is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 24,000.

WHITBY was originally the seat of an abbey, founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in the seventh century, which, having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt after the conquest in a style of great magnificence. In 1540, Whitby was only a small fishing-town, containing about thirty or forty houses. The erection of the alum-works at Sands End, in the year 1615, contributed greatly to its prosperity. The town is built along the sloping banks of the Esk, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two parts, connected by a draw-bridge, so constructed as to admit vessels of 500 tons burden. The principal objects worthy of notice are the venerable remains of the Abbey Church, situated on a high cliff commanding a fine view; the docks, extending along both sides of the river; the piers, the town-house, baths, library, museum, &c. St Mary's Church, near the top of a hill, is approached from the bottom of the vale by 190 stone steps. It contains several monuments of the Cholmeley family, and the tomb of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who was killed at Prestonpans. Whitby carries on an extensive trade in alum and coals, and also in ship-building. The vicinity abounds in beautiful and romantic scenery. Three miles distant is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby. Whitby has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Population, 13,000.

CXLVI. LONDON TO MARKET HARBOUROUGH THROUGH NEWPORT PAGNELL, OLNEY, WELLINGBOROUGH, AND KETTERING, 85½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M Harbor.	From London to NEWPORT PAGNELL, (See p. 223.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Chicheley House, Rev. A. Chester.	35½	 cr. the river Ouse.	50	At a distance Gay- hurst, Lord Carington, and Tiringham.
	33½	Sherrington.	52	
	31½	Emberton.	54	
		 cr. the river Ouse.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Harbor.	OLNEY.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Clifton House, Turvey House, and Turvey Abbey Wellingborough is supposed to have derived its name from the number of medicinal springs in its neighbourhood, and one called Redwell was formerly of celebrity. Charles I. and his Queen lived here in tents a whole season to drink the water. All Saint's Church is extensive, and has carved stalls on each side of the chancel. Olney has also several chapels and a free school. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, and the manufacture of boots, shoes, and lace. Pop. 6067.</p>	30 $\frac{1}{4}$		55	<p>Weston Underwood, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart.</p>
<p>11 m. from Wellingborough is</p>	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Warrington.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Olney is a small but neat town on the Ouse, surrounded by delightful scenery. The church is spacious. Many of the females here are employed in making worsted stockings and in silk weaving. Cowper the poet resided here for a number of years.</p>
<p>Thrapston, on the Nen, by means of which it possesses a considerable trade. Pop. 1531, 1183. About two miles distant is Drayton House, a noble antiquated structure, supposed to have been erected about the middle of the 15th century. The church of Lowick in the vicinity is adorned with monuments, brasses, and stained glass. Beyond, about four miles distant, is Lilford Hall, a handsome mansion, belonging to Lord Lilford, and about 4 miles farther,</p>	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bozeat.	60	<p>2 miles from Bozeat is Castle Ashby, Marquis of Northampton, a large quadrangular structure, containing numerous portraits. The dates 1625 and 1635 are seen in the balustrades of the turrets. In the park is the church, a neat building, with a curious ancient porch, and an old altar tomb with the statue of a cross-legged knight.</p>
<p>Oundle, a neat town, almost surrounded by the Nen, possessing, besides a handsome church with a tower, several chapels, a market-house, &c. Pop. 1861, 2450. 3$\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oundle is Fotheringhay (Lord Overstone), where formerly stood the castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined and executed. 6 miles from Oundle is</p>	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wollaston.	63	
<p>Apthorpe, the church of which contains a monument to Sir W. Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In the vicinity is Apthorpe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.</p>	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Long Bridge.	66	
<p>cr. the river Nen.</p>	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	WELLINGBOROUGH.	67	
<p>(To Northampton, 11 miles; Thrapston, 11 miles.)</p>	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Great Harrowden.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Isham.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	KETTERING (p. 365.)	74	
	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rothwell.	78	
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Desborough.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Fox Inn.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Little Bowden.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		cr. river Welland, and enter Leicestershire.		
	MARKET HARBOROUGH.		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	(p. 224.)			

426 CXLVII. LONDON TO BEDFORD THROUGH ST ALBANS AND LUTON,
61 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	30	From London to ST ALBANS, (p. 196.)	21	Gorhambury (Earl of Verulam.)
Sandridge Lodge. Harpenden Lodge, and at a distance, East Hyde.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Harpenden. Enter Bedfordshire.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stockwood 1 m.
Luton Hoo Park, the seat of J. G. Leigh, Esq. a noble mansion.	22	Gibraltar Inn.	29	LUTON has a church with fine embattled tower and curious font, and monuments, a chapel founded in the reign of Henry VI., and a window representing St George and the Dragon. Its chief manufacture is straw plait. Pop. 1861, 15,829.
	20	LUTON.  cr. the river Lea.	31	
Hexton House. Silsoe has a chapel with an altar piece by Mrs Lloyd. Near Silsoe is Wrest Park, Earle Grey, adorned with a number of paintings, chiefly portraits, and possessing fine grounds and gardens. In the church-yard of Flitton, one mile distant, is the mausoleum of the family of Grey, Earls and Dukes of Kent.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barton in the Clay.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Clophill is Clieksand Priory, and beyond, Southill, Duke of Bedford. One mile beyond West End is Hawnes House (Marquis of Bath).	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Inn.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Silsoe.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Three miles from Clophill is AMPHILL, a small town, having an ancient moat house, a new market-house, and an old church. In the vicinity is Amphil Park, a mansion of the late Lord Holland (occupied by Lord Wensleydale), containing a valuable collection of paintings, a library, and a museum. The park is remarkable for its oaks. Henry VIII's queen, Katherine, resided in the old mansion while her divorce was in agitation. The Alameda, a beautiful grove of linden trees, was planted by the late Lord Holland for the inhabitants of Amphil.
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clophill.	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	West End.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	4	Wilshamstead.	47	
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Elstow.	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		BEDFORD, (p. 364.)	51	

CXLVIII. LONDON TO HIGHAM FERRERS THROUGH KIMBOLTON, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From H. Ferr.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	From London to Eaton Socon, (p. 371.)	55	
	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cross Hall.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kimbolton Castle, a noble mansion of considerable antiquity, has been successively the property of the Bohuns, Staffords, and Wingfields, and is now the seat of the Duke of Manchester.
At a dist. Paxton Place. Gaines Hall (J. Duberley, Esq.,) and on the opposite side of the road, Staughton House, D. Onslow, Esq.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hail Weston, <i>Hunting.</i>	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Katherine of Aragon, the divorced Queen of Henry VIII. died here. St Andrew's church contains several monuments of the Montagu family.
	11	Staughton Highway.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	9	Stonley.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	KIMBOLTON.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tilbrook, <i>Bedford.</i>	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2	Chelveston, <i>Northamp.</i>	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		HIGHAM FERRERS, (p. 365.)	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From F. Head		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	46½	From London to YORK. (See p. 438.)	199½	<p>Stamford Bridge was the scene of a decisive and sanguinary conflict between the English and Norwegians, in which the former, under Harold, completely defeated the latter, and slew their king Harfager. Helmsley Lodge. Aldby Park, H. Darley, Esq. Garrowby Hall, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.</p>
	43¾	Grimston.	202	
	40½	Gate Helmsley.	205½	
	39	Stamford Bridge.	206¾	
	34	 cr. river Derwent.		
	28	Garrowby Street Inn.	211¾	
	26½	Fridaythorpe.	217¾	
	22½	Fimber.	219½	
Sledmere Park, (Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.), an elegant mansion, the grounds of which are richly ornamented with temples, pavilions, &c. There is a lofty arched gateway over the road.	22½	Sledmere.	223½	
Thorpe Hall, Lord Macdonald. Boynton Hall, Sir G. Strickland, Bart., M.P.	10½	Rudston.	235½	
	8½	Boynton.	237½	
BRIDLINGTON (see also p. 420) is pleasantly situated near the coast. Some vestiges of an Augustine Priory still remain. The last prior was executed at London for treason. About a mile south-east of the town is Bridlington Quay, much resorted to for sea-bathing and its mineral springs. The harbour is formed by two piers, the northernmost of which affords an excellent promenade, and commands a fine view of Flamborough Head and the bay. The harbour is defended by two batteries. Pop. 5775.	5½	BRIDLINGTON. (See also p. 420.)	240½	<p>Flamborough (see also p. 420) is now only a fishing village. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curious monumental inscription to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable. At the west end of the town are the remains of a Danish tower. Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory called Flamborough Head, the stupendous cliffs of which rise perpendicularly from 300 to 450 feet. They are composed of a mouldering limestone rock which, at the base, is worn into numerous extensive caverns by the violence of the waves.</p>
At Sewerby is Sewerby House, Y. Greame, Esq., and beyond it, at Marton, Marton Hall, R. Creyke, Esq.	4	Sewerby.	241¾	
	2	Flamborough. Flamborough Head.	245¾	

428 CL. LONDON TO HULL BY YORK, MARKET WEIGHTON, AND BEVERLEY, 236½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	37½	From London to	190½	
	34½	YORK, (see p. 438.)	202	To Bridlington, 38½ m.
	31½	Grimston.	205	Kexby Bridge House.
		Kexby Bridge.		
Bolton Hall.	29¾	 cr. river Derwent.	206½	
	26¾	Wilberfoss.	210	To Pocklington, 2 m.
Melbourne Hall, Sir	24½	Barmby Moor.	212½	To Pocklington, 1½ m.
H. M. Vavasour, Bart.		Pocklington New Inn.		
2 miles distant, Ever-	23½	Hayton.	213	
ingham Hall, Lord Her-				
rics.	21	Skipton.	215½	Londesborough Park,
	19	MARKET WEIGHTON.	217½	Lord Londesborough.
2 m. distant, Hough-		(See p. 429.)		
ton Hall, Hon. C. Lang-	11¾	Bishop Burton.	224½	High Hall, South Dal-
dale, and 3 miles farther				ton Hall, Lord Hotham,
Hotham Hall.	9	BEVERLEY, (p. 422.)	227½	and Cherry Burton
To Heasle, 9 miles;	7½	Woodmansey.	229½	House.
South Cave, 12 m.	4½	Dunswell.	231½	
	2½	Newland.	234½	Hull Bank, for many
				years the seat of the
				Burton family.
		HULL, (see p. 359.)	236½	

CLI. LONDON TO MARKET WEIGHTON BY BAWTRY, THORNE, AND HOWDEN, 191¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Wel.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	38¾	From London to	153	
		BAWTRY, by Ware (p. 364),		
		149 miles, by Baldock,		
		(p. 370.)		
	37½	Austerfield.	154½	
	34¾	Finningley.	157	Finningley Park, J.
	33¾	Blaxton.	158	Harvey, Esq.
		 cr. Stainforth and		Thorne, a small but
		Keadby Canal.		flourishing town on the Don,
	25½	THORNE (See also p. 384.)	166½	carries on a considerable
	20¾	New Bridge.	171	trade. The surrounding coun-
				try is so low, that it has been
				necessary to enclose the
				neighbouring rivers and
				canal by strong high banks to
				prevent inundations. Pop.
				2601.
				Cowick Hall, Viscount
				Downe, and beyond, across
				the river Aire, Carleton Hall,
				Lord Beaumont.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. W. & i.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		 cr. the Dutch river.		The Dutch river is a canal, so called because it was cut in the reign of Charles II., by Van Mulden, and his Dutch and Flemish settlers.
	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rawcliffe.	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Armin.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Booth Ferry.	178	Two or three miles east of Booth Ferry, and on the Ouse, is the rising port of GOOLE, which carries on a considerable trade, and has extensive docks and warehouses. Pop. 5850.
		 cr. the river Ouse.		
HOWDEN is a small town of considerable antiquity, with the remains of a palace of the Bishops of Durham. The church is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, has a good tower, and some curious monuments. Pop. 2376.	12	HOWDEN. (To South Cave, 12 m. thence to Hull, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Near Holme is Holme Hall, (Hon. C. Langdale.) for several centuries the property of the Constables of Flamborough, who sold it to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, the steady adherent of Charles I.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Benland.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near Holme is Spalding Moor, on which is a remarkable hill, 120 feet high, commanding an extensive prospect. The village is on the plain, but the church is situated on the top of the hill.
Market Weighton carries on a considerable trade by means of a canal, which communicates with the Humber. Here are several barrows containing human bones, and the remains of armour. 2 miles distant Houghton Hall, Hon. C. Langdale.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Howden Grange.	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond Holme is Melbourne Hall (Sir H. M. Vavasour, Bart.); and, 2 miles distant from Holme, is Everingham Hall, (Lord Herries), a noble modern mansion, in which is a fine portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke. Near the entrance to the grounds is a curious Saxon font.
	7	Welham Bridge.	184 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	5	Holme.	186 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		MARKET WEIGHTON.	191 $\frac{3}{4}$	

CLII. LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY THROUGH LINCOLN & MARKET RASEN.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From G. Grim.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to		
	34	Lincoln, (p. 418.)	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Market Rasen, so called from the stream on which it is situated, has a church, three dissenting chapels, and a free school. Pop. of par. 2563.	145	
		GREAT GRIMSBY. (See p. 430).	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	

There is another and better road to Great Grimsby by Market Rasen and Caistor, but it is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles longer.

CAISTOR, a place of great antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Roman word "Castrum." Some Roman and Saxon antiquities have been discovered here. The church is partly of Norman and partly of early English architecture. There are also several chapels, banks, &c., in this town.

GREAT GRIMSBY, anciently Gryme, is an ancient town near the Humber, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade. It was of sufficient importance to furnish Edward III. with 11 vessels and 170 mariners for his armament against Calais; but the harbour gradually fell to decay, until it was renovated about the beginning of the present century. There are large warehouses and timber-yards attached to the harbour, and the new docks and tidal basin, commenced in 1849, and to occupy 43 acres, will, combined with its railways, soon render Grimsby a formidable rival to Hull. Amount of customs' duties in 1857, £27,852. St James's church contains some ancient monuments, and a large font of early English character, and the steeple is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture. One M.P. Pop. of Mun. borough, 20,000.

CLIII. LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY THROUGH SPALDING, BOSTON, SPILSBY, AND LOUTH.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From G. Grims.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
From Spalding to Crowland is 9 miles; to Holbeach, 7½ miles.		From London to Alconbury Hill* (p. 371.)	67½	Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.
CROWLAND is a place of great antiquity, and is noted as the site of an extensive abbey, of which the church, founded by King Ethelbald in 716, still remains. Here is also a bridge, supposed to have been originally erected about 860, and remarkable for its curious construction. Pop. 1851, 2466. 5 m. distant is Thorney, where is a church that formed part of an ancient abbey, the possessions of which were granted, at the time of Edward VI. to the Earl of Bedford, whose descendant, the present Duke, is owner of the town and of 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands. Wyberton Hall, and Frampton Hall.	76½	Norman Cross.	75½	
		PETERBOROUGH.	81½	About 8 m. from Spalding, on the right is HOLBEACH, a town of great antiquity; has a Gothic church, and two grammar schools. Pop. 1851, 2245.
	75½	(See p. 420.)		
	64½	Northborough.	88	
		 cr. river Welland, and enter Lincolnshire.		
		St James's Deeping.	89½	
		SPALDING,	100	DONINGTON has an ancient church, on which are vestiges of a Roman inscription.
		a town of great antiquity, carries on a considerable trade in wool. The principal buildings are, the church, town-hall, court-house, theatre, Assembly Rooms, &c. Pop. 1851, 7627.		To Donington, 4 m.
	62½			SWINESHEAD has a handsome church and a free school. King John first rested here after the loss of his baggage in crossing the neighbouring marshes.
	60½	Pinchbeck.	102½	Pinchbeck has a fine old church.
	55	 cr. the river Glen.		To Swineshead, 7½ m.
	52½	Surfleet.	104	West Skirbeck House.
		Sutton.	109½	To Swineshead, 6½ m., and thence to Sleaford, 11½ miles.
	48½	Kirton.	112	
		BOSTON (see p. 431.)	116	Revesby Abbey, J. B. Stanhope, Esq.
		 cr. river Witham.		To Tattershall, † 9½ m.
	47½	Burton Corner.	117½	To New Bolingbroke, 2½ miles.
	44	Sibsey.	120½	
To Wainfleet, 12 miles.	40	Stickney.	124½	
	38	Stickford.	126½	

* The road is four miles shorter by the route through Ware and Royston, p. 382.

† At Tattershall are the remains of a castle erected by Sir R. Cromwell in the 15th century, and the ruins of a church, which was once a magnificent structure.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Grimsb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
				Hagnaby Priory.
	35	West Keal.	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Keal.	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spilsby.	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	
To Wainfleet, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Candlesby House and Gunby Hall, A. Massingberd, Esq. Dalby Hall.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	The church contains several monuments to the Willough- bys. Partney.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 miles distant Saus- thorpe Hall. Langton Hall. Harrington Hall, 3 m.
Well Hall, Rt. Hon. R. A. C. N. Hamilton. To Alford, 3 miles.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ulceby Cross.	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
South Thoresby Hall, C. T. Wood, Esq.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Calceby Beck Houses.	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	Calceby Ruins. South Ormesby House, C. J. H. M. Massingberd, Esq. Walmgate.
Burwell Park (H. Lis- ter, Esq.) the birth-place of the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Burwell.	143	
To Saltfleet, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Little Grimsby House.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	LOUTH, (p. 432.)	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Wragby, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Market Rasen, 13 m. To Horncastle,* 13 m.
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fotherby.	152 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fanthorpe Hall.
	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Utterby.	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ludborough.	155	
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	North Thoresby.	157	3 miles distant Haw- erby House.
	6	Waith.	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Holton-le-Clay.	160	2 m. distant Waltham Hall.
Weelsby House.	2	Scartho.	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Caistor, 11 miles. Bradley and beyond, Lacey Hall.
		GREAT GRIMSBY, (p. 430.)	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	

BOSTON is by some supposed to have derived its name (Botolph's Town) from St. Botolph's Monastery, which stood here. This monastery was built A. D. 654, and was destroyed by the Danes A. D. 870. Various other religious houses existed here, but not a vestige of them now remains. The most interesting building in Boston is St. Botolph's church, which was built in 1309. It is a spacious and noble pile, 245 feet long, and 98 feet wide within the walls. Its tower is one of the loftiest in the kingdom, being 300 feet high, lantern-shaped at the top, and visible at sea for nearly 40 miles. Boston carries on an extensive trade with the north of Europe in hemp, iron, timber, and tar. There are some few manufactures here

* Horncastle, on the Bane, is noted for its horse fairs, and has a considerable trade in tanning. It is supposed to have been the Castra Hibernia of the Romans. Pop. 1851, 4921. Near it is Scrivelsby Court (Sir H. Dymoke, Bart.), the seat of the Dymoke family, champions of England.

for sail-cloth, canvas, and sacking. There are also iron and brass foundries. By means of the Witham and the canals connected with it, Boston has a navigable communication with Lincoln, Gainsborough, Nottingham, and Derby, and is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Boston has a guild-hall, assembly-rooms, several churches, chapels, and banks, free grammar, blue-coat, and national schools, a theatre, several charitable institutions, &c. Boston affords the title of baron to the Irby family. Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. Two M.P. Pop. 15,600.

LOUTH is pleasantly situated at the eastern foot of the Wolds, and on the bank of the little river Ludd. The church of St. James is one of the finest in the county. It has a lofty and elegant tower, surmounted by a rich octagonal spire, the whole 288 feet high. The east window is remarkable for its beautiful tracery. The grounds of the vicarage house are curiously laid out, as if attached to a hermitage. Louth possesses a session-house, a house of correction, a guild-hall, assembly rooms, several churches, chapels, and banks, a small theatre, &c. There are some manufactories of carpets, rugs, and blankets, of soap and paper, besides breweries, &c. An export trade is carried on in corn and wool. Louth is a station on the Great Northern Railway. Pop. 10,560.

CLIV. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE THROUGH WARE, 51 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Camb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Shoreditch Ch. to Puckeridge, <i>Herts.</i>		
	24½		26½	
1 m. distant, Albury.	23¾	Braughin.	27¼	Hamells Park.
Hormead Bury.	20½	Hare Street.	30½	
				Wyddiall Hall.
Cocken Hatch.	16½	Barkway.	34½	
Haydon.	14	Barley.	37	Newsells Bury.
	11	Tun Bull's House.	40	
	8	Foulmire, <i>Cambridgesh.</i>	42	
2 m. distant, Whittlesford Hall.	6¼	Newton.	44¼	1¼ mile distant, Shepreth Hall, and in the distance, Wimpole Hall, Earl of Hardwicke.
1½ mile distant, Great Shelford House, and beyond, Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin.	4¾	Hauxton.	46¼	To Royston, 10½ m.
	2¼	Trumpington.	48¾	Trumpington Hall.
		CAMBRIDGE (see p. 433.)	51	3½ m. distant, Madinglev Park, Sir St Vincent Cotton, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Camb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	13	From Shoreditch Ch. to Royston (pp. 380-381). Enter Cambridgeshire.	37	
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kneesworth Hall.
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Haston.	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne Bury.
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hauxton.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shrepreth Hall, and in the distance, Wimple Hall, Earl of Hardwicke, (see pp. 381-2).
	2	Junction of the road.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trumpington Hall.
In the distance, Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin.		Trumpington.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	In the distance, Madingley, Sir S. V. Cotton, Bart.
		CAMBRIDGE.		

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, stands on the river Cam, which is navigable to the Ouse, and communicates with the sea through the port of Lynn. It derives its name from the river on which it is situated. The ancient name of the river was Granta; and in Domesday Book the town is called Grentebidge. Cambridge is a town of great antiquity. It was burned by the Danes in 871, and again in 1010. A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, but it was early suffered to go to decay, and all that now remains of it is the gate house. The chief object of attraction at Cambridge is the university, which consists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town. The origin of this university is involved in obscurity, but it is supposed that Cambridge first became a seat of learning in the seventh century. According to Mr. Hallam, the date of its first incorporation is the fifteenth of Henry III., or 1231. Others say, however, that this is a mistake, and that Henry only sent a royal letter, directing that lodgings for the students should be valued according to the custom of the university, by two masters and two townsmen. The first formal charter which is extant was granted by Edward I. in the twentieth year of his reign. Some important privileges were granted to the university by Edward III. in 1333, in consequence of which such jealousy was created among the townsmen, that they at length, in 1381, broke out into open violence, and seized on and destroyed the university charters. All the present colleges or halls have been founded since the time of Edward I. Each college is a separate corporate body, holding the buildings and libraries, and possessing large funds in money, in land, in houses, and in advowsons. The constitutions of these colleges are various, as well as the amount of their property and the mode in which the scholars, fellows, and masters are appointed and remunerated. The university is a corporation by itself, to which the public library, the senate-house, the printing-press, the observatory, and some other establishments belong, and it also possesses power to make regulations for the government of the whole body, as well as to choose several of the professors.* The Chancellor is the head of the

* Some of the professors are selected by the Crown, and hence their titles of Regius Professors.

university. The office may be tenable beyond two years by the tacit consent of the university. The Vice-Chancellor is elected annually from the heads of colleges. The members on the boards of the university amount to nearly 7200.

The following are the colleges and halls in the order of their foundation :—

St. Peter's College founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, and enlarged in 1826.

Clare Hall, founded 1326, by Dr. Richard Baden, as University hall, and re-founded 1344, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert de Burgh, Earl of Clare. It was rebuilt in 1638, and has a chapel built in the beginning of last century.

Pembroke Hall, founded 1343, by Mary de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, and improved by Henry VI. Her husband's death so affected her as to lead her into retirement, and she spent her income for charitable and useful objects. William Pitt was a student here.

Gonville and Caius College, founded 1349, by Edmund Gonville, and enlarged 1558, by Dr. John Caius, who was educated in this college, and whose monument adorns the chapel. Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow, received their education here.

Trinity Hall, founded in 1350, by Wm. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, is appropriated chiefly to the study of civil law, and has a law library.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1351 by two societies or guilds of Cambridge, and rebuilt in 1823, from designs by W. Wilkins, Esq.

King's College was founded in 1441, by Henry VI., for the reception of scholars from Eton. The chapel is a magnificent pile, and the distinguishing feature of Cambridge. The roof is remarkably beautiful, arched, but unsupported by pillars, and the whole forms one of the richest and most perfect specimens of the perpendicular Gothic. All the windows except one are of stained glass, and the floor of the choir is of black and white marble. Parallel with the chapel is a noble range of buildings containing the library and the hall. Walsingham, Waller the poet, Sir R. Walpole, etc., were of this college.

Queen's College was founded in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and enlarged in 1465, by the Queen of Edward IV. It possesses an extensive library, chapel gardens, etc.

Catherine Hall was founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., Chancellor of the University, and has Bishop Sherlock's library.

Jesus College was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The hall and gardens are fine. Flamstead, Roger North, Sterne, and Coleridge were students.

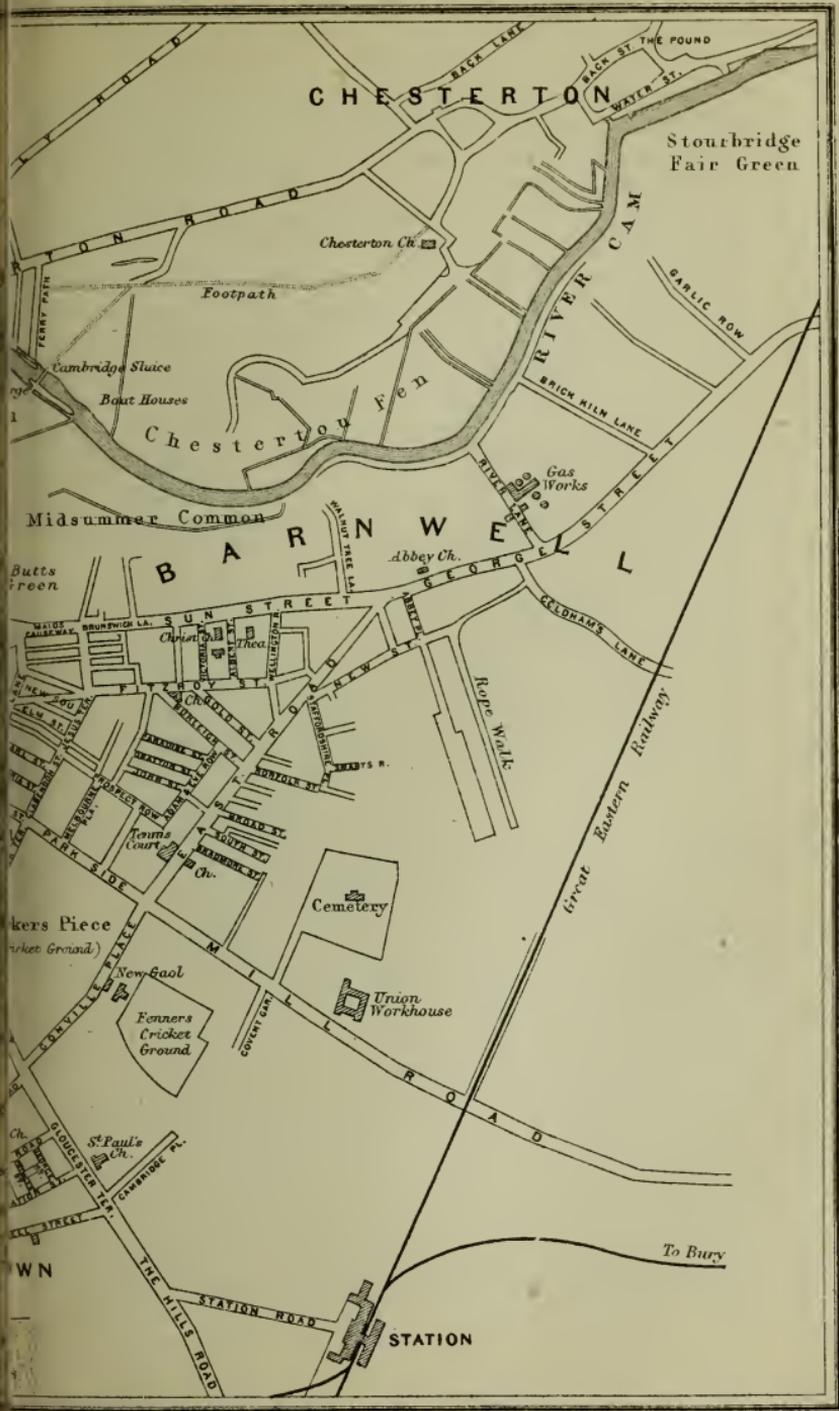
Christ's College was founded in 1466, by Henry VI., but was re-founded in 1505-6, by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who also founded the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity, the first professorship on the record of the university. Erasmus was made the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1510. In the Fellow's garden is a mulberry tree which was planted by John Milton, during his residence at this college (*circa*, 1633.)

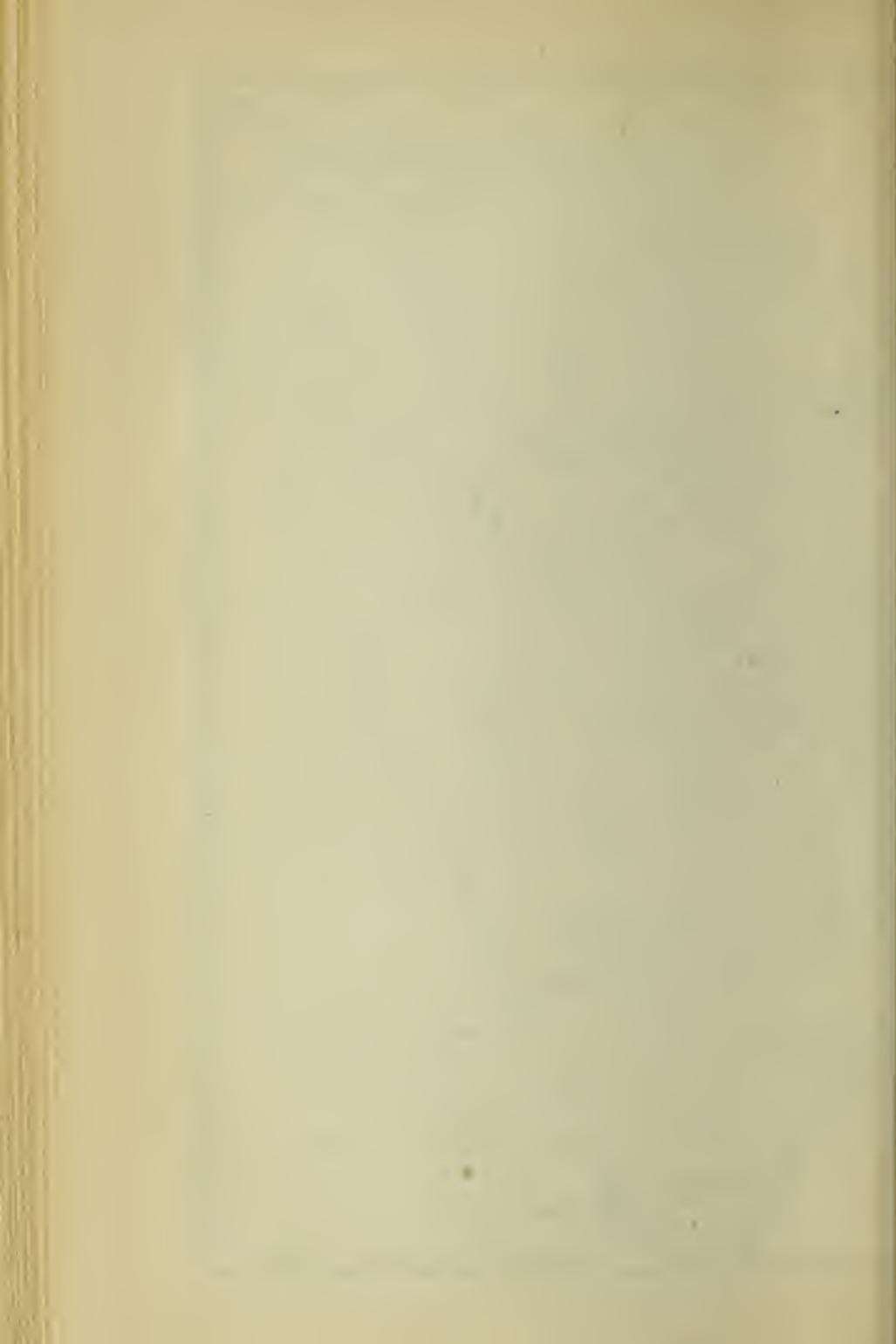
St. John's College was founded in 1511 by the same Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., and has been much enlarged during the present century. It has been peculiarly prolific of eminent men.

CAMBRIDGE.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ a Mile.







Magdalene College founded in 1542, by Thomas Baron Audley. It contains the Pepysian library, with curious MSS. This collection, mentioned with such pride in his Diary,* was the gift of Samuel Pepys. He was of this College.

Trinity, the chief college of the university, was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. and afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. The chapel was begun by Queen Mary, and finished by Queen Elizabeth. This college boasts a fine library, and is rich in portraits, busts, &c. Among the rest are a statue of Sir Isaac Newton by Roubilliac, a bust of Porson by Chantrey, and Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron which was rejected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The master's lodge has always, since the time of Elizabeth, been the residence of the monarch during a royal visit. Trinity College rose at once from infancy to maturity. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. a greater number of bishops proceeded from this than from any other college; and at the beginning of the 17th century, it could claim at the same time the two Archbishops, and no less than seven other prelates on the English bench. When the present translation of the Bible was executed, six of the translators were resident fellows of the College. Among the eminent persons who have been educated at Trinity college may be mentioned, Sir R. Cotton, Sir H. Spelman, Bacon, Coke, Dr. Donne, John Ray, Barrow, Newton, Cowley, Dryden, Andrew Marvell, Dr. Conyers Middleton, Lord Byron, &c. And among the masters of this college have been, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishop Wilkins, Bishop Pearson, Isaac Barrow, and Richard Bentley.

Emmanuel College, founded 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay. It possesses the Sarcroft library, numerous portraits, a handsome hall, and gardens.

Sidney Sussex College, founded 1598, in accordance with the will of Lady Frances Sydney, Countess of Sussex, has a hall, chapel, and gardens. Oliver Cromwell was educated here.

Downing College, founded in 1800, in terms of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. who died in 1749; but the appropriation of the estates, and the granting of the charter, were delayed by litigation. It has a good library.

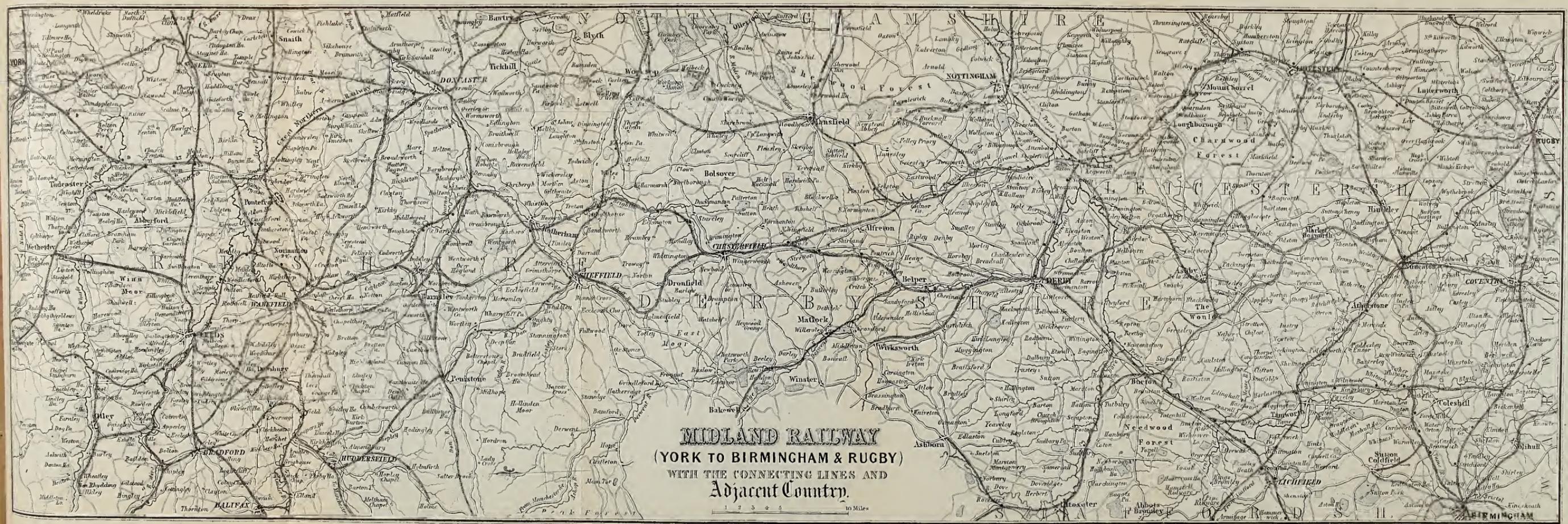
The other public buildings belonging to the university are the Senate-House, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, adorned with statues of George I. and II., Charles, Duke of Somerset, and William Pitt, the first and third by Rysbrach, and the last by Nollekens; the public schools and university library, to which a copy of every book published in the empire is sent. In the vestibule of the latter is a fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey; here also is the celebrated MS. of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, given by Beza, —the Botanic Garden, occupying three or four acres—the Pitt Press, a handsome building erected in 1831,—the Observatory, an edifice in the Grecian style, erected 1822-1824, at an expense of upwards of £18,000,—the Fitzwilliam Museum, a magnificent pile, commenced in 1837 and lately finished, contains a fine collection of books, paintings, drawings, &c. bequeathed in 1816 to the university, together with £100,000 South Sea annuities, by Richard Viscount Fitz-

* Pepys' Diary, vol. iii. p. 298, &c.

william, an Irish Peer. The principal churches of Cambridge are Great St Mary's, or University Church, All Saints, in which is a monument by Chantrey to the memory of H. Kirke White, Great St Andrews, containing a cerotaph for Captain Cook, St Benedict's, St Michael's, and St Sepulchre's round chapel, an interesting relic of antiquity, lately restored by the Camden Society. There are also several other churches and chapels, besides many charitable institutions, a free grammar-school, a county prison, built on Howard's plan; Addenbrooke's Hospital, founded by a physician of that name, but considerably increased by a bequest of Mr. Bowtell, a bookbinder of the town; the Town-Hall, and the conduit behind it, given by Hobson the carrier, celebrated by Milton in two whimsical epitaphs. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and Cumberland the dramatist, were natives of Cambridge. Two M.P. are returned by the town, and two by the university. Cambridge usually affords the title of Duke to a branch of the Royal family. Pop. Mun. B. 30,000. Stourbridge Fair, annually held at Cambridge in September, is one of the most ancient, and was formerly one of the largest, in England.

CLVI. LONDON TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND THIRSK (THROUGH LEEDS)
BY RAILWAY. 244½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Burley Lodge.	39	From London to LEEDS (p. 351.)  cr. riv. Aire.	205½	Armley.
Headingley. New Grange. Cookridge Wood.	36	Headingley and Kirkstall St.	208½	Kirkstall Abbey, in ruins.
Cookridge Hall. Branhope Grove. Breary. Kirkstall Hall. 3½ miles Harewood House, Earl of Harewood (see p. 374). Arthington Hall.	33½	Horsforth St.	210½	Bramhope. To Otley, 4 miles. To Ilkley 9½ miles.
Rudding Park, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart. Knaresborough, 1½ m. (p. 377). Conyngnam Hall, 1½ m. Scriven Park, Sir C. Slingsby, Bart., 1½ mile. Nidd Hall. S. Stainley. Leonard Burton.	29¾	Arthington and Poole St.  cr. riv. Wharfe.	214½	This rising spa is finely situate in Wharfe- dale. It contains several Hydropathic establish- ments. The Ben Rhyd- ding establishment, 1½ mile east of Ilkley, is tastily famous.
	27½	Weeton St.	216½	
	24½	Pannal St.	220	
	21	HARROGATE Junction, (see p. 377.)  cr. riv. Nidd.	223½	and beyond, Ripley Park, Markington.
	18	Ripley St. (See p. 375.)	226½	
Bishop Monkton. Newby Hall, Earl de Grey, 1½ mile. Littlethorpe.	15	Wormald Green St.	229½	Whitcliffe. 2½ m. distant, Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey (Earl de Grey.)



MIDLAND RAILWAY
(YORK TO BIRMINGHAM & RUGBY)
WITH THE CONNECTING LINES AND
Adjacent Country.

1 2 3 4 5 10 Miles



ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hutton Conyers.	10	RIPON (see p. 378.)  cr. river Ure.	234½	The Palace, Bishop of Ripon. Nunwick. Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart. Here the Leeds northern line proceeds by Melmerby, and Newby Wiske to Northallerton and Stockton. Skipton.
Catton. Newby Park, 1½ mile.	5¼	Baldersby St.  cr. river Swale.	239	Carlton Miniot.
	3	Topcliffe St. Cross line of York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. THIRSK (see p. 380.)	241½ 244½	

From the Church Fenton Station, on the York and North Midland Railway, there is also a branch railway to Harrowgate, by which route the total distance from London to Harrowgate is 225¼ miles, that is, two miles longer than the above (see p. 438.)

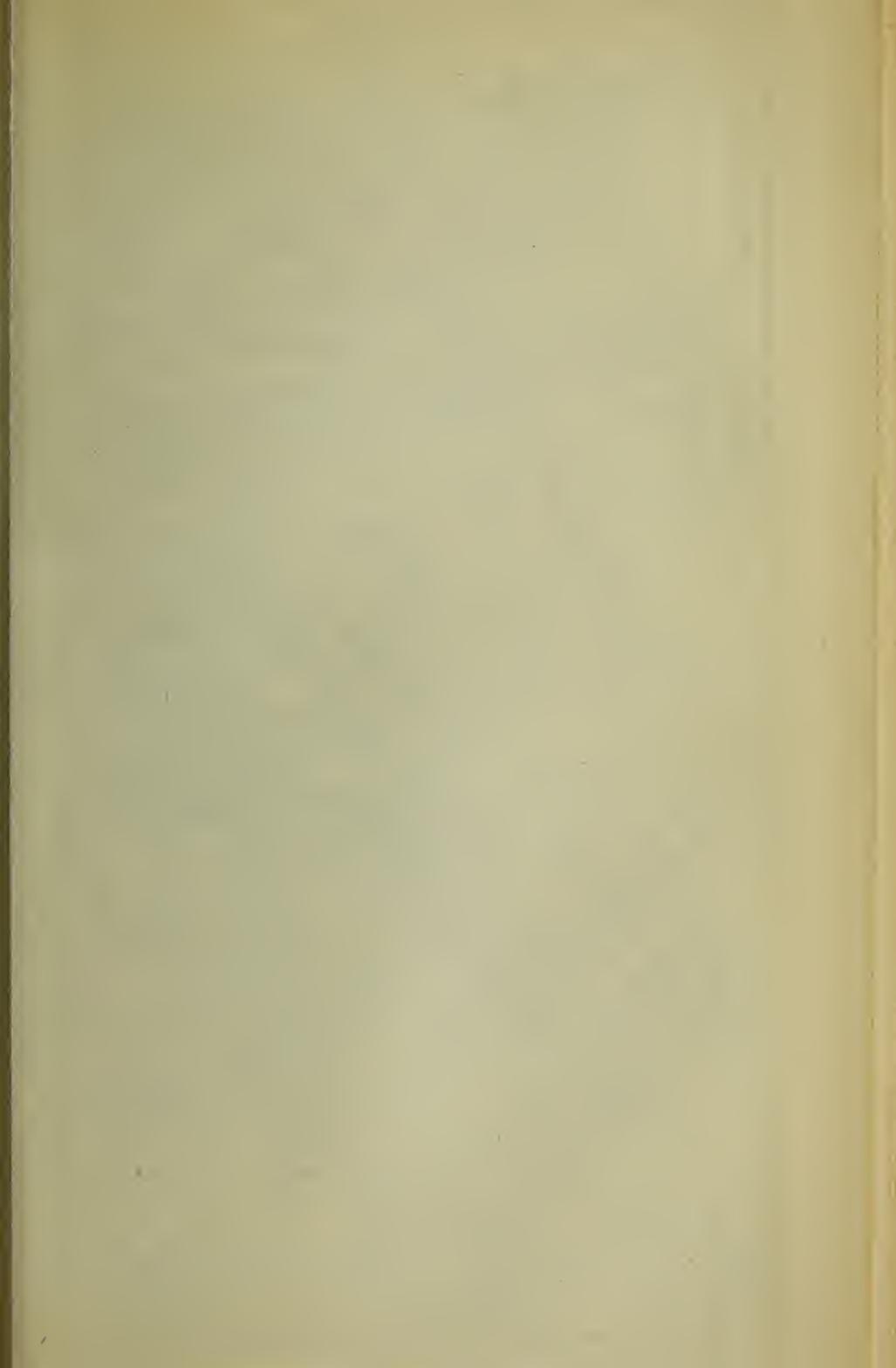
CLVII. LONDON TO YORK THROUGH LEICESTER AND DERBY,
BY RAILWAY, 219¼ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by North Western Railway, to		
	137	RUGBY JUNCTION. (p. 203.) Thence by Midland Railway through Leicester, Derby, and Chesterfield, to	82¾	Leave line of London and North Western Railway. Before reaching Normanton, Manchester and Leeds Railway joins.
Castleford, on the river Calder, occupies the site of a Roman station, the <i>Legeolium</i> of the Itinerary.	24½	NORMANTON. (pp. 351-354) By York and North Midland Railway, through tunnel, 1½ mile long, to	195½	Leave line of Midland Railway, to Leeds, 8¾ m. Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough.
To Pontefract, 2¾ m. Fyrstone Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq. Bryam Hall, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.	20½	Castleford St.  cr. river Calder.	199½	Kippax Park, 1¾ m., T. D. Bland, Esq. Ledsham, and beyond, Ledstone Park. Fairburn

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Burton Salmon St.	203	
Monk Frystone, R. M. Milnes, Esq.				Frystone Lodge.
Selby, 8 m. (see p. 358.)	15	Milford Junction St.	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sherburn, situated on the road from Doncaster to York, had formerly a palace of the Archbishops of York, but it is now entirely demolished.		Cross Line of Leeds and Shelby Railway.		
	13	Sherburn St.	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarthingwell Hall Lord Hawke.
	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Church Fenton Junction St.	209	Branch to Harrogate, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.;—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. dist. on this line is Towton, the scene of a sanguinary engagement during the wars of the Roses fought on Palm Sunday, the 29th March 1461.
Cawood, 4 m. distant from the Ulleskelf Station, is a small market-town on the river Ouse. Here was formerly one of the chief residences of the Archbishops of York, a magnificent palace, where Wolsey was arrested on the charge of high treason, shortly before his death.*		Ulleskelf St.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grimston Hall, Lord Londeshorough, beyond Tadcaster (see p. 384.)
Bolton Lodge, Sir W. M. S. Milner, Bart.		 cr. river Wharfe.		
Nun Appleton, 2 m., Sir W. M. S. Milner, Bart.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bolton Percy St.	212	Oxton Hall, 2 miles. Stecton Hall. Colton Lodge.
Appleton Roebuck.		Here there is a fine church, containing several interesting monuments. It was built in 1423.		
Bishopthorpe, the palace of the Archbishop of York.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Copmanthorpe St.	216	
Middlethorpe. Dring Houses.				Askham Bryan.
		YORK.	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	

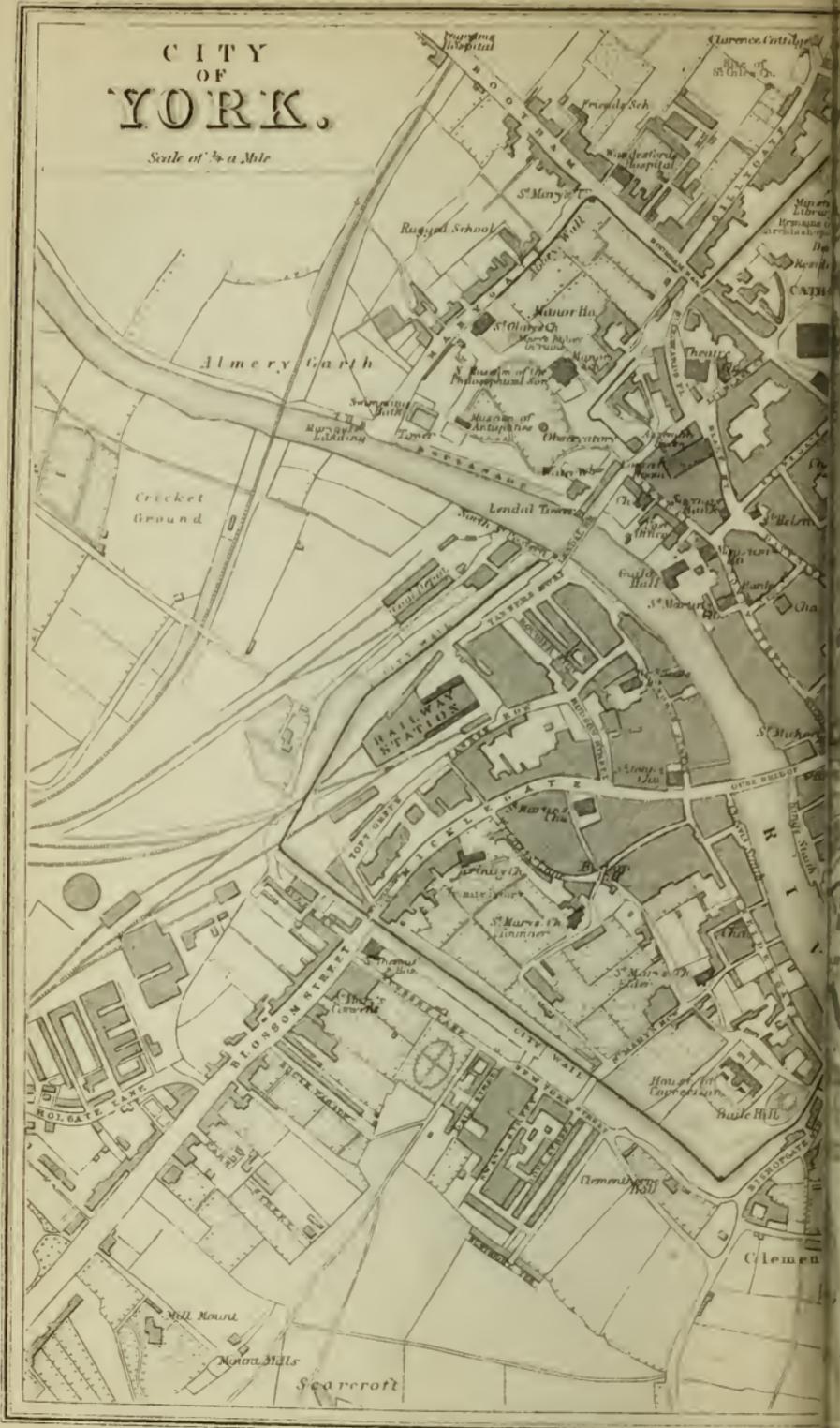
YORK is a very ancient city, and is said to have been founded 983 years B.C. Little is known of its history till A.D. 150, when it was one of the greatest Roman stations in the province, having an imperial palace, a tribunal, and a regular government within its walls. The Emperor Severus lived in the palace three years, and died there. He was succeeded by his sons Caracalla and Geta, the former of whom murdered the latter in York, and returned to Rome. About a century after, Carausius landed in Britain, and was proclaimed emperor at York. Constantine the Great was born in this city in 272, and his father Constantius died there in 307. York has had a conspicuous share in all the national troubles, especially in the civil wars of the Roses and temp. Charles I. The walls, gates, and posterns, are to a considerable extent still perfect. The portions of walls which remain are surmounted by a delightful promenade commanding a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. The ca-

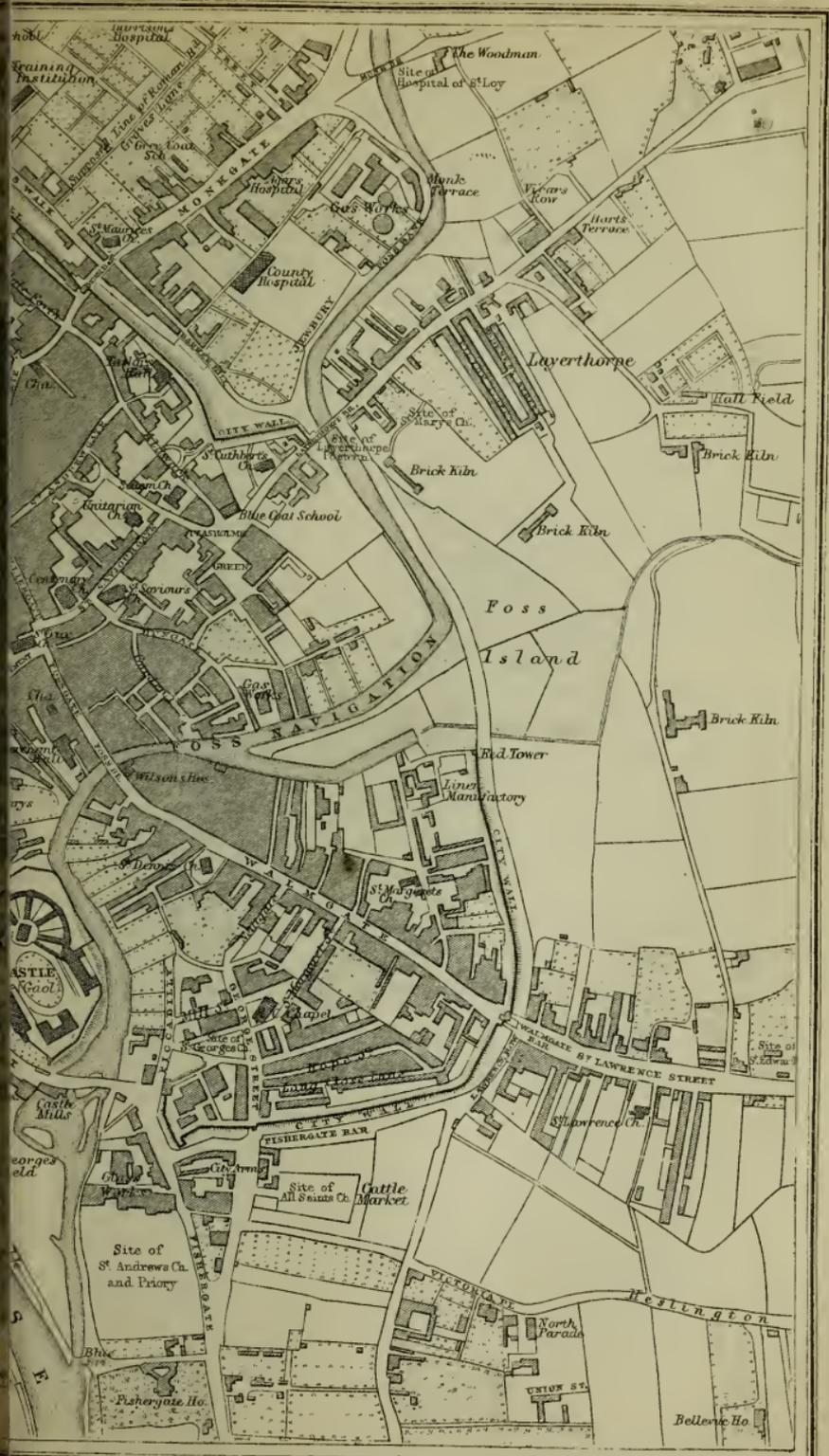
* See Cavendish's Narrative, app. to Galt's Life of Wolsey, 3d ed. p. 223.

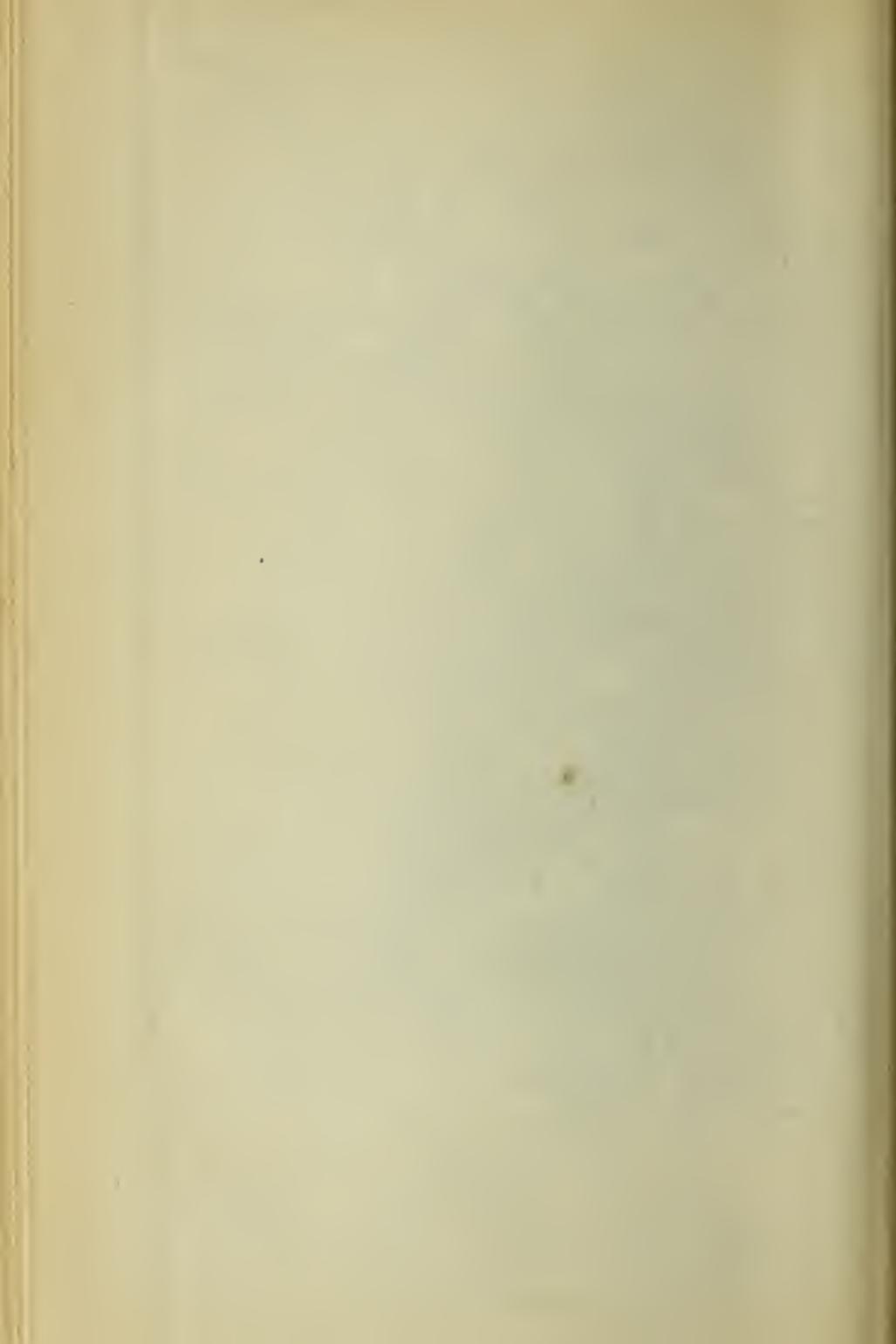


CITY OF YORK.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ a Mile







thedral is the finest building of the kind in the empire, displaying the most charming features of the various styles of Gothic. It is by internal measurement 524 feet long, 222 feet from north to south in transepts, and 99 feet high. It was first founded in 626, by Edwin, the Saxon King of Northumberland, and through succeeding ages has been enlarged, repaired, and improved with great taste. It suffered severely from fire in 1829, and again in 1840. From the time of Paulinus, the first archbishop, who was appointed in 625, down to the present moment, there have been no fewer than 92 archbishops of York. Besides the cathedral there are twenty-one parish churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs. The city is thus peculiarly attractive to the ecclesiologist. The other objects of public interest are the city walls; the castle originally built by William I., since restored, and now used as a gaol (including within its walls Clifford's Tower, said to have been raised by the Romans); the ruins of St Mary's Abbey; the Yorkshire Museum and gardens; the Assembly Rooms; the public cemetery, &c. The charitable institutions of the city are very numerous. It contains upwards of twelve dissenting chapels. York carries on a considerable river trade, and has some traffic in gloves, linens, glass, and drugs, as well as in printing and book-selling, and it derives great advantage from the influx of visitors to the assizes and the races. The learned Alcuin was a native of York, as were also Flaxman and Etty the Academicians. York usually gives the title of Duke to the second son of the sovereign. Two M.P. Pop. Mun. B. 43,800.

The Great Northern Railway forms, however, the most direct line of communication between the Metropolis and the north of England. From the London terminus at King's Cross, this line proceeds northward by Barnet, Hatfield, Stevenage, Hitchin, Biggleswade, St Neot's, and Huntingdon, to Peterborough; thence by Grantham, Newark, East Retford, Bawtry, Doncaster, and Womersley, joining the York and North Midland at Burton-Salmon. A loop line leaves the main trunk at Peterborough, and passes to the eastward through Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and Gainsborough to Retford.

The distance from London to Peterborough, by this route, is 76½ miles;—the total distance from London to York, 191 miles, and from London to Hull, 173½ miles.—(See description of Great Northern lines.)

CLVIII. YORK TO DURHAM, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, BY RAILWAY,
153¾ Miles.

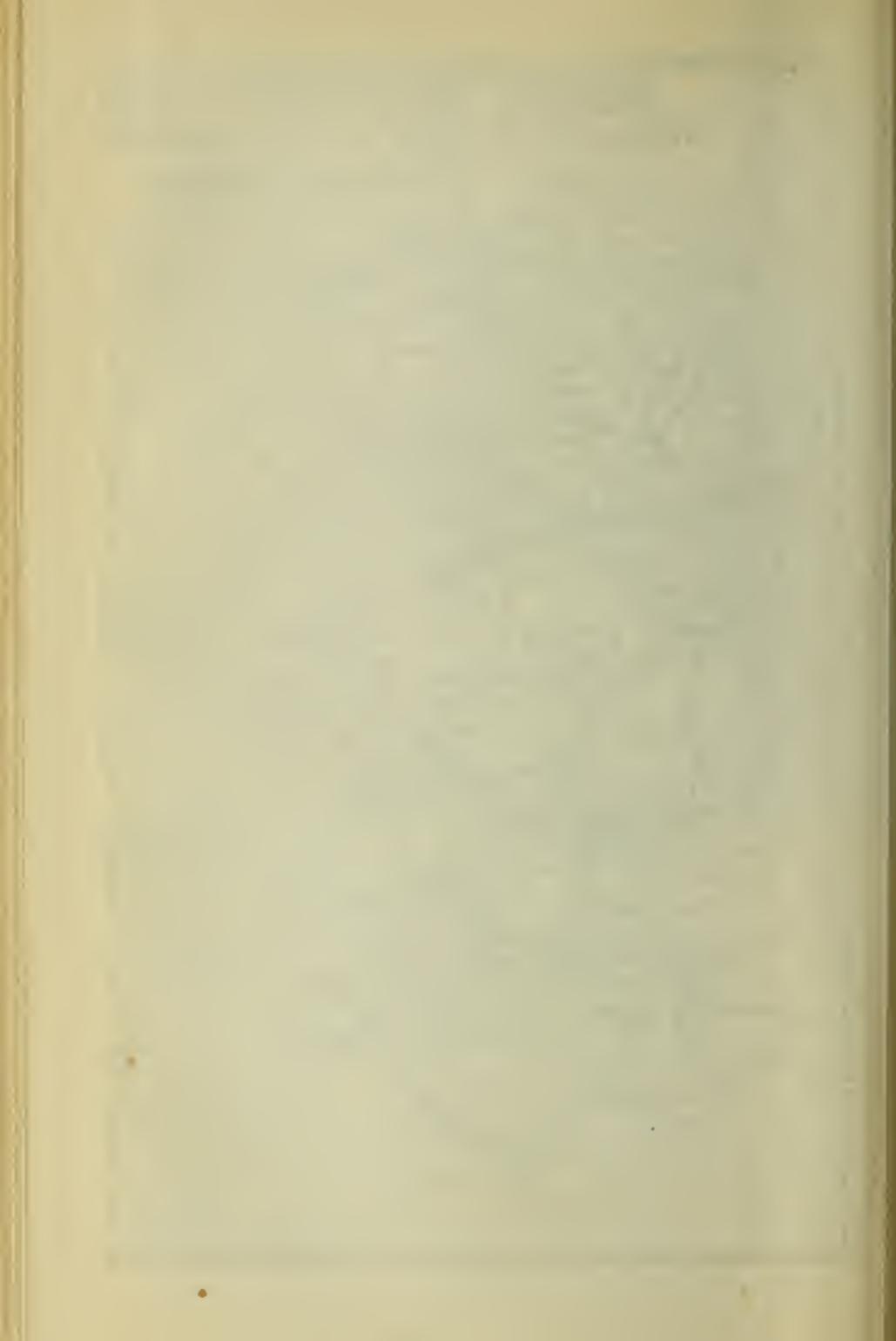
ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick	From York.	From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
	153¾	From York.		
Skelton.		 cr. river Ouse.		Nether Poppleton. Overton.
4 miles distant, Sutton Hall, W. C. Harland, Esq	148	Shipton St.	5¾	Newton-on-Ouse, and Benningbrough Hall.
	144	Tollerton St.	9¾	Alne.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Easingwold, 2 miles.	142½	ALNE St.	11½	
	140½	Raskelf St.	13½	Branch to Borough- bridge, 5½ miles.
	137½	Pill Moor Junction St.	16½	
	135½	Sessay St.	18½	
2 miles distant, Thir- kleby Park.		Cross line from Leeds and Harrowgate (p. 437).		Dalton; beyond, Top- cliffe on Swale, and New- by Park.
	131½	THIRSK St. (See p. 380).	22½	
Woodend, Lady Crompton. Thornton-le-Moor.	126½	Otterington St.	26½	Breckenbrough. Newsham.
	123½	NORTH ALLERTON JUNCTION St. (See p. 386).	30½	North Otterington. Branch to Leeming Lane, 5½ miles.
Brompton. Lazenby. Birkby.	116½	Cowton St.	37½	Yafforth. Lazenby Hall. Hutton Bonville.
	114½	Dalton Junction St.	39½	Pepper Hall, 1½ mile. Hainaby Hall, Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart
The ruins of Rich- mond Castle are situated on the south side of the town, overlooking the Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath. The keep is about 100 feet high, and the shell almost entire. The walls are 11 feet thick. This castle was founded by Alain Rufus, Earl of Bretagne, who came over with William the Conqueror. Near the castle, on the opposite bank of the Swale, are the ruins of the Priory of St. Martin; and north of the town are the ruins and fine tower of a Grey- friary. Here are also the ruins of St. Nicho- las's Hospital.		Branch to Richmond, 9½ miles.		Richmond is delight- fully situated on a lofty eminence rising from the Swale. It has two old churches, St. Mary's and Trinity, several dis- senting chapels, a town- hall, free grammar and other schools. It is noted for its extensive corn market, and has a con- siderable traffic in lead. The surrounding coun- try is remarkably pic- turesque. 1 M.P. Pop. 1861, 5134. Near the town is Aske Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zet- land.
Croft Hall, Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart. Neasham Hall, 2½ m.	112	 cr. river Tees, and enter Durham.		Clarvaux Castle.
		Croft St.	41½	Blackwell Grange.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE TO YORK, WITH THE CONNECTING LINES & Adjacent Country.





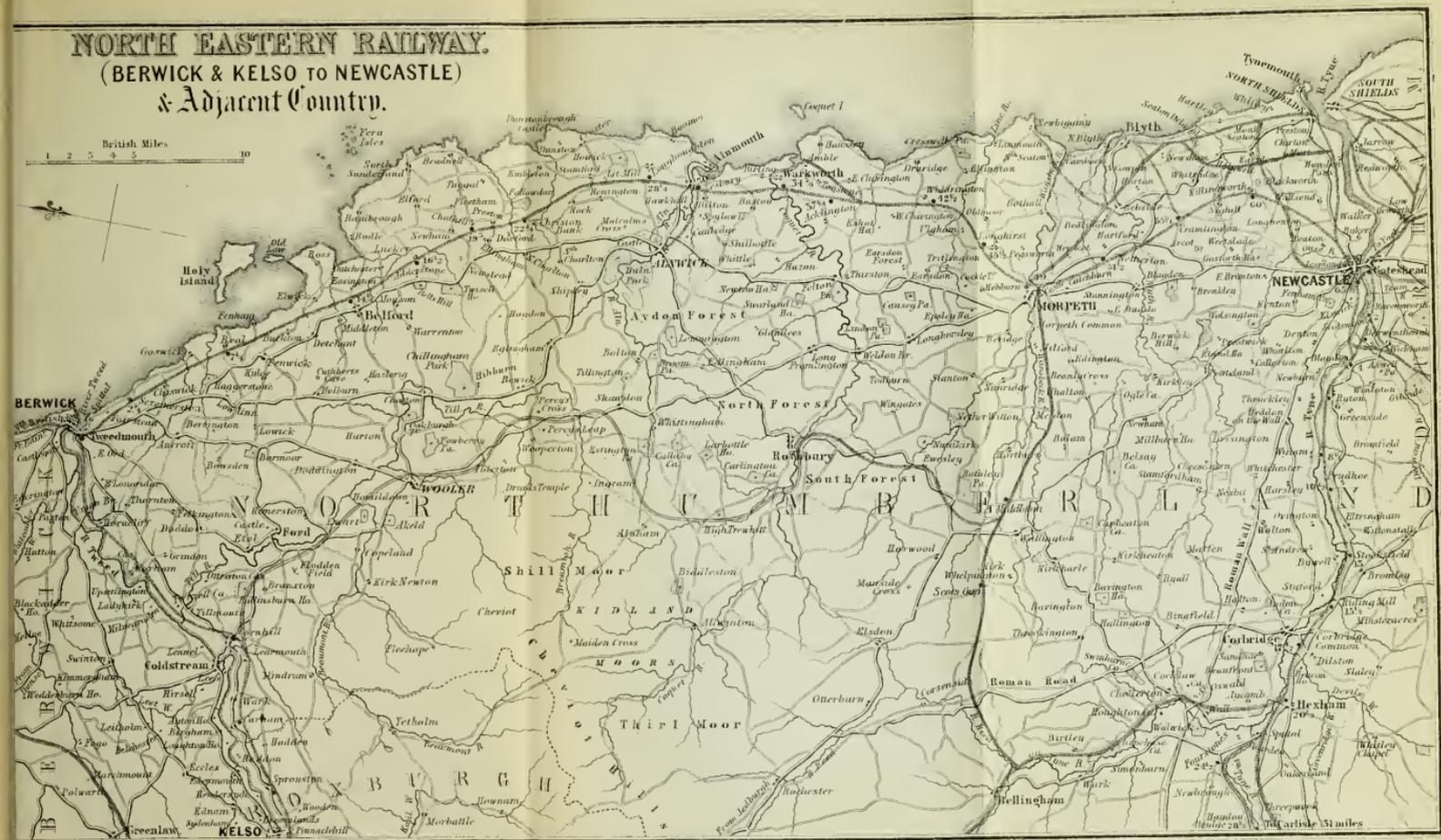
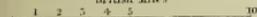
ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
	109½	DARLINGTON (p. 389). Cross Stockton and Darlington Railway.	44½	
Ketton House, Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart.		 cr. river Skerne twice.		Coatham.
	103½	Aycliffe St.  cr. river Skerne and Clarence Railway.	50	
Hardwick Hall, 1½ m.	99	Bradbury St.	54¾	Windlestone Hall, Sir Wm. Eden, Bart., 3½ m.
Branch to Hartlepool, 15½ m.	96¼	Ferry Hill Junction St.	57½	Great Chilton. Branch to Willington and Byers Green. Whitworth Park, R. D. Shafto, Esq., 4 m.
Quarrington. Cassop. Whitwell. Branch to Sunderland, 13 miles.	91¾ 89¼	Shincliffe St. Sherburn St.	62 64½	Brancepeth Castle, Viscount Boyne, 4½ miles. Croxdale Hall, G. Sal- vin, Esq.
Ellemore Hall. Pittington.	88¼	Belmont Junction St.	65½	Sherburn Hall. Branch to Durham, 2 m.
W. Rainton. E. Rainton. Morton.	87	Leamside St.	66¾	River Wear, and be- yond, the Ruins of Finch- ale Abbey.
	84¾	Fence Houses St.	69	Great Lumley. Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough. Lambton Castle, Earl of Durham.
Painshaw Hill, on the summit of which is a mo- nument, erected in 1844, in honour of the late Earl of Durham.	82¾	Pensher or Painshaw St.	71	
		 cr. river Wear.		
Barmston.	81½	Washington St.	72¼	Usworth Place.
Hylton Place. Hylton Castle, J. Bowes, Esq.	77½	Boldon St.	76¼	
Branch to South Shields, 3 miles, and to Sunderland, 5 m.	76	Brockley Whins Junction St.	77¾	S. Wardley. Ayton Banks, 2 m.
Jarrow. Monkton. Hebburn Hall, C. Elli- son, Esq. Nether Heworth.	70	GATESHEAD (see p. 394).  cr. river Tyne, and enter Northumberland.	83¾	Ravensworth Castle, Lord Ravensworth, 3½ m. Dunston Hall, (a hu- manic asylum), 2½ m. and beyond, Axwell Park, Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Branch to North Shields and Tynemouth, 6 miles. Benton House.	66½	NEWCASTLE (p. 391.)	87½	Fenham Hall, 2 miles. Long Benton. Gosforth House; 2½ miles beyond, Woosington House, M. Bell, Esq. Seaton Burn. Arcot.
4 m. distant, near the coast, Seaton Delaval, Lord Hastings.	61	Killingworth St.	92½	
Blyth, 6 miles distant, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, has considerable trade in coals. Pop. 1953.	57	Cramlington St.	96½	
Horton. Bedlington.	53	 cr. river Blyth.		Blagdon Park, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. Stannington.
Bothal, Duke of Portland.	50½	Netherton St.	100½	
	46½	MORPETH (p. 395.)	103½	Mitford Castle ruins 2½ miles, and Mitford House.
Creswell Hall, A. J. B. Creswell, Esq., 2 m. Widdrington Castle. (See p. 394.)	43½	 cr. river Wansbeck.	107	Longhirst House. Ugham.
	38½	Longhirst St.	110½	Causey Park. Eshot Hall; 3 miles beyond, Linden Hall. Felton Park, T. Kid- dell, Esq.
	35	 cr. Line Water.	115½	Acton House. Swarland Hall. Newton Hall.
Warkworth Castle and Hermitage, 1 mile (see p. 397.)	32	Widdrington St.	118½	
Alnmouth, on the coast, 2 miles.	29½	Acklington St.	121½	Shilbottle.
Howick House, Earl Grey.	24	 cr. river Coquet.	124½	Branch to Alnwick, 3 miles. Alnwick Castle and Abbey, Duke of Northumberland (p. 396.) Hulne Abbey. Swansfield. Rennington. Rock Castle. Charlton Hall. Falldon House, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. Ellingham Hall, Sir G. Haggerston, Bart. Twizell House, P. J. Selby, Esq. Alderstone House. Bells Hill.
Dunston Hill. On the coast, Dunstanborough Castle, 3 m. Ebleton.	21	Warkworth St.	129½	
Beadnell House, 3½ m.	19½	 cr. river Alne.	132½	
On the coast, 3 miles distant, the ruins of Bamborough Castle (see p. 398); beyond, Farn Islands.	17½	Bilton Junction St.	134½	
Budle House.	14½	Long Houghton St.	136	
Holy Island (see p. 399.)		Christon Bank St.	139½	
		Chat Hill St.		
		Newham St.		
		Lucker St.		
		BELFORD (p. 398.)		
		The line hence runs near the sea-shore.		
				Belford Hall. Easington House. Middleton Hall. Kylce.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

(BERWICK & KELSO TO NEWCASTLE)
& Adjacent Country.

British Miles



ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
The Sea.	8	Beal St.	145 ³ / ₄	Haggerston Castle, Sir E. Blount, Bart. Aucroft, 2 miles.
Spittal.	3	Scremerston St.	150 ³ / ₄	Cheswick House, J. S. Donaldson Selby, Esq.
	11 ¹ / ₄	Tweedmouth Junction St.	152 ¹ / ₂	Line to Kelso, &c., branches off.
		 cr. river Tweed.		
		BERWICK, (see p. 399).	153 ³ / ₄	
		Thence to Edinburgh, by railway, 58 miles.		

CLIX. LONDON TO HULL, THROUGH RUGBY, LEICESTER, NOTTINGHAM, AND LINCOLN, BY RAILWAY, 208 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	208	From London, by North Western Railway, to Rugby (p. 203).		
	125 ¹ / ₄		82 ³ / ₄	
		Thence, by Midland Railway, to Kegworth St. (p. 352).		
Kingston-upon-Soar.	87 ³ / ₄	 cr. river Trent. and enter Derbyshire.	120 ¹ / ₂	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar.
Thrumpton Hall.		Long Eaton Junction.	124 ¹ / ₂	Line to Derby, 9 miles.
Barton.				Chilwell Hall.
Attenborough.		Enter Nottinghamshire.		Bramcote and Bramcote Park, 1 ¹ / ₂ mile.
Clifton Hall, Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.	80 ¹ / ₂	Beeston St.	127 ¹ / ₂	
Wilford.				Lenton Hall.
				Lenton Firs; beyond, Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton.
Colwick Hall; and beyond, Holme Pierpoint (Earl Manvers).	77 ³ / ₄	NOTTINGHAM.	130 ¹ / ₄	Branch to Mansfield, 17 ¹ / ₄ miles.

NOTTINGHAM is situated on the north bank of the river Lene, about a mile north of the Trent. Its early history is involved in obscurity. It at one time belonged to the Danes, and was one of their Mercian burghs which connected their Northumbrian and East Anglian dominions. William the Conqueror built a castle here, the government of which he conferred upon his natural son

William Peveril. This strong fortress was the object of contest during the reigns of Stephen, Richard I., John, Henry III., &c. In 1330, Roger Mortimer, the paramour of Queen Isabella, was seized here by her son, Edward III. In the civil wars of his time, Charles I. set up his standard at Nottingham, but the place was taken next year by the Parliament, who garrisoned the castle, of which the famous Colonel Hutchinson was governor. It was dismantled during the Commonwealth, and upon the Restoration the ancient fortress was replaced by the present edifice, which belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. It was burnt during the Reform Bill riots, and remains in ruins. The castle stands on a rock perpendicular on three sides, at the south-west corner of the town.

The principal public buildings of this town are, the exchange, the county hall and gaol, the town hall, the mechanics' hall, the new corn exchange, the house of correction, the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, St. Mary's Church, on a striking elevation (recently restored at great expense, and containing some fine monuments), St. Peter's, and several other churches belonging to the Establishment. Nottingham has also several handsome meeting-houses, a large Roman Catholic Chapel, and numerous alms houses; a spacious market place, containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, considered the largest in the kingdom; a small theatre, a race-course, extensive cavalry barracks, free schools, and several banks. About a mile south of the town is the Trent Bridge, of nineteen arches, an ancient structure, and exhibiting, from frequent repairs, great architectural variety.

The principal manufactures of Nottingham are, bobbin-net and lace, and cotton and silk hosiery, shoes, and gloves. There are several mills for spinning cotton and woollen yarn, and for throwing silk; also dye-houses and iron-foundries. Nottingham ale has a high reputation. The Nottingham Canal joins the Trent a mile from the town. The Midland Railway Company have a commodious first-class station in the meadows adjacent to the town. The environs of Nottingham are very pleasant, and abound with gardens belonging to the inhabitants. Nottingham returns two members to Parliament. The population of the Parliamentary Borough in 1871 was 86,660. The outlying suburbs, viz., the villages of Sneinton, Lenton, and Radford, have a population of more than 20,000. A considerable part of the land round the town was, until recently, commonable to the burgesses during a third of every year, and, consequently could not be used for building purposes. But an act has been obtained for its enclosure—numerous new streets, public walks, and places of recreation have been laid out; public baths and wash-houses, and numerous private edifices have been built and are in course of erection on the land which has thus been brought into the market. Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Kippis, and Henry Kirke White were natives of Nottingham. Seven miles distant is Hucknall Church where Lord Byron was interred in 1824.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Colwick Hall.	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carleton St.	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gedling, and Gedling House, Rev. P. Williams. 1 mile beyond Fiskerton Station is a branch to Southwell, pleasantly situated in a well wooded country, on the banks of the little river Greet. Southwell is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly more extensive than at present. It possesses a collegiate church, supposed to be the oldest ecclesiastical structure in England, except St Augustine's Monastery at Canterbury.* The Archbishops of York formerly had a palace here, now in ruins. Pop. 3095.
Bleasby Hall, R. K. Kelham, Esq. Morton.	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ 70 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burton Joyce St. Lowdham St. Thurgarton St. A fine old church here.	135 $\frac{3}{4}$ 138 141 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kelham Hall, J. H. Manners Sutton, Esq. On opposite side of Trent, Muskham Grange and Muskham House, J. Handley, Esq. South Searle.
Winthorpe Hall. Langford.	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fiskerton St.	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Thurlby Hall, Sir E. G. Bromhead, Bt., 3 m. S. Hyckham. N. Hyckham. Bracebridge. Boultham.	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. riv. Greet (a noted trout stream) and branch of river Trent.	147 $\frac{3}{4}$	Eagle.
Line to Boston branch-off.	55	NEWARK (see p. 388.)	153	
Canwick Hall, Major G. W. T. Sibthorp, 1 mile.	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross line of Great Northern Railway. Collingham St.	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	Line from Gainsborough joins.
Greetwell.	50	Cross boundary, and enter Lincolnshire.	158	
Cherry Willingham.	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swinderby St.	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sudbrooke Holme, R. Ellison, Esq.
Fiskerton.	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thorpe St.	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Wragby, 5 m. distant, is a small market-town, with a church of considerable architectural beauty. Pop. 610.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. river Witham.	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	Friesthorpe. Faldingworth. Buslingthorpe.
Stainton.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	LINCOLN (p. 421).	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	Middle Rasen. Kirkby cum Osgodby.
Holton Hall, 2 miles.	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Witham again.	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Lissington.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Reepham St.	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Linwood.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. Langworth riv. Snelland St.	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Willingham House 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and beyond Bayon's Manor, Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wickenby St.	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Walesby.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. Langworth riv. Snelland St.	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Walesby.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	MARKET RASEN, a small market-town, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Lincoln.	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	

* It is 264 feet long, and has three towers. The stone carving of the chapter house is most elaborate.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Usselby St.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Owersby.
Normanby. Claxby.		The line here runs along the base of the Wolds.		
To Caistor, 3 miles (p. 429.)	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ 22	Holton St. Moortown St.	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ 186	S. Kelsey, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, near it, Kelsey Hall.
Grasby.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Kelsey St.	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Searby cum Owmsby. Somerby. Bigby.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Howsham St. BARNETBY ST.	189 $\frac{1}{2}$ 193 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cadney, 2 miles. Junction of line from Glanford Brigg and Gainsborough (p. 350.)
Barnetby. Brocklesby Park (Earl of Yarborough.) Branch to Grimsby, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (see p. 351.) N. Killingholme.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brocklesby St.	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	9	ULCEBY JUNCTION ST.	199	Wootton, and Wootton Hall, L. Uppleby, Esq.
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thornton Abbey St.	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thornton Curtis.
Thornton College, &c.; beyond, East Halton, and Mouth of Humber.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goxhill St.	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barrow.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEW HOLLAND, And on the opposite bank of the Humber, which is crossed by steam-boats so formed as to receive the carriages on their decks.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	Railway to Barton, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
		HULL, (see p. 359)	208	

CLX. LONDON TO NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH, BY
RAILWAY, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Peterb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London by North Western Railway to BLISWORTH JUNCTION St. (p. 202.)		
Courteen Hall, Sir C. Wake, Bart. Milton Mazar.	47 $\frac{1}{4}$		63	Leave main line of N. Western Railway.
		Nearly along line of Northampton Canal to		
Delapré Abbey, Major- General E. Bouverie.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	NORTHAMPTON, (p. 226.) The line hence follows throughout the course of the Nen, which it crosses in se- veral places.	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	Abington Abbey (a lu- natic asylum), 1 m. Weston Favell. Overstone House (Lord Overstone.)
Hardingstone. Great Houghton. Little Houghton.				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Peterbr.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Brafield, 1½ mile. Cogenhoe. Whiston.	38½	Billing Road St.	71½	Little Billing. Great Billing.
Castle Ashby, Marquis of Northampton (see p. 425).	35½	Castle Ashby St.	74¾	Ecton Lodge. Earls Barton, 1½ mile. Great Doddington. Wellingborough, 1½
Woolaston Hall. To Olney, 11 miles. Irechester, 1 mile, the site of a Roman encamp- ment.	31½	WELLINGBOROUGH St. (See pp. 424-5).  cr. river Nen.	78¾	m.
Knuston Hall, 1¼ mile.	29½	Ditchford St.	80¾	Finedon Hall, 2¾ m.
Higham Ferrers, 1 m. Stanwick.	27¼	 cr. river Nen. HIGHAM FERRERS St. (See p. 365.)	83	Irthlingborough, 1 m. Kettering, 9 miles.
Raunds, 1½ mile. Ringstead. Denford.	24½	Ringstead St.  cr. river Nen several times.	85¾	Little Addington. Great Addington. Woodford.
To Huntingdon, 17 m. Titchmarsh.	21¼	THRAPSTON (p. 425).	89	Drayton House, 2 m. Islip.
Wigsthorpe.	18¾	Thorpe St.	91½	Lowick, 2 miles. Aldwinkle. Woodford House, 4 m. Cranford, Rev. Sir G. T. Robinson, Bart., 5 m.
Barnwell Castle.	15½	Cross coach-road from Thrapston to Oundle. Barnwell St.	94¾	Lilford Hall (Lord Lilford.) Pilton. Stoke Doyle.
Polebrooke, 1¼ mile. Ashton.	13	 cr. river Nen twice. OUNDLE (see p. 425). Pop. 1851, 2689.	97¼	Glaphthorn. Fotheringhay, (see p. 425).
Elton Hall (Earl of Carysfort).	8	 cr. river Nen. Elton St.  cr. riv. Nen, and en- ter Huntingdonshire.	102¼	Kingscliffe, 5 miles, is a small town, which for- merly had a market, now discontinued.
Chesterton, 1½ mile.	6½	WANSFORD St.  cr. riv. Nen, and re- enter Northamptonshire. Cross line of ancient Ermine Street, a Roman Road. Castor St.	103¾	Stamford, 7½ miles (see p. 388); 1 mile be- fore Stamford is Burgh- ley House, Marquis of Exeter. Walcot Hall, 5 miles. Near Castor, at Water Newton, on the opposite side of the Nen, is the site of a Roman station, the <i>Durobriva</i> of the Itinerary.
To Huntingdon, 19¼ miles; Stilton, 6½ m.	5¼	 cr. riv. Nen again, and re-enter Hunting- donshire. Overton St.	105	Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam. Thorpe Hall.
Alwalton Castle. Overton Leugueville, and near it, Orton Hall Marq. of Huntly.	2¾	PETERBOROUGH (p. 420).	110¼	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.	From London by North Western Railway, as on preceding page, to PETERBOROUGH. (See p. 420.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Paston. Werrington.	98½	Thence by Great Northern line, to Peakirk, Crowland, &c. St.	110½	5 miles beyond, Peterborough, leave line of railway to Stamford and Melton Mowbray.
Crowland, 2½ miles (see p. 430.)	89¼	50 cr. river Welland, and enter Lincolnshire.	119¼	Glinton. Market Deeping, 2 m. distant, a small town of great antiquity. The land to the eastward of it is said to be the lowest in the county, whence its appellation is derived. Pop. 1837.
	87½	St James Deeping St.	121	
	83	Littleworth and Deeping Fen St.	125	
		Proceed through the district of the Fens, an immense level tract which occupies parts of the counties of Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton, extending about 50 miles from north to south, and 30 from east to west and comprehending nearly 400,000 acres. This district is intersected by numerous artificial channels, by means of which it has been effectually drained, and converted, from a vast swamp, into a highly fertile and productive region.		
Holbeach (see p. 430). 3 miles.	77½	SPALDING St. (see p. 430.)	131	Pinchbeck. Surfleet.
The church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Algarkirk is an ancient structure, with a tower and five bells.	73½	Surfleet St.	134½	Gosberton; near it, Cressy Hall. Swineshead, 5 miles (see p. 430.)
	70½	50 cr. river Glen. Sutterton and Algarkirk St.	138	Kirton. Frampton Hill.
Frampton Hall.	68½	Kirton St.	140	W. Skirbeck House. Railway to Lincoln.
Wyberton.	64½	BOSTON (p. 431.)	144	25 m., by Tattershall.
		50 cr. river Witham.		
	59½	Sibsey St.	149	
	57	Old Leeke St.	150½	
	54½	East Ville St.	154	To New Bollingbrock, 7½ miles.
	51	Little Steeping St.	157½	
Wainfleet, 5 miles, a small market-town situated on a navigable creek of the sea, on the north side of the estuary of the Wash. It has a grammar school, founded in 1459. Pop. 1392.	49¾	FIRSBY St.	158½	Spilsby, 4 m. distant, a small market-town, 26 miles east of Lincoln, is the chief place in the southern part of Lindsey division. Pop. 1467. Gunby Hall, A. Massingberd, Esq.
Irby.				Candlesby House; beyond, Gillingham House.
Bratost.				Welton.
Burgh, 2 miles.	46¾	BURGH St.	161½	
Orby.				
Willoughby.	43½	Willoughby St.	165	Claxby. Well Hall, Rt. Hon R. A. C. N. Hamilton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From London.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Faristhorpe.	41	ALFORD ST. a small market-town. Pop. 1945.	167½	Rigsby. Haugh. S. Thoresby. Belleau Hall. Claythorpe Hall.
Saleby.	38	Claythorpe St.	170½	Burwell Park, II
Authorpe. Tothill.	36	Authorpe St.	172½	Leister, Esq. Muckton.
S. Reston. N. Reston.	33½	Legbourne St.	175	Little Cawthorpe. Kenwick Hall.
Stewton.	30½	LOUTH (p. 432).  cross Louth Navigation.	178½	Fanthorpe Hall. Fotherby. Utterby.
Keddington. Little Grimsby. Yarborough. Covenham St Mary. Fulstow.	24½	Ludborough St.	184½	
	23½	N. THORESBY St.	185½	Grainsby. Waith.
Tetney.	21½	Holton-le-Clay St.	187½	
Humberstone. Clee.	19½	Waltham St.	189½	Waltham Hall. Scartho.
	16½	GREAT GRIMSBY, (see p. 430). Thence to	192½	
	6½	Ulceby, as in p. 446. From Ulceby to New Holland, and HULL, as in p. 446.	202	
			208½	

CLXII. LONDON TO HULL, THROUGH CAMBRIDGE, ELY, PETERBOROUGH, AND BOSTON, BY RAILWAY, 200½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stepney. Bow Common.	199¾	From Bishopsgate St., London, to Mile End St.  cr. Regent's Canal.	1	
Branch to Blackwall Railway.	198¾	Victoria Park and Bow St.	2½	Victoria Park, an extensive space, recently purchased by government, and enclosed for the recreation of the inhabitants of the eastern parts of the metropolis.
Bow is said to have derived its name from its old bridge, of one arch or bow. Between Bow and Stratford was an ancient bridge over the Lea, said to have been built by order of Matilda, queen of Henry I. Bromley.		Cross line of E. and W. India Docks and North Western Railway Junction.  cr. river Lea, and enter Essex.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Colchester, and branch to N. Woolwich.	197	Stratford St. The line here turns northward, and proceeds along the course of the river Lea.	3½	Hackney. Defoe live here.
Leytonstone and Leytonstone House, and beyond, Wanstead. Wanstead House, a noble building, was demolished by the 4th Earl of Mornington.	195	Lea Bridge St. cr. river Lea, and re-enter Middlesex.	5½	Clapton. Low Leyton. Stamford Hill.
West Ham. Walthamstow.	193	TOTTENHAM St. Pop. of parish 1851, 9120.	7½	Tottenham High Cross. Bruce Castle, now a school.
River Lea; and beyond, Chingford.	192	PARK St.	8½	Tottenham Place. Tottenham.
	191½	Water Lane St.	9½	Branch to Enfield, 3 m. Edmonton, rendered classic by Cowper's
Waltham Abbey, 1 m. distant, derives its name from an Abbey of very ancient origin, which was built (1060) by Harold, who was buried within its precincts. It belongs to the Norman branch of the Romanesque family. All that now remains of the building is a part of the west end of the Lady Chapel, now used as the parochial church. An ancient gate at some distance, partly built with Roman bricks, marks one of the entrances of the Abbey garden. Pop. of town, 2000.	189	PONDERS END St. Enter Hertfordshire.	11½	"John Gilpin." Forty Hall. Theobald's Park, St. H. Meux, Bart.
	186	WALTHAM St.	14½	Waltham Cross, an exquisite relic (see p. 381.)
	184½	Cheshunt St.	16½	Cheshunt (see p. 381.) Cheshunt Park.
	181½	Broxbourne Junction St.	19	Wormley. Hoddesdon, 2½ m.
	178½	cr. river Lea, and enter Essex. Roydon St. Along valley of river Stort.	22	Branch to Ware and Hertford, 7 miles. 1 mile distant on this branch is the Rye House, celebrated as the scene of the plot to which its name has become attached. Stanstead Abbots. Hunsdon House, 1 m.
Nazeing.	176½	Burnt Mill St.	24½	Eastwick.
Parndon House. Little Parndon. Latton Priory.	174½	HARLOW St.	26½	New Place; beyond, Gilston, once the property of Ward, the author of "Tremaine."
Harlow, 1 mile (see p. 462.) At High Laver, 4½ m. distant, John Locke was buried.	172½	Sawbridgeworth St. Cross river Stort, and re-enter Hertfordshire.	28½	
Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden.				
At Hatfield Broad Oak, 6 miles distant, are the remains of a Benedictine priory.				
Little Hallingbury. Walbury. Great Hallingbury.				Harley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prog. H.M.	BISHOP STORTFORD (see p. 463). Pop. 4673.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Birchanger. Stanstead Mountficht, which has an old church, and the slight remains of an ancient castle, built in the time of William I.	168½	Re-enter Essex. Stanstead St.	32¼	Hadham.
Standstead Hall, and beyond Easton Park, Viscount Maynard.	165¼	Elsenham St.	35½	Farnham. Manewden, 2 miles.
Henham on the Hill. Widdington. Debden Hall. Shortgrove Hall.	163¾	Newport St.	37½	Ugley, 1 m. Quendon Hall.
Audley End, the noble seat of Lord Braybrooke, contains some good pic- tures, and has an exten- sive aviary.	159	AUDLEY END St.	41¾	Wendens Ambo.
Littlebury.	157¼	Enter Cambridgeshire.	43½	Great Chesterford is the site of a Roman sta- tion:—at the adjacent village of Ickleton, ex- tensive Roman remains have been found.
Little Chesterford. To Linton, 5 miles, a small market town.	153¾	CHESTERFORD St.	47½	Ickleton.
Branch Railway to Newmarket, 18 miles.	149¾	Enter valley of river Cam or Granta, one of the feeders of which the line crosses se- veral times.	51	Hinxtton. Duxford.
Pampisford. Sawston.	149¾	Whittlesford St.	51	Whittlesford Hall.
Stapleford. Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin.	146½	Shelford St.	54¼	Great Shelford House. Little Shelford. Trumpington; and be- yond, Grantchester. In the distance, Madingley Hall, Sir St. Vincent Hall, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart.
Cherry Hinton, 1½ m. Branch to Newmarket. Fen Ditton. Horningsea.	143¾	Cambridge Junction St. (see p. 433.)  cr. river Cam, and continue along its valley.	57½	Branch to St Ives and Huntingdon, 19½ miles. Chesterton. Milton.
Barraway. Stuntney. Leave main line to Norwich (see p. 485.) Wood House.	137¾	Waterbeach St. Proceed through the dis- trict of the Fens.  cr. river Ouse.	63	Milton Hall. Cottenham, 3½ miles, gave the title of Earl to the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham. Stretham. Thetford.
	128¾	Ely, Peterborough, and Lynn Junction St. (See p. 456.)	72¼	That part of Cam- bridgeshire which lies to the north of the Ouse is called the Isle of Ely, and has a separate juris- diction. It forms a part of the great Fen district.
	125¾	 cr. Old and New Bedford rivers, two artificial channels, cut in order to give a better out- fall to the waters of the Ouse, by avoiding its circuitous course.	75	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND
	118½	MANEA St.	82	
Branch to Wisbeach, 9 miles.	113½	 cr. old riv. Nen.	87½	Branch from St Ives joins here, 18½ miles.
The great level of the Fens, through which this part of the line runs, is commonly called the Bedford Level, from the circumstance of the 4th Earl of Bedford having formed a company for its drainage in the time of Charles I. The attempt was renewed during the reign of Charles II., by whom a charter was granted (in 1664) to an incorporated company, under the control and management of which the draining of	105½	MARCH JUNCTION ST. March is a small market-town, with some trade in coals, timber, and corn. Pop. 3600. See also p. 459.	95	this district has been maintained to the present day. Notwithstanding, however, the vast expense which has been incurred, the work is still imperfect. But great improvement has taken place within the last few years, and steam engines are now used for the purpose of raising the water into the numerous artificial cuts by which it is carried off to the sea.
	104½	Eastrea St.  cr. Whittlesea Dyke.	103½	
	98½	Whittlesea St. (see p. 458).  cr. King's Dyke.	102½	
		PETERBOROUGH. Thence to New Holland (HULL), as in p. 448.	200½	

CLXIII. HULL TO BRIDLINGTON AND SCARBOROUGH, BY RAILWAY, 53½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HULL.	From Scarborough		From Hull	ON LEFT FROM HULL.
		From Hull to		
Newland. Hull Bank, 1½ mile.	49½	Cottingham St.	4	Leave Hull and Selby line. Cottingham Castle. Risby Hall, 2½ miles.
Cottingham Parks. Beverley Parks. Woodmansey.	45½	BEVERLEY (p. 422).	8½	Molescroft. Leckonfield. Scorbrough.
Hornsea, 12½ miles distant, a small town on the coast, on the west side of which is a lake called Hornsea Mere, nearly 440 acres in extent. Watton Abbey.	40½	Lockington St.	13	Dalton Hall, Lord Hotham, 5 m. Beswick. Watton; near it.
	37½	Hutton Cranswick St.	16½	Kilwick Hall. Neswick Hall, 3 miles. Sunderlandwick Hall.
Skerne.		 cr. small feeder of River Hull.		
4 miles north of Driffield are some tumuli called the Danes' Graves.	34	GREAT DRIFFIELD (p. 420). The line runs along the base of the York Wolds, on the high grounds of which are numerous remains of antiquity, both of Roman and Saxon times.	19½	Sledmere Castle, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., 7½ m.
Foston.	32	Nafferton St.	21½	Pockthorpe Hall, 3 m. Lowthorpe Hall.
Great Kelk.	29½	Lowthorpe St.	23½	Ruston Parva. Harpham.

ON RIGHT FROM HULL.	From Scarbor.		From Hull.	ON LEFT FROM HULL.
Fraisthorpe.	28	Burton Agnes St.	25½	Burton Agnes Hall, Sir H. Boynton, Bart.
The Sea.	25	Carnaby St.	28½	Thornholm.
Sewerby House.	22¾	BRIDLINGTON (pp. 420 and 427).	30¾	Haisthorpe.
Marion Hall, R.	20¼	Marton St.	33¼	Bessingby.
Creyke, Esq.	19	Bempton St.	34½	Boynton Hall, Sir G Strickland, Bart. 3¼ m.
Flamborough, 2 miles (see pp. 420 and 427).	16¼	The line here runs parallel to the coast, at a distance of about a mile.	37¼	Rudstone, 6 miles; and near it, Thorpe Hall, Lord Macdonald.
Across the peninsula which terminates in Flamboro' Head is an ancient work called the Danes' Dyke.	12	Speeton St.	41½	Burton Fleming, 3 m.
Buckton.	9¼	Hunmanby St.	44¼	Muston.
Reighton.	7¼	FILEY St.	46¼	Flotmanby, 1 mile.
Filey Bay.	5½	Gristhorpe St.	48	Folkton, 1½ mile.
Lebberston.	3	Cayton St.	50½	Juncton of line from York and Malton.
Osgodby, 1½ mile.		Seamer Junction St.	53½	Falsgrave, and in the distance, Hackness Hall Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.
Oliver's Mount, with tumuli.		SCARBOROUGH (p. 423).		

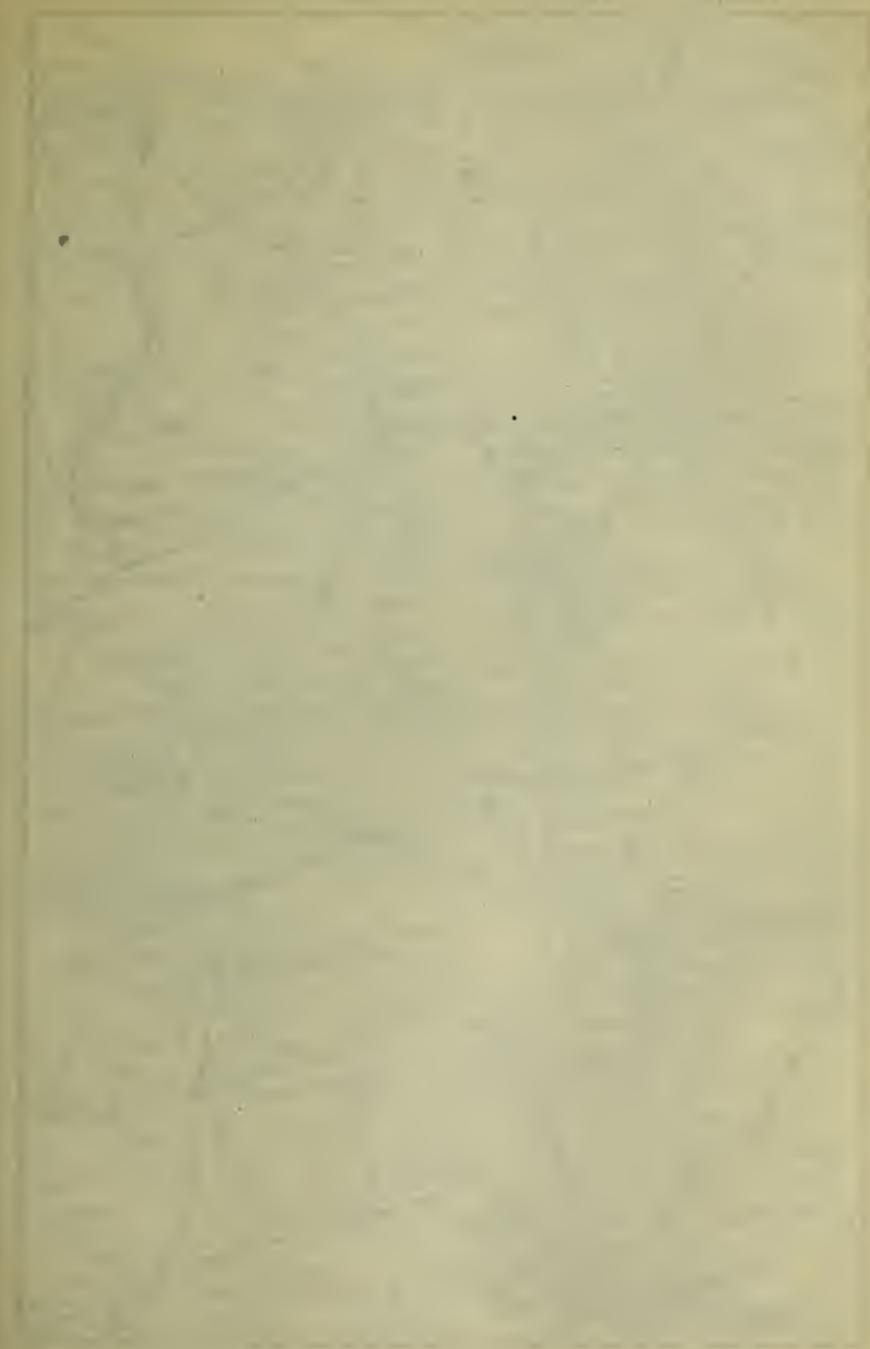
CLXIV. YORK TO SCARBOROUGH, BY RAILWAY, 42¾ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Scarbor.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Line to Market-Weighton, by Pocklington, 23 miles.		From York		Clifton.
West and East Huntingdon.		to		
Earswick.	37¾	Haxby St.	5	
Towthorpe.	35½	cr. river Foss.	7¼	Lillings-Ambo.
	32¾	Strensall St.	10	Thornton-le-Clay.
Bossall, 1¼ m., and beyond, Aldby Park, H. Darley, Esq.	30¾	Flaxton St.	12	Foston.
Howsham Hall, (G. Cholmley, Esq.) on the Derwent.		Barton St.		
Westow.		cr. Spittle Beck, and follow course of river Derwent, along which the railway winds for some miles.		Crambe.
Kirkham Abbey.	27	Kirkham St.	15¾	Whitwell.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Scarbor.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Firby.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castle Howard St.	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castle Howard, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Earl of Carlisle (p. 416.)
Welham House.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hutton St.	19	Hilderley, Sir G. Strickland, Bart., and Easthorpe Hall.
Scagglethorpe, 1 mile.	21	 cr. river Derwent.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mosley Bank. Old Malton.
Scampston Hall.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEW MALTON, (p. 416.)	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Line to Pickering and Whitby, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Knapton Hall.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rillington Junction St.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yeddingham.
West and East Hesler- ton; beyond, the ele- vated tract of the York Wolds.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Knaption St.	30	
Potter Brompton. Binnington; and be- yond, Ganton Hall, Sir F. D. Legard, Bart.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Heslerton St.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Valley of river Der- went. 2 miles distant, Wyke- ham Abbey.
Willerby. Staxton.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sherburn St.	35	
	3	Ganton St.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Seamer Junction St. Here the line from Hull and Bridlington joins (see p. 453).	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hackness Hall, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., 5 miles.
		SCARBOROUGH, (p. 423).		

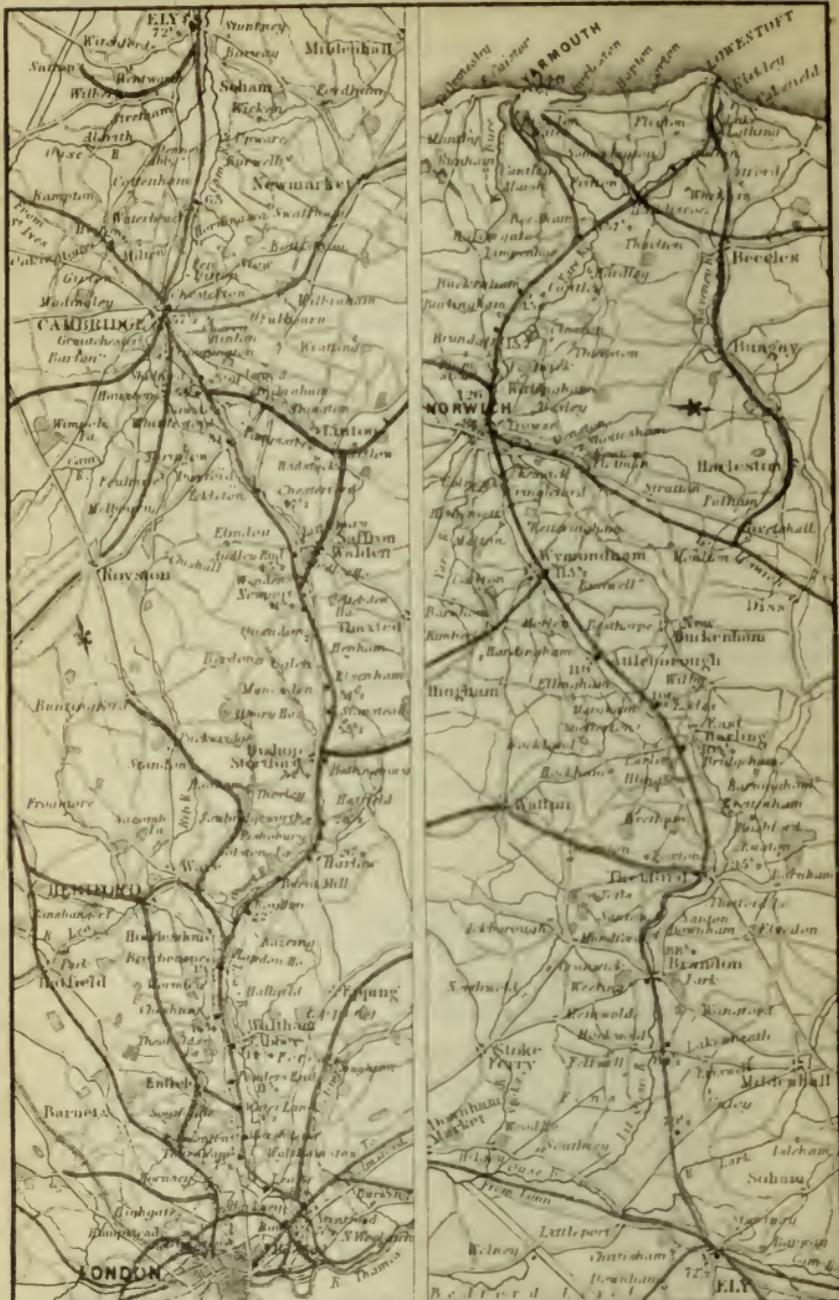
CLXV. YORK TO PICKERING AND WHITBY, BY RAILWAY, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Whitby.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Leave line to Scarbo- rough, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Scampston Hall.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	From York to Rillington Junction St. (as above).	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Thornton-le-Dale, 2 m.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. river Derwent.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirkby Misterton, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
About 5 miles distant are some remarkable ancient entrenchments, called Scamridge Dykes, probably either of Danish or Saxon origin. Kingthorpe. Loekton.	24	Marishes Road St.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		PICKERING (see p. 416.) The line hence runs through Newton Dale, one of the narrow valleys which ex- tend in a longitudinal direc- tion through the high region of the North York Moorlands.		Newton.
Blackhow Topping, a lofty eminence, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the adjacent moor- lands are numerous tum- uli, and other ancient works.	18	Levisham St.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near Cawthorn, 2 m. distant, are the remains of two Roman camps, and beyond, at Cropton, one of British origin. Goathland Moor.
	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goathland St.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	



GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

(LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, ELY, NORWICH & YARMOUTH.)



ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Whitby.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
				
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grosmont St.	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	Egton, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, a small market town, on the north side of the river Esk. Pop. 1128.
Slights Moor.		The line hence follows the course of the river Esk, which it crosses several times.		Aislaby Moor.
	3	Slights St.	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ugglebarnby. Sneaton.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ruswarp St.	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aislaby. Stakesby.
Larpool Hall, E. Turton, Esq.		WHITBY (see p. 424).	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mulgrave Castle, Marquis of Normanby, 3 m.

CLXVI. LONDON TO WELLS, KING'S LYNN, AND HUNSTANTON (NORFOLK), THROUGH CAMBRIDGE AND ELY.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to		
	72	CAMBRIDGE (page 433.)	51	In the distance Madingley, Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart.
Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin.		 cr. river Cam.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milton Hall.	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	Milton.	56	
	67	Waterbeach.	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stretham Bridge.		
	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. the West Water.	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Newmarket, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	56	Stretham.	67	To St. Ives by Earith, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Huntingdon by Chatteris, 27 m.; Wisbeach, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Mildenhall, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.		ELY (page 456.)		
	54	Chettisham.	69	
New Barns Hall.	53	Woodhouse.	70	Wood House.
	51	Littleport.	72	
	50	Littleport Bridge.	73	
	47	 cr. the river Ouse.	76	
	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brandon Creek Bridge,		
	45	and enter <i>Norfolk</i> .		
	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. riv. Brandon.	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	42	Southery Ferry.	78	
	41	Southery.	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Wood Hall.	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Modney Bridge.	81	
		Hilgay.	82	
		 cr. the river Stoke.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Fordham.		
Ryston Hall, E. R. Pratt, Esq., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right, Dereham Abbey.		Denver.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Crow Hall. To Swaffham, 14½ m. Stow Hall, Sir T. Hare, Bart.	38½ 36	DOWNHAM MARKET. Stow Bardolph.	84½ 87	To Wisbeach, 13 m. Wallington Hall.
	34½	South Runcton.	88¾	Wallington Hall.
	32¾	Tottenhill.	90¼	To Wisbeach, 12 m.
To Stoke Ferry, 9¼ m.	31	50 cr. the Setchey. SETCHEY.	92	
	29¾	West Winch.	93¼	
To Swaffham, 14½ m.	28½	Hardwick.	94½	To Wisbeach, 12¼ m. Holbeach, 1¾ m.
To Norwich by Gayton and East Dereham, 40½ miles.	27½	KING'S LYNN (p. 457). Gaywood.	95¾	
Sandringham Hall, seat of the Prince of Wales, 2 m. from Wolverton station.		Wotton Station.		
Amner Hall, H. Coldham, Esq., and beyond Castle Rising, 2¼ m. Mullington Hall, Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.		Wolverton Station.		
		Dersingham Station.		The Wash.
Houghton, Marquis of Cholmondeley, a magnificent seat, built by Sir Robert Walpole.		Ingoldesthorpe.		
Bagthorpe Hall.		Snettisham Station.		
Barwick House, D. Hoste, Esq.		Heacham Station.		Hunstanton Cliff, 10¼ miles.
Docking Hall and Stanhoe Hall.		HUNSTANTON.		

WELLS is a small seaport town with a tolerable harbour, but difficult of access. Corn and malt are shipped, and coals, timber, deals, bark, oil-cake, tar, and wine are imported. Here is an oyster-fishery. Near it are Burnham Hall and Thorpe, the birth-place of Lord Nelson, whose father was rector of the parish. Here also is Holkham Hall, Earl of Leicester, a magnificent mansion, commenced in 1734 by Lord Lovel, afterwards Earl of Leicester of a former creation, from designs by Palladio and Inigo Jones, and finished in 1760. Both as regards its natural and artificial beauties it is one of the finest residences in England.

ELY stands on a considerable eminence in the Isle of Ely, a large tract of

high land encompassed with fens that were formerly covered with water. A monastery was founded here about 670. In 870, it was pillaged and destroyed by the Danes, and was not rebuilt till about a century later, when a charter was granted by Edgar, which was confirmed by Canute and Edward the Confessor, and subsequently by the Pope. The isle was gallantly defended against William the Conqueror; but, after repeated attacks, the inhabitants were obliged to surrender. In 1107, Ely was erected into a bishopric by Henry I. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. converted the conventual church into a cathedral. This building displays a singular mixture of various styles of architecture, and has an unfinished appearance, but, as a whole, it is a noble structure. The interior is exceedingly beautiful, and much has been done during the present century to restore and beautify the various chapels it contains. The stalls are fine specimens of wood carving. The whole length of the edifice is upwards of 520 feet. The Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly the Lady Chapel, is attached to the cathedral. It was commenced in the reign of Edward II., and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age. The Church of St Mary is also handsome. Here are also several meeting-houses, a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., a national school, charity school, &c. Ely has a considerable manufactory for earthenware and tobacco pipes, and there are several mills in the isle for the preparation of oil from flax, hemp, and cole seed. Pop. 7428.

The Bishop of Ely has considerable patronage at Cambridge.

LYNN or KING'S LYNN, a place of great antiquity, is situated on the right bank of the Ouse, about eight or nine miles from the sea. It is divided into several parts by four small rivers, called fleets, and was formerly encompassed on the land side by a foss, defended by a wall and bastions. The harbour is difficult of entrance, but capable of receiving 300 sail of vessels. There is a large quantity of wine imported from Portugal and Spain, and of hemp, wood, and flax, and other articles from the Baltic. Customs' revenue, 1861, £16,174. The market-place is very extensive and handsome, and the quays for landing wine are convenient. The principal church, St Margaret's, is one of the largest parochial churches in England, and is especially rich in monumental brasses. It was erected in 1160, and repaired and enlarged in 1741. There are several other churches or chapels, various meeting-houses, a guild-hall, custom-house, theatre, hospital, a free grammar-school, St Ann's Fort, the promenade called the Mall, the ruins of the Grey Friars' Church, a mechanics' institute, &c. There is communication by railway between Lynn and all the principal towns of the empire. Two M.P.

CASTLE RISING, five miles north-west of Lynn, and two miles from the Wash on the Rising river, is a place of great antiquity. Some have supposed that Alfred the Great built a castle here. At any rate, a castle enclosing a fragment of a more ancient building, erected here by William de Albini, existed before 1176. Of this fortress there are considerable remains. Here Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was kept in confinement by her son Edward III. from 1330 till her

death in 1363. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a highly ornamented font. There is a national school and an hospital, with a chapel, built by the Earl of Northampton in 1613. Disfranchised by Reform Bill. Pop. 377.

SANDRINGHAM HALL, the seat of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, is two miles east of Wolverton Station, immediately to the north of Castle Rising. The estate is described as one of great beauty, affording a rich variety of scenery, and abounding with game. H. R. H. acquired the property in 1862, and its cost is said to have been £150,000.

FLITCHAM was formerly called Felixham and St. Mary de Fontibus, from the numerous springs in the vicinity. Four miles distant is Houghton Hall (Marquis of Cholmondeley), a stately fabric erected by Sir Robert Walpole.

CLXVII. LONDON TO LYNN THROUGH ROYSTON, CAMBRIDGE, ST. IVES, CHATTERIS, MARCH, AND WISBEACH, 107½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lond.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ely, 16 m.	56½	From Shoreditch Ch. to Cambridge, (p. 433.)  cr. the river Cam.	50½	Madingley, Sir St. V. Cotten, Bart. St Neots, 17 m. St Ives, a small town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, over which is a curious and ancient stone bridge, & a modern arched causeway. This town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1689. It carries on a considerable trade in malt and coal, and its market is noted for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. The church, a light, neat structure, with a handsome tower, contains numerous sepulchral monuments. Here are several meeting-houses, and some remains of an ancient priory. Slepe Hall, at St Ives, was the residence of Oliver Cromwell when he rented Wood Farm in the vicinity. Pop. 3321.
SOMERSHAM was formerly annexed to the monastery of Ely, and contained a palace belonging to that see, the site of which is now occupied by other buildings. The church is a spacious and noble edifice, containing several ancient brasses and monuments. The chancel is supposed to be of the time of Henry III.	50½	Lolworth.	56½	
	46½	Fen Stanton. <i>Huntingdonshire.</i>	60½	
	44½	ST. IVES.	62½	
	38½	Somersham.	68½	
CHATTERIS has a church, a national school, and the remains of a chapel at Hunney Farm. Wisbeach derives its name from its situation on the banks of the river Ouse or Wis, which flows through it. It is about eight miles from the German Ocean. The old castle was rebuilt by Thurloe.	33½	Chatteris Ferry.  cr. the river Nen, and enter the Isle of Ely, <i>Camb.</i>	73½	
	31½	Chatteris.	75½	
	30	Carter's Bridge.*	77½	

* About 7 miles distant is RAMSEY, with an elegant church. Pop. 2354. In the vicinity is Ramsey Mere, a beautiful lake abounding with pike, perch, and eels. Near the town is Ramsey Abbey, the beautiful seat of E. Fellowes, Esq. Eight miles from Ramsey is WHITTLESEY. Pop. 4496. Whittlesey Mere produces excellent fish, and is much frequented by pleasure-parties.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Secretary of State to Cromwell, from the designs of Inigo Jones, but has disappeared. The church of St Mary is a spacious and handsome fabric, but of singular construction, being furnished with two naves. It has a very beautiful tower and contains numerous monuments. Wisbeach has also another church, a chapel of ease, several meeting-houses, a custom-house and town hall, a theatre, free and national school, a literary society, assembly rooms, &c. The Rose and Crown Inn has been occupied as a tavern since 1475. There is a circus erected on the site of the castle. The chief articles of traffic are corn, coals, timber, and wine. Here are large cattle fairs, and the surrounding country produces wool, hemp, and flax. Wisbeach is a railway station, and there is a canal from it to the river Nen at Outwell, and thence to the Ouse at Salter's Lodge Sluice. Pop. 1861, 9276. King John lost all his baggage and treasures in attempting to cross the Wash. Leverington church, 2 m distant, contains a curious font, and some painted glass.		 cr. Vermuden's Drain.		
	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Doddington, the richest living in England (£7300 per annum).	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wimblington.	81	MARCH, a village in the parish of Doddington, has a spacious and elegant church. Sir H. Peyton, Bart. has a seat at Doddington. Pop. 3600 (see also p. 452).
	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	MARCH.	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		 cr. the river Nen, (To Peterborough by Whittlesey, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)		
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Guyhern Ferry.	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	WALPOLE with the neighbouring villages of Walton and Walsoken, derives its name from its situation, adjacent to an old Roman wall, for securing the country against the inundation of the sea. Numerous Roman bricks, and an aqueduct formed of earthen pipes, were found here in 1727. Walpole St Peter possesses one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, erected about 1423. At a place called Cross Keys, in Walpole St Andrew parish, an embankment, more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, has been thrown across the Wash, and the river is carried to the sea by a canal, crossed by a drawbridge. A direct communication has thus been opened between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and the distance between this part of the country and the north of England lessened by 20 miles.
	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	WISBEACH.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		 cr. the river Nen, and enter Norfolk.		
	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walsoken.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walton Highway.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walpole Highway.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rose and Crown.	101	
	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tun Green.	103	
		 cr. the Eau Brink Cut.		
		LYNN, (p. 457).	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	

CLXVIII. LONDON TO LYNN BY EPPING, NEWMARKET, AND BRANDON, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	33	From Whitechapel Church to Barton Mills, (pp. 462-463.)  cr. the river Lark.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 mile distant is Mil- denhall on the Lark, which is here navigable for barges. The church has a richly carved roof, and a steeple 109 feet high.
Lakenheath Hall.	27	Wangford.	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	North Court Lodge.
Brandon, a small well built town on the Little Ouse, had once a great manufactory for gun flints. It gives the	24	BRANDON.	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brandon Park (H Bliss, Esq.)

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
title of Duke of Brandon to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. In the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. Pop. 1851, 2022.		 cr. the Little Ouse river, and enter Norfolk.		To Swaffham, 14½ m.
2 miles distant, Santon Downham, Earl Cadogan.				
Weeting Hall. In the distance, Wretham Park, W. Birch, Esq.	22¼	Weeting All Saints.	79½	3 miles distant, Hockwold Hall.
3 miles distant, Diddlington Hall, Lord Berners.	18¼	Methwold.	84	Feltweil Lodge.
3 miles distant, Oxburgh Hall, Sir H. R. P. Bedingfield, Bart., a venerable seat, exhibiting a peculiarly interesting specimen of ancient domestic architecture.	14	 cr. the river Stoke.		
Stradsett Hall, W. Bagge, Esq., and,		STOKE FERRY.	88¼	
3 miles distant, Barton Bendish Hall, Sir H. Berney, Bart.	12¼	Werham.	90	1 mile distant, Dereham Abbey.
4 miles distant, Marham Hall.	9	Stradsett.	93¼	To Downham Market, 3½ miles.
	7½	Shouldham Thorpe.	94¼	2 miles distant, Wallington Hall, and near it
	4½	Junction of the road.	97½	Stow Hall, Sir T. Harc, Bart.
		 cr. the riv. Setchey.		
	3½	SETCHEY.	98½	1 mile distant, Watlington Hall.
		LYNN (see p. 457).	102¼	

CLXIX. LONDON TO WELLS BY NEWMARKET, BRANDON, SWAFFHAM, AND FAKENHAM, 118½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Whitechapel Ch. to Brandon (p. 459).		
	40½	 cr. the Little Ouse river.	78¼	To Lynn, 24 miles.
	35½	Mundford, <i>Norfolk</i> .	83	
Lyndford Hall, Sir J Sutton, Bart., and West Tofts Hall, and Buckenham House.	34¼	Ickborough.	84	2½ miles distant Diddlington Hall, Lord Berners.
Hilborough Hall, and, 2 miles distant, Pickenham Hall.	21½	Hilborough.	87½	Cley Hall.
4 miles distant, Necton Hall, W. Mason, Esq.	25½	SWAFFHAM (p. 461).	93	
Dunham Lodge.				
	22¼	Castle Acre, <i>Guide Post</i> .	95¼	To Castle Acre, 1½ m.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Lexham Hall.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Newton.	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	Narford Hall, A. Fountaine, Esq. Near the above is Narburgh Hall, and, at West Acre, the remains of the Abbey, and beyond West Acre, High House, A. Hamond, Esq.
	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weasanbam, St Peter's.	102	Rainham Ha. (Marquis of Townshend,) erected in 1636, contains among other paintings the famous one of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa.
	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rainham Hall.	105	To Lynn, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Toft Trees.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	
FAKENHAM is situated near the river Wensom, on a pleasant declivity. It has a handsome church, and one of the largest corn-markets in the county.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	FAKENHAM.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Docking, 11 miles; Burnham Thorpe, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to Burnham Westgate, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
To Foulsham, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Holt, 12 miles.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	East Barsham.	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	
To Norwich, 27 miles.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Houghton-in-the-Hole.	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Walsingham Abbey, H. Lee Warner, Esq.	5	NEW OR LITTLE WALSINGHAM.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	Wighton.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2	Warham Hall.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1	Lime Kiln.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holkham House, Earl of Leicester (see p. 456.)
		WELLS (see p. 456).	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SWAFFHAM is situated on an eminence, and consists of four principal streets. It is a railway station, and noted for its butter-market. The church, which is the finest parish church in the neighbourhood, is large and cruciform, and consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and two transept chapels. It contains several monuments, a roof of finely carved oak, and a library. Here are also several meeting-houses, assembly rooms, theatre, house of correction, &c. Races are held annually on an extensive heath to the south of the town, and coursing-matches are also frequent on the same ground. Pop. 2974.

CASTLE ACRE is supposed to have been a Roman station, as several coins and a tessellated pavement have been dug up here. A castle was erected at this place by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, to whom the lordship had been granted by his father-in-law, William the Conqueror. Some fragments of the building still remain, and the principal street of the present village passes through one of the main entrances of the castle. There are also considerable remains of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded by Earl Warren, near the castle. The parish church is ancient.

NEW OR LITTLE WALSINGHAM is situated near the river Stiffkey. A monastery for Black Canons was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror; and pilgrimages, by foreigners of all nations, were made to the chapel or shrine of an idol called "Our Lady of Walsingham," belonging to this foundation.

Several kings and queens of England (among them Henry VIII., in the commencement of his reign), paid their devotions here. Erasmus, who visited it, has described the riches of the chapel. There are some fine remains of the convent, the principal part of which are included in the pleasure-grounds of Walsingham Abbey, the seat of H. Lee Warner, Esq. New Walsingham has a spacious church, containing an ancient font, richly sculptured. The bridewell was formerly a lazarus-house for lepers. Pop. 1069.

CLXX. LONDON TO NORWICH BY EPPING, NEWMARKET, THETFORD,
AND WYMONDHAM, 108½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
7 m. from Stratford is Chigwell, where there is a free school, in which W. Penn was educated. The vicinity abounds with noble mansions. Chipping Ongar, 10½ miles farther, has an ancient church, partly built with Roman bricks.	107½	From Whitechapel Church to Mile-End.	1	
To Romford, 8½ miles. Stratford House, Wanstead Grove.	106	Bow.	2½	
Woodford contains numerous country residences of the London citizens. In the churchyard is a yew tree of extraordinary size, and an elegant monument erected in memory of the descendants of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who formerly lived here. Cromwell and Milton are said to have resided in this village.	105	cr. river Lea, and enter Essex.	3½	
Loughton Hall, a fine old mansion with beautiful grounds.	103	Stratford.	5½	
To Chipping Ongar, 7½ miles. 1 m. distant Coppersale Hall, and 3 miles distant Hill Hall, Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart.	101½	Leytonstone.	6½	
Hubert Hall.	101	Snaresbrook.	7½	Walthamstow House.
Durrington House.	99½	Woodford.	9	Higham House.
	98½	Woodford Wells.	10	Woodford Wells were formerly much celebrated for their medicinal properties, but have now fallen into disuse.
	97	The Bald-faced Stag.	11½	
	91½	Loughton.	16½	Gilwell House.
	87½	EPPING (see p. 404).	21	Copped Hall, one of the finest seats in the county (late H. J. Conyers, Esq.) Warleys.
	85½	Potter's Street.	23	A new road has lately been made to Epping to the left of the old one.
	85¼	Bromley.	23½	To Ware, 9½ m., thence to Hertford, 2 miles.
		Harlow,		Mark Hall, Parndon House, and beyond, Gilston Park and Hunsdon House.
Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden.	83	noted for its fair called Harlow Bush Fair, held on the 9th of September.	25½	
Walbury Hall.	81	Sawbridgeworth, <i>Herts.</i>	27½	Therley Hall.
		Spelbrook.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.	 cross river Stort.	From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Twyford House. To Dunmow, 8½ miles.	78½	Hockerill.	30	¾ of a mile distant is Bishop's Stortford, a populous and extensive town on the Stort. It carries on a considerable trade by means of canal and railway. The church contains several monuments. On the east side of the town are the ruins of the castle. Pop. 4673.
In the distance Easton Park, (Viscount Maynard).	75¾	Stanstead Mountfitchet, <i>Essex</i> .	32¾	Quendon Flats.
Orford House.	73½	Ugley.	35	
1 mile distant, Debden Hall, Shortgrove, and Audley End, the noble seat of Lord Braybrooke.	72¾	Quendon.	36	
SAFFRON WALDON, 2¾	70	Newport.	38½	
miles distant, has one of the most beautiful parish churches in England.	66¼	Has a fine church.		
Here are alms houses, founded by Edward VI., a free school, meeting-houses, &c. Audley End is a portion of the magnificent structure erected about 1610, on the site of the ancient abbey. Pop. 5474.	64¾	Littlebury.	42¼	
To Linton, 4¼ miles.	63¾	Little Chesterford.	43¾	
Abington Park, T. Mortlock, Esq.	63¾	 cross river Cam.	44¾	To Cambridge, 10½ m. Babraham Hall, R. J. Adeane, Esq., and 2 m. dist. Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin. On the top of these hills is a triple entrenchment, with two ditches, supposed to be of British origin.
Abington Hall, Abington Lodge, Hildersham Hall, and Hildersham Rookery.	59¼	Great Chesterford. Was an ancient Roman Station.	49¼	2 miles distant Fulbourn House.
Valley House, and, 4 miles to the right of it, West Wrating Park, Sir C. Watson, Bart.	58	Bourn Bridge, <i>Cambridgeshire</i> .	50½	Here Ely Cathedral is seen at a distance of 18 m. in a direct line.
2 miles distant Dullingham House.	54¼	Worsted Lodge. Junction of the Roman road.	54¼	2 m. Willbraham Temple, E. Hicks, Esq., and beyond, Bottisham Hall, S. Jenyns, Esq.
2 miles distant Stetchworth Park, R. J. Eaton, Esq.	49½	Green Man.	59	Just before the 56th milestone you have a view of Cambridge.
2 m. distant Chevely Park, Duke of Rutland. To Bury St. Edmunds, 12 miles. At a distance Dalham Hall, Sir R. Affleck, Bart.	47¾	DEVIL'S DITCH. (p. 464.)	60¾	4 miles distant Swaffham House, J. P. Allix, Esq.
2 m. distant Chevely Park, Duke of Rutland. To Bury St. Edmunds, 12 miles. At a distance Dalham Hall, Sir R. Affleck, Bart.	42¼	NEWMARKET, (p. 464.)	66¼	To Cambridge, 13 m. 2 miles distant Exning Lodge. 4 miles distant Fordham Abbey. 1½ mile beyond Newmarket, and, 2 miles distant, Chippenham Park, surrounded by fine grounds.
Herringswell House, G. Mure, Esq.; and beyond, Cavenham Hall, H. S. Waddington, Esq.	39½	Enter Suffolk.	69¼	To Mildenhall, 1 m., and Barton Hall, Lt. Gen. Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. K.C.B.
		The Red Lodge.		
		Barton Mills.		
		 cross river Larke.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Elvedon Hall, Earl of Albemarle.	32½	Elvedon.	76½	
		 cr. the Little Ouse river.		
Easton Hall, Duke of Grafton, beyond which is Schadewell Lodge, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. Russhford Lodge, Riddlesworth Hall, and Kilverstone Hall.	28½	THETFORD (p. 465)	80	King's House. In the distance, Santon Downham Hall, Earl Cadogan.
½ mile distant West Harling Hall.	21½	(To Bury St Edmunds, 12½ m.; to East Harling, 9¼ m.)		
2 miles distant Eccles Hall, and farther to the right, Quidenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle.	20½	Larling Heath.	87½	Wretham Hall, W. Birch, Esq.
Hargham Hall, Sir T. B. Bevor, Bart.	14½	Larlingford.	88½	Hockham Hall, II. Partridge, Esq. Shropham Hall, II. Hemsworth, Esq.
Stanfield Hall (late J. Jermy, Esq., the victim of Rush), and near it, Ketteringham Hall, Sir J. P. Bouleau, Bart.	8½	Attleborough.	94	Attleborough Hall, Sir W. B. Smijth, Bart. To Watton, 10 miles; to Hingham, 5½ mles. Bursfield Hall; Cavick House.
Intwood Hall, J. S. Muskett, Esq.	2½	WYMONDHAM (p. 465.)	100	2 m. distant Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse, containing a fine portrait of Vandyke by himself, and surrounded by beautiful grounds.
Cringleford Hall, Keswick Hall, H. Gurney, Esq., and Keswick Ho., R. H. Gurney, Esq.	5	Hethersett.	103½	Melton Hall, and Colney Hall.
	2	Cringleford.	106	
		 cross river Yare.		
		Eaton.	106½	Earlham Hall, J. J. Gurney, Esq., and Eaton Hall.
		NORWICH (p. 465.)	108½	

EPPING is situated in a district formerly very woody, and preserved by our ancient monarchs for the enjoyment of the sports of the field. It was then called Waltham Forest, and extended almost to the capital. In the same neighbourhood also was Hainault Forest, lately disafforested, where a fair was held for many centuries, under a remarkable tree, well known by the name of Fairlop Oak, which existed till recently, and was of prodigious size. A stag was annually turned out in the forest for the amusement of the public on Easter Monday. The town of Epping is singularly irregular in its appearance. It preserves the fame it has long enjoyed for its cream, butter, sausages, and pork. About a mile from Epping in the forest, is Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge.

DEVIL'S DITCH is an ancient Roman entrenchment, which runs in a straight line for several miles across Newmarket heath.

NEWMARKET, situated partly in Cambridge and partly in Suffolk, derives its celebrity from horse-racing, for which it is the most famous place in the kingdom. The races are held seven times a-year. The first, called the Craven meeting, commences on Easter Monday, then follow two spring meetings, one in July, and three in October. Most of the houses in Newmarket are of modern construction, and many of them are very handsome. Charles II. built a seat here, afterwards burnt, but which frequently became the residence of royalty subsequent to his time. The town possesses two churches and several meeting-houses. Pop. 4069.

At Swaffham St Cyriac, five miles from Newmarket, is a curiously constructed church, the lower part of which is square, the second storey has eight sides, and the upper storey sixteen.

THETFORD was formerly a town of considerable size and importance, having had a Cluniac priory, a nunnery, a Dominican friary, and several smaller religious houses, all of which are now destroyed. Of the twenty churches which it once possessed, only three now remain,—St Peter's, commonly called the "black church," because built chiefly of flint—St Cuthbert's on the Norfolk side, and St Mary's on the Suffolk side of the river. Here are also several dissenting chapels and meeting-houses. Considerable remains of the Cluniac priory and of the nunnery still exist, and some relics of the other ancient religious structures. There is an ancient grammar-school; and, near the town, a chalybeate spring, with a handsome pump-room, reading-room, and baths, erected in 1819. Thetford was the occasional residence of Henry I., Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. Tom Paine was a native of this place. It carries on a small trade in corn and coals. Pop. 4208.

WYMONDHAM or **WYNDHAM** is a town of considerable extent, and has been much improved of late years. A priory of black monks was established here before 1107 by William de Albini, chief butler to Henry I. The only part of the conventual buildings now remaining is a portion of the church, which is at present used as the parish church.

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, is situated on the Wensum, and Eastern Counties Railway. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a flourishing town in the time of Edward the Confessor. The most interesting buildings in Norwich are the castle and the cathedral. The former is supposed to have been rebuilt by Roger Bigod, in the reign of William the conqueror, and comprehended an area of not less than twenty-three acres. The keep maintains its ancient form externally, but the inner part has been much altered, in order to adapt it to the purpose of a gaol, to which it has been long applied. The entrance tower, known as Bigod's tower, has lately been restored. The foundation of the cathedral was laid in 1094 by Herbert Losinga, the Bishop, in whose time the see was removed from Thetford to Norwich. The work was carried on by succeeding

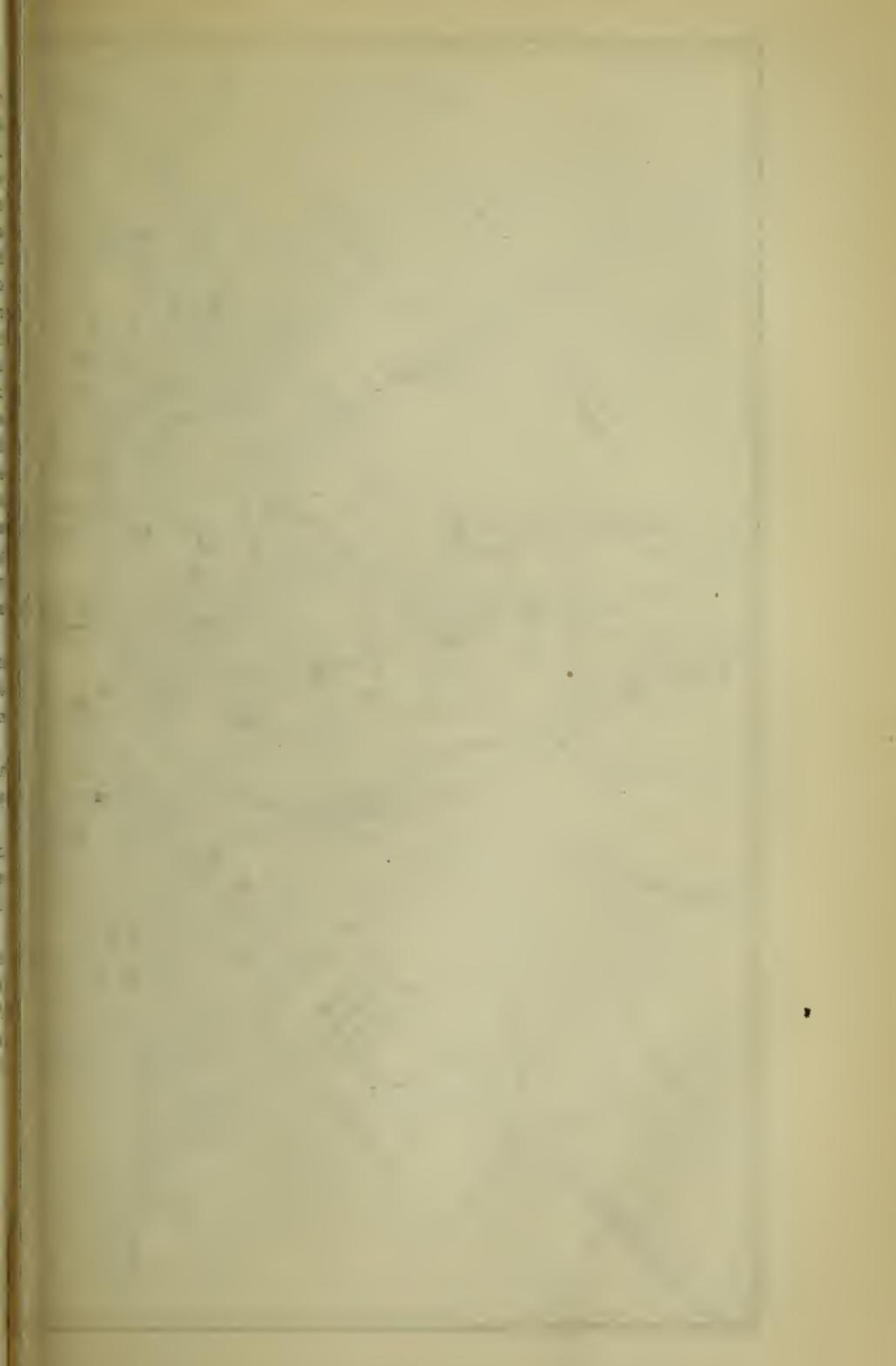
bishops, and the spire was not erected till 1361. The architecture is chiefly Norman. The spire is 315 feet high, and the interior, 411 feet by 191 feet, is adorned with a fine font and numerous interesting monuments. On the north side of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, a large irregular edifice, built by different prelates. It, as well as the cathedral, suffered much from the mistaken zeal of the Puritans. Losigna laid the foundations of a Benedictine priory at the same time as those of the cathedral, but only a few traces of the former remain. Norwich contains thirty-six churches and numerous meeting-houses. Some of the churches are valuable specimens of ancient architecture. The most conspicuous is that of St Peter's, Mancroft, a large and handsome edifice, in which is a tablet to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the "Religio Medici." The other objects most worthy of notice are, St Julian's Church, exhibiting some fine specimens of Saxon architecture; St Lawrence, with a square tower 112 feet high; St Andrew's Hall, formerly the nave of the church belonging to the Black Friars, now the common hall of the city, adorned with paintings and other ornaments, and used for the musical festivals held here; Erpingham's gate, an elegant specimen of ancient architecture, facing the west end of the cathedral; the free and numerous other schools, the shire hall in the castle ditch, the new city gaol, the infirmary, numerous banks, theatres, barracks, a public library, the museum of natural history and antiquities, &c. The charitable institutions and charities, such as hospitals and alms-houses, are very numerous.

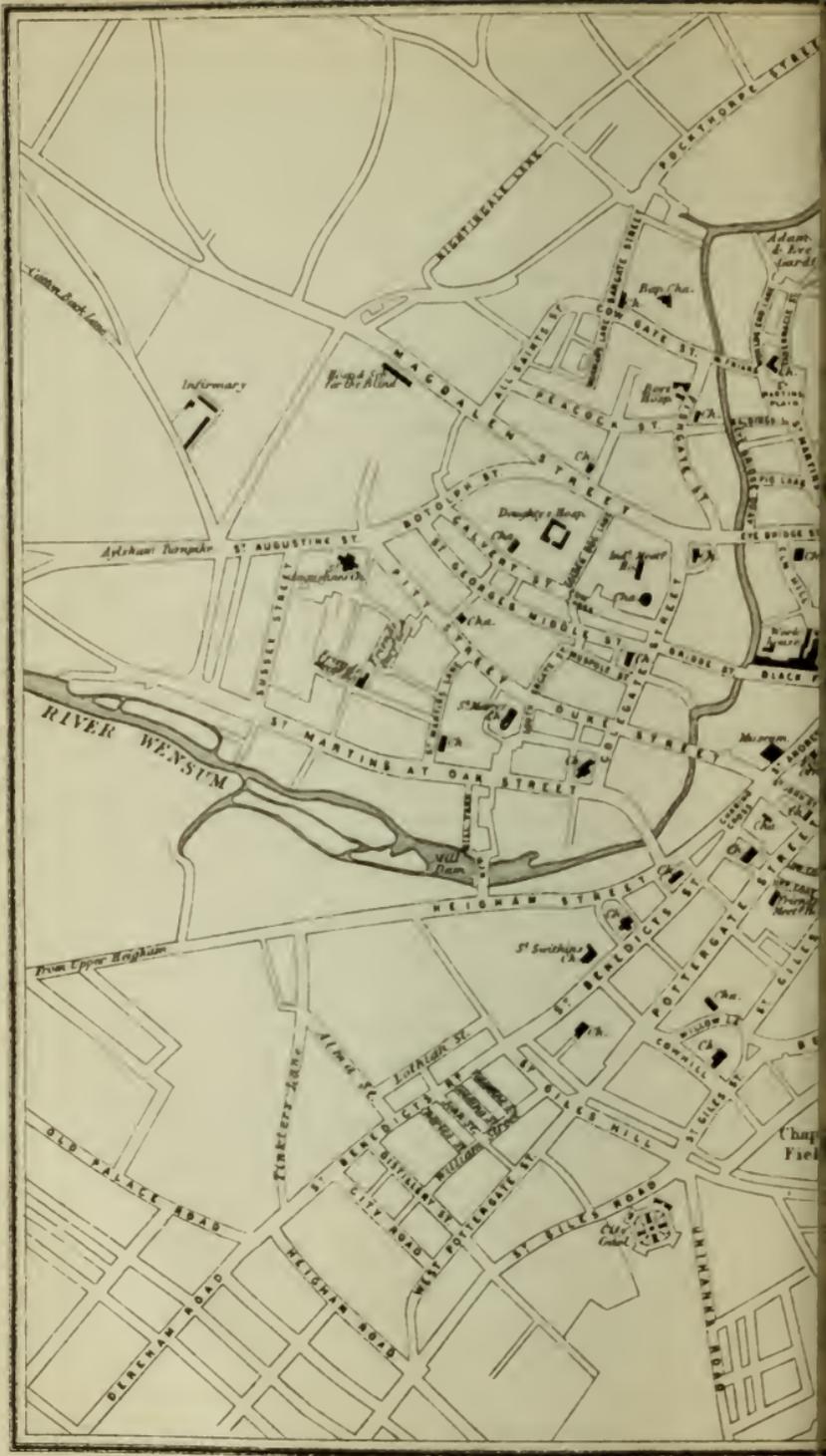
The most important manufactures of the town consist of silk, worsted, and cotton into shawls, parmattas, and poplins. There is also a considerable manufacture of shoes, mustard, and starch, and agricultural machinery. There are several large breweries and iron-foundries.

Dr Caius, one of the founders of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Dr Samuel Clarke, Harmer the biblical critic, Beloe the translator, and Archbishop Parker, were natives of Norwich. Two M.P. Pop. 80,000.

About 5 miles from Norwich is Cossey Hall, the fine seat of Jerningham, Lord Stafford. The house is partly ancient, partly modern. Contiguous to the house is a handsome Gothic chapel. Caister Camp is three miles, and Blickling Hall, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian, thirteen miles distant.

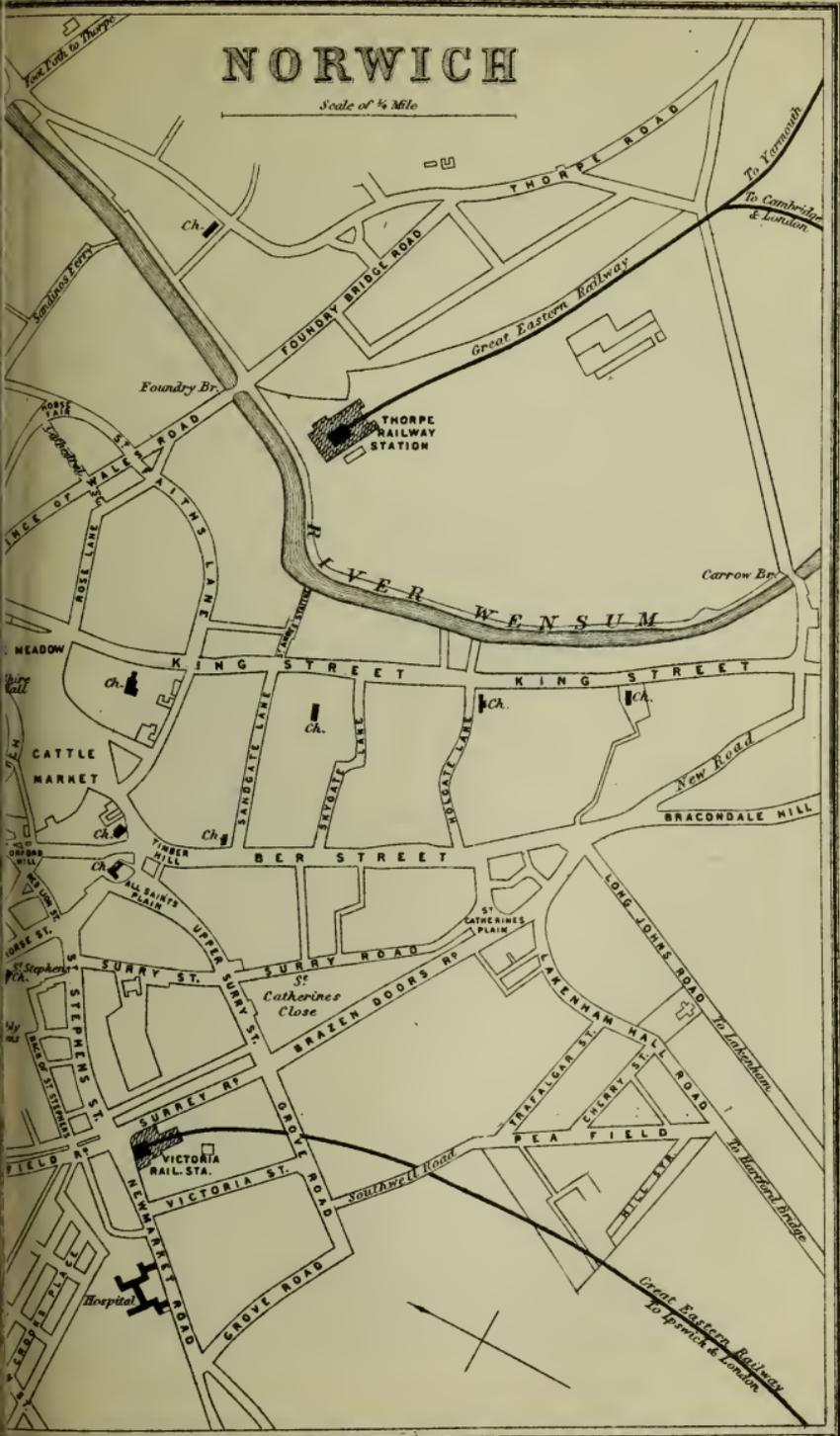
Twelve miles from Norwich is WORSTEAD, formerly the seat of a considerable manufacture, introduced by the Flemings, of woollen twists and stuffs, called from it "worsted goods;" but this manufacture was, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., removed to Norwich. The church is a fine building, with a beautiful tower, and contains a font of peculiar richness, and a curious wooden screen.





NORWICH

Scale of 1/4 Mile





ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.	From Whitechapel Ch. to CHELMSFORD. (pp. 470, 471.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	111¼			
	82¼		29	
Boreham House, Sir J. Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	80¼	Broomfield.	31½	Dunmow, 8½ miles from Little Waltham, is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The church is old, and in the centre of the town is a cross, erected in 1578, and repaired in 1761. 2 miles to the east, at Little Dunmow, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1104. The site of the buildings is now partly occupied by the manor-house. The well-known tenure of the "ditch of bacon" is that by which the manor of Little Dunmow is held. In the vicinity is Easton Lo., (Viscount Maynard) which suffered severely from fire a few years ago.
Waltham Lodge.	78¾	Little Waltham.	33¼	To Dunmow, 8¼ miles.
Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh.		 cr. river Chelmer.		
	75½	Blackwater, St. Anne's.	36¼	
Braintree is a large straggling town, containing a spacious church, standing on an eminence, several meeting-houses and charitable institutions. The silk manufacture employs many of the inhabitants. Pop. 4305.	73¾	Young's End.	38	
Stisted Hall. Halstead has a good grammar school and several churches and chapels, banks, &c. The principal manufacture is fine velvet. Pop. 1851, 5658.	71¼	BRAINTREE. To Colchester through Coggeshall, 15¼ m.; to Witham, 7 miles; Maldon, 13¼ miles.	40½	About 2 miles from Halstead is Gosfield Hall, a seat of the late E. G. Barnard, Esq., presenting an interesting specimen of the old baronial hall. Here is a gallery called Queen Elizabeth's, in commemoration of her having twice visited this place. There is also a curious sculptured stone chimney-piece, representing the Battle of Bosworth Field. Its park is extensive, and contains many fine old trees.
To Colchester, 13¼ m. Colne Park.	70½	Bocking Street.	41¼	To Castle Hedingham, 5¼ miles.
Twinstead, Sir G. W. Denys, Bart.	68¾	 cross river Blackwater.	43	Auberries.
Twinstead Hall, (Earl of Pomfret).	65¼	High Garret.	46½	1 mile distant, Brandon Hall.
	62¼	 cross river Colne.	49½	Borley.
	59½	HALSTEAD.	52¼	
Ryes Lodge. Sudbury was one of the first places at which Edward III. settled the Flemings, whom he invited over to instruct his subjects in the woollen manufacture. Here are some remains of a priory of the order of St Augustine. Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, Gainsborough the painter, and Dr. Enfield, were born at Sudbury.		Parmer's Street.		
		Bulmer Tye.		
		 cr. river Stour, and enter Suffolk.		
	57¼	SUDBURY was once a place of much greater importance than at present. It has three handsome churches and a small silk manufactory. The Stour is navigable to this town. Sudbury returned one M.P. till 1844, when it was disfranchised. Pop. 6379.	54½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Lavenham, 7 miles.				
Acton Place.	55½	Rodbridge.	56½	Liston Hall.
Melford Hall, Sir Wm. Parker, Bt. The church of Long Melford is handsome, containing several brasses and monuments, and a font with some curious carving on the top of it.	53½	Long Melford. Wolsy was a native of this place.	58½	Melford Place. Kentwell Hall. Chadacre Hall.
Bradfield Hall, an ancient edifice, once the residence of Arthur Young, the writer on Agriculture.	49½	Alpheton.	62	
Rushbrooke Park (R. F. B. Rushbrooke, Esq.) a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style.	45½	Bradfield.	60	
To Ixworth, 6½ miles. St Edmund's Hill.	43½	Welnetham.	68½	Hawstead House, and at Bury, Hardwick House, Lady Cullum.
	40½	BURY ST EDMUNDS, (p. 469.)	71	To Newmarket, 14 m. Ickworth Park, Marquis of Bristol, (see p. 469) and Great Saxham Hall, W. Mills, Esq.
	38½	Fornham, St Martjn.	73	Fornham St Genevieve, Duke of Norfolk; and Hengrave Hall, Sir T. R. Gage, Bart.
Ampton Hall, Lord Calthorpe, and Livermere Hall.	36½	Ingham.	75½	Culford Hall, R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.
Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton. In the park is an elegant banquetting-house, built by Kent.	32½	Rymer House. Barnham.	79½	3 miles distant, Elvedon Hall (Earl of Albermarle.)
	30½	 cr. Little Ouse river, and enter Norfolk.	81½	
Kilverstone Hall, J. Wright, Esq. 3 miles dist., Schadewell Lodge, Sir Robt. J. Buxton, Bart.	28½	THETFORD, (p. 465.)	83½	In the distance, Santon Downham Hall (Earl Cadogan.)
Ketteringham Hall, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.	8½	Wymondham.	103½	Kimberley Hall (Lord Wodehouse), 2 m. Costessey Park (Lord Stafford), 4 m.
		NORWICH, (see p. 465.)	111½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.	From Whitechapel Church to BURY ST EDMUNDS.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
St Edmund's Hill, and beyond it Rougham Old Hall, P. Bennet, Esq. and Rougham New Hall.	112½		71	About a mile from the entrance to Bury is Ickworth Park (Marquis of Bristol), a splendid building, erected by the celebrated Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and containing a fine collection of modern sculpture. The park is 11 miles in circumference.
BURY ST EDMUNDS is an ancient town on the East Union Railway and the Larke, which, with the Ouse, is navigable to Lynn. Its splendid Abbey of St Edmund was the second in the kingdom, but is now only a magnificent pile of ruins. The principal buildings are the town hall, originally a church; St Mary's church, an ancient structure, adorned with an elegant roof and a beautiful porch, and containing the tomb of Mary Queen of France, and afterwards Duchess of Suffolk, daughter of Henry VII.; St James's church is early English. The church gate, as it is called, is considered a noble specimen of Saxon architecture; the abbey gate, distinguished by a beautiful arch and numerous sculptural embellishments; a theatre, Assembly Rooms, Mechanics' Institute, new jail, &c. Here are also a botanical garden, a free grammar school, and several meeting houses and charitable institutions. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bishop Gardiner, Bishop Blomfield of London, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. 2 M.P. Pop. 15,000.	41½	Barton.	73½	Barton Hall, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.
	38½	IXWORTH.	77½	3 m. N.W. is Hengrave Hall (Sir T. R. Gage, Bart.), a noble specimen of ancient architecture.
	34¾	3 miles distant, Langham Hall, Sir H. C. Blake, Bart., and near it Stowlangtoft Hall, H. Wilson, Esq.		Troston Hall, the seat of R. E. Loft, Esq.
	31¾	Stanton.	80½	
	26½	BOTESDALE derives its name from a chapel here dedicated to St Botolph. It has a free school founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth.	85¾	Redgrave Hall, G. Wilson, Esq. once the seat of Chief Justice Holt. The village church, which is situated in the park, contains some interesting monuments.
	21	Stuston. Half a mile farther join the road to Scole Inn from Ipswich, (p. 475.)	91¼	To Palgrave, 2 miles; thence to Diss, 1 mile.
	19½	cr. the Waveney, and enter Norfolk.	92¾	Diss on the Waveney is a neat and prosperous town, the inhabitants of which are for the most part employed in the manufacture of hose and hempen cloth. The windows of the church are arranged in a peculiar manner, being disposed in pairs, five on each side of the nave, and a plain pilaster between every pair. Pop. 1861, 3164 (see also p. 473.)
	19½	Scole Inn or Osmondston.	93	Scole Inn was built about 190 years ago, by a Mr Peck, a merchant of Norwich. It was profusely decorated with carved work, and formerly possessed a curious sign representing the arms of the chief towns and families of the county (see also p. 473.)
	10½	Stratton, St Mary.	101½	Costessey Park (Lord
	9½	Stratton, St Michael.	102¾	Stafford), 4 m.
		cr. the river Yare.		
		NORWICH, (p. 465.)	112½	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Whitechapel Ch. to Mile End.	1	
Stepney.	110 108½	Bow.	2½	
		 cr. the river Lea, and enter Essex. Stratford.	3½	To Low Leyton, 2 m., thence to Walthamstow, 2 miles.
Upton House. To Barking, by West and East Ham, 3½ miles. Plashet.	107½			
	104½	Ilford Bridge.	6½	Ilford Place, Cranbrook House, and Valentines, containing some fine carving by Gibbons, and in the hot-house a very remarkable vine.
		 cr. the riv. Roothing.		
	102	Chadwell.	9	
	100	The Whalebone.	10	The whalebone is said to have belonged to a whale taken in the same year in which Oliver Cromwell died.
Romford is a populous town and railway station, with a good road trade, and is noted for its corn and cattle markets, and its ale. A new church has supplanted the old one (erected in 1407), and contains several ancient monuments, which were removed thither. Pop. 4361.	99¼	ROMFORD. (See p. 487.)	11½	To Epping Forest, Marshalls, and Gidea Hall.
To Gray's Thurrock, 12½ miles.				
Hare Hall, an elegant mansion.	98¼	Hare Street.	12½	Dagnam Park, Sir R. D. Neave, Bart.
Warley Pl., and Warley Lodge.	94½	Brook Street.	16½	Rocketts, How Hatch, and Weald Hall, C. T. Tower, Esq.
Thorndon Hall, (Lord Petre,) a magnificent mansion, erected under the direction of Payne. The chapel is adorned with a fine painting of the Nativity.	93	BRENTWOOD. Here is a free school and a new church, and in the High Street are the remains of a town-hall and prison. Pop. 2811.	18	Brentwood is a railway station, and carries on a considerable road trade.
To Tilbury Fort, 16½ m.				
To Billericay, 4½ miles; 2 m. dist. Hutton Hall.	92	Shenfield.	19	
	90	Mountnessing Street.	21	Shenfield Place. Fitzwalter Park
Ingatstone Hall, formerly the mansion of the Petre family	88	Ingatstone.	23	Thoby Priory. The Hyde, J. Disney, Esq. Mill Green House.
To Maldon, 12½ miles.	86	Margaretting Street.	25	Coptfold Hall.
	84½	Stisted.	26½	Writtle Lodge, and in the distance, Skreens, T. W. Bramston, Esq.
	83½	Widford.	27½	Highlands.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
<p>Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, and a railway station on the Chelmer. It has a new and spacious church, several meeting-houses, two gaols, a shire hall and corn exchange, assize court, and assembly-rooms, a house of correction, a free grammar-school, theatre, race-course, &c. Pop. 6513.</p>	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Moulsham, and Moulsham Hall, Sir H. B. P. St John Mildmay, Bart.</p>	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	<p>MALDON, 8 miles from Chelmsford, is an ancient populous town, and a railway station. It has several churches, chapels, banks, &c., is a bonding port, and carries on a considerable trade in coals, iron, deals, &c. Two M.P. Pop. 6261. See also p. 488.</p>
<p>Great Baddow, 4 m., and 5$\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is Danbury, the church of which stands on a Danish camp, and contains the tombs of three cross-legged knights, curiously carved.</p>	82	 cr. the riv. Chelmer.	29	<p>2$\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant Broomfield. To Chipping Ongar, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Epping, 17$\frac{1}{2}$; Dunmow, 12$\frac{1}{2}$; Braintree, 11$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p>
<p>Danbury Palace, Bishop of Rochester. Springfield Lyons. Boreham House, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. Crix. Hatfield Priory.</p>	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Springfield.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Springfield Place.
<p>In the vicinity of Witham, are the remains of a camp. To Maldon, 5$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p>	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	Boreham Street.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 m. distant, Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh.
	76	Hatfield Peverell.	35	To Braintree, 7 miles.
	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. the river Brain. WITHAM, a place of great antiquity, near the confluence of the Brain and Blackwater. The church contains several interesting monuments.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Grove—Witham Place—Witham Lodge—Faulkourn Hall, J. Bullock, Esq.
<p>1 m. distant Braxted Park, C. Du Cane, Esq., a handsome mansion, finely situated in an extensive park. The interior is elegantly fitted up. At Coggeshall are some vestiges of an abbey built by King Stephen.</p>	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Riven Hall End.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, Riven Hall Place.
	70	Kelvedon. (To Coggeshall, 3 miles.)	41	Felix Hall, T. S. Western, Esq.
	69	 cr. the river Blackwater.	42	Colchester is supposed to have been the Roman colony of Camelodunum. Here are the remains of a castle formerly of great strength, and of the town wall, the ruins of St John's Abbey, and St Botolph's priory, an ancient chapel, an arched vault used as a prison, the moat hall, a neat theatre, numerous churches and chapels, schools, &c. Some of the churches are interesting on account of their architectural ornaments, and the monuments they contain. 10 miles from Colchester, on the right, is St Osyth, where are the remains of an Au-
<p>Laver Marney Tower, Quintin Dick, Esq.</p>	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gore Pits.	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<p>Copford Hall.</p>	62	Stanway.	49	
<p>Birch Hall, C. G. Round, Esq.</p>	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lexden.	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<p>Stanway Hall. 9 miles distant is West Mersea, a small bathing place.</p>		COLCHESTER, situated on the south bank of the river Colne. The town is famous for its oysters. 2 M.P. Pop. 1861, 23,809. Colchester is connected with all parts of the kingdom by railways.		
<p>Donyland Hall, and Berechurch Hall, late Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.</p>				
<p>Wivenhoe Park, J. G. Rebew, Esq.</p>				

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	60	The Obelisk.  cr. the river Colne.	51	gustine Priory, founded in the twelfth century. The quadrangle is almost entire, and is entered by a beautiful gateway. The church of St Oyth contains several monuments.
Dedham, and beyond, Lawford Hall; in the distance Mistley Park, near Manningtree.	52½	Stratford Bridge.  cr. the river Stour, and enter Suffolk.	58½	Laugham Hall; and beyond, Boxted, G. Poley, Esq.
	51½	Stratford St Mary.	59¼	3 miles distant, Tenning Hall, Sir R. C. Rowley, Bart., and Horkley Park.
Wherstead Lodge, W. Scrope, Esq., and five miles distant, Wolverstone Hall, J. Berners, Esq. delightfully situated on the west bank of the Orwell. The park is extensive and well stocked with deer.	48½	Cross Green.	62½	Hittlesham Hall, J. H. I. Anstruther, Esq., & 3 miles distant Bramford Hall.
	45½	Copdock.	65½	To Bramford, 3 miles, thence to Great Blackenham 3 miles, thence to Needham Market, 3½ m., thence to Stow Market, 3½ miles.
Christchurch Park, W. C. Ponnerau, Esq., and Red House.	42½	Hadleigh Guide Post.  cr. the river Orwell.	68½	The Chantry, Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
4 miles distant, Nacton Broke Hall, Sir G. N. Broke, Bart.,* built by Lord Chief Baron Broke in 1526, and Orwell Park, G. Tomline, Esq.	42	IPSWICH, (p. 477.)	69	
1 m. dist. Shrubland Hall, Sir W. Fowle Middleton, Bart.	38½	To Saxmundham, 20½ m.	72½	To Needham Market, 5 miles, thence to Stow Market, 3½ miles.
Crowfield Hall, now a farm house.	35½	Claydon.	75½	
4 miles distant is Helmingham Hall, a seat of the Earl of Dysart, a quadrangular structure erected about the time of Henry VIII. It is completely surrounded by a moat, and is approached by two draw-bridges. It contains some fine paintings, a good library, and a large collection of ancient armour.	31½	Coddenham Bridge.	79½	The park attached to Helmingham Hall, contains some of the finest oaks in this part of the kingdom, many of them of great age. The church, which adjoins the park, contains many splendid memorials of the Tollemache family.
	27½	Little Stonham. 3½ miles from Stonham is Debenham, the church of which contains several ancient monuments, and 4 m. beyond is Worlingworth Hall, now a farm house.	83½	
	26½	Brockford Street.	84½	
	25	Thwaite.	86	Thornham Hall, Lord Henuiker.
At the fourth milestone from Brockford,—to Eye 2 miles.	24½	Stoke Ash.	86½	
	24¼	Old Black Bull.		

* The father of the present baronet was the gallant Sir Philip B. Vere Broke, who obtained a baronetcy in consideration of the victory he achieved in 1813, as Captain of the *Shannon* over the United States Frigate, the *Chesapeake*.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Yaxley Hall. Brome Hall, and beyond, Oakley Park, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.	23	Yaxley. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther; to Eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)	88	To the left is the town of EYE. The church is spacious and handsome. Eye formerly possessed a castle, and to the east of the town may still be seen the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. 1 M.P. Pop. 1861, 7098. (See also p. 489.)
	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. river Waveney, and enter Norfolk.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	of the town may still be seen the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. 1 M.P. Pop. 1861, 7098. (See also p. 489.)
Scale Inn was formerly noted for a singularly carved sign, representing the arms of the chief towns and families in the county, and for a large circular bed of immense size. (See also p. 469.)	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scale Inn, or Osmondstone.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Diss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Diss (see also p. 469) is a neat flourishing town on the Waveney. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of hempen cloth, hose, and stays. The church is remarkable for the disposition of its windows. Here are also Presbyterian and Quakers' meeting-houses, and a charity school. Pop. 3164.
	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dickleburgh.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Diss is NEW BUCKENHAM, where are the ruins of an ancient castle, and a spacious church, containing a richly-carved screen, and some interesting monuments.
	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tivetshall Green.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mangreen Hall.
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stratton, St Mary.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	To New Buckenham, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
1 mile distant Boyland Hall, F. W. Irby, Esq.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stratton, St Michael.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Wymondham, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bird-in-Hand.	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newton Flotman.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shottesham Park. Dunston Hall.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Harford Bridge.  cr. the river Yare.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		NORWICH, (p. 465.)	111	

CLXXIV. LONDON TO CROMER BY NEWMARKET, BRANDON, WALTON, AND EAST DEREHAM, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cromer.	From Whitechapel Church to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	BRANDON, (p. 459.)	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. the Little Ouse and enter Norfolk.	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Tofts Hall and Lyndford Hall, Sir J. Sutton, Bart.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Watton is Merton Hall (Lord Walsingham), a fine antiquated mansion in the Gothic style, standing in an extensive park, diversified with rich plantations.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lyndford Lodges.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	At Stanford Buckenham House, Lord Petre.
	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	West Tofts Hall. Stanford.	85	WATTON, a small town, noted for its butter. The church has a round tower, and is supposed to be of the time of Henry I.
	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clermont Lodge.	88	
1 mile from Shipdham is Letton Hall, B. Gordon, Esq.	38	WATTON.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shipdham.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cromer.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
	32½	Market Street.	96¼	
	28¼	EAST DEREHAM.	103½	near the old manor-house. In the vicinity is Wayland Wood, where, according to tradition two infants were murdered by their uncle, which gave rise to the ballad of the Children of the Wood. Pop. 1865.
East Dereham is a town of considerable antiquity. Here was anciently a nunnery, founded in the 8th century. The church is a large cruciform building of considerable antiquity, containing a rich font of the 15th century, a curious old chest, in which are deposited the records of the church, and a marble inmonument to the poet Cowper, who was buried here A. D. 1800. Pop. 3070.	24¼	Swanton Morley.	104	2 miles from East Dereham, Bylaugh Hall, E. Lumbe, Esq., built by the Court of Chancery.
Near Swanton Morley, Elsing Hall.	21¼	 cr. river Wensum.	107½	Near Swanton Morley is Billingford Hall, W. Pearce, Esq.
At Bawdeswell, Bawdeswell Hall.	17½	Bawdeswell.		
FOULSHAM was nearly destroyed by fire in 1770. The church is a handsome building of flint and stone. Pop. 1048. 5 m. north of Foulsham is Melton Constable, Lord Hastings.	16¼	(To Foulsham, 3 miles.)		
	14¼	REEPHAM.	111¼	
At Cawston, Haverland Hall, E. Fellowes, Esq.	10½	It was formerly remarkable for three churches in one churchyard.		
AYLSHAM, on the Bure, has a church said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, containing numerous brasses, a curious font, and a painted glass window. Here are also several chapels, banks, free school, &c. Pop. 2388.	8½	Sall Hall.	112½	
At Hanworth Green, Gunton Hall, Lord Suffolk.	5¼	Sall Hall, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. 2 m. distant, Heydon Hall, W. E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq.		
CROMER is situated on one of the highest cliffs on the Norfolk coast, and carries on some trade in coals, timber, tiles, oil-cake, and other goods. There is a lighthouse on the cliff, and a life-boat. The church is an ancient building of great beauty. Cromer is much frequented in the bathing season. There was anciently a town or village on this part of the coast called Shipden, which was destroyed by the sea about the beginning of the 15th century. The sea still continues to gain on the land.	3¼	Cawston.	114	
		(To Holt, 10¼ miles.)		
		AYLSHAM,*	118¼	About 1 mile beyond Aylsham is Bickling Hall, containing a good library, and surrounded by fine grounds. Bickling was at one time the property of Sir T. Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, the father of Anne Boleyn, who was married here to Henry VIII.
		Ingworth Mill.	120	Beyond Bickling is Wolterton Park, the seat of the Earl of Orford.
		Hanworth Green.	133¼	Felbrig Park, W. H. Wyndham, Esq., and near it the church, a handsome edifice, containing monuments of the Felbrigg and Windham families. Felbrigg is an ancient mansion, occupying one of the finest situations in Norfolk, and surrounded by extensive and venerable woods. It contains a large collection of valuable paintings by some of the most eminent masters. It was the seat of the Right Hon. W. Windham, the celebrated statesman.
		At Hanworth Green is Hanworth Park.		
		Powder Hill.	125	
		CROMER.	128¾	

* About 11¼ miles from Aylsham is HOLT, the birth-place of Sir Thomas Gresham, where there is a free school founded by that celebrated merchant. Pop. 1635. 4½ miles farther is Cley, a small sea port, into which (it has been erroneously asserted) the Earl of Carrick, afterwards James I. of Scotland, was driven by a storm in 1405. He was in reality captured off Flamborough Head, and carried to London. (See Tytler's History, vol. ii. p. 454.) 5 m. from Holt is Melton Constable, the seat of Lord Hastings.

CLXXV. LONDON TO CROMER, BY NORWICH AND NORTH WALSHAM. 475
131½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cromer.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Whitechapel Ch. to NORWICH, (p. 465).	108½	Catton Hall.
Sprowston Hall and Rackheath Hall, Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart., and Beeston St. Andrew Hall.	23¼ 21 18½	Sprowston.	110¾	Horsham Hall.
At Crostwick, Wroxham Hall.		Crostwick.	113¼	Spixworth Park, J Longe, Esq.
		 cr. the Stone Beck.		Near Horstead, Horstead Hall.
	16½	Horstead.	115¼	Stratton, Strawless Hall, R. Marsham, Esq.
		 cr. the river Bure.		
Coltishall Hall, Rev. R. Ward.	16	Coltishall.	115¾	At Scottowe Common, Scottowe Hall, Sir H. T. E. Durrant, Bart.
	13¾	Scottowe Common.	118	NORTH WALSHAM stands on a gentle eminence above the river Ant. The town was almost entirely burnt in 1600. A market cross, erected in the time of Edward III., was rebuilt after the fire. The church is spacious; and there are several chapels, banks, a free school, a theatre, &c. A canal affords communication with Yarmouth.
Westwick Hall, and, 1½ mile distant, Worstead Hall, and, 2 m. farther on the right, Honing Hall, E. G. Cubitt, Esq.	12¼	Westwick Hall Park.	119½	At Antingham, Gunton Hall, Lord Suffield.
3 miles from North Walsham, Witton Park, Lord Wodehouse.	9 6½ 4	NORTH WALSHAM. Antingham. Thorpe Market. Cromer (see p. 474).	122¾ 125¼ 127¾ 131¾	

CLXXVI. LONDON TO YARMOUTH THROUGH CHELMSFORD, IPSWICH, SCOLE INN, BUNGAY, AND BECCLES, 126½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Whitechapel Ch. to Scole Inn, Norfolk (p. 469.)	91¾	
Hoxne Hall, and beyond Broome Hall, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.	34¾ 33¾ 32¾ 30¾ 29 27¾ 26¼ 25¾ 21¼	Billingsford Common. Thorpe Abbots. Brockdish Street. Needham. HARLESTON. Redenhall. Wortwell. Earsham.	92¾ 94 95¾ 97¾ 98¾ 100¾ 101 105¼	To Norwich, 19¼ miles. Redenhall (church of the 14th century). Gawdy Hall.
Flixton Hall, Sir R. S. Adair, Bart.		 cr. river Waveney.	106¾	Denton House, 1 m. Earsham House, Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.
Buxar is a railway station, and is situated on the Waveney, navigable for barges up to the town. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1683, but has since been neatly rebuilt. It has two parish churches, one of which has a fine tower. Here also are remains of a Benedictine nunnery, and of a very strong castle, fortified in the reign of Stephen, but demolished in that of Henry III. Bungay has a handsome market place and cross, a theatre, assembly rooms, free grammar school, &c. Here also are several mineral	20¼ 18½ 17¼	BUNGAY, (Suffolk.) To Norwich, 14 miles; to (Loddon, 6½ miles.) Mettingham. Ruins of Mettingham Castle. Shipmeadow.	108 109¾	2 m. from Bungay, Ditchingham Park, J. J. Bedingfield, Esq.; Hedenham Park, Broome Hall. 1½ m. Ellingham Hall, and, 3 m. distant, Kirby Cane Hall (Lord Berners).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
springs. By means of the railway and the Waveney the town carries on some trade in corn, malt, flour, coal, lime, &c., and has limekilns, malting-houses, &c. Pop. 2805.	16½	Barsham.	110½	Ashendens.
1½ m. from Beccles, Worlingham Hall, Earl of Gosford, and N. Cove Hall.	14½	BECCLES.	111½	Beccles is a well built town on the Waveney. It has an elegant Gothic church, the porch of which is a good specimen of later English.
At Gillingham, All Saints, Gillingham Hall.	13½	 cr. river Waveney.	113½	In the south part of the town is the ruins of another church. Here are also a handsome town hall, several chapels, banks, free school, and grammar school. A common of about 1400 acres belongs to the town. Pop. 4294.
Near St Olave's Bridge are the ruins of Herringfleet Abbey and Herringfleet Hall, J. Leathes, Esq.	11	Toft Monks.	115½	At Gillingham, All Saints, Geldeston Hall, J. Kerrich, Esq.
At Fritton, Fritton Hall; and 1¼ m. distant, Somerleyton Hall, Sir S. M. Peto, Esq.—See p. 479.	9½	Haddiscoe.	117	At Toft Monks, Raveningham Hall, Sir E. Bacon, Bart.
	7¼	St Olave's Bridge.	119½	
	6½	 cr. river Waveney.	120	
	1½	Fritton, (<i>Suffolk.</i>)	125½	
	¼	South Town.	126½	
		Yarmouth Bridge.		
		 cr. the river Yare.		
		YARMOUTH, (p. 479.)		Breydon Water.

CLXXVII. LONDON TO YARMOUTH, THROUGH IPSWICH, WOODBRIDGE, SAXMUNDHAM, AND LOWESTOFT, 124 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Kesgrave Lodge, R. Newton Shawe, Esq.	55	From Whitechapel Ch. to Ipswich, (p. 477.)	69	Christ Church Park, W. C. Fonnereau, Esq.
	51½	Kesgrave.	72½	Bealings Hall.
Martlesham Place. River Deben.	49	Martlesham Street.	75	2 m. Playford Hall.
Ufford Place, Captain C. Brook.	47¼	WOODBRIDGE, (p. 478.)	76½	Beacon Hill House, Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart.
To Orford, 11 m., and 1 m. thence, Sudbourne Hall (Marquis of Hertford); Melton Lodge.	45½	Melton.	78½	Seckford Almshouses. The Priory, and 3 m. distant, Grundisburgh Hall, Sir J. Blois, Bart.
Loudham Hall E. Whitbread, Esq., and near it the remains of Campsey Abbey. 2 m. Rendlesham Hall, Lord Rendlesham.	44½	Ufford Street.	79½	Bredfield Hall.
2 m. Campsey Ash High House, John Shepherd, Esq.	43½	Pettistree.	80½	Thorpe Hall, C. Baldry, Esq.
Little Glemham Hall, Hon. Mrs. North.	42½	Wickham Market.	81½	Glevering Hall, A. Ardeckne, Esq.
	39½	 cross river Deben. (To Hatcheston, 2½ m.; thence to Framlingham, 3¼ miles.)	84½	Easton Park, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
	37¼	Glemham.	86½	Great Glemham Hall, J. Moseley, Esq.; Marlesford Hall, and 2 miles distant, Parham Hall, S. F. Corrance, Esq., and Parham Lodge.
		Stratford, St Andrew.		
		 cross river Alde.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
7½ m. ALDBOROUGH, a fashionable watering-place, and the birthplace of the poet Crabbe.	37¼	Farnham.	66½	Benhall Lodge, Rev. E. Holland, and Benhall House.
Hurts Hall, W. Long, Esq.	34½	SAXMUNDHAM.*	89½	Carlton Hall, E. Fuller, Esq.
	33¼	Kelsale.	90¾	
To Darsham Hall, 1 m.; to Darsham, 2 m.; thence to Dunwich, 4 m.	30½	Yoxford.	93¾	Cockfield Hall, Sir J. Blois, Bart.; Thorington Hall, Col. H. Bence
	25¾	Blythburgh.	98½	Bence, 2 m.; and 2 m. farther, Heveningham Hall (Lord Huntingfield)
	25	cross river Blythe.	99	Henham Park, Earl of Stradbroke.
To Southwold, 3½ m., (p. 407.)	21¾	Bulchamp.	102¼	
Benacre Hall, Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart.	18	Wangford.	106	
	16½	Wrentham.	107½	2 m. dist. Sotterley Ha.
	14¾	Benacre Turnpike.	109¼	1 m. distant Henstead House, Rev. T. Sheriffe.
	11¾	Kessingland.	112¼	2 m. Carlton Colville.
	11¼	Pakefield.	112¾	½ m. Mutford Bridge, Lake Lothing.
	10	Kirkley.	114	1½ m. Flixton High Ho.
Gunton Old Hall, and Gunton New Hall. Battery Hill.	5½	LOWESTOFT, (p. 478.)	118½	2½ miles Blundeston Hall; and farther to the left, Somerleyton Hall, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.; and Hobland Hall.
	2¼	Hopton.	121¾	
	1¾	Gorleston.	122¾	
Across the river, Nelson's monument.	¼	2 m. Burgh Castle, a fine ruin.	123¾	
		South Town.		
		Yarmouth Bridge.		
		cr. river Yare, and enter Norfolk.		
North Sea.		YARMOUTH, (p. 479.)	124	Breyden Water.

IPSWICH, the capital of Suffolk, and a place of great antiquity, stands on the side of a gentle elevation rising from the river Orwell, the banks of which present very pleasing prospects. Ipswich formerly contained nineteen parish churches, and still retains twelve, besides three in the Liberty, and several places of worship for Dissenters. In St. Peter's is an ancient font, and in St. Lawrence's a painting by Sir Robert Ker Porter. Ipswich has town and shire halls, an extensive county jail, a commodious market-place, corn-exchange, banks, barracks, baths, theatre, assembly-rooms, public library, free schools, mechanics' institute, custom-house, &c. A college was established here by Cardinal Wolsey, who was said to have been born in a house, still standing, in St. Nicholas parish; but the

* 10½ miles from Saxmundham is Halesworth on the Blythe, by means of which, and of a canal to Southwold, it carries on a considerable trade. A great quantity of hemp is grown in the vicinity, and many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn. Pop. 2382.

institution fell with the founder. Ipswich was formerly, though no longer, celebrated for its woollen manufactures. It chiefly depends at present on the manufacture of agricultural implements and on ship-building, and the exportation of ship-timber, corn, malt, &c.; but it has a considerable import trade for wines, spirits, timber, ship stores, and other commodities. Customs Rev., 1850, £29,126 1s. 2d. Vessels sail every tide from Ipswich to Harwich and back again—an excursion rendered peculiarly delightful by the beauty of the scenery. Ipswich is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. About a mile from the town is the race-course, and a beautiful promenade, called Christ Church Park, is open to the public. Two M.P. Pop. 43,000.

WOODBIDGE stands on the river Deben, and is a place of great antiquity. It has a spacious market place, in the centre of which is the old shire hall. St. Mary's, the old church, contains several monuments, is spacious, and is supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward III. It has a square buttressed tower 180 feet high. Here are also meeting-houses, richly endowed almshouses, a custom-house, a small theatre, and barracks, dock-yards, &c. Woodbridge is a place of considerable trade, exporting corn, malt, and flour, and importing coal, timber, and general merchandize. Pop. 4513.

About nine or ten miles from Woodbridge is FRAMLINGHAM, a town of great antiquity, on the Alde. The church is large, with a tower 90 feet high, in which is a peal of eight bells. The roof of the nave is of curiously carved oak. The church contains several monuments of the Howard family; among others, that of the accomplished poet, Earl of Surrey, beheaded by Henry VIII. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, which, with the manor, were bequeathed by Sir Robert Hitcham to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. It was to this castle that Queen Mary repaired when Lady Jane Grey was placed upon the throne. Pop. of parish, 2252.

OLFORD, twelve miles from Woodbridge, has an ancient castle, of which only the keep now remains. The church contains an ancient font and several monuments. One mile distant is Sudbourne Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Hertford. Olford gives the title of Earl to the Walpole family. Pop. 948.

SOUTHWOLD, almost surrounded by the Blythe, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the sea, and much frequented in the bathing season. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1659. Pop. 1861, 2032. In Southwold Bay or Sole Bay, the famous naval engagement took place in 1672, between the Dutch under De Ruyter, and the English under the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

LOWESTOFT, a place of great antiquity, stands on a cliff facing the sea, viewed from which it is a remarkably picturesque object. The parish church, about half a mile west of the town, is large, handsome, and contains several ancient monuments. In the churchyard is the tomb of Potter, the translator of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, &c. There are also meeting-houses, a town-hall, two light-houses, a theatre, lunatic asylum, &c. &c. One of the principal branches of industry are the fisheries and fishcuring, for the London and Norwich markets. There are rope and twine

manufactories. Lowestoft has lately been much frequented as a bathing place, for which its sands are well adapted. The town is greatly indebted to Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., of Somerleyton Hall, who purchased the harbour in 1844, and originated a company for the improvement of the port and town, the deepening of Lake Lothing, &c. He carried also the branch railway from Reedham to Lowestoft, thus placing the latter in a very advantageous commercial position. Pop. 10,663.

GREAT YARMOUTH, a considerable seaport town and a place of great antiquity. The old town is situated on the eastern bank of the Yare, and is connected with the new town, called Little Yarmouth, by means of a bridge. The old town had walls, and consists of four parallel steeets, and of about 150 narrow cross lanes, called rows. The best dwelling-houses are situated along the quay, which is considered the finest in the kingdom, having in the centre a noble promenade, planted on each side with trees. The principal buildings are the old church, erected in 1123, and recently restored, several chapels, banks, a town-hall, theatre, assembly-room, bathing-house, &c. There are several charitable institutions, the principal of which is the Seamen's Hospital, and extensive barracks, containing a large armoury. There is an extensive manufactory for crapes and other silk goods. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are carried on to some extent. The rivers Yare, Waveney, and Bure, which unite in Breydon Water, contiguous to the town, secure to Yarmouth an extensive inland trade. The exportation of grain and malt is considerable; but the principal business of this port consists of the herring and mackerel fisheries. An extensive timber trade with the Baltic is also carried on, and Yarmouth Roads have long been the principal rendezvous for the collier trade. Customs Revenue, 1850, £38,372 : 11 : 11. It is one of the termini of the Eastern Counties Railway, and thus holds communication with all important parts of the kingdom. Pop. 41,800. Near Yarmouth is a beautiful fluted column, 140 feet high, in memory of Lord Nelson.

SOUTHEND (Essex) is situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Thames opposite to Sheerness. It has of late years risen into some importance as a bathing-place. Here is an assembly-room, a theatre, library, meeting-house, baths, bathing machines, &c. Near this place a stone marks the termination of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London over the Thames. Steam vessels sail thither regularly during summer.

On the Naze, a projecting piece of land, on the east coast of Essex, 18 miles from Colchester, is the village of Walton, of late in some repute as a bathing place.

480 CLXXVIII. LONDON TO HARWICH, THROUGH CHELMSFORD AND COLCHESTER, 71½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Harwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Whitechapel Ch. to COLCHESTER. (See p. 471.)	51	
	20½	Ardleigh.	55½	
Ardleigh Park; and to Great Bromley Hall and Bromley Lodge, 4 miles.	15½			
Manningtree was anciently called Sciddinchon. It is a railway station, and carries on a considerable trade in malt, corn, coals, deals, iron, and fish.	13½	Wignell Street.	58½	
Mistley Hall.	11½	MANNINGTREE.	60	
	10½	Mistley Thorn.	60½	
Wix Abbey.	8½	Bradfield.	63	
	3½	Ramsey Street.	67½	
Ramsey Hall.	3½	Ramsey.	68½	
	2	Dover Court.	69½	
		HARWICH.	71½	

Harwich, a railway station, situated on a tongue of land opposite the mouth of the Stour and the Orwell, has a spacious harbour, capable of containing more than 100 sail of the line. It was a place of importance during the war, as almost the only means of communication with the north of Europe. The chief employments are ship-building and other kindred trades. Here is a dockyard, well furnished with storerooms, &c., a church, town hall and gaol, custom house, &c. In summer it is much frequented as a bathing-place. Land-guard fort, defending the harbour, was erected by James I. M.P. Pop. 5079.

4 miles across the Orwell, Fellistowe, Sir. S. Fludyer, Bart.

CLXXIX. LONDON TO SOUTHEND, THROUGH BARKING, RAINHAM, STANFORD LE HOPE, AND HADLEIGH, 39½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
The West India Docks, erected at the expense of £1,200,000.	38	From Whitechapel Ch. to Limehouse.	1½	
	33½	cr. the river Lea, and enter Essex.	6	
		East Ham.		
	32½	cr. river Roding.	7	
Between Barking and Rainham, Belvidere, the seat of Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart. is seen across the Thames.	27½	BARKING.	12½	
Tilbury Fort, the principal defence of the Thames above Sheerness, is mounted with a great number of cannon, and strongly garrisoned during war. Near this place Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada.	26	Rainham.	13½	
	25½	Winnington.	14½	
	23½	Junction of the Road. (To Purfleet, 1½ miles.)	16	
	21½	Avely.	18½	
	19	Stifford.	20½	
	18½	Baker Street.	21½	
	15½	Division of the Road. (To Tilbury Fort, 4 miles.)	24½	
		Stanford le Hope.		

Barking was formerly celebrated for its nunnery, said to have been the first convent for women in England. The church contains several brasses and other monuments. Barking and its neighbourhood supply London with vast quantities of vegetables. 1 m. dist. is Eastbury House, a curious antique building, traditionally associated with the gunpowder plot, as the place where the conspirators held their meetings. Pop. of Barking, 5076.

At Purfleet are large government powder magazines. Near Winnington is Bell House, Sir T. B. Lennard, Bt. ½ mile from Stifford is Belmont Castle.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At Hadleigh are the remains of a castle situated on the brow of a steep hill, commanding a fine view of the Thames. The church is an ancient building.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vange.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Near Hadleigh is Hadleigh Hall, now a school.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pitsea.	30	
	5	Hadleigh.	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thunderslev.
	3	Leigh.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		SOUTHEND (p. 479.)	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	

CLXXX. LONDON TO SOUTHEND THROUGH ROMFORD, BRENTWOOD, BILLERICAY, AND RAYLEIGH, 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
BILLERICAY is situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the Thames and the coast of Kent. Here is a church said to have been founded in the time of Edward III. The tower may be of that age, but the body of the chapel is comparatively modern. Pop. 1390.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	From Whitechapel Ch.		
	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	to BRENTWOOD (p. 470.)	18	Rayleigh was formerly a town of some importance. It has an old church, and some traces of an old castle. 5 m. distant is Rochford, near which is Rochford Hall, where Anne Boleyn was born in 1507.
	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shenfield.	19	
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	BILLERICAY.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	Rayleigh.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hadleigh Common.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		SOUTHEND (p. 479.)	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	

CLXXXI. LONDON TO BEDFORD, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	63	From London by North Western Railway, to		
	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bletchley Junction St. (p. 202.)	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leave main line of London and North Western Railway.
	15	Fenny Stratford St.	48	
		Fenny Stratford stands on the line of the Roman Watling Street, and is probably the site of the ancient Magiovinum. Dr Willis, the antiquarian, died here in 1760, and was buried in the chapel. Pop. 1199.		Bow Brickhill.
Little Brickhill, and beyond, Great Brickhill, P. D. Duncombe, Esq.		 cr. river Ouzel. Enter Bedfordshire.		Wavendon Hall, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart.
Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford.	12	Woburn Sands St.	51	Husborn Crawley.
Segehoes Park.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ridgmount St.	53	Holcot, 2 miles, and Holcot House.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Ampthill and Ampthill Park (Lord Wensleydale), 2½ m. (see p. 426). Houghton Conquest; and 1½ m. beyond, Hawnes Park (Marquis of Bath). Wilshamstead. Elstow.	7½ 6	Lidlington St. Ampthill (Marston) St.	55½ 57	Wootton. Kempston, and Kempston Hall.
	63	BEDFORD (p. 364.)	63	

CLXXXII. PETERBOROUGH TO STAMFORD, MELTON-MOWBRAY, AND LEICESTER, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM PETERB.	From Peterb.		From Peterb.	ON LEFT FROM PETERB.
Paston.	53	From PETERBOROUGH (see p. 420), to Walton St.		Thorpe Hall. Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.
Werrington. Ghinton, 1½ miles. Etton.	50 46½	Helpstone St.	3 6½	Marholm. Bainton. Walcot Hall, 1½ m. Uffington House (Earl of Lindsey).
Stamford is situated on the line of the Roman Ermine Street. Two miles to the north-west, at the village of Great Casterton, Roman antiquities have been found. Tinwell.	43 40½	Uffington St. Along banks of river Welland. STAMFORD St. (see p. 388.)	10 12½	Burghley House, Marquis of Exeter (see p. 388).
Normanton Pa., 2 m., Lord Aveland; 3 m. farther, Exton Hall (Earl of Gainsborough). Lyndon.	36½ 34½ 30½	cr. river Welland, and enter Rutlandshire. Ketton St. Luffenham St.	16½ 18½ 22½	S. Luffenham. Pilton. Wing. Manton Lodge. Uppingham, 3½ miles (see p. 365).
Egleton. 1 mile distant Burley Park, Mr. Finch.	26¾	Manton and Uppingham St. cr. river Gwash. OAKHAM St. (see p. 365.)	26¾	Barleythorpe. Langhara.
Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Teigh. Edmondthorpe Hall, 1½ m.	23¾ 21¼	Through Vale of Catmoes. Ashwell St. Whissendine St. cr. canal.	29¾ 51½	

ON RIGHT FROM PETERB.	From Leicest.		From Peterb.	ON LEFT FROM PETERB.
Freeby. Bretingby. Thorpe Arnold; 5 m. distant, Goadby Hall.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Saxby St. Along valley of river Wreak, which the line crosses several times.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stapleford Hall, Earl of Harborough. Burton Lazars; be- yond, Little Dalby Hall, 3 miles.
Sysonby Lodge, Earl of Bessborough, 2 miles. Sysonby.	15	MELTON-MOWBRAY St. (see p. 362).	38	
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirby St.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Frisby St.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Frisby. Rotherby. Brookesby Hall.
Ashfordby. Hoby.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brookesby St.	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Thrussington.	8	Rearsby St.	45	
Ratcliffeon Wreak.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Syston Junction St. Join Midland Railway.	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Queniborough, 1 mile. Barkby Hall, W. Po- chin, Esq., 1 mile.
Wanlip Hall, Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. Thurmaston. Birstall House. Belgrave.		LEICESTER (p. 354).	53	Humberstone.

CLXXXIII. LONDON TO WARE AND HERTFORD, BY RAILWAY, 26 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hertford		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line of Northern and Eastern Railway. The Rye House, the scene of the pretended conspiracy of 1683, is in the present day the fre- quent resort of the Lon- don angler, who finds good sport in the Lea and the New River, both in its immediate vicinity.	7	From Bishopgate St. to Broxbourne Junction St. (as in p. 450).	19	Hoddesdon, a small market town, 17 miles from London, and 4 miles to the south-east of Hert- ford. Pop. 1851, 1854. (See p. 381).
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	 cr. New River. and follow its course.		
Fasenev Park.	4	Rye House St.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Haileybury College, 2 miles, belonging to the East India Company. Amwell, a pretty vil- lage (see p. 387). A votive urn, surrounded by a thicket of evergreens, was erected here in 1800, to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, by whose patriotic exertions the waters of New River were originally conveyed to the metropolis.
The Priory and Poles. Ware Park.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Margaret's St. WARE St. (see p. 387).	22 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Balls Park, Marquis of Townshend; Bricken- donbury, and beyond, Panshanger (Earl Cow- per).
Hertford, the county town of Herts, is situated on the south bank of the river Lea. A castle was erected here in the tenth century, of which a few remains still exist. But the present castle was		HERTFORD.	26	

built in the time of Charles I., and is now a school. At the east end of the town is an establishment belonging to Christ's Hospital (popularly known as the Blue Coat School London, and used as a preparatory school for younger children, who are received here prior to their admission to the metropolitan establishment. It is a large building, capable of accommodating 600 children. Hertford is a pleasant, busy, and respectable town. Its principal trade is in meal and malting. One M.P. Pop. 7000.

CLXXXIV. LONDON TO HUNTINGDON, BY RAILWAY, 77 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Huntingdon.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London by Northern and Eastern Railway, to		
Leave main line to Ely and Norwich.	19½	CAMBRIDGE (p. 433).  cr. river Cam. Cross line of Roman road.	57½	
Impington Park.	14¾	Histon St.	62¼	Gitton:—2 miles beyond, Madingley Park
Cottenham, 2½ miles.	12½	Oakington St.	64½	Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart.
Rampton, 1¼ mile.	10	Long Stanton St.	67	Long Stanton Hall.
	7¾	Swavesey St.	69¼	
		Enter Huntingdonshire.		
Branch to March and Wisbeach, 25¼ miles.	5	ST. IVES JUNCTION ST. (See p. 456.)	71½	Hemingford Grey. Hemingford Abbots.
Houghton. Witton. Hartford.		Follow course of river Ouse, which the line crosses twice, to		Godmanchester, the site of the ancient <i>Durobrivona</i> , a Roman station
		HUNTINGDON (see p. 387).	77	

CLXXXV. LONDON TO MARCH AND WISBEACH, BY RAILWAY, 100 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wisbech.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to		
	28¼	ST. IVES JUNCTION ST (as above).  cr. riv. Ouse.	71	Leave line to Huntingdon 5¼ miles. Woodhurst.
Needlingworth. Bluntingsham. Colne.	22¼	Somersham St. (see p. 458.)	77	
Numerous drains, or ditches, crossing the Fens.		Proceed through the district of the Fens. Enter Cambridgeshire.		6 miles distant is Ramsey (p. 458), and Ramsey Abbey, E. Fellowes Esq.
	17	Chatteris St.	83	Doddington, 1½ miles (the richest living in England), Sir H. Peyton Bart.
	13¼	Wimblington and Doddington St.	86¾	Line to Peterborough 15 miles.
Line from Ely joins see p. 452).	9	MARCH JUNCTION ST. (p. 452.) Continue through the Fens, to	91	
		WISBEACH (p. 459).	100	

CLXXXVI. LONDON TO DOWNHAM AND LYNN, BY RAILWAY, 99 Miles. 485

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Line to Norwich and Yarmouth.	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	From London to ELY ST. (p. 451). The line hence runs throughout along the valley of the Ouse, the course of which it nearly follows.	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Line to March and Peterborough. New Barns. Wood House.
Southery.	21	Littleport St. Enter Norfolk.	78	
Hilgay.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hilgay Fen St.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wood Hall.	14	Ouse Bridge St.  cr. river Ouse.	85	
Fordham.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Denver St.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ryston Hall, E. R. Pratt, Esq.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, Dereham Abbey.	11	DOWNHAM MARKET.	88	Downham Market is situated on the side of a hill on the east bank of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Near the church there were formerly some monastic buildings, particularly a priory of Benedictine monks. Downham is celebrated for its butter market. Pop. 2458.
Crow Hall.				Branch to Wisbeach, 10 miles.
Bexwell.		Stow St.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene.
Wimbotsham.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			Wiggenhall St. Peter's.
Stow Hall, Sir Thos. Hare, Bart.		Holme St.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wiggenhall St. Mary's
Wallington Hall.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$			Wiggenhall St. German's, 1 mile.
South Runcton.		Watlington St.	93	
Watlington Hall.	6			
West Winch; beyond, N. Runcton, D. Gurney, Esq.		 cr. Nar or Setchey River.		
		LYNN (see p. 457).	99	

CLXXXVII. LONDON TO NORWICH AND YARMOUTH, THROUGH CAMBRIDGE, BY RAILWAY, 146 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London to ELY ST. (p. 451).	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lines to Peterborough and Lynn.
	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. river Ouse, near the junction of river Lark.		
To Mildenhall, 8 miles (see p. 459).	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mildenhall Road St. Enter Suffolk, near the junction of the three	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Lakenheath, 2 miles. Mildenhall, 7 miles.	61½	counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. Along valley of Little Ouse to Lakenheath St.	84½	Hockwold; beyond Feltwell St Nicholas, and Feltwell St. Mary.
Brandon Hall. Brandon Park, II. Blipp, Esq. N. Court Lodge.	57½	Leave the Fen country, and enter a wooded and picturesque district. cr. river Ouse, and enter Norfolk.	88½	Weeting All Saints.
Santon Downham, and Downham Hall (Earl Cadogan.)	50½	BRANDON ST. (see p. 459.) Along north bank of Little Ouse river to	95½	3½ miles distant, Wretham Hall, W. Birch, Esq.
3 miles distant, Elvedon Hall (Earl of Albemarle); and, 3½ miles. Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton, standing in a magnificent park. Snare Hall. Kilverstone Hall. Schadwell Lodge, 2 m. Bridgeham; and beyond, W. Harling Hall.	42½	THETFORD (p. 465.) Over Croxton and Roundham Heaths.	106½	Illington; beyond Hockham Magna Hall, II. Partridge, Esq. Larling.
East Harling, 1 mile distant, is a small and decayed market town. Population, 1962. Eccles Hall; and, 1 m. beyond, Quiddenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle. Wilby Hall. Old Bucknham, 2 m.; and beyond, New Buckenham, a small market town. Population (of the two), 1971. Besthorpe.	39½	Harling Road St.	100½	Snetterton.
Staufield Hall, the seat of the late J. Jermy, Esq. has been rendered memorable in the annals of crime, by the untimely fate of its late occupant and his son, whose murder (in 1848), under circumstances of great atrocity, is still fresh in public recollection. Ketteringham Hall, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. Intwood Hall. Keswick. Junction of Eastern Union Railway.	36	Eccles Road St.	110	Hargham Hall, Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart. Attleborough is a small and unimportant market town, 14 miles south-west of Norwich. Pop. 1959. Morley St Peters, and Morley Botolph.
	30½	ATTLEBOROUGH ST. WYMONDHAM JUNCTION ST. (see p. 465).	115½	Line from Lynn and Dereham joins here. Kimberley Hall, 2 m. Lord Wodehouse. Hethersett Hall. New Hall. Cringeford Hall. Eaton Hall; and beyond, Earham Hall, J. J. Gurney, Esq., and Colney Hall. 4 miles distant, Costessey Hall, Lord Stafford.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	21	Trowse St.	125	
To Bungay, 14 miles (see p. 475).	20	NORWICH (see p. 465.)	126	Thorpe,
Whitlingham. Postwick. Surlingham.				Plumstead; and near Plumstead House and Plumstead Hall.
River Yare.	14	Follow north bank of river Yare. Brundall St.	132	Witton.
To Carleton, and beyond, Langley Park, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.	12	Buckenham St.	134	Brundall House. Strumpshaw Hall.
Branch to Lowestoft, through Somerleyton and Mutford, 11½ m. (see p. 479).	8	Reedham Junction St.	138	Hassingham. Cantley. Limpenhoe.
Marshes of the Yare and Waveney.		Pass along north side of Breydon Water, a lake of considerable size, to		Wickhampton.
Breydon Water.		YARMOUTH (see p. 479).	146	Berney Arms.

CLXXXVIII. LONDON TO NORWICH, THROUGH IPSWICH, HAUGHLEY, AND DISS, BY RAILWAY, 113½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Line to North Woolwich, 5 m. Westham.	119¾	From Bishopsgate St., London, to Stratford St. (p. 450).	3¾	Leave line to Cambridge and Ely.
Little Ilford.	108½	Forest Gate St.	5	Epping Forrest.
Barking, 1½ miles (see p. 480).	106¾	 cr. river Roding. Ilford St.	7	Wanstead. Valentines. Hainault Forest, lately disafforested, 1 m.
Hornchurch, 1½ m.	101½	ROMFORD St. (see p. 470).	12	Gidea Hall. Hare Hall. Dagnam Park, Sir R. S. Neave, Bart. S. Weald; and beyond, Weald Hall.
Thorndon Hall, Lord Petre (see p. 470). Hutton, and Hutton Hall.	95¾	 cr. small river Ingerbourne. BRENTWOOD St. (see p. 470).	17¾	Shenfield.
Mountnessing, Ingatestone Hall. Buttsbury.	96¼	Ingatestone St.	23¼	Fitzwalter. The Hyde. Margaretting.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Moulsham Hall, Sir H. B. P. St John Mildmay, Bart.	84½	 cr. river Wid, a feeder of the Chelmer. CHELMSFORD St. (see p. 471.)	29½	Coptfold Hall, and Highlands. Widford, at or near which was probably a Roman station, the <i>Cæsaromagus</i> of the Itinerary.
Springfield Lyons. Boreham House, Sir John T. Tyrell, Bart. Crix. Hatfieldbury. Hatfield Priory. Hatfield Peverell, 1 m.	75½	Viaduct across river Chelmer. Witham Junction St.	38½	Springfield Place. New Hall, 1 mile. Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh, 2 m. Witham Place; and beyond, Faulkbourne Hall.
Maldon, 5½ m. distant by railway, is situated on the south side of the river Blackwater, which below the town expands into a wide estuary. It has several churches, and an old town-hall, and imports coal, iron, corn, &c. It returns one M.P. Pop. 1861, 6261. (See also p. 471.)	71½	Here the Maldon and Baintree line crosses. 1 mile beyond Witham, on the right, at the distance of one mile, is Braxted Park, C. du Cane, Esq.		Braintree, 6½ miles by railway. Rivenhall Place, 1½ m.
Inworth. East Thorpe. Copford Place; and beyond, Copford Hall. Stanway.	67½	Kelvedon St.  cr. river Blackwater.	41½	Felix Hall, J. S. Western, Esq. COGGESHALL, 2 m. distant, a small market-town, on the river Blackwater. Pop. 3166. Little Tey. Branch to Sudbury, 11½ miles (see p. 467.) Fordham, 2 miles. West Bergholt, 1½ m.
Lexden House, and Lexden Park, J. Mills, Esq.	62½	Marks Tey Junction St.  cr. river Colne.	46½	
Town of Colchester, 1 mile (see p. 471.) Ardleigh Park, 1½ m. Great Bromley, 2½ m.	58	COLCHESTER St. (See p. 471.) Ardleigh St.	51½	Ardleigh Hall; 1½ m. distant, Hill House. Dedham Grove, 1½ m. East Bergholt Hall.
Lawford Hall. Mistley Hall. Brantham. To Harwich, 11½ m.	54½	MANNINGTREE St. (See p. 480.)	59	Sir R. Hughes, Bart. West Lodge.
Estuary of river Stour. Tattingstone Place, T. S. Western, Esq. Tattingstone Hall, now a farm-house.	51	 cr. river Stour, and enter Suffolk. Bentley Junction St.	62½	Branch to HADLEIGH, 7½ m., a small market town on the river Bret, formerly of more importance than at present. Pop. 2779.
Wherstead Lodge, W. Scrope, Esq. Freston, 1½ mile; beyond, Wolverstone Hall, and Chelmondiston, and, on the opposite bank of Orwell, Orwell Park, G. Tomline, Esq.; and Nactonbroke Hall, Sir G. N. Broke, Bart.				<p style="text-align: right;">COPPERS.</p>

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stoke Park.		 cr. river Gipping.		
To Woodbridge, 8 m. (see p. 478).	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	IPSWICH St. (p. 477).	68	Chauntry, Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Sproughton.
Christ Church Park, W. C. Fonnereau, Esq.		Through short tunnel, and along course of river Gipping.		
Whitton.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brandford St. Follow river Gipping, which below the town of Ips- wich bears the name of the Orwell, and at its mouth joins the Stour off Harwich.	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bramford Hall; 3 m. distant, Hintlesham Hall, J. H. L. Anstruther, Esq. Somersham. Little Blakenham.
Claydon Hill.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Claydon St.	73	Great Blakenham. Bayleham. Darmsden. Barking Hall, Earl of Ashburnham; 2 miles distant, Battisford Hall.
Barham. Shrubland Park, Sir W. F. Fowle Middleton, Bt. Bosmere Hall;—3 m. beyond, Crowfield Hall; and 2 miles further Hel- mingham Hall, Earl of Dysart.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	NEEDHAM MARKET St. Needham Market is a small market-town on the Gipping. Pop. 1353.	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Creting. Debenham, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. dis- tant from Needham Mar- ket, is a small market town on the river Deben. The church is old. Pop. 1667. One mile north of Debenham is Aspull Hall, C. Chevallier, Esq.; and 5 miles to the north-east, Worlingworth Hall, now a farm house.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	STOW MARKET St. Stow Market is a well built town near the Gipping, which has been rendered navigable from Ipswich to this place. The manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hempen cloth, is carried on here, and it has a good market for bar- ley. There are some hop plantations in the neighbour- hood. Pop. 3531.	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Badley. Combs. Finborough Hall.
Old Newton. Gipping Chapel. Cotton. Wickham Skeith. Thornham Hall, Lord Henniker. 2 m. distant is Yaxley Hall; and 1 m. further, the small town of Eye, which returns 1 M.P. (see p. 473); beyond, Broome Hall, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.	31	Haughley Junction St.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Line to Bury St Ed- monds, 12 miles. Bacton. Gislingham.
Thrandeston. Palgrave. Scole Inn or Osmon- diston.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Finningham St.	86	
Frenze.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mellis (Eye) St.	91	Burgate; 2 miles be- yond, Botesdale, a small and decayed market town. Pop. 359. (See p. 469). Near Botesdale is Redgrave Hall, G. St V. Wilson, Esq.
Gissing.		 cr. river Waveney, and enter Norfolk.		Wortham.
Tivetshall.	19	DISS St. (see pp. 469 & 473).	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roydon. Winfarthing.
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burston St.	97	Tibbenham; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, New Bucken- ham (see p. 473.)

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	13½	Tivetshall St.	100	
Moulton. Wacton. Tharston Hall.	10	Forncett St.	103½	Aslacton. Forncett.
Long Stratton; and beyond, Boyland Hall, F. W. Irby, Esq.	7½	Flordon St.	106	Hapton. Flordon.
Tasburg, probably the site of <i>Ad Taurum</i> , a Ro- man station.	4½	Swainsthorpe St.	109½	Newton Flotman. Swainsthorpe.
Shottesham Park. Dunston Hall. Calstor St Edmunds. Bixley Hall, 1¼ miles; and beyond, Kirby Hall.		 cr. river Yare. NORWICH (see p. 465.)	113½	Mangreen Hall. Keswick. Costesey Park, Lord Stafford.

CLXXXIX. NORWICH TO EAST DEREHAM, SWAFFHAM, AND LYNN,
BY RAILWAY, 48½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NORW.	From Lynn.		From Norwich.	ON LEFT FROM NORW.
	48½	From Norwich to Wymondham St. (pp. 456-7.)	10½	Leave railway to Thet- ford, &c.
Crownthorpe. Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse. Coston. Runhall. Thuxton Hall.	38½ 32½	Hardingham St.  cr. river Blackwater.	16	Wicklewood. Hardingham Hall, 1½ mile. Thuxton. Garveston Hall.
	28½	Yaxham St.	20	Letton Hall, B. Gru- den, Esq.
Branch to Fakenham, 12½ miles (see p. 461); 4½ miles distant, on this branch, is Elmham Hall and Park, Lord Sondes.	26½	EAST DEREHAM ST. (see p. 474.)	22	Whinbergh.
Quebec Castle, near E. Dereham, and in the distance, Bylaugh Hall, E. Lombe, Esq.	22½	Wending St.	25	
Beeston. Great Dunham.	19½	Fransham St.	29	
3 m. distant is Castle Acre, at which was for- merly a strong fortress, said to have covered 18 acres (see p. 461.)	18½	Little Dunham St.	30½	Dunham Lodge.
At Narborough, Ro- man remains have been found.	14½	SWAFFHAM ST. Swaffham, a market-town, standing on high ground, and considered very salubri- ous. It has a large ancient church having some curious	34½	Wolverton Place. Necton Hall, 2 miles. Cockley Cley, 4 m. and near it, Cley Hall, E. A. Appletwhait, Esq. To Brandon, by road. 16 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NORW.	From Lynn.		From Norwich.	ON LEFT FROM NORW.
		monuments and a carved roof. Races are annually held on the adjacent heath. Pop. 2974. (See also p. 461).		Beechamwell, 3 miles.
Narburgh Hall, A. Fountaine, Esq; beyond, Narford Hall.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Narburgh St.	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	7	50 cr. river Nar. Bilney St.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pentney. Bilney Lodge, 1 mile.
Gayton Hall, 2 miles.	5	East Winch St.	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Winch Hall.
	3	Middleton St.	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Middleton, 1 mile.
Mintlyn.		LYNN St. (p. 457).	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	N. Runcton, 2 miles, D. Gurney, Esq.; and beyond, West Winch.

CXC. NORWICH TO ELY, PETERBOROUGH, AND LEICESTER, BY RAILWAY, 137 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NORW.	From Leicest.		From Norwich	ON LEFT FROM NORW.
	137	From NORWICH by Brandon and Thetford, to		
Lineto Downham and Lynn.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	ELY (as in pp. 485, 486, and 487.)	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Line to Cambridge and London.
	53	Thence, by March, to PETERBOROUGH. (as in pp. 451-2).	84	Line to Blisworth, on London and North Western Railway.
		From Peterborough to LEICESTER (pp. 482-3).	137	

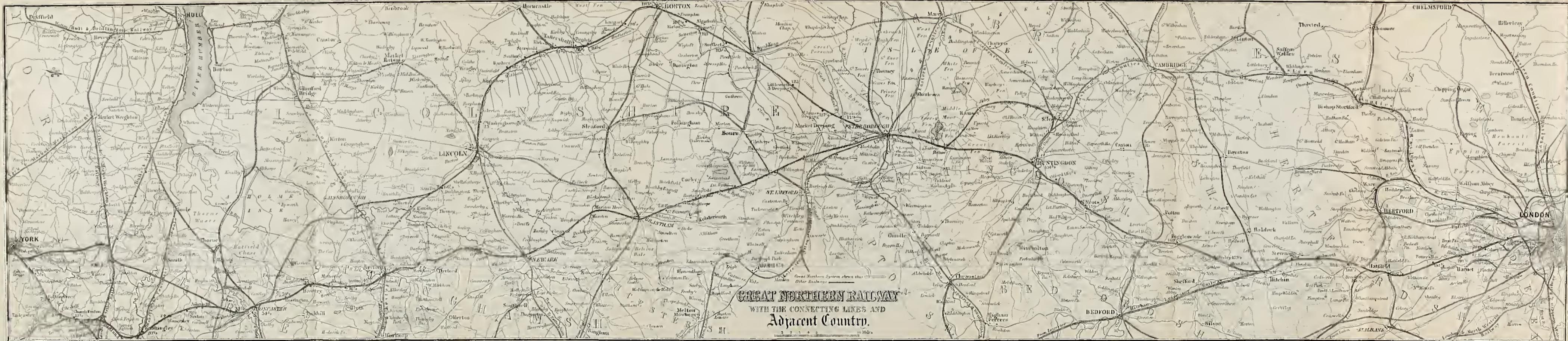
CXCI. LONDON TO NEWMARKET, BY RAILWAY, 69 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Bishopsgate St. London, to Cambridge St. (see p. 451).		
Gog Magog Hills.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cherry Hinton St.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leave line of Northern and Eastern Railway.
Lord Godolphin.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At West Wrattng. 4½ miles distant, Wrattng Park, Sir C. Watson, Bart.	7½	Fulbourn St.	61½	Fulbourn. Great Wilbraham, and Wilbraham Temple, E. Hicks, Esq.
	5½	Six Mile Bottom St.	63½	Bottisham Hall, 3½ m. Upper Hare Park. Lower Hare Park.
Dullingham Hall. Stetchworth House. Cheveley Park, 2 m., Duke of Rutland.	3½	Dullingham St.	65½	
		NEWMARKE ^t (see p. 464.)	69	The Race Course.

CXCII. LONDON TO BURY ST EDMUNDS, BY RAILWAY, 94½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bury.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Norwich, by Diss, 30 miles.		From London, by Eastern Counties Rail- way, to		
	12	Haughley Junction St. (p. 459.)	82½	Haughley, and ruins of Haughley Castle. Plashwood.
Wetherden Hall.				Haughley Park. Wetherden. Haughley Place.
Ashfield Lodge, 2½ m., Lord Thurlow. Langham Hall, 3 m., Sir H. C. Blake, Bart. Norton.	8½	Elmswell St.	86	Woolpit; and 2½ m. beyond, Drinkstone Park. Tostock Hall. Tostock Place. Beyton.
Pakenham, 1½ miles; and Nether Hall, W. C. Basset, Esq. Pakenham Lodge. Barton Mere House. Pakenham New House. Little Haugh House. Great Barton; and be- yond, Barton Hall, Lieu- tenant-General Sir E. H. Bunbury, Bart.	4	Thurston St.	90½	Rougham Hall, P. Bennet, Jun., Esq. Rushbrooke Park, 2 miles, R. F. B. Rush- brooke. St Edmunds Hill.
		BURY ST EDMUNDS (p. 469.)	94½	Ickworth Park, Mar- quis of Bristol.



GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
WITH THE CONNECTING LINES AND
Adjacent Country.

10 Miles

CXCIII. LONDON TO YORK, BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, *via* 493
GRANTHAM AND NEWARK, 191 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hackney.	191	From London Terminus at King's Cross.		
To Enfield, Tottenham, and Edmonton.	187	Hornsey St.	4	Highgate.
	184 $\frac{3}{4}$	Colney Hatch and Southgate St.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	South Lodge, in the neighbourhood, was the seat of Earl Chatham, when only a member of the House of Commons.
	181 $\frac{3}{4}$	BARNET ST. (See pp. 196 and 370).	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Barnet, and beyond, Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford.
Trent Park.	178 $\frac{1}{4}$	Potters Bar and South Mims St. (See p. 196).	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	The tower of the church at South Mims is a pictu- resque object, being en- tirely mantled with ivy.
Hatfield House (Mar- quis of Salisbury), see pp. 196, 370, and 372; and beyond, Bedwell Park, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.	171 $\frac{1}{4}$	HATFIELD St. per St Al- bans and Luton.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brocket Hall.
Tewin House (Viscount Uxbridge).	169	Welwyn St. (See pp. 360 and 370).	22	In the distance, Hoo Park, Lord Daere.
Panshanger Park. The property of Earl Cowper, who permits free access to the parks and grounds, and also to his picture- gallery.	162	Stevenage St. (See p. 370).	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Knebworth Park, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
	159	HITCHIN St. (see p. 360).	32	At the village of Hex- ton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hit- chin, a battle was fought in 914 between the Danes and Saxons, in which the latter were victorious; and a little to the east of the village there is an ancient entrenchment, called Ravensburg Castle,
Sutton Park, Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart.	151	BIGGLESWADE St. (See p. 370).	41	which occupies seven acres. There are also numerous barrows in the vicinity, supposed to con- tain the bones of those slain in battle.
Sandy was an impor- tant Roman station.	147	Sandy St.	44	Brompton Park.
St Neots. Pop. 1851, 2951.	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	St Neots St.	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Orton Hall, Marquis of Huntly.
	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	Offord St.	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.
	132	HUNTINGDON St. (See p. 387).	59	
Whittlesey Mere.	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	Holme St.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Branch to Boston, Lin- coln, and Retford.	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	PETERBOROUGH St. (See pp. 417, 420, &c.)	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tallington St.	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Essendine St.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Grimsthorpe Park, Lord Willoughby d' Eresby	99	Little Bytham St.	92	Easton Hall, Sir M. J. Cholmley, Bart.
	94	CORBY St.	97	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	89	Great Ponton St. (See p. 383.)	102	
Belton House, Earl of Brownlow.	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	GRANTHAM St. (See pp. 383, 388.)	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Branch to Nottingham In the distance, Bel- voir Castle, Duke of Rut- land.
Marston Moor	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haigham and Marston St.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Claypole St.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch to Lincoln.	71	NEWARK St. (See pp. 383 and 388.)	120	Branch to Nottingham. Kelham Hall, J. Man- ners Sutton, Esq.
	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carlton St. (See p. 383.)	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ossington Hall, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison.
	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	TUXFORD St. (See p. 383.)	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	
The Boston and Lin- coln branch rejoins main line here.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	RETFORD St. (See pp. 383 and 388.)	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Manchester and Lincoln- shire line crosses here.		
	49	Sutton St.	142	
Near Ranskill are the remains of a priory of Gilbertine monks.	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ranskill St.	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Serlby Hall, Viscount Galway.
	45	Scrooby St.	146	
Bawtry Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq.	43	BAWTRY St. (See p. 384.)	148	
	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rossington St.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cantley Hall, J. W. Childers, Esq.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	DONCASTER St. (See pp. 384, 389.)	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cusworth Park.
	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arksey and Stockbridge St.	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Askerne is noted for its mineral waters, and has risen, in the course of a few years, from a stragg- ling village to a well built town.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Askerne St.	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norton St.	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Womersley St.	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Line to Goole.	20	Knottingley Junction St.	171	
	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Milford Junction St.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Leeds and Selby line crosses		
	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sherborne St. (and thence to York, as on p. 438).	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			191	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	134½	From King's Cross St. London, to Peterborough St. (as on preceding page.)	76¼	
	103½	Thence to Boston St. (as on p. 448.)	107	
To Thornton le Fen.	98½	Langrick St.	112	
	92¼	Dogdyke St.	118¼	
	91½	TATTERSHALL St. (See p. 430, note).	119	Tattershall was a Roman station, and traces of encampments are still visible at a short distance, where several coins and relics have been found.
At Kirkstead is a very curious chapel, with a groined roof, and in the interior a rude figure in stone, representing a knight templar, with the form of a cross on his bassinet.	87¾	KIRKSTEAD St.	122¾	
	86	Stixwoud St. for Woodhall Spa and Horncastle.	124¾	
	84	Southrey St.	126½	
Tupholme Hall, and beyond Gautby Hall.	81½	BARDNEY St. for Wragby.	129	
The church of St. John is a handsome Gothic structure, surmounted by a lofty tower at the west end.	75	Washingborough St.	135½	Washingborough Hall.
	72¼	Lincoln St. (See pp. 421-22).	138¼	
Line to Gainsborough 10¾ m.	66¼	Saxilby Junction St.	144¼	Kettlethorpe Hall.
Babworth Hall, H. J. B. Simpson, Esq.	52½	Retford St. (See p. 388). and thence to York, (as on preceding page).	158	Grove Park, and beyond Hazdon Park.
			210½	

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Glouces.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	37½	Bristol St. of Bristol and Gloucester Railway.		Stoke House, Duke of Beaufort.
Chipping Sodbury, and beyond Dodington Park, (C. W. Codrington, Esq.) and Badminton, (Duke of Beaufort).	81½	Mangotsfield Station.	6	Hill House.
	27½	Yate Station.	10½	
	22½	Wickwar Station.	15	
	20½	Charfield Station.	17	Cromhall Park, Earl of Ducie.
				Tortworth Lodge, Earl of Ducie.
In the distance, Kingscote Park, T. H. Kingscote, Esq.	15¼	Berkeley Road Station.	22¼	Berkeley Castle, Admiral Sir M. Berkeley.
Spring Park, Earl of Ducie.	10¾	Frocester Station.	26¾	
Standish Park.	9	Stonehouse Station.	28½	
		Gloucester. (See p. 156).	37½	Hardwick Court and Quedgley House.

CXCVI. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER, CHEPSTOW, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA (SOUTH WALES), BY RAILWAY, 216 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Swansea.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	216	London to		
	102	Gloucester. (as on p. 114).	114	
	96¾	Oakle Station.	119¼	
	91¼	Newnham Station.	124¼	
	85½	Gatcombe Station.	130½	
	82½	Lydney Station.	133½	
	74½	Chepstow Station. (See p. 144).	141½	
	69½	Portskewet Station.	146½	
	65	Magor Station.	151	
Tredegar House, Sir C. M. R. G. Morgan, Bart.	57½	Newport Station. (See p. 125).	158½	Llanwern, Rev. Sir C. J. Salusbury, Bart.



**BLACK'S
GUIDE BOOK ADVERTISER
1876.**

(Hotels arranged Alphabetically according to Locality.)

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—

IONA,	CHEVALIER,	GONDOLIER,	STAFFA,
MOUNTAINEER,	PIONEER,	GLENGARRY,	LINNET,
CLANSMAN,	CLYDESDALE,	CYGNET,	PLOVER,
ISLAY,	GLENCOE,	INVERARAY CASTLE,	

LOCHAWE, AND QUEEN OF THE LAKE,

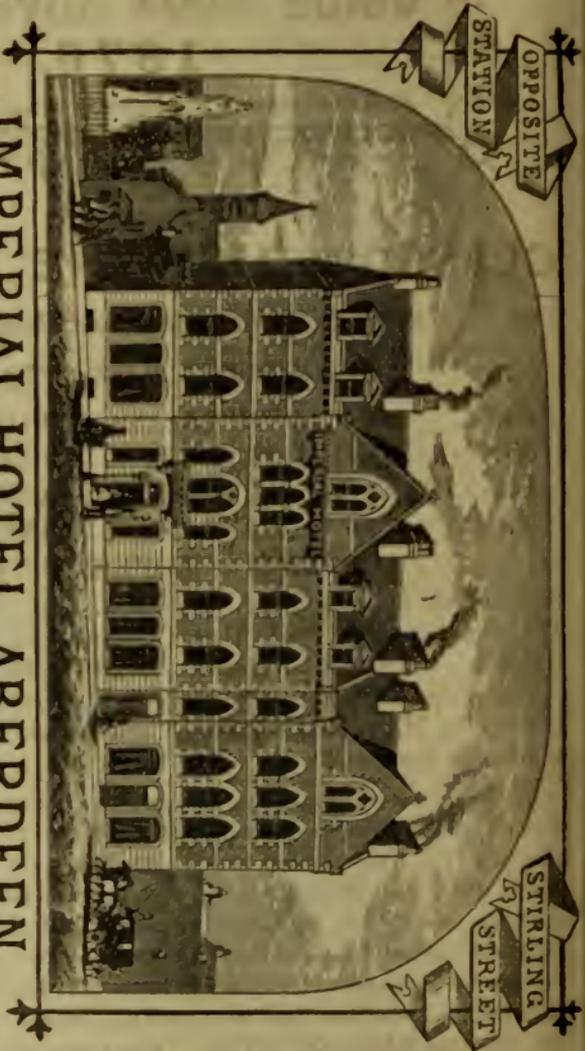
Sail during the season for Port Ellen, Port Askaig, Islay, Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Loch Awe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver, and Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Loch Awe, Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

** These vessels afford in their passage a view of the beautiful scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—The Whirlpool of Corryvreckan—the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben Nevis—Inverloch—The Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the clans raised his Standard in the '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal—Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time-Bill, with Map, sent post free on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1876.

ABERDEEN — IMPERIAL HOTEL
 'NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RAILWAY STATION'



IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

The only one in Aberdeen expressly built from the Foundation as a First-Class Hotel, and for which purpose the ENTIRE Building, as represented, is EXCLUSIVELY occupied.

Personally Patronised by their Royal Highnesses The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold.
 PRIVATE FAMILY SUITES, Retiral and Distinct, with Warm, Cold, Shower, Spray, Douche Baths, and Water service complete. Magnificent Lavatories, with no Stairs to climb. Salt Water if ordered.

INTERVENED by its own ground from the noise and bustle of the main thoroughfare, the "Imperial" is agreeably quiet and cheerful; and although so close to the Station as not to require a Bus, is entirely removed from the disturbing influence of the railway, and the dangerous and deleterious effect of proximity to the smoke and steam of the trains; while the *nearest* and *most convenient* access between the STATION and the CENTRE of the TOWN, by IMPERIAL PLACE, was constructed to suit this NEW HOTEL.

By means of Air shafts and Charcoal Frames, the DRAINAGE SYSTEM is PERFECT. Pure air, proper light, and thorough ventilation.

Wines are Imported direct for the Imperial, which, with the Cuisine, are of the choicest description. Charges no more than those of ordinary establishments. Address the LADY OF THE HOUSE or MANAGER.

A Cascade with Rockery, whose delicious Fountain play on a profusion of Luxuriant Ferns, beautifies and refreshes the Hall.
 Spacious Billiard Room for Residents in the Hotel
In which a magnificent Grotto, with waterfalls, cools and purifies the air.

ABERDEEN.

THE PALACE HOTEL,

UNION STREET AND BRIDGE STREET, ABERDEEN.

THIS Hotel, which has been recently erected and furnished with all modern improvements, is one of the finest in the City.

It is situated in the principal street, with convenient access to the Railway Station and chief Business localities.

Public and Private Drawing-Rooms are furnished with special reference to the comfort of Lady and Gentlemen Visitors.

Handsome Commercial Room, Stock Rooms, Billiard Room, Bed-Room Accommodation for upwards of one hundred; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A. M. MACKIE,

late of the "Northern Hotel," Lessee.

DEESIDE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

HEATHCOT, NEAR ABERDEEN, N.B.

THIS Establishment is beautifully situated on the South Bank of the River Dee, five miles from Aberdeen, and is within easy distance of Balmoral Castle, Her Majesty's summer residence.

The climate of Deeside is the most healthy and bracing in Great Britain.

An Omnibus runs every lawful day in connection with the Establishment from 1st April to 30th November inclusive, as follows:—

From Heathcot at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.

From Joint Railway Station, Aberdeen, at 1 P.M. and 4.30 P.M.

For Prospectuses apply to Dr. JOHNSTONE, HEATHCOT, NEAR ABERDEEN, N.B.

ABERFELDY.

WEEM HOTEL.

JAMES WATERS, PROPRIETOR.

FAMILIES are boarded by the Week during the Spring Months in this Hotel, so beautifully sheltered from north and east winds; and suitable at all times for delicate persons. Children arranged for according to age.

Prospectus sent upon application.

ABERFELDY.

BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL,

(One minute's walk from the Railway Station)

Containing First-class accommodation, is beautifully situated on the river Tay, in the County of Perth, close to the splendid Falls of Moness (Birks of Aberfeldy), Taymouth Castle, and the unrivalled scenery of Glen Lyon.

Parties leaving Edinburgh and Glasgow in the morning, and arriving in Aberfeldy by the first train, can enjoy a five hours' drive through the finest scenery in the Highlands (including Pass of Glen Lyon, Taymouth Castle and grounds from the "Fort"), and return south by the last train.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances punctually attended to.

The Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of all the Trains.

AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

THE SALUTATION HOTEL.

THIS fine old house, which has been established upwards of two centuries, has recently been considerably enlarged, re-modelled, and re-furnished. It contains Suites of Rooms for Families, also Dining, Drawing, Billiard, Smoking, and Bath (Hot, Cold, and Shower) Rooms. The views are unrivalled, and the famed Stock Ghyll Force is in the grounds of the "Salutation."

Post Horses, and Close and Open Carriages in great variety. District Coaches daily. Table d'hôte; Breakfast at 9 A.M., Dinner at 7 P.M.

Postal Telegraph Station.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, Proprietor.

BANGOR.

BRITISH HOTEL,

NEAR the station. Large and handsome Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Rooms with two new tables, Posting and Livery Stables. Bus conveys Visitors from the station to the Hotel free of charge.

T. H. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

BANAVIE.

BANAVIE HOTEL.

THE extensive additions and alterations on this HOTEL are now completed, and it will be found one of the most attractive places for pleasure-seekers in the Highlands. Several excursions can be made either by driving or on foot,—such as to the Falls of Glen Nevis, 12 miles; Glenfinnan, 15 miles; Glen Spean, 9 miles; the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, 17 miles; Loch Arkaig, 12 miles; the foot of Glencoe, Ballachulish, 16 miles; old Inverlochy Castle, 2 miles; Tor Castle, where tradition says Banco lived, 2 miles. Guides and ponies are kept to ascend Ben Nevis: the Hotel is immediately in front, and the nearest place to start from.

Salmon and trout-fishing can also be had by parties staying at the Hotel on lake and river, the Lochy being the best salmon water in Scotland. Special terms made with parties staying by the week or month.

ROUTE:—London to Glasgow, and thence by steamer "Iona," or by rail to Kingussie and coach here.

JOHN M'GREGOR, *Proprietor.*

BEAULY HOTEL

(Ten Miles North of Inverness, on the Highland Railway.)

THE Proprietor of this HOTEL has much pleasure in informing Sportsmen, Tourists, Anglers, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Public, that this newly-erected, large, and commodious Establishment has now been opened for some time, and is situated in the midst of scenery the loveliest in the north of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of which are the beautiful Grounds of Lovat and Beaufort Castle, Belladrum Gardens and House. The famous Falls of Kilmorack, the Dhreim, the wild and romantic river and mountain scenery of Strath-Glass, Ealenegus, the unrivalled Glen Affrick, the Chisholm's Pass, Glen-Strathfarar, Guisachan, and other beautiful localities, frequented by tourists, sportsmen, anglers, artists, and lovers of nature, are all within easy reach of this Hotel. Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Beauly River in connection with the Hotel. Omnibuses attend all trains for the Hotel. The Posting Department the most efficient in the north of Scotland.

D. ROBERTSON, *Proprietor.*

BELFAST.**ROBINSON'S COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL**

82 DONEGALL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Conducted on strictly Abstinence Principles. Comfort, Quiet, and moderate Charges.

Private Sitting Rooms and Show Rooms.

BELFAST.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.

BEST SITUATION.

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

W. J. JURY, *Proprietor.*

KING'S ARMS HOTEL

AND POSTING HOUSE,

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Suites of Rooms for Families. Coffee, Commercial, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The Hotel Omnibus meets the Trains.

JOHN CARR, *Proprietor.*

BRIDGE OF TILT HOTEL, BLAIR-ATHOLE.

Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station.

ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS, and within walking distance of the FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glen Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

BLAIR ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

ADJOINING THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS Hotel, to meet the demands of its continually increasing business, has this year received further extensive additions, comprising a large Drawing-Room, Parlours, Smoking-Room, and Bedrooms, while various other internal improvements have been carried out which will render the establishment thoroughly complete and well-appointed in every department.

Blair Athole is the most central point from which to make Excursions to Killiecrankie, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

Orders by Post or Telegraph for Apartments or Carriages carefully attended to.

* * *Arrangements made for Board at a reduced rate up to and after August.*

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, *Proprietors.*

1876.

BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE.**TANTON'S**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated, facing the river Torridge, noted for its Salmon, Trout, and other fishing.

An Omnibus meets every train; private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice. Skating Rink adjoining the Hotel.

BILLIARDS.

N.B.—The Mail-Coach starts from this Hotel daily at 7.15 A.M., taking passengers, parcels, etc., for Clovelly, Hartland, and its neighbourhood.

BLAIRGOWRIE.**ROYAL****HOTEL**

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation.

SALMON FISHING ON THE TAY BY THE DAY OR LONGER.

At Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to Braemar every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday; July, August, & September
Seats secured by post or telegram. 'Bus meets all trains.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

BLAIRGOWRIE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Established Half a Century.

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk Rattray), one of the most picturesquely situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Drivers.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains.

B. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILIP, *Proprietor*

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Visitors.

A. ANDERSON, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage received, begs to state that a new Drawing-room has been added for the comfort of those who may not wish a Private Parlour.

A. ANDERSON, *Proprietor*.

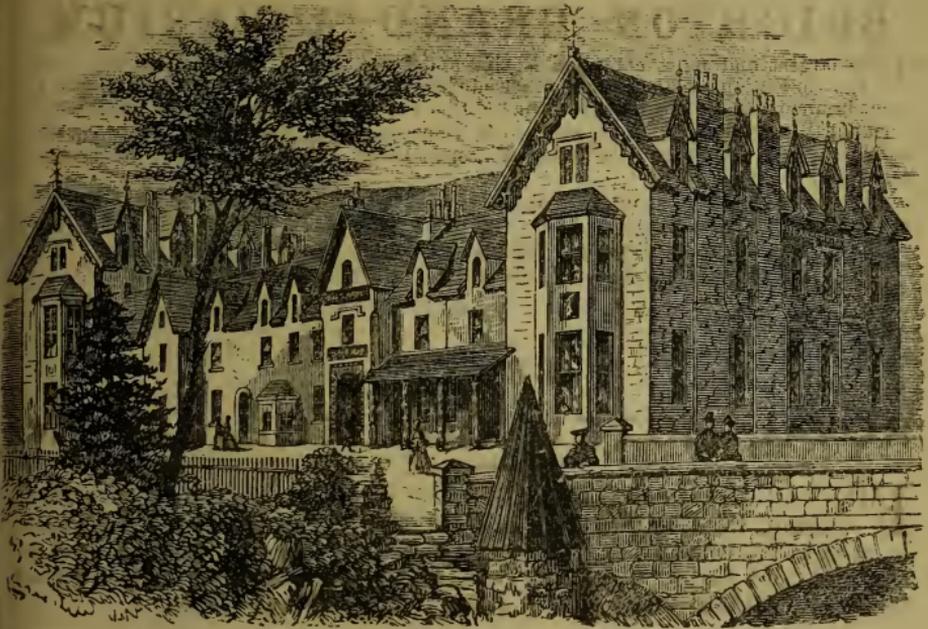
BRAEMAR.

THE INVERCAULD ARMS

The Finest Hotel Situation in Scotland.

MR. M'GREGOR begs to announce that the extensive additions to this Hotel are completed, comprising Magnificent Dining Saloon, Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard Hall, Smoking Room, and over Thirty Bedrooms, all furnished in the most modern style. Beautiful Croquet and Pleasure Grounds. Posting in all its branches. Guides and Ponies to the different hills. Coaches during the season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater. *Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.*

N.B.—Salmon, &c., Fishing on the upper reaches of the Dee, on the Invercauld Property, free to Visitors staying at the Hotel.



THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL

BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

MR. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season to Ballater and Blairgowrie Stations.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

NOTE.—Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing free of all charge.

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world. The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited.

Sea Lions, Porpoises, Royal Sturgeons, Telescope Fish, Sea Horses, Herring, Mac-karel, Sterlet, Mud Fish (Gambia), etc., can here, and nowhere else, be seen in captivity.

The Aquarium Band at intervals daily, and every evening at 7.30. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 8.

Admission:—Daily, 1s.; Evening at 7, 6d. Schools Half-Price.

Periodical Tickets,—One Month, 7s. 6d.; Three Months, 10s. 6d.

G. REEVES SMITH, *General Manager.*

BRISTOL

ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Telegraph Office and Post-office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. All Omnibuses pass the door. Night Porter kept.

W. SWANSON, *Manager.*

BUXTON.

THE SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.

Cabs and Omnibuses meet all Trains.

R. RIMMER, *Manager.*

CALLANDER.

THE M'GREGOR HOTEL,

JAMES M'DERMOTT, PROPRIETOR.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE
AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor) will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges moderate in comparison with other Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting complete. 'Bus awaits all the trains.

N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by *Covered Colonnade* with the *Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells,* and the *New Pavilion and Gardens,* where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been re-decorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public Dining & Drawing Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fireproof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

ROYAL HOTEL

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.
Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9 25 a.m. train, *via* Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE.

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Rowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.
A spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well appointed Bed-Rooms.
Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR:

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.

Railway Station, ROWSLEY.

Postal address, BAKEWELL.

CHEPSTOW.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL.

An Old-Established First-class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Rail way Station, Castle, and River Wye.

Ladies' Coffee-Room 60 feet by 30. Gentlemen's Coffee and Billiard Rooms.

Omnibuses and Carriages meet all trains.

The **BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL**, Tintern Abbey, conducted by
the same Proprietor. **W. GARRETT.**

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL, "THE Rows, CITY WALLS, and other objects of interest.

A Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Coffee-Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. The Bedrooms are large and handsomely furnished.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, Manager.

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYGROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views, and miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within ten minutes' walk of Colwyn Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, Proprietor.

CONISTON LAKE, LANCASHIRE.
SLY'S
WATERHEAD HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Establishment is perhaps the most delightfully situated of any Hotel in the Lake District; it is surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds and select walks, and embraces most interesting Lake and Mountain Views.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM.

BILLIARDS. PRIVATE BOATS. CROQUET GROUND.

A Steam Gondola runs daily on the Lake during the Season.

Open and Close Carriages, Post Horses, Guides.

COACHES DAILY TO AMBLESIDE
 during the Season.

Postal Telegraph Station at Coniston.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, Proprietor.

Postal Address—CONISTON, AMBLESIDE.

CONNEMARA.

GLENDALOUGH FISHERY HOTEL.

T. MULLARKEY begs leave to announce that he has taken the above establishment in connection with his Hotel at Clifden. It is admirably situated for the Angler, commanding as it does the key or centre of the splendid and extensive Fishery of Ballinabinch; and for the Tourist and Family Parties visiting the Irish Highlands affording the most beautiful Scenery in the West of Ireland, with all the comforts of Home. The Proprietor trusts that, with every attention to the comforts of his Visitors, he will merit their future support and patronage. Timely application is requested.—Address T. MULLARKEY, Hotel, Clifden; or, Fishery Hotel, Glendalough, viâ Galway.

CONWAY.

THE CASTLE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Beautifully situated in the Vale of Conway, and very central for Tourists in North Wales.

13th April 1876.

C O R K .

COTTON'S
IMPERIAL HOTEL

P. CURRY, Proprietor

(Late Railway Hotel, Killarney).

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It has been patronised within the last few years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres; the successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglinton, and Carlisle—as well as by all the Nobility and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND MOST
MODERATE.

THE 'IMPERIAL' OMNIBUSES
attend the Arrival and Departure of every Train.

C O R K.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,
From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the
North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

C R I E F F.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

D. MACKENZIE (late of the Clarence Hotel, Glasgow) begs respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of this well-known and old-established Hotel, which has just been rebuilt and furnished in elegant style, with every modern improvement.

Crieff has now become a fashionable resort for Families and Tourists during Summer and Autumn. The climate, as is well known in the first rank of the medical faculty, is remarkable for its salubrity and its exemption from easterly winds.

A SPACIOUS LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM.
PRIVATE PARLOURS FOR FAMILIES.

HOT AND COLD BATHS. POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A Bus runs to and from the Trains.

On application at the hotel a hand-card may be had containing a Syllabus of the objects of interest in Strathearn—forming six pleasure trips from Crieff.

DINGWALL, LOCH MAREE, AND SKYE.

WARRINGTON'S (LATE OF LOCHINVER)

NATIONAL AND STATION HOTEL.

AT THE JUNCTION OF THE HIGHLAND AND SKYE RAILWAYS.

FROM this Hotel, between Breakfast and Dinner, parties may conveniently visit the whole of the famed Scenery along the Skye Railway to Strome Ferry, leaving here at 10.35 a.m., allowing an hour and a half at Strome, and arriving at Dingwall at 5.48 p.m.; and in like manner Golspie and Dunrobin, besides many other Places of Interest.

A large Coffee-Room. Private Parlours and Suites of Rooms.

* * * Posting, Job Horses, and Carriages.

W. WARRINGTON, Proprietor.

DINGWALL.

AUCHNASHEEN HOTEL,

AUCHNASHEEN.

BY RAILWAY FROM DINGWALL.

M. M'IVER begs to inform the public that he has now Removed from the Old House, and has Opened the NEW HOTEL at the Auchnasheen Station, which is much larger and more convenient than the old one.

The Coaches for Lochmaree and Gairloch leave Auchnasheen daily on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Dingwall; the Gairloch Coaches arrive at Auchnasheen in time for the Evening Trains to Dingwall and Strome Ferry.

DORKING.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

FOR FAMILIES and TOURISTS. Enlarged and re-decorated. First-class accommodation. Saddle Horses. Carriages of every description for Picnics to Leath Hill, Boxhill, &c. Excellent Stabling. FREDERICK COOKE, Proprietor.

Omnibus on arrival of Trains at both Stations.

N.B.—Dorking Coach Office. FLY-MASTER by Appointment to Brighton and South-Eastern Railway Companies.

DUBLIN.

THE "ABBEY" HOTEL,

Commercial and Family Hotel (Scotch House),

102 & 103 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET (OFF SACKVILLE STREET),

MRS. ARTHUR, Proprietress,

COMBINES the Comfort of a Home with Moderate Charges. Is centrally situated, being within two minutes' walk of the General Post Office, and near the Bank, College, Steamboats, and Railway Stations.

Show Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen.

DUBLIN.

JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.*Established 40 Years.***Greatly Enlarged and Improved.**

Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Castle, Theatres, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.*Charges Moderate.***TWO NIGHT PORTERS IN ATTENDANCE.****HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor.**

DUBLIN.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.

SITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin. Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY & COTTON, Proprietors.

DUNBLANE.

STIRLING ARMS HOTEL.

VISITORS and TOURISTS visiting the Far-famed Cathedral will find every Comfort combined with Moderate Charges in the above Hotel.

H. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

DUNKELD.

FISHER'S  **ROYAL HOTEL.**
(Under the Patronage of the Royal Family.)

THIS HOTEL, one of the largest in the Highlands of Scotland, and well known as a first-class establishment, is most conveniently situated for visiting the Duke of Athole's Pleasure Grounds, the ancient Cathedral, the Hermitage, Rumbling Bridge, and the numerous Lakes in the immediate neighbourhood; and also for making Excursions to the Pass of Killiecrankie, Falls of the Tummel and Bruar, Blair Castle, Aberfeldy, and Taymouth Castle. Families Boarded at moderate terms during the early part of the Season. Coach to Braemar and Balmoral; seats secured only at the Hotel.

*Carriages of every description.**Omnibuses to meet each Train.*

DUNOON.
ARGYLL HOTEL.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

ALEXANDER GUNN, Lessee,

BEGBS to call the attention of the Nobility, Tourists, and Travelling Public to the superior accommodation he is now able to give. The Hotel is greatly enlarged, remodelled, and refurnished in elegant style, with all modern improvements.

Suites of Apartments; magnificent Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room; Private Parlours; Smoking and Billiard Saloon; Fresh and Salt Water Baths; and upwards of Fifty Large and Well-Aired Bed-Rooms, looking over the Firth of Clyde. Altogether, this Hotel will be found one of the most complete in Scotland.

The "Argyll" is the only first-class Hotel in Dunoon, and is situated within one minute's walk of the Pier.

Table D'Hote Daily.

Dinners a la Carte.

Posting in all its Branches.

All Orders punctually attended to.

Post and Telegram Office in connection with the Hotel.

Dunoon is the favourite Watering-place on the Clyde, and the most central station for the following Excursions:—Ardrishaig (by Steamer *Iona*), Lochlmond, Lochlong, Lochgoil, Gareloch, Ayr, Rothesay, Arran, all returning the same day. Parties going by Steamer *Iona* would do well to be in Dunoon the previous evening.

EDINBURGH.

**ROBERT MIDDLEMASS, PROPRIETOR OF THE
 EDINBURGH HOTEL, PRINCES STREET,**

has the honour of announcing that he has
 entered on a Lease of

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

which has for many years been distinguished by the Patronage of the *Royal Families of Great Britain and Europe.*

It is situated in the principal Square, from which picturesque views are obtained, within a short distance of all the Railway Stations; and while it commands perfect quietude, is in the vicinity of the various Public Buildings and Places of Interest for which the City is so justly famed.

The moderate Tariff, which has given such universal satisfaction to visitors at the Edinburgh Hotel, has been adopted at the Douglas.



THE OSBORNE HOTEL,

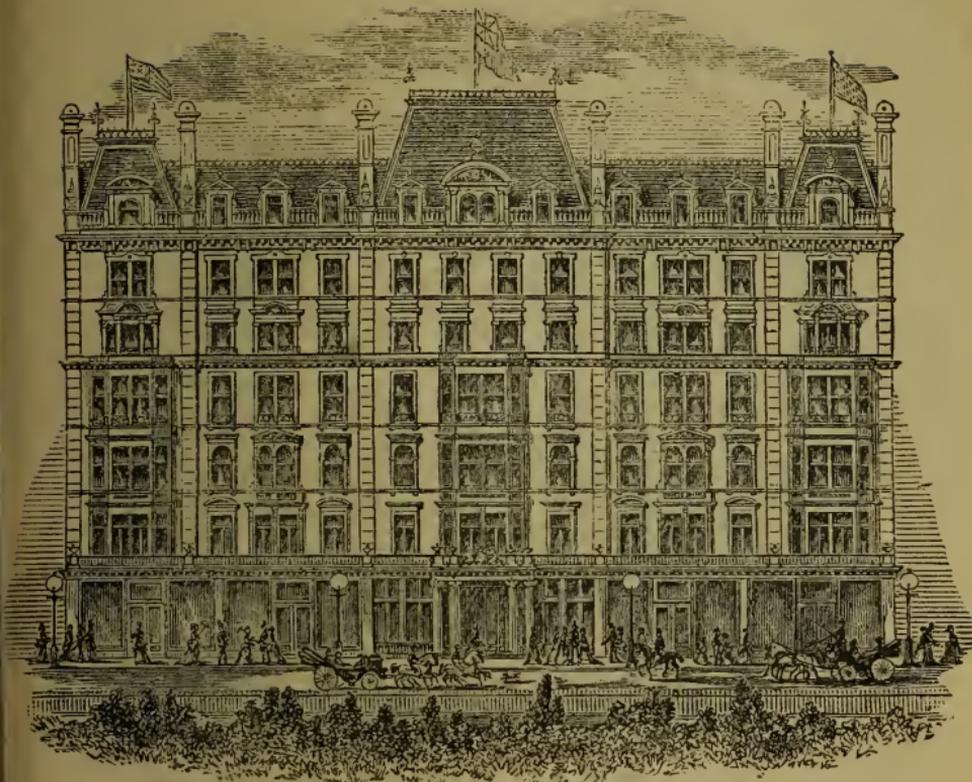
WEST PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

(Immediately opposite the Caledonian, and within Three Minutes' Drive of the Waverley and Haymarket Railway Stations.)

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

SITUATION unrivalled. Views magnificent. Handsome Coffee-Room. Large Parlours. Comfortable Smoking-Room, and every modern convenience. First-Class Wines supplied at Prices hitherto unknown in Hotels of this class. Luggage taken to and from Caledonian Station *free of charge.*

J. WILSON, Manager.



Opposite the Scott Monument and Gardens.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

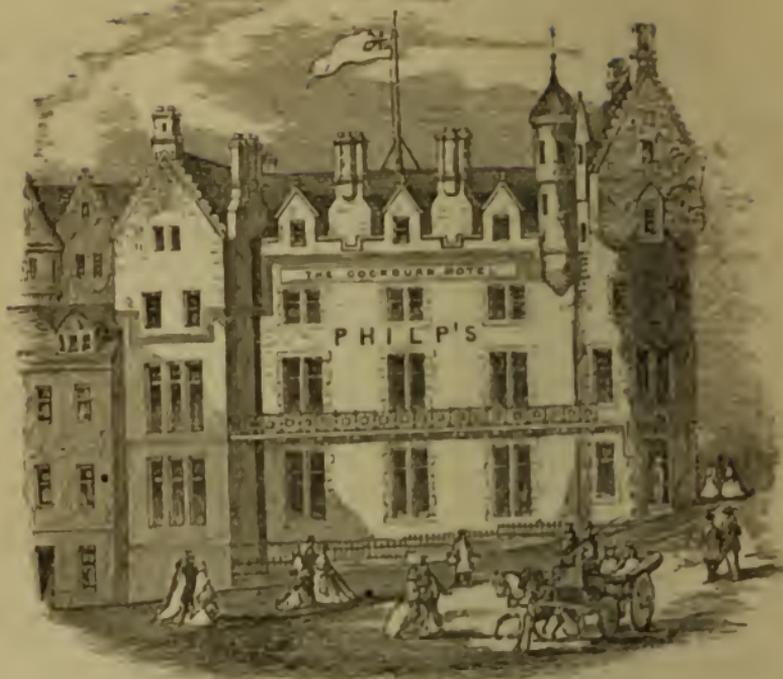
53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,
MacGregor, Proprietor and Manager.

THIS HOTEL has numerous suites of apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe. The magnificent Coffee-Room for Families and Gentlemen is one hundred feet long and twenty feet high. The Drawing-Room and Library all *en suite*, fronting Princes Street. The most complete in Britain.

The Royal is One hundred yards from the Railway Stations.

SPACIOUS SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.—A NIGHT PORTER.

CAUTION.—Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred, causing great disappointment.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted at the Cockburn.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

First-Class Turkish Baths in connection with this Hotel.



GRIEVE'S HOTELS.
THE BALMORAL HOTEL,
 91 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH
(Adjoining the New Club).

Commands the Finest Views of the "Modern Athens."

The Charges of the BALMORAL will compare favourably even with those of minor Hotels. Lists of Prices will be forwarded on application to the Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen passing through the City are respectfully invited to visit the BALMORAL, and judge of the accommodation and charges for themselves.

Hot, Cold, Shower, Douche, Turkish, and Plunge Baths on the premises.

E. THIEM (from New York), *Manager.*

Wholesale Wine List on Application.

THE
ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,
 22 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Public Drawing-Room. Suites of Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte in the Grand Saloon.

Public and Private Billiard-Rooms.



CAFE ROYAL HOTEL,

WEST REGISTER STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Largest Dining Establishment in Scotland.

Capable of Dining comfortably, in Public and Private Rooms, 600 persons

TO meet the requirements of the age, Table d'Hôte daily from 5 to 8, on the London Dining Establishment principle, at 3s., consisting of Soups, Fishes, Entrées, Joints, Sweets, and Dessert.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, *A LA CARTE*.

This Hotel also affords every accommodation to Visitors, and has recently been re-Furnished and re-Decorated in a very superior style.

SPACIOUS COFFEE-ROOM. LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

Large Well-Ventilated Bed-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS & LAVATORIES.

BED AND ATTENDANCE, 3s.

W. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

THE OLD WAVERLEY

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
43 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

ROBERT CRANSTON, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been re-constructed, fitted, and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present times can supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in Princes Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Hotel, the charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 33 years ago. Hoping for a continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeavour to attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

TO STRANGERS unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. begs to intimate that the situation of the OLD WAVERLEY is within one minute from the Great Central Railway Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the street itself is said to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the south side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promenade, upon which stand the unequalled "Scott" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below form the valley betwixt the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, towering over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Giles' Cathedral and other prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of the Bay of Naples.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the same Proprietor:—

EDINBURGH	.	OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH	.	NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.
GLASGOW	.	185 BUCHANAN STREET.
LONDON	.	37 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Breakfast or Tea	.	.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.
Public Dinner	.	.	2s.
Bed-Room	.	.	1s. 6d.
Private Parlours	.	.	3s.
Service	.	.	1s.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperance Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only HOME he had found since leaving his own in America."

THE
PALACE HOTEL

109 AND 110 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

OCCUPIES the BEST POSITION in PRINCES STREET, immediately opposite EDINBURGH CASTLE, and commands a BEAUTIFUL VIEW over the WEST PRINCES STREET GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance.

The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed Tariff of the Charges upon application, and will give prompt attention to any Communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

THE LONDON HOTEL

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

THIS COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE HOTEL, entirely RE-MODELLED and RE-FURNISHED throughout, has been opened by

HENRY WHITE, late Clubmaster to the UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Princes Street, Edinburgh.

From its Central Situation and the spacious character of its Accommodation, the LONDON will be found as hitherto an EXTREMELY CONVENIENT HOTEL; while from Mr. WHITE's experience as Clubmaster and otherwise, he can confidently ensure to the Public an *Exceptionally Superior Cuisine*.

The BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS have been fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

EDINBURGH.

THE ROXBURGHE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in Charlotte Square, one of the finest parts of the City. The garden in front of the Hotel was specially approved of by Her Majesty the Queen for the site of the National Albert Monument. The Coffee-room is quiet and comfortable, and well adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen. The Private Sitting-rooms are laid out with Bed-rooms and Dressing-room *en suite*. In connection with the above is

KERR'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and MISS BROWN hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
MARKET STREET, EDINBURGH,

Now under new Management, possesses unrivalled views of the New Town, Princes Street, Scott Monument, the Castle, and Public Gardens, and is close to the principal (Waverley) Railway Station.

MAGNIFICENT COFFEE AND COMMERCIAL ROOMS.
Private Sitting Rooms and Ladies' Drawing Rooms.
Handsome Billiard Saloon and Smoking Rooms.

H. SALE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Manager for Messrs Spiers and Pond in Scotland).

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,
20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

EDINBURGH.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

115, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1 CASTLE STREET.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, and 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle.)

COMBINING all the comforts of a Home with the convenience of a Hotel. Ladies' Coffee-room and Drawing-room. Table d'Hôte. Charges strictly moderate.

A. ADDISON, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

MRS. M'EWAN'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

41 HANOVER STREET, corner of GEORGE STREET.

FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every speciality for their comfort at a Moderate Tariff. Public Drawing-Room and Coffee-Room. Finest and most central position in the City; also the

HANOVER HOTEL, 10 HANOVER STREET.

ALBERT HOTEL,

25 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS commodious Hotel, situated in one of the principal thoroughfares in the City, affords first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting Edinburgh.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

D. ROBERTSON, *Proprietor.*



CAMPBELL'S ROYAL STATION HOTEL

Adjoining the Railway Platform, FORRES.

*(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the
Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)*

THIS elegant new HOTEL, which since its erection has commended itself to all classes of Travellers, including several Members of the Royal Family of Great Britain, is most conveniently situated.

Having been specially built for a Hotel, the House is replete with all modern conveniences and requirements, so as to secure to Travellers the utmost comfort. The Bed-Rooms are spacious and airy, and the Windows of all the Apartments command cheerful and pleasant Views.

Parties travelling from the far North, by breaking their journey at Forres instead of at Inverness, thereby secure additional rest, and can comfortably proceed by the first through trains the following day.

APARTMENTS EN SUITE.

SPACIOUS BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM JUST ADDED.

Boots in attendance at all Trains.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.



G AIRLOCH HOTEL,

Sea-Bathing.] ROSS-SHIRE. [Sea-Bathing.

THIS large and splendid Establishment, built in 1872 and 1873, offers, through its magnificent situation and superior accommodation, all the comforts of the best first-class Hotels. It contains handsome Dining Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, and most comfortable and spacious Bed Rooms, overlooking a noble Beach, and commanding exquisite Sea Views and Landscapes of singular beauty. It is distant about six miles respectively from the middle and north end of the beautiful LOCH MAREE; twelve miles from Fhionn Loch, of which the Scenery is said to outrival Coruisk; and is within view of the most noted portions of the Island of Skye.

G AIRLOCH HOTEL is also the starting-point for Tourists from Oban and Portree, proceeding, *via* LOCH MAREE, to Inverness and the South, and *vice versa*.

BATH ROOMS, WITH HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Bathing-Machines and Excellent Sea-Bathing on one of the Finest Beaches in Scotland.

ROD and SEA-FISHING, with use of Boats FREE.

Over Sixty Beds can be made up. Charges very moderate.

POSTING.

Coaches run daily to and from the Hotel, in connection with the trains of the Dingwall and Skye Railway Company; and Messrs. David Hutcheson & Co.'s swift steamers ply direct from Oban throughout the season.

Orders by Letter or Telegram for Conveyances, Coach Seats, or Apartments carefully attended to.

JAMES HORNSBY.



EXETER.
ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL
 CATHEDRAL YARD.

This Old-Established and Fashionable Hotel has just undergone entire renovation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. *Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies' Coffee-Room.*

W. BIRKETT, Proprietor.

FORT-WILLIAM.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

RODERICK M'DONALD, of long experience as Hotel-keeper in Scotland and England, begs most respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of the above first-class Hotel, which contains excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5-30 a.m. Steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben-Nevis. Guides, Ponies, &c., kept for ascending the mountain.

An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness Steamers on the Caledonian Canal at Bannavie twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

GLASGOW.

ROYAL HANOVER HOTEL,
 HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

MERTON R. COTES, Proprietor.

"The Editor of '*BRADSHAW*' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.

"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Home."—*Murray's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

"Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department."—*Black's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

GLASGOW.

BROWN'S BALMORAL HOTEL,
Opposite Caledonian Station, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

A new first-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen.

Comfort and Elegance combined.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

T. FRANCE, MANAGER,

Many years at St. James' Hall, London.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Late *CARRICK'S*.)

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL has just undergone extensive Alterations and Improvements, and been Furnished anew, in the most superb style, by the eminent firm of Messrs. Wylie and Lohead.

It contains a magnificent Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Writing-Room, Seven Private Sitting-Rooms, upwards of Fifty Bed-Rooms, Eight First-Class Stock Rooms, and Billiard-Room.

FITTED UP WITH PNEUMATIC BELLS.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS PERFECT.

CHARLES MACRAE, *Proprietor*
(of *Macrae's Hotel, Bath Street*).

GLASGOW.

MACRAE'S FAMILY HOTEL,

152 BATH STREET.

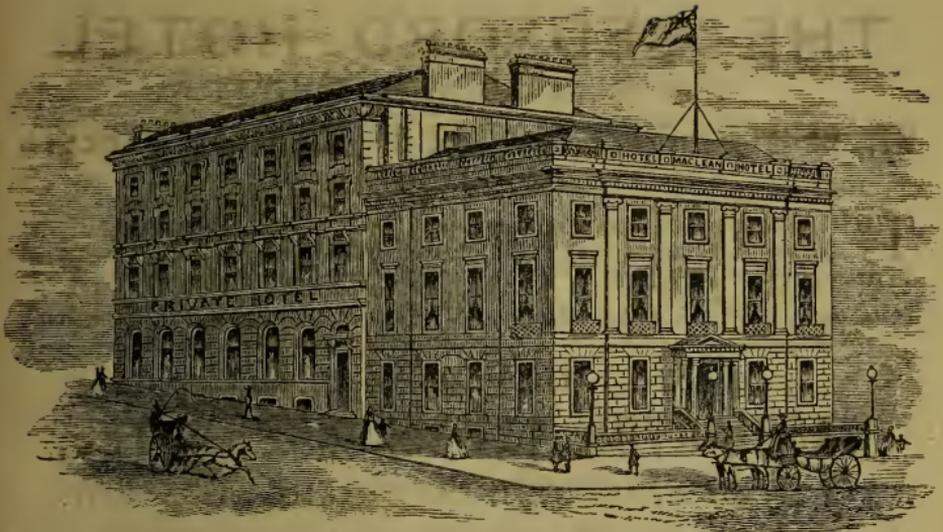
THIS large and commodious Hotel occupies one of the finest situations in the West End, and at the same time is within easy access of the different railway stations.

It has been furnished and arranged to meet all the requirements of a first-class Family Hotel, containing magnificent Coffee-Room, Public and Private Drawing-Rooms, all handsomely furnished with special attention to the comfort of visitors.

Parties staying at this establishment can depend on getting every comfort.

The Coffee-Room is capable of Dining 130 Persons.

Hot, Cold, Spray, Shower, and Plunge Baths.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL,

198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

FOR Families and Gentlemen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Blythswood Square, and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves.

JAMES MACLEAN, *Proprietor.*

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL

(Opposite the Entrance of the North British Railway Station),
DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that, having found the "ATHOLE ARMS" much too small for his increasing business, he has made extensive Alterations and Additions. The Hotel has been thoroughly Re-decorated and Re-furnished, consisting of a spacious COFFEE ROOM for Ladies and Gentlemen; COMMERCIAL ROOM; BILLIARD ROOM; SMOKING ROOM; several Elegantly Furnished PRIVATE PARLOURS. Upwards of Thirty Extra BED ROOMS have been added. Hot, Cold, Shower, and Spray Baths. Bed Room, including attendance, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Quality, having been specially selected.

NIGHT PORTER. JAMES M'KENZIE, *Proprietor.*

P.S.—New Entrances, Nos. 13 and 21 Dundas Street.

CROWN HOTEL,

(Opposite General Post Office)
GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

THIS HOTEL, having undergone extensive alterations, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for doing a First-Class Family and Commercial trade.

COMMERCIAL ROOM.

TABLE D'HOTE at 5 P.M.

COFFEE ROOM TABLE D'HOTE at 6 P.M.

Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Charges Moderate.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, *Proprietor.*

THE BEDFORD HOTEL

(COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY)

ST. GEORGE'S PLACE (CORNER OF BUCHANAN STREET),
GLASGOW.

THIS Commodious and Comfortable Hotel, entirely Remodelled and Refurnished anew, has been opened by JOHN GUNN, late Head Waiter at the "Victoria."

Reading and Drawing Room in connection with Coffee-Room. Stock Rooms.

GLASGOW.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

172 TO 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minutes drive of the Railways. Charges strictly Moderate.

Mrs. GEO. MASON (late Miss CRANSTON,
of the Waverleys), Proprietress.

GLASGOW.

NEW HOTEL—THE BLYTHSWOOD.

FOOT OF HOPE STREET, IN ARGYLE STREET.

CONSISTING of Fifty Apartments—viz. Coffee Room, Commercial Room, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Reading and Writing Room, Six Parlours, and Forty Bedrooms. Every accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen and Families. Two minutes' walk from the Berth of the "Iona."

JNO. LEARY (late Clubmaster, New Club), Proprietor.

CITY COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS,

54 & 60 UNION STREET, AND 35 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.

ONE of the most Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas, served with comfort, economy, and despatch.

Bill of Fare, EXTRA MODERATE.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOM. GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY

No Gratuities to Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS ; OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room.
Charges Moderate.

Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

E. SALMON.

GLENORCHY.

INVERORIAN HOTEL, ARGYLESIRE,

TEN MILES FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, TYNDRUM.

KENNETH M'RAE begs respectfully to intimate that he has taken a Lease of the above Hotel, which has been newly furnished and otherwise greatly added to and improved. Tourists and Gentlemen staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of Fishing (free of charge) in the beautiful river Orchy, one of the best Salmon rivers in the west of Scotland. Coaches to and from Loch-Lomond, Fort-William, and Ballachulish, pass the Hotel daily during the season. First-class Post Horses and Carriages. Boats on Lochtulla.

GLOUCESTER.

THE BELL,

OLD-ESTABLISHED, First-class Family and Commercial Hotel. Appointments, Cuisine, and Wines perfect, combined with the certainty of Comfort and Attention. Omnibuses to and from every Train. Extensive Stabling, Post Horses, and Carriages.

Tariff on application to

THOMAS ALLEN, Manager, etc.

GOLSPIE.

ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

GRASMERE.—THE ENGLISH LAKES.

THE ROTHAY HOTEL,

Formerly "MOSS HEAD HOUSE," built specially for the late Earl Cadogan, 1871-2, and now converted into

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With every convenience and very superior accommodation. It is situated in the centre of the charming Vale of Grasmere, near to the Church, and within a few minutes' walk of the Lake. From its

PRIVATE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

which have no equal in the district for beauty and extent, the most enchanting views are opened out; and from here, if anywhere, may be realised the truth of Wordsworth's description of the Vale, "the sweetest spot that man hath ever found." Every facility is provided for Croquet, Archery, and Bowls, and attached to the Hotel is

A SPLENDID BILLIARD ROOM.

Coaches in connection with the Railways and Steamers pass several times daily, and Visitors staying at this Hotel will find it most central for making daily Excursions to all parts of the district.

Posting in all Branches. Mountain Ponies and Guides.

Boats and Fishing.

N.B.—A capital trout stream (the river Rothay) nearly surrounds the Hotel grounds, and flows some distance through land occupied by the Proprietor.

R. HUDSON, PROPRIETOR.

GRASMERE.

**PRINCE OF WALES'
LAKE HOTEL**

ERECTED EXPRESSLY FOR A HOTEL, ON THE MARGIN OF
THE LAKE,

And contains Public Dining and Drawing Rooms. Private Sitting Rooms. Large and Airy Bed-rooms. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Cannot be equalled for varied and beautiful views, or as a central station for making daily Excursions to all the principal Lakes and Mountains, which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any of the Lake Guide Books. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in the Lake District made this Hotel their headquarters, and made their daily excursions from it.

Posting in all its branches. Mountain Ponies and Guides. Boats.

COACHES AND OMNIBUSES TO ALL THE RAILWAYS
AND LAKE STEAMERS.

EDWARD BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

N.B.—*Postal Address*—GRASMERE, WESTMORELAND.

GRANTOWN; STRATHSPEY.
ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL,

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen,

HAS been entirely Rebuilt and Newly Furnished with all modern conveniences. Large Coffee Room. Sitting Rooms and Bed Rooms *en suite*. Beautiful Drives. River and Mountain Scenery. A most convenient and comfortable resting-place, with delightful bracing air. Three hours from Perth, and two from Inverness. Superior Horses and Carriages for hiring. The Hotel "Bus" attends the Trains.

A. FRASER, *Proprietor.*

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House." *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.*

J. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

GARDNER'S

ROYAL  HOTEL,

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNSEY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing the spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view of the adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especially careful on landing to ask for the "Royal." *Table d'Hôte.*

GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS Hotel commands the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A MODERATE FIXED TARIFF, INCLUDING ATTENDANCE.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

GWEEDORE—DONEGAL HIGHLANDS.

LORD GEORGE HILL'S GWEEDORE HOTEL.

Romantic Scenery. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing. Sea Bathing.

Tourists will find every Comfort at the

GWEEDORE HOTEL.

CHARGES MODERATE. Hot and Cold Baths, Post Cars, Ponies, and Boats for Hire. Route from Dublin or Belfast, by Strabane and Letterkenny.

GWEEDORE, LETTERKENNY, March 1876.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, *Manager.*

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.

VISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary residence at this Hotel, it being situated within three minutes' walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert Rooms, etc. The sheltered situation of the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for Visitors in Spring and Autumn. Terms per day:—Board and Lodgings, in Public Room, 6s. 6d. each; Ditto ditto, in Private Rooms, 7s. 6d. each; Private Sitting-Rooms, 3s. to 5s. each; Attendance, 1s. each. Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horse's Hay, 14s. per week. Boots and Ostler extra. Billiard Room. Excellent Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses. N.B.—No fees given to conductor to recommend this Hotel.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, *Proprietor.*

ILFRACOMBE.

**ROYAL CLARENCE
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

REPLETE with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-Room. Moderate Charges. R. LAKE, *Proprietor.*

First-Class Billiard-Room. Good Post Horses.

Omnibus meets every Train.

N.B.—General Coach Office and Delivery Agent.

ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL, INVERARAY.

INVERARAY, at the head of Lochfyne, is one of the most desirable, as well as the most romantic and beautiful retreats for Tourists and Visitors. His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL kindly allows Parties staying at the Hotel the privilege of Walking or Driving through the Castle Grounds at all times.

Gentlemen staying at the ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL can have excellent SALMON and TROUT FISHING on the Rivers Aray and Douglas, *Free of Charge*.

Ponies kept for ascending Dunquoich Hill.

D. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

COACHES

TO AND FROM

THE ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL, INVERARAY.

COACHES LEAVE THE ABOVE HOTEL AS FOLLOWS:—



For CLADICH QUAY at 8.45 A.M., in connection with Steamer on Loch Awe; and for DALMALLY, in time for Coaches to and from Oban, Ballachulish, Tyndrum, and Callander Railway, returning from DALMALLY at 4 P.M., calling at CLADICH QUAY for Passengers from FORD, arriving at INVERARAY about 7 P.M.

For TARBET, in connection with the above, and with Steamers on Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Katrine, at 8.45 A.M. Returning from TARBET at 3 P.M., arriving at INVERARAY at 7 P.M.

The OBAN, INVERARAY, and TARBET COACH, *via* LOCH AWE, leaves INVERARAY for TARBET at 1 P.M. For OBAN at 3.30 P.M.

The ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL is the only place where Seats in the above Coaches can be secured.

N.B.—Passengers from Oban and TARBET, by securing Coach Tickets to Inveraray, can have the option of proceeding the following day to Oban at 9 A.M., *via* Dalmally, or at 4 P.M., *via* Loch Awe, and to TARBET at 8.30 A.M. or 1 P.M.



MACDONALD'S STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family, and by most of the Nobility of Europe.

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and *vice versa*, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, including

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM,
SMOKING-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c.

Over 100 beds can be made up.

Parties leaving this Hotel in the morning can go over the grand scenery along the Skye Railway, or visit either Loch-maree, Gairloch, Dunrobin, and Golspie, and return same day.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers. Posting.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

(TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great glen of "Caledonia."

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,
Proprietor.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.

INNELLAN.

ROYAL HOTEL.*Commands the finest situation on the Firth of Clyde.*

Tourists and Visitors will find every comfort combined with
Moderate Charges.

JOHN CLARK, *Proprietor.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

*PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.**The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.***JERSEY.—STOPFORD HOTEL.**

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St. Heliers, has for upwards of thirty years been successfully conducted under the name of

BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and is lofty and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is new and unequalled by any in the Channel Islands.

The Cuisine is perfect, and the Wines excellent.

Table d'Hote every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED,

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice.

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to

E. BREE, PROPRIETOR.

KENMORE.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel.

Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for trout and salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for apartments, conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N.B.—During the first four weeks of Salmon Fishing (1875) Gentlemen at this Hotel landed 244 Salmon, or an average of 10 salmon per day.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

KESWICK.

DERWENTWATER LAKE.

THE BORROWDALE HOTEL,

(Late *ARMSTRONG'S*)

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Nobility of Great Britain.

THE above large establishment is the *only* Hotel situated immediately at the head of Derwentwater, at the entrance of the picturesque Vale of Borrowdale, and commands the grandest views of the Lakes, Mountains, and Valleys of this, the most romantic, part of the Lake District. Parties visiting this Hotel may safely rely upon the best attendance and all the comforts of Home.

An Omnibus meets all Trains at the Keswick Station.

Posting in all its Branches, Mountain Ponies, experienced Guides, Boatmen, &c., and good Boating on the Lake.

Fishing Free to those staying in the Hotel.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Parties Boarded by Day, Week, or Month, on the most reasonable terms.

E. B. GOODFELLOW, Proprietor.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from 1st Nov. to 1st May.

JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

KILLARNEY LAKES.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

G. J. CAPSEY, *Manager.*

(Late Manager of the Westminster Palace Hotel, London.)

THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the Lake District, and possesses every comfort for the convenience of Tourists and Families.

It is centrally situated for visiting the various points of interest.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal of luggage, etc.

Boats, Carriages, Ponies, etc., with steady attendants, always ready for engagement.

The MANAGER personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties, with a view to their comfort and economy.

Table d'Hôte at Half-past Six o'clock.

The charges are fixed and moderate. All attendance charged in the Bill.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

THE MUCKROSS HOTEL.

JOHN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

IN the centre of the best scenery, near the foot of Mangerton, Muckross Abbey, Torc Waterfall, close to the Lower and Middle Lakes, near the entrance to the far-famed Demesne of Muckross, to which *free access* is accorded. Charges extremely moderate. Good Salmon and Trout fishing.

Table d'Hote at 6.30 p.m.

Hotel Omnibus and Porters attend all Trains.

See that the 'Bus you enter bears Proprietor's Name

KILLIN, LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

KILLIN HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER,

(One of the Finest Lines in Scotland for grandeur of Scenery).

THIS Hotel is situated amongst some of the finest scenery in the Highlands, including Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane Family; Inch Buie, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab; the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kennel House, the romantic Glenlyon, Glenlochay, Glendochart, Benlawers, and Benmore.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Tay.

AN OMNIBUS RUNS TO AND FROM ALL THE TRAINS.

*The Posting and Hiring Establishment is complete.*JOHN M'PHERSON, *Proprietor.*

LOCHTAY, PERTHSHIRE.

BEN LAWERS HOTEL.

EQUIDISTANT between Killin and Aberfeldy Stations, has been recently improved; contains good accommodation. The Mountain commands the best View in Scotland; is unequalled for the rarest Alpine Plants, &c. The Falls are within ten minutes' walk of the Hotel. Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Tay. Ponies and Guides for the Mountain. Boats and Boatmen for the Loch. Parties desirous of making the Ascent of Ben Lawers should give notice the previous day, that Ponies could be had in readiness. Coaches in connection with the Hotel daily in Summer. Conveyances kept for Hire. Letters for Apartments, &c., carefully attended to.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

LEAMINGTON.

MANOR HOUSE HOTEL,

FOR Families and Gentlemen, beautifully situated in its own Grounds. Within 3 minutes' walk of North-Western and Great Western Stations.

Charges very moderate. Elegant Coffee Room for Ladies. Private Rooms en Suite.

Spacious Billiard Room, Croquet Lawns, Archery Grounds, Pleasure Boats, etc. Special attention has been given to selections of the Wines, etc., quality and purity of which are guaranteed. Terms on Application.

There is excellent Spring Water on the Premises.WILLIAM WALSH, *Manager.*

LEAMINGTON.

THE REGENT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT:

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.*

LIMERICK.

CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and TOURISTS, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL.

LLANDUDNO.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL,

THIS beautiful Hotel stands in one of the most desirable spots in Llandudno, commanding a view of the entire Bay, the Great and the Little Orme, the Irish Channel, and the Snowdonian Range. The Hotel, which is elegantly furnished, is the favourite resort of the leading Families of the Kingdom, and all modern improvements have been adopted in the arrangements. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all trains. Excellent Stabling, etc.

Tariff on application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LOCH AWE, ARGYLSHIRE, PORT SONACHAN HOTEL.

THOMAS CAMERON begs to intimate that the above Hotel, of which he has taken a lease, is NOW OPEN, after having been rebuilt on a new site commanding a magnificent view of the Lake. It contains Public Rooms, Private Parlours, and upwards of twenty Bedrooms, which have all been newly furnished in a superior manner throughout. The Trout Fishing in Loch Awe is free, and is not surpassed in Scotland. Anglers will find first-class boats, with experienced boatmen, always in attendance. The Hotel, which is the principal one on the banks of the Lake, is situated 13 miles from Inveraray, Dalmally 10, Tyndrum 22, Oban 20. Steamer passes and re-passes daily during Summer.

Passengers by the Steamer can break their journey at Port Sonachan, and resume it again with the same ticket.

Horses and Conveyances kept for Hire.

DAILY POST VIA INVERARAY.



COMPTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

THE most elegant and commodious Hotel in the North of England, for a description of which the Proprietor begs to refer to a graphic account of his establishment which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, from which he has freely quoted in the following passages:—

Having passed the handsomely carved mahogany doors, the visitor finds himself in a capacious vestibule, 15 feet wide, supported by Sienna Marble Columns, all the walls being painted in corresponding colours.

The BILLIARD ROOM is 54 feet long by 35 feet wide, situated on the ground floor, furnished with four very handsome new tables, and so seated that the spectator can witness any one or all of the games in progress.

The COFFEE ROOM, which is 40 feet square, is beautifully furnished in mahogany, and is suited to the most fastidious taste.

The LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, 30 feet by 20 feet, is, perhaps, the most beautiful apartment in the Hotel, the furniture being Walnut, upholstered in the richest Maroon-coloured Utrecht Velvet.

The COMMERCIAL ROOM, 50 feet by 30 feet, has all the necessary arrangements for Commercial Gentlemen to carry on their correspondence, and SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISPLAY OF GOODS have been made in rooms fitted for the purpose.

The BED ROOMS are furnished either in Mahogany or Walnut, and nothing but Brussels Carpet has been used. These rooms have been so arranged that several can be used with an adjoining Sitting Room, as a SUITE OF APARTMENTS, or may be individually occupied and completely shut off from each other.

The FURNITURE, LINEN, EARTHENWARE, and PLATE, have all been made expressly for this Hotel at a cost of several thousand pounds.

In short, in the Fittings and Decorations of the house no expense has been spared to secure the Comfort of the Guests, and to invest the Hotel with the character of A Home.—*Liverpool Daily Mercury*, December 26th, 1874.

WM. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

LOCHAWE.

DALMALLY HOTEL

GLENORCHY.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated on the main road between Oban, Inveraray, Tarbet, and Killin, and commands unrivalled views of mountain scenery, which are unsurpassed for grandeur by any in Scotland. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Awe and River Orchy free of charge to parties staying at the Hotel. The Tarbet, Inveraray, Oban, and Tyndrum Coaches arrive and depart daily from this Hotel, where seats are secured and every information given.

D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

LOCHAWE.

TAYCHREGGAN HOTEL.A. & A. MUNRO, *Lessees.*

THE TAYCHREGGAN HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the northern side of Lochawe, at Portsonachan Ferry. The accommodation and attendance are first-class, and the fine southern exposure of the house gives it a warmth which is particularly inviting. Among the many attractions of the neighbourhood is the famous Trout Fishing on the Loch, which is free. A supply of excellent Boats is kept, and experienced boatmen are always at hand. Special charges in favour of Families making a lengthened stay. The Lake Steamer calls daily at the Hotel Pier during the season.

POSTING.

Head of Loch Lomond.

INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is charmingly situated on the bank of the Falloch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the head of the Loch. It is the only Hotel on the Lake connected with Coaches from Steamer to Crianlarich Station, and in connection with the Tyndrum and Oban, Glencoe, and Ballachulish Coaches, &c., and where seats can be secured. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel are equal to what can be enjoyed at any other Hotel in the Highlands.

A 'Bus awaits arrival of Steamers during the Season.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES KEPT.

Fishing in the Falloch.

Boats for the Lake.

LOCH EARN HEAD.

LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL, BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlich, Rob Roy's Grave, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Posting and Carriages for Hire. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trains during Summer.

Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

R. DAYTON.

LOCHLOMOND.

TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June.

Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.

May 1876.

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.

ARDLUI HOTEL.*One Minute's Walk from the Pier.*

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, &c., in connection with the Railway at Crianlarich to Killin, Callander, &c.

Also a starting point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches, all of which start daily from the Hotel during the season, where seats can be secured and all information supplied.

Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Ardlui Hotel the previous evening, so as to secure seats.

Four arrivals and departures of Steamboats to and from Ardlui daily during the season. Good Fishing on the Falloch and Loch Lomond, free. *Boats, and Posting in all its Branches.* Comfortable and airy Bed-Rooms, with Moderate Charges.

J. BARDSLEY, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Lochlomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, &c. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlachar Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

R. BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LOCH LOMOND, LUSS HOTEL.

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

LOCHLOMOND.

ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

Foot of Ben Lomond.

B. JARRATT begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last nine years. Visitors will find this Hotel clean and comfortable, with every attention. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben Lomond, and the only place where Guides and Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch Lomond Steamers call at Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their route up and down the Loch.—May 1876.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

THE above Hotel is beautifully situated in its own grounds, comprising over twelve acres, laid out for the recreation of visitors, and commands the finest views of the Bristol Channel, the South Wales Coast, Valleys of the East and West Lynns, &c. &c.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a Private Hotel and Boarding House, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood. The Hotel is within easy distance of all places of interest in the vicinity, and has been recently enlarged to meet the progressive increase of patronage.

New and Elegant Coffee Rooms. Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

THOMAS BAKER, *Proprietor.*

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, combines with moderate charge all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Sitting Rooms, range in a long front overlooking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation ; its commanding and central position ; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. It is built on a dry gravelly soil, and stands at an elevation of 390 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by several acres of its own pleasure grounds and pastures.

There are Wings detached from the main building for the accommodation of Families and their suites, Wedding Breakfast parties, &c. The establishment also has its own Dairy, Home-made Bread, Kitchen Garden, &c. The Stabling Department is large and complete, and is provided with an ample number of lock-up Coach-houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Tourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c. Application for terms and other information to be addressed to the MANAGER.



MALVERN.
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
 RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets *en suite*, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentlemen's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hote, Reading and Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel.

To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.

M A L V E R N .

THE ABBEY HOTEL,

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

This Hotel is conveniently situated in the centre of the
Town, and within easy access to the Hills.

Families will find every comfort, combined with
moderate charges.

WILLIAM ARCHER, PROPRIETOR.

M E L R O S E .

G E O R G E H O T E L .

J. MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts
of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal
Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc.

As advertisements often mislead Strangers, J. MENZIES would advise Tourists
generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and altera-
tions that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed.

Carriages of every Description.

F A M I L Y C O F F E E - R O O M .

April 1876.

J. MENZIES.

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the
entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive
addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private
Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, etc. etc.; it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose,
and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from
the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.



PART OF ONE OF THE SALOONS.

SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

(Railway and Postal Address—Matlock BRIDGE.)

PHYSICIAN—WILLIAM B. HUNTER, M.D., C.M.,

Mem. Coun. Univ. Glas., Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc., Mem. Scot. Meteor. Soc.

THIS well-known Establishment is situate in the centre of England, in the midst of varied and beautiful scenery, on the south-western slope of a range of sandstone hills, and at an altitude (of 700 feet above the sea level) that secures a pure, dry, and bracing atmosphere. It is remote from the great centres of population, with their contaminations, yet is easy of access. It is surrounded by numerous objects of universal interest alike from the natural, artistic, and antiquarian point of view. The Practice, while generally described as Hydropathic, embraces all that is of undoubted value and safety in the healing art, with much that is peculiar to itself, and which especially qualifies it for the treatment of delicate and serious cases of disease otherwise hopeless.

The internal arrangements are such as to render it unequalled as a winter residence for those who might otherwise have had to leave the country. There is a rapidly-growing perception of the fact long patent to us, that the question of housing in winter is of far greater importance to an invalid than that of climate; and residence abroad, it is well known, is all but invariably a sacrifice of the former to the latter. Such is the size and peculiar arrangement of this Establishment, that weeks might be passed indoors in the winter season without any attendant disadvantage to health.

Terms, 2½ to 3½ guineas per week. For Prospectus apply to Manager.

Electric Apparatus of all kinds in use, including Electric and Electro-chemical Baths.

A spacious Billiard-Room.

W. B. HEAD, *General Manager.*



MELROSE, GLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train
Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and back, 6s. 6d. Do. to Dryburgh and back, 7s. 6d.

Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

MUMBLES, SOUTH WALES.

SHIP AND CASTLE HOTEL.

FAMILIES and Tourists visiting the Mumbles will find at the above Hotel comfortable Accommodation combined with Moderate Charges.

MISS PHILLIPS, *Proprietress.*

NORTH BERWICK.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION
IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Suite."

Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

In close proximity to the Royal Hotel is situated the

ROYAL PRIVATE HOTEL,

under the same Management, where Families desiring more privacy and quietness can have first-class accommodation, with rooms commanding a magnificent view of the sea and coast, including the islands of Craigleith, May, and the Bass.

Within the Grounds of the Hotels the Visitors have the use of excellent Croquet and Bowling Greens.

CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Proprietor.*



CAMPBELL'S
CALEDONIAN HOTEL
OBAN.

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has just undergone extensive Additions and Improvements. It has been furnished anew in a most handsome and elegant style, rendering it the finest and most comfortable Hotel in TOWN and WEST HIGHLANDS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Proprietor and Manager.

ALSO OF THE

KING'S ARMS HOTEL.



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, *Proprietor.*

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steam-boat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added: The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

O B A N.

**THE ALEXANDRA
NEW HOTEL,
ON THE ESPLANADE.**

L. G. MACARTHUR having now finished the large additions to his Hotel, begs to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that the ALEXANDRA is now one of the most complete Hotels in Scotland; and that it will ever be his constant endeavour, by personal superintendence, to make it one of the most comfortable.

CAMPBELL'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, OBAN.

THE GRAND HOTEL, OBAN.

THIS New First-class Hotel has been erected upon the grandest site which this famous Scottish Watering-Place affords, and commands an unsurpassed view of Highland magnificence. It has been elegantly furnished, and will be found replete with every comfort and convenience; and from the Proprietor's extensive experience in England, and latterly for over seven years as Chef-de-Cuisine in the Western Club, Glasgow, visitors are sure to find this Establishment in harmony with its scenic surroundings.

Conveyance awaits Steamers and Coaches. Telegrams for Rooms promptly attended to.

C. H. FOX, *Proprietor.*

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.

MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an *uninterrupted* and *unsurpassed* View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES, YACHTS AND PLEASURE
BOATS, ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.



PENZANCE—SEA-SIDE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(On the Esplanade.)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, *Proprietor.*

PENRITH.

CROWN HOTEL,

(Opposite the Post Office).

¹ See Anthony Trollope's work, "Sir Harry Hotspur." **F**AMILY and Commercial, containing Ladies' Coffee-Rooms, Billiard-Room, and the largest Concert-Room in the County. *Via* Penrith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District. Ullswater Lake, the most beautiful and picturesque, being distant only six miles, to which a Coach runs twice daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake Steamboat and Trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, &c. &c.; and amongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her Daughter, the extensive and fine ruins of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. The fine scenery at Hawes Water, Airey Force, and the Nunnery, amply repay visiting, and but short distances from the Hotel.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c. An Omnibus meets every Train.

J. WAGSTAFF, *Proprietor.*

PERTH.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

MR. KENNEDY begs to intimate that the Royal George Hotel having been recently greatly enlarged and improved, Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors, will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort.

The Queen's Room, Commercial Room, Private Parlours, and Bed-Rooms, will be found of the most approved modern style, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon is both elegant and complete.

The situation is the best in town, and Omnibuses run to suit all trains.

Charges strictly Moderate, and Attendance charged in the Bill.

N B.—A Magnificent Billiard Saloon, the best in Scotland in connection with a Hotel, has just been added.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.



PITLOCHRIE.
FISHER'S HOTEL.
 FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
 AND
 POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

**Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;
 The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
 Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.**

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glen-shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

*Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,
 By the Day, Week, or Month.*

**ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY
 ATTENDED TO.**

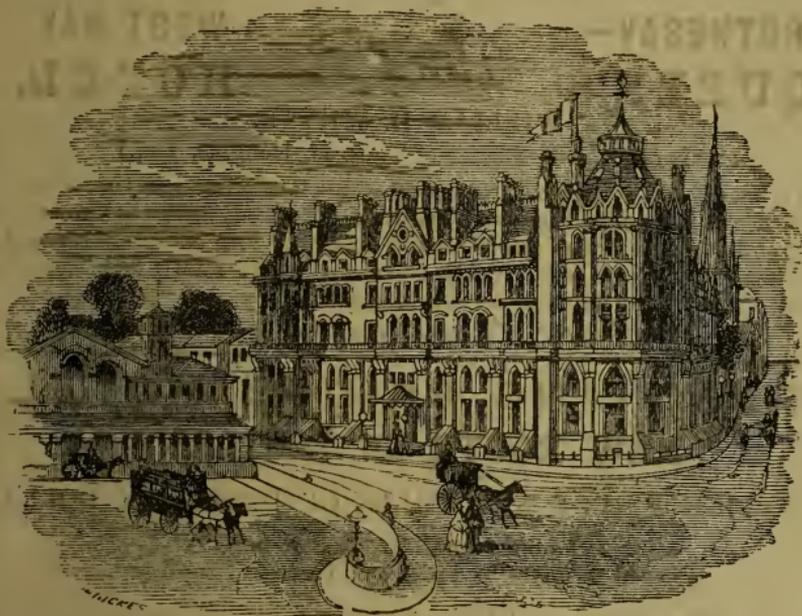
THE ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.

THREE MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station).

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.
SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.
LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (*Two Tables*).
SUITES OF APARTMENTS.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

ROTHESAY—
QUEEN'S



WEST BAY.
HOTEL.

WILLIAM M. WHYTE.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

THE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, TOURISTS and FAMILY PARTIES may depend on receiving superior accommodation.

Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay on the Esplanade.

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL NEW ROUTE IN SCOTLAND.

RUMBLING BRIDGE AND FALLS OF DEVON BY DOLLAR.

1 hour by rail from Stirling.

Fifteen minutes by rail from Kinross, Lochleven.

Fine Scenery and First-class Hotel Accommodation.

D. M'ARA, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.



WHITE HART HOTEL,

AN Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral, Salisbury.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths.

Posting-master to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description.

H. WARD.

SALISBURY.

THE

THREE SWANS FAMILY HOTEL.

A LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited Liability Company.

HENRY FIGES, *Proprietor.*

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.—YORKSHIRE.

THE ZETLAND HOTEL.

THIS Palatial Establishment has been recently enlarged and embellished, and now contains upwards of 150 Rooms, embracing splendid Coffee-Rooms, large Drawing and Music Rooms, Bed-Rooms, Rooms *en suite*, Smoke and Billiard Rooms, etc. Extensive Livery Stabling and Coach-Houses, with Rooms for Livery Servants. Carriages and Horses of every description. Posting in all its branches. Excellent *Cuisine*. Wines and Spirits most carefully selected. Specialities in Old Vintage Ports, Clarets, etc.

“THE ZETLAND faces the Sea, and commands magnificent Ocean and Inland Views, and is, for comfort, etc., acknowledged to be *par excellence* THE HOTEL OF THE NORTH.”

All Visitors to this Hotel have free access into the beautiful Pleasure-Grounds of the Improvement Company. A Platform connects the Railway Station with the Hotel, and Porters are in attendance on the arrival of every train. Direct Telegraph communication from the Hotel.

Private and Public Dinners, Luncheons, etc., on the shortest notice.

Wedding Breakfasts, Carriages, etc., provided.

MISS BOULDING, *Manageress.*

SCARBOROUGH.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
SOUTH CLIFF,

Opposite the Spa Saloon and Incline Carriage-Way.

DRAWING-ROOM AND TABLE D'HOTE FOR 200 PERSONS.

*Good Stabling and Coach House.*R. HUNT, *Proprietor.*

HUGH HOUSE HOTEL, ST. MARY'S, ISLES OF SCILLY.

CHARMINGLY situated within the Garrison, three minutes' walk from the Pier. The Rooms are lofty and spacious, combined with every modern convenience. Table-d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. First-class Billiards. Excellent Boating and Fishing. Terms Moderate.

BENJAMIN HOLGATE, *Proprietor.*

SKYE.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL. KYLEAKIN, SKYE,

NEIL M'INNES, *Proprietor.*

THIS HOTEL is well known on the West Coast for Comfort.
GOOD SEA BATHING. STEAMERS DAILY IN SUMMER.
PLEASURE BOATS TO BE GOT ON HIRE.

SKYE.

SLIGACHAN HOTEL.

THIS House, which has been greatly added to, is nine and a half miles from Portree, and is beautifully situated at the very foot of the Cuchullin Hills. Ponies and Guides for Coruisk, the Spar Cave at Strathaird, etc. Parties landing at Broadford, and intending to come on to Sligachan by Coruisk, can have Ponies sent to meet them at Camasunary, or the hill above Coruisk, by sending letter or telegram day previous. Hiring to all parts of the Island. Visitors staying at the Hotel can have first-rate Fishing free of charge.

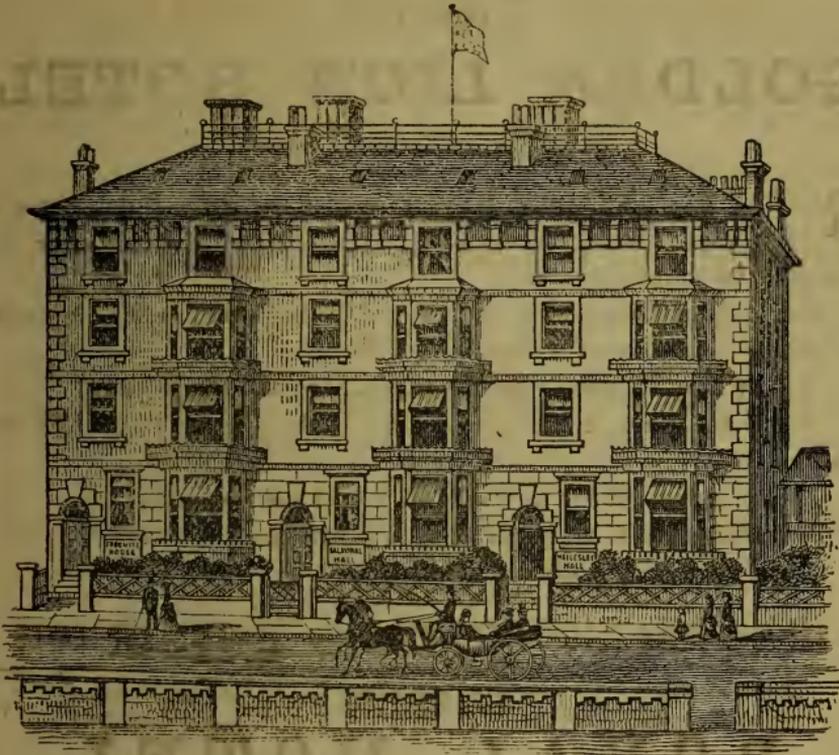
J. BUTTERS, *Lessee.*

THE FINEST SCENERY IN THE HIGHLANDS.

STROME FERRY STATION HOTEL.

ROBERT M'LEOD (*Late of the Station Hotel, Inverness*)

HAS taken a lease of the above HOTEL, at the Terminus of the Dingwall and Syke Railway, and has got it newly furnished and fitted up with a special view to the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen and Tourists. The Scenery along the Route from Inverness to Strome is the finest and most magnificent in the country; and from the Loch in front of the Hotel can be seen the Deer Forest of Applecross, and the Coolin Hills in Skye, with their peculiarly serrated peaks; and the old and interesting Ruin of the Strome Castle is immediately opposite the Hotel. Table-d'Hôte daily, in time for parties going by Steamer, or *vice versa*. Posting.



SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOUSES, CLARENCE PARADE.

BALMORAL HALL. WELLESLEY HALL. FROGMORE HOUSE.
TRAFALGAR HOUSE. 6 & 7 DAGMAR TERRACE.

THE healthiest spot in England; commanding an uninterrupted view of
SPITHEAD and the ISLE OF WIGHT.

There is a Splendid Esplanade, Magnificent Beach, the best Sea
Bathing on the South Coast.

Military Bands Daily.

A Spacious Common, on which Reviews are frequently held, affording
to Visitors a constant source of amusement.

Steam Vessels continually leave the Pier for the Isle of Wight and
other places. Assembly Rooms. Libraries. Turkish Baths, etc.

Average Mortality, 14 in 1000.

APPLY TO MANAGERS.

STIRLING.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

ROBERT STUART having taken a Lease of the above Hotel, hopes to be favoured with the Patronage extended to his predecessor Mr. Campbell for so many years.

Many improvements have been effected in the House, making it replete with every convenience for Families and Tourists.

N.B.—A Large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

This Hotel being in the principal Street, is near the Castle, Railway Station, etc.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Orders by Post carefully attended to.

SEE 'SHEARER'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO STIRLING AND LAKES.

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

 Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

TAUNTON.

LONDON HOTEL, TAUNTON.

FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Ladies' Coffee Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Post Horses and Carriages. Finest Assembly Rooms in the West of England attached to the Hotel, and let for Assemblies, Concerts, Balls, etc. Omnibus meets every train. Tourists will find this a most convenient place to break their journey to and from North Devon.

SAMUEL C. TYACK, *Proprietor.*

MEIKLE'S HOTEL,



STRANRAER

NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO STATION AND PIER.
POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, AND
STABLING FOR HORSES.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Passengers can break their journey at STRANRAER, going or
returning by SHORT SEA ROUTE to IRELAND.

OMNIBUSES ATTEND ALL BOATS AND TRAINS.



STRANRAER, PAISLEY, and GLASGOW.
Through Booking, per Coach and Rail, *via*
Ayr, Girvan, Ballantrae, and along the Coast,
passing through the Vale of Glenapp, giving at
fine prospect of the delightful scenery of that Glen.

The "Commercial" Coach leaves Stranraer at 7.30 a.m., and the train
leaves Glasgow (Bridge Street) at 10.40 a.m. Through Ticket—First
Class 12s. 6d. ; Second Class, 10s. 6d. ; Third Class 8s. 6d.

DRUMORE COACH, from Meikle's Hotel, every lawful day, leaving
Stranraer at 4 p.m., and Drumore at 8 a.m.

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL, TENBY.

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.

(FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS.

STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

DONALD FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others for their liberal support during the last twenty-four years since it was opened. This is the only Hotel that commands a view of the Lake. It is the best fishing station; and boats with experienced boatmen are always in readiness.

STRONACHLACHAR, *March 1876.*

TYNDRUM, PERTHSHIRE.

ROYAL HOTEL,

JAMES ANDERSON, *Proprietor,*

BEGS to intimate having taken a Lease of this Hotel, which adjoins the Terminus of the Callander and Oban Railway, and recently built, has had it most comfortably furnished and fitted up. The Apartments are of a superior description, and consist of Coffee-Room, Dining and Private Sitting-Rooms, and splendid Billiard-Room. The Bedrooms are high, airy, and cheerful. The Wines and Liquors are first quality. Posting in all its branches. Good Trout-Fishing on Loch Nabea, with boats, also Fishing on River Fillan. Coaches to and from Dalnally, Inveraray, Oban, Fort-William, Ballachulish, and Glencoe daily, Sunday excepted. All Orders by Post or Telegram carefully attended to. *Charges very Moderate.*

WINDERMERE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, BOWNESS,

IS THE OLDEST AT WINDERMERE LAKE.

This Establishment is situate near the Lake, and on the Road thence to the Railway Station. A separate Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiards, Posting, &c.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the Trains, and Private Carriages if required.

District Coach Office.

Westmoreland smoked hams and bacon always on sale at reasonable prices.

Mrs. SCOTT (late of the Victoria), *Proprietress.*

WINDERMERE.
CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

(Patronised by Royalty, American Presidents, and the Rothschilds.)

THE pre-eminence of the CROWN is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the CROWN, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Piers.

The District Coaches run from the CROWN for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick ; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hote Daily at 6.30 P.M.

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermere Station, and Steamers at the Pier.

Y O R K.

HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,
 ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established and First-Class FAMILY HOTEL is in the best Situation in the City, being *nearest* to the Minster, the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, &c., and within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

C. ABBOTT (LATE SCAWIN),
RAILWAY AND FAMILY HOTEL,
(First Class)
 Y O R K.

ESTABLISHED many years. Refurnished and thoroughly Renovated. Adjoining the Station Gates. The Largest Hotel in York. Private Rooms. Ladies and Gentlemen's Coffee-Rooms. Every accommodation for Night Travellers. Porters attend the Station Night and Day. A good Commercial connection attached to this House. Excellent Stabling. Billiard Saloon. N.B.—"Ask for Abbott's Porters."

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



ROYAL MAIL ROUTE
BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS run to and from LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, &c., and GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and the NORTH.

Sleeping Saloons are run Nightly between England and Scotland.

Tourists may break their journey at various Stations on the Route.

To Greenock, Paisley, Wemyss Bay, the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands of Scotland.

The Company's Trains run Daily from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., to Greenock, Wemyss Bay, &c., in connection with the Steamer "Iona," and other steamers, to Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Tarbert, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Ballachulish, Glencoe, Fort-William, Caledonian Canal, Falls of Foyers, Inverness, Isle of Skye, and Loch-Long, Loch-Goil, Inveraray, Kilmun, Blairmore, Arran, &c.

To Stirling, Callander, Tyndrum, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c., and the North Highlands.

Trains run from Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to the North, in connection with Coaches from Callander for Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, and Loch-Lomond; from Crieff and Locheearnhead for Circular Tour *via* St. Fillans and Loch-Earn; from Killin and Aberfeldy for Circular Tour *via* Loch-Tay and Taymouth Castle; also for Tours *via* Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair-Athole, Inverness, Aberdeen, Isle of Skye, &c.; and from Tyndrum for Loch-Awe, Dalmally, Inveraray, Taynuilt, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Glenorchy, Blackmount Deer Forest, Glencoe, and Fort-William.

Direct Trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A full service of Trains is run by the Direct Route between Edinburgh and Glasgow at the most convenient hours of the day.

For particulars, see the Company's Time Table and Programme of Tours.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES,
GLASGOW, 1876.

JAMES SMITHELLS,
General Manager.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH - WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DOWN TRAINS.							UP TRAINS.						
LOND.(Eust.) d	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	INVERNESS d	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	NOON
Edinburgh . a	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.40	9.0	Aberdeen ,,	7.35	..	10.18	..	..	12.40
Glasgow . ,,	4.40	5.50	8.25	9.45	6.50	7.50	Perth . ,,	A.M.	..	12.23	9.15	..	4.10
Perth . ,,	4.55	6.0	8.30	10.0	7.2	8.0	Glasgow ,,	8.30	8.30	4.4	1.55	..	7.30
Aberdeen ,,	..	9.30	9.55	11.35	9.0	10.0	Edinburgh ,,	10.0	10.30	5.53	4.15	9.10	..
Inverness . ,,	..	..	..	3.20	12.40	4.5	Lond.(Eust.) a	10.15	10.45	6.5	4.25	9.30	..
	..	..	..	8.55	2.45	6.25		8.30	9.40	4.30	5.30	8.0	9.40

During the Summer months an additional service of Express Trains between England and Scotland will be established, giving connections to all parts of Scotland.

The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rates have been Revised and Reduced.

1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS,

are (during the Season from the 1st June) issued from the Principal Stations to the chief places of interest in Scotland, as also from the same places to London.

THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

travel by this Route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the out-lying Districts of the Highlands.

SLEEPING SALOONS

are run every night between London and Glasgow, leaving Euston by the 8.40 P.M. Limited Mail Train, and returning from Glasgow to Euston by the 9.10 P.M. Train.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of these Carriages can do so on payment of 8s. in addition to the ordinary 1st Class Fare for each berth, provided there be room. Passengers to or from Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, and other Scotch Stations, may avail themselves of this accommodation, changing at the most convenient Junctions.

Saloons, Reserved Carriages, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line, L. and N. W. Railway, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. WARD, General Superintendent, Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Stationmasters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

May 1876.

BY ORDER.

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS

BETWEEN

LONDON AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

LONDON TO EDINBURGH IN 9·25 HRS. TO GLASGOW IN 10·55 HRS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS,

Conveying 1st and 2d Class Passengers only, now run between Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, as under ;

DOWN.				UP.				
KING'S CROSS	Dep.	10.0	A.M.	GLASGOW.....	Dep.	8.0	A.M.
EDINBURGH	Arr.	7.25	P.M.	EDINBURGH	.....	"	10.0
GLASGOW	"	8.55	"	KING'S CROSS.....	.....	Arr.	7.20
								P.M.

THROUGH WEEK-DAY SERVICE

BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND BY EAST COAST ROUTE.

DOWN.					UP.					
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
KING'S CROSS, Dep.	10.0	10.35	8.30*	9.0	WICK.....	Dep. ..	5.0	12.0	12.0	..
Edinburgh .. Arr.	7.25	8.45	6.0	7.40	Thurso	" ..	5.10	12.10	12.10	..
Glasgow	8.55	10.20	7.55	9.18	Helmsdale ..	" ..	7.28	2.30	2.30	..
Stirling.....	10.27	10.27	7.54	10.30	Golspie.....	" ..	8.6	3.10	3.10	..
Perth	11.35	11.35	9.0	11.30	Inverness....	" ..	10.18	7.35	7.35	..
Dundee	12.50	12.50	10.20	1.5	Aberdeen....	" ..	12.23	4.10	..	..
Aberdeen ..	3.20	3.20	12.40	4.15		P.M.			A.M.	A.M.
Inverness ..	8.55	8.55	2.45	6.25	Dundee.....	" ..	3.8	6.30	7.40	9.15
Golspie	1.0	1.0	7.25	..	Perth.....	" ..	4.4	7.40	8.45	8.45
Helmsdale ..	1.47	1.47	8.10	..	Stirling.....	" ..	5.3	8.42	9.48	9.48
Thurso	4.20	4.20	10.50	..	Glasgow.....	" ..	6.0	9.10	8.0	10.0
Wick	4.40	4.40	11.0	..	Edinburgh ..	" ..	7.30	10.30	10.0	11.15
					KING'S CROSS, Ar.	" ..	6.40	8.40	7.20	9.0
									9.0	3.15
							A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
							A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Third Class Tickets are issued by all Trains, except the Additional Special Scotch Express Trains, from King's Cross at 10.0 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.0 A.M.

* The 8.30 P.M. Express from London is in direct connection with the "Iona," and other West Coast Steamers.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE STOCK

has been constructed, and is now in use for through traffic between London and Scotland.

A SLEEPING CARRIAGE

is attached to the 8.30 P.M. Down Scotch Express, and to the Up Express, leaving Glasgow at 9.10 P.M., and Edinburgh at 10.30 P.M.

Alterations may be made in the times of the Trains from month to month, for particulars of which see the East Coast Railways' Monthly Time Books.

Conductors in charge of Through Luggage travel with the Express Trains leaving London at 10.0 and 10.35 A.M., and 8.30 and 9.0 P.M.; and Perth at 4.4 P.M. and 7.40 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.0, 11.15 A.M., 7.30 P.M. and 10.30 P.M.

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS.

TOURIST TICKETS.

From 1st June to 31st October, First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available for Two Calendar Months, will be issued from London (King's Cross, G. N. R.), Moorgate Street, and Victoria (L. C. & D. Stations to the undermentioned Stations in Scotland:—

FARES.

	1st Class		2d Class		3d Class			1st Class		2d Class		3d Class	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
COLDSTREAM . . .	102	0	78	0	50	0	ABERDEEN . . .	133	6	100	0	56	0
KELSO	102	0	80	3	50	0	PITLOCHRY . . .	131	2	101	9	56	0
BERWICK	99	9	75	9	49	6	BOAT OF GARTEN	147	10	114	3	60	0
MELROSE	99	6	78	6	50	0	KEITH	147	6	111	0	60	0
EDINBURGH . . .	109	6	85	0	50	0	ELGIN	148	6	111	0	60	0
FORFAR	131	3	100	0	56	0	INVERNESS . . .	150	0	116	0	60	0
GLASGOW	110	3	85	0	52	0	ACHNASHEEN . .	157	6	122	6	67	6
HELENSBURGH . .	112	9	86	6	52	0	STROME FERRY	164	9	128	0	70	0
STIRLING	114	3	89	0	53	6	PORTREE	173	6	134	3	81	0
PERTH	123	3	95	9	54	0	STORNOWAY . . .	184	9	142	6	85	0
DUNKELD	127	8	98	9	54	0	LAIRG	160	0	124	3	70	0
DUNDEE	125	3	96	9	56	0	GOLSPIE	165	0	127	9	72	6
AREROATH	128	3	97	6	56	0	HELMSDALE . . .	170	0	131	6	75	0
MONTROSE	133	0	100	0	56	0	THURSO	184	6	142	6	83	0
BRECHIN	133	0	100	0	56	0	WICK	186	9	144	0	84	0

BREAK OF JOURNEY.

Passengers may break their journey at York, to enable them to visit Harrogate, Scarborough, and the East Coast Watering Places, and at Newcastle and Durham, both in going and returning, resuming it by Trains having Carriages attached corresponding to the Class of Ticket held. Passengers to points North of Edinburgh and Glasgow may also break their journey either at Edinburgh or Glasgow, and at Perth. They are, however, not at liberty to break their journey both at Edinburgh and Glasgow, but at only one of those places. Passengers to Aberdeen may also break their journey at Forfar, Brechin, and Montrose. Passengers to Inverness, Keith, and Elgin, booked *via* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line between Perth and Inverness, and those booked *via* Aberdeen may break their journey at Aberdeen or any station north thereof. Passengers to Achnasheen, Strome Ferry, Portree, Stornoway, Lairg, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick, and Thurso, are booked *via* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, and may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line, including Perth and Inverness. Passengers must state at the time of booking by which route they wish to travel, as they cannot proceed by one route and return by the other. The above facilities and arrangements, as regards Passengers breaking their journey, apply equally to 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Passengers.

Tourist Tickets are available by any Train of corresponding Class.

See the Tourist Programmes of the Great Northern or North-Eastern Co. for information as to break of journey, extension of time, &c. &c.

For further information apply at the Offices of the East Coast Railway Companies in

Edinburgh, 9 Princes Street.

Dundee, 1 Queen Street,
(Corner of Cowgate).

Glasgow, 32 West George Street.

Aberdeen, 28 Market Street.

Perth, General Station.

Inverness, 10 Inglis Street.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE WAVERLEY ROUTE between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS

Are run daily by Express Trains between

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

(WAVERLEY STATION) (ST. PANCRAS STATION)

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the New Midland Route and the Waverley Route, see the North British and Midland Companies' Time-tables.

BY THE EAST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON,

(QUEEN'S STREET STATION) (WAVERLEY STATION) (KING'S CROSS STATION)

SLEEPING CARRIAGES RUN DAILY.

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the East Coast Route, see the North British and East Coast Companies' Time-tables.

EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets.

THE BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS land and embark passengers at Prince's Pier daily, in connection with Direct Train to and from Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

THE SHORTEST ROUTE to STIRLING, ALLOA, &c.

The North British Company's own Carriages run from Glasgow (Queen Street) to Stirling, Alloa, &c., and vice versa.

THE HELENSBURGH ROUTE to and from the WEST COAST.

RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning on any day, are issued from GLASGOW (Queen Street) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), to KILCREGGAN, KIRN, DUNOON, GARELOCHHEAD, ARROCHAR, and other Watering-Places on the Coast, at Cheap fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh.

N.B.—The above Service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given by the favourite Steamers "Dandie Dinmont," "Gareloch," and "Chancellor."

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, ISLE OF SKYE, WEST HIGHLANDS, and FIRTH OF CLYDE.

In connection with the celebrated Steamship "IONA" (*in Summer and Autumn*).

MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above-mentioned places are issued at GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

To the TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and LOCH LOMOND.

SEVEN-DAY TICKETS are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Dunblane, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour *via* Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back *via* Dumbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

J. WALKER, *General Manager*.

EDINBURGH, 1876.



LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD ("Westward Ho!") ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, BARRSTOCK, LAUNCESTON, PLYMOUTH, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

Fast Expresses and Frequent Trains.

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Regular Mail Steam-Ships, *via* Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, ST. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for Two Calendar Months, are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, PENRITH, KESWICK, TROUTBECK, and MORECAMBE.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programme, inserted in the Time-Tables; or to be obtained loose at the Principal Stations on the Line.

Every Saturday, from June 3d to October 17th, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Mansboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1876,

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

The Tickets will be available for Return the **same day only**, and parties can only proceed and return by the Trains which stop at the Stations where they wish to join and leave the Railway.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made at the Stations, or by letter "To the Superintendent of the Midland Railway, Derby," not less than three days before the Excursion, stating the following particulars, viz.—

- That it is exclusively a Pleasure Party;
- The Stations from and to which Tickets are required;
- For which Class of Carriage;
- The Date of the proposed Excursion; and
- The probable Number of the Party.

The power of refusing to grant any application is reserved; and if granted, an authority will be sent to the applicant in course of Post, on the delivery of which to the Booking-Clerk at the Station the Cheap Return Tickets will be issued.

If the Party is numerous, Notice must be given the day previous to the Trip to the Clerk at the Station the Party will start from, so that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

These Tickets will be issued to and from London, and Stations not more than 30 miles distant from London; and for School Parties to and from London, and any Station, respective of distance.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

BELFAST,

BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE *via* BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SHELBURNE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

The attention of Passengers is particularly directed to the sheltered situation and safety of the Harbour at Barrow, where the waggons are taken alongside the Steamers into a covered Warehouse, from which the Goods are transferred direct into the Vessel. These advantages, together with the Swift Steamers of this Line, the short sea passage, moderate Fares, and Regular Daily Sailings, render the Barrow Route the most desirable communication between England and the North of Ireland.

BUXTON AND DERBYSHIRE.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton—Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

Excursions to Matlock and Buxton on Saturdays.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to **MATLOCK** and **BUXTON**, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from June 3d to October 17th, available for Return by any *Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.*

TOURIST TICKETS.

First and Third Class available (in most cases) for Two Months, are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast.

Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Newport, Monmouth, Cardiff, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Aberystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and t Bath, Malvern, Leamington, Brecon, etc.; as well as to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Principal Stations in Scotland.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS 1876.

1st, 2d, and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for two calendar Months, and renewable on payment of a certain percentage up to December 31st, will be issued from June 1st to October 31st inclusive, at the principal stations on this Railway, to all the Watering and other places of attraction in the West and South of England, North and South Wales; also to Malvern, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Scotland, and Ireland. Passengers holding 1st or 2d Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in *four hours and a quarter*, and Plymouth in *six hours and a quarter*.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking-offices.

PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

During the Summer months (May 1st to October 31st inclusive), 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2d or 3d class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued by certain trains daily from May 1st to October 31st inclusive, from Paddington, Bishopcote, and all Stations on the Metropolitan Railway, to Bishop's Road inclusive, Mansion House and all Stations on the District Railway to Gloucester Road inclusive, Kensington (Addison Road), and other London Stations, to the undermentioned stations at the fares shown:—

WINDSOR, 2s. 6d.	} Covered } Carriages.	|	COOKHAM,	} Covered } Carriages, } 3s. 6d.
MAIDENHEAD } 3s.			BOURNE END,	
TAPLOW,			GREAT MARLOW,	
	HENLEY-ON-THAMES,			

EXCURSION TRAINS

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, the West of England, North and South Wales, the South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents:—Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. A. Higgins, Paddington; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading; Mr. T. Graham or Mr. T. W. Walton, Bristol; Mr. E. C. Compton, Plymouth; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. N. J. Burlinson, Birmingham; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Newport (Mon.); Mr. H. Besant, Swansea; and Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.)

J. GRIERSON,

Paddington Terminus.

General Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.
CHEAP CIRCULAR TOURS.
TOURIST RETURN TICKETS

Are issued from Broadstone Station, Dublin, during the Season, available for One Month, enabling the holders to visit the magnificent and picturesque Mountain and Lake District of

CONNEMARA,

The bold Cliffs and curious Caves of the
COASTS OF ACHILL AND CLARE,

The celebrated Chalybeate Spas of
LISDOONVARNA,

And the Romantic Scenery of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

On the Route are many remarkable ANTIQUITIES and places of HISTORIC INTEREST; and the most frequented resorts of the

ANGLER AND SPORTSMAN

IN THE
WEST OF IRELAND,

INCLUDING THE

Moy, Errive, Glendalough, Ballynahinch, and Galway Fisheries; and the Erris, Ballycroy, Achill, Leenane, and Recess Shooting Grounds; in the vicinity of which are

GOOD HOTELS.

RETURN THROUGH TICKETS to Connemara, available for Two Months, are issued in all the principal Towns in England and Scotland, by the Express and Mail Trains of the London and North-Western Railway, *via* Holyhead, and of the Midland and other Railways running in connection with the Steam Packets which ply between the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, Barrow, Silloth, and Glasgow; and Dublin or Belfast—(See *Tourist Programmes of the respective Railway and Steam Packet Companies for Fares and Conditions*).

ASK FOR A CONNEMARA TOURIST TICKET.

Tourists holding Through Tickets for Killarney and other parts of Ireland, may obtain, on arrival in Dublin, Supplemental Coupons, at Reduced Fares, for the Connemara Tour, on application at Broadstone Station.

An Illustrated Prospectus of all the Circular Tours in connection with the Midland Great Western system, containing Skeleton Routes for Tours of a week or fortnight, a "DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE" to the places named, and "ANGLER'S COMPANION," with maps of the Fishery districts, may be obtained, with every further information required, on application at the MANAGER'S OFFICE, BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, price (postage included) 2d.

BROADSTONE, DUBLIN, May 1876.

J. E. WARD, *Manager.*

"ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

Running in Connection with the

Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, and other Railways,

and forwarding Passengers on easy terms to all Stations in Canada and the Western and Southern States,

Sail from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC every Tuesday and Thursday, calling at Londonderry to embark Mails and Passengers.

From LIVERPOOL to BALTIMORE via Halifax every alternate Tuesday. Cabin Fares to Quebec, Halifax, or Baltimore, £12, £15, or £18, according to position of State Room.

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available to or from any of the above Ports, and in combination with a variety of Excursion Routes in Canada and the United States.

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and from IRONGATE WHARF, LONDON, same days, according to tide.

The Chief Cabins are all in the Poop, and are thus well lighted and ventilated.

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PRINCESS OF WALES,

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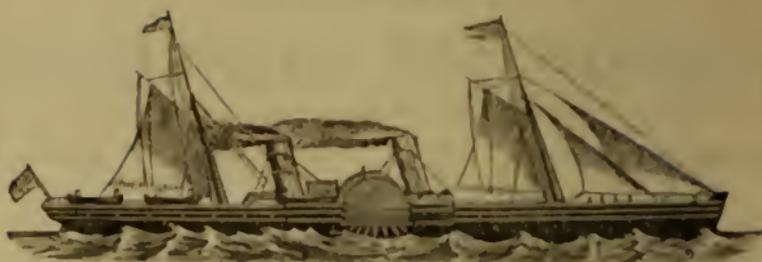
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THE

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THE 38th ANNUAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS was held at EDINBURGH on 29th March 1876.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

"The Report for the year 1875 is the most favourable yet submitted. The New Business considerably exceeds the amount which (apart from the assurance of continuing bonuses) was reported last year, while the ratio of expenditures, hitherto very low, is considerably reduced. The Mortality and Emerging Claims are both very moderate in amount; and the Realised Funds have increased in the year by the large sum of £244,881 : 17 : 7"

New Business—1025 Policies for £1,091,762, with Premiums of £37,290, of which £3116 by Single Payment. Also a further sum of £8510 in price of Annuities. Total Receipts in year, £408,848. Total Policies issued 29,932, assuring £14,494,229, of which 21,254 for £10,861,433 existing, with £283,563 of yearly Premiums. Deaths in the year, 237. Claims under 302 Policies, £163,936—very greatly under the estimated amount.

Realised Fund at 31st December, £2,648,886.

SHORT STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

THIS Society differs in its principles from any other Office.

INSTEAD of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those who live long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1200 to £1250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for £1000 only; while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions may be looked for on the Policies of those who live to participate. At last Investigation 4599 Policies participated, and some of these have already been doubled.

Full Statements of Principles will be found in the Annual Reports.

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(MUTUAL)

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Sums Assured and Bonuses exceed	£20,000,000
Accumulated Fund	6,200,000
Annual Revenue	800,000

THE SOCIETY being purely Mutual, its resources are not burdened with the payment of dividends to Shareholders. It reserves every farthing of its enormous Surplus for division among the Policyholders alone.

AT THE LAST INVESTIGATION IN 1873

THE CASH SURPLUS EXCEEDED

A Million and a Quarter

which enabled the Directors to declare a Bonus Addition to the Sums Assured at

£1 : 13s. per cent per annum

calculated not only on the original amount of the Policies, but on past vested Bonuses as well.

The FULL PROSPECTUS of the SOCIETY (which may be obtained on application (contains Tables showing the whole Bonuses declared on Policies of all ages, and every information required for the closest scrutiny of the Society's position and prospects, with exact details of the method by which Surplus has been determined, and by which provision has been made for

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Bristol, 22 COLLEGE GREEN.

Manchester, ALBERT SQUARE.

Belfast, 2 HIGH STREET.

Liverpool, 48 AND 50 CASTLE STREET.

Newcastle, GRAINGER STREET, W.

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SAMUEL RALEIGH, *Manager.*

9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

13th April 1876.

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“Yours truly,

“DALHOUSIE.

“To Mr. James Valentine, Dundee.”

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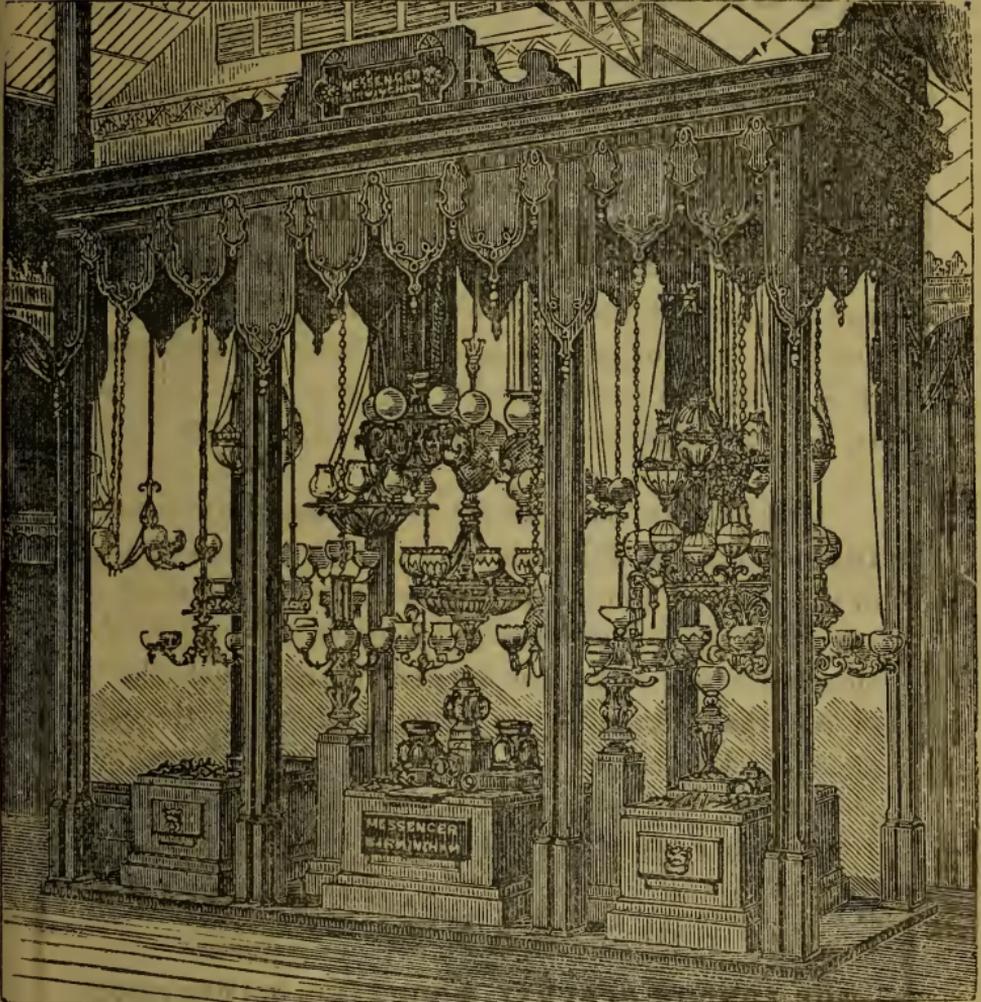
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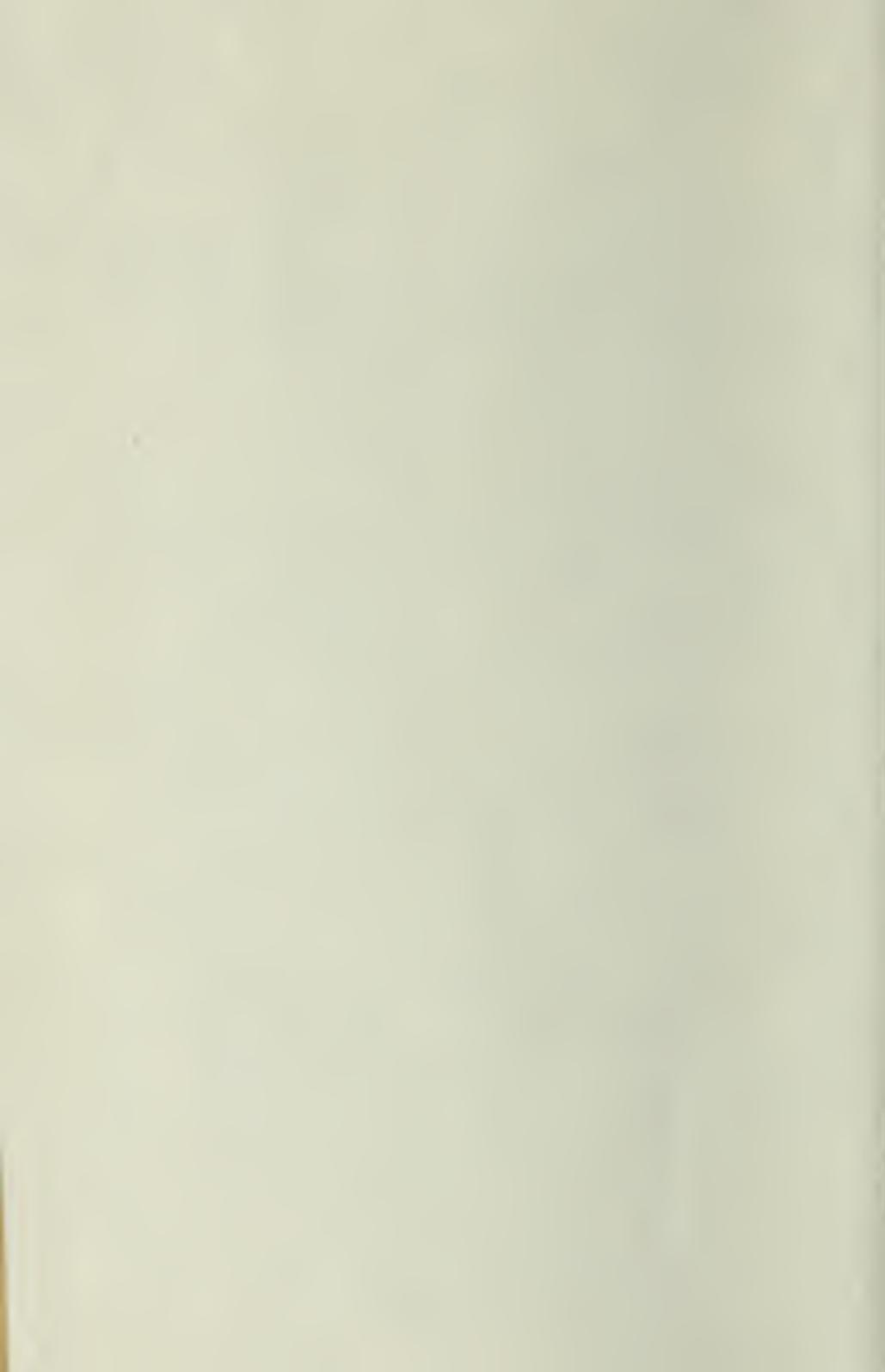


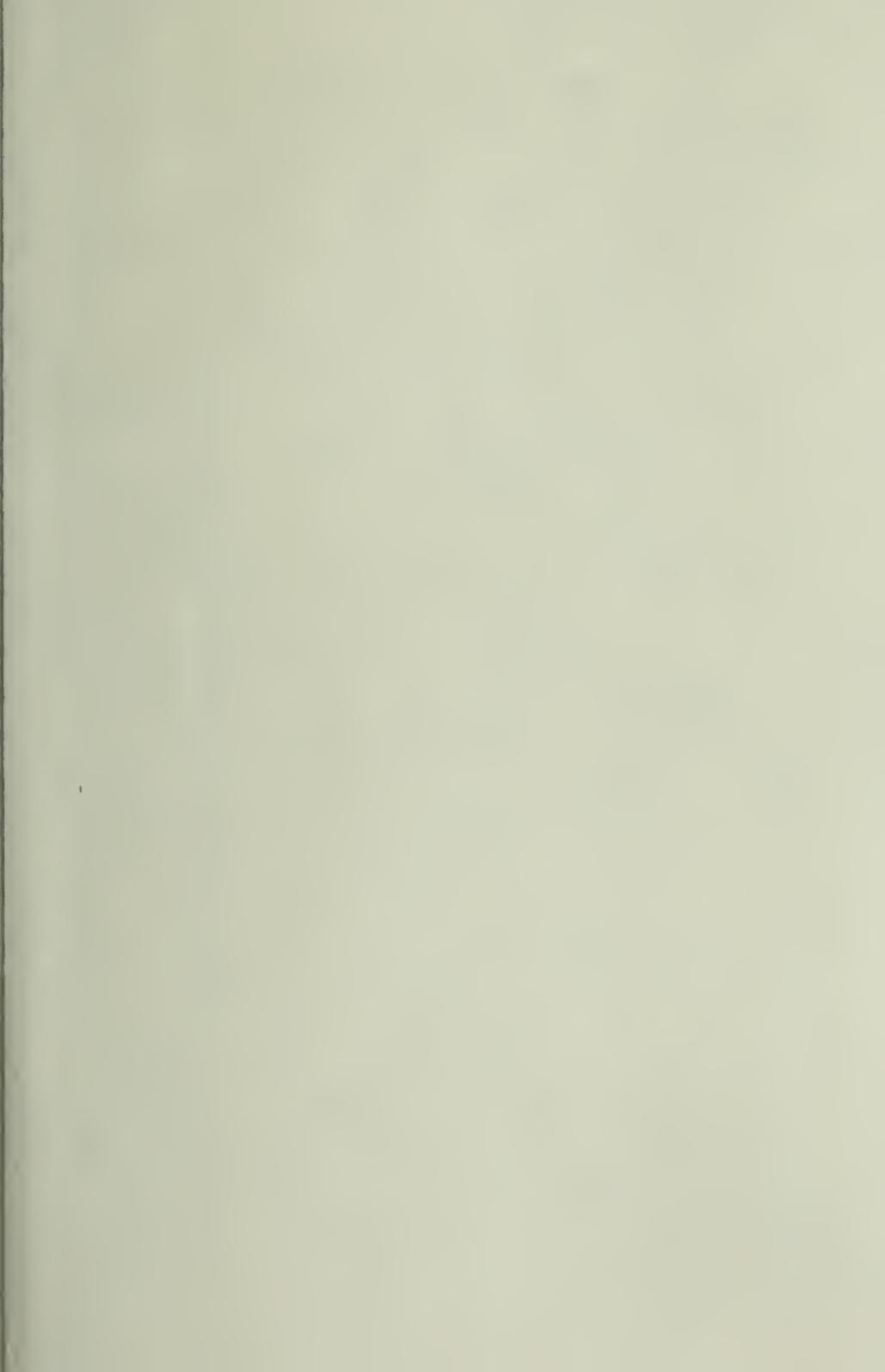
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