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## PREFACE.

Accuract, conciseness, and a just discrimination of the fmportance of the several nbjects described, being the qualificatious most valued in a Guide-Book, it has been the aim of the Editor to derote his most anxious attention to the attainment of these requinites; and it is believed that the present wort will be foand wo contain a larger amount of well-digested information than has ever been prosented in any volume of such convenient sire.

To have given all the roads of England within the limits of such a volume as the present was obviously imposaible. Only the min roads have therefore been described, although the distances between plaoes on the various tours by the crose-roads are very generally given. By reference to the maps and charte, the routos by the cross-roads will readily be ascertained, and by turning to the index, the reader will be directed to the pages where all the places of any importance are described.

The names, position, and distances of the varions places have been copied from the maps of the Ordasnce Surver; and the same valuable authority has boen the basis of the several eharte and district-mape with which the volume is illustratod.

The names of the proprietors of the various mansions doscribed have been carefully compared with Barke's Peerage, Baronetage, and History of the Landed Commoners. In consequence of the frequent changes in the possession of the smaller mansions and villas, it has been deemed better to omit the names of the occupants of these, than to give information which a short period of time might render inaccurrate.

The memorable incidents mentioned in connection with the various localitios have been carefully selected from the best county histories and other topographical works of authority.

In describing the scenery most worthy of the attention of strangers, the Editor has endeavoured to give a plain and intelligible account of what he considered worthy of notice, without aspiring to picturesque or eloquent delineation. He has thus been enabled to incorporate with the topographical and doscriptive matter, a considerable portion of literary, historical, and traditionary illustration, which may prove at once interesting and instructive to the reader.

The expense of travelling, and the gratuities paid to servants at hotels, are sabjects sn materially influenced by the habits of the traveller, and the style of the establishmeat at which he sojourns, hast it is difficult to afford precise information in regard to them. At the same time, the Publishers bave reason to believe that a few particulars on those heads will be generally acceptable to touriste, nnd they have accordingly embodied in the following nute, the result of the inquiries which they have mado upon the subjeot.

## HOTEL CEARGES.

The following scale show the werage charge for the eoveral items which enter tato the traveller's bill. The pricas in the firat division of the scale are remely ezceoded in any of the ordinery Potele, white, in somes, charges even moro moderate may sometmes be met with. The prices in the acond divinion show the charges in Hotels of the higheot clase in the principal citien
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## EXTENT AND POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| England | Areo inmollah mavaremilain | Population according to the consus of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1851. | 1802. |
|  | 50,982 | 16,981,888 | 18,949,930 |
| Wales . | 7,397 | 1,005,721 | 1,111,796 |
| Guernsey, ete | 50 | 33,718 | 35,362 |
| Jerney | 62 | 17,020 | B6,078 |
| Mad. | 288 | 88,387 | 52,339 |
| Total | 68,718 | 18,070,736 | 20,206,604 |


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Order of a Governor.
Opan to the publlic. 8es Kemingtor Muream Admisalon by Theret [The Curiadtian and Piataras are athrectiva.
Brery day aroeptwednesdiny, by Member'a order Open to the prolic.
Order of Lord CMmberian.
Admimion to body of Cathediril frat; to Wherper ing Gallary, ed, to the Ball, 12 ed. ; to Model Room, Great Bell, Lbrary, Be., In : to the
 Atminfon during Dffme Barvice

## Pracer

Bydenham Puines.

## Templo Church

Ber
Gandens
Thames Trmal
Thentren Opers Fiomen, Imilan, Coverat Oandon, and Eaymarkot
Adelph, Btand (vistrert)
Ategra, Wectmintar Bridee ? Rond (EOrmmanalph if
Drary Lame, Drart Lati.
都 Jamee', ging 88
Bypmartat (Bnctetoma's)
Lyoum, shand.
Ol japla, Vjeh Eitued (Wlgma')
Princean, Oxiand Btreat
Rader Folls, Clerkenwal (Pnelp)
atrant, ntriod.

Vine is Wemartoo Roed.
[uinow, Cburch Btreet, ! Mancir Roed
Everimet mitasal Standard, -rantiak oppodito Do -an Countres Rall.
Trevenana

- Tower of london

Thatad' Remption, Baker Bereat Latted Barves Mrivim

Farnun thaller. Eendington Mosaum.

- Fintmingey Abby

Wibkituler, Pulact of
Fintrabais Conpl

- Wlodior Caila

thelory of Armatronir Goris.
- Eoologes Osrdan, Borl


## Modi or Obtamise Abymion.

Saturday, gin Ot Othar deye in ghat on Bunday Hour of opaning Mondey, yam. Tuendiy, Fedrendiy. Thandry, and Fridey, $10 \mathrm{Em}, \mathrm{Brtund} \mathrm{y}, 18$ noon. Clowed at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Fen by Rafley, from London Bridgo of Pionilico Elation, on one nbilling day, teolod-
 28.: Bd ulam, 18 od.

Ondar of a Bonaber. Oater portion open to the publio durtag divine servios.
Opera to the pablic.
Adminion, 14.

Borent th ; P4t, En. Opme 0.50 pm .
Opans $6.80 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

Bozen, 6E: ; PYt, Bl. ©d. Open $6.80 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Bomes, m: Plt, opons I pren.
Baren, BA: Fits in 6d Dpan aso p.m

Boxot, 2e: P4, ln
Hoven, Ba. ; Pth, la
Bosm, In 6d. Pht od.
Onder of the Elltor.
Adminton, od to the Armorery, and od. Co vor Replia.
Alminion, is.
Duny trom 11 till 4, by Yemberin order. [Yhe collection of arma and arnotry in good d
Dpan to tho publice. Duyn and hoon mmo mo Netlanal Gallary Cavalogne sa.
Adruívion free, durlar Diviou Bervlow, to Body of Church and Pootr Corarr. To Chapolo and Monumaner, od
Open to thy public (sad gunnen of Larda and Commona).
Open durins Divtue Borrioc.
Adralialon by Mcket to be obertoded gentl from A akogman, D6 ERread, om Monday, Trenday, Thmedly, and Friday, from il tol
Onler of tho Becrivary for Wiar.
Admingion, in, reagh on Hondsy, when the charge to ed

## Irviii

## HOW TO SEE THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Geoup 1. West Ead - Starting from Charing Gross, and pasing the Borno Guardr and Whitahall Chapel, Vadt the Houses of Parllament, Westminster Abbey, Duchiagham Palsoe, and the Park All thin may be aocomplinhed in one forduoun, if tha Tourlat eannot apere more time.

## Qsour IL Centrol- Fialt the National Gallery and Eritim Mnoom.

Grove III. Eas Ind.—Viblt Bt. Paul'a, and paraigg the Pont Offee and Goldamith'n Hayl, procued to Gulldhall, the Bank of Yaghand, the Mansion House, and Firchnge, and thenoe to the Tower, finiahing tho lang day'I work at the Thamed Trunnel.

Gnowr IV. Vlat Fiogenl's Park and the Zoological Gardens.
Group V. 8tarting nor milmay from the Victoria Etation, Plmileo, the forenoon may ba mont antrifictorly epment at the Cryotal Priaco : and if time preseen, the evenimu may be mont agreably paseed at the $\mathbf{Z}$ anaington Yasonm.

The vialt to Windsor Castle wall comsume one day; and an excurion to Greenwlin Part, lncluding a viate to the Eoapital, and the ingpection of the Araenal and Dookyand at Foolwich, will Ill ap another.

Nor- If thers be abrandance of trua at command, poat of thete merias can bo subdivided as may suit the convenienoe of Touriste.

yw nocall of Panwaymer.

## ROUTES THROUGH ENGLANI).

1 LONDON-ROCHESTER-CANTERRURY. [MARGATE-RAMSOATE-SANDWGCR-DEAL.] DOFEB.




Canterbury in pleasantly situater on the Stour. It is the metropolit of all England. The chief object of attraction is the magnificent cathedre a flae choir, mu allar-pisce, designed by Sir James Burrough, a rema printed window, and the ohrino of Thomas a Becket. It was begun in and not thiathed till the rejgn of Henry V. Under the Cathedral is a C for? French Protustants, a colony of whom settled here ater the revoen the edict of Nontes, and catablished the silk manufacture, which atill cont though in a declining atato. Begides the Cathedral, Casterbury contains twan purinh churclias-one of which, St. Martin's, is buile of Roman brich boupposed lyy untiquarians to have boen erected so early as the secomil a of the Chriation era. In the Church of the Holy Croos, St. Dunstan's, is the hoad of Slf Thomas More. in the enstern suburta, a short distanc the ('ulhedral, are the remains of SL. Ausustine's Monastery, formerly s nficent buililing, which, with ite procincts, necupied 16 aeres of groum anclent gatawny, still remnining, io a fine apecimen of archilecturs beflding for a long period lag utaost entincly la ruina, and part of it wa


A. J. B. Bope Req-M.P., won of the anthor of "Ansstagius, "who not only maved it from furcher desecration, bat has restored the gateway and buils Whinis the Abbey walls a Protentant missionary college.

Mercery Iane, one of the ancient aveaues leading from the High Strcot to the Cathedral, in intersating to the viaitor from its having been, acconting us tndicion, the asant resort of the numerous fllgrims who th former times thacked to Canterbury to pay thair devotions at the ahrlae of Thomes a Becket. whern, al Chacer expreases it-

> Add aprcially from every shirote ende Oi Logle lond to Canterbury they wende.

A pilgrimage to Canterbury will well repay sho warist, especilly it he chaurn to be 80 eccleslulogist.

Of the walls Dy which Canterbury was anciently surrounded, some remains will exiut; but all the gatu have been taken down axcepting owe, Weafguts, which forma the entrance by tho Landon road. At the south-weat extremity of Uto city are the rammins of an ancient cavele, a litule to the east of which, and adjucent to the city well, is a high artificial mound, called the Uane Jolus (from Donjon), the sides of which ars cut into ser gentine walks, and tastefully edonsed with trecs and shrubs. The summit commande a fine prospect of the mrnumding country, anil tha whole forms a favourite place of pablic fetork

Centerbros hee no manufacture of any importance, and, since the formatun of the railway to Joper, huo lost much of the traltic which it furmerly poseomul. Many of the towes clow of inlahifunte ere engaged in the hop ground by which it is rurroundel. Cantorbury has some trade in corn, and good markote Bor provisions of all kisels. It returus \&wo meruber to Parliameat. Pupulw Uion in 1881, 18,898.
gix mile dhtant thom Canterbury is Whitatable, a Ashing villags on the north coust of Keat, and near the mouth of the Swale, the extumry which eeperitee the ialand of theprucy from the maninad. It is consnected with Canterbery by a rilway. Pupulation (1851), 2743. Vour and a half miles further to
 ly the prople of Uy muteppolit as a summar bething-place, for which lea situodon 40 well ouival. Dus the extenotve ecale upon which it was laid out given it an unfialalied mpparance, and the ghater gaiety of Nargate and Rarrung in ettrues ly far tho lagger number of visitore. The pier, of rather jotty, which b butil an woodea pileo, axtomid threengartars of a mile into the wis, and
 Dor whiah tho sahabitutis and chivily indulted to the muniflcanom of Mon 2nswate

Siesifg throe milles to the eant of Larne Bay in the anciant villarte of Reculpef. the aito of the Homast cativan fiewulbiam, and merwaris tho reat of rayalty

[^0]mader the Suxons. The encroschments of the ses on this part of the const hase swept away many of the houses and part of tho churchyard, which to siruated on the edge of a cliff; but this has been preserved by artificial means from further dovastation, and the two lofty towers of the ruined ohurch, which furm a well-known landmark to sailorn, are kept in repair under the direction of tho Trinity House. Immediately bayond the Heculvers is the Iute of l'baneh on which are aitustal Margate and Rarnagata

Sargate ( 11 miles to the eartward of Herne Bay, and 16 milea, by the turnpiko rond, from Canterbury), originally an inconsiderable fiahing village, has become of late years one of the most tavourite and frequented watering-plsces in the kingdom. It contains numerous hotela bazars, asembly-rooms a theatre, and other means of amowement for visitors during the bathing senson. A stone pier, 903 feet long, and 60 feet wide in the hroadeat part, with a light. house at the extremity, forms a much-frequented promennde. During tha number and auturan, oteambonts pasa every day hetwoen Margate and London, performing the voyage in from sis to eeven hours. Population (1851) 0107. Three milea west of Margate ia Birchington Park, in which are two hand*unce towers, one of which has a peal of 12 belts. Two and a half miles east of Margate is Kingogate, situated in a bay formed by an indentation in the chalk clifis which line all this part of the Kentish coant Kingrgate was formerly called Bartholomew's Gate, bat receired its present appel lation in consequence of Charies II. landing here on his way to Dover in 1083. A mansion was erected here by Heary, third Lord Holland, on a plan membling Tully y villa on the coast of Buim: it is now partly in ruins, which have a fantartic and not unpictureaque appearance. Adjacent to Kingugate in the North Foreland, a bold promontory with a lighthouse an its aummit
About If mile to the south of the North Foreland is the pleasant village and watcring-place of Broadstura, distant 8 miles from Margare and 2 from Hammate. Broadorairs is much resorted to during the bathing season, and in proferred by many on account of its quiet and retirement as compared with the largors watering-places in ite viciaity. It has a amall pier for the protection of filhing-boats, but promengers from London are landed by boats from the Kamggate oteamen, which call here daily during the summer sewon. PopuIntiono 1015 .

Nuar Bromilunims is Pierroonh a villa which was the freqnent revidence of Iler Majesty when a child.

Humaghe, 16 miles (by rosd) from Cankerbury, and $\$$ miles from Margiten is situnted at the suuth-east extrematy of the dele of thinact Besides lreing grenily reworted to us a bathing-place by vinitors from London and elsewhera, Ramsgnto has atno conaderablo corsting trato, and hoth ship Luilding and rupa-nuking aro carried oft. The harbour, which embracen an apen of 48 scree, is Corned by two otone piers, of which the enstern axtends 2000 feet in lergitb, and is onu of the foncat Wurkion of the hiud tu the hirigilorn. The wemarn
pien is 8300 feet long. and has a lighthouse int its extremity. Tho hurbous admits vesele of 500 tona burien, and is divided into two parts by a wall, fised vith aluices, and forming an inner and an outer harbour. The vayngo between Kempete and London by steamboat oceupies from seven to eighs bours. $P_{0}$ pulation in 1851, 11,888.
On the enast side of Rumgate in East Clier Lodgr, the seat of sir Momes Joneatione, Burt; and a alort Ulatance to the sonthweat of the town la Pegwell Bay. famous for ita urrimopa Pegwell Bay poseeses also an incerest of another kind, sinco it war hors thet, eccording to tradition, Hengist and Horea landed, nonut the jear $\$ 46 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D}$.

A romd aloo leasla from Canterbary to Sendwich and Deal. At the distancu of 38 miles is passes Liteleboorua, near which, on the right, is lee Priury, Sir F. S. II. Brydgee, Bart Three miles farthor on is Wiagham, and nrar is on the right is Dane Court, E. R. Rice, Esq. A little farther in the same dlteetion if Goodsestom, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Three miles and a quarter from Wingham is Ash; and three miles farther, the town of Sandwich. This weas formerly a place of come importance, bat its harbour has long been chokest up with and It is a Cinque Part, and contained in 1851, 2966 Inbabitants.

Abous Sf miles from Sandwich in Deal, also one of the Cinque Ports, and ritusled near the Downt, which extend about 8 milee in length and 6 in brenult $h_{4}$ between this place and the Goodwin Sands. Deal was, before the general rieo of steam tags, tho gemernal rendezvous of the East Indis and other teets. Bere was aiso an untublishment of pilots, for the more safe conveyance of chipping into and out of the Downs, nad up the rivers Thames and Medway. Deat fa defended in a cactic, and along the coast are soreral martelio cowern, Beatreen thla placo and Sandwich is Sandown Castle, built by Henry VIII 3 and about a mildo from the lown, oon the other silde, in Walmer Castle, held till hia decense ly the Duks of Williagton, es Warden of the Cinque Ports. Deal has of Lato year hecome frequented na $a$ watering place, and its appearance been in consequonco provely improved. The inh bitants aro chiefly ongaged in bont-building anilmaking, and other prustuits of a nautical character ; and the Deal boatmen havo a dearredty high roputo for their aldll and intrepidity in affording amineance to nemats is distreen. For Perilamentary purposes Deal is included in the borough of Sundwich, which, coujoindly with its retarns two membern to Parlianmeal Population, 1851, 7067.

Sir miles dimant from Doal in the S. Foreland Lighthouve; and three mile byondo Dover.

Mrgeto, famazte, and Doal are all coanected with the metropolis by sulvant for which see Cbaplam IV. and V.


Dover is aituated in a deep valley, formed by an opening in the chalk bills, 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 ren, is citunted the ancient Castle. The walls of Dover Castle embrace an ares of mearly 35 acres of ground, within which space are contained towera and wher buildings of various ages, from Roman to recent times. The appearance of the whole, from the commanding elevation which it occupies, is rery impoaing. Other portions of the heights adjacent to the town are also forified. The harbour, which is formed artificinlly by pien and jetties, has recently been deepened and much improved, at vast expense. The town has been greatly cxtended of late years, and is now a fuhionable and much-frequented watering. place, with every accommodation for the convenience of visitors. It is situated as the point of our ialand which makes the neareat approach to the coast of France, which in dirtant only 21 miles, and which is distinctly visible in cleas wenther. By means of the submarine electric telegraph, Dover now teeps up a coustant communication with France, and through her, with a great portion of the continent. It wes formerly the principal place of embarkstion for the continent, but lus been partially superieded in that reopect by Folkstone. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, and returns two members to Parlisment. Population In 1851, 22,244. The hutels and inns are numarous.

About half a mile to the nouth-wert of Dover is Shakcepere's Cliff, a bold prominence of chalk, now tunnelled tbrough by the rilway, and tho name of which is derived from the well-known description in the fourth act of "King Leser," which it is supposed to bave suggeeted. Bus portions of the nummit have fallen at various cimes, so that it now retires inland, and no longer "looks fearfully in the cunfined deep,"-though atill affording a maghificent and - diszy" proapect



8 LONDON TO WOOLWICE，GRAVESEND，EC，BY RAIZWAY－Continyed

| On magt Fioy Lomb． | 崖 $\frac{3}{4}$ |  | 婁兵 | On Letr meoy m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Croverat hel mranaly Ib－ <br>  of pench far one plennat Den ma axcellamu hodar bedas of ctipatione for Miltan Chareh． Chalk． <br> Cobhnme Hall，the nohle cent of the Earl of Dera－ leg， 3 miler．It contrine prine conlection of ple－ paren pobham wood for thoos tho delight in aylan scenerg． <br> Itrood，it which tha Frill ray torminuten，forma －mobrb of Rocheater with which il in connected by handmome slone bride．Tonether with the adesubs parith of Trimbury，if Formin a part ter，which retarmas mem． hern to Parlimeneat． | 8 3 | Graverked． <br> Betwocn Gravesend and Bochenter the Bailway parsea through etmod， gemrly alans the lina for－ merly neeppied by the Thamenand MedmyConal <br> Migham St． <br> ERE00D． <br> － 5 © 0 er river Medway to towe of BOCHEETER（ $\mathrm{p}, 9$ ）． <br> CRATEAM（p．\％）． | 23 28 81 | 10 ertionarely mont <br> hamolemin mad ecuind <br> Ilonherville gande pleasare groundsas hafd out，and with adjunels，lurm a holiday－matera． <br> 81 milea dintent is Ling Catio，buile retme of Richard II a place of ereat itre it is now chanly in parre of whech are piaturespue． <br> 8 milen from Ster Uproar Catle．on thi bunk of the Medway in the relgn of EHI for the defence mver．It forma ordnance depot for powdes． |

III．IONDON TO POLESTONE AND DOVER，BY RAILWAY， 88 Hile．

| On maet ymow lomd． | 安等 |  | 晨等 | om Letr froy 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 67 | From London Bridpe， by Greanvich and Brighton railway，to Reigatodunc．St．（p．24）． | 21 |  |
| liorae， 4 milea． Crowhurat． Hevar ${ }^{\text {y }}$ milen．Rever Culla frimerly the reai－ | 61 | Through Bletchingley Tunnel， 1080 yards． Godstone St． Enter Eent | 27 | Goditone， 2 malle Tundridgo Court of Cattenlian |
| dance of Anna Roleyn，it | 67 | Edimbrige 8L | 32 |  |
| one of tho mont intarnat－ |  |  |  | Population， 9169. |
| lag relien in tha kinginm， | 82 | Pensharat St Penaharat，（Lord de Ciale | 87 | feren Oak， 6 |
| Cha zame atote as micy |  | and Dudley）．the ancient |  | and near it ${ }_{\text {Knowle }}$ |
| Farted by Renyy VIII． Adianamat to Iover tu |  | neat of the Sydoey femily， whe becume poncetes of |  | Amharal（p．16）． |
| Chimdanarone，a viliage rify la opuolmene of old |  | the manor in the reigu af Edward VI．Bere Sir |  |  |
| faglioh Mathiletare．It |  | Philip Aydney mera born in |  |  |
| Imaned ifill licioly to tha |  | 13S．if 6 a Anc old |  |  |
| Watdo family． |  | manel of qumbragn |  |  |

## SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

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


|  | 晨号 |  |  | an list flow roxd. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brach to Tantridy Wellatime | 67 | form, meloning a spacious court The gtate apartmants sro adorned with rure portraize and paintiage ty eminayt maters. Penatrurs wat alao the birthWhese of the fomon AlgerHos Sydaty. <br> Tunbridge Junction 8t. <br> Bero the centenl ations of the rallway it pineed. eavaring 18 eres of gruund, and conaritgar of offices, rorkhmumen and marchause | 41 | Ighthan 7 mallat. |
| Twdeley. Capel. | 42 | Padidock Wood Junction $8 t$ | 46 | Branch th Madatone. 10 milet (p. 16). |
| Cranlrooke, 51 milen. ITHienilen, 34 mulas. Surtingturat Casto, $n$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | siver. river Teine. Miarden 5. Suplehurat St. | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| mules from the flapiahami Mavian, if an anกens mumion naw ix <br>  |  | cter river Bealt. |  | Surton Fulence, 4 m. Curis 8uitan, 6 m. Raul Suthon, Sis E. Fi. mer, Bark |
| mar ans af the men af <br> the In Emingy me <br> From for yrench onp. | 32 | Headicorn SL. | 56 | Boughton Maikerb. |
|  | 37 | Pluckley 80 | 61 | Chering ot miles Po pulation, 1213. <br> surreuden Fowes. Sis <br> E. C. Dering. Buff. <br> Huthelu, Sis Bielard <br> Trinan, Bart <br> Goddinton Foume, Rev N. Tuka. |
| Rmarb to lya and llatiogh. | 21 | ASHTORD JUNCTIOR sT. (D. 1s). | 67 | Drancis ta Cantertury. namagnte, ace (nerep. 31. Willesborough. |
| Kioprwh Milaston. Dicalrohanrer Moasa, |  |  |  | Sivingtom. <br> Merahmm Fiteh, Sir N. J. Knatchbul, Bor. |
| -6metont mpacorul prat- |  | 5 St Er. river Stou |  | Pratelht Sollinge. Sumifond. |
|  | 13 | Westenhanger and <br> Hythe St <br> 9 mite weat of Hythe it | 70 | Monk Kortan, 18 m. |
| Tullathe, $8=(0.11)$. Bendline Puth V. Befm Eog. Ellomal |  | Lgmpae, the Portor Leronfin of the Roments is las comall remnina of min materl curia |  |  |
| Cheritas. <br> Failtafunc. 3 malle. 8 mint well af Folko tome a 9madpate (p.14). | 6 | Saltrood Tonnel, 069 y arda. Folkestond Bt Martalla Tunnel, | 88 | FindifngeCapel le Feme. |
| Therengherethgloallith Thise tine brywa Polke- |  | 688 :ands. <br> Abbot's Clife Tumol, 1917 jardh |  | Plangham. <br> 1/ mimem IKoughan |

1C LONDON TO FOLKHSTONR AND DOYBR, BY KAILWAY-Conllnwed.

| 18 mLert prom Lond. |  | ¢ 8 | ON LIEPT TBOM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| warthy of atrention. The <br> mulwey in altarmaty car- <br> Fed through tunamin, and <br> upan artliselal mbank. <br> monim formed on the frot <br> of the chill clin, and <br> wemod at thelr bane by the <br> bu. In hisating the Raund- <br> forn clle for the ocmation in 184), up <br> pouver of gunpowiar were <br> uad, and whin a faw wr <br> ronds 10,600 cuble yard <br> af chalk chrown down by <br> the explorion to a depth if unarly em fret. | Shakeaperer Cliff Tunnel, 1393 jard. <br> DOVBR (p. 6) | 88 | and 13 from Dover, are the ruins of SR Redigundia Moaming founded at the |

IV. LUNDON TO OANT日RBURY, RAMSGATE, AND MARGATE, BY RAILWAY, 101 Mile.


| IN EAOBT FROM LOND, | 晨 |  | \|r8 | ON LEPT TROM 2.OND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | Miniter Si ( p . 10). <br> 5 Hz cr. riv. Stour, and leare I. of Thanel | 98 | Aboul 1 mill before reachlog saxufich Itichbarounh Coulle, the ancient Rutupiar, Romes putien, and probably one of the carllet Romsn workis in the lisiand. If is mon a ruin, standing on: mourul, the ben of whech if verhat by the stous. |
| Worth. <br> Kbalita ladnt |  | To Ramagate, by conch, 6 miles. DEAL (p. | 102 | guadown Cantle, whare Col Hatamanor dicd prionder. <br> Leal Curtle. |
| Thount Walme ad |  |  |  | Winmer Cantla |

VL. LONDON 70 TUNBRIDGE WELLS, BY RALLWAY, 40 MDen.

| 38 magey pram Lowd. | ge |  | \% 8 | ON LETE PROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Matiolom Fult, J. Den *n Aldiborough. Brachmaruyugh Bounde Bromat Grea. | 5 | Tunbridge ( $\mathrm{p}, 9$ ). | 41 | 8 mmonthll. <br> Orear Lodes. Pembury. |

Tunbridge Wells in a celebrated watering-place upon the bordern of Kent and gerwex. The chalybeate epring, to which the town owes ita origin, wat first notined in the rigin of Jumee I, by Dudioy, Lard North. The town has much increasod of late yoars, and contains all tha usual requinites of a watering-place, It in celebrated for the mubrity of its air, and the neighbourhood it extremely pictaneque end beautiful. Pop. (1851) 10,587. Excuraiona may be made ro Pencharmh (Lond Do Liate and Dullegle 6 mm . distant; Bridge Cestle, 2 m . dsfane; Hever Caste, 7 m . Ilishant; Bayhmm Abbey (Marquie Cernden), 6 m divent, the ruin of which aro extremoly picturesque. There in a modern mumion th the Gothle ayla. Two miles beyand Tunbridgo Woll is Exidge Crates, the seast of the Eusl of Abergevenny.


Maliotone, the county town of Kent, is situated on a pleasant doell rity, chiefly on the right lank of the Moiway. In the vicinity are very extenaive hop plancatione, and the lown in surrounded by ganlene and orchards. Mailtore has

mills employ upwaris of 300 bande. The Arebbishopis Palace in a Gothic atructure, rebailt about the middle of the foarteenth century. It has undergone cooriderable alterationa since that period, hat is atill a pleasant and convenient reaidance. Among the other buildings worthy of notice are, the County Hall, Conuty Grol, Chapel of Newarls Hospital, All Saines Church, and a very ancient atone bridge. The town contains a grammar achool, a proprietary school, i charity schoola, 19 alms-houses, and 9 Dissenting meeting-houses. The connty anol was erected in 1818, on the improved radiating plath, at an oxperse of E2u0,000. Matistine bas returned two members of Parliament since the ruign of Edwand VL. It formerly contuined a college, founded by Archibishop Coursiany in the reiga of Richard II.; bat it was suppressed by Edward VI. Poo pulatiun in $1861,20,801$. About 13 miles north-eatet of the town is Pensenden Uleath, where the county meetinga have been held from a period prior tus tho Conquass. Liosis leand from Maidstone to Hythe, Folkestone, and Dover, Canserbary, Bochester, Tenterden, and Romney. Tuabridge and Tunbridge Wella und wo Weasterbem. It is now connected with the metropolis by two railways.


| On arder mom lond， | 目妾 | Route to Folkestone continued． | 袻爰 | OR LEMT Phom Lowdi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ta New Romey 9 tallear This boruugh is une of the Cinque Porta． If formasly meat two membara io Parllament －the right of election being verted in the major，jurate，and come mannity ；but it la now dirmanhived．Pop．of parlah，1851， 1053. |  | HYTHE <br> One of the Cinque Porth， formerly a martitime town of groat importance．It Ls a thoroughtare for per－ aum going to or coming from France；the channe） hero belng minly 97 mile ecroad to Calais，and the voyage boing orron made in one tide if the wind $L$ filr Returns \＆M．P．Pop． |  | Three mileo distant Sibton，J．Usenok，Baq． <br> Flythe，near thechurct Is the vilis of Proferwis Coleman，and beyand， Beachborough，Rer．W． D．Broeknama． |
| ganderate th a village of eansiderable ropute ots mettering－place．It has e castle，originally Dulte of Henry VIII． | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 1 \frac{1}{ㅁ} \end{aligned}$ | 1851，of town， 88 h ，and Perl．buroagh，18，164． <br> Seabrook Bridge． Sandyato． | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 68 \$ \\ 68 \end{array}$ | Marine Vilis Earl of Darnloy． |
| tello tuwer． |  | FOLEESTONE． | 698 |  |

Folkestone was at one time flowrishing place，and is again rising into im－ pertance．It has greatly increased since the opening of the 8outh－Eastern Rallway，the directore of which have made it a principal station for communi－ cation with France．Swift steam－packets pass daily，and often twice a day between Folkestone and Boulogne（a direct distance of 29 miles），accomplish－ log the voyage in two hoars．The harbour has been greatly extended and improved，and zumerous modern bulldings arected for the accommodation of viailors，by whoru it is resorted to during the aummer monthe．The surround－ ing country is very beautiful．Dr．William Barvey，the discoverer of the cir－ culation of the blood，was a native，and left a sum of money，with which a school has lieen endowed．Cuatoms dues collected in $1857, £ 185,881$ ．Pop．of parinh，1851， 6726.

FIL LONDUN TO MAIDSTONE，BY RALI，FiY，ts Mlleo．

| 0\％mait mom coad． | 23 | From London Br．to Stroud St． （p． 7 and 8）． Cuxton 8 s ． | 2\％ | om zefr faum lomb． <br> Rochanter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colhhas Lill，Earl offDarnily． | 12 |  | 31 | Rochanter |
|  | 10 |  | 34 |  |
|  | 6 | Snodlard 8L | 87 |  |
|  | $\leqslant$ | Aylceford St | 89 |  |
| Leytuorme Grunge，Gir J II．llawlny，Barr． |  | MAIDETONE（p．89）． | 48 | The Mote，Eurl of Romary． |

© Miler.


Bromiley derives its name from the quantity of broom with which it was formaly nursounded. It is pleanily eituatod on the Ravenshourn, and pomemes a apring whose waters affurd greas relief in a variety of infirmities, from the choIThate with which they are impregasted. The church contains a monumens to the memory of Dr Hawkesworth. (the author of the Adventurer,) and the lamb of the wiff of Dr Johuson. Bithop Warner, in 1666 , bere founded a college tur 20 elegymern widown Population in 1851, 1127.



8. LONDON TO HASTINGS, 6혀 MIE

| us mome mom lokb. |  |  |  | ON blpt plow zond |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Tunbrage Well, 13 To Leven 31 mile | 19 | London Bridge to Flimwell (Kent) as above Hust Green (Suser.) | 478 |  |
| Cout lo. a ad, farther | 11 | [FW er river Rother. Robert'y Bridge Vine Hall | 823 |  |
| As At acom, Anlibmers. <br>  | 8) | Wartington. | B4 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| burling. Pave $\triangle$ Dboz, Lord H , | 73 | Battle | 56 |  |
| Bagho Pozan Mill Clowhuns PL <br> Hodlegron Lodgu- | 831 | Crowhurst Park. | 68 | Benupart Bir Charla 12 Lamb, Bart. 1 I mill diatant, Wexfinld. |
| On Hime Sir A. EA- | 23 | Ore HASTINOS (p. © | 611 | Bohemy Howe <br> To Winchicina, 73 miles, thenom to Rye, 2 miles |

18 21. LONDON TO MASTINGS THROUGH TUNBRIDGE FELIS

| an mast prow lond. |  |  | 58 | ON LEPT FROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Leven, 14j millen <br> To fome Boume, 20 m. | 87 24 314 29 24 218 19 | London to Tunbridge ( $p, 16$.) <br> cr. river Medway. <br> Sonthborough. <br> Nonsuch-Green. <br> Tunbridge Wella <br> Frant (Suwar.) Wadhuret <br> Shover's Green. Ticehurat <br> Junction of the road from Flimwell, <br> Theace to Hexage an by the prooeding route | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 30 \\ 38 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 37 \\ 423 \\ 451 \\ 48 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Peniburet, Inch da Linle and Dadlay. <br> Sonth PL Great Bomen, Vicoons Eardinge |

KII. LONDON.-UCEYIELD-EAST BOURNE, EXI MHE


| CW mart mion lond. | 8 <br> 2 <br> 4 |  | 号号 | ON LETF PROY LOMD. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Arod | $\left(\left.\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 12 \\ 81 \\ 8 \\ 31 \\ 23 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | Enst Hoathloy. Whitemith Green. Horeobridge. cr. riv. Cuckmere. Hailsham. <br> Polegate Green. Willingdon. <br> EAST BOURNE |  | Fous m. dotart, Barst monseux Park, B. M. Curtela, Enq. <br> Ration Park, Freames Thomen, Eny. <br> Complon Place, Lord Cralurat. |

Bat Boame is a fachionable sea-bathing place, eituated in a valley at the excreanity of the South Dowich It has a handsome church, in which aro some momuments and a singular font. The bathing here is remarksbly good; and it to atoo the adrantage of a chalybeste spring. To the weat of Enat Bourne is Benchy-Hend, the loftient clifi on this coast. It in 873 feet in height, and conmins moveral cavernm Six milen eant of Eart Bourne is Pevensey Ceatle, a fine upecimen of ancient erchitecture. The date of its erection in unknown, but from the quantity of Roman brick employed in the work, it is supposed to have been coostructed out of come Roman fortrean. The town and castle of Pevoney were conferred by Willian the Conqueror on his halfbrother, Robert Varl of Montninge and Connwall. They were atterwards forfeited to the Crown, and Heary IIL granted them to his mon Prince Edward and his heira, Kings of Eaglant, wo that they hould never more be separated from the Crown. Notwithatanding of this, however, they were settled on the celebrated John of Oaune For many yeura Pevensey Castle was held by the Pelhames It thers onme so Spencer Compton, Rarl of Wilmingion, and ultimately descended by marringe to the Duke of Devonshire. Six miles from Pevensey and 12 from East Boume are the ruins of Hurtmonceux Custle, formerly a fortres of great masaifioence and virength. Till 1777 it was the most perfect and regular castal. hied manmion in the kiogdom; but about that period the roof was taken down, and the taterior completely stript by the proprietor, the Rev. Mr Hare, who employed the menterisls thus obrained in the erection of some edditional roome in the modern mansion-house. The church contains some curinus monuments of the fumily of Fiannes. Hurstmonceax is now the property of H. M, Curteis, Finy who manlests a praisemorthy zeal in the preservation of tis raine.

The acarest road to Eant Bourse, and that which is most travelled, is through Eart Grinstend and Dckfield (eeo page 20). Its distance from London or the recta is 61 milter. The population of East Bourne parish is 1851 was 8483 .



IIV．LONDON TO BRIGHTON THROUGR CROYDON AND CUCKPIRLD，AIA mile

| ON RIOHT FROM LOND． | 晨咅 |  | 豆宫 | ON LEPT FROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Neat on Red－Him Com－ mon Lelth Hill Tower， eonspleuous prifest in this nelghbourhood． | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \\ & 376 \end{aligned}$ | London to Merstham． At the 19th milentone，to Brighton，through Reigate． Horley． | 173 24 | To Brighton through Hickstend， 24 miles． |
|  |  | Enter Sussex． Richman＇s Green． W orth－Bridge． |  |  |
|  | 215 | Northfolk Arms． Balcombe． | 293 |  |
|  | 20. | Whiteman＇s Green． | 31 |  |
|  | 189 |  | 32. |  |
|  | （15 | CUCKFIELD，Pop，of parish， $1851,3106$. | 36 37 |  |
|  | 8. | Friar＇s Oak Inn， | 423 |  |
| Dsnny，W．J．Campion， ［8： <br> Wooleonbury Beacon． | 6 需 | Clayton． | 44.2 |  |
|  | 52 | Piecombe． | 45. |  |
|  | 81 | Patcham． | 48i |  |
|  | 24 | Withdean， BRIGHTON． | 49 |  |



IVI. LONDON TO GRIGHTON THROUGH SUTTON, REIGATE, AND CDCRFIELD SEA Milen.

$\frac{7}{3}$

## LONDON \& BRIGHTON \& SOUTH-COAST RAILWAYS.

(LONDON TO BRIGHTON, PORTSMOUTH \& HASTINGS.)



|  |  |  |  | ON LEET Fiom Lontu, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dinfamenined fo ieqn by tha Reform $\Delta C_{1}$ a thai! lime grevious to which if had purahaied by the beh |  |  |  |  |
| Ld. Mansar fin L. 100 , veo. hrourt Dorkine and Juildiord, (p. 188). |  |  |  |  |
| Mole, and buils upina ache fof whie anad, mueh valued trat the manu fecture of for nilcien of giane. An object of mued eurtanify hate |  | Early Wood embankmenh over Earlt wood Common. |  | Watield. Many gears 00 E Vat number of Eoman oodns wers dib covared here. |
| $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { parlinment Pop } 1851, \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | W9 cr. 2 branches of the river Mole. |  |  |
|  | 28 | Horley St | 26 |  |
| Charlmood. |  | Crow county bonadery and enter Sumer |  | Burstow, |
| Craver, II milu. <br> Bramot to Homben, | 21 | ASO cr. siver Mole. Three Bridgen SL | 50 | Forth. 18 m. distant. |
|  |  | Pan through Tilgate Fores, part of The Weald. |  |  |
|  |  | 5 Fr cr branch of R Mole. <br> Balcombe Tunnel, 1120 yards. |  | Ent Orimimed, 710 a markel-tome Pop, of parinh, 1031, 8820 . It formerly returned twu M.P.'g, bob is now dis franchised. (Bee pry0.) |
|  | 17 | Balcombe St abanl if चlle bors the itr | 84 | Balcombe Boume 21 m. distanh, Wakehans |
| Sheugham Plece |  |  |  | Prad. J. W. Puytom th. Andinglay. Lindicid. |
| Comitold, 9 millen fa amall bui plement mare | 13 | Hnyward: Heath St. | 88 | Brach to Lawe ma Haxingin ( $p$ ) 24) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hetomm, Hith a Aou and } \\ & \text { aperoun churoh. Pup of } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Wlvacinide |


| Cu nogt mom lond． |  |  | E E | ON LPFE PROM LUND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cockfold Pieter． <br> Cuynn Prory． <br> Burarplerpotsin： |  |  |  |  |
| Abarre Plase 8 E． | 7 | Hamocky Gate SL | 44 | Kevme：Ditchlling． To Lewe，by rond， 9 m |
| Dasuy Fio，W．J．Cam－ pown．Ein Ke timbar． |  | yarda longa meme through the rang of th S．DaEn bule <br> Patcham Tunnel 480 yundu． |  | Claytm． <br> Panciden． <br> Patchan． <br> Ifanmer Parlt， 2 milion， Eurf of Chichenter． |
| Wlebdem． |  | Descent to |  | Preina． |
| Brainch to Chlcheme and Purtemoulh．（p． 791. |  | D⿴囗十⿱二⿺卜丿， | 51 | Branch so Leman anal Gantipg，sild mile． |

EVIIT．LONDON TO LEWES AND HASTINOS（BT LEONARD＇SI，BY RAILWAY． 71 Mile．


| Git gicht prom lond. | S |  |  | ON Left phom rond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Areach to Hasthourne, 3 wile 1p. 191. | 15 | 59 cr. riv. Cuckmere. Pologate St | 60 | Arlington. Branch co Hell |
|  |  | The riffray now lare the gouth DGFas, Filleb fretch Monthard 60 thruifin acel the sea on the right hand |  | London by tond. Pop., of Parich (1851) 18\% |
|  | 103 | Weat Ham and Pe vensey St Pevericy bi a very an- | 631 | On the ent of Percinmrather ruing of Peveresy C=-tle (p. 19). <br> Hantmonctax Prata |
| is the martello to ing bulle at the peatiod of tho Sont, and which $\varepsilon$ Etend se <br>  <br>  pouts. |  | cleat plew. It $x=$ pritu bly the Andeatu of the <br>  |  | Hantmoncuaz Prert ent $\mathrm{m}_{\text {, and }}$ mina of Mar Curtein, Eso $\qquad$ |
|  | 4 | Bexhill St. | 70 | II. $\mathbf{M}$ Curtala, Eeq. Wartling. Hove. |
|  |  | Bulverhithe. |  | Plve m. fran Berhill St <br>  of Ashburnhaml, an $\mathrm{ln}==$ =inubive part. The <br>  |
|  |  | Bopoop. |  | fis in contalni smat inte reting reilion oi Cnarias 8e. worn by hlm on tho acoftold |
|  | 1 | ET. Leomard'b. hactinge. | 73 |  |

Brighton is eituated nearly in the centre of the bay strotehing from Seley Bill, in the west, to Beachy Hoad, the eartern estremity of the South Downe It in protected on the north and north-east by this verdant chain of chalt hills, and on the weat lien a level district of arable land. The woa has made conniderable encroachmentr on this part of the coast. In the reign of Elizabeth the town of Brighton whe situated on that tract where the chnin-pior now extends into the Bu, but the whole of the tonements under the cliff were destroyed by tremendown torms in 1703 and 1705, and no traces of this ancient town are now percoplible. The foundetion of the prouperity of Brighton was laid by Dr Richard Romell, an eminent phymeisn, whose work on the efficacy of sea water, combinof with his succerful prectice brourhe aumemum viriton to the const But it
I
BHIGETOX
was to Oeurgo IV. When Prince of Wales, Brighton way indebted ine twe celo ority ua watering-place. His Royal Highnes firnt vilted Brightou in 1788. ster which oime be pasood the summer and satumn months here for many yeers in enocession. In 1784 , he commenced the erection of the Pavilion, which race completed in ite original design in 1787, and under the stimulus of royal petmange, what was formerly a fiahing village, has now become the mast attractive wataring-plece in Earopa The Pavilion having been purchneed by the iobabiunts in 1840 , its gardena are need as a pablic promeneda.

Brighton wes mede an incorporated town in 1854 . It fo divided into aix warit, and the manicipal affirs ane managed by a mayor, recorder, iwelve aldennes, and thirty-six councillorm
The fintery of Brighton was once very considerable, but has now declined on an almont incredible entent
Of the public buildings of Brighton, the most ditinguithed is the Royal Pavibion, the architecture of which has been severely and justly censureal. The Chain Pier is a light and elegant atructure, erected in 1822, under the superincendence of Captrin Brown, at an expense of $\mathrm{L} 30,000$. It has twice sufferei from violent atorms The marine wall, which was completed in 1838, and - eneren years in building, is a splendid etructure. It is nearly two mile is length, and cont about Lu 100,000 . The celobrated spot called the Stegne, which min formeriy a pirce of waste land, is now a fanhionable promenade, and in wor soanded by banasiful brildiags. In the northern eaclosure atands the famus troaze atsente of Geargo IV, executad by Chentrey. The Town Hall is an immense pite of building, the coot of which is said to have been near L. $30,0 \%$. Brightor conthins numerous (18) places of worahip in connection with the ortublishmene, and many belouging to the various denominations of Christian Dieventer, and a Jewr aypagogae. In the charch-yard of the old church in a monument erected to the memory of Captain Tattersal, who assisted Charles II. In the cocpe to the continent after the lattle of Worcester. Thare are a considerable number of cahooln in the town for the instruction of the chiddren of the poor. Erighton contains barracks both for cavalry and infantry; the former affordo secommodation for 625, and the latter for about 400 men. In the seas of the cart part of the town in a pleasing rural retreat, called the Park, in which Ste Oerman spe eatablishnoent, where chemical initstions of the most celetruled mineral watern of Germany are prepared. At Wick, half a mile wew of the town, thare is is ohnlybeate spring, which has of tate years been much froguentud. Brighton is well oupplied with bathe, and every convenience for the eccommodntion of thaw who with to arnil themselves of the adrantages of senbuthing. Tha excurions of many of the hotels ase magnificent, and the interion fitted up with mach turte and coavenience.

Brightos tr not a manutheturing of commercial town, but it has en extentive revil trede.
To the north and north-eas of the rown, on the cummit of the Downs, th the newocmes, coermmoling an cectencive viow. A number of pleanat excunions
may be mede in the Fienity. The population of Brighton, which, at the comb taencement of the present century, was only 7889, was, by the cenisus of 1841, 46,661 , and by that of 1831, 69,673, while during the fashionable senson, it in ectimated at 80,000 . Brighton returns two members to Parliament under th Heform Act

At the distance of 8 miles from Brighton, stands the ancient market-town and borough of Lewes, pleamantly situated on a rising ground, and surrounded partly by hilla, and watered by the river Ouse. Lewes is a place of greant antiquity, and numerous remains of Roman art have been excavated in the cown and neighbourhood. It was strongly fortified in the time of the Saxons. At the period of the Conquest the rape of Lewes foll to the lot of William de Warren, mon-in-law of William the Conqueror, who erected a castle in Lewea, and made it the place of his residence. It continued in the posession of his descendunts until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when, in default of mnle lsoue, tha barony pussed into the fumily of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. On the death of Thomes, Earl of Arundel, in 1439, it was divided among the noble families of Siorfoll, Dorset, and Abergavenny, in the porsession of whose descendanta it atill mmanins. In the immediste vicinity of Lewes, a sanguinary battla was fought In May 126t, 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 cantle atill remains, and there are also some interesting ruins of the monestery of SL. Pancres, founded by the first Barl de Warran in 1076. The annual revenue of the monastery at the time of the diesolution is valued at $51091: 0: 6$. Lewes could also boust in former times of at least nine churches, but of theso only two now remain. At present it contains six parish churches, and eight Dissanting chapela. The public buildinge are, the County Hall, House of Correction, and Theatre. There is alao an excellent race-course. A number of inturential county families formerly had their principal residences at Lewes, The Lown has pousened the privilege of returning two members to P'arliament since the time of Edward I. The population by the census of 1851 was 9588.

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

About forty miles enst from Brighton is the borough of Hastings, a celebrated Watering-place, and n place of great antiquity. The entrance to it from the London road is extremely beautiful. The town is well paved and lighted, and very noat and clean. It formerly poseesed a good hasbour ; but ita chief dopendence now lies on ite fisheries, and on the influx of visitors The citirens or the place ase famous for their skill in bont-building. On a loty rocks clifr wetward of the town are the remains of a very ancient castle, the walls of which ere still parly entire, and aro in wome places eight feet thick. The lown concuine a supply of hol and cold bocha, librarics-s promenades a theatre, an as cembly room, acc. The notorious Titus Ontes wns born in this town, and offieisted for some time ay miniter in All-Soul-Church. The vicinity of Hastings nhounds in interesting and romantic scenery. Tho borough ranks as the first of The Cinque Ports in their official proceedingas and returna two members to Par


Usement The pnpalation of the borough and Cinque Port was 17,011 in 1851. Hancigge is tat milee distant from London. Hasting ie now completely joined to St Leanarde, thare being no longer any upace without hoases between the iwo.

About eoren miles north-wed from Hartings is the market-town of Battle, which thkes its nume from that memorable conter, commonly called the Batte of Hast tinge, which put an end to the Saxon line of kinge, and placed the crown of Eng hand sa the head of a Norman. In the year following his rictory, William, in fulfilment it is mid, of a row made on the night previous to the battle caused to be founded - aplendid ahbey, which, however, was not completed till weven years after lis d-ath His couquering aword, and the rohe which he had worn at his coronntion, were offered at the altar. Here also was deposited the "Roll of Battul Abber," comeinting of a balule of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. Thin abbey was one of the mitred ones which conferrod on the abbot the honour of oneat in Parliament. At the dissolution of the monasteries - grant of the hnuse andialte of the abbey was made to Sir Anthony Browne, the ancentor of the Montagu family, who continued to reside here in a part of the abbey which tad boen converted into a manaion, till the begianing of the alghpeenth century, when it was sold eo Sir Thomas Webater, Barr; and it has Intely paesol by purcluse to Lord Harry Vane. The subey, when in ite catnpleto ante, formad a squure, three sides of which are nuw partly occupied with tes minn.
The conn of Bettlo is colobrated for its manufacture uf guppowder. Pop. us Parish (1251) 8849.
Ten milen oast from Hastings stande the ancient town of Rye, situnted on a rock sear tae mouth of the Rother. If was strongly fortified in the reign of Edward IIL, and pars of the will and some of the gates are atill standing. Ita harbour havlog boen chokel up by eand, o new one has been formed by cutting a large canal in a more direct line to the ses, sufficiently spacinus to admit resels of 200 tons up tu the quas. The oaly objects wurthy of antice are, the church, a rery large stron turilding; Ypres Cestle, originally built fut the defence of the somn, by Wullimen do Y prea, in the twalnh cantury, now occupied as a prison; the TownHell and the Market-place; and the remains of the town gateo and walle. The fithermen of Rye send conaderable supplies to the London market. Rye has for oenturies been celebrated for a very extensive illicit trade, which is now, thoweres, greatly diminished. Rye is one of the Cinque Ports; and, before the Feform Bill pamod, returnell two mombers to Parliament. It now, in conjunation with some of the neighbouring parishea, returns one. The population of Bye liorl Burough in 1851 was 864
To the manwanl of Rye is the disfranchived barough of Winchelsee, formerly - place of conddemble importance, but now grently reduced, in consequence of the wou having dearted it. $\Lambda$ part of one of iss churches is all that remains out of three which is formarly posecesed. It contains two monuments of Knighte Tembplomen and thew is a third in the veetry. The whole of Old Wincheises wna chellowas up by the to a texmpert. The new town was built by Edward I Betroen Wincheleas and Rye, and nhoat two mileo tom the former, are the uites of Wincheres or Camber Certie, buils by Henry VIIL.


fipsum teIwNs

| On EraEt mov lomb． | 㟺安 |  | $8{ }^{2} \frac{8}{5}$ | On Lers moy Lomb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Petworth，Col， Wyadimans 12 milo． Gighden 8ir IL．$D$. Oorling，Dart Manahime Omington Eloum． | $\frac{71}{1} \frac{1}{2}$ | Wabhington Common Findon． Brondwater． <br> FORTEING（p．77）． | 51 $54$ <br> 56 | To slogolog， 93 mallen <br> Cleabury $\mathrm{gill}_{1}$ amp． mounted by the rolna of －fork，mald to have bem conntructed by Clen macand KIng of the Bouth Sarnm |

XI．LONDON TO ARUNDEL AND LITTLE HAMPTON， 50 Miles．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ON BG日t PROM EOND． \& 榢等 \& \& Et \& ON LEFF PROM LOND \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
L－16 Hill，BeauUMI malnmen ruing to an ele－ vation of 901 tor，end sur－ \\
 monding a viev of rumatl－ hol Euint and Bruity． \\
Blyor Park，J．Hew． Etina Eeq．Bera ara Momb pavemense and moturl vi Bomen filh \\
To Calcheter， 10 milm． Toat minery， 64 mile To Port mauth， 10 miles
\end{tabular} \& 318
\(28!\)
26

$21 \%$
20
18
13
12
10
8

3 \& | London to Bear Green （page 80．） |
| :--- |
| Stone Street． |
| Denn Brdge（Snsex）． |
| Park Strect Buckramn＇Corner． |
| Billinghusut |
| Pulborough． Hardham． |
| Coldwalham． Bary． |
| ABDINDEL（p． 77 ）． |
| cr．river Arun． Leominster． |
| LITTLE HAMPTON， A rotired whtaring－place gena the mouth of the Arem．It hime naw Gothle eburch and Wealogan cha－ pal，a fort，and a thery con－ necting Bognor and the Hryshton Ruad．Borenor Is 6 tm．dinfant；Arvirdel Canle Inuke of Korfoll， 4 or 6：Worthlog eboas 8 miles．Pop．（185）） 2488. | \& 274

304
33
371
39
41
46
47
481
81
351
871

89 \& | Oukley Court |
| :--- |
| Eideriley L．adge |
| Fild Proce Ste P． Y ． Sbellay，Bart，con of tha dote． |
| Somern． |
| MrI＇a Ind． |
| Honghtom HIM．The Newn from the summit $x$ w particularly Intramelag． | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}


 EURST, 08 Mile, THENCE TO BOGNOR, 71 Milen.


| Of mint mom lort． | 2－${ }^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  | ox Lime pluy rowd． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suhlas tlonso． Les lloure． | 87 | Millford． | 88 | Bunbrider |
| Coltur | 20 | BASLEMERF <br> has a chupal contuining come puinted glase，Is re lurned Imo M．P．＇＂u till de frumethed by the Befurm Aet．Yop of par．1851，965． | 42 | To Petworkh， 01 milen． |
| 17ion Fiome．Sir C．J． | 17 | Enter Sussex． Fernharst | 46 | Cowirny Park，Eand al Epmont， <br> lleme a road leada to |
| J．Hamilion，Besi． | 15. | Realey Green． | 46 | Chichealer over Rouk＇a |
| Woolbediar Ilaum． <br> Two mile：diment， | 12 | MIDHULST（Sac p．76）． Singleson． | 498 | Hiti，mid thrangh Enal LaInt， 0 띠les． |
| Callerove Houm． | ${ }^{4} 8$ | Weat Dean． | 86 | Camon llovie，Rev |
| Weal Levat gount． <br> Antre llome． | 4 | Binderton． | 58 | I．Y．Marcourt． Molecombe |
| Oakwind \％．Perins， | 2 | Mid－Lavant． | 60 | Goodmood，Dake al |
| Eeq |  | CIICHESTFR（p．75）． | 63 | Richanned． |

EITV．LONDON TO CRICHESTER THROUGH GULLDIOBD AND FETWORTH．E3E MIEE．

|  | 晨刮 |  | 豆哀 | OX 2Emt mow somb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Ifmlemere，期m． Phenhis，W．Y．Mulard， | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 62 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 20 \\ 23 \\ 5 \\ 203 \\ 12 \\ 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | From London Brilgo to Milford，Surrey． Witley． Chiddingtold． Over Cripple Cromoh Hill， and euter Sunges． Fiaher＇s Street． North Chapel． | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 37 \\ & 40 \\ & \\ & 43 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | Sbillinglea Park，Ent of Winterton． |
| Ferwnh Hlate，Genl． Wershinm． <br> To Midawnt，of m | 141 | PETWORTII．Pop．IBSI， 2137. | 49 | To Asundel，131 mofles． |
| Iartegiau Rublap of Orford． | $10\}$ | 5 Fr cr．river Rother． Dunctor． | 583 | Burfon PL（A．W Riddulph，Eig． $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{g}}=$ noble manaion，irected by |
| Dalahan Pr．Dute of ｜Mnimanal．Here are gre－ －Tiel fac curfem，amp pened ta be in old as the Lase of Wuinm L． Eloalmoch Dalk of Richancoil（See p．76）． | 73 | Upper Walthan， Halnaker． <br> The church coniman erich Wimmerst of the De La Wure fumily． <br> CATCTEGTER（0．78）． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 65 \% \\ 60 \\ \\ 683 \end{array}\right\|$ | reat of great mpute． <br> Eartham（Mr．E． Healistons），hailt by Ilayley the poot．Here Camper the post vintal hm．It wan at onctime the resdianee of tha thitr Mr．Buntinan，M．P． |



[^1]


IXVIL LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, THROUGH FARNHAM, ALTON, ALRESFORD, AND WINCHESTER, 77 MIIC

| de mhat mum lowd. |  |  | On Left mam Lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 77 61 |  |  |
| so Belmanoke, 171 m Maviry Homen. <br> fondtarm ralliery Col | 463 |  |  |
|  | 45 | Parnborough, (Rillay 32 ntation.) |  |
| Cumen home | 88 |  | To Oulldfors, 10 m Tif ivi. dutant is Moor Fark. formesty the rolderice of Sir Willani Temphe. Herr th cero in 4 utesm of purs water. TIN |




XXVIL LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTOR，TGHOUQH BLGSHOT，BASINOBTOEE， AND WINCHKSTER，74 MLEL

| OK BIGHT PROM LOMA． | 既运 |  | Ef | ON LPPT Prom Lond． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hall Preen |  | From Hyde Park Corner to BASINOATOK8，Homb． （pand <br> Popham． <br> East Strattom． <br> Lunmay Ina． Worthy． <br> WINCHESTER，（P．EA） Thence to Southamptom 18 malice（Beo $p 88$ ）． | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 52\} \\ 581 \\ \\ 571 \\ 601 \\ 621 \\ 74 \end{gathered}$ | Kempahot Park：and beyond Fartelgh Hauma Damuer Blanac，anca occupied by T．Terry，she ector and correapondent of Sir Weller Acorl <br> Stratton Part，Rt Hom． Sir Y．T．Baring，Bat． <br> Gnarge Purk，land Ash bartan． <br> Worthy． <br> Arlogion <br> J．Simalley， $\pm$ |

KTIX，LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH ALTON AND BISHOP＇S WALTHAM，73 Mik．

| OX MOET MAOX LOND． | 䃘部 |  | 晨宕号 | ON LEFT HROY LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yubum Maee． | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 216 \\ & 241 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | From Hyde Park Corner to ALTOK，Hanth，（p．38， Chamton． Farringdon． | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{c} 176 \\ 48 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | 20 Belborme 9 milea which han been readered famous by＂White＇s Natu－ ril Hintary ar Seliborme．＂ Chawion Houms Kaighs．Req． <br> To Salborna， 8 mile |
| Bothenfold Puat | 23 | East Tisted． | 62， |  |
| Frook maod Perla． | 188 | Fimar Hill | 561 | Baolng Part． <br>  |


XXI. LONDON.-BASINGETOKE-WFITCHURCH,-ANDOVRR-CALISBURE-BLANDPORD.-DOECHRATER-BRIDPORT, 1842 MIle.

|  | Prom Hyde Patz Carner to Kensiugton. | 縣家 | on lept prom lond, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keminotan Patare the for 131 |  | $1{ }_{6}$ |  |
| A |  |  |  |
| Asinn ${ }^{\text {Lem }}$ | Hammersmith. Turnham Green. |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | and Craning diedi |
| 판 1273 | Brentiond crow Orand Junation Canal. | 7 | On the appoilas idd ot |
|  |  |  | traied for tha banulfulgerdana end stantio conser- |
| 10 |  |  | -ntary alliscted to |
|  |  |  | royn pulam |
| tmey |  |  | Olou Ho. the solle real. |
|  | Houndow. | 91 | dence of the Dulk of |
| melas. | Twictrnitem, 21 mm divant. |  | Northumberinus. |
| Powier Ainlo. <br> Wout lledlosit mad fir- | Stotar. the New river. |  | Ponnorth Park. |
| Wher to the right Scanmell 1813 | Bedfont. | 13 |  |
|  |  |  | Altitord |



42 LONDON.-BASINOSTORR.-WHITCHORCR.-ANDOVER, AA.-CONRIMEd.


Salinbary, the capital of Wilta, aituated near the conflaence of the rivera Wiley, AYon, and Bourne, io diatingaished for the pleasing arrangement of its buildings. It has ten priucipal streeta, 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 Birhop's palace, the houses of residentiary clergy, and many spacions private dwellinga The Cathedral, erected in the 13 th century, is the most elegant and aniform structure of the kind in England. The spire, which was built a century Itter, is celebrated for ite beauty and its beight, whioh 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. This interior is particularly rich in tepulchral mosuments. The great east window, the window at the weat end over the central door, and the chapter-house, are also worthy of nutice. Salisbury contains threo parish churobes, and several diswenting meeting-houses, a grammar school, where Addison received his education, Assembly Rooms, a Theatre, an Infirmary, and saveral charitable institutions. The Council-House, an elegant building, whas erected at the sole expense of the 2d Earl of Raduor in 1795. Selisbory was formerly celelinated for its manufactories of cutlery, which, however, have of late yoars declined. The city returns two members to Parliament. Salistury races generally take place in August, on the plin about throe miles from the city. The population in 1881 anounted to 9876, and in 1881 to 11,657.

Alout three milas from Salisbury, on the left, is Longford Cinstie, the seat of the Earl of hadnor. It contaius a valuable collection of piotures. At the disrance of fire miles stande Clarendon Castle, the ruiun of which may atill be traced, but not in such a state of preservation as to enable one to form any idea of the former grandear of the building. It was here that, in the reign of Heary II., the laws ragarding ecelesiastical authority, tnown by the uame of the "Constlsution of Clareadon," were framed. Old Sarum, famous for the privilege it for-

Eerly poscosed of returning iwn mmmben to Parliamcns, whe situnted about two zalle from Salisbary. The tree beneath which the election took place whe cut down in 1831. There nre risible traces of the walls of very exteraive religious bouses thit once existed hero.

At che ditance of 8 milles from Salimbury, aitanted in the Plsin near Amesbory, Is the farnous monument of antiquity called Stonebenge. It consiste of a namber of pery large otoney arranged in a circular form, and still partly connected with each other at clie top by fat pieces placed in a transverse direction. Antiq̧uarians are not agreed as to the object of this rude structure, or by whom it was made. By some it has been attributed to the Druids; by others, to the Danes; and ly - thind garty, to the Romans.

About three miles from Salisbary is the ancieat town of Wilton, the conflux of the Wiley ant the Nadder, long uoted fur the manufactore of carpets; but this buiness his now declined. The town retums one member to Parliament. Pop. 1831, 8907. Adjoining the town is Wiltoa House, the celebrated sest of the Eris of Yembroke, now occupied by the Right Hon. Sidney Eerburt, who hew at a veat axpenm erected mine church in the Lown. Here Sir Philip Sydney wrob hin "Aredin" Twelvo miles from Wilon is Hindon, near whioh is the immons Fonchill Abbay, now the property of the Marquis of Weatmincter. A Itsin so the nouth of Finthill, and about ten or eleven miles from Witton, is Ware dowr Custle, the eat of Lord Arundell of Wardour. In the grounds are the ruins of the ancient catcle.

|  |  | Renuming the racte to Brulpart. | 宜衰 | On terf hove Lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmiford, SL. Anthong. <br> Fradley. <br> Ruinmarr Lodge, Lard | 501 431 | Combe Busses. <br> Woodyate Inn. (Dormalshire.) | 843 913 | To Cranborne, 4 milat. |
| Itiven. <br> Cliatile, Eaathury Park. <br> Sinnealzary, abovi 11 milm distaus, formerly | 881 | Cashmors Inn. | 961 | It allear Rurt, Sufl of tion= bary. The grotom to pprolama nad plimanil, and nie purnaretien Thase to ales a <br>  cool L 10 it ond an arroas |
| Felures yuaneries in the | 88 | Tarrant Hintun. | $88 \frac{1}{1}$ |  |
| tiaralom. It raturve one y \&. Fopulation, 1801, 004 | 851 | Yimperae. | 1018 | Blandfaril mea gruund. |
| Mrjustion, hie beautiCov coll of Lard Pivimun. <br> flanem lifurac, sir d. d. sturle Bur | 313 | BLANDPORD. <br> Pорйицаи, 1851, 8918. To Shafleabry, 118 mule Te Sturminater, odn To Wimburiena Minaler, 10 dn. Theisce to Puoll, of do. asta crose river Stour. | INI | Langtan Huane |
| Whateombe Houne. | 26 | Winterlomae Whitchureh. | $10 \mathrm{cs} \mid$ |  |



About 61 milen from Bridport in the ancient Lown of Beaminater, which has affiered greatly by fire no leses than three times during the last two centurien, but $h$ now in a flourishing condition. Pop of township 1851, 2085. Near it is Pamham houna, 8ir H. Oglander, Bart From Bridport to Lyme Regio in aboat 9 ?


EID. LONDON TO RYKER, THROUQH BASINOETORE, SHAFTESEDKY, 4. AND HUNITON, Laill Milm


| UN RIGEt man Lond． | 唇窝 |  |  | ON LRFT FROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brympioa Houre． <br> To Cartle Cary，185． Ihomerte，12．12．，Il main－ thes， 14 m ． <br> Three indidet．Mancacute | 461 | Y 1 OVIL（Somerset，） an ancens mand，with ma－ mufactorice of linens，dow－ las，Heking．mad klires． The vicinity le beautifully diversiled with hid an East Chinnock | 122\} | Banick Houm，J．New man，Req． To Dorcheters， 19 m ． |
| To llcherter， $103 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{s}$ fomerion， 14 m ，Ilomo－ ner， 8 m ． <br> Hinton St George，Bari |  | Haselbury． <br> CREWKERNB， In a villey wntered by the Axe and the Parret，han a mine Oothic churcb，fiehly morrael with cerved worh． Herra are manulactorie Co sali－cloch，dowlan，and rockingt－0 1851 3s08． | $\begin{gathered} 129\} \\ 132 \\ \cdot \end{gathered}$ | To Darchester， 52 m. ， Plearliniter，it th，Lyme itega， 10 m ． |
| Poulete <br> To liminter，11 m． | 333 | White Down． | 135 | To Asminstor， 101 ro． Cricket Lodge Lord Iridporth and 8 milen bo Fand it，Ford Abhay． |
| To ilminater， 4 mot Tzuntan， 13 min． | 281 | CHARD， <br> well－bullt manufacturing town，han a town hall－at Enclent Gothle bulliding，For－ merlyachapol－handlame church，ace Ctand was the pount of the defert of the Royalisto under Col．Pen－ ruddock during the evill want．Pop．1881， 2881. | 140 | Four m．beyood Chord In a beauiful proppery on the lef to the Bnelith Cunbel，and on the riehs 6e that of Bristal． <br> To Axminster， 7 m ． Thin tewn in distin－ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 16! \end{aligned}$ | Stockland，Dorset HONITON，Dewor EXETER，（p 110.$)$ | 146 <br> 152 <br> $168 \$ 1$ | puahed foe its manafoer fory of the bert ant noest combly dencription of cas－ pets．Tivg．ISSL，zeen． |

XEXIL LONDON TOEXETER THROUGH BASINGSTORE，ANDOVER，AMES GURY，WINCANTON，ILMINSTER，AND BDNITON，IGJ MIL．＊

| on ruaht pham lond． | $8$ |  | 鲳 | ON LIMT PROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 164! \\ 101 \\ 978 \\ 96! \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | From Hydo Pa Corner to $A$ NDOVEB，Hant， W8YMill． <br> calohpated far the greaterat Car in Englund for hupa， chase，milif，sheep，te Mollens Poad． | $\begin{aligned} & 681 \\ & 681 \end{aligned}$ | Amport Fark，Manquin of WIncheiter． Quarley House． |

 Andow to sallitury，whith चin be connected by the WUE，tomernet，and Weymouth lime Fth the Oreet Wertars Rellway，aen Tmatos，and Aloo，by another branch，with Dorcheo gir and Brdipmr．




Nine miles from Hoxiton is Sidmouth, a fashionable watering-place, situmted at the mouth of the river Sid , celebrated for the benuty of the surrounding ceenery. It stands butween two hille, nearly enclosing it on all sidee but the auctb, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English channel. The viewn between thin place and Seaton wre considered the finest on the south cunast of Devon. The climate is extremely mild and malubrious Sidmouth is much froqqueuted by cumpany in the bathing season, for whore accommodntion there ary Fanmo hatlas, a public coom, libraries, \&c. It has also an ancient church and woveral mecting-biaben. During the summer months tourisss are admittod to Konwla Cutrage (T. L. Fish, Esq.), gardens, conservatories, \&e., ou Moudayn, borween the hours of 2 and 4. The drawing-rooms aro 100 feet long, and contails a fins oullocliun of articles of parti. P'opulacion 1851, 2616.

Five milea from Sidruouth, and 12 miles from Exoter, is Bicton (Clinton lsolle, Emj.), the gent of the lave Lord Rolle, and now occupiod by Lady Rulle. The park, upwards of 1000 ecres in extent, is stocked with deer and ane umber. The mannion in beanurally situnted, and commonds an axtennive view of the 200

Alout $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sidmouth, and 10 g milen from Exemer, is Bxwotry, at the mouth of tho Exe, the oldest and best frequented wateriug-place in Devon It is coletruted for the mildnese of ito climate, the town being well uheltered thom the north-ear and couth-cant winds by some high hille which rise alinost eloso bohind it. Thw ridee and welks in the aeighbourhood are remarkably beauthat Heve wre A zmbly Kooras, bathe, tibraries, and ocher accommodations for viebion The Boscon Mill, on which stands the Yandsome chapel of St MarExM, coummands one of the finett viswa in the neot of England. The rond from Romoath to Exeter through Topehnm is remarkably besutiful Population :982, 6123.






The origin of Winchester in involved in obscurity ; but tradition, and the ovidence of our oldeat historical monuments, concur in representing it as one of the erlieat settlements of the first inhabitunts of the island. It wer termed Cear Gwent by the Britong, Venta Belgaran by the Romans, and Wintanceaster by the Sarons. It becume the capital of England under the Saxons when the country was united under the away of Egbert, King of Wenex, in the beginning of the ninth century, and it relained this dignity till the reign of Edward the Confesenr in the middle of the eleveath century. Here lie the bones of Alfred the Great and of the famous Canute. In thit city, in 1002 , commenced the horrid masmere of all the Danes who had eettled in England. From thie maseacre sprung the old Englith cuatom of the Hocktide merrimenus Here Wiliam the Conquaror built a caste and a palace, part of the foundations of which ia yet to te meen. Here his son, Willian Ruhus, was crowned, and here he wam buried.
and bere were the royal minh treasary, and public necord-office. Wincherter enewed severely during the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matildw Here Richard Cowr-de-Lion was crowned a second uime with great pomp after his reensn from the crusades. Here John ratified his ignominious rubmimen to the Poper agent, Pandulph, and did homage to him for his crown. Henry III. wna bora here, and always bore the name of Henry of Winchester. Henry IV. here married Joan of Brittang. Parliamente were beld in this city both in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Prince Arthur, eon of Henry VII., was trom at the caste: and flenry VIII. entortained the Emperor Charles V. at the same place in 1522. At the Reformation, it sulfered severely from the dircolution of ite monastariee and other religions buildings, so that it had the appearance of a city macked by a hontile army. Here Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spnin. Jumes 1. made Winchester the sceme of the diegraceful triath of Sir Waltar Ralcigh. Lords Cobham and Grey, and their nasumed accomplices; sand three of these royal rictima, the Hon. George Brooke, brother of Lond Cobham, and the priesth Watsom and Clarke, wero executed hero on the Custo-hill The carte was garrisoned during the civil war, first by the athercuts of the Parliament, from whom it was taken by the Royalists in 1643. Atrer the battio of Nuehy, it was retaken by Cromwell, who blew it op with guapowder, battered to pieces the fortifications of the city, and demolished Woivewey Cantle, the bishop's palace. His troopere atabled their horsee in the enthodral, and committed great excesea, demolishing the monuments, and mutthating and injoring parta of the edifice. The bishop't palace was rebuill in IG8. Winchester was a favourite city of Charles I1, who commenced the erection of a pulace in 1682 on the site of the old carte, which, so fiur as finithal, tands there now, and is occupied as berrackin. Richand Cromwoll, after rmigning the Protectorate, paseed the remainder of his life in retirement in the neighhourhood of this city, at the old manor of Merdon at Huraley.
Winchester stiturted on the entern slope of an exuinence, at the foot of which flow the beautiful river Itchen. The city has a solemn and renerable appannoce. It consists of several good streete, lighled with gan, and well pured. Of the five ancient gaten only two are now remnining; and all tracee of the ditches and old walls have heen obliterated. The most interesting publio huilding is Winchenter is the cathedral. Rinegils, the first of the Saxon kinge who ambraced Christianity, laid the foundation of a cathedral here, which, afor his deuch, who carriod on by his mon, Kenewalch, and completed in 668 . It atood en the epot which is occupied by the existing bullding. Haring fallen into doens, it wes rebuilt by St Ethelwold in 980 . Biehop Walkelyn, the prelate who -0w first appointed to the wee after the conquest, rebuilt the central lower, and asmen naiven important repairs and additiona Mithop Godfrey de Luç reluile - portion of the cant ead turnards the cloce of the eleventh century. Varioun astenaiv improvemantu were made about the middle of the fourteenth centary In Buhod Williara do Edyndon; and his illustrious succesor, William do


Wykeham, who beld the see of Wiachester from 1366 to 1408 , rebuilt nearly the whole of the cathedral to the weatward of the central cower. A considerable part of the church to the east of this tower wna reatored by Bishop Richard Fox in the early part of the aixteenth century. The building is in the form of a cross, its length from east to west being $\mathbf{6 6 0}$ feet, and the bresdth 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 $180^{\circ}$ feet. The tower is 198 feet in height and 60 feet by 48 in brealdth. Uy far the noblest part of the building is the weat front, built by Willian of Wykeham, with its great eentral doorway, its noble window, rich with perpendicular trncery, ita buttressas and pinnacled turrete, its crowning tabernacie, with ita atatue of the builder, and its pinnacled side aislmas. The interior has a peculinrly solemn and magnificent appearance, und ia ricbly arnamented. Around the walls are numerous monuments of bishops, deans, nohles, and gentlemen of neighbouring families. The chapels or chantries of Wykulam, Ealington, Fox, Cardinal Beauforh, Wayndele, and Giarliner, are of the not. heautiful and elaborate workinanahip. "So delicately, so elaborately are they carred out that they have more the appearance of being wrought in ivury than in stone. In these, on stately tomba, the sides of which are figured with the richest panelling, lie the effigits of there magnificent old prelatem, and here were daily masees chanted for the repose of their soula" The workmanship of the choir is remarknhly rich and beautiful. On the floor, a plain beveiled atone of dark marble marks tho tomb of William Rufus ; nnd arranged on each side of the sanctuary are aix mortuary chesta, containing the boner of many of the mont eminent Saxan princem Behind the altar is a magnificent atone screen of the mont exquisite worknanship, erected by Biahop Fox : and E painting by Weat. of the rausing of Lasnrua, now accupies the place where the high aitas formerly stood. In the floor of Prior Silkatedey chapel, in the old Norman wooth transept, is the tomb of Izank Wialton.

The most interesting building in Winctester next to the cathedral is St. Maryis College. William of Wykehan, by whom it was founded and endowed, was originally a poor loy of the neighbouring town of Wickham, who, baving attracted the notice of Nicholan Uvedala, the lord of the manur, was sent by him to the old grammar-school of Winchester, which stood on the very spot where bis collage now atunds. It has boen justly sadd, that "his architectural works at Duver, Qonenborough, Wiadaor, and other castles for the king-the bulding of his two collegen, this and Now Collepe, Oxford, - and his rebuilding the nave of his cathe-dral-mark him as the greatest architectural genius of the age." Winchester College way hegun in the year 1387, and was completed airy yeara uflarwarla The anciety comastod of a warden and ten prieats, who are perpelual fellown, thrce chaplaina, three clerks, and eixteen choristers, a achoolmaster and undor maxter, and seventy wcholare. The catablishment continues in the same condition; but besides the seventy acholars, there are now taught a considerable number of youtha who are not on the foundation. The collegse is bultit round two courta with towern
over each galeway. The buildings in the second conrt are in a far auperlor style to thome is the trsh. The dining-hall is a splendid room in the ancient Gothic etyle, with a lotty groised rool. In a chamber adjoining the kitchen is a very inggalar emblemaical figare in oil-pinting, usually termed "the trasty servant." The chapel is lofty, finely roofed, and the large windows ane filled with stained glam. Un the south side of the ohapel are the cloistera, enclasing a quadrangle of 182 feet equare. Io the midst of the quadraggle is a litule Gothic cbapel, where a monk usod to perform a diily mans for the dead. It is now the library of the enteblinhment and contrine a collection of valuable oid books. To the wostward of the cloisten and llbrary is the achool, a delached building, erected in 1687. Orer the entrance is a fine bronze atatue of Wykcham, cast and presented to the collage by Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber.
Tho fospital of St Cross is situated about a mile from the city, in the centro of a delightfal part of the valley of che Itchin. A plesannt path leads to it across the mudowa. To the lett ts the hill of St Cathorine's, near the summit of which there are traces of an ancient fortification. Bohind St Catherine's, on the top of Tw yforl down, thare are some veatiges of the great Ronsan road from Portw Magnue (Porcheanor) to Wincheater. The Hospital of St Cross was erectell in the time of King Steghen by Heury do Blois, and was originally intended for thirteen puor men, a manter, a ateward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristera. The hoaptial was built in a quedrangular form; and Ulree sides of the square yet remaia. On the outer front of the gateway tower is a statue of Curdinal Beaufort, who may bo ragarded as the second founder of the inatitution. The Church of St Cross, which in one of the most interesting monuments of architectural antiquity in the ktagdom, consists of a nave and side aisles, with a chancel and trunsepre, and a mamy Norman tower over the intersection. The view from the leads of the sowar is rery fine. The hoapital wes stripped of mach of its income at the Reformation. It still, however, affords a handsome revenue to the mester, and enmfortable subinatence to thirticen poor brethren. Tho brethren wear bleck clonks, with a silver crose on the breast. A small remnant of the ancient hospitality bes sill kept up; for any one who presents himself at the porter's lodge Is entided to roceive a horn of ale and a alice of bread-the ale, however, being of the thinnent aud the bread of the hardest.
The Winchester Museum, situated in Jewry Stree, contains valuable apecimens of archmology, ethnology, mammals, hirds, \&cc. It is open on Mondays, Wernectays, and Satordays; admisolon free.
Winchastor returns two members to Parliament. Popalation of city and libery ta 1851, $18,704$.
A rood leads from Winchester, a distanoe of 24 miles, to Goaport, passing through Twyford (where there was once a Koman Catholio seminary, at which Popo seceived yart of his education), Botley and Titchfield, the clurch of which has interesing structure, and containa the eftigies of Wriothesiey, first Earl of groctiamprote, nad his wifs and son. Near the town are the ruins of Titchofedd Hoore, to whicts Charles 1. whes swice concmade


Southampton in beautifully aituated at the head of the hay called the Southamplon Water, baving the river Itchen on the one side, and the Tear or Anton on the other. It was anciently fortified, and the remains of its walte and cnetle atill oxist. The town appeare to have had ite origin in the Saron times, and is mondoned in the Saxon Chronicle under the yoar 873. During the ninth and ienth centurios it was frequently ravaged by the Danee ; here Canuto occasionally readed; and it wat while he stayed at Southampton that the wellknown incident occurred in which he rohuked the fintery of his conurtiens In the sixteenth century Southampton was risited by the Eimperor Chasles $V_{\text {, }}$ by Pdward VI., Philip of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth ; and it was for some time the reddence of Charlea 1. Southampton poeremen un excellent harbow tou
manentmen, ame ith value and imporance ass been greatly inisencod by the reant formation of dock of a capacity aufficient to receive voasels of the largar cless, and stemm-recuels. Thin town hes long bern a place of greas trede whith Spain anil Portugni, chicfly for the importation of wiau and fruit. It the alwo a considerable trade with France, with the Maltic ports and Canade, and with the Chanmel Islands. It carries on a brisk conating trade; and is the most convenlent port for steam-boats plying to Guernsey, Jersey, St Malo, Granville, and Hirre. There are alan regular traling-smacks and schooners bet ween Lantion and Southampton. The total amnunt of the grons revrnue collected at the eve-com-house in Southampton in 1867 amounted to $\mathbf{C 8 1 5 ; 6 8 9 \text { . The formation of the }}$ South-Western Railway has proverl of great beucft to the trade and local internesta of Southampton, which is now tho principal station for the Weat India, and also the Peninsular and Oriental peckets, by the linter of which the uverland cumo manicution with India, through Ekypt and across the Istimus of Sues, is maintainat ; this line of route has been futher extended to Syducy and New Zear land.

Southamplon was anciently defonded by double ditches, batulenents, and wich-fowers, Of the gates, the only one remaining is an imposing orractars relled Bargate, on the north front of which are two tigures, said by tradition to repreent the farnous Sir Bevois of Uampton and the giant Aecapart, whom he dew in aingle combat. Southampton contalns a great dumbier of lagga and wellbuils howsea, and the principal streets are apacious and well paved.

Southamptor contains five churches, of which St Michael's is remariable for Un trigh deader octagonal tower, which serves an a landmark to shipe entering the hartour ; it has aleo a Cutholic ehapel, and several places of meeting for dismenters of marious Lanominationa. There in a grammar-school, founded in the cime of Bdwarl PL. om the north sido of the town is an asylum for female orpitana, the chifilen of aoldiers ; and there are various charitable institutions. Aboat bulfo mille from the Rargate stand the barracke, which enclose an area - two neres, but lhis is not now a military station.

Sinev tbe fre which occurred at the Tower of London in 1841, the angraving deparument of the ondannoe establishment has been romoved to Southampton, at which sowe the execution of the nuLinal survey of Great Britain is et prevens carsled on, and upon which numeroas engravers are now employed. The Orimanea Sarvey of Finglund and Wiles, which was commencod is 1791, hao been completerl on escalc of one inch to a mile, with the exception of the alx corthwru counties, at a lotal cost ut $1.662,000$. The remaining portion, as well a a atmilar aurvey of Soothaud, ut preaent in progrese, is being proceeded with ugion the neales of six and three inchen to a mile.

Boathompton man iscorparated Into a borough by Charles I., and is also a country of thealf: It to divided loto tivo wards, and governed by a mayor, ten
aldermen, and thirty councilloss. Il retarns two members to Parliament. Pa pulation of Parlimmentary borough 1851, 85,305.

From Sonthampton to Salisbury is 211 miles-Lymington, 20 -Portamouth, 171-Goaport, 16\}-Poole, 31-Winchester, 12.
The mildness of the air, the facility of making excuusions by water as well a by land, the vicinity of the Isle of Wight and of the New Forcest, contribute to render the town a desirable place for either a temporary or a permanent residence, which is further recommended by the excellent supplics of fish, fruit, meat, and other nocessarica
A number of pleasant excurvions may be made in the neighbourhood of Southampton. About three milea from the town is the celebrated Netley Abbey, one of the mose picturesque ruins in England. The founder of this sbbey whs Peter Hoche, Bishop of Winchester, who died towaris the middle of tho thirteenth century. Its inmates were of the Cistertian order. At the diseolution it wes granted to Sir William Paulet, aflorwards the celebratell Marquia of Winchester. The abbey is now a complete ruin, so that scarcely any part of it can be distinguished, except the remsins of the chopel. The walk to it from the town of Southampton is one of enchanting beauty. The abley itwelf is as most completely concealed by the luxuriant foliage of the trees among whick in is embosomed, and, allogether, the spot is one of singular loveliness

## THE NEW FOREST.

In the neighbourhooil of Southampton is that large tract of woorlind termed the New Forest, than which there are probahly few spots in England more incorosting, or more worthy of being visited. The New Forest was originally formod by William the Conqueror in the gear 1079, shout thirteen years aftor the battle of Hastinga Its shape is a kind of irregular triangle, wide at the mouth, and drawing to a point lowards the north, contained within a circumfo rence of about fifty milea. Great odium has been heaped on the mersory of William, paricularly by the monkish historians, becanse of his alleged conduct in affuresting these woodlands, and it has been confidently meserted that he deetroyed a large number of villages and churches drove out the inhabitante, laid their lands waste, and formed the New Foreat in their rnom. Thewe statementa, however, are greatly exaggerated, for it is obviously impomible that such an axtonive depopulation could have taken place in a country which, from the nature of ih must have been from the first very thinly inhabited. At the same time, he cannot be shsolved from all repromeh in this matter, for it is evident thas many porsons muat have heen dispossessed of their land ere such an extenare tract could hare boen wholly at his disposal His son, William Rufus, was kit fot in this forest, according to popular tradition, by a random arrow, but the procieo circumstances attending his death ase involved in doubl This event

[^2]cool plape near Stoney Crows, at a short distance from Castle Mriwnod. An ant formerly stood on the spot, but this has now dispppeared, and ito site is marked iny a trimgular stone about five feet high, bearing the following inscription cant memorative of the event :-

- Rare stood the oak on which an arrow. shot by Sir Walcer Tyrrell at a atag, glanced and struck King Willian II, named Ktufun, in the breast, of which ho inctantly died, on the 2 d of Auguat $4 \mathrm{n} .1100 .^{\circ}$
*King Willinn II., surasmed Rufun, being anin a is before relnted, was Inid in a cart belonging to one Purkens" and dramn from bence to Wiacherter, and was buried in the cathedral church of that city."
- That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereatter be anlonown, this atono was ect up by John Lord Iblaware, who has soen the tree growing in this place anno 17 \$5."
Sconey Crom is visited in summer by great numbers of persons from Southemplon, IVivchexter, and the neighbouring towns

The New Forest has preserved its ancient boundaries more exactly, and retaing more of the forest than any of our other forent. Part of it is now private property, but 65,845 acres belong to the Crown, subject to certain righte of comb mon, of pestarage, pannage, and fuel, belonging to proprictore of estates within uf edjecent so the foreat For local purposes, the forcst is livided into nime thillwieks, and these are ggain subdivided inso fifeen walk. Formerly the chinf nficer $M$ the forest was the Lond $W$ inden, whn was appninted by the crown during pleasure, by letcers-patent under the Great Seal, and wea generally come pamon of diatiaction; under him wers a lieutenant, n linw-brarer, iwo reogeth, womlward, in under-wondwam, four verderers, a high cteward, an under-atewonl, twelve regandern, nine foreaters, and fifteen ander-forestera. Beaides them ancient officern of the forest, there was mio of later fnatitution, callal the purveyor, whove busincse it was to assign timber for the use of the mavy. The forcal is now managed by a deputy-birveyor under the Commisaioner of Wonls and Forents.

There is anmervus population within the limits of this forest Their momal condrian, limugh much improved of Iate year, is atill low. "On the skirth of the foreat," "yy William Howilt, "and round its vast heaths, are numbers of poot huts, whow inmates have very litte visible meana of existence, but profes themelvea so be woorlmen, charconl-burnen, and no on; but it is pretty well

[^3]understrow that poaching and smugaling aro their more probable vocationa Somo of their cabins are the rudeat erections of houghs, turf, and heathers. Their poles for charcoal-burning are reared in huge pyranoids, with the smallest end uppermost. . - Many of them, like those in the woods of Americe, are mero squatten ; but the attempt to disturb them is much the same as to disturb a hornet'r nest. Conscious that there is no strength but in making common rause, they are all up in arms at any attempt to dialonge any of them."

Horaes nre reared in grent numbers in the New Forest. They are of a dinnnutive breed, and are supposed to be deacended from the Spanish jenets drivens ashore on the coast of Hampshire in the dispersion of tho Armada. They are often ween feeding together in herds of twenty or thirty, and have a very pir turespue appearance amid the forest scenery. Great numbers of them are anmially taken and sold. They are useful for any kind of employment, and are remarknble for the hardiness of their nature, and for their agility and suncnem of foos. The forest ahourds also with red and fallow deer. It likewise containa a breed of hogs, which have about them several of the characteristic marksus the wild boar. Besides these wild hogs there are many of the domerticated breed in the New Forcst, who are turnel out to feed on acorns and beeclumat during the "pannage" month, which begins about the end of September, and tasts for aix weeks. The curious mode by which they are collected and mos anged in described by Gilpin in his Forest Scenery, and in too well known to require to be quoted here. The New Forest is a district of great interest botb to the sportsman and the naturalist, an it abounds in birds of almost every species and in winter its shores are chronged by aquatic birds Its extensive tracta of beath render the forest a favourite renort of the hnney-hee, which everywhere covers the surface of it, and is frequently a cource of considerable profit to the cotlapers.

The parious roads by which the New Foreat is traversed, inclading that purt of the railway from Southampton to thorcheater, which traverses tho forest to Ring wood, wro all dexurately delinented in the chast which secounpanieg this description. The toarist may, therofore, nhonse for himmalf the route which to vill purnus, eccurding to hiss time may permit, or his tusto incline. Wh shall Uriofly print out such objectes is aro deserving of aspecial nutice. The visitor who wishos thoroughly to oxplure thio inturesting district would do well to take some of the furese towns, such as Lymington, Lymdhurst, Christhurch, sion as central pointe, and frota theoe placos is his head-quartera make excursiona in parious difectons.

Taking Southampton as the point of departure, the road pases the pretty village of Millhrook, the churchyard of which contains a monument to Pollok, the author of the "Counne of Time," who died at Shirley, near this place, in 1827, at the age of twents-nine $A$ mile farther on is Redbridge, at the head of Southumpton Water, a piace of grent antiquily, which enjoys a considerable trudo in corn, ooal, timber, \&e. A little beyonde rand leads off on the len to lyndhursh the little cmpital of the Foresh distunt about 9 or 10 miles from Southampton.

A thele further on the mad peese Totwes dorr which is Teetwood Howse, the
mast of Biss Bourne Pmeseding onward the tourist reaches Cadanm Park disuns letween 9 and 10 miles from Southunptun. From this place en pleaant excuralou mas be made along the valley of the Avon to Fording tridge; -heace the tourit may proceed to Kingwood, a distance of niz milea, by Backford Orven, und the viltage of Ibbesley. A short way beyond, to the righs of the rond, is Rufuser azone, formerly described, and to the left is Castle Matwod. Proceeding on ward we reach Stoney Crom, a place much visited in mummer by large parifed from Southampton, Winchester, and the neigbbouring towna, A litife to the len is the sequeatered hamlet of Minstead, which otands in one of the fineat parts of the foreet "On one side," sny: W. Howith "are open knolle and arcending woordinnds, covered with majestic beeches, and tho village ehilhren pinying undez them; on the other, the most rustic cotnges, almost buriol in the midat of their orchard trees, and thatched as Hampuhire cotenven only aro-in auch projecting abundance-such fowing linea. . The whole of the cotiages thercabout are in equal taste with the roof, so different to the red ataring aquare brick houses of manufacturing districta They seem, as ao doutst they are, erected in the spirit and under the influence of the geniwe Loci. The bechives in their rustic rows, the little crofts, all belong to a primieve country. I went oh, now conning to small groups of such places, now to others of ruperior pretensions, but equally blent with the spint of the surrounding nuture-lizilo parndises of cultivated life. As I advanced heathery hills stretchd awny on one hata, woods came down thickly and closely on the other, and a winding rosd, beneath the shade of lange old trees, conducted me to one of the mose retired and peaceful of hamleta It wna Minstesul. * . Ilerds of red ther rowe from the fern, and went bounding a way, and daslied into the depthe of the woods ; troops of those grey and long-tailed forest horses turned to geze $=1$ panel down the open glades ; and the red aquirrels in hundreds scampered away from the ground where they were feeding. . " Delighted with the true wood land rilduen and solemnity of beauty, I roved onward through the wildeat woods that a me in my way. Awaking as from a drearn, I maw far around me one deep shalow, one thick and continuous roof of boughe, and thousands of haary boles enading clothed as it were with the very spirit of silence. I admired the magnificeat ansep of tome grand old trees as they hung into a glade or raviac, some delicious opening in the deep noods, or the groteaque figure of particular treen -wich neemed wh hare been blasted into blecknees, and contorted into inimitable crookrianem, by tho savnge genius of the place." Alinstead Manor Hume is the property of B. C. Compton, Eeq.
leturning to the road, and prasing Bolderwond Lodge, a little to the leth, we coortly artar rewch Picked Post, and a short distance heyond it in the ploasant vilugy of Ringwond, Bested on the banks of the Avon, which aprende near the com iato a large ahnet of water full of little inlanda. Ringwood exirted during the Roman occupation of Britain, and was a place of same importance in the Agado-Sazin times It contaned is 1881, 3984 inhablanes, who are chiefy employad to the menufecture of wrolien cietine and rtockiaks, and in brewing
ale and strong heer, for which the town has acquired a considerable nume The country around the town is rather fath. The roads from Southanpton to Poole, and from Salisbury to Christehurch 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 len bank of the river passes by Kingsbnr, Bistera Park (H. C. Compion, Eeq.) Avon, Sopley, and Staple's Cross. In the vicinity of the lutter aro the mansions of Hinton House, Himun Admiral, and High Cliff. The country between Ring wood and Christchurehis flat, and the lanes closee and woody. The tuwn of Christchurch takes its name from its church and priory, founded enily in the Saxion era for a dean and twenty cenons of the order of St Augurtine. William Rufus bestowed the church and convent upon Rasulph Flam hard, Bishop of Durham, who rebuilt the church upon a more superb scalt, 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.5.4, 6s Some fragments of the priory walls are atill standing. The church, which is in the formu of a crows, is a very intereating specimen of the Norman atyle, though moculem additions have been made to it. Withis use church, there are some curious ancient monuments; send the tower conmments a delightful and extensive prospect. The town is supposed to have been of toman origin, and in Sisxon times wus called 'Tweonea, or "the place between the rivera." Near Christchureh are Heron Court (Earl of Malmesbury) and Sandhills (W. Ruso, tisk.) It returned twor members to l'arlinatient since the reign of Elizabeth; but the number was reduced to one by the Reform Act. The population in 1801 of the parliamentary lomoght was 7475.

The rivers situr sud A von, atter uniting nbout 1 \$ milat below the town, flow into Christchurch lony, which is upacious, but shnllow and dangerous. "There is a curious circurntance preculiar to this harbour nud the neighbouring port of Poole in Dorsetshire,-that of the tide producing two high waters ; " phenomenon quite inexplieatie from the general laws of tidtes, and only to be accounted lir by the situation of this conat na regards the Iste of Wight, and from the contraction of the clinnmel by the jutting out of the point of lond on which Iturs Cuntle strudas ${ }^{m}$
In the neigh hourhood of the town are the remains of a camp and entrencorauenta, with several lumuli arad burrows
Christchurch is about 20 miles distant from Lymington. Tho intervening district is fiah, cultivated, and enclused. The road is parallel to the coast the whole of the way. A little to the right of the road is a large bouse built by Lord Butc. It exnisis on a cliff directly opposite wo Cherboarg, from which is is about 60 suiles dismant. This cliff, which is terned Hordle Cliff, rives obout 180 fret above the level of the mea. The flateres of the scenery is a litted diver eified by rarious hollows or narrow delle, through each of which a mall rivulet findes its muy to the ran. The most remarkable nute those of Chulon, Ahhloy, iuw

[^4]Proni About two or three miles firther along the conrt, reands Il urst Castle, buil at the extremity of a retnarkable natural causeway, Which runs two miles into the sea, forming between the castle and the Isle of Wight, a narrow chanael, which, at high water, nearcely excuchs 200 yards in breadth. The castle Whes erected in the time of Heary VIII. Hore Charles L., nfter being removed trom the lale of Wight, was confined for mome time previous to his trial and axecation. Between Hurt Castle and Lymington is the amall village of MitInnl, which commands fine viem of Alum blay and the umghhowing part of Wighe. Three miles farther on is the town of Lymington, ngreesbly siturted on the right hank of the river of the anme name. It in st, milea from Lyndhuroh, 19 fina the Bouthampton station, and sbout 90 south-west from London in a araight line. Lymington is a neat well buils town, and plemaunlly nituated. It is a corporate town and Parliamentary borough, and has raturned two menthers to Parliment since the reign of Jlizabeth. The phrinh church, dedicuted to Thumavo if Becket, contains many handsome monuments. The popuiation of the town and parisis in 1861 was $4!82$, and of parliamentary horough 6282.

Lymington is suborditunte to the port of Southumptor. Its fureign tralo is enimpatint, anal the cumaing trade is on the decliue Considemble improveournts have, of late yease, been mode in the town with the view of offording nemomotation to visitors during the bathing seavon. The chief munafacture in the neightwurfont is natt.

Fear Lymiagton is Cadlends, the asat of A. R. Drummond, Eaq., and Wallbampton, the seat of Sir G. Burrard, Bart. About two milen froun las mingum is the village of Boldre, for above tweaty years the scene of the photanal lahoars of the Rev. William Gilpin, sutbor of "Forest Secnery," amit various other works on the picturesque. He built and endowed two schools hore ous of the pruates of the iale of his drawings, and lies buried in Boldre charchyand. The church, which is an ancieas and primitive looking structure, stands on the aunmit of a thinhly wooded enulnence, and commauds a variety of intwratipg views.
Whanes betreen Lymington and Lyndhurst io Brockenhursh, a likwant for rest rilaye. of Baxon origin, and recoried in the Doumeday Buok ly the name of Rrocsta Part of the church was erected before the Conquert, and the fons is a very antique and curfous piece of workmanahip. Near the rillage are Irockenluras Park and Wistconse IIouse. The latter was, for threc years, the reaidence of the philanthrupic Howard. T'o the enath-weot of Hrockenhusas thero ta o heath called Sway Common, over which various tumuli are senttered. The road from Urockenhurst to Lyndhurst pasees through a refy interestirg purt of the formet. Near Irgidhurst stands Cufficth (Sir Edward Poors l3art.) of a stalng gmand entosomed ta troes, und most delightfully aituated in the very bours of the forest. It was the property of the late Sir Thuman Tancred, of whose ontre 5 was parchaned by the late Sir Geurge fiusu, who made vey comsiderntio actliblozr to the mansion. Tho nithation of ligndiarst to very beautiful. It has

tion, and the forestal courts are atill held here. An ancient stirrup is preserved in the ball of the Kings' House, the official residence of the Lord Warien, which is said to have been that used by William Rufus at the sime he was shot by Sir Walcer Tyrrel.- Opposite to the King'a House stands a large squaro building culled the Kiing's Stables. A fine proxpect of the forest may be obtained frow the tower of the church. Lard Lyndlurst derives his title from this pince Population of parish 1851, 1827.

From Lyndhust to Southampton is a distance of between 9 and 10 milea The road jnina that which leads to Stoney Cross at the village of Rumbridge.

Before cloaing our description of the forest we may direct the attention of the tourist to an intereating excurvion which may be made to Beauliea Abbey. Thin opot may be reached by crossing Southampton water to Hythe, and proceeding from thence to Hesulieu, a distance of $b$ miles. The river Beaulieu is a mere forest strcam till nens the abbey, when it expands into a lake covering many meres. The Abbey of Besulicu was founded by King John in 1204 for monks of the Cistertinn order. The wall which surrounded the precincts of the abber is nearly ontire in several parta, and is finely mantled with iry. Of the buildings of the abbey conaiderable parts remain. The abbot's lodge was converted, aner the disalution, into a family seat. The ancient kitchen and the refectory, and a long building supposed to have boen the dormitory, are still standing. Tho refoctory is now tumed into a parish clurch, and was repaired some yenre ago at the expense of the late Lord Bontagu, uncle of the Duke of Buccleach. Beanolieu Abbey possessed the privilage of sanctuary, and it afforded a teraporary protection to Margaret of Anjou, Queeu of Henry VI., and her son Prince Edward, on her roturn from the continent, at the time of the Battle of Barnet. It alac uflorded ehelter to Perkin Warbeck a Rer the failuns of his atternpts in the wess of England. At the diseolution, tho manor of Beaulien was granted to Thomas Wriotheniey, anerwards Earl of Southampton. In the reign of William III. this eatate became the property of Ralph, Lord, afterwands Dake of, Montagu, by his marriage with the heiress of the Wriothesleys. His son John, sccond Duke of Montaku, transmitted it to his daughters, Isabella and Mary, from whom, by Internasriages, the manur has descendeal to the Dake of Buccleuch.
At Beaulieu was also an Hospital of Knights Templars. The ruins of the hoapital, which are now converted into farm buildings, stand about half a mile dimant from the water, on a rising ground which commands extensive views
The touriat may vary his route back to Southampton by miling down the meaulieu of Exe river to Exbury, distance of rather more than 3 miles, and procooding from thence acrom the country to Cahhot Castle, slout if milon

[^5]

Arom Fastury. Prom Calchot he may proceed by Favioy to Hythe, and mrose the wher at that spot or proceed to Dibden and Eling, and thore orom to Southcuptor.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

Southampena is a mont convenient apot from which to make an excursion to the Ise of Wight. The parge from Southampton to Cowes, the usual land-ing-plece in Wight, is performed by regular steam-boats in little more than an hour. The pasage from Portunouth seldom exceeds half that time.

The Ide of Wight (the Vects or Vectis of the Romans) is separated from Hampahire by a beautiful channel, called the Solent Sea, the breadth of which varies from four to six milea, but at one poines near Hurt Cnstle, its breadth is ouly one mile. In this channeh, though it contains no harbour of importance, there are many places of perfect mecurity, where ships may ride at anchor. The beat of these in Spithead, the great rendeavous of the British fleet in time of wrr. The form of the island is an irregular ellipsia, measuring 23 miles from cant to weat, and 13 miles from north to south. Its circumference is ahout 60 miles and ita superficial contonts have been variously estimated at from 105,000 to 130,000 sereh of which a great portion is highly productive. It in said to have boon pormerly covered with woods, but to have been in a great meanure denuded by ite ricinity to Pormmouth, and the great demand of that naval aronal fon timber.

- The fice of the country may be rather described as undulating than as hilly, though thers is a range of hills, or rather downs, running from east to wean through the intend, with a few pointe of considerable elevation. There is a groal ratiety of rural veenery, adorned with a great diveraity of folinge ; and though thero ars few or no woode, yet, as the fields are enclosed within hedgemow among which fine trees, and eapecially atately elmes grow mot lururiantly, thees, added to the beanty of the verdant fields, present to the eye of the trveller a mecesion of most pleasing prospecte. The two eides of the inland preont ewoh a peculins character. The northern side is marked by every thing thas in rich, lovely, and pisturesque ; the southern, or the part called the Bach of che Island, abounds in bold wild rocke, precipitoun projections, ravines, fearfal chemes, and other features of the imposing, and a few evers of the sublime. In wae prene steve opposite characters are greatly mingled. There is a poculisp censery on the wouth side of the inland, which is so striking to all strangere, $e$ so mequire a special notice It is a continued sinking of a tract of land, abon' suen milter in length, and from a-half to s-quarter of s mile in breadth. This engalar dibtrict concinte of a series of terracen, formed by fragmentes of rocke chalk, and madatone, which have been detuched from the cliffo and bills ahove and depoited upon s cuberratum of white mari. This wholo emdendif, for ach is itw common rame, is completely aheltered from the north, north-wouk med wise winila by the reage of lofty downs or hills of chatk or sandrone, which ris boldly fram the upper terminstion of these corraces on elerations nurrion

From four to six and soven hundred feet in height. The two extremitien of the range are indeed higher, as St Boniface Down in 800 feet above the level of the sea, and St Catheriney Hill on the weat nearly 900 feet. The protection afforded by this mountain barrier is greatly increased, by the very singular and atriking abruptness with which it terminatea on its southem aspect. This, in many places, consists of the bare perpendicular rock of eandatone ; in others of chalk, asouming 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, st Cowes, divides the inland into two hundreds of nearly equal extent, called reapectively East and Weat Modina, the former comprohending 14, the latter, 10 parishea.

The population of the Lsle of Wight in 1851 was aboat 50,230 . Previonsly to the prssing of the Reform Bill, the borougho of Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, returaed each two mombers to Parliament, but Newton and Yarmontb are now disfranchised, and one member is returned for the county, and two for the borough of Newport.
The Iale of Wight was first inveded by the Romans, A. D. 49, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and they retained posscasion of it till 495 , when it wa reduced by Cedric the Saxon. It suffered eeverely during the wars of the Sexon heptarchy, and was also frequently plundered and devistated by the Danea. It was on various occasions invaded by the French, but in almost every attack they were beaten and driven back to their ahips by the islanders, who had made ayttematic preparations for their defence. After the naval superiority of Britain was eatabliwhed, this island was completely secured from the calamities of foreigr invasion, and during the civil war between Charlea I. and his Parliament, the inhabitants enjoyed comparative freedom from the prevailing commotions,

The Lordship of the Iale of Wight was conferred by William the Conqueros on William Fits-Obhorne, who is known in English history under the title of the Earl of Hereford, and for more than two centuries the ialand continued to be governerl by its independent lords. But in 1299, Edwand 1. purchasod the rogalitics for the sum of L. 4000 from Isabella de Fortibues, Lady of Wight, and, eince that time, the island has been governed by wardens, appointed by tho Crown. The office has now become a ainecure, and it is understood that the prosent governor, Viscount Everaley, doen not reveive any sulary.

In the your 1644, the weak and unfortunate Heary VI. conferrod the tile of king of Wisht on Heary Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and crowned bim with bis own huads; but the empty title expired with the aobleman who firat bore it

The lele of Wight derives additional interest from the fact of its having been of late years the frequent place of residence of the Queen, ma in 1814 Her Mafouty and the Prince Consort purchaned the mansion of Osborne, with its park, and the adjoining eatate of Barton. Osborne House is situated in the tromediste neighbourhood of East Cowes, and nrar the north coant of the islanil. 8ince tit hes been in the possession of Her Majesty and the Prince, the original man-

[^6]
## ISLE OF WIGHT-NEWPORT.

sion has been greatly eulaged by the addition of a new wing, at the aoulh. wret corner of ehich is a masive tower which forms a conspicuous object for miles aroand, and the ammit of which command a magrificent and Faried prospect. Population of Cowes 1851, 4786. Ifodel: The Gloater.

On lauding at Cowen, the tourint may procesd by a plearant road, if mile in length, to

> NEWPORT.
the capital of the inland, a neat and thriving town, situated in a pleasant rally shequered with gardens and groves, and well-watered on the east and west hy mopious strams Newport is the mod ancient as well as the largeat exintrig corn of the faland, and contaised in 1851 a popolation of 8047 souls. The parish church is a large plain atructure, originally arected in the year 1172. It has, however, been drequently repaired. Here was discovered, in 1789, the coffin of the Prinors Flizabeth, who died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, sbout a year and bayen moaths ater the execution of her father, Charlen I. It wes mserted that Crowwill had caused her to be poisoned, but Clarendon declares this accusiatho talee The other pleces of worship in Newport are, several Episcopal chapeln, with a Human Cacholic, and other Dissenting chapels. The Grammar School, erected in 1619, is an object of some interest, as the place chosen for the memorshis oonference between Charles J. and the Parliamentary Commisaioners, which boes by che nume of the Treaty of Newport. One of the best public buildings in Sempert in a public library, called the Isle of Wight Institution, which wa bullt by materipting in 1811, atd is now well furnished with books and periodical publieations Thore are also two saembly rooms in the town, a Mechanicis in cirution, and other sucietiea for the promotion of science and education.

In the immadito vicinity of Newport is the pictareaque sillage of Caristrook, ance the capital of the island under the isdependent Lords of Wight. The church is of great untiguity, and is aupposed to tand upon the aite of a Saron church, builf some centuries before the Conquest Adjoining the church are the remuns of a priory of Cistertian Monls, founded by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Ieafork, but now converted inio shede and stables. Oppoaite to it, on a eteep hill of nearly a circulir form, thand the romantic mins of Carisbrook Castle. Its ivy-elad townan and battlementa have an eminently picturemue appearance. At the north-aed angle, on a mount mised much higher than the other buildings, tende the Keep, the original fortres, mppoed to have been buile by the Savone $m$ endy $e$ the cixth century. In theeleventh century, the castle war concidernbly an iged by Fit-Osbome, who murroanded the whole with a foese Various edditon the made to it it difforent times, the lat by Qucen Elizabeth, when the cater mily, which otill remain, were mede to enclose sbout iwenty acred of ground.

Among the curiocitien pointed out to strangers is a well 800 feet deep, from Which mior is dramn up by swean of a wheel turned by an en Another wen, in the centre of the Koep, bid to hero been 310 foet doep, has been partinlly Bulud up

The san memomblo incident in tho history of Cariabrook Catle, is the enm Gnem is of Cbarle $L$, who look refuge bere after hin fight from lismpuna

Court, 5 th Nuvember 1647. The Governor, Colonel Hammond, at first Lreated him as a guest, sud placed no reatriction on his movementa. He was afterwards, however, subjected to close imprisonment, during the course of which he mado everal unsuccessful attempts to escape. The apartments in which he wan confined are now ruinous, but a window is still pointed out an that by which ho miade the attempts to regain his liberty.

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

The old hunting-forest, called Parkhurst, which extended over nearly 4000 acres, and came clowe up to Newport and Carisbrook, is now so completely cus down, that searcely any thing rexasins but brushwood. The walke through it are, howerer, atill extremely plenaant.

A delighlful excuraion may he made from Newport to the north-enat, in the direction of Fernhill and Wotton Bridge. The mansion at Fernhill was bult 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. Woulton Bridge is a remarkably prelly village, on the lef bank of the river Wotton, about 31 miles from Newport. About two miles from Wotion Bridge, on the shoro of the Solent Strait, there is a place called King's Kcy, where King John is asid to have landed when he cane to the Isle of Wighe, a aer slyaing Magan Charts on the fleld of Runnymede. He remained three monthe in cuncealment in this neighbourhood, devising means to subvert the prorisions of that charter. In tho dino season of the year, a passage-boat goes and relumas every day between Woiton Bridge and Portsmouth. At no great distance from this village is Oaborne House, the rexidence of Her Majeaty and the Princo Consort, and near it, Norris Castle, and Finat Cowpes Cuntle (Earlof Shannon)

Croaxing the river Wotton, and pasaing a beautiful mount called Kito Hilh, a delightful walk of 11 miles will bring the tourist to the ruina of Quarr Abboy. This once famous establishment was erectell in the twelnh centary by Haldwin de Rivers and Richurd his son, who were both buried within its walls It wus dedicated to St Mary Magilaten, and the monks were of the Cistertion order. The albbey derived its name from the otone quarries in ite neighbourhood, which nurnished a great part of the stone employed in building Wincheater Cathedral. Of the ubbey scarcely any part now remains except some of the outer wallen which are aid to have enclosed thirty acres of ground, and a very small portion of the ahbey offices, which have been converted into barme and other furm-build iogst Aner the disoolution, Quarr Abboy wes purchased by a Mr Milln of Soutbamption. His mon sold it to the Lord Chicf Justice, Sir Thomas Fleming, with whom descendants it still remains
From Quarr Abvey, a pleasant foatpath lends to the church gard of Binstead; nud a Lula firtber on the the tom of Kyde, which, aightr jeare ago, wat ouly a

Abing-rillage, hut is nnw a considerable and benatiful town, nurrounded with groves, villan, and cotlayes. The views from the town and neighbourhood are very fine. Elat of Ryrle, are Ryte House, St John's, St Clare's, Fairy Hill, and the Priory. A little farther on, pear the mouth of Brading Haven, is the pretty village of St Elelen's, built round a green near the sea. Striking inland, a pleaanst road will conver tho tonurist to the village of Brading, picturesquely situnted an the slope of a hill at the bottom of Brading Haven. The church, which is oupposed to occopy the site of the frrst church erected in the island in $1: 04$, is an fateresting building, and contains some axtique rombs. Close to the village atands the old mansion of Nunwell, the seat of Sir II. Oglender, Bart, tho reprosentative of the oldest existing family in the island, whose founder, Richard Okelandro, came over with William the Conqueror. Their family chapel and berrying-place are in the church of Braling. Population of Ryde 1851, 7147.

A short dientance from Brading is the neat village of Yaverland, where there is e enrions litele charch of kreat antignity. From this point the tourist may return to Nemport by Sandharn Heath, Alverstone, and Ashey Down, from tho summit of which there is one of the finest views in the ialand.

Avother excarsion, fiequently made from Newporh, is to Appuldureombe (East of Tartorough), the Aneat seat in the Isle of Wight, and Venenor Cove. Proceading by Carisbrook the tourish, about 3 miles from Newport, reaches Gatcantbe, a hanusome modern mansion, pleasantly situated. It was formerly the eeat of one of the Woraleys. Aboat three miles farbler on is the populnus viluge of Godshill. The church, a large and venerable pile, stands in a very picturaque situation, on the summit of a steep bill that rises in the centre of the rillagen end commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This church was ame of tho eix in the inland which Fitz-Oshorac, Earl of Hereford, bestowed sluof with the Priory of Cariebrook on the great Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. In the interiar of the church are the monuments of the Woraleys, from the afternth, to the nineteenth century, logether with the monaments of some of the Leighs of Derbyshire and the Wight, whose daughters trunsferred by nuarriagu then poceasions so the Worsleys, ancestors of Lord Yarborough. In the Fillise of Godshill is a grammar-schoo!, founded above 200 years ago by one of tha Wonley family. About a mile to the south of the village is Appuldurcombe, vhich thes long been tio sent of this ancient and honourable family. Is sunde on the site of a very old manor-housc, and wan begun in 1710 by Sj , Robert Woraley, and fmished by his grandson Sir Richard. The mansion bas foure egular fronte of the Corintsian order, and a handsome colonade fincing the wath. It contsina a large collection of paintings drawinga, and statuea, nome of which were in the old menor-house for many generations. The eculptures and dravinga were collected by Sir Richard, the last Baronet, during the courno of at extenaive tomr through Egyph Turkey, Italy, and Greece, during the jenre 1788- \%. The grounde, which are axtenive, are laid out in admirable atyle, and aftomed with fine beech wees and venerablo onka. On the mast elevated poins.

Where in an obelisk 70 feet bigh, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Wowles the founder of the present mansion. The ruins of a castle, called Cooken' Castla stand on the summit of a rocky hill about in mile distant. Sir Richard Worsley. the last Buronet, died here in 181s, and his niece, by ber marriage, carried the mansion and estates to the first Earl of Yarborough.

It was in Appuldurcombe that Worsley's History of the Inle of Wight was written. It was begun by Sir Robert, who died in 1745, continued by his son Sir Tbomes, and finished and published by his grandsor Sir Richard in 1781.
Appulduriombe can be visited only by ticketa, to be had at the office of the steward, in the towu of Newport; and the days for atrangers viowing it are Tueadays and Fridays between the houre of 11 and 40 oclock.

A short distance from Appuldurcombe is the Undercliff ${ }^{\circ}$ and the village at Ventnor Cove, 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 wioter residence for invalids. The secnery in the immediate neighburthood is very delightful. Ventnor Cove is well deserving of a visit, on account of its pieturesqueness and beauty. A little to the south-west of the Cove is Steephilh and about a mile and a half farther on, the romantic village of St Lawrence, which contwined the amallest church in Great Hritaiu, it being only 25 feet long and 12 wide; but an addition of 15 feet was made to the leagth a few yeans 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 adpantage. A plemant road leads along the conat throngh Mirables to Sand Rock, where there is an excellent hotel. A romantic path leads from the hotel to a chalybeato opring, situated in the face of a bold gloomy cliff, about 180 feet above the lovel of the sea. Over the spring there is a pretty cottage, erected by Mr. Watarworth, a surgeon of Newport, whin discovered its virtues in 1800. According to the analyais of Dr. Marcet, the Sand Rock apring contuina a lergar proportion of alum and iron than any other mineral water yot dilcovered. It has bean found very useful in the cure of those disorders which arise from nervous affections and debility. A ahort distance from the spriug in Bleck-Gang Chine, a gloomy fissure in the rock, formed by the action of a ulream of watcr, running seaward from the interior of the island. In some places the cliffs on either aide of it are 500 feet high. The racks are almost black in colour. There is ucarcely a trace of vegetation and the scenery is wild

[^7]anil abblime. A large and commodious hotel atands immedintely at the head of the charth. A short distance from this is the pretty village of Niton, af the foot of St Catherine's Down, where there is a comfortable little inn, which may merce an anering place and centre of observation for days, an all the moet beautifu! and striking scenes of the island are withis ahore divtaneps.

Returning to Ventnor, a ahort distance to the cart, is Bonchurch, a lovely spot abounding in tasteful villas. The little pariah church in of Saxon or early Norman construction. The Undercliff commences at Boncharch, and the tract be tween this place and Niton is by far the most intereating part of the ialand. A short way tas on is Luccombe Chine, and about a mile beyond it is Shanklin Chine, " the mox brautiful and most frequently visited of all those curious rer finen which form one of the moes characteristic features of the const of this island. It appearimee from below is as if the solid cliff had been rent in twain from top to botlom. The sites of the charm present a atriking contrent, -the one is almont perpendirular, with comparativoly little vegetation, the other is mors ahelving and in abeded with cull trees or wild brushrook, and onlivoned by some cothagea most pieturcoqualy altunted. Tie dencent to the Chine is by a rade winding path in the een-clites, near a quiet little inn. Population of Ventnor 1851, 2669
To nurg the roud the Lourist may retum to Newport by the rilliges of Newchurch and Arreton. On the Downs of Arreton are two large sepulchral ban rown which are gencrally referred to the period of the Danish invacion.

Another delightul excursion, and the last we shall notice, is to the north-weat of the inland, in the direction of Frechwater Bay sud the Needleat

Abour four miles from Nerport is a beautiful spot called Park Crom, which combine some of the finest features of a gentle rural landacape. a mile farther on io Swatarion, the fine coantry seat of Sir Joha Simeon, Bart, which oeew ples the ate of an anciont palace of the Bishops of Winchestor. A little beyond is the mall village of Calbourne, with its antiquated littlechurch, and near is is Wearover, tue finc manion of he HonL.W. H. A. A'Court Holmes. Pasaing through - swovention of shelving downs and quiet vallege wo reach the river Yar, on the apposite bank of which is Freahwater villiage, the birth-pluce of the celebrated philumopher, Dr. Bubert Hooke. At the western extremity of the singular peninamia formed by the Iur are the Needlen, and the atupendour rocker and clitifa of Scruschelrh, Alum and Tolhand Bays. The Yar takee its riso juat behind a creek ealied fireshwater Gate, in the centre of Freshwater Bay, and running due north, right serow this ead of the island, falls into the Solent Strit at Yarmouth. Nimer Frehwater is Norton Londge, the seat of Admiral Sir G. En Hamond, Bart, G.cib. In Frestawater Bay there are two very remarkuble inolnted rocks-one

[^8]of rather a conical form, and the other a bold rugged arch, which is now newty foo feet from the cliffes of the island, of which it once formed a solid part Frechwater Cave is a romantic cavern, about 120 feet in depth. The riew from the interior, looking seaward, is at once curious and beautiful. A little beyond it aro three other caves of lese magnitude. Scratchell's Bay is often risited by tourints. Its towering chalk precipices of the most dazaling whiteacss are very remarksble for their narrow streaks of black flint, which make them resamble "a ruled sheet of paper." The great ubject 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 thelter to the sea-fowl, which congregate here in prodigious numbers. Scratchall: Bay is bounded on the north by the celebrated Needle rockn, which ars five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water. They have boen formed by the action of the sea on the sharp point of land as the western end of the island. They are white, with a black base, and curiously wreaked with the alternate atrata of finta. 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 sca. It is evidenh, that, from tho opereLion of the aume cause, the present Needles will, at no distant period, wholly disappear, and that others will be formed in their stead out of the partow axtromity of the ialand. A lighthouse is built on the highest point of this western part of the ialand, at en olevation of 715 feet above the level of the sen At the Needles the tide rises only eight feet, while at Cowes it rises fifteen feet NorthFard of the Needles is Alum Bay, which derives its namo from the circumstance of that mineral being frequently picked up on the beach. This bay proeents one of the most striking seenes on this coast. The cliff on one side cousniste of a vast precipice of chalk; on the other it is besutifully variegnted by a succemion of strata of different coloured sands and earths,-white, black, rell, hlue, and yellow ; in some parts pure and unbroken, and in others blending into every variety of tint

A vary intereating voyage may be made round the inland, and the magnificent scenery just noticed is seen to much greater sdvantage from the sea than from the land. The order in which the various places along the const present themwelves in the course of this trip, may bo learned by consulting the chart which accompanies this deacription.

## PORTSMOUTE.

From Cowes tho touriat may proceed to Portamouth. The pasange betwean these pileces neldom excoeds half an hour. Portanouth is 73 miles from the General Post Office, Loadnn, by the old mail road; and 18 miles from Southampton. it atands on an island, divided from the mainland by a emall creek or arm of the sea. This Lisind, called Portsen, in about finoen mile in circumforenot and contuins acerly 8100 acres of lead of great fertility. The Romans

And a mation as Porchoster. on its northera shoro 1 and it is supposed theat then Roman rume fur a hasbous, Portua, has heorl tranemitted to the modern Portchenter, Portsea, Portanouth, Porteslown, and Gosport. Portamouth ia first noticed in the Saron Chronicie, A. D. 301, its farourable situation es a naval arenal led at an enrly period to the porles that have since dintinguished it Fichurd I. granted a charter to tho lown a and it has lately been ancertwined that there was a naval atation hare in the reign of Jolin. Portamouth was burns by the French in the time of Richard II. It was fortified by Edward IV., Richard ULI., and Heary VIL. ; and in the reign of Henry VIII. became the prineipal station of the Engliah nary. During the great civil war, the town was garisoned for the Parliamenl. Great additions have been made to ite fortifica tion, eppecially in the reigis of Charles II., William III., and George III.; and it is now belleved to be Impragnatile. The rains of Porcheater Castio are fine (8ec p. 86.)

One of the great adrantages of this plice is that very fine anchorage known by the name of Spithead, which lies about halfway between the mainland and the Iste of Wight, tut nearer to the latter. It is protected by the high lund of the inland from southerly winds, and from northerly and easterly winds by the mnin had. The ertrance to the harhour of Portsmouth is very narrow, hut with sutficient depth of water for the largest shiph. The channels by which rewels approwch the mouth of the hurbour are commanded by batteries of auch power that an enamy sfoet, however strong, would be annihilated before it could rewch even the entrance. Within the narrow gut at the entrance, on one wide of which is Portanouth, and on the other side Gosport, the water sprends out into a wide hain, is which those ships of was thnt are under repair or preparing for mea ure riding About a mile and a-half from the entrance, the water branches off is nrious directiona, and, by the heip of the tide, is narigable to Farnham and to Porchester Cautle, a pile of mntiquity that will reward the curiosity of a visitor.

As the lown as Partsmouth is surrounded with wells the streets are, for the moot part, narrow, and concist of houses of infurior appearance. Some of the buildinga ero of ancient dnte: one especially, in the High Street, io wnothy of notice, is belog the dwelltng in which Villiers, Duke of Buckinghana was aseassinated by Felton in the reigu of Charlos 1. The walls which surfound the towa are shaded ing ereen, and arfurd a good promenade for the inhabitants.

The parth clurch in a venerable nbject, and in aid to have been originally crected in 1220 : but the chancel ia the only part left of the original truilding its taterior is very benutiful. At the weat end is the towet, added in 1693 , thich is 120 feet in height. The walls of the church are edorned with a variety of handsotne monumente In the parish register is to be seen the regintration of the marriage of King Charles II, with the lutiante of Portugal, 22d May 1663.

Portion reands to the north of Portsmouth, and contains the dockyand and tho groncipal emobliskmenta connocted with it. it in considerably larger than Fortamouth, and, like it, is strongly fortifed. Outside the fortifications se Sersport and Southari, extensive saburba, containing some handsome bouses.

The dockyard at Portamouth may be regarded an the grand naval anomal of Brinin, and the head-quarters or general readesvous of the Britinh fleet The fockyand, accondingly, is the largest in the lingdom, covering nearly 120 acrom, and every pomable attention is paid to ite 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-quarten of a mila. Strangen are admitted to the dockjard 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 erces $2 f$ acres Inro this basin open four excellent dry docks; and on cach side is another dry dock, all capable of receiving shipe of the largest class Besidea these, there in a double dock for frigater There are also aix building-alipa, two of which ar eapible of receliving the largeat ressels. The dockyard contains all the offices necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels. The block mechinery Inverted by the late Sir Marc Isambart Brunel (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel) is eapecially deserving of notice. The machinery; which is impellod by steam, is capable of producing 1400 blocks daily, and supplies the whole of the British nary. The aumber of men emploged in Portsmouth dockyard during then war was considerably above 4000 , of whom about 1500 were shipwrightes anc caulkers, the remainder were joiners, smiths, sawyers, sailmaker, ropemakers, de. On the eastern extremity of the dockyard are the houses and gardens of the Commintioner and priacipal officers of the yard, tho chnpel, the Rogal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture. The dockyard has several timee suffered considerable injury from fire. In 1776, it was ret on fire by the notorions incendiary, Jeck the Painter, who was executed for the crime at Winchester in 177\%. The gun-wharf, adjacent to the dockyard, is an Immense arreanl, conaisttag of various ranges of buildings for the reception of military and naval stores and artillery. The sunall armoury which contains upwards of 20,000 stand of arms, is a specious building, and the great object of admiration. The victualling dopartsoent hen recently been removed to the opposite aide of the harbour. The expense of this depository is said to have amounted to half a million of money. Tho atorehouses are of vant dimensions. A special object of curiosity at this eatailithment, is the meschinery unbetituted for manual labour in making biscult A fine new atcam corn-mill, recently built at an expense of I $\mathrm{L} 70,000$, is also an objoet worthy of attention. On the same side of the harbour is the noble building for thea reception of sick and wounded seamen.

Portmouth and Portsea, with their suburbe, contain nine places of worahip th connection with the Establishment ; and thoec of Pontertant Dimenten are will more numeroun. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel and a Jewish gna gogua.

Portmouth enjoy: cunsiderable foreign and coasting trade. The grom amount of curtomy duty collectel in 1850 was $277,268$.

The earlieat known charter of the bornugh was conferred by fichard $L_{\text {, bot }}$ the corporation is anid to have been eatabliahed by Heary I. It first returned members to Perlinment 23d Edward 1. The borough limits formerly included the Lown and parish of Portsmouth, but they were greatly extended by the Reform Aft. The entarged borough veturns two members to Parlinment

The population of Portanouth in 18, was 8083; and of Portwee 42,506; cogetber, 50,389 . In 1841, 53,058 , and in 1851, 72,096.

On the weotern side of Portsmouth hurbour is the market-lown of Oouport Early in 1840, a floating bridge was established, which plies acrom the harbour botween these places every half hour. The distance if about a mile, and tho pange is made under ten minutes. A mecond bridge in intended to be estrMinhed. The populntion of the town of Gosport in 1851 was 3414.
Thw tourist may retarn to london either by the branch railway from Gooporh which Joine the South-Wertern Ruilway at Bishopstoke, or by the South Coasa Railway, by way of Brighton. (See chapters xxxiv, and xxxy.)
At sbe distence of $17 \frac{1}{3}$ triles from Portsmouth is the city of

## CHICRESTER,

an Episcopal residence, and a place of very great antiquity. Chlcheder is situated eboot ceven miles from the wentern extremity of the county of Susex. Its dinnere from London is 62 miles, south-west by south. It in placed near an armo of the sea, on a gentle eminence, nearly sarmounded by the lithe river Larasic it sito is supposed to be identical with that of the Roman Regnom. At the perriod of the Conquest, it was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, Earl ot Alencon, who built a castle within the city walle This fort was demolished in boo fint yeer of Henry $L_{\text {, and no }}$ no traces of it now remain but an artificial mouns of moderato height During the great civil war, Chichester was held for the King by Bir Edward Ford, High Sheriff of the county ; but ft wes talken by Sir Willinm Waller in 1642, after a wiege of ten daya. The cathedral and bishopy paloee, loget her with several of the churches, wuffered severely from the ravages of the Parliamentary coldiers. The city remained in the hands of the Parliment during the remeinder of the was: and Algernon Sidney was governor in 1648.

The city enasista principally of sour spacious streets, named ator the four cardind pointe, and meeting in one common sentre, at which is an ancient oco Eangulas croes, one of the most eregant structures of the kind in England. Chichenter is aurrounded by an ancient otone wall, for the most part in a atate of excellent repair. Two public walkn, planted wits fine treea, have been formed on the artificial mound of earth thrown up within the walla. The cathedral wan erected in the twelnh centary, but has undergone frequent repaira It is adomod with a beautifal weeple, and contains portraits of all the kings of England down wo Urorge I, and of the bishops of Selsea and Chichenter till the Reformation

Here are also to be seen some finely carred onk stalls ; the chantry of St. Richard, te exquisite specimen of Gothic workmanship; and a monament, by Flaxman, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was born in this elty in 1720 or 1721 , and died here in 1786. Chillingworth, famed for dorbting, was chancellor of this diocose, 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 Councilroom, the Guildhall, formerly the chapel of a monatery, and the Theatre. Chichester has seven parish churches, several meeting-hoanes, and charitable institutions. The present corporation is establisbed under a charter of James I., but it has been a borough from time immemorial. It has sent two representarives to Parliament aince 28d Edward I. A.d. 1295. Population (1831) 82T0; (1841) 8512: (1851) 8662.

At a short distance from Cbichester is Gondwond, the splenild seat of the Dake of Rlchmond. It ia of an oriel form, consisting of a centre and two winga. The principal front is 168 feet long, and each of the winge 106 feet. The park is nearly six miles in circumference, and is antornad with fine trees. Raceal aro annually held here in Ju'r, and much resorted to. The conrse is singularly picturesque. The house contains a collection of valuable paintings and statuos. The riewn from different parts of the grounds are sich and extensire.

Within the demesnes of Gondwood were lately the ruins of Halnaker House, in interesting atructure of considerable antiquity; but of late years it fell so fast into decary, 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 Halnoker are the ruins of the Priory of Boxgrove, founded by Robert de Haia in the reign of Henry I. The church and the refoctory aro the only remsins of the consentual buildings.

About nine ralles from Goodwood is the plenant watering-place of Bognor.
Twelve miles from Chichester, on the London Road, is Midhurst, pleasantly altuated noar the Arun. It was an ancient borough by preacription, having resurned representatives to Parliament since fth Edward II. Since the Reform Bill, it has retarned one member to Parliament. The population of the Parl, borough in 1851 amounted to 7021. Near the town, in the mildst of a beankifal and extensive park, are the ruins of Cowdray Honse, once the magnificent seat of the aohle family of Montagu. It was deatroyed by fire 24th September 1798. Tho eighth Lond Montagu perished s'out the same time in the falls of Lsuffen in Switzorland; 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 sains. The latter is now in posseation of the Farl of Egmnnt. From Midhurst a rosd leads by Hiaslomere, Godalming, Gulldforid, and Kingston to London.

About of miles cast of Midhurst, 12 north of Aronilel, 14 north-east from Chichenter, and 49 south-went from London, is the town of Petworth, situated on $a$ branch of the Arun. The chnrch confaina the remains of many of the Percies, Rarls of Northumberiani. Close beide tho town is Petworth Hoine, the magnifivent mausion of Gen. Wyadham, erected by the proud Duke of Somerset. The


CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL
toterior contains one of the finent collections of books, picturey, Butnes, and buste in the kingdom. Sevaral of tho rooms are bung with enpeatry. Here is prow nerved the sword ued by Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewtbury. The park wall is abuut twelve miles in circomference. The enclosure is beautifully undulated end griced with trees of the nobleat growth. In front of the mansion is a shoet af water of consilerable extent.

Eicven mile from Chichester is the lown 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 91 from Brighton. The tom was incor porated by charter of Eliznheth, and has returned members to Parliament aince the reigu of Edward L. The Reform Bill wook away one of its represeutatives. Arundel is a place of great antiguity, and is mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great At the Conqueat, the earldom of srundel was conferred upon Iloger Montgomery, who made it his place of readence. From the Montgomery it $p a r e d$ intu the pusecanion of the family of Albini ; from them to the fitmalans $i$ and trom them, by marriage, to the Howard family, its present possessorn The principal object of attraction is the splendid baronjal castle, the reaidence of the Duke of Norfulk, It is of very remote antiquity, and must have existed in the Biasun limes, as Chatrom Borundel in assessed in Doamsday Book. It is a quadrangular Gothe huilding, enclosing about five acres and a-balf of ground, the wail being from fire 2 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 suunt 110 feet is height from the fosse below on the outside. It proudly orelooks the whole castle, and is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. Is is in perfect preservation, but is almoat entirely overgrown with ify. The cartle has undergone various nieges, during the last of which, in 1643 , , it sutheral on eeverely from the Parlismentary troops under Sir William Wat lats, that is ceased to be the residence of its noble poesessors till the time of Charlea, eloventh dnke, by whom it wh restored to its ancient magnificence. Its faternal arrangemente and decarations are eminently calculated to exhibit the ealens and taste of that nobleman. Among the many apecimens of the aris with which is is slorned, are several curious paintings of the Howard twaily ; a larke window of painted glass in the dining-room; and the Baron's Iful, ornamented with a painted window of the signing of Magna Charta Arundel Conte enjoges the peculiar privilege of conferring the dignity of earl on the ponewor without any patent or creatior from the Crown; a privilege not enjoyed by any other place in the kingdom. The Church of St Nichulas, a handsome Gothic difice, contains morne splendid monuments of the Earls of Arundel A nohle town-hall ha Lately been erected by the Duke of Norfolk The river Arus is funous for the rich and delicate mullet which it produces It in connected with Portmouth by means of the Porstmouth and Arundel Canal. Arundil it a bonding port The trade is principally in timber, conl, and corn. The poputition is 1861 wres 3758 . It returns une M. P.

South-caat from Arandel, on the const, is the watering-place of Worthins which, from an obscure village, has within the space of a few yearn risen to great popularity an a sambaching place. It is 10 miles west of Brightom, 20 east of Chichester, and 57 wouth of London. It possessea the advantage of a fing firm, level sand, affording the atmoat facility for bathing, even in the mort rempertuous weather ; and opportunities for exercise, either on horse or foot, for neverabmilea. The climate is so mild, that myrtlea and fig-trees grow in it to great perfection. The scenery in the neighbourhood in remartably picturesque. The town contains a chapel-of-ease and four diewenting chapela The houses, though not large, are commodiou ; and it is well supplied with Hbraries, buthe, and other accommodetions for visitorn. Popnlation in 1841, 4702, and in 1851, 6370.

A few miles to the east of Worthing is the borough of Now Shorehnm, in the mouth of the Adur. It has the best harbour on this part of the coasth and carries on an extonsive foreign and cossting srado. A noble suspenaionbridge was built over the Adur in 1833, at the expenee of the Duke of Norfolk, which has considerably shortened the distance between Worthing and Brighton. The church is an ancient and intereating building, supposod to have been erected in the twelth century: it was repaired and beautified in 1822. The proportions and decorations of ita interior are particularly olegant and graceful. The borough returned two members to Parliament from 2So Edward I. till 1770 , when an act passed extending the right of election to ull penons poseseaing freehold property to the annual value of L. 2 within the rape of Bramber, except what in included in the borough of Horshara. New Shorehan is six miles distant from Brighton, with which town it is conneoted by the South Coast Railway. Tho population, in 1851, of the Parl. borough wae 80,558 .

Ahout six mile to the north of New Shoreham is Steyning, at the foot of a hill near the Adus. It was a borough by preacription, and returned two members to Parliament from the 26 th Edward $I_{n}$ but is now disfranchised. The town has been recently much improved, both in buildinga and in general appearance. The church is very macient, and is considered a fine appecimen of Siorman architecture. In 1841 the population was 1495. In its immediate vicinity is the insignificant borough of Bramber, now alno disfrancbised. Here aro some remains of a castle which esems to have once been a place of great strength and size.

About ten miles from Stoyning is the town of Brighton. COAST RAILWAYg, \% Milm.



| Ox haht mam lumb | $\frac{8}{6}$ |  | Ef | OX LEPT FROM LOX ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Werblmgtoc． <br> Dadhampion． <br> Farlingtin． <br> Purbrack Hous． <br> Two and a－half mile wegam Elaval is branch railung lay Cothams to furehim，on the Goaport Jeacsion line（tee beloet <br> Billem． <br> Kig ritog． <br> Fortanowth Failaner． <br> Fercherice Contion numa． | 7 | Harant St． <br> Bavan！is a amall amd freat mythet toris．Popu． lalion，8101． <br> Along north side of Langaton Harbour． <br> Enter Portsea Island． PORTSMOUTH． | 88 | Adjacent to Portimnuth on the mouth eant is South－ sea．reariled to an beth． Ing plece during the aum． tein masos． |

EXIV．LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH（COSPORT），DY BOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY， 80 MJm．

| OM MGERT PMOM LOND． | 晨年 |  | 宕妥 | ON LEFF YROM LOND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18 | From Waterloo Road to Biahopstoke St． （p． 86 ）． | 74 | Leve mala lina so southampeon． Allingron． |
| try，edormed vilus mumo Thum mon and biltigen． |  | Crom valley of Itchen by Allington viaduct． <br> cr，fiver Hamble． |  | Durlay． |
| Bodeg． <br> tumetry | 10 | Botley and Bishopia Welcham 8t <br> Taprage Tunnel， 800 yards． | 80 | Blatop＇u Waltham， milre（ P .40 40）． <br> Wickhem，im．（p）57） near it，Past Place，and Rookeahry，W．Garaien |
| Blartbrock Rualliad |  | 5月，$x$. Titchficld riv． Fareham Tunnel， 60 yand ． |  | Uplanda Hnuse． 8 ， Raminam，Roo－Rocha Conrt．Bir J．B．W．Bmythe Gerdiner，Bert． |
| Trehald，minco | 8 | Fareham St（p．37）． Along weat aide of | 85 | Prou Pareham a tranch niljay proeeedr earmard Li）Purinmulith，tianing iby Poreheater and Conham Porehenter and Coaham |
| Furbary． <br> Romes <br> Alvantiole． |  | Portsmouth Herbour |  | fown，and round the eas hide of poriamouth har bour The diamence from Pareham to Portamnuth by thlo route in 9 milen， maklag the total from |
|  |  | GO8PORT． <br> On opporite side of marborar is PORT8YOUET． | 80 | London $y$ mille． <br> Plomiland Homeol and． on apponte Mide of har： have，Coms Houne， 8 8． llemata，kaq． |


| un might from lond. | ${ }_{8}^{\text {c }}$ |  | E¢ | On lett phum lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lenve main ling to Who chenter and 8outhamptom. | 161 | From Waterloo Rosd to WVoking SL (p. 51). | 25 | Viliago of Woking, 11 mile. <br> Mipley, \& millea ncap lt, Och ham Place. Rarl uf Lovelace. |
| Worplmdon. |  | Croen amall feeders of river Wey. |  | Send, 9 mile 1 reat it Sutton Flare, - Stirek PI. Clandua Purk, Earl Ons- |
| Henley Park. | 11 | GUILDFORD (p s). | 304 | alow, 8 milen. <br> Rranch cuGodalniag. 4 m line of chalt hills, forming part of the North Dowua harm criled the Hox'r Buck, on she top of |
|  | 46 | The lina berweon Gullifand and Ashis alan unit an part of the Heatimg. Oullidiard and Reigate | 37 | Hop'r Back, on the top of which runs the eunch ruad belween Guildford and Furshinai. Near this mad |
| Branch en Roadiag, prowang by Fiamburnugn 4l an die South Wentern liue (ree p. 1s3). |  | find ite p. 18 s ). <br> Ash St |  | II Haminton Lodpe ifi. L. Long. Eeq. 1 <br> Poyle Part <br> Near Yerulanm is Mone |
|  |  | Cross casch road from Guildford to Faro- |  | Near Yerulamm is Mons |
|  |  |  |  | 12 mile durnme, Waverley Ablicy, the acat of the leve |
| Tarnham Carle, Binhop d Winchenter. |  | PARNHAM (p. s7\% | 418 | Lord Sydenham. |

YXYVIL. LONDON TO SALISBUEY. GY GOUTH.WESTRRN BAILWAY, 98 Mile.

| ON MGHT phom lond. | E\% |  | E「5 | OM LEFT PROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22 | to Bishopatoke St. (p. 86). | 74 | Leve maln line to Southympon. |
| Ifirvery Park, Sip W. Bleal heove, Rari., 8 mullen. Astineld Wond. | 20 | Chandler's Ford St. | 76 | Chiforth, is milea mans <br> ir, Chilleoth Horise. Buddealay House. |
| Timolury. <br> Miehurlourah. <br> Mollufont, Rev. $8 / 88$. | 15 | \$9a cr. Andover Can. Romsey St. | 81 | For ecmouns of Rumesy, see p. 104. |
| Marker Mill, Bert. <br> Yant and Wrat Tythre- <br> loy; tuen the liuer, Ty. |  | Hfe cr. river Anton, Which matiaves to ing aight of the line fore colme |  |  |
| tharlay Houer: hriond. | 11 | dithtanes. <br> Dunhridge SL | 85 |  |
|  |  | Enter Wiltahire. |  | Reve Deme Weit Grimalted. |
| Climendon laike, Rir F. <br> II. II, Ilathmert, Burth Ineo | 7 | Dean St | 89 | Whe Grimalred. <br> aldarisury Huvne. |
| P. (1). <br> Laverainck llomes is le |  | SALIBRUAY (p. 49). | 96 | Lateford Cutlo Rart of Mechor 1, 1d mite; and noue th New liall |



| an meht ploy lond． |  | 晨年 | ON LEFT PROM LOND， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8cokerond <br> Moreing． <br> Woodeford． <br> Ihlington Homse． <br> Ringricon House． <br> sidniford． | 10 5 | and PuAlle weroes ench of which it a bridge．It had formerly 8 churchen，nan metuced to 3．Here wna Domeriy a prozy，found－ Pe in the 8 ah century： Much of the clay dug fir bruvelit to this place and formerled to Pooly，to be phipped for the gtaford ahire potteries．Warelas． returni one M．P．Fep－ Pirl．bor．1861．718． Along valloy al river Frams Wool St <br> Moreton SL | cante trom which ita name is derived is now in ruins The inhablanta are chlefy employed in the nelgh． bouring clay－warks and atone quartie．Corie Cat the is naw included in the boroush of Warcham． Pop－ 1948 Nenr Corfo Coulta in Eucombe， 1 neat of the Earl of Eidon． <br> Holme． <br> lale of Parbect Bindon Abbey． <br> Lulworth Cartle， <br> Weld，Eng． 8 miles， Woymouth． 101 milea． Weat Knightor． Whiteombe． Came Abhey． |

EXIX．HASTINGS TO ABHPORD，CANTERGURT，AND MARGATE， BY RAILWAX， 71 xiler．

| on armit thon mast | E\％${ }^{\frac{4}{2}}$ |  | 号寅 | On Lsti mov yats． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tedrlight． <br> Bramham Park Bir A．Asbbumhom，Bart． Gumiling． Iethenham． |  | Hasting |  | In the dietanea，Esen－ port，sir C．Lamb，Rart．， and hepond，Crovhursi pat． |
| Wincheinea Cartlo，in nime． | 62 | WINCHELSEA 8t． （1） 29 ） | 9 | Odimare． |
| Rapt Guildiord | 60 | 8TE 8t．（0．29）． | 11 | Iecuham House，and bayoad，Cherch Place． |
| 8anrate nod Branratil | 68 | Appladore St． | 18 |  |


2. HASTLNGS TO BEIGHTON, CHICERSTER SOUTHAMPTON, AND DORCHE8TER, BY RAITWAY, 167 Mien

|  |  |  | 厚宮 ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ | OM Cater pmon maex. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 min Eepwarde T10 (8) M) | 1321 | From Hatings (St Leomards) to Lewen, 3 is p .26. | 211 |  |
| 2 and Emilno |  | Tha llat bat=ena Leme and Briahton paonen be twen the rangel of chaik hillin. with miveral deep eucting. |  | Simpeon. |
|  |  | Kingaton Tunnel, 90 yarde |  |  |
| 5xter | 183 | Palmex St | 881 |  |

 18 of 58 Milen.


KLII. LONDON TO RHOHYOND, STAJNES, AND WINDSOR, BY SOUTE WESTERN BAILWAY, 2 Bile.

| On migay meam lomil |  |  | 胞言 | of cers from lomb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| It the duiamer, Chal ate Heopital, on the taritian luat of the Thama <br> Belletaty Park. | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | From Waterloo Road to Vaaxhall St (p. 50.) | 2 | A short diatunce be ?oro Wandaworth afation, leave malu liue w Serulb. amplan. |
| Mive Thamen, and herom, riltes of thay Shelleg. Bt. How Z. Silitan, hes | 21 | Wandeworth 8L. <br> Fiaduct acrom river Wandle, 1000 feet. | 5 | Fandeome and extrin dive almathouned of the Yobhmungerac Co. <br> Wandsworth. |
| Poines College, Mataly aned wa ichuas for an-- mema hol now emply. | 20 | Putney St | 6 |  |
| On the oppoaite nide of the Thanern, Follum <br>  |  | Painey, which id eoabecien ly in woodea Lrluge With Pulham, on the opponte bouk of the Thanes Thoman Crumwell, and Hise of Oibbou the hiato rua. Yop of pariah 18in, |  | Putney Parla, Tarl ut Rijme and beynau, $W_{\text {um }}$ bladun Cominull aud Wimbledon Pury, f Fiart Spencer) now unhdirtife for millas |
|  <br> Nierace of aile divtrat. 11. phamar villoge on <br>  | 18 | Across Burnes Common to Barnes St. |  | Eanl Shean. <br> Inehimpion, 1 nile. Thic Priury (RI. Hino gix d LK Kaight Bruci, |


| OR BHET FHOM LOND． | 三言 |  | 砉言 | ON LEFT FROX LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kaw Gerdeni，120errea incretent，contain achoice rollection of exolicplants and are lead nat with much tasle．The con－ narratosy in the ingert in the ampire．They are apon to the prolife，and Parma fivourile place of resart to the peorple of the unctropulin．lierearealin s royel palace，the fo－ vourite renidence of Geo． |  | A loop line here branchea Ull on the right，and，crose－ ing the Thmen，molons the main line near Hounslow， alter pasising by Chiariek， Kew，Brentions，and Inlo－ worth |  | Sheen common：and， beyond，Richmond Park． In tha lattes aro White Lodge，orenpiled by H．K．E．the Priace of Walen and Pembroke ladge．beld for life by Lard John Ruseall． |
| Kaw， 11 mila． |  |  |  |  |
| Kew Parit | 16 | RICIMON1． －ated for the beacivo of the enar－ Nathmond Eini to probobly slie Face in the victalsy of L．ondoe －a applean Mrmartabli innalice Thow．And is forravin ellite for the <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  of whe man ehanalmif of the to by Landonere Thin Part to <br>  | 10 | Here the llue atbra Richraond tireen and the remmens of the old palses of thehmoud． <br> Oueensberry Vili，Sir <br> d．B．Dundey，Bert， |
| Twickenhan Part： St．Margaret＇s． |  | cr．river Thamea， and enter Middlesex． |  | Biehmond Eridse，and， bayond，un the Surrey ade Queensherry llouna |
| Inlownth mind Sian Houre（Duke of Nor－ | 141 | Twickenham St． <br> Trielaminere，aillare mo | 111 | （Duke of Buccleuch．） Marble Hill，Genaral |
| thumberlaudl，it mille． <br> Whition Ders House． <br> Kneller Mill． <br> Whitton Part |  |  |  | Jognthats Peol． <br> To Hasuplon Conrt， through Bualiy Parts $8 \mid m$. <br> On the firties bunk of thenver，opineno Tyick－ enlinm，is Han Hoane |
| Two milen begnad Tvickenhen anifor，the lunp lina trom Anrace re－ jofne the main fige |  |  |  |  |
| Hecualow， 1 mila dic－ tant fise p．97－Popu－ lation，IE31， 8814. <br> Elounslow Itearh． |  |  <br>  <br>  thin eriantry． 11 lo emale the gropany op．of prilis（mi） |  |  |
|  | 11 | Paltham St | 16 | IIann orth Vark， 1 milo． Eenlon Purt， 2 alles． |



VIETV FROM RICHMOND HILL.



Windeor is an ancient borough situated on the sonth bank of the Thames, 16 milea eant of Reading, and 22 milea dimant from London by the soad through Brentford, Hounslow, and Colnbrook. It possemes an ancient church, a theatre, barracke, and a good free school, and return two membens to Parlisment. Tho town hee do manufactures, and posestes in itself little to interest the stranger; but the attractions of the adjacent castle make it the frequent resort of visitors, empecillly since the facility of communication afforted by the opening of the gilmaye Population, 1851,9696.
Windoor Castle has been the principal seat of British roynlty for nearly eight eentarie. The Sazon kinga had a palace at Old Windsar long previoue to the Conquest The present cantle wis founded by William the Conqueror, hut wes almoat rehuilt by Edward III., with the amsistance of the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was made clerk of the works. Great ilterallone wew mado ly Bir Jeffry Wyatville during the reigu of George IV. St George's Chaped is a eplendid apecimen of florid Gothic architecture. It contains the stalls of the Enighes of the Garter; and here the ceremony of installation takes place. At the east end of the chapel is the royal vault, where the remaina of Georgo III. and his Queen, Georgo 1V., the Priacess Chariota, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, William IV, and his Queen, ac., are deposited. Bdwand IV. and his Zueno, Kieary V1., Heary VliI. and June Seymour, and Charles I., ato ado

Interred bere. The monument to the Princess Charlote is particulariy fine, and the combe of the Beaufort family are very gorgeous. The keep or sound tower in the centre of the castle is perhape the most remarkaule part of the building. Hero James I. of Scothan was conifined. The terrace is supposed to be the noblest walk of its kind in Europe. A fine fight of steps leads from the onst tarrace to the new garden, a beautiful spot, adorned with many statuea, both of bronve and marble. The little park which extends round the east and north sides of the castle is about four miles in circamference. Hene is the tree supposed to be "Herne's Oak," immortalised by Shakspeares. The great park is situated on the south side of the castle, and includes the beantiful avenue of trees, nearly three miles in length, calied the Long Walk. It is terminated by the colosal equestrian statue of George 1II., in broaze, by Weatmacoti. The drive through the park cu Virginia Water is excoedingly atriking. The interior of the Castle is remarkably magnificent. The corridor or gallery, 820 feet in length, which leads along the south and cast sides of the court, and is richly adomed with hroneses, marbles, pictures, \&sc, excites great admiration. The ntate-rooms aro fitted up in a very superb atyle, and the different apartmenta are adornod by a great number of paintings by the most eminent masters. These can bo seen by any ons poscessing an order, which is easily procurable in London, at the shop of Messan. Colugghie, printsellers, Pall-Mall, Eash. Her Majesty's private apartments can only be seen during the absence of the Court from Windsor, by virtue of a apecial order frmm the Lond Chamberinin.

Half a mile from Windsor is Frogmore, the favourite residence of Her lato Majeaty Queen Charlote, and of Her Koyal Highness the late Duchess of Kent. Six miles diveant is Ascot Heath, where racea are held annually in Juoes under the eapecial patronage of royalty.
Opposite to Windsor, on the north eide of the Thames, is titon, ce'ebralert for its college, which wis founded in 14s11, by Henry VI., for the education of 70 echolares Berides these, theze are generally sereral hundreds of the cont of the nobility and gentry roceiving their oducation there. The total number har wally amounted to about 500 . The chapel is a fine old Oothic atructure, contuining a mmument to Sir Henry Wotton, who was long provort of the college. As the weat end of the antechapel there is a beautiful mashlo atatue of the founder, Henry VI., in his royal robes ; and there is another atatue of the founder, in bronke, in the centre of the principal court The library contuina a curinus and valuable coliection of books, an excellent amortaont of Orientad MSS., and some beautifully illuminated mimale. Eton was until intely the scene of a curious triemnial pageash called the Eton Montem, which in now abolishod. Amongat other great men who wore elucatod at Etom, may be enumarated Bt Robert Walpole, Harley Barl of Oxford, Loril Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the stmous Earl of Chatham, Outred the matbematician, Boyle the philosopher, Lord Lyttelion, Gray, Horace Walpole, West, Wallar, Fox, Canning, the Marquis of Wellosley, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington. Pop. of parioh (fncluding the college) in 1851.8706.

ILIIL LONDON TO BATH THROUGK MATDRNFEAD, READIKG, NEW- 91 BUBT, MARLBOROUGF, and DEVIGES, $10 \%$ \% Mile.




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ON RtGHT FROM LOND， \& 撮息 \& \& E\％ \& ON LEPT PIOM LOND． \\
\hline To Woolion Masact 17 ta To Swindon， 11 In． \& 523 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
of hle uncle，Charlen，Rat of Aslesbury，from thom he inherited the extate． MARLBOROUGH， －anclear coman on riveryen－ oft and meve tis mandigants \\
 ipale．IM remeliable buld I＇oltric．Ulo Mariket llucese，and ploy an mod maviy hridew il late of the timile，wan oneo the reaterers of inm Earl of Th mit．end，and le lio Erovia． com．In mis oumbitute． porviee of the brilldime of Mapt \\
 Pope 2411， 2141.
\end{tabular} \& 741 \& To A odover， 28 tich Manton． Reinnomits Baus． Oave Home，Rav．if Gondman． Sto well Lodes． \\
\hline \& 3018 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Fyfield． \\
Overton．
\end{tabular} \& 77 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Lockerider Boum． \\
Kennet Roura．
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Weat Kannel． Silbury Hill． \\
Her are the rematon of a Ericing bymow：it 15170 hight，Its diemeler al The hase ta 500 fref，at the pipe alen，fat A vebury there are the remaina of ane of the mond ciemente Daluter manumente in the world． Bechhampton lnn．
\end{tabular} \& 78
80

812 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& A mad here leado to firth， through Calio，and Chlp－ Denhm，24等m． \& \& Ponr milas mom Chip penham la Conham Rowna， che mat of Load Methurg， calebnind for the ehole： eollection of pletures． <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { C. E. W. Hencage, Vis. } \\
& \text { Houndway Pulk, E4- } \\
& \text { werd Colaton, Zuq. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

\because 2

\] \& Wandyle． \& \& | Bichopis Cumblese |
| :--- |
| gouth Broce Howe， |
| R．Perte Nhtre | <br>


\hline To Chippenham，10t ma Borste \& \& | nRV1\％RS |
| :--- |
| Is a manninh of consider． able antiquiry，altmated in the emin of Wilmhtre lea ehief limely enagita in monlentixanufacture The thureh of at Jobn＇ela in－ truting on scooume of sta varlou पymelment of ar－ chitecture 1851 ， 83 ． |
| Devme mol | \& 188 \& | Potherns． |
| :--- |
| Ren mell，T．F．Grulb， King |
| To Ludershall， 20 ． |
| In Ealinbury， 2 ㄹ． |
| Ta Ran lavinton， 1 m |
| bejand，Weat Lviag |
| wna Lord Ciurchlull． |
| Paulence | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| 0. \#owt rany Loxv. | $\left\lvert\, \frac{2}{2} \overrightarrow{2}\right.$ | sor cr. Kennet and |  | owlert rem lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bromhan Nlopenoi Critage, ithe Feriderice of Thonm Muere. | 183 118 | Avon Camh. <br> Summerhuna Bridge <br> Mclksham | 917 96 | Seend. |
| To Chippeaham, 71 mm . Betrean Melkhnan Clappenhere is zymoek Ahbey, the aunl of W. 11 . Fue Taikot, Beq. |  | cansicis of one long atreet, and the houses aro ehlelly cubatructed of fremacre. In the vicisity ars two an eemal apriligh, winoe whten hate ateracted unch gopulasity. <br> 8haw Ilill. |  | Seenul Lodga, W II Ladlow Bruyed, Enq. To Hade und 6 m. <br> 84n需 Hons. <br> Cotslea IInme. |
| Nenton, d. B. Yaller, Eag | 48 | Alfort. <br> Eingeduwn Hill. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 991 \\ 1081 \end{array}$ | Monkton Yarieigh. |
| 8. Mantiak. Churlconte. | 3 | Buthford, Snmerset. A little farther on right, the Roman rad to Cirem senter. <br> Bath Eenton. | 104 | Wiapleigh Homes. H shrine, Fien Buhford Bouns. Clareston, and Claver ton Rio., $G$ Vivian Esq. Buthamplun. |
|  |  | BATR. |  | Batheriet |

Bath, aty in Somensatohire, is noted for the beanty of ita buildings. Theen comoning almost entirely of stonc, present finer appearance thatu those of any celtar dety in Pagiand. Tho sfoer Avon zune through the midet of it There is em elegone brilge over the rlver, nod it lina heen made navigable a far an Bristol. Hath owre fte celohrity to it mediclalal springe. These muthere been discavared wery eorly, mo wiod that ife formans liad fized a station, acel eracted butha here A.a. 4. Many of these have beed discovered in a very perfect atata. Their mpuention bey eondaunlly increased ince the middle of the 16th century, and inpalida mow suman to them from all quariern. The friscipal susing aso thow alled the Kingt and Qaeen's. The temperatore of the coolont is $97^{\circ}$, af the wamecy $117^{\circ}$ of Pahrenheit. The medicinal propertion in all are necrly the zame Bath fo mbo troquented by groat numbers fur plemare as well whealch for these the aumerour public buildingy and hotals afford ample accommodation. Of the formar the pump-room, bewide the King's Bath, and the Asaembly Rooms, axid to be the beat adepled for tie parpose of any in the kingdam, are the most conquiomoon. Tha Abtwy Chureh, or Calheriral, is ane building. It wa fonmeded by Bibluy Rigg in 180n, but not finiahed till 1888 . It auffured unch on tho diacalation of milyions Luouse, but wae metnmed by tisbop Montague in 1606. If hee lataly bewn repaired. In the anat emil of the church Prior Birde" chapel preanta a beactiful apecimen of tranery. Amongal the nurneroum mouraceta, with which in fect the ohurch ln encumbered, aro thoo of 81 W. Wellep,

[^9]the Parlismentary General, and his wife; Quin the actor; Beav Nash, styled king of Bath in his day, and the great improver of the place;" and Dr. Hawrole, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society, claim attention. In a cemeters furmed out of his own grounds, lies William Beckford, the author of Vathel. The Guildhall, situated in the Iligh Sureet, is a noble building. Close to it is the market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, but eapedally with fish. In Bath there are (wenty-four churches and chapele, belonging to the Eatablishod Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. There are several hoopitale, alms-houses, and charity achools. There is a well managed theatre also. Your newspapers are published here. The city is divided for municipal purposes into sevon wards, and is governed ly 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 Somerseh, and containing 388 parishes. The Thames and Severn are united by a canal called the Kennet and Avon, which passes from Bath to Newburgh. The population in 1851 was 54,240 .

About 8 miles from Bath is Bralford, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of tine brond aloths. The church is an ancient edifice containing several handsome monuments. Pop. 1851, 4240. 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 bost kerseymeres in the kingdom. Population 1851, $10,157$.

Five milca from Trowbridge, and $14 f$ from Bath, is Westbury, a town of conadderable antiquity, with a venerable church containing monumenta Pop. of Parl. bor. 1851, 7029. Some distance beyond Weatbury is Erle Stoke Park, the seat of Lord Broughton. Nine miles from Trowbridge, in another direction, and 13 from Bath, is the large and popalous town of Frome, situnted on the river of the same name. It is noted for itsale. Thieintiabitants are chiefly etmploped in the woollen manufacture. It returns one member to Parliament Near Frome is Marston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Pop. of town 1851, $10,148$.

Nonrly 12 miles from Frome, and $18 \frac{1}{f}$ from Bath, is Shepton Mallet, which carrien on an extensive manufacture of knit-stockings, and woollen goods. The market crose, erected in 1500, is a curious structure, consisting of five arches supportod by pentagonal columns, and adorned with sculpture. Population 1851, 8885.

About 43 miles from Shepton Mallet, 18 from Bath, and 17 from Bristol, is the ancient elty of Wells, forming a bishop's jointly with Bath. It derived its origin from a collegiato church erectod in 704. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic structure, and is reckoned one of the most splendid apecimens 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 hin ledy were killed by a portion of the building falling in during the great atorm in 1703. The chapter house and St Cuthbertis Church are also worth notice. Wells retarne two membern to Parliament. Annual races are held here. Pop. 1851, 1784


About $8 \mid$ mile from Ko olla in tho town of Ghastonhury, where atood the fanouth Abbay of that name, one of the richeat and most pawerful monartic institutiona in Enginnd. The lust abbot was hanged on account of his refusal to surrender the Abboy to Heary VIII. The ruins of the monastary contain the ashes of King Athar, King Bdgare, and many illustrions noblea and prelates, but there are sow so remnins of thair monumenta. The only parta of the monatery in tolesmbie preservation are the chapel of St. Jomph, and the abbot's kitcher. The ould crow in the centere of tho town has been repleoed ly an elegant structure. The churrh of Si John is a handsome brilding, surmounted by a beautiful Lower, and that of St Benedict in a venerahle edifice ereoted by Abbot Beer. On a hill norebenm of the town is the Tor as St Michaely Tower, the only remsining portion of a charoh end monastery which formerly tood there. The George Inn was formefly an boupieal for pilgrims to the shrine of Si Joweph. Population 1851, 9125.

ELJV, GRRAT WTESTERN RMILWAY TO BATH AND BBISTOL, 11 Miden.


| On magr yeok lomp． | 晨咅 |  | 蒠宕号 | OX LEFT MROM LOKD， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At dintence of the nighe is Uxuridge，an an－ cicat horangh and pol－ ling piaco fur Mididleace． It in fumonin for ite corn－ market．It givee the tisle of Eari to the Mar－ quis of Angletey．Pog． （1881） 8929. <br> Chalfun！8t．Gilen <br> －here Milton fininhed Pondiec Lost． <br> Sroke，Po．Rt，Hon．H． Labouchere． <br> SLake Pogte，the apot Where Gray fininhed eaveral of his puems Hero SIr Ed．Colke enter znimed Enizuboth in 1601, and presented her with jewela to the emount of 21000．And at a dintance Bemeonafield．the reli－ dence of Waller and Edmuad Burke． Drupmore Loder Becisor Lo．Ld．Honter． | 1061 1098 100 | Weat Drayion Station． On the righs Iver Court end Iver Grove． <br> Langley Sition． <br> Slough Station． <br> Sloagh is dhatingainhed an the reaideace of sir John Herschell thosa father， the Itte Str William Eier－ schell，ano made many of hit mont important dite coreriet lne．（See aleo p．98．） | 18 10 188 | Near Arlington are come remaina of Droyle： Howne，the acit of the frmove Henry 8t．Jahz Fincount Bolunghroles． <br> Stuines． <br> At Runnamedo，near Efham，Magns Charti wai forced from King Jobs in 1815. <br> Colnbrook，a monall an cient market－10wn． <br> Dittom Park，（Duke of Buccleagh．）（manu for its anciane ouk． <br> Elon．＂（See cleo p．P0） <br> Windior，to which a branch lina， 8 mile in length，fow opened （Sea p．89．） |

－Iton College wes tounded in 1440，by Henry V1．，for the educetiot af70scholan Beiden thees，there are generally toveril hundrois of the cous of the noblitty and gentry reonvtang thb ahmation there．The total number hou unully amounted to ahout 500 ．The chapel in a Ana ald Gothic atructure，coninining a motument to Slr Henry Wotma，who wey bag Provose of the Colicge．At the weit end of the anto－chapel ha beautitul marble atatue of the fuander， Henry VIt．and in the oentru of the principal coart in another in brones．The Ubrary contmin n curious and valuable colleation of books，an creelient ansortment of Oriontal MSS．，and
 pageant，called the Eton Mostem．It hat been disoonsinued ainco 1848．Among the many great men who were edocated et Eton may be montloned，Blr Robert Wippole，Ilar－ ley Earl of Ozford，Lard Bolingbroke，Earl Canden，the famoun Barl of Chathem，Outerd tha mathomatician，Royle the philosopher，Lord Lyttelton，Gryy，Horace Wulpole，Weat， Wallet，Fox，Canning，the Marquis Wellciley，Hallam the historian，and the Duke of Wal－ lington．Pop，of pariah（Including the colliogo）in 1851， 8790.
Trom．from 8lough station in the town of Findsor，on the Thamet，having an anoiomt churelh，ithentre，berracke，and a good frec echool．It returni 2 M．P．Pop．1851， 9590.

Windear Cantlo ben been the prinelpal sant of Britinh Royalty for nearly eight comturie The Sexun kinge had a piluoe at Old Windeor long previous to the Congreat．The pro－ aent ceatio was founded by William tho Conquarur，has was almoet rebutie by Edward 111，with the amalanace of the celebrated Willsin of Wytroham，who wan made alerit of the workt．Great alterntlona ware made by 8 ir Jeffry Wyatville during the rojg of Guorge IV．St．George＇s Chapel is a eplendid apecimen of forld Gothle aschitectura． It contafne the stall of the Kinghts of the Gerter；and hero the corcmony of instal－ Iation lake plece．Boneath it are the romalno of Edward IY，and hit Queen，Henry V1，Jeary VIII．aud Jane Sajmour，Charlew I．，George III．and Queen，George IV，the Yrineen Chaslotte，Duke of Kent，Dulte of Yopk，WHillam IV．，tw．The keap or romad tuwer in the contre of the eartle te perhupe the move remarkabie part of the build－


GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO BATII AND BRISTOL-Contimws.


 inlled the Long Walk. It te ecruinted by the colorsal equestorn otatue of George 111., In bronua. by Westmenoote. The drive through the parls to Virginle Water it exceediagly aeriting. The laterfur of the cande in magrifionat. The corridor or gallery, foof feat th lenght, leasling along the south and enat aldea of the court, to Nehly aloraed with bronacy. marbin, phetores, te. The ataterooms are gorgeouly bited up, and contaln mang patms. Itan by the mint eminent mantens. Tickela to vaw thee roams may be had in London
 Aurine the absence of the Court from Windeor by virtue of a apectal onder trom the Lurn Comerntaie.

Uulf a mille from Finder fo Frogmore, the favounte realdence of her face Majenty
 -han nefo am amyuatly luld in Jone



Bristol tles partly in the county of Somerseth 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 ran through it. The ground on which the cits stands in rery unequal. It is nearly 8 miles in circumference, and is suppoaed to cover sbout 1600 acres. The city, with its suburbs, contains between 700 and 800 streets, squares, and lenes, 10 markets for various commodities, and upwaris of 400 licensed public houses. Bristol is a city of great antiquity. It is supposed wh have been an inhabited placeso early as the time of the Roman Invasion. About the time of the Norman Conqueet, a strong fortress was arected there by the Esels of Gloncester, which, after it had atood about six oenturies, wis demolinhed by orders of Oliver Cromwell. During the Civil wars, it was garrisoned for the Parlinment, but was stormed by King Charles, July 24, 1843. After the defeat of Charles at Naseby, Bristol surrendered to Fairfax after a siage 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 $\mathbf{E 7 0 , 0 0 0}$.

Bristol contains upwards of 20 churches and chnpels of ease, besides a considerable number of chapela belonging to various bodies of Dissentera. The cathedral was originally a monastery dedicated to St Augustine. The only vestige of the nriginal structure is a beautiful gatoway. Bristol whe erected into a biahop's sce by Fenry VIII, who annezed to its jurisdiction the whole of Dorsetshise, part of Gloucestershire, and three charches 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 charch of St Mary Redcliffe, that Chatterton pretended u) have found the papers which he endeavoured to pass off as the MSS. of Rowley. The Exchange, erected in $1740-41$, coet nearly $£ 50,000$. The city abounds in public schoola and in hospitale, alma-housas, and othet charitablo institutions. Bristol carries on a considerable foreign trade to the West Indies, America, Newfoundland, and also to Spain and Portagal. The net amount of customs' datiee for the year 1857, wa $£ 1,211,085$. A conniderable quantity of forefign produce is conveycd to Briatol coastwise under bond. Bristol bas also a considerable inland trade, eapecially with the weatern counties, and with North and South Wales. The princjpol manufactures of Brintol are, glase, sugar, iron, brass, copper, lead, sinc, floorcloth, lenther, earthenware, tobscco, \&c.

The Bristol Docks were formod in 1804-9, by changing the course of the rivem Avon and Frome, and placing gatea or loaks at the extremity of the old chanmal. They were materially improved in 1849 , and the accommodation will mulmit of eny extension which the increase of trado may require. The workn wore formed by a proprietary hody, at an expense of $£ 600,000$, but in 1848 ther were transferred to the corporation. Amount of Dock dues collected in $\mathbf{1 8 4 0}$, c28, $699: 0: 8$.


CLIFTON

## BRISTOL

Bristol is divided, for municipal purposes, into tan waris, and its government is vewted in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It returns two members to Parliameat. The population, in 1881, smounted 10117,016 , and in 1851 , to 187,829. About a mile from Bristol is Clifon, a beatifal suburb of the city. Here wre baths, apringe, hof welle, assembly zooms, \&c. In the neighbourhood of Bristal there are s number of fine manions.

ITV. BATE TO SOUTHAMFTON THBOUGH SALISBURY, ai Miles.


XLVI. BATH TO POOLE THTHOCGR WARMINSTER, SHAPTESBURY, BLANHYORD, BE! MILE


| ON RUGET PROM EATE． | 晨容 |  | 晨至 | ON LIF raow mata |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  Pritumat． <br>  Jemee Burlth，Burt | 14 | Blandtord，see page 43， | 427 | To Salibrury，st mila Langery Híoum． |
| To Dorchentes， 16 milm ． | 12 | S팽 cr．niver Stour． Charlton Merahall Spetisbury． | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} 4 \\ 45 \\ 15 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| E．W．B．E Dras，Eng． Rower Yenbury Hour． Coomber Atmer． | $8!$ | Corfo Mullen． | 514 | 2 m．dirt Kingutoc Hell， W．J．Bankm，Esq． Merley Hoaso． |
| Higher Habury Eaxer， w．C．Pairon，Peq． <br> On Brownen Islond， frowne Cenle． | 21 | Junction of the road． POOLE． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 54 \\ 563 \end{array}\right\|$ | To Fimboras Master， 48 rallas． |

Poole derives ite name from the pool or bay on the north side of whlch it is deanted．The harbour is reckoned the beast and enfeat in the channel，and will dimit remels of 14 feet draght．Formerly，the principal branch of bosines－ was the Newfoundland firhery，but the inhabirants are now largely engaged in the import and axport trade to the Ealtic，America，Portugal，\＆o．Poole has an moiant church，everal meeting－houshas，free and charity schools，beadides charit－ able tuxtirationa．It retarns 2 members to Parliament．Pop．1851，0256．Midway botween Poole and Christchurch is the new watering－placo of Bournemouth．

HLVI．PROY BATR TO WEYMOUTR TEROUGE FROME．EAME


IROM DATH TO WEYMOUTE TIROUOE FROME-Contirwen.


- Sherborne is situated on a branch of the Yeo, whlch dividea it into two paris, called Sherborme and Castleton. In the latter are the rains of a casto, the lent place that held out for King Charles, The principal object of attendion is the church, which wes a cathedral till the see was removed to Old Sarum if 1075. It was then converted into an abbey church, and is now one of the fineet in the west of England, containing epecimen of varions etyle of architectura from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VIL. In the south transept is eplendid monament to the memory of John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1098 Near chis is a tablet with lines by Pope, to the memory of a con and daughter of William Lord Digby. Bere aleo Bir Thomes Wyatt the poat was buried The abboy is now occupied is a silk manufactory. Pop. 1881, 8878 . Adjoining the town is Sherborne Caslla, the reet of Lord Digby. The centre was brits by SIr Walter Raleigh, whoo family wero robbed of the antata by Jamed I.


## ILVII. BATE TO BRIDPURT TFROUGE SREPTON MALLET, ILCEESTIGA, AND CREWRERNE, H MD.




XIIE BATH TO BXETER TRROUGE SEEPTON RALLET, ILAINSTEA, AND RONITON, \%s Mls


| UN rachy slluy batai. | - |  | 号惑 | ON LITF PROM HUTH. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 539 \\ 501 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Stratton on the Fome. Oakhill <br> cron the Mendip Hilts. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 113 \\ 14 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right.$ | ECration Han: <br> Anhwlet Grove, Strado, Enq. |
| Ear Pemard Park. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 59 \\ 571 \\ 85 \\ 34 \end{array}\right\|$ | 87EPTON MALLET. (p. 10\%.1 <br> Cannards Grave Inn. <br> Street on the Momew. <br> Wrexhall | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 164 \\ 174 \\ 198 \\ 218 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | 501 | Weat Lydford | 24! |  |
|  | 483 318 $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | STM cr, river Brue. ILCEESTER, (P. 10\%-1 <br> ILMINSTER. <br> EONITON. (p. 4.) <br> EXETER, (p. 110.1 | 311 43 583 7.3 |  |

L. BATR TO EXETER THROUGH BRIDGEWATER, AND TAUNTON, Bid Mlles.




Exeter, the capital of Devonahire, on the bankn of the Exe, is a large city, excending sbout three milles in circunference. It is intersected by four principa' streeth, which meet in the centre. A handsome bridge has been thrown over the river at an expense of L20,000. The cathedral of St Peter is a magnificent structure, and contains namerous monaments of its bishops and of the Bohun and Courtenay fumilies. Its weatern window is much admired, and the Blehop ${ }^{\circ}$ s Throne ia remarkable for its height and elaborate carving. The north tower contains a clock curiously orummented, and an immonse bell (the greas Tom of Exeterh weighing $12,500 \mathrm{lbs}$, both the gifte of Bishop Courtenay. Near the cathedral (and sonth-cast) is the Bishop's Palece, a venerable baildiag. On the northeast of the elty are the ruine of Rougemont Castle, anid to have been erected in the time of Julius Ciesar, and formerly the residence of the Weat Suron Hinga. The guildhall, in High Street, rebuilt in 1464, contains several valuahle portraits. A commodious castom-houso has bean erected on the quay. Northernhay, a public garden, well wooded and benutifully laid out is the fanhionable pmmenade, and commands a ecries of fine prospects. Fornuorly, Exetar was the omporium of chin woollen goods, such as serges, \&c., apun and woven in the neighbouring towns, but tinished in the city previons to exportation. The invention of maschinery has, however, nearly destroyed these branches of tradr, with the exception of thet to India, which is still conniderable. As ExeLer is a kind of metropolis for Devon and Cornwall, it receives the produce of these countiea in exchange for foreign commodities. The country around Exe lor is very fertila, affording good pasture, corn, dairy, and fintening land, and abounding in fruit, especially apples, which yeld plenty of the best cider. The river Exe is so far navignble, that by means of locke, veswels of 150 tons burden can come up to the city ; thowe that are larger remain at Topaham, and the largest st Exmouth; the mouth of the river three miles lower. The diocese includes nearly the whole of Devon and Commall. In Excter, there is a considerable number of churches belonging to the Entablishment ; everal chapele of ease, nod a fow disenting meeting-housea; numerous charitable inctitutionm, and a neat theatre. The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into cir wards and is governed by a mayor, twelvo aldermen, and thirty-five councillora. It returna two members to Parliament. The markets aro beid on Tuesdey and Yriday, and there is a good fuls-market delily. The population in 1811 amounted to 31,812 , and in 1861 to 40,688

From Exeter to Tiverton is 18 miles-Crediton, 72-Chuimieigh, 213 -South Moltoon, 291-Barnataple, 37\%-Bideford, 89 \}.
Crediton in an ancient and populous town situated on the Croedy, between two blls. It han twice nuffered severely from fire. The charch is an elegant Gothio etsucture, in which is a beautiful alerr-pleca. Pop. 1851, 8934. Near Crediton are Downes, (J. W. Baller, Req.) Cready Ronse, (Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, Bart.) and Fulford Part, (B. Fulford, Esq.)

Sonth Moltom is an ancient market and borough-town altuated on an eminesce near the went side of the river Mole. It has a gaildhall, s apacious clorch conWining coveral monuments and a good alar-piece, a free school, a charity chool, to. Pop. 1881, 482. Between South Molton and Barnstaple is Castle Hint the aplendid mansion of Eerl Fortencae, Lord-Lieutanant of the county. Baroutapic is an ancient place situated on the Taw, and ts one of the nateast Lowns in Devonshire. Previous to the Conquest, it wes a royal demesne, and is suid to have been constituted a borough by King Athelstar, who built a castle bera of which nothing now remaias except a high artificial mound. The woolten trate, which the town once posseased, has declined, but it still carries on a trove in timber, baize, sills stockinge, and wastcons. It has a spaclous church, - gaildhall, theatre, charity, national, and free grammar achools. The poet Cay was bom in the vicinity, and received his education at the grammar-school buste Burustaple returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 1851, 11,871. A sew milea from Barnstaple is Tawstock Conrt, the seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bars. beaurifally sitnated and sarrounded by extensive woods and grounds. The church cratrins a number of handsome mouuments. Eight and a half miles from Beraitaplo is Bileford, pleasanuy sitanted on the banks of the Torridge, over which is an ancient bridge of swenty-four archea. The viow above the bridge is rectarkably pletaresque. Bideford bas greatly increased in importance within a few years, and now carrien on an extensive trade. Pop. 1851, 8775 . Near the lown is Murelon House, L. W. Buck, Escq. Thirtoen miles and a half from Bideford is Gartland, a amall nea-port town, bleakly situated on a neck of land cab led Harsland Point. Pop. of par. 2823. The church, a large and handsome tructure, forma a landmark to mariners About 61 miles from Bidcford, and 4.5 from Exeter, is Torrington, a populous and flourishing town, fincly situated on the sut bank of the Torridge. A bowling-green now occupies the site of the encient catale. The riews from the two bridges in the ricinity of the town are extreoly picturetque. Pop. of par. 3419. Ten miles and a half from Torring, Lon. and 28 from Exeter, is Hathesleigh, an ancient but inconsiderable murres and borough town, ituated on a branch of the Torridge. The manor anciently velonged to the Abbot of Tavistock. Population, 1882. About 21 milea from Hanberleigh, and in Cornwall, is Stratton, famous an the place where the Par tiamentary forces under the Earl of Shmford were defeated by the Cornith Roycrue under Sip Beville Graville Two miles from Strstton is Bude, a comaideThle wasering place Fivo mitre from Stratton in Eilkhanopton, where theso is

## 112

a fine old church conlaining reveral ancient monumente, arnong others, one to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, who was killed at the battle of Lanodown The church-yard was the sceno of Herveg's "Meditationa among the Tombe"
L. RXETER TO TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY, AND DARTMOUTH,


Eight milet from Teignmouth is the much admired and rapilly-increaning watering-place of Torquig, beautifully adtusted on the north side of Torbay. Kent's Hole, a cavern moarvely a mile from the town, is intereating to geologists on account of its ossiforous remains. Chose to the luwn in Tor Abley, the seat of R. S. S. Cary, Esq., and in the vicinity is Bishopstowe, a seat of the Dinhop of Exeter.

Twolve miles from Torquay is Dartmonth, a considerable sen-port tomb, situnted at the moath of the Dart, which here forms a spacious bartour, capable of accommodating 600 sall. The Parish Church, of great antiquity, contaius a curiourly painted acreen and palpit. Oue of the doors in remarkably quint. The bay is one of the moat benutiful on this beautiful const- the buncos comulating of lofty wooded hills ehelving down to the water. The Dart is navigable from this pleco to Tornem, a diatance of 10 miles, and a sail from the one point to the other will charm any lover of fine scenery. The town returns one member to Psrlinment. Pop. 1851, 4508. In the immediate vicinity of Dartmonth is Monnt Bloone, the cent of Sir II. P. Seale, Bart.

Fire miles from Dartmouth is the busy fishing town of Brixham, remartenile as the lending-place of Willinm III. in 1888 . If milea from Dartmonth, near Galimpton, in Lupton Houre, the benutiful aent of Lord Churaton.

UT EEETER TO PLYMOUTH ANU DEYONPORT THROUGE TOTNESS, 113 47 Milee.



Plynouth, a sea-port town, lies 192 miles in a direct line west-south-west of SL. Paul's, London, 216 miles from the Gencral Post Office, London, by the newrest mail roed, and 247 miles by railway from Paddington. It derives its anme from the river Plym, which here meets the Tamar, forming by their junction an excellent harbour, divided into thres parts. The town was incorporated by chater in 1438 , in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth a new cherter was bestowed on the corporation, on the solicitation of Sir Francio Drake, who also brought water to the town from Dartmonth, by a winding channel 24 miles in length. Plymouth suffered mach from the plague in A.D. $157 \boldsymbol{7}$ and 1581. It again broke out in 1626, and carried off two thousand persons. In the civil wars Plymouth ombraced the Parliamentary side, and was sevaral dines 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 Hoc. The principal buildinge are, the noble lonic stracture in George Street, containing the Theatre, Assambly Roome, and the Royal Hotel; the Athensoum, the Public Library, the Custom-house, tho royal baths, the new hoopital, 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 abo numerous meet-ing-housea, and charitable and educational institations. Plymouth ts one of the principal eea-ports in England, and is defended by a citadel and fortificasions on the mainland, as well as on Drake's Island, \&c. The harbour comprehomils the Sound and its various anns. The estuary of the Tumar forma the harbour for the ships of wnr, and is called Hamonze. This noble basin is four miles long, has moorings for nearly 100 sail of the line, and is usuntly studded with ships of war. The estuary of the Plym, called Catwater, forms another harbour, chicfiy used for merchant veasela, and is capable of contining 1000 saill. An Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1840, for the erection of a pler in Mill Bay for the accommodution of the largest clase of steam-ships at all times of the Ude. The brenkwater, commenced in 1812, is one of the most stupendous works of modern times. Its base is abort a mile long, and the top forms a promenades, at the end of which there is a lighthouse 68 feet above the level of the hreakwater. Plymouth carries on a considerabla trade with the West Indies, the Baluic and the Mediterranean, and coantwise with London and other places; and there than neive fisbery, eapecially of whiting and hake. The imports any fimber and Weat India produce; the oxports, manganeso to Scoland, wool to Hull, and
laud to London and Bristol．T＇he crrtoms revenue of the port in 1857 war 2266．66i．The manufacture are ail－cloth，glem，woap，atarch，and angar－ refining．

Races are held twice a－yen on Chelson Meadow，and thare is an annual re－ gatie in tha Sound．In Augut，tho scenery on the river Tamar，Tavey，St． Germann，and Yealm，in chaming beyond deacription，and several weels may be mont agreahly consumed in excuraions from Plymouth．Eddyatore Lighthuwe is 14 miles from the fown，and in viaible in clear weather．Plymouth return two membera to Parlinment．Pop．in 1851，62，221．（See also Devonport，p．116．）

LII．BXETER TO PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPOET THROUGH
ASHRURTON， 15 Miles．

|  | 最最号 |  | －${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {ct }}$ | ON LETC Hoy Extyil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Haldan Mo．Str 2． $\mathbf{V}$ ． Falk，Bart． Goe－bulf molle dment | 48 413 | Alphington． Shillingford． Clopton Bridge． －ing croes river Ken． Over Hall－duwn to | $\frac{2}{4}$ | Pemara，8．T．KCli－ wich，Eaq． Realary． <br> Chudlelgh in a amall teat town，surrounded |
| ts Chadielgh Rock， ompaine end romanic atis．to blay is is curione | 80 | Chadleigh． <br> Here was formeriy a Be－ | 9 | by beantiful scencry． <br> The charch containa nome monumenta of the |
| Comatel mint Meomat | 38 | palces of Bishop of Exeter． Knightom． |  | Courtengy manly． <br> Ugbrooke Fouse，Lord cliford． |
| Fisuruth：un． Cuna Binnac． | 83 | Jewa Bridge． <br> －5ch cross river Taigu． Hey－Tor－Rnilroad． | 12 | Stover Lodge，Dukr， of Somersel |
| Abluan Foume． <br> \％wom diatant Blaetor | 30 | Bickington． Love－Lade． | 15 | To Newtormenhel，\＆ miles． |
| Lrown aris sondrilige |  |  |  | Ingidon Touse， |
| Port Lard Cranatoen． To Tavilects 19 m ． <br> Hncilear abbey． | 261 | is aneat fown，with a hand－ wine obureh，formerly col－ lefiate．At one time it sent g M P．＇A but now oaly 1. In the vicinlty are tin nad copper minea Pop．18s1， 3432. | 1 | To Totnees，y milo． |
| Hnctier abbey Welt <br> Bocklenct，E．B．Y．Bas－ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 291 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | \＄T eross．river Dart． Buckfastleigh． Dean－I＇rior． | 21. | Dean Cluroh． |
| tand，Eoph and Irolne | 21 | Bremt，Harberton－ford． | 21 |  |
| log eas of 6ir h．I |  | s아앵 cross river Avon． | 26 | To Modbury， 8 milea． |
| Wry，Bine．The tive －ome dehturwar round | 18 | Cherston． | 97 092 |  |
|  | 18 | Bittaford Bridga． | 293 |  |
| －ien of elvan sctinery | 123 | Ivy Bridge， | 81 |  |
| －Se font of etill callert |  | wartic dell，denves 18 mane |  |  |
| The Mres Kimece，frum the mommis of which |  | Trum in bridge，withonemrcb covered with bry，which |  |  |
| tiree lo un esternalo und |  | hero stratelies acrours tho |  |  |
| －matithel proneres． |  | Tive Erme Woodland |  |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& E晨 \& \&  \& on hert rove enten \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Blachinnd, Sir Prederic Rogert, Bart. \\
Goodamoor,
Treby, Vinq.
0. \\
Beerhwood, R. Rouder, Enq. \\
Hemerion Mal, 6 . Wonlcombe, Feq. \\
Chadderiood Mra \(\mathrm{Sy}^{2}\) mont. \\
Newnamer Park 0. Stmide, Eing. \\
Great Ellord, E. Clark, Eeq.
\end{tabular} \& 11
7

84

2 \& | Cadleigh |
| :--- |
| STO Cr. river Yealm. Ino Mill. |
| Ridgeway, |
| Of to Plympton-Earle, 883 miles. er. river Plym. PLTMOUTH. |
| To galianh by the Fery st alles. | \& 83

88

898

48 \& | Four milim diatanl, mi Bruton, Kuley, E. B. P Bastard, Eeq. |
| :--- |
| Saltram, Parl of Mur ley. Seo p. 12. | <br>

\hline \& \& DEVONPORT. \& 45 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Devonport owes its presentimportance to a naval arsenal eatablished here in the reign of William III., and called Plymouth Dock till 1824. It was frst fortlied in the reign of George II.; but the fortificationa have aince been considerably enlarged and improved. A wall twelve feet high defenda the rown on the north-east and soath-west; and the heary batceries on Mount Wise protect the entrance from the saa. Devoaport is well built, and contains several Epincopal chapeals, meeting-houroc, and schools, a town-hall, a scrull theatre, an cusembly-room, a large mechnnica' instituto, a beanúful promensde, called Richmond Walt, \&c. The dockyard is one of the finest in the world, and comprises an area of seventy-ono acrea. It contains many objecta of greast antercest, such as the blacksmith's abop, containing a hage steam hamarer, the rigging-house, tho boiling-bouse, the masthouse, the mast-pond, and the ropehounes. Thirty-two telegraphic atations conneet this place with the Admiralty in London, but the electric telegraph has almost saperseded them. The victunl-ling-yard at Stonehouse, completed in 1885, is on a gigantic acale, and cost a million and a haif. Tho stemm-dock yard lately formed by Government at Morricetown, is most capacious, and will repay a visit Devonport returns 2 M.P. Pop. in 1851, $60,150$.

Beyond the Crimble Prasage is Moumt Edgcumbe, the seat of the Earl of thas onme, a magnificant mansion, Anely siturted, and commanding moat beautiful and varicd prospecta. Evary Monday, during the aummer montha, the groande atmehed to this charming place are thrown open to tho pablic, bat strangars can obtein admisaion at any time on application. On the Devonport side raost excensito viewn of the Sound and surroanding conntry may be obtained from the Blockhouse, an old fortification, or from the top of Devonport column. Looking across the Hamonze may be seen Thanikn (Lord Graves), and Anthouy Parts (W. E. P. Carew, Esq.) As this point a aboum-floating bridge conpects the counties of Depon and Cornwall

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BRISTOL TO EXETER \& PLYMOUTH.









GVL EEETER TO LAUNCETON, BODUJN, TRURO, PENZANCZ, AND LAND'S END, I等 Mill




-
$\vdots$


a prozanatory at tho weatern extremity of the English const. About a milo trom the pramantory are a number of rocha, called the Long Shipe On the inges of them in erecied a lighthouse, 112 feet above the level of the ute

## WALES.

IVIt. TOOR PROY ERISTOL ALONG TEE CUAST OF WALES THROUQR NRWPORT, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, CAERMARTHEN, PEMBIOKE, BAYERFORDWEST, 5T DAVID'8, CARDIGAN, ABERYSTWITH, tc
The Courise having cromed the Severn by the new permage will find no plece

[^10]worthy of notice till his arrival at Caerwent. Its ruins indicate its former extwol and magnificance ander the Romans, bat it has now dwiodled into a villagna On the left in Lanwern, the mansion of the Rev. Sir C. J. Salusbury, Berr, comrnandigg an extenaive view. Near the 13 th mile-stone is the neat village of Christcharch, with its white-washed cottages. At a short distance to the righe is Caerleon, a town of great antiquity, situated on the river Uak. The walls are in some places 14 feet bigh and 12 feet broad, and the shape of the town seems to have been that of an oblong square, three sidee otraight and the fourth curved. There is here ample scope for the researches of the antiquary, and numerous coins found near it have enricherd the cabinets of the curious. In this neighbourhood there are many Roman encamprentits. Two miles from Cacticon is Llantamam House, once a seat of a considerable branch of the Morgan farnily. The site of this structure was a rich Cistertian Abbey of six monke. Some traces of the ancient fabric still remain. Between Cserleon and Newport is St Julian'h, ance the reeidence of the colebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbary. Part of is has been coaverted into a farm-hoase, but other parts remain in their original stave Near it is en old barn which once formed part of St Julisn's Abbey. Further on is Newport Castle, built apparently for the defence of the river, whlch ib commanded by three strong towers. Clowe to Newport a stone bridge, consiating of ©re arches, bas been chrown over the Cak, at an expense of $£ 10,165$. The town ieself presents little that is intereating to the travolier, axcepting a church exhibiting archilectare of various ages. The charchyand commands an extennive riew of the surrounding conntry-the Sovern and Bristol Channel. It is a sear port and a place of considerablo trade, chicfly in from and coal. Its prosperity has greatly increased of late years. By means of canala and railways, Nemport communicates with various parts if South Wales, whilo boats and sloope, besides two steam packets, daily sail between that town and Bristol. The roed from Nibwport passea Tredegar House, with its exteasive and well-planned grounds and noble treea, the property of Sir C. M. R. G. Morgan, Bart., and next the -illigge SL Mellons, where the uppor and lower ronds from Newport to Cardie anite. Hers there is a amall encampment aurrounded by a deop trench. Three miles from SL. Mallons is Rbymney Cburch, an edifice not less than 180 feet from the chancel to the tower, which is ornamented with battlements and Gothic pinnacles. Having crossed the siver Rhymney, which separates England from Walea, the tourist enters Casdifr, the capital of Glamorganshire. It is a wellbuils sen-port and borough town, at the mouth of the river Taff, over which there is a bridge conisisting of five arches. The castle was founded by Robert File-Hamon, a Norman Baron, towards the end of the eleventh century, but the modern improvementa seem incongruous with the appearance of the ruins. The keep, which is still vary perfict, is of an ootagonal shape. From the mound enclosed by it, and also from the ramparts, charning riews of the surrounding country are obtainod. In the castle are soveral excellant portralus. Robers Duke of Normandy was confined twenty-uix yearm in Cardiff Certlo ater ho bid bean deprived of his aight and inharitance by his younger trothar, Heary I The place of bis confinement in still pointed out The cartle belongs to the

Sarquese of Bute, and gives him the tite of Baron Candif, as heir general of Sir Wm. Herberh Earl of Pembroke, K.G., brothar-in-isw of Henry VIII. The towers of the church is extremely elegant, but there in nothing in the inside worthy of notice. In this town, Robert, Earl of Gloucenter, founded a priory of White Prias und another of Btack. By means of railway and canal, iron is brought from the works at Mertbyr Tydril, and sent to English and foreign markets. The numerous improvements on the town and its neighbourbood, particniery the docks commenced by the second Marquess, and opened in 1839, and the railwayn cunnecting it with Iondon, have already wonderfully increneed the prosperity of Cardiff. Upwarde of 750,000 tons of conls were shipped at Cardiff In 1868. Pop. (1851) 18,351 , and in 1854 little less than 24,000 .

About two miles from Cardiff is Llandaff, now only an inconsiderable viltage. The object most deserving attention is the ancient cathedrul, the remaina of which are very beautiful. The Biahop's palace wes destroyed by Owen Glendow ar in the relga of Henry IV. Reauming the routo- 6 miles from Cardifa are tho नilisge and choreh of St. Nicholas; here a rand on tho left leads to Duffryu Honve (J. B. Pryce, Eisq.) Abort half-way between these two pleces are some mactont monuments, supposed to be Druidic. The largest of these is supported by tipe stones, forming a room 16 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from it to 6 feet high, and open toward the south. At the cast side are three stones clomaly act cogether. The content of the largest are 824 aquare feet. Near Duffryn Hovise thero is annther cromlech, but of dimenaions inferior to the former. It is auppooed wh here reoelved its present name from the Cbristians having in contempt converted it into a dog kencel. Between Duffryn House and the sea is Wenvor. Coutle (R. F. Jeuner, Esq.) On regaining the turnpike the beautiful and pictarenque grounda of Cuttrell (Admiral Sir G. Tyler) next attract attention. Near the gave grow a magnificent Wych-elm, one of the largest in the kingilom. Liantrithsd P'ark, the beautiful domain of Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart, abourulo in mmantic spote. The house is supposed to have been built in the time of Houry V1. The windowe are very lagge, one of them being twelve feet square. The road now euters a down, and a fine prospect opens to view. The town of Cow. bridge- at the bottom Llanbleeddinn, with ite hill, church, and caste beyons, and the boldily situnted Castle Penilline (John Homfray, Esq.) form a seene of grundeur mach admired by eravellers, Cowneinor, or Port-vaed, is a neat borough and market-cown, dividel by the river Ddan. It wan formerly surnumifed hy walle, of which one gate, a bold Gothic atructure, alone remains. The free grummer schooh, partly eadowed by 8 ir Leoline Jeakins, a Secretary of stase in the reign of Charles II., is in conniderable repute. Pop. 1851, 1086. The chapel. wheh contains several handsome monumente, is singularly constructed, and at a dinsance appears life an embinttled fortress. In a field near it are a large tumulume and the remnins of a Draidic templa. Cowbridge unites with Cardiff and Hantriment in returning a member to Parliment. At a short distance nortbetus from Cowbridge is Aberthin, a neat rural village, and near it a largo eim-Lron which measures 28 feet in circumference. It is bollow, with an eatrance like a fiothic doarwey, and capablo of contrining thirty-six fall-grown dercoms. The

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route from Cowbridge to Neath frequently passes through rich pastures and meadowh, adomed with plantations and villas, hamlets and villages, nono of which deserve particular notice. About 6 miles from Cowbridge is Bridgend, a emall irregular town on the river Ogmore. The hamlet of Oldcantle stand on one side of the town, and Newcastio on the other. One of the bridges over the river in an elegant structure. The church-yard affords a fine prospect of the carrounding country. Five miles to the sonth is Ewenny Abbey, (R. T. Turbervill, Esq.) one of the roost perfect specimens of the ancient monastery now extant it ambattled walls and lowera seem to have been inteaded for defence rather than for devotion. The church is of a cruciform shape, very mascive, and in the Norman stylo of architecture. Onwards the well-wooded hill of Margam presenta a fine appearance. It is 1099 feet high, and covered from base to sumuit with magrificent onk trees, the value of which has been eatimated at $£ 60,000$. It is the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park. Here is a remarkably Ane orangery, which, it is said, had this aingular origin. A vessel, conveying from Portugal, to Mary, Queen of William III., \& present of orange and lemon trees, was stranded, and the cargo becane the property of Sir Thomes, afterwande Land Mansel. The late T. Mansel Talbot, Eaq., in 1787, built for their reception a suparb green-house, 827 feet in length, with a handsome palladian froat, adorned with scatues, vases, and other antique curiosities. In the pleagure ground adjoiniog is a bay tree, upwards of 60 feet bigh, and supposed to be the largest in the world. A little farther th the village of Margam, delightully situated at the rerge of the above-mentioned forest, and abounding in monastic antiquities. Here are some very intereating ruins of an abbey, foundod by Robert, Earl of Gloncester, in 1147. At the diseolution 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 curiona ancient crose, und in the adjoining grounde are various monumental stones with inseriptions. On a hill in the neighbourhood, are a large rude stone, 14 feat high, and an entrenched Roman camp. About a mile from Margam was a convent, called Eglvye Neoyd, or Nui's Church, now a tarm-bouse, and near it is a Romen monument 4 feet high. This neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron ore, and limestone. At Aberavon very extensive coppar works ano carried on. Pop. 1851, 6567. The climate in this part of Wales in very mild. Briton Ferry, oo the bank of the river Neath, is sarrounded by acenery of remarknblo beauty. Near it is Baglan House (H. Gwyn, Eeq.) Baglan Hail, the property of Grifith Llowellyn, Eeq., commands varied and externive views of the river and the adjecoent surrounding country. The tourint may either croas the ferry, and procoed to $\mathrm{Swan-}$ sen (5 miles), or continue the pleasing roato along the bank of the Neath to the town of that name. A brosd-gauge railway is now (1858) opened trom Nonch to Merthyr Tydvil. The Neath canal, 14 miles in extent, cerminates at Giant's Grave, where 60,000 cons of coal are sbipped annually. Further on there is a single atoge morumons, called Maen Lythyrog, reckoned one of the remoteat rolice of antiquity. Gnoll, athuted on the summit of a hill, commands a very astebnipe propiect. Lis harging woods, abady walken and gicturenque carconden
are moch admired. Neath or Nedd, the Nidum of Antoninms, in seated on the ecserers benk of the river Neath. It is one of five contribatary boroughe which refurns a member to Parliameal. The population in 1851 amounted to 5841 , It posecsen rome trade, as a son-port, in canly, iron, and copper, for which it is conidderably indebted toite cannl, whioh commanicates between Abordare and Britwn Ferry. Feach Castle is now an inconsiderable ruin. Aboat one mile west of the sown are the ruiun of the abbey. The site of the refectory, the chapel, the ball, and soveral other rooms may atill be traced. It was established for monks of the Cistertian order by Richard de Griavile, an ancestor of tho Dulke of Buckingham and Ctundon. In this abbey Edward II. sheltered himself after his escape frum Ceerphilly Caste, and was recaptured. Near the mains are some very exteasive worke for the manufacture of irom and copper. Here aro two immense blass furmacen, an iron foumdry, and an engine manofactory. From Neath to Brecon is 97 miles, to Merthyr Tydvil sbout 25. The direct roed from Neath to Swnsean in 83 milet in length, and by milway they are but 8 miles apart, but there is a rery plasaant bridio-road by Briton Ferry.

## SWANSEA,

(ancieally Aber-lawry), is situnted at the contiuence of the river Tawe with the Briatol Chamel, and near the centre of a benutiful bay. The population in 1851 Whe 81,061 . Swanses is a favoarits resort in the summer for bething. A very flourichlay pottery has long been carried on bere; alsc, an iron foundry, roperien, artanaive breweries, and mach shipbuilding. One mille and a balf distant ure exunnive copper work. At one of them, it is said that not less than 40,000 tono of coal ars consumed annually. Swansea is, with tho ascoption of Carditis the mont conniderable sen-port in Wales, and employe nuch shipping, but hes no foreign trade. It is mocessible from Landon by the Great Western Rnilwas to Brietol or Gloucesuer, and thence by the South Walen Railway. Packera aail regalarly to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork; twice or thrice a-week to Itrucombe: and to Eristol, four times a-week. Swansea Castle, the property of the Dukse of Benufort, was erected A.d. 1099 ly Henry de Beaumont, who conquered Gowerland from the Weish. The habitable parts ase now converted into a poor-house and grol. SL. Mury's Church conthins some very ancient monaments. St. John's Church wes formerly a chapel belonging to tho Knights of Jerusalem. As a watering-place this town bas the advantage of a fine level sandy shore, and the vicinity affords a great number of agresable walks and rides. There is a miseral epring here. A large tract of country north of Swanses aboundie whe conl, and sopper-works. From Swansea, an excursion may bo made to the diatrict of Gower or Gwyr, the sauth-weat of which is inhabited by a colony of Memings who sectled there in the reign of Henry I. They do not andarnund the Welsh language, aro distinguiahed by their dhatocs and provincial drea, and rarely intermarry with the Welab. The moot intereating ebject In this district aro Oystermouth Castle, five milles from Swnece, a
 at hand-she rucky coenory of Cuswell Bay-s huge cromlech calind Kiug

Artharis Stone, apon a mountain called Cwm Bryn, near Llanrhidian- the ploturoeqne ruins of Penrice Castie, so called after the family of Pearice, who settied bere in the reign of Edward 1 .-a modern vilis, of the same name, the seat of C. R. M. Talboh, Esq.-Oxwich Bay-the neat village of Cheriton-the bold promontory of Wormshead, \&cc. Boating excursions to Oxwich, Pearice, Wormshead, and other places on the shores of the promontory of Gower, are sometimes nedartaken by parties of pleasure from Swansea during tho summer monthes,
From Swansea to Pont-ar-Dulais is 9 miles-Neath, 8-Briton Ferry, 6Cardiff, 89-Cacrmarthen, 26
The upper road from Swansea to Caermarthen then leads by Melin Cadleg 81 mile, Corseinon, with its elegant and beautiful churches, 5 miles; (on tho right to Neath, 10 miles) ; Pont-ar-Dulais, 84; Cesbrenlwyd, (Caermarthonchirs). 10t; Bryn-y-Maen, 11; Lannon, 181; Pontyferam, 17; Langyndeyrn, 21. The lower rosd lics through Linnwelly and Kidwelly, 9 miles from Caermarthen The cascle of Kidwelly was formerly of great extent, and to it King John rotired when at war with the barons It is asid to have been built soon after the Conqzeat by William de Londres, a Norman adventurer, ( ( D. 1094,) who conyuered Glarnorganshire. The gateway is very fine, and the whole in magnificent remain. It is now the property of the Karl of Cawdor.

## CAERMARTHEN

is one of the mont wealthy towns in Walca, elevated above the navigable river Towy. It commends a view of one of the mont beautiful rales in the principslity. This cown was the site of the Roman station Maridunum. Here the Weles held their parlimments, and catablished their chancery and exchequer. In the 38th of Ilenry VIII. it was created a borough. Caermarthen carrica on a foreige and considerable coasting trade. The Tony is farmed for for calmon. It conveye ships of 250 tons up to the bridge. Here are eatablished the Cambrinn and a Cwmreigytuion society. Here also are a handsome town-hall, markel house, froe grammar-school, en institution called tha Presbyterian college, several meeting-houses, andional, Lancustrian, and Sunday schools. The remains of the castle have becn converted into the connty gaol. At the west end of tho cown there is a column to the memory of Geveral Sir T. Picton, who represented the borough in Parliament. The Ivy Bush Inn was once the property of Sir Richard Stcele, who was interred in St Peter's Charch. In the neighbourhood of this town he wrote the comedy of the Conecioms Lovers. The famous magicien, Ambrose Merlin, was a native of Csermarthen. Here also was born Lewis Bailey, Bishong of Bangor, and author of the Praotice of Piety. Pop. 1851, 10,521 It juins with Llanelly in retaraing one M.P. Aboat two miles from Caermerthen is an emineace called Merlin's Hill, near the brow of which is Merlin's Chair, whene supersation says the fimous prophet used to sit when he uttered his prophecied.
A number of interasting objects are to be seen on the raed from Caermarthem Lo Lerarilo Vawt about 15 milea distant. The first abject of notico is Aberantil tralece, the notile manaion of the Bishop of St David's, with le higbly or-man-nted Rmunds; then Gruggaer lillo the asort wo witich the poet Dywer lime

Wiven se much celebrity. At some distance to the right is Middeten Fiall, (E. H. Adums, Fas.), a very splendid mazvion. Nearly opposite Rhiw-yr-Adar it Golden Grova, the property of the Earl of Cawdor, inherited from hils maternal encustors the Vaughans. Boyond this is Dynevor Castle, seated upon a lony hill clothed with venersble oaks, once the regal sent of the anclept Cainbrian monarcian The lat prince who inhabited it was Rhys ap Tew Dwr Mawr, an unocstor of its present posesestor, Lord Dynevor. The forces of Heary I. Lealeged It in 1226, but were defeated with the loss of 2000 men, by Llywelgn Princo of Norts Wales Newton Park (Lord Dynevor, the view from the summit of Golvg-y-byd, the British fortress on the ragged eminence of Careg Cennen, and the ruins of Drgalwyn Castie will also be found well worthy of attention.

About 12 or 13 miles from Crermarthen are the ruins of Laughame Carde, buile or rebuilt by Sir Guido de Brian in the reign of Heary III. The town of Laughame is one of the cleanest and bert built tows in South Walea. Deaso Tricker was a native of this place. The neighbouring heighte command grand and eatensive nes views. One mile distant is auother ruin called Roche's Cete, but mupposed to have boen a monastery. A few miles fron Laughame is the village of Lemiddowror, on the south bank of the Taff; the ocewery in highly benniful. Five miles distant from Laugharnv la a place called Green Bridga conaiting of a natural excavation through which runs a emall rivulot, and thone dia ppeas till it mingles its waters with the ocean.

About 27 milea from Ceermarthen is Tenby, a fachionable sen-bathing pleow, delightuslly eituated on a rock facing Caermarthen Bay. The shore in well adapt ed for heching, and the sands afford delightful promenadea. Here aro all the thual conveniences end amusements of a watering pince. Tho trade of Tenby conites of coal and culm, and the oyater and trawl fiaheriea. Here are comp semaina of a castle apposed to have been erected by the Flemings. The ascient walls of the town are still sufficiently perfect to ahow its former strength and extent. The religious eatablithments of the town and suburho have been mamerous. The church is a spacious atructure, with a spire 182 feet high s the Latarior containa some fine old monumonth. Mnny pleasant excursiona may be mede from Tenby ; among others, to the Isie of Caldy, 3 miles from the ahore. The onver of its ancient priory is still standing.

About 4 or $\$$ miles from Tenby are the ruins of Manorbeer Cnstle, once the property of the Barri family, suppoed to have been erected ahout the time of Willinm Rufus It wne the hirth-plece of Giraldus de Barri, commonly cumamad Cambrencia, the colehrated historinn of Wales It has erideatly been a place of grent arengith mand importance. A little firther on are the iry-mantled wails of Carur Camle, and about $\$$ miles from Pembroke the ruins of Lamphey, once the raidence of the binhops of St Darid's, afterwards a meat of the great Lord Enez. Ten miles trom Tenby is

## PEMBROKE.

the carila' of Pembrokeahire, pleamenty nituated an a nariguhle creek of Mir

Pond Eaven. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which are still visible. It carries on but little trade, and owen its chief importanco to Ita Royal tockyard. In 1851, the town contained 10,107 inhabitants. It unites with Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, in returning one M. P. On an ominence weat of the town are the remains of a castle which ranks among the mose splendid monuments of antiquity in South Wales. It was the birth-place of Henry VIIs, and is famous for the brave defence made by ita garrison in favour of Charles 1. The natural cavern called the Wogan lies immediately under the chapal, and opens with a wide mouth toward the sea. Pembrote gives the title of Eas! to the senior branch of the Eerbert family-Earts of Pembrote and Montgomery.

To the south of Pembroke is Orielton, the seat of Sir John Owen, Bart, and beyond it Stackpole Court, the baronial mansion of the Eari 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 catelloted form, and during the civil ware 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 Lorh the heiress of this extensive domein. In the vicinity is Bosherston Mere, a remarkable cleft throagh wbich, daring beary gales from the couth-west, the ose is forced up from beneath in a column 80 feet in height. A ahort distance enat of Bosherston Mere in a curious hermi. tage called 8t Govan's chapel. Carew Castle (T. G. W. Curew, Esq.) 4 milles trom Pembroke, is well worthy of a visit. The rond lien through rich and picturesque scenery. A little to the north a fine view of Milford may be obuined. A great part of Carew Castle is in a atato of oxcellent preservation, and it ranks among the most beautiful and interasting ruins in the principality. It was one of the roynl dememes of the princes of South Wales, and with seven others, wno given as a dowry with Nèst, laugbter of Rbyya ap Tew Dwr, to Gerald do Windsor, an ancestor of the Carsw family. Henry VII. is seid to have been entertained hero in his progress to Bosworth Field. In 164t, it was garrisoned for the king, and held out a long alege. Hali-a-mile to the soath-east of the castle is the church of St Jolun the Baptish, a largo and vezerable atructure. Within this parish are Freestone Hall, J. Allen, Eaq.; and Wiladon, on the site of which Cromwell took op his quartera when besieging Pembrnke Cestle.

The tourist is umally conveyed from P'embroke to Milford Haven tn a bose The entrence to the haven is remarkably fine, and the axteat and smoothnese of the water give it the appearance of a lake. The barbour is said to be one of tho beat in Europe, and is capable of holding all the navy of England in partect securty. At the upper end of the haven is Murosd, a remarkable neat well built town. Ite trado is arall and has decrensed since the dockyard was remored to Pombroke. Steam-packets anil daily to Waterford. The chorch is a very -logant builling, with stained glas windows and a lonty tower at the weat end. The custom-house, quiy, observatory; and hotel, also deserve notice. The coanery around silford ia very picturesque. Ona fork of hand, formed by the confluence of the two rivers Cleddy and Cledden, stands Rome Custle, an encleat seat of the Owens, and higher up on the estuary of the Cleddou in Picton Castia the seat of the late Lard Milford, and now the renideace of J. 14 Philipply, Eeq.

The nociant utyle of grandeur in which the mansfon wa built if comenthat in congroors with the modern alterations made on it. The castle commandes fine riew towands Landshipping, where the two rivers meth, and jointy form Mirond Haven. Close to Picton Castle ia Slebech, once an ancient commandery of the Rnights of Jerumalem.
About 8 milas from Milford Haven is Heverfordwest On the rond is Steyncon, where Sir Willinm Jones was a scholar.

## HAVERFORDWEST,

a sea-porh, market, and boroagh-town, is beanatifully situated on an eminence above the anvigable river Cleddy. It was the capital of the possessions of the Flowings granted to them in the time of William Rufus and his son Henry. Its pablic baildings are three churches, a haddsome guildhall, and the gaol, origimally the keep of an ancient cassla, an extensive fortreas erected by Gilbert do Clares, trat Earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars, this castle was gorrisoned for the Eing. Eaverfordweat unites with Fishguard and Narberth in returning one M.P. Population in 1851, 6580. From Haverfordwest to Pembroke by water is 15 miles, by the road, 10, to Cardigan, 28t. About 10$\}$ miles from Haverfordwest is Narberth, a small nest cown, with the pictaresque ruins of a erasle. Popalation of borough, 1861, 1392. On the roed to St David's, at the distunce of about 6 miles, are the ruins of Roche Caste, commanding a most extansive view by sea and land. It anstained a aiege ageinat the Purlinmantary toroes duriag the oivil wars.

## ST DAVID's,

aisteen miles from Haverfordwest, is an ancient but almont dewarted city though neill exhibiting indications of past splendour in ime eccleciastical rominh Tho cathedral is a venerable Gothic atructure, displaging much ormamental ar. chilecture. It contains a variety of ancient monamente, and the bishop' throne is of exquivite workmanahip. Near the cathedral are the rains of the Eppoco pal palnce, formerly a magnificent building, founded by Bichop Gower is the fourteenth century, and a chapel, the only rolic of St Mary' College, which ons founded by John of Gaunt and Blanche, his wife. David, the national saint of Wale, with the consent of his nephew, King Arthur, is mid to have remored the metropolitan from Caerieon to Menovie, aterwands named St Davidy Hic was the firat of 26 Archbiahope of Menevis, and died here about the jear 18.4, after be had filled the metropolitan chair of Wales for sixty yeare, and was isterred in hin own cathedral. About 500 yoars after his death, he was canonised or Pope Calistus I1. His succesors oxercised the archiepiscopal power dows to the time of Bihhop Bersard, (consecrated in 1115,) who, by command of Henry I. reigned this power to the wee of Canterbury. St David'a had once neven wuf hagans incladed within its metropolizan pale, vis Worceter, Heroford, Lhar

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deff, Bangar, St Amaph, Lianbadarn, and Margam. It has had a graater number nf prelates than any other see in the kingdom, and has numbered among its bishape Ball, Lowth, Horeley, Burgess, \&c. At present Bishop Thirlwall, the historian of Greece, presidea over this see. The shrine of St David's, in anciess times, aequired the highest celebrity, and in the list of monarchs who resorted to it aro to be included the names of William the Conqueror, Henry II., Edward I., İeanor, his Queen, \&c. Population of parish, 1851, 2460. One mile ween from 8t David's is the shall 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 alate. Population of borongh, 1851 1757. About Gy miles from Fishguard is Newporh, where are the ruins of a castle. In the vicinity are several Druidical remsins. About 10 miles from Newport is the town of Cardigan, ono mile before which are the ruins of St Dogmell's Priory. The villige of St Dogmall's is a remarkably pleturosque object.

> CARDIGAN,
the county-town of Cardigenshire, is sitanted near the mouth of the Tein. It carries on a considerable cossting trade. The principal buildinga are, the charch, a reacrable structure; the town hall; the geol; and an ancieut bridge of seven arches. On a low cliff, at the foot of the bridge, are the ruins of the cantle, once - strang fortress, bat deatroyed in the civil wars. A mansion has been crocled, by Mr. Bowen, on the site of the keep, the dangeons of which serve for cellare. Carligen joins with Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter, in returning one M.P. and gives the title of Earl to the fmily of Brudenell. Popalation in 1851, 3876 . The Teis is celebrated for the richnese of its acenery, purticularly between Cardigan and Kilgerran Castle.

From Cardigan to Haverforiwest if twenty-six miles, Narberth, twenty-aix, Newcaalle Emlyn, ten.

About twenty-two miles from Cardigan is Aberaeron, a neas litho sea-porh, pleasandy situated at the month of the river Aoron, a stream celebrited for ita Lrout and salmon. The scenery of this vale is particalarly besutiful. Sixteon miles trom Aberacron is Aberyatwith, whence the sourist may procoed by Mechyalleth, Doigally, \&c. See p. 139.

LVIIL A TOUR THROUQH WALES.


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\hline ON might prom bmist． \& 岩娄 \& \& 最喜 \& ON LEFT FROM BRIST： \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
To Monmouth， 71 m Cljtha，W．Joner，Evg． \\
Collibrook flome \(P\) ．
\end{tabular} \& 3508 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2f me fircher a mad lowis \\
8i）matand on the tef to Cok， 4 то． \\
Ragland， \\
farnous for the ruin of the incieat cartle of the so－ mernela，Earla al Worcen－ ter，now Dukea of Bena fort．It wran almosi en－ tirely deatroyed duriog the ofill wart，Mer a nege of for tha royal cane．lord Raghan then his titio from thin plare． \\
Clytha Mouse \\
Juraction of the road
\end{tabular} \& 281
31

3 \& | Uak in a place of greas antiguity，alturted on a lungue of had formed by the cunflusure of the Olna eleat church，and the IUIIN of a pritiry．Fut the chief obyect of alteallag is The numbor ite criti anounds with man． Pop of par．1881，ro3e |
| :--- |
| To Uh， $\mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{~m}$ ． |
| Clythe Cesta，almuted on an eminence，it a mau－ noleum that fars erected to the memory of the Tredegas． | <br>

\hline \& 341 1 \& ABBROAVENNY， \& 371 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

mancient rown siturted at the junctiou of the Gavenny with the Uak．The ruime of the cartle，which is in a very dilapidated atate，form a very picturesyne object．The church of St Mary was the chapel belunging to the priory，and contains many ancient monuments The freo grammurachool was founded is the reign of Henry VIII．The trade of the place hins greatly declined，but during summer it is much frequented by visitorn．Near Abergavenny is the arioloaf mountain， 1852 feet above the level of the see．The ascent is easy，and the sumunit commands an axtensive and benutiful pronpect＇libs place gives the tille of Earl to the Neville tamily．Pop．1851， 1787.

| Hy Ha <br> Ownonvate，J．Gwynye， Fore Perts． <br> Hero methe pleturemae | 3398 <br> 3376 <br> 838 | Pentre Inn． <br> Enter South Wiales Crickhowell， <br> －manli but pretsy town on the lik．to the eant of Ule town are the ruina of the erthe Pop．of pres． 1851， 1400. Tretower． | 391 418 46 | Gion Uot Park，Bir J． Bailey，Batt． <br> To Merthyz Tydvila 14 min <br> Buckimd，3．P．Gwjune |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | 321\} | HKETENUCK 0 ： bywcon． | 579 | Hollond，Liq． |

14 delightetuly niturted at the conflueuce of the Hondda with the Unk；henoe the British name of the cown Aberhomidu．The oljects chiefly deserving of etemtion ero the rain of the custle，consinting of some remains of the＂Keop＂ called＂Ely－Tower，＂so asmed from Dr．Morton，bishop of Ely，who whe confined bere by Rioharl III．，and the soenc of the confarence of the bishop with Staffoed Duke of Buckinghsm：the acanty remains of the priory founded in the reign of fleer 1 ：the Cturch of St John，at the end of which is a beautiful Saxon ntome foas：Et Marys Church，with a steeple 90 feet in height：St Davias Church， as the morth tint of tho Usit；and Christchurch College，once a Domixions
priory, steached to which is a free grammarschool There are alan severnl meating-homson and charitable institutions. The ancleat mansion called Broche nock Priory, is the property of the Marquis Camden. Mre Siddons wee a nutive of Brecon. One M.P. Pop. 185l, 6070.
lon BIORE FROM HRRST:
 Beq.

a set-port, horough, and market-town, aituated at the mouthe of the Rheldol and the Y stwith. It is the largest town in the county. It was once fortified with malh a portion of which etill remains on the chore. The castie, situnted we: of the town on a rock projecting into the sea, whan founded in 1108 by Gilbest Do Stronglom. It wns atcarwardedeatroyed, but wat rebuilt in 1277 by Edward $L$ II Win in fortres of great serength and oneo the reidence of Cudwiledes

It was fimally destroyed by Cromwell. The suin was the property of the late Duke of Newcarle. The town contains two churches and several meetinghuosea, amembly rooms, a chalybeate spring, a library, baths, a theatre, sia Tha cantle house wha bailt by the late Sir Uvedale I'rice of Foxley, Hart., atter dosigns by Nauh. Aberyatrith has a considerable consting trade in cors, lead, oak, bark, and botter. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. Extensivo walhs have been formed in the vicinity. There are several lead mines in thim neighbourbood, so rich in silver that the district ia called by the Welch Potosi From the Gogenddan mines, at present unworked and littio boown, Sir Hugh Middloton accumalated the wealth which ho oxpended in his great undertaking of bringing the New Biver to London. Aberyatwith anites with Cerdigkan, Adpar, and Lempeter, in returning one M.P. Pop. 1851, 6281 . About 8 mileo diedeat is Nanteos, W. R. Powell, $\mathrm{Beq}_{7}$ and Gogendimn, Pryee Loveden, Beq.

citunted in a fertile valley on the river Wnion, nurrounded by mountaina, and greasly celebrated for its beautiful scenery. It is much frequented by penons mating excursions of pleasure, and there is perhaps no place in the principality whence no many excursions may be advantageounly mada Those moatly taken are to Machynlleth, the waterfalls, Barmouth, Cader Idris, Dinas Mowddwr, thence to Bals, over the mountains, and back through the vale in which the Deo risea. Owen Glyndwr assembled his Parliament at Doigelly in 1404. Same Roman coins have been found in thie vicinity, hearing this inceription, bur. cman traian. A considerable trade in comrse eloth is corriad on at Dolgally. Pop. 1851, 8479. Naar Lolgelly is Cader Idris, in tedght the second mountain to Wales. The summit in 2850 feet above the town,

It eseent is much easier then that of Snowdon, and ita summit, in a clear day enmmands a view more than 400 milea in circumference. Two milea from Dotgelly is Nannau, once the residence of Hawel Lele, an inveterate enemy of Owen Glyndwr. It wat the ancient seat of the family Nanney of Nannan, but now through marringo, is that of Sir B. W. Vaughan, Bart. In the upper part of the park aro the remsins of a Britich fort. Tenmiles disant from Dolgally is Barmouth, ono of the mont frequented watering-pleceas in Wales. The intervening moenery in remarkably grand. From Dolgelly to Bala, 18 milea; to Harlech, 18 miles.


Some frogmente of the walls of the ancient city still remain. Near the Selons En a trong forh long the revidence of the British princes. The principal object of intorest in the cante erected by Edward L. The external walle are neerly entire and aro from 8 to 10 feet thick. Thin cantle was the birth-place of Edard 11. The room in which ho wim born is etill shown. It was taken and ter

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\square
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caken during the difil wars. It was beld by the late Field-Manhal the Marquia of Anglezy as conitable. On the ontside of the tow v walls, a spacious terrace extende from the quay so the zorth end of the lown. There in a fine view bou the ummit of the rock behind the Caernarvon Hotal. In the vicinity are numerons Druidiml circles and ancient monumental stones. It is surrounded by the wildeat of Saowdonian scenery. Ceamarvon gives the tille of Earl to a branch of the [1erbert family. Pop. (1851) 867 L It join with Conway, Criccieth, Pwitheli, Bangor, and Nevin, in retarning 1 M.P.

|  | 最豆 | Lanfair. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1803 |  | 1981 | Pan lila fár. <br> Bryalyrion. <br> Vaynol Honas |
|  | 1818 | Menai Bridge (p. 182) BAKGOR (p. 182). | 1971 260 | Treborth, |

From Bangor you may proceed by Pen Maen Mawt to Abarconway, and retirn throngh the vale of Linnrwat to Cerniogau Mawr, and thence to Capel Curif (noo pp. 180-181), or proceed through St Asaph and Rolywoll to Chestor. The rourist may return to Bristol by Chirk, Oaweatry, Welah-Pool, Montgomery, Weobley, Mereford, and Monmouth. For a description of the road from Bangor to Owwestry,

| Porlvin cion, W. Onan- <br> by Gore, lia. <br> Broom Aal. <br> To Bana 2 miles. <br> To Lenfllin, 8 mation | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 118! \\ 110 \\ 108! \end{array}\right\|$ | Ofvestry | [280] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Uyaclym. | 2083 | To Ellermere, 71 m. |
|  |  | Lanymynech. | 271 | To Shrewibary, 16 m. To Shrembary, 168 m . |
|  | $1078$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1041 | -nter ${ }^{\text {Junction of of the road. }}$ Abont a mill frither. | 874 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | rood laads ofl on the $n$ |  |  |
|  |  | feld, 1 mile <br> New Quay. | 2783 | 1 med dinami, on the |
| Oas wille direnot is Powis Curle, the reat of the E-pl of Farle. Lelghtoe Ifill. | 1002 |  |  | opposite nide of the 80 Ferna is Bostintions |
|  | 978 | WELSH-POOL <br>  | 291 |  |
|  |  |  |  | where, in 800, the Dhanen |
| Newnovas 9 mm |  | To the morn of ine |  | corupala of Kt |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gmalay, Rov, 11 |  | fard godncy in iter |  |  |
| Patriliba V |  |  |  |  |
| afors. | 6 | r. the Severn. Porien. |  |  |
| To Nertawn, 81 mila |  | Forden. |  |  |
| Lemfeir, 18 milea. | 00 | MONTGOM ERY. | [2590 |  |

The church in a venerable cruciform stracture, containing an exquisitely carrad screan and rood-lon, removed from the priory of Charbury at the dissolution of Ifil entalilshment. In the sonth transept to a enmpluoun monument to the mamory of the futher of the celebritad Lord Herbort of Cherbary. The letler was borm ar Eyeon is Slimopohire in 1581. Monegomery was formerly burrounded by veil, end possemet scusle supposed to have been founded by Beldwins

Hentenant of the murches, to Willam the Conqueror. Thir fortress semes to have been held by the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Cberbury and was the princlpal residence of that family, and a branch of the Herbert family, Earle of Pemm broke and Montgomery, derives the latter tille from this place. During the civil wars, it was garrisoned for the King by Lord Herbert, who surrendered on the epprosch of the Parliamentary anny. The Royalists attempted to tale it, but wero complotely defeated. Only a few fragmente of the building now remain. Not fry from the castle, situated on a hill, in a very extensivo British fork Montgomary unites with Llanjilloes, Welsh-Pool, Llenfyllin, Newtown, and Machynlleth, in returning one M.P. Pop. of Montgomery borough 1851, 1248. About two miles south-west stood Blackball, ance the hospitable residence of the Herbert tumily. It was consumed by fire. At a short distance is Lymore Parl, one of the eents of the Earl of Powis. At the dinrance of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the Shrewsbury road, stands the priory of Cherbary, founded in the reign of King John. Abous 6 miles from Montgomery is the long mountain or Cetn Digol, celebrated as the apot where, in 1294, the leat battio cook place between the Welsh and the English

| or mait mok ymut. |  |  | 晨镯 | ox lypr mox meits. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melliligtion | 881 <br> 821 <br> 1 | Red-Court Honse. Bishop's Moat. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2051 \\ 20061 \end{array}\right\|$ | To Binbop'ı Cantla through Charchintoka, 7 트․ |
| Threa m. aintant, Walcot Ball, Karl of Powis, and near it aro the re menn of neveril ancampment. | 801 | BISHOP'S CASTLE (Bally) | 2981 |  |
|  |  | The Buhopiof of formont |  | youd Maley Ball. |
|  |  | which. hotever, hat long |  |  |
|  |  | town prior to the Roform |  | To Ladlo by Onibury. |
|  |  | Ach which distranchised it, raturned two M.P. Pop. |  |  |
|  |  | of par. 1796. <br> 5 en er. river Clum. |  |  |
|  | 75 | Clun. | 3008 |  |
| Talghtos milten with Now Radnor, Prestel got Rhayedar, Cefin Llys, and Kruch le zeturning oas M.P. | 68 | ENIGUTON (Radnorah) | 3108 | To Ladiow, 17 m . |
|  |  | or in Weles Tref-y-Clawdd dearven ite name from hit |  |  |
|  |  | nituation on the armben |  |  |
|  |  | rampart mived by Off at |  |  |
|  |  | Britimen and Saxonat A |  |  |
|  |  | catio formerly ditood here, |  |  |
|  | 65 | Vinible. Pop. 1831, 1886. | 318: |  |
| To New Pndmot It m. |  | Norton. <br> ster cr. rivar Lag. |  | Ton Park. |
|  | 688 | PRESTEIGN siturted partly in kadior and partly in Hereford. I | ${ }^{9158}$ | Boalcibrook. |
|  |  | ba in thureb, |  |  |
|  |  | unde froe echool. To the |  | , |
|  |  | norh ol the lown there it |  | Herneford, |
|  |  | vith plantutiont and de- |  | 141 mm . |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lighifol nikn Pop of } \\ & \text { put. Viss, qsod. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |



LI工 BRISTOL CHEPSTOW.-MONMOUTH-HEREFORD.-LDDLOW.-SHREWSBURY.-CHESTER-LVERPOOL-IBR MHE




JUN Migirt phom brist.


The principal building is the cathedral, refonoded in the time of Willian I. It contains numerous sepulchal monuments as far back as the eleventh certury. The librnry contains a great number of MSS, among which is Wyelifies Bible. The cathedral was much injured by the fall of the weot front in the gear 1786 , which has been since rebuilt, though with little rcyard to consistency of architecture. Two of the five churches of the city were deatroyed during a viege in 1645. The other building worthy of notice are the couthouse, the Biahopir Palace, the College inhabited by the vicars choral, the county giol, the Theatre, of which the Kemble family had for many yeara the direction, the ruin of monastery of Blackfriars, \&cc. The principal manufactures are thoes of giover, leather, and fianaels. The county has long bean celebrated for cider. A triennial meoting is beld here of the three choirs of Mereford, Worcester, and Gloucmater, for the performance of orntorion, and the profte ase appropristed to charitable purposes. Guillin the Herald, Nell Gwynnes and Garrick, vere matives of Hereford. It affords the title of Viscount to the Devareux family. The berough retarns two X.P. Pop. 1851, 12,118.
 To Worreker, iwim. manjard, 14 mm .
Rave Cours.

Moreton Bout,

Blamplana Conurto IJ. Arkwright Raq.I mid to Nien Buill by Henry 18. If :loay as one thee is Barun Coninfiry:


Loralneter hae virium meping houre, the and


| for might rrom melat | 晨岩 |  |  | ON LEFE PROM 日R： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fareble Imatilatiani．Thoge ire hald is Aygunt．It re－ （taran two M．P．Pop．1861， 6514． <br> To Teabroy． 11 m. To Ladloen，19 m ． To Bromyard， 111 m ． <br> Barringtom，Lord | 94 | When，wool，diar，happ， Ate．The piladpal nizecta are the churmar of lant can－ tury，the Butter crass，a eingular building of dimber and plater，erecled about houm，the geol，and the Hous of Indurtry，which －an pare of a priory．Thia town gives the cile of Re－ rong figh Rate of Pomitret Two roeds hand from Leo－ minder to Ludlow，the one try stocition Crow 11 m. <br>  Anhford Bowdiar 14，Ludlow 2h ball 10 m．，or by <br> Lustor． | 641 | menler stranm <br> hrough the lowa．It 2 of ancient date，and mana of the timber and plates houne ave ormumented with eurlous and grobeng cartion <br> To Klogton，glo． To Preeren 0,14 an <br> Eytan Hall，R Evina， |
|  |  |  |  | Highwood Hous． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 898 \end{aligned}$ | OHeton． <br> Richerdy Castie． | $\begin{aligned} & 674 \\ & 684 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Euq．i mad bejond 4 nf： ford Ilall． | 88 | Overton，（Shropehinc） | 703 | － $0 \%$ Eea． <br> the Lodse，J．Ealmey， Esq． <br> Ludford Parl：\＆L． |
| The Sheer． | 863 | LUDLOW | 719 | Charlton，Rog． To Prietelem，103． |
| 2）m．autant，Henley Court． <br> To Cleobury Mordmer， $11180$ <br> To Brdagarth，195． |  | － |  |  |

is a populous and very ancient town，situnted on an eminence at the junction of the rivers Corve and Teme．Here are the ruins of a castle which was long the reaidence of royalty，and afterwards of the Lords Presidents of the Welab marchas．Prince Arthur，the brother of Heary VIIL．，held his court，and died in this castle，and Miltone Mask of Comus was first performed here under the direction of tho Earl of Bridgewater．In one of the towers，Butler wrote a part of Hudibral．The church contains a number of curious antique monument and inscriptiuns．Two M．P．Pop．1851， 8376.

| To Much Wenlock， 15 | 84！ | Race Coursc． |  | Findey | arc，Ledy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ta the diatance Stantor， | 83. | Bromfeld Church． | 746 |  |  |
|  | 81. | Onibury． | 77 | gtonn | Rarlos ${ }^{\text {Po }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Silder | 碞 |


| ON ELGHT FROM BRIST. | $\frac{8}{8} \frac{8}{4}$ |  | 8宮 | ON LIEP TROM gixist. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setom Seoll 1 Inll | 78 768 75 72 7 | Halford. <br> Stretford. <br> Felhamptor. <br> Little Stretton. | $\begin{aligned} & 801 \\ & 81 \\ & 83 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | Heth dinthact, Welcor Pa Rarl of Powle <br> To Bichop'a Carte by Lydhury North, gif milen. Wintardow. |
| Tmom, disent, at Ropea Boadler, to the Wrekin, - lonty hill. form 1300 flet above tha level of the nan. Tha summit th occupied by an meinat forlifartion. <br> To Much Wenlock, 193 | 709 . | Cburch Stretton. | 87.1 |  |
|  | 698 | All Stretion. | 889 |  |
| 11 mile distant in Cner Carnioc or Cradeck, at tha rap of which the remaina of in old Bntich campare aull viblo. | 661 | Ime Botwood. | 211 | Whathing 8treet, one of the Anest specimen of a Fio man roid in the lefagdoms. It Is formed of hage inale with writle woven beiween them. Iloommence af Daver, and entrmant |
| Loumans Hall. In Wellingoon, 17 mile. Theis mile duatant A ctan | $65 ?$ | Longnor. | 92! |  |
|  | 641 | Dorrington. | 84 | Lyth gill |
| OEG, Bup | 604 | Baiston Hill. cr. the Leol brook | 98 |  |
| Lamgar Moll, and be. youd Assinglint Hall, | 87! |  | $1003 \mid$ |  |

Shrembury is situated on two eminences, and surrounded on three sides by the Scvern. The streets are narrow and steep. It was formerly surrounded by a wrll, defended by eaveral towers, of which scarcely any veatige now remsins It caste has now become private property, and part of it has been formed inle a manaing. Shrewabury and ita neighboarhood have been the scene of various fntereuting events. The lown itsel! has sustained many severe sieges $;$ and, four solfee diatant, at Battefield Charch, io the apot where the famous battle took pleces, in 140s, between Heary IV. and Hotspur. Shrowabary has on various cocisions, for short poriods, been the readdence of royalty, and Parlifuente bave abo been held within its walls. The town contains many public buildings worty of notice, among which may bo mentioned the different charches, the Cown-ball, the market-house, the connty-hall, the inflrmary, the gaol, the too grammar-achool, counded by Edward VI., and raised into great repole by Bishop Butler; the theatre, said to have formed pert of an ancient palace, tic. There aro two hnoutsume bridges over the Severn, and a delightutal promenaile on ite banks, aullod St Ched's Wall, or the Quarry. Shrowt bury if the chiel mart for Welsh welh, which are made in Montgomery,

## 148 BRISTOL, CIEPSTOW, MONMOUTH, HEREFORD, be-OOntimen.

and dressed here. This town is also famous for its brawn and catres, It retum two members to Parlinment Pop. 1851, 19,691. Four milen trom the tuwn are the interesting ruins of Haughmond Abbey, founded in the year 1100, by Wiliam Fitzallan. Of the abbey church the nave only remains, having a rool of tine oak. Spenker Ooslow, Dr Burney, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. From Slirewsbury to Newport is 18 milea; to Wellington, 11 milea; to Drayton, 18 miles; Oaweatry, 18 milea; Bishop;a Castle, 20 miles; Montgomery, $21 \frac{1}{1}$ miles; Welsh-Pool, 19 milea Shrewsbury is comnected by railway with all parts of tho kingdom.


| ON ELGET PROM ARISt. | 免䢒 | Gresford Road. | E\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eloredey IIall. <br> Netheridgh Hause. |  |  | 133 | Grenford Iodge, Sur F . <br> A. Johnean, Bart |
| Trebien. <br> Eatoo Hall, Merquis of wesmintrer. | 23 | croes river Alur, Pulford, (Chethire.) | 135t |  |
|  | 171 | Sif cross river Dee CHRSTRR | 1409 |  |

Chester in an ancient and populous city situated on 1 rocky eminence. The bousea are singulariy constructed. They have porticoce running along the frones afording a covered walk to pedeatrinns, and beneath these are shops and wrehouses on a level with the street. The castlo is said to have been erecred In the reign of William the Conqueror. A part of the original building has been repaired, and part of it was demolishod, and a range of magnificeat buildlnga has been erocted on itse site. They consist chiefly of an annoury contrintag pearly 90,000 stand of arms, harracke, court of justice, county gaol, the shiro than, the uffices of the palatinate, and a corious ancient chapel. The cathedral was the chorch of the dissolved abbey of St Warburgh. It containa curfons monuments, and neat choir. Tba bishop's throne was formerly the athrine of St Werburgh. The chapter-house, a beatiful edifice on the east side of the clobters, appenss to have been erected in the time of Randle, the first Earl of Chester, whose remaing, together with those of his ancle and saveral of his rucesemors, were deposited herce. St Jobn'l Church, on the east side of the clfy, Whove the walle, is a apposed to have been founded by Ethelred in 689. In Trinity Church lie the remsins of Matthew Henry the commentator, and of Parnell the poel. Sir J. Vanbragh was a gative of Chester. Chester containe various otbor churches, several meeting-houses, charitable institutions, public Hibritice, isc. Chester was formerly a Roman station, and abounds with antio quitices Its ancieat walls, which aro atill standing, are aboat two miles in circumfermes, and form a delightul promeade, commanding fine viows. There are fous gates in the city walls. Races are held in spring and antamn on $a$ fine coure callod the Roodec. Mero Edward of Cmarnarvon recolved the aubmission of the Wolah in 1500 . It was berieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces in iet5. It retume two M.P. Pop. 1851, 27,766. Eaton Hall, a seat of the Merrauis of Westminater, sitrasted on the bunkn of the Dee, about 3t mileo from Chester, is a superb mansion, robuilt in the Gathic atyle, from designs by Ms Porden in 1813, and ts fitted up with great splendour. It contains West's two fane paintinga of Cromwell diasolving the Parliarcent, and the landing of Charles 18. Troen Cherter to Holywall is 18$\}$ milea to Greet Nienton, 10 ; to Park-




Worcester, the capital of the county of that name, is nearly in the centre of England. It is finely situated on a gradual ascent from the left bank of the Bevern, over which there is an elegant stonebridge. The circumference of tho city is four miles, and on the east side it is aheltered by a range of hilla The atreets are in general well built, and the chief one, the Foregate, is very handsome. The cathedral is an elegant fnebric, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centurieg, reatored in 1880. It is 394 feet in length, 88 feet in breadth, and 162 in heighe. The tower contains eight bells, the largest weighing 6600 lbs . The interior of the cuthedral is a splendid specimen of architecture. The chots is magnificent, the pulpit is octagonal, and consists of stone. The monuments gro numerous; that of King John is the most ancient royal munument ex cant in England. The atatues of Bishops Wulstan, Oswald, and Hough, and the tomb of Prince Artbur, son of Henry VII., a curions piece of antiqua workmanship, in the Gothic atyle, chaim attention. The cloistera where the noonks formerly resided are now occupied by the dignitaries of the cachedral. Adjoining ts the chapter-house, appropriated to tho King's school, but uacd also at the trienninl moetings of the choirs of Worcester, Uerefurd, and Gloucester. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the Eplacopal palnce, olose to the Serers, the reeldence of Georgo III. and his Queen during their btay at Woroester in 1788; Edgar's Tower, acurous specimen of antiquity; the gulldhall, $n$ bandsome alifice (in the Foregate); the townohalh, county geol, tho mazkel-bouse, and intirmary. There aro numerous churches nad chapela in Worcester, and soveral placses of worship for Ulisseatars. Thare are also many hospitale and charitable institution, a library, thentre, racoground, \&e. Formerly Worcester carried on a comsiderable trade in woollen olotha and carpets, but that has given place to the manufucture of glover and porcelain, the latter more remarknhle for the beauty of the work than for the extent to which it is caried of. The trade by the river io very considerable consiting partly in colonial produce, supplied by Bristol and Liverpoal, and partly in culinary sult brought from the brive springs of Droitwich, eix miles dirtant, and corred to some of the weatern countios of England, and some parts of South Waler. The hop market of W'oreenter in one of the largeat in tho
kingdom．The conatry eround the city to highly fertile，and the markets held mo Wedmandey，Friday，and Saturday，are well suppliod．The Severn allorde abrundance of freab－wator finh．Here Charles II．was defeated by Cromwell in 1651．Worcester gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Beaufort．It returns two mombers to Parlinment，and is divided for munteipal porposen into six wards．It is governed by a mayor，twelve aldermen，and thirty－six councillora It is cannected by railway with Britol and Birmingham，and thua with all parte Uf the kingdom．Latterly a portion of the Oxford，Worcester，and Wolverhamp－ ton line，huss been opened to Evecham．Popalation in 1851，27，528．

|  | 晨完 | Droitwich Canal． | 最曾 | Ox 1．87T FEOY B Bicrol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perumetil，Sir O．P． Wilteman，Bert． <br> 零entrool Parl，M4． Tlun．Sir J． 8 Paklagton， Bart． <br> In Droitwiel，Al mile． | 108 |  | 693 |  |
|  |  | 5 cre river Salwarpe． |  |  |
|  |  | Omberaley． | 71\％ | Oniberiley Court，Lord |
|  |  |  |  | Nanilys．In the dintance． Whiley Court（Lord |
|  |  |  |  | Ward），and beyond， |
|  |  |  |  | Stunford Cour，Eif T．E． Winmurton，Barl． |
|  | 41 | IIartoburs． | 76 | To Slourport，isulica． |
| H2II Grovo |  | Harkoumy． |  | Bewdiry， 0 maltes Hianielury Canva（Bi． |
| Dikingi，E．T |  |  |  | shop of Wörcenter）． |
| Groealull，6，Tulbot Eng． |  | EIDDERMDNSTER． | 803 | Blukebrouk Haunc，d． |
|  |  |  |  | Beat，Mag． <br> Len Catife J．P．B |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Kidderminster is a large and populous town on the Stour，tamous for the me－ unlacturs of carpets．The old church is a noble Gothic pile，containing nume－ rone monuments．The walke in the churchyard command tine views of the cown and los vicinity．The town posseses several charitable institationa．It re－ turns one member to Parliament．Pop．1851，18，462．The Staffordshire and Wor－ coetr canal，which passes through Kidderminster，opens a commanication with Hult Liverpool，Bristol，Mapchester，\＆c．In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient castle，the vestiges of an encampment at Warsal Hill，and a chaly－ beate well at Sandburn．Richard Baxter was for many years vicar at Kidder－ minter，and Baskerville the printer was born in the vicinity．
From Sidderninoter to Bewdiey in 9 miles，to Stourport 4 miles，to Tenjury 13 millon，to Leominster 27 miles，to Ladlow 31 miles，to Bridgenorth $18 \%$ mllow，to 8 courtrituge of miles．Bewlley on the Severn is chiefly supported by ita navi－ gebion，and has a considerable trade in tanalng lenther．Pop．1851，7818．Is unites The Stourport in returning one M．P．Stourtridge is a handsome town，noted for the manafecturn of cham．The canal，which passes the town，communicates with the adjactat countlon，and contributes greatly to its pronperity．Pup，1851， 7817

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Two miles and a quarter from the town is Hagley, the famous mansion erected by the first Lord Lyttelton. It contning a valuable library and a numeroas collection of paintings. The ground command varied and extensive viewre. In Hagley church is the mausoleum of the Lyttelton tamily. Near Stourbridge also, but in Staffordshire, are Himloy Hall, the meat of Lord Ward, and Eaville Hill, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Letter a apacious and elegant manion, with grounds laid out by the poet Shenstone, to whose memory a small chapel is dedicated. Ten milea from Kidderminster is Hales Owen, a deat town, formerly colebrated for its monastery, some remains of which still exist. The charch, which is admired for its benutiful apire, contains several intereating monuments, one in memory of the poot Shenstone, who was educated in the free grommer-achool, and buried in the adjacent cemetery. In the vicinity is the Leasowes (M. Attwood, Esq., a beautiful seah, indebled for much of ita elegance to the tate of the poet Shenstone, who was born here. Hinles Owen is $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Birmingham.
LXI. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENBAM (by Ralway), 122 Miew.




Gluucester, the capital of the county from which it derives its name, gave his titc ro H. R. II. the late Duke of Gloncester. It is aituated in a beautiful valley on the bank of the Severn, and is sheltersd on the east by a range of hills. The city is intersected by four principal struets which meet in the centre. Thoy aso braed, elean, well-paved, and Ifghted. The priacipal building in the cathodral, begun in 1047, and enlarged at subsequent periods. It is 420 foot in length, 144 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a tower 129 feet in beight The intorior in impressive, tho atalla are said to be scarcely inferior to those at Windsor; the choir is richly orsamented, and thers is a whispering gallery. The eastern window is the largest in England. The Cathedral is adorned by several monumence, of which those of Robert Duke of Normandy, Edward II., Bishop Warburton, and Dr Jenner, chiefly claim attontion. The bishopric of Gloucaster was first constitated by Heary VIII., and was joined to Bristol in 1890, so that the Bishop takes his seat in Parliament under the title of Bishop of Glouceater and Bristol. There are various parochial churches, several meetinghousen a grol, constructed on the plan of Howard, a town-hall, custom-bouse, assombly noorns, theatre, de. The new bridge over the Sovern is a handsocue structure, 87 fesc span. The principal trade of Glouctester consises in the manufacture of pins, fron, flax, and hemp. A considerable inlanis irade is carriod on with the countios through which the Severn Hows. Thore is also a amall quantly of wine, spirits, and West Isdian produce importat. The river adruits sloups and brige up to the city, bat for larger vessels,
canled and banins have boen 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 eigbtoen councillurs. It has retarned two members to Parliament since temp. Edward I. Gloucestor was the birch-place of Robert of Gloucester the chronicler, John Taylor the water poes, George Whitfeld the famous Methodist, and R. Raikes tho fousder of Sunday echools. Marketa aro held on Wednesdaya and Saturdays, and the sapply is abundant. Pop. 1851, 17,572. About 8 miles beyond Gloucester is Higunam Court, erected from a design by Inigo Jones. Gloucester is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom, but unfortunately tho two main lines meeting at this city aro of different guages.
Cheltenham is nitanted on the River Chelt, which flows into the Sovern. Ito situation is healthy and pietarseque, and it is shalcored on the north by the Cotawold hills. It owes its celebrity to its mineral waters, which were firts discovered in 1716. The waters are cathartic and chalybeate, resembling those of Harrowgata. Every accommodation has been proviled for tbose who uns them. The well walk is a muguificent promenade, shaded by ancient elma. Sh. Mary's Church is a large elegant building in the form of a cross with a long octagonal spire. It contains a curiona font, and near it is an ancient stome cross. Lenides this there are Trinity Charch, nemerous new churches, and a few placas of worahip for Dissenters. There are also some charitable establishments, masmbly rooms, good hotels, billierd rooms, and a theatre. Cheltenham returns 1 M.P. Pop. 1851, 85,051. Two miles distant is Southam Houso (Earl of Ellenborough.)
LII. BIRMIXGRAM AND GLOECESTER RAILTAY, G2\} Xiles.

| от Elogt how olo'mi. |  |  |  | on list moy ozo'st. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 58 40 48 89 | From Glo'ster Station. GLOUCESTER. CBELTENHAM. <br> Cleeve Station. <br> Ashehareh. <br> Tewkeabury Heanch, 9 Milea. TEWKRESBURY It pleamanly artantel al the Junction of the severe and the Aron. Here wis formarly an utbey founded ing We baznat, the caureb of Which nill rmand, and in a | 10 | Stavertan. <br> Boddington <br> Elmutone Fierimick <br> Seoke Orohard. <br> Tredingtom <br> Walton Cardif. <br> Wiltan House. <br> Tewtembury hat meonriderable trada is malfing. and manafacturen coston atockugr mad naila. It returni firo N.P. Pop. 1851, 8878. It affords the title of Baron ta the Eart of Munater. |




LSII LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THROUGE MAIDEXHEAD, IARINGDON, AND CIRENCESTER, 107t Miles.



LXIV. LONDON TO OXFORD TAROUGH MAIDENEEAD AND BENLEY,
\& Milli

| ON RIGHT FROM LOND. | 䂞 | ON LEFT FROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Cliafden (Duke of Sutherhad).

Punkeys
Temple Flowe T. 1. Williame, Keq4 and beyand Bratam Abbey, A. A. Yas: allask keq.
Culhme Cumrt
Hentiver

## $*$

Pamley Cours, N. P. Wi. hama Ireeman, Eeq. Thm yane murerad mucti in the cyil mart, form a troop of hore is she interctis of Charlan 1. Who tore the booke - the library mo pleas, and curned meny valuation mo
 the extain

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fiealey Pa } \\
& \text { Hizbrind, ana hyend } \\
& \text { Monor Park, Lard Camaja. }
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$$

 Ilomen and bayond Wat llention Part.
di a dintinee Walling. that afinll lown, errying on bof lithe entone of any atiare. Leco-making forman the principal amplogmear of the females. 2 reekly markel han bear hall here cance the bian of Melard 1
Batrond Wiallagtom is


From London to Maldenhead (see pp. 91-92)

ON LEET FMOM LOND.

Hall Place, Bir Gilbent Enst, Burt.

Park Plece, a noble man. cloo, beavtifully rifuated, contudning a good library. and a choies collection of picterres.
8 milet diatant Crownloy. The marts in well alocked sith demer, and containg a quantity of ine Limher.
Rotherfield Griyn.
(Red Lion) of this place Shearaac wrote bin poem, Ravih 1851, 3788.

Asmington Crosa
Bix Tumpike.
Netulebed.
Nuffield Heath

Blounta Conert.

Gret's Courf, Hon. and Rev. Sir M. J. Etapletor, Rart

Joye Grove,
Bresiem House, J. 8. Mniley, Esq.

I pridea Bo. J. Ruadr, Euq.

Cromparnh.


Oxford, the capital of the county to which it gives its nume, and the coas of one of the most celebrated universitios of Europo, is pleusantly aituato upon a geatlo eminence in a relley at the confluence of two amall rivers, tho lain and Cherwell. It is a place of very remota antiquity, but the firat fact connected with it that is known with cartainty is, that in tho reign of Alfred, who at oue cime resided at Oxford with his three sons, the place was noted for a monastery which whs founded in the year 727. Oxford was twice set on fre, and otherwise suffered severely from the Danes. Edmund Ironside was murdered thero. Canuta frequently resided at Oxford , and Harold Harefoot, his som and aucceseov, was crowned and died thero. In the yeur 1067, the town was stormed by William the Congueror, and a castle was built by lim, now partly occapied by the coanty gnol and the house of correction. During bar contest with Stephen, the Empruse Maude was closely bealeged in Orford Csutle by her rival, but escaped in the night with ouly three attendants; and the castlesarrendered nezt morning. In the reign of Richard II. the lectures of Dr John Wycliffe, tho warden of Canterbary Collega, occasioned a great excitement, and iffurwards produced very important reaulba Henry II. reaided at Oxford during the greater part of his reign, and here his valinnt son Richard Corar de Lion was born. In the reign of Edward IIL. the university and lown suffered much from a peatilence which carried off a fourth part of the rtudenta. In the martyrdoms of Mary's reign, Latimer, Ilidey, and Cranmer were burnt at Oxford in frant of Balliol Callege. During the civil wars Oxford, after once or twice changing masters, became the head-quarten of tbe King. After the battle of Naseby, it surrendered to the parliamentary army under Fairfar. During tho reign of James II. the university firmly resisted sn illegal command of that prince lo elect a Roman Catholic to the preaidency of Magdalen Collogre Jumes proceeded thither in peroon and expellad the consume-


OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

## OXFORD.

clom members, whom, however, when siarmed by the preparations of the Prince of Orange, ho atterwards reatored. The origin of the University of Oxford, like that of the cown, is involvod in obecurity. The first places of education here appear to have been schools for the instroction of youth. The earliest charter of privilegen to the Univensity nan corporate body is of the 28th Heury III. In 1603, the Univeraity obtained from James I. the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament. Oxford Unírersity contains nineteen coileges and five halls.

Univeraity Colleos in anid to have been founded by Alfred; but this is believed on good grounds to be a mistake. The college, as such, was erected from fonds baqueathed by William of Durham, Rector of Wearmonth, who dled in 1249. The funds of this college have been augmented by differant benefactorsand expecinlly by Dr. Radelife. The chapel contains a fine monument, hy Flaxman, tw the memory of Sir W. Jones, the distinguished Orientalist, a curioun atur-picee aner Carlo Dolce, barat in wood, \&c. The common room contains Willon's tine bust of Eing Alfred.

Ballol Collron rmeived its foundation about the year 1209 srom Sir Jolin Balliol of Barnard Castlo (father of Jolin Balliol, King of Scotland), and his wifn Devorgille. The library was formerly considered one of the beat in the Univervitr, and proriouls $w$ tho Reformation wes particularly rich in manuscripts. Wy yliffe wes of this College.

Mkrtur Colllege was founded about the year 1264 by Walter do Merron, Lord Chancellor, and afterwards Bishop of hochester. Its chapel, roluilt alvout the begianing of the tiffeenth century, is a remartally fine appocimen of Gothie worknunship, and contains an aitar-piece of the Crucifixion, supposed to be by Tintorctio, and monuments to Sir Thomas Bodley and Sir Heary Saville. The Litirary to the oldest in the kingdom.

Exatisp Colueger was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledion, Bistiop of Exeter, Lord Trensurer of England, and Secretary of Stato to ENward II. It hes a lazuluome fall and chapes, aud a grod library.

Onfar Corleoz was founded mbout the year 1826, nominally by Edwand If. but really by Adem do Brome, his almoner. The architoctural beauty of the Hbrury it striking. Among the plate are two cops, one given by Edward 11. and the othes by Bialhop Carpenter.

Queze's Colnege derived its name from Philipja, Queen of Edward III. by whose confessor, Robert de Eglesfeld, it was founded in 1340 . This college bny besen particularly patronized by the Queens of England. The existing fulldiagr, with the excmution of the library, were chiefly eneted during tho last century. The chapel has a puipted coiling of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill, anil for an allar-pleece a oopy Ly Crunke of Correggio"s "Night." The library containg about 80,000 relmmee, anch, nmong other curiositics, a very ancient portrate on alann of Hewry $\nabla_{\text {.o }}$ and anotber of Cardinal Beauforl.

New Conleger owne its extablishment in 1980, to Willuam of Wykehnmo. Bishow, of Winchester, and Lond High Clinncellor, in the reign of Edwari 111 Tho buildiags were cormpleted in 3867, the anne year in which $\$$ Fykelsma began hif colleginte enablistoment at finchespr. This is une of the wealhicast 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 crosie? of the lounder.

Lamoour Coursoe was founded about the year 1427, by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln. John Wealey, founder of the Methodistes, was of this college.

All Soul's College was founded in the year 1437, by Henty Cbichelg, Arclbbishop of Canterbary. The library of this college, the foundation atone of which was laid by Dr. Young, anthor of the "Night Thoughts," was erected by Colonel Codrington, and contains perhaps the largest room appropriated to the purpose in Engiand. In the chapel is a fize status of Judge Biackstons ty Bacon, and the college hall contains gumerous printings; among others, ons of the Finding of the Lew, by Sir J. Thornhill.

Magitalen College was founded by William of Whynflete, Bishop of TVinchester, in the year 1457. It is bound by ite statutes to eatertain 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, dic.

Brazer Noss College was founded in the year 1509, by William Suyth, Bisbop of Lincoln, in conjunction with his friend, Sir Richard Sutton, Knight. Its singular name is said to have arisen from the circumatance of its having been erected on the site of two ancient halls, one of which was called Brazen Nowe Uall, on account of an iron ring flxed 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 Curisti College was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The library, which is particularly rich in printed books and mannacripts, contains a statne of the founder in his pontifical robes. In tho hall ane a few portraits, and in the chapel an altar-piece by Rabens.

Christ Caurch College, the largest and most magnificent foandation at Oxford, owes its origin in 1524 to Cardinal Wolsey. Its chapel is the cathedras church of the bishopric of Oxford. The hall is ono of the finest in the kingdom, and boasts a very extensive collection of portraits. The library is very rich in manuscripts, printe, 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 $17,000 \mathrm{lbn}$.

Trimity Colleger was originally founded and endowed by Exiward III, Richard II., and the priors and bishops of Durham. Being elasesed with relighous hourees at the Reformation, it was suppressed, and Sir Thomas Pope, having purchased the site and brildings, endowed a new foundation in 1654.

Sr. Jorn's College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Whita, Adderman and Lord Mayor of London. Its gardens are much admired; the librnry is ons $x$ the largett and best furnished in the university, and possesses a curious piece of upestry representing our Saviour and disciples at Emmaus.
fanus Collecen was founded in 1671, by Qucen Elizabeth at the suggeation 3 IUgh ap Rice. D.C.Len for the more especial benefit of bin countrymen, the
andives of Waien, This wha the first college founded by a Protentant. The Ithrary han in good collection of books and some curiosities, among which is a silver bowl capable of contsiniag ten gallona, a metal watch, given by Charles $\mathrm{I}_{\text {. }}$, and a buge stirrup said to have been ased by Queen Elizabeth. In the hall there is a portrnit of Charles I. by Vandyke, and in the chapel a copy of Guido's "Michacl triumphing over Saten."

Waveay Colleoe, founded in 1618, by Nicholae and Dorothy Wacham, 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 finc.

Pemarose Collegr, originally Broadgate Ball, was in 1624 converted into - collage 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 buat of bim by Bacon, a porrait of Charles 1 ., and other paintings.

Wobcester College whe founded in 1714, from funds bequenthed by Sir Thomes Cookes, Bart. It possessea handsome gardena, chapel, and a library containing a valuable collection of architectural books and manuscripts.

Besides the colleges, there are Ave halls at Oxford-that io, esublishments not endowed with estates, but simply under the goverament of a principal for the edseation and residence of studente. These are, St Alban Hall, which derived its namo frum Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, in the reign of King John; St Edmund Hall, ssid to be so called from St Edmund, Archbishop ut Canterbary, in the reiga of Henry III.; Now Inn Halb founded by Willinm of Wykcham; St Mary Eall, Counded by Elward EI.; and St Mary Magdalen Hall, the moat comaderable of tho whole number, originally founded as a gramuar school in 1480, by William Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College

The chief poblic establishments consected with the University are-
Tris Schoous concaining the Pomfret statuen and the Arundelian marblea
Tre Bodrewar Library, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley at the clowe of the sixteench ceatary, on the remains of one established by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. This library contains, perhaps, the most valanble collection of books and manuecripts in Europe.

The Picture Gallazr.
The Theatre, builk by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancollor of the Universits in $1664-1669$, at the expense of L 15,000 . It was deaigrad and completed by Sír Christopher Wren.

Cuanzoros Booms, erected in 1711, with the profits of the anle of Clarendoo's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was presented to the University by his Lordahip's son. They are used for offices and lecture rooms.

Ter Ashmolear Mcsevu, baile at the charge of the University in 1682, by Sir C. Wran, for the reception of the collections of Ashmole, the antiquiry.

Radclirre's Liseary, one of the most imponing architectural ornamente of Oxford, founded by Dr. Radelific, who, besides other aums, bequeathed Lut 0,000 for the arection of the building. The buildiag was destgned and excouted betweed 8757 and 1749 by Gibbe of Alerdeen.

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Tha Radcliffy Observatory, erected out of the funda of Dy Radeliffe, by the trustee of his will, at an expense of Lu30,000. Besides these buildinge there is a botanic garden, containing about five acrea

The New Unitersity Printine Office erected 182G-7.
The total number of electora (doctors and masters of arta) apon the books of the different colleges and halls of Oxford is above 3480 .
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 geol, the Radeliffe Infirmary, \&c. There are several meeting houses belonging to dissenting bodies. Races are held annually in Port Mcadow, a short distance from the city. Oxford returns two M.P. Pop. in 1851, 27, , 43.

At Stanton Harcourt, 41 miles distant, are some remains of a mansion thas belonged to the Earls Hercourt, now extinct. In one of the nooms, Pope passed - portion of two summera in translating Homer. The church contains several monumenta of the Harcourt family. In the vicinity are three large monumental atones called the Devil's Quoits.
LXV. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THRUUGH OXFORD AND CHELTEN. HAN, 105 Mlle.



LIY. LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND LEDEURY. 158 Milen.


| ON MJGET FMOM LOND. | 运总 |  |  | ON LETT YROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Court. | 6 | Dormington. <br> cross river Frome. <br> Lugwardina. <br> crom river Lugg. HEREFORD, (EEP P. 145.1 | 130 <br> 133 <br> 136 | About 4 milen from Dormingtomis liclome Lery, the anchent sat of the Beolamore family, whara Popa wrute the " Man of Rome" The manalon and grounde The manaloa wad gro. The are wernetisy. peesent poisence if $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{z} \mathrm{Z}$ 7. Soudamore Btanhope Bart |

## LYVI. LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND ROSS,

 1s4 Mila.


GTI. LONDON TO GAYERPOBDWEST AND MILPORD, BY OXPORD, GLOUCEETER, ROSS, MONMUUTH, BRECON, AND CAERMARTHEN, 2SY MHE


| On riget ymom lomb. | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 888 | ON LETE TROM LOND. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pourseel <br> by the PasilaMemi forcee and the Royylwen during the civil wam. To Hesford, 18 mile Atergavenay by Rocktiald and Cianvipley, is m. | 1248 | MONMOUTH, (p. 14.) | 1303 | mond's Yate, a lonty roct pumounted by man anap mons, and commandlon tide proapect. <br> To Glouceater by Mis. ched Denn, $17 \mathrm{~m}_{-}$Chep prom, 151 milen |
|  | $122$ | Wonastow. | 188 | Ting Hict |
|  | \|121 | Dingeatow. | \|134 | -Dingentor Court 8. Bonaguet, En. To Uak, 7 miln |
|  | 1188 | Tregare. | $137\}$ | Al a dimance the rains of Ragland Cesele |
|  | 117 | Bryaguy | 1306 | Ctytha, W. Joces, Ren |
| Coma Margan. <br> Coldbrook Houne, F. II. Thlamer, Req. | 113 | Liasvihangel. | 1421 |  |
|  | 112 | Llangattock | 1438 | Lhnorer Hoara, Sir B. Hall, Bart |
|  | 1084 | ABERGAVENNY, <br> (19. 17\%) | 1473 | To Pontypoal, 8 milu Newport, 171 Uilh, 10. |
| EtilHouse. |  |  |  | Near A bergeveany la the Suiay Loaf mountalin, LEM beithigh. |
| Peotre 110. | 1067 | Pentre | 1488 |  |
|  | 106 | Llanwarath. <br> If mile farther miter South Wale. | 1496 |  |
|  |  | Enter Breoknockshire. | 361d |  |
| Omernvale, J. Owyma Bas. <br> Mare Park. <br> Peamyanh. | 102 | CRICKHOWELL, (P 1F\%) | 1836 | To Merthy Tydvi, is miles. <br> nany Part. <br>  Burs. |
| Bere are the pictureaque man of Tretower Casle. To Hay, is milm. | 993 | Tretower. | 1553 |  |
|  | 964 | Bwlch. | 159 | Buckiand Fansa, J. P. Ovjane Hollord, EM. |
|  | 943 | Lansaintfraed. | 1611 |  |
| Stermog Honse. <br> Peterntone Conet, and | 92 l | Skethiog. | 1623 |  |
| In the tlinance Tregoyd | 914 | Llanhamlach. | 164 |  |
| mo Bay. 104 mile 1 | 383 | BRECON ${ }^{\text {e }}$ (p. 17\%) | 167 t | Neth, 97 mill. |
| Ampanl House. | 86 | crow river Ulak. Llanapyddyd. | 1698 |  |
|  | 84 | Penpont | 1728 |  |
|  | 79. | Rhjd Brue. | 1789 |  |
|  | 77 | Trecatle. <br> Erev ion a rood $\tan$. | 178 |  |
|  | 781 | Liywel. | 179 |  |
|  |  | Enver Cocramrthoush. |  |  |



| On mght phom zonn. | E ${ }^{2}$ |  | ) | ON LuTt FMOM LOND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tn Buleh, millo: (4mpater, 18 milen Ter cham hamedovery apef morety dimilis to thote Barompran Thoy are uch fraquensed io samMinnulyders. | 688 | LLANDOVERY a small town on the frica, on the mext trank of which are the ruins of sezrile. A moniderable qumuty af here. Pop. of Borough 1851, 1827. | $1871$ <br> 188 | Another road leand from LInndivery to Llandiln faw r , thergigh Llangedock. |
| Glamoen, D. Janea, Enequ 1 miles dintent Lurpaycurmrood Rev. Sir E. IL 9. Williama, Bart <br> Urypybata. | 67 |  |  |  |
| 2mane | 861 | LLANDILOFATR, a nert well buill lown, on the west bank of the Tomery. The river ahaunds with wo. of parinh $1851,6750$. | 1991 | Mamaravon, D. Pugh Feq Trastb. <br> Eegond Lhandlonter nynevar Cantle, in rutm, and Newinn Park, ome of the finet reats in Walen the proparty of Land Dynevar, p. 139. <br> Goiden Grove, Rerl of Candar. <br> Orongu Kill, celchented |
| Funtalas, D. Jomen, | 514 | Crom Inn. | 2041 | by Dyer, and tho rula of Dryíyn Caste, on an amb aence, commanding a fine viev of the vale of Towey. -15. |
| Mey Abequill it Mer. - 1 Cove, hown an thi | 473 45 481 | Colhy Bridge White Mill Abergwili. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 210 \\ & 213 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Middioton Fill, E. E adam, Eeq <br> Abercwill Paloce, (Binh. ap of St David'os returit th 1830. |
|  | 419 | CAERMARTHEN, (p. 139) | 224 |  |
| prical | 18 7 4 | NARAERTH, (p. 185.) HAVERFORDWEST. (p. 135.) <br> MLFORD, (p. 184.) | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 237 t \\ & 248 \\ & 2551 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |

 mal co vell as for lts rommtic benuty. Merthy Tydvit is famous for tha number and extent of tin troa worke. the moet muarkabie of which are thoee of Dowidis and Cytuth, the former tulongiay to gir Johs Quent and Con the letter to the Memise Crawshay. Near Merthyr Tydril is Showhis Howe, the cent of Sir 1. B. Guent, Bart. The trade of thil town beo beem
 fiturnt about 91 milen. The Falo of Noath Ratlway conacto Merthyr with Branseen Ons MP. Popaliston of parial 1851, 18,578, and of Part. Bas. 21,684.
Abonis malles nomb of Merthy Tydril are the monply remalon of the sacheal ence of Maflain fild to have bren the west of the kjage of Drecon. It we demollined yy lus parllamentary urmy daring the dill warm LRD HERKPORD，910 MUM

| UN RIOHT FROM LUNE | E\％ |  | 最豆 | ON Lepr may lown |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Heme Tvhum Tumplika to | 134 |  |
|  | 718 | Creden Hill | 139 | Two milien dilutent the apia of the hamen ateto |
| Marnell Lacy Romac． Fosley Howe． | 699 | Mansell Lacy． | 141 | uI K eachester． |
| Gerastons． | 681 | Yasor． | 1423 |  |
| To Woobley，21 milen． To Lommiter， 10 mila 9 milon difrant in Lady | $66 \%$ | Norton Canor | 144 |  |
|  | 63 \％ | Sarnesfield． | 147 | To H29， 298 milen． |
| Lift，as eminence com－ mmonding a splendid pro－ spact． |  |  |  |  |
|  | 618 | Woonton | 149 | 3 mily dimant Nompars |
|  | 5811 | Lyonshall． | $182\}$ | Howe． The Court |
| Whiters，and 2 millea dintart Eywood Puk |  |  |  |  |
| dintant Eywood Puik late Earl aif Ozford，und | 571 | Penrhôs | 1834 |  |
| Mortimer ans Thiley Court |  | 52 cr．the river Arrow． |  |  |
| To Preanign，of milor． Downion fill | 56 | KUGTON，p．${ }^{\text {dse }}$ | 154： | 8 milen bevond，Farptera Court，RE．Hon． 8 ir G．C． Levis，Bat． |
|  | 483 | NAW RADNOR（Rednor－ | 161 |  |
| Pen－y－bont Court | 469 | Llanvihangel Nant Melan． | 164 | About is mile from this pince ins celebinnted watar－ |
|  | 418 | Llandegley． | 169 | nll cliled Ware－bmelk． |
|  | 393 | Pen－y－bont | 171 | Pen－y－bont Bnil，J．©． Soren．Beq． |
|  |  |  |  | 5 millat to the let ary the minext mpiog af |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | Nantmel RHAYADRR | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ | muented in summe． Lavingbaried． |
| Ddarw | $29 ?$ | RHAYADER |  |  |
|  |  | 5 cr．river Wye． |  |  |
|  |  | CWM YsTWITH（Cavd） gunchdre．） <br> STH cr．river Ystwith． Pentrehrumant， | 192t | To Treararua， 18 mina Iampeter，sid mile |
|  | 116 | DevilbBridge，（p．188．） Eakynald． | 1997 |  |
|  |  | ABRRYSTWITH．（p．188） |  |  |

CXY．LONDON TO WORCESTER THROUGH HIGE－WYCOMEE，OXPURD， AND PERSHORE， 111 MHE

| on mgat prum lond． | 晨等 |  | 爵呂 | ON LIEt phok lond． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Olymptan Park Kiddington （Land Vaur） | 48 | From London to Woodslock，see p． 189. Enstone． | 62 | Blenhaim，Dute of Mar borough． <br> Dilchley Pask，Vicoomat Dillon，and heynod Corte． berg Park，Ioticharion |




LONDOX TO ABEBYATWITH TGROUGII WORCESTER，de．－Comllawh． 176

|  |  | $11$ | 园番 | On Lext fiol Lomb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Ladlow， 101 miles， Enightan， 7 milen，thenco to Shrowaury，\＆milles <br> Grove Ball． |  | river Lug．Near th It cireviar Lifi，much vidited， called the Warden，with plaurat ons and delightrul Walne Pop．of par．1861， 2188．（Sce p．142．） <br> Bengaria Bunh． Rinnerton． <br> NEW RADNOR． <br> ABERYSTWITH．（p 138．） | 185 <br> ； 1881 <br> 1.59 <br> ，yn7 | To Kington， 1 milar． <br> Newearlle． <br> Downenn，and berond Harplon Cours，Re Hon． Str O．C．Lemt，Bark |

LXXIII．LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGB AYLESBURY，EIDDER－ MINSTRFR AND MUCH－WENLOCK， 1001 MLla．

| 0a mont mom rasp． | 最 |  | 号宕宕 | ON LETt fROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chalfont Housa，3．X． Fliblert，Eaq． <br> Nowlapar <br> Newplece． <br> The Facha，G．Pantm， Eng | 165 | From Tyburn Tumpike to Uxbridge． <br> Middlesex（ece p．188．） <br> cross river Coln， <br> and enter Buclos． <br> Cbalfont，8t Gilea＇s， remarkable en having heen the roaldence of Milton while the plague roged in Landon，in 1665. Here he fimbhed Paradite Lonl． | 16 | In the diatance，Brl－ etrade Parls（Duke of Partiand．） |
|  | 1843 | AMERERAM． <br> it on anclent town，which manofacturen lugge guth－ thtes of black lise and cotton，it hat a apacloos chureh，contelning saveral monuments and a rawn－ ball，hulle，in 162，by sir w．Drake．Pop．1881， \＄000． | 26 | Sherdeloes <br> $T$ T Drake，Eeq． <br> Titele Minanden ab－ bey． <br> 8 m．distont hampo den Houmo（Eaxl of Buchinghamihire），（ors merly the ceats of the colebrated John Ilamp |
| Onal Mbenden Ab bep，C．Crmington．Fen． Ilatcon Home its C If．Dahwood，Bart．and bagend Ambov－Clinsor． | 1808 181 | Great Missenden True the seat of Erich Sb － by．Pari of the clolatern allil remala． <br> FENDOVER． | 81 | colebrated donn ciamp ha in interred．The apos of land on whith the shp－maney wan lovied It altuated a short dic |
| bagand Amblou－Clinsor． <br> 2 mile tiomAylebary to Mertwall Housm（John Lea，Esq．），which way ore many yeare the ery． tume of Lonl EVII1． | 2811 | FENDOVER <br> The Inhablemte are nar ported by lace making．It infmerly meturued 2 M P． The Chilrarn Rilla para hy Wendover．Pog．of partoh 1851， 1857. | 854 | Is altuayed a short als fance anth of the avenue to the hume． <br> Chequem，d．edy I rauk－ land Rumsell． <br> Im．Ulat Great Klinhle Sif E．B．Marland，Hart． |
| Lutm lav Lord Niv． reme Crelo | 110！ | AELBABURY． $\text { (son } \mu .101)$ | 403 | ToTheme of mile ；to Hicenter， 163 mille． |
| （fomplitond），tenanted by mowind，Fix． | 116 |  WhTTCBORCR． |  |  |




Six milen before reaching Shrewabary, a little to the let of the road, if the नillage of Wroxesur, the alte of the Ruman city of Uriconium. MTNETBR, BROBELEY, AND COLBBROOE-DALE, 16Li MUE,


HEV. LONDON TO SHRETSBURY THROUGH COVENTRY AND BIRMINO. HAM, 18M Mile, THENCE TO HOLYHEAD, MEO] Nllew

| UN RIGHT FROM LOND. |  |  |  | ON LEFF YROM zond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 151 | From London to Birmingham, (see p. 199.) | 1691 | Edgbenton, Lond CalMorpe. |
| Artan Ple, d. Walt, Raq. reeted abour the hagn- |  | (Soho, Stafurdsition) |  | Sodo, M, Boultor, 1809 |
| alare of the serenternth century, by Sir T. Hole, | 149 |  | 111 | , |
| whoentrained Churle I. hese ihorly tudora the |  | manufectory of plated |  |  |
| barel of Rdgehlll. |  | If conalderol the firtt ente |  |  |
| Sland mell liart, gal of |  | Wlabment of ity kind in the |  |  |
| Dermauth. <br> To Walall 3 mitm. | 148 | modd. |  |  |
| Bercot Mall. |  | WEDNESBURY. |  |  |

Wednerbury in a market-town of great antiquity, distinguished for its numerous manufnctures of cast iron worke of every kind, guna, \&c. The old charch, sopposed to have been crected in the eighth century, is an elegant Gothic etinus

[^11]eares, with a loty and henutiful spire. The interior in adomed with some exquidiea carring, and contains eeveral monaments of the ancestorn of the families of the Earla Harcourt (extinct) and of Lord Ward. Some veatigea of an ancient fort built by the Sezons may still be traced. Coal is obtained hera in great abmonance, and of auperior quality. Hero also is found that peculiar species of iron ore, called " blond matal," and some apote abound with a red earth called bip, employed in glaxing veacels. Pop. 1851, 11, 814


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ox migit 1 goy Lowd． \& 最空家 \& \[
2
\] \&  \& ON LEFT FROX LOND， \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Athingham，Lord Ber－ wick． \\
Langner，R．Burton， Em ． \\
Sundorns Castle，A． W．Corbet，Req．， 3 m ． \\
To Drayton， 18 mileco． \\
ToWem， 11 m ．Thence \\
to Whitchureb， 9 m ．To Elimmers， 17 miles． \\
Berwicle Houne，Hon． \\
II．W．Powya． \\
Great Berwick． \\
Great Noms J．Ed－ warle，Esq． \\
Bureation Hall，R． liunt，Keq．\(i\) and Bore－ sston Purk． \\
Prise T．Yanyan，Tig．
\(\qquad\) \\
 ofolate and anded by sate To brimeara 8 mile fo Whichareh，it m
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
cu．river Tern． \\
Atcham． \\
er．river Severn． Lord Hill＇s colvonn． \\
SUREWRBUKT（p．174．） \\
5 STO Cr．river Severn． Shelton． \\
Montford Bridge． \\
cr．river Severth Neascliff． \\
At the Queen＇：Head，a turmpike road pares on right through Whltting－ ton to Gobowen，which is one mille ehorter than that throagh Onwenty． 0swestify．
\end{tabular} \& 1408
159
1583

1554
1572
1811

$167 \frac{1}{2}$ \& | Cunton Grove， 3 ．Yun－ ghan，Exq． |
| :--- |
| Preaton Bell |
| Breidden Fill，and the pillar erected in bonaus of Lom Rodney． |
| Kpoehis En山。 Ean 0 |
| Tovortionat |
| $A$ mom Han ，W． $2 \operatorname{logd} \mathrm{Fm}$ ． |
| Roornay giall |
|  |
|  |
| in． 14 m．To Bate， 8 on m | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Oswestry was formerly acrrounded by walle，which，together with its four gates，were all taken down about 1782．Of ita castle，which appeare to have been erected in the reign of King Stephen，the only portion existling is on a lofty artiticial munnt at the west ead of the town，commanding a rich and extensive prospect．Oswestry hae two churches（one a venerable building，its towes morerd with（iry，a thee grammar achool，a town hall，a theatre，neveral meoting houses，and charitable institutions．It formorly carried on a considerable trade in Welsh woollens．Pop．1851， 4817.

| Belmont，J．V．Lavett， |  | 850 cr. riv．Ceiriog |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \＆enter Denbighshíre． |  |  |
| $\mid$ Viscouas Dangamnon． $\mid$ | 881 | CHIRE． | 177 | lwa Blddulph， |

Chirk，a populons rillage，celebrated for the beanty of the aurrounding acenery． The church contains a number of anclent monuments of the Myddelton family； and in the churchyand are several aged yowa．In 1105，Chirk was the scene of a severe content between the Einglish and the Walsh．Abont two miles distant，on the road to Rusbon，is a landscape of remarkable beauty．
So the lett Ls Cbirk Cantle，（R．Myddelion Biddulph，Enq．），an ancient and nuble castellated mansion，siturted on an eminence，which commands a prospect， It to said，into 17 counties．About three miles beyond Chirk in the equeduct of the Ellesmere canal，constractod by Mr Telford，in 1305．It conaists of 19 owne arches，nupporing an iron trough， 1007 feat long，and is a wanderful effort of in－ genious cuntrivance．


LONDOS 20 GOLYEMAD FHROUGH OOVENTRT, BEREW8BURY, to. 181
-Contiame.


Linniegal. The church contoins a handsome monument in memory of a Last

## 188 LONDON TO HOLYBEAD TAROLOFI COVENTBY, BHBEWBBCRY, E - Combinued.

and Lady Penrbsy. On the left in a celebrated slato quarry, of immense extenh A railroad, constructed at the expense of L. 170,000 , leads from the mountain to Port Pearhyn, from which between 600 and 600 tons are shipped every weck On the right is Penrhyn Castles (Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant), an elegant manaion built in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of an ancient pulace belonging to Roderick Molwynog, grandson to Cadwalleder, the last King of the Britons. It has lately been improved by Wyath, and is surrounded by beautifal grounds. In this castie is preserved an elegant specimen of the Hirlas, or ancieat drinking horn.

Bangor, a neatly-built city, lying in a narrow valley betwees two ridges of rock, with the beautiful boy of Beaumaris to the nurth. It possesses a cachedfal, contuining monuments of sevoral Welsh princes, \&e.; a Bishop's pulace, the restilenco of the Bishop of Bangor, a free gremmar school, and several charizable institutions. The aurounding scanery is peculiarly magnificent. Pop. of bor. 1851, 6438. On a rocky eminence $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{m}}$, east of Bangor, formerly stood a castic, bailt by Hugh Lapus, Earl of Cbester, during the reign of Williem II. Beanmaris is distant 4 miles. Bangor is one of the Carnarvon district of bargha

Menni Bridge. The foundation of the Bridge over the Menai Strait waa laid August 10, 1819, by Mr Telford, engineer. It was opened Jenuery 30, 1826. Tho height of the roadway above the surface of high water is 100 feet The main opening of the bridge is 660 feet between the points of sapension, and the roudway is 30 feet in breadch. South of this is another and more stupendous work, the Britannia tubular bridge, which conveys the railway from Caernarronabire to Auglesen. (See account of it, p. 260). Thers is frequent steam commaniontion during the summer months between Menai Bridge, Bangor, Beausauri, and Liverpool. From Monai Bridge an entircly now road has been made through the Ishand if Anglesea, crosaing the main ridge at 160 feet below the level of tho old road It is broad, smooth, and well-paved; and, by croesing the Stanley Sende, the circuity by the Four-mile-bridge is avoided, and the line to Holybead readered very dinech.



| ON might mom lond． | 硡 |  | 害釉 | ON LETT MROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Correhand $\qquad$ 1．al Malbazn． <br> Mank＇Part． <br> Neaton Part，J．B．Ful ler．Eeq． <br> Shan Rove． <br> Atmarth， 3 mile <br> Broghton 0 iflard． <br> Gret Chulacld． <br> gaverton． <br> Woalles． <br> Bratiford，if mile p．85）． <br> Upper Studlay． <br> N．Bradley． <br> Proma， 6 mile（ p ． P ）， and bogand Marion Pusk Parl of Cort and Orrery． | 153 | From Great Western Railmay terminu to <br> Chippeaham St （p．101）． <br> Along valley of river A ron to <br> Malksham SL （see p．95）． <br> Popuhtion of Malkinam， <br> ex <br> cr．niver Avon． <br> cr．Wilte and Berks Canal． <br> Trowbridge St． （s00 p．96）． <br> WE．STBURY（ p ．80］． <br> The 1 tine from Chippen． ham in Wethery carms pert of the Wiltor，Somer． bat，and Weymonth Rall． vay，Which vas blutuad ed io extemed to Dorchenter Find Weymouth on the one hand，and to solls－ bary on the othw，with brmichem to Shartorne bitr mind line of the 6．W．B．bex Exdgo vier． | 100 | 2 mille beyoud Ohfp perhang leave main lla o8 O．W．R <br> Nollion Houme． <br> Incliber． <br> Ingeock Abbey，W．R． <br> 7．Tabot，Esg． <br> Bowden Hili． <br> Spye Park（J．B．Storly， <br> Eeq $1,8 \mathrm{~m}$ ． <br> To Devizen， 11 miles． <br> Whadion． <br> Bll perton． <br> Rowde Ashton，W．Lange Eng． <br> Heymood Fomac，F．©． <br> 9．Ludlow，Eng． <br> To Langlear Purb （Marquil of Bath）， 8 \＃． <br> Aboat two milen from Westory the fipure of a horse is cotb out of the chatis rideg，and formon． <br>  miles round．$A$ fow jards above in an onl traseh of fome，atibibuted to the Danea in the time of Afred．The loendity ealled Bratton Curtho， from Bration，anlage one mie dintm？ |

## IEXVIII．DOVER AND ROLKESTONR TO READING AND BRISTOL， BY RAILFAY，1eg Mlen．




I86 DOVER AND FOLEESTONE TU READINO AND BRISTOL-CEnf(mmed.

| OM ment mow doven. |  |  | 88 | ON LEFE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rulnerahe Court Wheble, Esq. |  | 5 SO cr. feeder of Loddon. |  |  |
| Eeriy Parl. |  | cr. river Loddon. Joia line of G. W. Railway, and reach |  |  |
| Caverham Park (p. 9 ¢ | 82d | READING (woe pp. 92-99) Therce to BRISTOL, is in pp. 100 101. | 113 1951 | 7 m. dintant, Strathfield aje, Duke of Welluggta |

LXXIX. LONDON TO OXFORD, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miter



Onfod will becene an hmportant cometre of rail way communication by the completion of the rarious lines in connection with ith now in progreas, and parly openct, of which the two mast imporiant are the Oxford and Ilugby, and the Onfond Waree in, and Walwhampton. The Oxford and Rugby lise will cun
through the valley of the Cherwell，by Banbary，and，ontering Warwiclashim， pasa near Southam，and join the London and North Western Rallway at Ragby； thas opening a communication with the midland and northern districts．The Oxford，Worcenter，and Wolvertampton Railway will extend from Oxford in a general north－westerly direction as far as Worcester，passing a short distance to the weat of Woodstock，and by Mareton－in－the Marsh，Chipping－Campden， and Evesham；from Worcester its course is chiefly northward by Droitwich （where a branch in intended to connect it with the line of the Birminghaco and Gloucester Railway，Kidderminater，Stourbridge，and Dadloy，to Wolver－ hampton，near which town it will join the northern section of the London and North－western line．Large portionn of both these lines are open for traffic，and the others are in active progreas．Acte of Parliament have also been obtained for the construation of lines to unite $0 x$ ford with Bletchley（on the London and North－ western Railway）on the one aide，and with Cheltenhum on the other．The former is completed and open for traffic．

I．ITYI．LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY OXFORD，WOODSTOCK，AND STRATFORD ON AVON， 1161 Mile．

| OM RIGAT FROM LOND． | 厚号号 |  | 最号 | ON EEPT FROM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Friara Flace | 1151 | From Tybum Turapike to Bayswater． | 1 | Tendintor Palher fea 40）． <br> Holland Hocase，Lard Holiand．（See p．40．） |
| Gancer Mill，and bo－ fond，Twyfuld Abbey． ihnwell Park． | 1113 | Acton． Sh cr．river Brent | 6 | The Priory． <br> Tating Part： <br> Oaterley Patk，Eariol 1 Er |
| Hayea End Park． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 107 \\ 104 \\ 1023 \end{array}\right\|$ | Southall． Hayes End． Hillingdon． | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 127 \\ 134 \end{array}$ | Southall Purl Part Howe． |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { RHlingun } \\ \text { Count do Sall } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1018 | UXBRDOE． | 15 | Deinford Park Langles Rerk，and Iver Grove． |
|  |  | cr．river Coln and Grand Junction Canal， and eater Bucka． |  |  |
| Denhem． <br> Chalfore House，\％， 18 | 974 | Gerard＇s Cmen． HEACONBFIELD． | 19 | Bulat rods，Dake of Port－ Iand． |
| Hilhbert，Bua． <br> Wilen I＇se，C．g．Dapre Req． | 933 | The church cootainn there－ traint of the Rz．Hon．Ed－ mand Burte，nad the pout Waller is interred in the borehy and．Pop．of po | 23 | Hall Barm，buile by the Re．Hon．Bdmund Burta and beyoud Drapmors Lodge（Lady Grenville） and Cliefdan（Dure a 8uthesiand）． |
| To Amerhhom， 7 zillm． Brinda Elomac，8．NFen mana，Req． | 871 | H1OB＇WYCOMEE， ang fines enve 10 the leounty It hus hamdect | 29 | To Ormal Marlow， 8 mill Wyombe Abby． Corlarton． |




Stratiord on Avon, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare. The honse in which he was born is situated in Henley Street. It has lataly been purchneed hy subscription, and will be carefolly preserved for the isspection of future genere tions. The approach to the church, which is dolightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, is by an avenue of lime-trees. In the chancel is the celebrated bust of the poet, is front of which he and his wife are buried. The town-hall in High Stret was erected in 1709, at the time of the jubilee. A good statue of Shakapeare slands at the morth end of the ballding. The intorior is adorned with portrails of Shakspeare, Garrick, and the Duke of Dorset. In the Bigh Street also are the remains of an ancient croes, and adjoining them is the gaildhal, a portion of which is occupied as a grammar achool, where it is said Shakspeare reseived his education. By railwey, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverliampton lige now connects 8tratford with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. of cownobip, 1851, 8872.

| Cloplos Houne, and beyond, Welcombe twalge. <br> Wootos Hell, Slir C. F. Smsthe, Bart. <br> liere was the ancient inreat of Arder. <br> To Warwick 10 milea. <br> Packwood Elouse. | 15 | HENLEY-IN-ARDEN. In the market-place are ventiges of an anolent croes. <br> Hockley House. <br> cr. river Thame. HIRMINGHAM. (see p. 204.) | 1013 | Denudesert Honse, and beyand Oldbarnow Court. <br> Dmberaluda Parl: <br> Elgberton (Lord Caltherpo.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

LXXXII. LONDON TO BIBMLVGHAM BY AYLESBURY, BUCKINOHAM. BANBURY, AND WARWICR, $118 \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{g}}$ Miles.





Wervick is siluated nearly in the centre of the connty. It stands on a rockv Mill, having a eomewhat abrupt ecolivity, watered by the Avon. This town is believed to be of Saron origin, and was formerly anrounded with walls. It han three churches, of which St Mary's is the moat remarkable. It has a losty equare cower, supported by piers, between which carriages may pase. The interior is richly adorned, and contains a number of ancient and curiou monumenta B-aschempehapol, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic atyle, contains s monument to the memary of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the founder of the Lady chapel. Thi chapal is considered the most splendid in the kingdom, with the excoption of thet of Henry VII, in Weatminater Abboy. Here is also a monnmens to Dadley, Eirl of Leicester, Elizabeth's fivorrite. The other public buildInge are, the county hall, the court house, geol, bridewall, theatre, market house, tred grammar tochool, the county asylam, pablic librery and newe-room, and anveral meeting houses. The reos aro held twico a-year on a plain near tho west end of the comr. Wanvick returns two M.P. Popnlation, 1851, 10,973. Several manufacsurs are carriod on hare, particularly thoee of combing and apianing long wool.

Warwick Centla, the mignificent reaidence of the Earl of Warwick, is sltuated at the south-east end of the town, on a rock washed by the Avon. The date of its original erection is unknown. Cesaris tower, the moat ancient part of the ntructure, i. 147 feet bigh. Guy's tower, 128 feet bigh, was arected in 1894. The approach wo the grand front exhibits thres stapendous towern, and the entrince is flanked with embatled wall covered with ivy. The intarior is remarkable for aplendous and elegance. The principal snite of apartments axtonds 358 feet in a straighe line, and is adorned with valusble paintinga and curious apecimen of anclent armour. In the grean-bouse is a beautiful antique vase, well known at the Warwick rese, found at Tivoll, and capable of contrining 168 gallons About a mile trom If erwick is Guy's Cliff, tho retreat of the fomous Farl Gay, and where he and hin

Countesa are supprocd to be interred. Blacklow hill, opposite, is the spot where Piers Gnvaston wis beheaded in 1312

Two miles from Warwick is Leamington, or Lienminaton Proas, one of the mont Anhionable apas in the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, which is crosed by a handsome bridge Tho waters are used, both internallg and for the purpose of bathing, and are found very efficacious in many chronie disorders, in diseases of the skin, and visceral obatructiona. The principal buildings are the new pump-room and bathe, which are supposed to be the mont elejant in Europe ; the assembly-roama, concert and ball-rooms, the reading-roomn and library, the billiard-room, the Regent Hotel, the museum and picture gatbery, the theatre, dic. The Ranelagh and Priory Gardens form delightul promenades. Leamington posessses also two churches, an Episcopal chapel, s meeting-honse, a Roman Catholic chapel, an institutinn for the gratuitome supe ply of baths to the poor, national schoole, several librarices, \&e. The sidee and walks in tho vicinity are interesting and attractivo; and very delightful excarsloas may be made to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, Strationd, \&a. Pop. 1881, 18,092

K enil worth is five miles distant from Leamington, and about the marnedistnace frum Warwick and from Coventry. Its name is mid to have been derived from Kenulph, a Saxon King of Mercin, and his son Kenelm. In Queen F.lizabethy time it wis called Killingworth ; but the original and correct deagnation is now restored. The ruin of ita magnificent castle form one of the most splendid end pictureaque remains of castollated strength to be found in the kingdom. It mas founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberhan and Treasurer to Henry 1., but it shortly passed to the Crown. Heary III. granted the exsile to the thmous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Lelceater, and Eleanor hia wife, for thelr respecetive lives; and when the Earl took up arma 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 Nhelter himselr in this fortrest He shortly afterwands withdrew to France, hut his adherente held out the castlo for six months agninst all the forces the King could bring against it, and they ultimately capitulated upon highly favourable terma. In the time of Fdward 1. it was the scene of a splendid and costly tournament. Edward 11. was kept a prisoner in this castle before his removal to Berkeley Castle, where he was ultamately murdered. In the reign of Edward III, Kenilworth pmanal into the poseesion of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancarter, who made large addtions to it. When his son, Henry Bolingbroke, became King, it again beceme the property of the Crown, and so continued till the reign of Elizaboth, who eonferred it on her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicceter. This nobleman expended enormous rums in adoming and enlarging this structure. T7e 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 oploendid and gigantic atructure enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied br extenive stables, and by a pleamuregarden, with its trim arboury and par-

Lerres, and the reat forming the lange base-cour or outer yard of the noble catra The lordly structure itself, which rowe near the centre of this specious enclonus, we compred of a buge pilo of magnificent cascellated buildings, epparenaly of difierent uges, surrounding an inner court, and bearing, in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent masa, and in the armorial bearings which were there blazoned, the emblems of mighty chef who had long pamed away, and whose history, could ambition have bent ear to it, might have read a lesan to the haughty favourite who had acquired, and was now augmenting, this fair domain A lage and mavive keep, which formed the citadel of the carte, was of uncertain though great antiquity. It bore the name of Ceaar, probably from its resemblance to that in the Tower of London so called. . . The extarnal wall of this royal castle was, on the south and weat eides, dorned and defended by a lake, partiy artificial, scross which Leicester had conmeructed a stately bridge, that Elizabeth might enter the catle by a path hitherto untroddea, instead of the anual entance to the northward, over which he bad erected a gatehouse or barbican, which still exists, and is equal in extent, and wuperior in architecture, to the baronial castle of many a northern chiel Boyoud the hke hy an extensire chase, full of red deer, fallow deer, roen, and every opecien of game, and abounding with lofty trees, from smongst which the extensive front and masive towers of the castle were seen to rise in majenty and beauty."

Elizebeth risited Leicenter at Kenilwortis in the Jears 1866, 1868, and 357 a. The lat visif, wich far eclipeed all other "Royal Progreases," has been immortalized thy Scott A reference to the ground plan of the castle, and nome extracts from the inventory of Lelcester's furnitare, in the appendix to scott's " Eealiworth," will afford somo idem of the enormow extent of the plece, and the cuallines of ite decorations. Atar Leicester's death Kenilworth was soized by the crown, and wes ultimataly granted by Crompell to cortain officern of his ermy, who demolished the splendid fabric for the materinls. Atter the Restoration, Charle II. gave the property to Sir Edward Hyde, whom he created Buron Kealfworth and Earl of Clarendon. For a long perlod the caatle wes left to ruin; but the present Earl of Clarendon has manifested a praiseworthy anxiety warrest its decay. The only remaining part of the original fortress in tho keep or Ceesris Tower, the wall of which are in some places sixteen feet thick. The remaine of the additione made by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, are Lermed Lamenter buildings. In the latter are to be een the relica of the great hall, w fine baronal room, 86 feet in length, and 45 feet in width. Although the erections or Leicester aro of the most recsint dato, they have the most ancient and ruined appearance, having bean built of a brown friable atone, not well calculated to atand the weather. "We cannot but add," eaya Sir Walter Scott," that of this londly palec, where princes fenstad and heroes fought, now in the bloody earneat of storm and alege, and now in the gamee of chivalry, where bearty dealt the prize which minur won, all is now desolete. The bed of the lake is now s rushy swamp, and the




|  |  |  | 号亳 | Os Lera flom kyan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Birwinghan， crice Winrwick and Birmingham Conal |  | Stank Blann． <br> Grew Pris．Leal sate． |
| Tin linaded Dr Firt | 173 | Hatton． | 971 | To Biralothene |
| Hatmoprteal exrio | 148 | Frochall | 1021 |  |
| Siringtala ｜e．upla Borml． | 10 | Enovie <br> The elurech in thend jome brilay，avetaining some | 105 | repremplofy of of cule brited Sir C．Wre． momon mexdran than |
|  | 71. | Solibull | 1073 | of ammary，creact is Hugh dinnom in smed of Nir Mepise Malren Ball． |
| Ulun Hiome | 11 | Spart Ifrook BIRYIMGFAM． | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1133 \\ 1131 \end{array}$ |  |

 DAVENTRY，AND COVENTBY， 1004 niles．

|  |  |  | 2晨 | 0\％Lity mox vorb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| luk Hill，Ris P．且． Clarte，Bart． <br> Thie Grape． <br> Beoch Hili Pa <br> Truet Pa．R．C．It <br> Heram，Eeo． <br> Wroblam Patz，Yar of 8 graberd． <br> Tiltanhager Furt Einsl of Harivick． <br> As a dintance linifeld Hlame she princal seas of the Marpan of gelie－ lowy，erected as the com－ iucincanall of the 17 th cantlary．It baloagrod to Jume In and min ex－ clisuped by him for Theothth Clarled 1. sma pitimener here． whes ireyond Brockes Ifoll，the ceet of Viscousi －ilimertiza． |  | From Hick＇s Hall to Ihlington． <br> Highgre <br> Whetrenne <br> BABNET <br> 4a neat rove，nirmeded a the top of a hill，and oeld brated for tha batte vilich tronk phec，in 1ATL，betrima the homen of Yeat and ICo cunter，fon wieh the krous Lat of Werrick lont ha life An obalint han beon erected an the epol Pop of parinlea is Fhich if 6 situated 1851， 80.06. <br> Sonth 10 mm ． <br> Bidge Hill，（ （icta．） <br> London Colney． <br> crom river Colo <br> 814LENA | 18 4 11 11 148 178 84 | Coen Wood Earl of Manatid．Walle oeen． pred by the crear IT． Yumatd is monero asmped dertruation the Garko Ridetry Mirgos Parm． <br> Tolt：ong Path <br> Derham Part． <br> Chre Inll <br> Colnt En |

St Albuns is a town of very great antiquity, baving derived ite origin from the ruins of sho Roman Verulomings. An immense number and variety of antiquities have bean discovered here at different limen, and some vestiget of the andent town may atill be soen at a litule distance from St Albans. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey and monatery for Beacdictins monks, of which the Ind old abbey church and a large square gateway are now the oaly remaina. The abbey was founded by Offa, King of the Merciens, in honour of Ss AJban. The church wae made parochial in the reign of Edward VI. It has all the appearance of a cathedral, and its interior axhibits the various styles of acveral ages of archicecture, and is adorned with numerous rich screans and monumentas Ita appenrance from tho hill, on the Watford Road, is very striking. Tho town contains three other charches, in one of which-the church of St Michacl-the fine monument to the great Lord Bacon may be seen. St Albans has also a new wow-hall, eoveral meoting-houses, and charitable institutions. Two battles were fought here during the wars of the Roses; the first, in 1465 , when Richard Dulke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI.; the second, in 1461, when Margaret of Anjon defeated the king-maker Earl of Warwick. St Albans recurned two members to Parliament tll 1852, when it was disfranchised. Popnlation in 1851, 7185. Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, was a native of thin town, and there is a monmens to bis memory in the abbey church. There is ane slso to the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester.






UNDUN TO BIRMINORAM BY 8T ALBAND, de-Conflmed



[^12]

Leighton Buzzerd is half a mile from the atation, and is situated in the northentern extremity of the county of Bedford, on the banke of the Onzel. Here in - pentagonal crose of curious architectare. The church is a very old baildingo contalning a fort, stome-atulls, \&c. The Grand Junction Canal paeres close witho town. Pop. of townabip, 1861,4465. Seven milen from the station in Wobarn, a amill but neas town. It is a place of some antiquity, and has been iwice deatroyed by Ane. The church to a venerable building, entirely covered with ing. It contuins coverul monaments, and an ultar-pleos by Carlo Maratti. The mhabitants of Wobum are chiedy employed in lace-mating. Woburn Abboy, the seas of the Duke of Bedford, if a magaificent quadrangular building, and contrina a aplendid collection of paintings, statues, busts, the. The park if 12 miles in circumforence, and is well reocked with deer.
2. B. Pegan Twines, Bart.
Unalade Tunnel, CoOjantil ingth. Siter
Stoke Hammond, and Greal Brekhull Yanor. P D. P. Dancombe, Eaq.


- Yamales are dino in et leadance at the London, Wutforl, Augby, Coventry, and Birming. Dan Suclome


One mile distant is Rugby, a market-town in the county of Warwick, famous for ito grammar-ectiool, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Lewrence Storiff. The school is now considered one of the best in the kingdom. The late celobrated scholer, Dr. Armold, author of the History of Rome, \&c., wes one of ite hend musters. Adjacent to the town is an eminence called Castle Mount, from its having originally been the site of a castlo supposed to have been erected in the time of King Stephen. The Midland Counties, the Trent Valley, the Stamford and the Leamington Railways comnenco here. Pop. of Rugby 1851, 6817. One mile and a half from Ragby is Bilton Hall, remarkable as having been the reaidence of Addison. In the garden is a long avenue called Addison's Walls this having been bis fisourite promenade. To Dunchurch, three miles.


Biamuoran, a harge commercial and manufacturing town, in situred in the
north-enst corner of Warwickshire. It is seventy-nine miles south-enst from Liverpool, and the same distance north-east from Hristol, both in astraighe line. As Birmingham is nearly in the centre of England, ite sitantion is elovated. The soil around it is light, bat has latoly bean mach improved. The appearance of the city itself is mean-s great multtede of the housea being inhablted by workmen. St. Martin's church is the only building of great antiquits. Its extarior is poor, having in 1690 been cased with a covering of bricks to preserve it from filling. The spire alone remains in its original state, a graceful monoment of olden architecture. The interior is grand and imposing, though diselgured by a coating of plaster and by tawdry ornamente. St. Philip's Church is an elognat bnilding, and, in the opinion of many, forms the chief architectural ornament of the city. Besides these tro, there are apwards of 12 churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and forty-five Dissenting chapels, several of them elegant in form. Till lately, Birmingham possessed few publio building worthy of notice, but the citizens are adding to their number. The town-hall is a spleadid edifice of the Corinthian order, the material being Anglesen marble. Its length is 166 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 88 feet. The saloon, 140 feet long, 6.5 feet wide, and 65 feet high, contains one of the largeat organs in Europe The grammar-school is a fine Gothle edifice, designed by Mr. Barry, and erected at an expense of L4000. The thentre, the banke, the libraries, Society of Arth \&c. are also worthy of notice. The schools in Birmingham are numerons and flourishing. Among these may be mentioned the free grammar school founded and chartered by Edward VI. Its income derived from land is L3000 per annum; the Blue Coat School and the Protestant Diesenter's charity school are supported by subseriptions. There are several associatious for moral and intellectual improvement, such as a mochanic's institution with a library of mure than $\mathbf{2 6 0 0}$ rolumes, the Society of Arts, and a philosophical institution. The old library contains above 30,000 volumes, and the new library above 5000 . The mavinga banke, and provident institutions and societies, are namerous and highly beneficin. There aro also many charitable institutions woll supported. The Dispensary, Humano Society, and Magdalen lnstitution merit great praisa From a very early period Birningham has been renowned for ita manufacturee in ateel, Iron, \&c. Thin trade is now carried on to an extent elsewhere unequalled. The principal branches of it are, plate and plated wares, ornamented steel grode, jewellery, japannery; papier maché, cul-glass ornamentes, ateel-pens, buckles and buttons, cast-iron articles, gans and pistols, stoam-enginee, toys, \&c. Birmingham la connectod with London and various places by means of canals, and formes a centre of rallwey communication with every part of the kingdom. The railway from London to Blrminghare, which wis opened in 1897, fon now amalgamated with the Grand Jooction line, the two forming the London and North Western Railway. Birmingham returns two M.P. The population in 1891 was 110,91t; incloding the suburbes 138,262 . In 1811 it wes 182,922 and in 1851, 232,84.


LOSDOA TO DENBIGE TERODGH BRETINGEAY，NEWPOBT，\＆C． 806
The journey is performed in 2 hours 48 minates．Omnibusea leare the follow－ Hig offices in London and Birmingham for the railway intiona London offoen： －Spread Eagle，Gracochurch Street；Croos－Keya，Wood Street；Bolhin－Tun， Fleet Street；Swan with Two Necton，Lad Lane；George and Blue Boar，Hol－ born；Spread Eagle，Regent Cincus；Golden Croes，Charing Crom ；and Green Man and Sbilh，Oxford Streel Birmingham offices：－Swan，Cartle，Ien and Chickena，Albion，and Nalion．

LYXYV，LONDON TO DENBIGA TFROUGF BIRMINGEAY，NEWPORT． WHITCEUBCH，WREXHAM，AND MOLD，50G．

| ON RIGHT PROM LOND． | 㜢咅 |  |  | ON LSET PROM LOND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antor Palt，once the pealdenes of dames Watk | $\begin{gathered} 206 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | From Hicks＇s Hall to Birmingham，（p．199．） SPR cr．the Waswick Canal | 1094 | Edgharton Hill，Lord Calthorpe． |
|  | 953 | Hockley Brook Enter Staffordshire． | 1103 |  |
| Part Hall，d．Gough， 5 P． | 948 | Handivorth． －F90 cr．the river Tame Enall＇s Green． | 1111 | 8oho，M．R．Boulsom， Eeq． <br> Sandwell Paul，Earl of Darmouth． <br> Hampataad Fill |
| Grait Bari Bil，Sir P． | 818 |  |  |  |
| 8 milu damat Aldridye Lode． <br> To Lichaced，gi suile． | 883 |  | 118 | 3 milen dithot Beatlay Hotum． <br> To Wolvernmplon，© mile． |
| Prowned to Cumanek， 1 | 85 | or．the Enington and Wirley Canal Blox wich． Church Bridge | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1209 \\ 1244 \end{array}\right\|$ | R⿴囗十mint |
| －lob，is milles． <br> Fathereon Ball，mald be yond，Teddealey bisl，Lond | 798 | Four Croses Inn． | 126 | To Wolverhamplon， 71 mila，Aresood，ij milh． milladitan Same for Hall |
| Hathertoa． <br> I mulas dintan！gtention | 776 | Spread Eagle． | 129 |  |
| Hall <br> 1 mille wouth of Iveray |  | London and North Weatern Railuy． |  |  |
| hank is Hoacontal Hound －hise the Peadaralisitived | 728 |  | 134］ |  |
|  | 704 | Weaton under Lizerd． | 1561 | Whath Elll Barl of |





Denbigh, the capital of Denbighahire, in pleasantly situated on a rocky emiasace in the beautiful vale of Cliryd. The cantle, now in ruins, was founded in the reign of Edward I. It underwent a siego during the civil ware, and after the Ratoration of Charles II. was blown up with gunpowder and rendered completely ontensble. Theruins cover the summit of the craggy hill, and the prospect through the broken arches and frittering walls is extensive and beautifil. Denbigh has been compared to Stirling in Scotland, and bas a rery imposing aspect from a dirtance, with the ruinous castie crowning the summit of the hill The parish ohurch fs situated at Whitchurch, one mile from the town, bnt is seldom used by the in. habitnots, who generally attend divive worship at the ancient chapel of St Kilary: In tho porch of the pariah church, partly ruinoas, are the effigios in brass of Bichard Middleton of Gwaenynog, and Jane, his wife. He was governor of Dembigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Williem, hir third son, was a seas esptain, and a poet ; Thomes, fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirt Castie; Hugh, the aixth son, eaxpended an immense fortane in bringing the new river into London. An ancient priory for Carmelites oxisted at Denbigh, but the conventusl charch, now converted into a melt-Louse, is all that remains of the insutution. Deabigh had formerly a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes. It unites with Holt, Ruthin, and Wraxhmm, in returning one M.P. Pop. of Par. bor. 1851, 6498 The vicinity abounds with beautiful and interesting scenery. It gives the tikle of Err! to the Fielding fumily.

- Mr Fleamaurios wee brother of the firet and ancle of the precont Margule of Iane cowse, and baving married Mary third Coantese of Oricsay in her own right, way grandrether of the present Eirl. In order to encourage his tenatry ln Ireland, and promolo the cationel manufacturs of linens, to erected a blewching etablishmant hers at ats expent of Wo00, in whioh, under hif own superintendence, 0000 pleces ware bleeched yearty. Is is


LTEXVL LONDON TO CEESTER AND HOLYHEAD. THRODOF ST 4 L 809 GANS, WOBURX, NORTHAMPTON, LUTTERWORTH, LCHILELD, STAYTORD, AND NANTWICH, 274 Milen.


is fucly situated on a branch of the river Trent. It in divided by a sheet of water into two parta, the city and the close, the later being fortified. The cathodral, arectud chiefly in the twolfth and thirteenth centuries, is the most interesting object in the town, and, from itr elevated aituation, visible at a great distance. It is 191 teet by 163, and surrounded by a wall. It suffered much in the thmour siego which it anderwent during the Parliamentary war, bat hat aince been twloe thoroughly repaired. The exterior is almoat unrivalled for the eleganee of ita archirecture, and the interior corresponds in splendour and magnificence of the numarous monuments, thone of Dr. Johnson and Garrick, the former a uatre of
the cown, chiefly mert attantion. There ure aleo monumeuts to Ledy Mary Wortloy Montagu and Miss Soward, and the celebrated worlo of Chantrey represanting two sleeping children. The other placea desarving notice are, the hoone in Becon Strsel, where Dr Derwin wrote bia Zoonomin, and the house on the west side of the Market Plece, the birth-place of Dr Johnson, astatue of whom now adoras the samestreet. This statue is 19 feet high, in a sitting position, and on the pedental are three ban reliefs illustrative of the doctor's lite. Also the markethouse, the town-hall, the Hoapital of SL. John, the apot where Lord Brooke fell during the aioge of the enthedral, indicated by a pavement of white pebbles, and an inscriptign recording the event, and the free school of St John, where Ashmole, Addison, Johneon, Garrick, Wollaston, Hawhins Browne, and many other emiveot men roceived the radiments of their oducation. Lichfield contains three parochial churches, several chapels and meeting-houses, charitable institutions, theatre, library, dec. The city in a county in itself, with exempt juridiction. end cends iwo members to the House of Commons. It affords the title of Earl to the anmon famlly. There fin little trade except with the interior by mesans of cansls and railway. The brewing of ale also yields considarable proth The markets are hold on Tuesdaya and Frilaya. Pop. 1851, 0578.

 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 Trenh The siturtion of the town is low but pleasant, the streets being in general regular, and built of stone. A castle, erected here at a very carly period, was several times demolished and rebuilt, but finally deatroyed during the Parliamentary war. It ruins now occupy the eummit 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 parpose intended. There are also four churches, (the most remarkable of which, SL. Mary's, is cruciform, and contains a curfous font), several Dissenting places of worship, a free school founded by Edward VI., a coanty infirmary, county jail, and lanatic asylam. The inhabitants are chiofly employed in the manufactare of boots and ehoes, cutlery, and the tanning of leather. Isask Walton wes anative. There is also conalderable traffic with the neighbouring counties by means of railways and canal. The town notarna two M.P., and has done so aince the reign of Edwand I. It gives the title of Marquir to the Dakes of Sutherland, and that of Baron to the Jerningham family. Popolation, 1851, 11,829.

Johneon Hall.

|  |  |  | Creswell Ran. <br> Seighford Hell, F. Md. 2xat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 130 | Areat Bridgeforl. STM cr. the river Sow. | 144 |  |
| 1281 | Walton. | 1454 |  |
| 1263 | ECCLESHALL, | 147t | Atcon Fall <br> Ecelenhall Canlic, mitar <br> $f$ Ledsedt wnd Coventr? |

a neatand pleasant town, aituated on the banks of a soonll stremm that flow into the Sow. In its church Bishop Haise conconled Queen Margaret when she fled from Mucklentor. It contains a few monumente of the Bosville fir mily. Eccleshall Custe, tha residence of the Biahops of Lichfield and Coventery. Was founded at a very early period, and rebailt in 1810, in consequence of damago recoived in the civil wars, was repaired in 1696.

| To Stomo, 6 milas. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Oivrem Edel, W. 123 | Crozton. |
| Imare Eon and Brosel - 121 |  |
|  | Broughton. |

To Newport 9 milea Sugmall Hall

| as mogt moy lomb． | 最高 |  | 晨号号 | Ox Lert rav lowd． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Newentle－mader－ Lyme，301 milea． | 2178 | Muckleston． | 858 |  Muckicton Hail．Onk ley Mell，Sir J．N． 1 Cnetwode，Burt． <br> Adderlay Hall，and be－ youd，Sharingtor，Eavi of Eilmorey． |
| To Kewratiemnitr－ Lymo， 81 miles． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 114 \\ 118 \end{array}\right\|$ | Entar Shropehire． Dorrington． Woore． | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1691 \\ 1604 \end{array}\right]$ | To Draytor， 8 mile． Dornighon Old Mall． To Whitchurch， 14 m ． Drayton， 7 milen． |
|  | 1118 | Enter Cleshire． Bridgemore． | 1684 |  |
| Hoggh Boune． <br> Crevie Slation，and be－ yond，Creve Hall，Inad Cruve． <br> To Nowlarlle， 15 m ． | 1088 | Walgherton， Stapeley． | 1654 | Doddington Holl，Sir R．D．Briughtan，Bart． <br> Stapeley Hume，Res Ja，Pulliott． |
|  | 1048｜ | NANTWICR | 1601 | To Whitehoreh， 10 m ． Draytod，121 miles． |

stands in a low filt ritancion on the east bark of the Weaver．The houscs are for the mont part old，and built of timber and plastor．The church is large and cruciform，with stalls，stone pulpit，and an octagonal tower．The Dissenters have meveril meeting－houses，and there are several ranges of almo－houses．The prosperity of the town was formerly owing to ite brine aprings and salt－works， which were of great antiquity and celebrity，but only one spring is now worked． The chief manufectures are of shoes，cheese，gloves，and cotton goods．The Ctescer，the Eliesmere，the Liverpool，and Birmingham Junction canale，and the Middlewich Branch canal unite in the neighboarhood of the town，and the Grand Junction canal prates at no great distance．The Crewe atation，a great focus of rillways，is close to Nentwich．Pop．of township，1851， 3426.




| On meat frox lond． | 限宮 |  | 景会！ | On Lemt proy Laxm． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oladdneth． | 294 | Over Penmsea Mowr． <br> Momntain to Aber． | 214 | To Lharwic， 18 mim |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| To Benumaria scrom the Laven gande and Perry． S4 milen，bus this route is by no meane mfe，an the mode trequently abil |  |  |  |  |
| Peurhys Castla，Hon I．O．Doughe Pemnati Uma Grove | 259 | Linndegai | 2481 | Snowiden in the dita tance． |
|  | 24 | BANOOR（P．18：1． | 250 |  |
| To Berumaric， 1 mille end Baran Bill，8is B．B． V．Balleley，Bart． | 211 | Menai Bridge． （bew p．182．） 450 Cr，the Menai | 2821 | Trebarth，and bejoud Vasnol，T．A．Smith，Ty． <br> To Liangefil， 요 mill |
|  |  | Anglesen |  |  |
|  |  | HOLYHEAD（p．249）． | 274 |  |

LEEIVI．PBOM LONDON TO CETETER TEROUGH NBWPORT AND WHITCEURCH，18s Milen，Contonued to PAREOATE，19a MIm．

| OT Hogt mon lond． | 厚岳 |  | E88 | OY LIET PROM Lowd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $82$ <br> 30 | Prom Bickest Hall to Whitcharch，p． 206. Enter Cheehira Grindley Bridge． | 1631 |  |
| Combarmera abby， Visooni Combermere． About If mille dintant th Cholmondeler centle Marquis of Cholmonde－ hig，me elepunt manaion， －fice collemion of palat－ | 251 | Hemplon Guide Pook | 169 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14 min diab int Ma pes，well beilt monn ， tombed on an calincact near the Dee Theabama ts a hendeona valldiam． contrlaloge a viuls of the |
| Ealement Casla． | 231 | Broztom | 1721 | Biohop Beber wismer． |
|  |  |  |  | Hve of thio town． |
|  |  |  |  | Leoke，［－9） |



Parigate is much resorted so for sea-bathing. It is aloo noted an a atation from which packets sail for Ireland.

EXXIVIII. LONDON TO LIVERPOOL THROUGE DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, STONE, ENUTEPORD, AND WARRIKGTON, 906 MILE.


| UM RIOHT PROM LOND． | 唇家皆 |  |  | ON LEPT Flom Long． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moxhul Fill，B，P．G． <br> C．Noel，Eaq． <br> Middicton Ifill，Lard Wenloct． | 1003 | Cardworth Bridge He cr．niver Tame． FATR cr，Birmingham Canal． Wishav． | 1051 |  |
| To Tamworth， 5 milee Cenwell IINl，Lond Wenlock． gints Fall，W．E．C Moyez，Eeq． | 941 811 | Enter Staffordshire． Baset＇s Pole． <br> Weeford． | 1113 | To 8 atton Coldfald， 2 2 miles，and beyond Aatsen Park． |
| Awinfea Fall，J．Ewin－ fen，Req． <br> Freeford Finll，R．Dyoth | 89， | Srinfen． | 1168 | Thlelibroc．Oot ghanitone Pa， Grovo，Enco and bayond Potheriay tillt |
| Em |  | STR cr．Wyrley and Eerington Canal． |  |  |
| To Darby， 28 millea Abbol＇a Bromioy，111 m． 8Lowe Homa <br> Elmbant Jiall．J． Imalth，Eeq． | 87 | LICHPIRLD＊ （llee p． 210. | 1143 | To Blrminghem， 14 Wolnall，i mile Plpe Grange Mapla Baym． |
| Amstuce Part． | 831 | Longdor． | 1221 | Bandont Proll IMa quif of Aaglameis milicans mamian． rousded by fine crico． |
|  | 814 | Brereton | 1248 |  |
|  | 789 | 200星空 <br> amries on a camodarahte Irade in hats，and han wave－ fal milli and Iron forger， an medest chureh，de Pop．of town，1861， 8084. | 1263 | The Orand Trunh Cumol Is berm currled over then Trent by a aoble equed wet． Fagley Purty the Baraveen De la Zoucho． Two milea ditenes on |
| Renamore Foum． Ifll． Colton Hal，Hinheon | 771 | （Sce p．812．） <br> Wolsalay Bridga． <br>  and Grand Trunk Canal | 1281 | Cannock Chem is a fe mous apring． <br> Wolstey Hatl，git 0 ． Wolmel，Bart |
| Bithbold House（Lord Bagot．） | 763 | Colvich． <br> The chures anatalan a a umber of manumentr of the A amoma mad Wormag Great Haywood． | 1291 | Eburbarometh neri at Lehtield），the Drati－plese of the grat Lord Ameon tirall Paty，fir T． 4 <br> 0．Comatabla，Hort． |
|  | 723 | Shirloywich． | 1351 |  |



|  | 晨新 |  |  | Qw Lict flow lown． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandon Thel Farl of Merrumbin and beyond Chartley，Rasl Yerren， and the rain al Chartay Cantla | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 093 \end{aligned}$ | Weston． Bandon． | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 1361 \end{aligned}$ | of Shrowibury．This nent has belangel in tha anma fomily ainen the Lime of Edward UL <br> To Staford， 4 milen， |
| To Lenk，163 wilen ；to Cheadle， 10 mile． Stome Park，Berl Gras－ vile | $\begin{aligned} & 66 t \\ & 66 t \end{aligned}$ | Staka stone <br> hat handsome modern shureh，atree sehool，and other chanties．Pop．of cownalto 1861， 844 s． smact Grand Trunt | $129!$ 1401 | To gtaflord， 7 mile， ro Eccleahall，ofy miles． |
| Menford Hat Fieconat AB Fincoat Yo． <br> Raylman，R Alderley， | 69 618 | Darlaston． <br> Tittonsor Mill． | 1493 | Derlation Enill，8．A． Jumin，Emq． 1 nd boo road，Swinnertom Park 1．Pitrherbert，Em． |
|  | 60 804 | HM cr．siver Trent Trentham Inn． <br> Eavford． | 146 | Treathra Park，Dolke af Sutherland），nexr－ rounded by benathel and extenive grownds． |
| Pantom $\mathrm{Fanl}_{i}$ and 13 mise dictansia Stake apon Treas． |  |  |  | Buttortom Euil Claytos． <br> Kaelo Finll，R．Babya， |
| Eirucia Eall． | 584 | NEWCASTLE－UNDER | 1498 | Eueq． |
| To Burniem， 2 m | $541$ | Chesterton． | 1611 |  |
| Glongb Hall． | 61 | Talk－on－the－Hill． <br> －XVer．Grand Trunk Canal． <br> Enter Cheshire． | 1541 | Linley Weot |
|  | 50 | Church－Lawton． | 156 | Lamton FAll，c．B． Lawlim，Beg． Rode Ball，R．Wilbre－ |
| Moreton Ein］． | 47 | Moreton． Aatbury． | 169 164 108 | ham，ELG． |
| Rustavton flall． <br> Eatun Finh，©，C．Ax． trohang Riq． | 4 | CONGLETON， <br> －meat tawn near the hunk of the Dang，haviog mena－ fectares of silk．ribends． cotion，ind leathet．Pop． 1861，10，690． | 162 | Somerford Purt，Ets C．W．Sbakneley，Bi．，and hayond Brurelon Partz． Somerford Boothes Bill $C$ Bretenham．Seow and Swateaham Hill，T．」． W．Evathanham，In， Halmo Winchi． |
|  | 404 | Merton． | 185 |  |
| Tharegcroft Enll | 894 | Siddingtor． | 108 | Capertharne Hill 3. <br> D．Divapport，Eeq． |


| On Ejoge rioy lomb． |  |  | 立宮 | OTE LEA ram comb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IIenhary． Blitita，asd Alderley Fart，Lard Bi＝n oy of Al－ dariey． | 新豆 | Chelford． | 1718 | Astie Part． <br> Wibiss新 liall，J． Ulegat．Exinn and 8 milen ditrat，Orer Pasiver，Oir 11．M．Mninemring，Bert． |
| Narbur Booth＇s Fill， 2．Deqh，Eag． Taston Park FT，T． <br>  | 813 | Ollerton Gate． | 174 | Toft Hall，R Leyčo |
|  | 293 | NUTSFORD | 176 | Trbley Hell，Eett of Lard do Tabley，Et＝rad－ Emme edifice of the Daric order，contain！ picture gallary．Withinin The groande in the old bull of Thhley，a venas－ uhle aractere coverat with ivy，atanding of en infad in lako mitich |
|  |  | fr eaid to have derved its dame from Connte or Enut peazing the ford here with tina＝－zy．Menty of the in－ hativesto are exgered in the manofactury of miton． Annaal recea ure held hern in July．Pop．of tawn 1851， 5127. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | dincre thepart．P．L |
|  |  | Mere． | 1793 | Hranke, Yaq. |
| Hipiz－Legh Hall，日．C． <br> $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{zh}, \mathrm{Em}$ ．Weat Hall， | 243 | High Legh． | 1813 | T＝u mile dintant $\Delta r$－ Jey 표l․ |
|  | $20{ }^{4}$ | Duke of Bridgewater＇s Cansl． Latchford． | 1851 | Appleton Eill． |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Thel픈 Hall and Sta－ tham Lan＝ | 19 | STV cr．river Meroay， and enter Lencahira． | 187 |  |
| To Mawthiner， 18 m． Firriald Hidy and Or． | 17\％ | WARRINGTON． （ese p．988．） | 1888 |  |
| ford Hiall． <br> Hat E E＝11，J．W．Pat | 161 | Sankey Bridge | 1683 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ren Ren. } \\ & \text { Horain Rnf, Lard } \\ & \text { Wford. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Bold Hall，St E．Bold Enchtom，Bart． <br> Twa m．diat．Sherdley $\Pi=-=2 n d$ Bulfne lodee． <br> Enomeley Park，the nngminicent zeat of the Fant of Derby，and one twite to the sight Eecleor． tin Hall， | 158 | Sankey． | 109 |  |
|  | 11 | Banhill． | 195 |  |
|  | 8 | PRESCOT， <br>  of teteh－cools and mûvé menta．As Ravent wad aio celebrated plate－slan； <br>  $7 \times \mathrm{x}$ s． | 198 | In Preacos ran bora thn celutrited ecenf，$d$ ． P．Equile． <br> The Hotels，Bis T．B Birch，Beft． <br> Ratiz Fill． <br> Cbild wall Fall，Mar． |
| Contela Tek，Earl of Sefton． | 4 | Enotty Ah． | 202 | grit of Solitharg． |
|  |  |  |  |  |




Nawcaetle-undsb-Ltres is a place of conniderable antiquity, and a corpon rate town so early ta the reign of Fenry V1. A caste was built here during the peign of Henry VII.; but no veatiges of it remsin, except \& portion of the mound on which is was built. The town has an old charch, several meeting-houses, and a range of alms-houses, founded by the second Duke of Alberaarle. The chief manufecture is that of hase. There are eevaral silk mills, a paper and a cotton mill; afew of the inhabitanta are angaged in the potteriea Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 10,569.

Sroki-ufos-Takat is one of the new Parliamentary boroughe created by the Reform Act. This borough has this peculiarity, that instead of comprebending one principal town and its subarbs, it consists of a considerable district, exrendlag 7 milea in leagth, and about three miles in breadth, and including the market-towns of Barslem, Hanley, Lane-End, Stoke, Tunstall Court, \&fc. This district is commonly termed the "Potteries," and is the chief seat of the earthen-wane manufucture in England. In the borough, or in its immediate neighbourhood, a very large proportion of the popalation in engaged in the manufactory of earthenware Coals, marl, and potter's clay ane dag in the vicinity. At Etraris is the superb mansion erected by the late Josiah Wedgwood, the great improver of the earthen manufacture of the diatrict. Stoke-upon-Trent retarna two M. P. Pop. of Parlianoentary borough, 1851, 84,027. It is connected by railway with all parts of the king dom.

Liverapool, now second only to London, is situated on the right side of the Mersey. A castle is said to have been built here by Roger of Poictiers, which wha demolished in 1659. St. George's Church now stands on the sita. During the cirll wars, Liverpool held out againut Prince Rupert for a month, but at last it wes thken, and many of the garrison and inhabitants were put to the sword. The cown was very soon after retaken by Colonel Birch, and continued to remain troe to the popular causa. Liverpool was merely a chapelry atteched to the parith of Walton till the reign of William III., and in 1650 but 15 ships belongod to the port. It was at one time deeply engaged in the African slave trade; and io 176t, more than half this trade was carried on by the merchants of Liverpool. Since the great extenaion of the cotton manufacture it han become the port where the great bulk of the rew matarial is received, and whence the exports of manufactured goods are chiefly made to all parts of the world. It also eajoys a very large proportion of the trade between England and Ireland, the value of lrist produce imported in 1841 having been $£ 4,618,957$. Liverpool is supposed co postess one-seath part of the abipping of Grest Britain; one-third part of the foreign trade; one aixth part of the general commerce; and more then one-half as much trado as the port of London. The customs daen amountad in 1857 to $23,621,109$; and the cotton imported to $2,250,500$ bales. The importa are about thirty millions in value, the exports exceeding that sum by i tenth, vand it is calculated that more than 2600 tons of goods pass drily between Liverpool and Manchester. Nearly one-third of the tonnage inwards and outwards Is eagaged in the trado with the United Slatea. Considerable trutio
is arried on also with Africa, the West India Islunde, with Brazil, and oules parts of South America, and with the Eest Indies. Its intercousse with Iruland is greater in amount than that kept up with all the other ports in Great Britain. The iniand trade of Liverpoal is much asaisted by means of canala and ruilways and it hers benefited more than any port in the kingdom, (London alone excopled) by the application of stean power to navigations. The docks are constructed on a moot atupendous acale. They consist of wet, dry, and graving dock, and are connected with wile and commodious quays, and immense warehouses. The wet docks occmpy an aggregate ares of about 174 acres, and the quays measure 14 miles in length. The dry docks accupy an ares of twenty acres

Till the beginning of the present cantury, the stroebs of Liverpool were narrow and inconveniant, and the buildings devoid of architsctural beauty, but successive improvements have given to the town an alegance not to be met with in any other commercial port in the kingdom. The mont important public buildings ars the Town-hall, the Exchange buildings, the Cutom-house, and St George's Hall. The town-hall is a handsome Palledim building, surmounted by a dome, which is crownod by a statue of Britannia. It contains a namber of portraits and a statue of Roscoe by Chantrey, and on the landing of the staincane there is a statue of Canning by the anme artist. The interior of the town-hall, besides the rouns on the basement atory, containa a saloon, two drawiag-rooms, two ball-romm, a ban-queting-room, and a refectory, the whole elegantly fitcod mp. The exclange buildingn form three sides of a square, in the centre of whicis is a group of stalnary, in memory of Nelson, executed by Weatmacott is 1818. The new customahose, a very fine building, both in magnitude and architectural execution, containo slan the post-affice, the excise-office, the atamp-ofice, the dock-trenurer'l and ecoretary's offices, the bourd-room, and offices of the dock committee. The fineat building in Liverpool is that alloted to the anaize courta, and includes a nolle epermant called St George's Hell. The whole cost about L. 182,000. At the junction of the London read and Pembroke Place, there is an equestrinn statre of George IIL. by Westmacott. St James's cemetery was once a quarry of red etone, and consists principally of catacombs. On the summit of the rock nenr the entrance is a beantiful chapel, containing some good aculpture. Here the Late Mr. Hoakisson was interred, and a monument to his memory has been placed over the opot, with a statue of fine white marble, habited in a loge Liverpool contains thirty-five pleces of worship connectod with the Eatablishment, and ecrenty bolonging to Dissenters of various denominations There are in Liverpool numerons Sunday, evening, and day schools, with many modical as well as providant and religious charitics. There ano aleo several literary institutions and places of public amusement. Among the literary inctitutions may bo mentioned tho lioynl Institution, formed in 1814, by Mr. Roscoe-the Literary, Scientifis, and Luthmercial Institution, net on foot in 1885- the Mechanics' Institution, opened in 168 万 -Lhe Liverpool Inatitution of the Fine Arts-the Atheneum-tho Lycoum- the Collegiate Institution, \&e. Liverpool has cen prisoas.

The merkets of Liverpool are vary remarithble etructoren ; thel of 8t John
oceuples neurly two ecres of ground, the whole being under ofs roof, and vapparted by 116 cast-iron pllars.

The zoological gariens comprise ten acres of ground, and are lald out with a frood deal of taste. Its attractions have recently been increased by the munilicence of the late Earl of Derby.

The manufectures of Liverpool are not important. There are several sugar rufinerica, some small foanderise, agood deal of ship-bailding In wond and iron, - mannfactory of ateam-engines for ressels, und manufactories of anchora, chain cables, and similar articlea natarally in demand in a large port.

The value of the corporation estates is estimated at three millions of muney, and the sanual income derived from dock dues aloue, amounted in 1850 , to L.24,989:14:9. A great proportion of this incoms his been devoted to the improvament of the town, inclading the building of churches and ocher public difices. The sum expended in these objecta and in widening the atrects, between 1786 and 1838 , amounted to L. $1,668,300$.

The site of Liverpool is low and anhealthy. According to the Registrar-Geansal' reture of births and deaths, the death and marringes are double, while the birthe are little more than half, the number of the average of all England.

In 1700, the population of Liverpool was only 4240 ; in 1851, it anounted so 876,086. It returne two members to Parlinment.

The country aronnd Liverpool abounds in every direction with fine residences. Of these, the most important are, Enowiey Hall (Earl of Derby); Croxteth Parts (Burl of Setton); Ince Blundell, the seat of the Blundell tamily; Childwall Ball (Mamuls of Balishury): Speke Hall (R. Wath, Eeq.); Halo Hall (J, T. Bleckbarne, Eeq.); Woulton Hall, \&c.

At Everton is the cottege where Prince Rupert established his bead quartere when he besieged the town in 164t.

LEXXIX. LONDON TO MANCHESTEE THROUGH ST ALBANS, NORTEANPTON, LEICESTER, DERRY, MACCLESPIELD, AND STOCKPORT, 188 Mdes.


| ON EIORT FROM LOND． | 害 |  |  | ON \＆PFt Prom ronn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I m．dibant in Cante Auhby，the $=t$ of the Sulatie ar Nortionton． <br> nul＝x．t Abbey，E．Bou－ ccrina，Exy． | $127 \leq$ 122 | Horton Inn，North－ amplomative Queen＇s Cross， goe of than $=:=$ Quean $E$ traizor． | 581 64 | 8 mile diutant，Cour－ fren Eall，Sir C．Wath Bart <br> 2 mithe destant，Uptono $\mathrm{H}=$ ！ 1 ． |
| To Kethering，131 m． To Walling borough， 11 （mila． | 120 | NORTHA3PTON，p． 2 ES | 66 | To Daventry， 19 mile－ |
|  | $118 \bar{L}_{1}^{1}$ | Kingsthorpe． | 671 | Kinguthorpe Hown <br> To Welford，is mite： Arwe to Latternorth， 81 |
| Lerd Overaciza． | 1194 | Brixworth． | 78 |  |
| Murlton Orange． <br> dampart Hall，Sir C． | 1111 | Lamport | 741 | At a dianem Catere broke Perk，Sir J． H ． |
| E．Dinion， Bast | 108 予 | Maidwell | 781 | Sugham，Barl |
|  | 10̄7\％ | Kelmarah． | 781 | Kelmanh Bll，Latul |
| Arthingwarth Eall． Rev．I．R．Roluahy． | 105 | Oxendon Magna ？TWM cr．river Welland， and unter Leicestrah． | 81 | Dateram． |
| Dhtitiay Hell，且．B．H Hangertord，Ein <br> Canticin Cartea Eall， |  | MARKET <br> HARBD． <br> ROUGfi，a mall town err－ <br>  If If mingomed to be of Ro－ man aridif，and thereerire co of a Finmse mong in the vidinity．Charloe I，Anod hit houd quit che here lmmedl－ ately previnueto tho |  | To Lutherwerth， 25 mm |
|  | 97 | Kbworth． | 8.9 |  |
| Treely Fill，sìir A． Matleirg Bart |  | Great Glen， |  |  |
| G．8．Rotiticu，Bart streyhtan Crinige | 91 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88 | LEICESTER，（P．84．） | 98 |  |
|  | $86 \frac{1}{3}$ | Belgrave | 994 |  |
| Birtial Fonse． Wenlip Hall，Bte 6． 8. Pollmer，Bart． |  | crose river \＄0ar． |  |  |
|  |  | Mnus：－7．（p．362．） <br>  Hiii，from fla siluz＝tion on the basity of the sear． | 103 | Rothley Templa 2 ． Babington，Ey． <br> gminhad Hint rant of lanemieroaph． |
| To Foitirghem 1 號 It mila Satant Trialo Fold Ba．C．W．Perke FFta and Raytion Fitll | 77 | LOUGHBORODGH． | 109 | Ouorndon Romen Z <br> B．Faruhnm，Eag－ |
|  | 71 | （p．302） Kegworth | 115 | Garondon Pary，C． <br> Phillippa，Eeq． <br> To Anbly da la 2ouch 18 miles． <br> Thathat Honm． |




Northampton is siluated on the north bank of the Nen. It is a place of condiderable antiquity. Daring the wars of the Roses, a great battle was foughs near the town (July 10th 1460) in which the Lancastrians were defeated by Use Kingmaker, Earl of Warwick, and Henry VI. taken prisoner. In the civil warn of Charles I., Northampton was caken by Lord Brooke, and fortified for the Parlinment. The principal objecte descrving of notice are, All-Sainte Church; St Peter's, a remarkably fine and curlous specimen of enriched Norman architectaro; St Sepulchre's, sapposed to have been erected by the Knighta-Teiaplars about the beginning of the twelnh centary; SL. Giles", adorned with eovernl ourious monaments ; the Castio Hill meeting-house, which contains a tablet to the memory of Dr Doddridge, who exercised his ministry, and conductod an acadensy for the education of ministers, in this town for more than twenty years; the Raptist meeting-house, in which is a monument to John Ryland; the townhall ; the county-geol; the county-hall ; seesions-house; new corn-exebange, de. Of the several religions homes which existed before the Reformation, the Ilospitals of St Thomas and St John yet remain. Of the castle, which was near the woot brilge, there are ouly the earth works, and of the town walle there are no traces. The principal branch of trade carried on in Northampton is boot and atoe-making. Considerable business is done in carrying leather, and some atockinga and lices aro mado. It has also meveral iron foundries; and its horse-fairs are mach froquented. It is connected by railway with all parts of the empire. It returns iwo toembers to Parliament. Pop. 1851, 26,057. Six miles distant is Althorp, the sant of Earl Spencer, containing numerous fine pictures, and a very extension library " of curious and scarco booke, chiefly collectod at great expenes by tho seomed Fart, one of the greatest blbliopoles of his day.

[^13]LaEs is an ancient town, posseasing extensive masufhotories of silte, twiste, bottons, ribands, ahawle, \&c There is in the charchyerd a curiour pyrnmidal croes, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It is about 10 feet high, and is decorated with imagery and fretwork. Here are the ramains of Dieu is Croix Abbey. The scanery surrounding the town is peculiarly romantic. Pop. 1851, 8977. To Congleton 54 miles.

Maccuesprewo in situated on the odge of a dreary distriot called Maccleafield Forest It is now the principal seat in the foland of the sill throwing trades, and is consected by railway with all parts of the empire. It is likewive the chief ploce for the manufacture of silk handkerchiels, and possesses artensive coppes and brans-works. The most important factories are situated on the Bollen. Maolestield has a charch founded in 1278 by Eleanor, Queen of Edward L but since restored. There are two chapels adjoining this charch, one belonging to the Mrrquis of Cholmondeley, the other to the Legh femily of Lyme. An ancestur of the latter family sarved 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 atanderd at the batte of Cresty. Besides St Michsel's, there are four other charches in the town and auburbe, variour meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, cown-ball, essembly-roomes, a sabscription library, containing apwards of 20,000 volumes, a mechanica" inntitute, afree grammar-echool, with an annas revenue of L-1800, and more than fifty achools of all kinds. When the Factory Comminioners visited Macclesfield, it was found that, of the chthrens in tho employment of the menafacturers, 98 per cent could rend. Mucelosfeld returne two mambers to Padimment. It affords the title of Earl to one of the noble fimilies of Parker. Pop. 1851, $39,048$.

Stocrcport, siturted on the Mersey, is a cown of great antiquity, fanoun for ita manufactures of cotton and hats. By means of a cancl, this town has water commanication with tho rivers Dee, Ribble, Trent, and Severn, and this with tho greater part of the kingdom. It is also a focess of railways, The traie which it carries on is very extensive. It contains thres churches, several meetingbouset, a Catholic chapel, a theatre, a library and news-room, a free grammar. achool, and other charitable institutions. It retarns two members to Parliamens Pop. 1851, 58,835. Srockport is 176 miles from London by the newnet road

| On muity ynom kond． | 晨岳 |  | 最高 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 513］ | From Hicias Hall to DEREY，p．\％98． | 128 |  |
| Bradiey Finil． <br> Aabbourae Rall．Ar． meriy a neat of the Honthby． <br> Sandy－Brook Hell， 8 ir M．Blakinton，Burl． <br> Thangton Hall，Sir $W$ ． Pishertioth，Bath． |  | ASHBOUREL，D．98\％ | 1883 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 <br> 188 <br> 884 <br> 84 <br> 293 <br> 88 <br> 283 | Sanay－broo Boniley． | 1418 | Dam Eall，3．W．Rom－ |
|  |  | New Inp． | 141 | oell，Eeq． |
|  |  | Newhaven Inn． | 148） | To Haddan Hall，（Tare |
|  |  | Hurdiow Honse． | 168 | of Tusland）， 8 m．and bo－ |
|  |  | Over Streat | 164 | yand Charnwarth，（Duhm of Devornhíre）． |
| To Tidenwell 7 milea． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 161 \\ 6.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | BUXTON． | 1501 | To Leek， 12 milea；Con－ sietom， 16 milse，Mae－ elenfioh， 10 mile． |
| Bapk Fell． |  | White Hall． Whaley Bridse，p． 282. |  | Lyme Purk，T．Legh， |
|  |  | Whaley Bridge，p． 282. STOCKPORT，p． 29. | 100！ | Lyme Park, T. Legh. Emp. |
|  |  | MANCHESTER，p． 220. | 189 | Trififord Purl，Sir H． De Truflord，Bart． |

Buxton is sitauted on the lower part of a deep valley surrounded by bleat hilla and extensive tracks of moorland．The old town etande apon mach higher groond than the new，and has the remina of a crose in the market－pleos．Buxton in celebrated for its waters，which annoully attract from 12,000 to 14,000 visitors． Thoy are of the calcareous clens of mineral watera，and have long been oelo－ brated for their medicinal virtues．Their temperature is lower than thow of Bath，and they are more agreeable for bathing．They are administered inter－ anlly to persons in whom the digeative organs are feeble，and are found very effi－ uncious in the caro of gout and rheumatirm．The Crescent at Burton in en ex－ tensive and alegant atructure，comprising two hotela，a library，an asembly－ room，the．The stables，which are of very great extent，aro built in a circalar forra，and have a covered ride 160 yards round．This immense pile of builling was erected by the 6th Dake of Devonsbire at a cost of L． 120,000 ．Near the Crescent is the Old Hall，bailt in the reign of Elizabeth by the Barl of Shrew－ bury，in whose custody Mary Queen of Seots was placed．Here are still ahown the apartmonts which the anfortunate Queen occupied in one of her visits to Bur－ coin．The public batho at Buxtion are very numerous，and are fittod up with evary nttention to the convenience of the vinitors．Sh．Ann＇s Woll is remarknble，be－ cause by means of a doable pump，either hot or cold water may be obtained within a few finches of aach other．The charch at Buzton in an olegant edifice buill in 1812 by the late（gixtb）Dake of Devonshire．Here are also placee of wornhip for Preabyreriana，Independents，and Wealeyan Methodista．The pablic wille at Bazton are hid out with mach testa，and the envirome abound with
$1$

antoral cariosulies and romantic meenery. Half a mille diatant is Pooles Holo, a eavars of considerable dimensions, conteining among othar curfous objecta an immeneo congelation, called the "Fitch of Beoon," und a large mass of otalactite clled the "Queen of Scots Pillar," trom having been visited by Mary during her eojourn at Buxtoa. Two milen from Buxton is the Dinmond Eill, where the Burcon diamonds are found, close to which there to a Lower built by the Dake of Deroashire. Four miles distans to Chee Tor, a hage mase of limestone, whics siven above 800 foet perpendicalar from the river Wye. There are various olhes phoces in the vicinity, which deserve a visih, such as Miller'b Dals, Cresbrook, Monew Dole, Astiford, Axe Edge, from which on a favoureble dey the mountaine of North Walee may be seen, the Marvel Stone, dec. About ive miles from Buxtoos, on the road to Cauleton, is a opring called the "Ebbing and Nowing Well." Pop. of Buxton 160\%.

Marchestisk, as its name shows (Man-castra) wa a Roman station, and is supposed to have taken ith rise in the reige of Titus. Under the Saxoas, it became the abode of a Thana Ater the Norman Conquest. Willian give the place to Wrillinen of Poictoo. The barony desconded to the Gresleyn, and the Do la Warrea, and at length the manorial righto became veatod in the fandly of Moneloy. In the civil wara, Manchester ranged iteolf on the side of the Parlisment, and autained a siege conducted by Lord Strange, abearwards Earl of Den by. Manchestor was dintinguished for ite manufacturen wo early an the timee of Beary VIII. and Bdward VI. At drot the woollen was Its chief branch of tyads ; but nince the middle of lant century, cotton has taken the lead, and Manchester he now broome the great centre of that madufacture. Of late, the spinaing and wearing of allk have been Introduced, and the printing and dyeing of allt aro aloo extensively carried on in this city. The manafactare of machinary hw risen wo great importance and perfection in Manchestor, and it has also manafictures of linen, amall-wares, hats, umbrelles, de. Its commerce is grvaly added by its communications with almoat overy part of England, by means of rallwaye and canels. The diserict in which the city otende conuines nome of the best coas etrate in England; a circomstance to which the place in indebred in no small degree for its prosperity. One of the most interestlag burldunge in Mancheator is the colleginte church (now the cathedral), noble Gothic building, concaiaing several ohapels and chantries, a richly omemented choir, a number of monumente, \&s. It wan built in 1422 . The repusell Counder wis Thomat Lord De la Warre, but several other persons assisted in bafiting it Coniderable additions were made in the sixtoenth ceutury and many alearations and additions are of recent origin. Or the aumerous chapels all bat one are private property. The chapel of the Derby family 1s that which paseses the grestest share of historic interest. Se Marys chupel contains several interesting monuments of the family of the Chethams: and thare is a marble status of Eumphry Chethas, erected by one who in corly lifo whe an inmato of Chotham's Hospital; and the Traford chapel, in addition to the memorials of the ancient family from which it takes its onmes
possonses a very handsome manument to the memory of Daunteay Bulme, Eeq., a distinguished philnathropish. There is an Iudependent College in Manchestar, aod the Wealeyana have - College at Didsbary, four miles from Munchester. There are about 50 charches in Manchester, besides the cathedral ; and a chanch building society has been formed to promote additional church sccommodation. The Dissenters bave alao numerons places of worship, and Manchenter has been long diatinguished as possessing a graster dissenting popalation than most otber towns in the kingdom. The ecclexiastical givernment of Manchester was formerly vested in the warden and four fellows of the collegiste church, but it hus recently been erected into a biaboprick, and the collegiate church consequently elevatod to the rank of a cathedral. The frot bishop was consecrated in 1847. The free grammar-achool of Manchester was founded in the early part of the fffeouth century by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and is very richly endowed. but is ar trom effecting the good which ito splendid resources might produce. Chetham's Hospital, or the College, was originally fouuded by the De in Warre, in the reign of Henry VL. Aftor the dirsolution, it became the proparty of the Derby family, and was purchased from the celebrated Countess of Derby, in complince with the will of Humphry Chotham, an eminent merchant, for the purpose of forming a Blae-coat hospital and library. This institution provide for the education and support of olghty poor children. The library conaints of upwards of 25,000 volumes, and there is an annual provision for its augmentation. The inhalitants of the town are allowed free access to it onder certain regulations The educational institutions in Manchester were long defective both in namber and quality, but great exertions have been, and are now making to extend the benefits of instraction to all cirsses of the commnnity. One of the resalte 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 Lyceumes, an institution called the Athensaum, a Literary and Philosophical Soclety, numerons charitable institutions, \&e. The other public buildings worthy of ootice are, the Exchange, the Lnfirmary, the Society of Arts or Buyal Intitution, the Town-Hall, the two Theatrea, the new Maseum of Natural History, the New Bailey Prinom, the Chamber of Commerce, the Free Trade Eall, Free Library, Owen's Colleges de \&sc. A Botanic Garden was formed here in 1880, and there are three Poblic Parke, the Peel, Phillips', and Queen's. There are nix railways diverging from Mancheater, which furnish the city with the greateat facilities for extending its trade-riz. the Liverpool and Manchestor, the Manchester and Leede, the Bollon and Bury, the Mancheater and Birmingham, the Manchester and Sheffold, and the Mancheater and Bowden linea. The immerise millh, workshopes, and foundries, well deserve a visit from the Lourish. Manchester roturus two M.P. Pup. 1851, 816,213. The Manchoster racee are held twice a-year at Lower Broughton.

Sulford is separated from Manchester by the river Irwell. It to a large and populous town, retursing one M.P. Here hes been erected a monumont to 8 ir K. I'repl. I'np. 1851, 86,108.

ICE. LONDON TO DERBT. MATLOCK-BATH, BAKFWELL, CHAPELER. 23] LE-FBITH, AND MANCHESTER, 187 Mile.


- Conblon,- Thia town deriver la name from a carte, the romaina of which are sturted on a amep rock. It is ruppowed to have been erected by Willien Pevert, the natural ant of the ainquerur. It has beeo held at diftrent time by variou dintingulahed indivilual/, amones
 iapregenble. This castle bas given ite dithe to Sir Waltar Scott's Peveril of the Peak, and forma the scene of a considerable portion of the eventa of that popular novel The sfelasty of Cantleton abonade in will and romantic aconery. For centuriea the anily acoesaflo road to Burtan and Chapel-en-le-Frith was by a deep deacent called tha Winnetr of Wiadegue, from the aiream of air that alwaye aweeph through the chasm. Dark, rugged, and perpendicular preelpices ere seem on each bide of the road. At one of the nadden enran of the rond to the left, a mont beaytiful viaw of Cartelon vile opens to the oya. Among the cariontin fo the vicinily are the Peak Cavern or Devilin Cave, a megnificent and artrandivary wort of antare, sitanted about 100 yuda from the village. The mine called the Speedwell Lovel, the weterill in the navigation mine which fall 80 yandil Mam-Tor, or the Shiveriat Mountain, C00fet above thelevel of the ralley, the nammit axhibiting truoce of a Roman ancumpmant and of two barrows, the andent lead mines of Odin, at the nouthern foat of Marn-Tor, Bklan Holo, 3 mile diagne, betwen 70 and 80 yards in depth; Brad well caren, remariable for the bearty and richnese of the italactite It contring, and the Blua John mine, ilturiod on the node of The Clifo oppaile Mam Ter, the only mine in which thin benuriful makarial in found in mmer of ounrims ily for earithg. Its resestan are mupposed to be connected with a series of onverns a iendine over an aree of many mimere milea, and lacluding Bhion Hole, Peok cavern, Speodwel,






Wmaswonth in a place of great matiquity, and the capital of the lead-mine district. The church is a handeose Gothic entructure of the fourteenth centurg, and contains some intcreating monuments and tombs. The lent-mines afford the chief means of employment, but there are cotton, horiery, hat, and some other manufictories, in the neighbourh ood.
The Barmate Coarta for deternining dippates among the minera, end offencea against their ancient lawe, are held hene trice a-year $;$ and hera in deporited the ancient brase dinh used as a standard for menauring the ore. gir John Gell, the
 church asisted belore the Conquere

- 4 mile from Tisfer well in the pienant village of Eyam, frmarlable tho ipot whear the devotedema of Monpeneou and bli wife was exhibited during ithe great piagne of 160. The die-

 reloted all colitientions to dinert his tlock. To proveat as much or prablote the afteres of com-


 - vietm to the fury of the dicman, and wa buriat in thy chuighyard, where her tomberiona rat

 aspace abont alaety feet in diameter.

Pallamentary general, resided at Hopton, in this pariah, but the ancient family seat in now palled down. Pop. of town 1851, 2632.

Two miles from Wirksworth is Cromford, situnted in a deep valley, enclosed on three siden by lothy limestone rocks. This town owes ite prosperity to the softion menufuctore. The late Sir Bichard Arkwright, the inventor of the splnaing trame, erected bere a spacious cotton-mill, now occupied by Messs R. and P. Askwight, who employ about 800 persons. To the left, after pasing througb Scarthin-Nick (a perforated rock), near Cromford, Is Willersley Castle, a apaciona mansion erecled by Bir R. Arkwright, and now posessed by hb grandson. The gartens and grounds are opem on Mondays and Thursdeys. Two millen from Cromford is the village of Matlock on the Derwent, a favourite summer resort for Inralide and toorists. Matluckdale, in which the villago atands, oxtends for two miles north and south, and is bounded on each side by steep rocks, whose aaked aldes rise to the treight of about 300 feet. The Derwent flow through the dale, and fita banke aro lined with trees, except where the rocka rise almost parpendicularty from the water. Of these tuse most striking is the High Tor, which rives to a height of 896 feec. Opposite to It is Masson, a rock of greater dievation than the Tor, but fnferior to it as a pictureaque object. The mineral springa and beautifal acenery of Matlock have caused a great influx of visitors, for whone aco commoducion excellent inns, lodging-housee, and bathing estublishments havo been arected. The buildings are grouped in a singular manner up the mountain side. Matlock is not only a place full of interent in itself, but is also the centre of a disries every pert of which has ite attrections. The unual amusement of otrangera consists in viriting the caverns and minea, the petrifying welle and tho rocks Of the caverne, the Rucland cavern is the largest, and, when lighted up, han a very mangnificent appeanence. The Cumberlend cavern is the moet intereating to the geologist. The Devonshire cavern la remarknble for ita fast roof and perpendicular dider. The Fluor cavern is the one from which the floor epar is obteined. The Speedrell mine contains fine stalactites and espara ; and in the Sidemine to grotto, in which are to be found crystallizationa of calcareous apar of unequilled beanty and richneen. At the museuma, the mineralogical productiona are on mia, formed into race and ornamental deaigna, and upecimena of apan, fomile, dec. may be purehased.

The walks in the neighbourhood of Matlock nro vers delightful. The nummit of Mavoon commande most attractive views over a vast eareat of country. Two miles trom Matlock, on the Wirkoworth road, are tho crags of Stonehomes, commurding a magnificent prospect. About the same distance is Bonsalh, a pioturenque mining village, with an ancient church and a carious old arom The village of Old Matlock, two milen from Matlock-Rath, is inhabited chiefly by penons emplojed in the lead-mines and in the cotton manutacture. The "Romantic Rocks" are a very interesting series of meves and fragments, which appour as if jurt tom arander, the anglen exnetly corresponding, so that if the ppectatar could by any ponibility move them beck, they would fit with the greatest nicety. Allogether, at Matoct the touriat, the geologist, and the mis memalogist, cuny enjoy advantenges which fow other plecee can ationd.


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Eight miles north-west by west is Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutinoih situated on a bold eminence on the east ride of the Wye , and affarding 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 sido of the upper quadrangle is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward In. The chapel is of the time of Heary VI.; and the tower at tho north-west corner, on which are the arms of tho Vernons, \&c. is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All the principal roomes, except the gallery, wero hung with loose arras, a great part of which atill remainsThe 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 workmanahip of these doons is very rude and ill-fashioned The chaplain' 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 eisty yean eince ; but in the vicinity of the mansion there is still a aweeping group of lururiant old trees. The gardens are composel of terraces ranging one above another, each haring a sort of atone balustrade. The prospecte from the leads and the watch-tower are extremoly fine.

Haddon was, soon efter the Conquert, the property of the A venells, 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 pasaed by marriage with ono of his daughters into the posencion of the family of Manners, then Earls of Ratland, and was their principal seat till the begianing of the last century, when it wes superseded by Belvoir Cantle in Leicostershire. In the reign of Queen Anne, the first Duke of Rutland mainthined soren score servants in this ancient seat of old English hospitality.
The Duke of Ruthand has a shooting seat at Sunton Woodhones, in Darloy Dale, a short distance from Haddon.
Twelve miles north by west of Matlock is Chataworth, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Devonabire. The public ontrance to the domain le near the pretty village of Edensor, where there is an axcellent inn for the nccommodetion of visitors. Chataworth was among the domains given by Willians the Conqueror to Willimm Poveril, his natural son;" but in the reign of Elinaboth, it was purchnsed by Sir W. Cavendish, who commenced a mannion house bere, which, afler his death, was completed by his widow, the famons Countess of Shrewabary. The present building was naarly completed by the frat Dente of Devonahire previons to 1706, but a wing was added by the heto (aixtb) Dake. It is composed of four nearly equal sidea, with an opon quadrangula coart within. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble atatine of Oricos, sonted on the beck of a dolphin, round which the water of a founsin in contirabilly playing. The roome of the palece are apacious and loty, some of thace hung with lapestry, and adoraed with beantiful carvinge, execated by Gibbons and Watron. The plotured are not namerous, but there is a viluibile cole

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-


bection of books, and many exquisite works of sculpture by Cenovs, Thormaldean, Chnntrey, Wyath, Westrucoth \&e. Chatsworth garidens are among the most celobrated in the kingdom. The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 140 feet wide, and comprices 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 gigantio a atyle; bot the late Duke of Devonshire was fortunate in the possassion, as his aervanth of Sir Joseph Paxton, now of Cryatal Palece notoriety. To the south and southcut of the mnasion are some curious water-works, formerly much celebrated. The park is about nine miles in circumference, and is besutifully diveraified with hill and dale. The prospect from different parts of is are exceelingly fine. The old Bonse of Chntsworth wha for thirtoen years the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, - circumatance which caused her name to be given to a suite of apartments in the building, which are supposed to correspbad in situation with those which ahe inhobited. It wis here also that Hobbes, the philosopher, paused many of his deys.

Four miles from Chatsworth is Bakawell, a plece of great antiquity, much resorted to by anglers, as the rivar abounds with trouth grayling, \&cc. The manor of Bakowell originally belonged to William Pevaril, nataral son of William the Conqueror. It is now the property of the Duise of Rutinnd. In the town thero is a cotton manafactory eatablished by the late Sir R. Ark wright, and in the vicinity are marble works and lead mines. The church, an ancient cruciform otructure, exhbibits the atyles of three different periods of architecture, and conthins neveral carious monuments of the Vernon and Manners families. In the charch-yard is an ancient croses. On Stanton manor, four miles distant, aro rocking-atones and a Druidical circle.

A delightful axcarsion may be made from Matock to Dove Dala, distant 13 mill. The scanery of this far-famed apot is of the most romantic description In the vicinity is the town of Ashboume, the church of which conteins numerous monmmente, including a boantirul specimen of seulpture by Banks, to the memory of a dagghter of a former Sir Brook Boothby. Ashbourno Hall, till lately the mansion of this fumily, is situated in the vicinity. Here the Protender spent a night in 1785. At Mayfeld, near Ashbourne, is the cottage in which Moore compooed "Lalla Rookh" On the Staffordshire side of the Dove is Ilam Hall, the mansion of Jeme Wasce Russell, Fsq. Ilam charch is a venerable ivy-covered adifice, and contrins an interesting monument by Chantrey.

Pleasigg excurvions may also be made trom Matlock to the Draidical remnins at Arbor Low,-the Router Rock,-Robin Hood's Stride, -the masses of rocks bearing the name of Bradly $y$ Tor, which are all within a ahort distance, and are objects of attraction to the antiquarian, the arish, and the lover of remaricalile and pictaresquo soenery.

Whateld Menor Hoase, Hardwick Hoasa, and Newteand Abbey, tormerly the property of Byron, and now that of Colonol Wildman, are frequently visited by perties from Matlock, and will amply repay the notice of the tourint.

[^15]| ON gabt moom miny． | 厚宲 |  | 最囟 | ON LeFT Patay mry． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $97 t$ | Prom Birminghom to |  |  |
|  | 937 | Parry Bar St | 81 | Hampatand Eall． |
|  | 904 | Newtor Road St | 61 | Bandwell Patk，Ren ur Dartmouth |
| Great Bax Eili，Bir F． I．Scott，Bure． |  | TTE 4 cre river Tame． |  | Charlemont． <br> Darimern in min and Bihton，济 xule diateol |
| 2 m. dirtant in Wallu <br> Beouley fall，the how | 878 | Bencot Junction St Willenhall 8 ． | 91 11 |  |
| Bealley fall，the ho In which Eling Charle lay coacoled after the battia of Worcemer． Moweler Court． Hilva Hall． |  | WOLVERRAMPTON． <br> p． 887 ，（1981 mulen from Lerman．） | 14. | To Wromeley EM， （Lond Wrotlealey） 8 m． Dumiall Hall，H．Eor－ Ulare，Lisq． Onleg Ball，A．Mordean， Eeq． |
| Hithartoe HnH，Lad Eatherton． | 773！ | Four Ashee 8t． | 20 | fomerfard Eall |
|  | $75 \%$ | Spread Eagle St | 214 | I milen dintont Stration Fall，and boyond Weato Fark，Farl of Hradford． |
| Teddeloy Rell，Lord Hathertog． | 784 | enta | 24 |  |
| Sllington Houm | 68 | STAFPOgD， 821. Here the Treat Valley lin jome． | 298 |  |
| SI milea dictant is Reane， on the line of the North | 621 | Norton Bridge St． | 85 | Gelghrond Hall，P．Eas， Req． |
| Acamordishire Relfrey， <br> Which brinchen of at the <br> Nortom Br．alazing． |  |  |  | hall，in the chuich of which Biahop Hinler ean |
| 8wincerton．T．Fitsher－ bert，Eiq．，and beyond， |  |  |  | flar ber mexper froter |
| Darimitan Hell，8．8．Jer－ | 883 | ginndon Bridge St | 881 | Brecembll crive，inilmop |
| vin，Eis．，and Neaford Gall，Vircoant St Vincent． Truntham Pask，Dake |  |  |  | or Lichileid，，founded at a vey ealy prod，and ro mila 1816．（Sel p．19．） |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Q Sutharinod } \\ \text {. Whifmora } \\ \text { IIll } \end{array}\right\|$ | 344 |  | 48 |  |
| Maneming, Emi |  | Whitmore，（trom <br> London， 168 g milm．） |  |  |
|  |  | Nowcmil－under－Lyme if it mile dicant．and |  |  |
|  |  | Btoke upon Trobl af mile dihamer tim atedioa ic |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |




| O8 mamy mom misw. | 最 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | E | 08 Latrimay niay. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Newamb-underLyate, B1 onile ; Pottere. 1 muen. | 513 | Madeley St. | 454 | To Wourc of nileo, Audlem, 8 mile ditant. Crewe has now become |
| Betlay Hall, C. Toller, | 43) | Crewre Junction St | 54 | an impurtant reatre of |
| Cegern 耳all, bard |  | (from London 1661 m.) |  | raileny commumication; |
| Crewe. | 39 | Minshall Vernon St | Sf: | clicater, Lancapler, and |
| Menor Fill Stasthorne Hall. | $86$ | Winaford SL | 61 | tha Potteries, anitr hese, and thare are extenalve |
| 2 miles dismantis North- |  |  |  | scfreslimewt rooms, with |
| -ich, the luhabitants of | 32 |  |  | avery scrommodation for |
| Which ere chlefis emplay- | 38 | HARIMORD SL. | 6.04 | pasworgers. <br> Wianfurd village is |
| als, which in obtained |  |  |  | eclobrated for ite malt- |
| Prom brae aprings in the |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |
| ricinity. Pog. 1368. Wimniaxtion Hell, Lord |  |  |  | Vale-Bayal (Lord Deinmere), siected on the |
| Stanley of Alderlay. Marbury Fill. | 298 |  | 88 | ate of en ancral abley. |
| S. Berr, img. <br> Tiocham fill <br> Belmomi Fall, J. Leigh, | 25 | Preston Brook SL. | 72 | Atom Park, Sir 4. J. Aston, G.C.B. |
| Fig. | 22 | Moore St | 74 | Norton Priors, sir 12 |
| Arley Fill 12 E . Eetr. ins Warbanion, Eiq.) in | 19 | WARRINGTON, | 78 | Brooke, Burt, Bewsy Hall, Lond |
| lhe dititauce. |  | anil lout mem from londoa.) |  | Lilfnd. Lord |

Wolveneaxptox ( 122 miles N. W. by W. of London, and 14 milea N. W. of Birmingham) is a pluce of great antiquity, and the most popalous town in Staffordshire. A monastery wis orected here about the tenth, and refounded in the sixtoanth centary, but no remains of it now exist. Of its numorous charches, St. Peter's (the collegiate church) is the moot remartuble. It is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing many brasees and other monumenta, a curions font, and a stone pulpit, more than 800 years old, eat out of one block. In the charch-yard is an ancient croses, corared with e profusion of rude acalpture. The chief mansmeture of the Lown consists in locion and keys, japanned goode, and other articles of hardware. Two M. P. Pop. of parl. borough. 1881, 119,748.
Two milles distant is Tottenhall, the charch of which contrins a carved font, and a carions painted window.

Three miles distant from Staford is Ingeotso Hall, Earl of Shrewbbry; near which are Tixall Hall, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart; Sandon Hall, Earl of Harowby, and Shugboroagh, Rerl of Lichfeld. The Latter wel the birch-plece of the colebrated naval commendor and circumnavigator, Lord Anson.
The Crowe and Chemer Railwey commences at Crowo ( 168 milea from Lonloakh and leads by Nantwich, 1 milea; Calveloy, 7 mim. ; Beeston, $10 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~m}}$ m.; Tatrabill, 11 m . Fiverton, 18 m ; to Chestar, 21 miles; theace to Birkenhead. is miles. Diseance from Cheoter to Holyhead by ruilway, 85 m ., and thence to rumin parstesmer, 60 miles. 1 steam-bont leaven George's Pler Hesd, Livermool, for Monk's Perry, 20 mainuten before the tratm atarte from Birkeakead, and mamn so Liverpool on the arrival of the trains from Cheates.

Wanninoron is one ofthe principal etations on the line, being midway betwean Liverpool and Manchester. About half a mile from the atation is the large and populous town of Warrington, on the north bank of the Mersey in Lancachire. It is one of the oldcat towns in Lancashire, and was a Roman station. A bridga was built here over the Mersey by the Earl of Derby, for the purpose of enabling Heary VII. to pay him a risit with greater convenience. The principal manuseclures are cottona, shoes, and fustians, and in the vicinity are pin, glaes, and iron-works. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen can come ap the river to withis - short distance of the town. The church is of Saxion origin, end erectod before the Conquest, but the injuries which it received during the civil wurn hare 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. Thero are also chapels of ease, meeting-housea, free schoola, dsc. During the Civil $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$ ars, Warrington was the scene of soveral severe conflicta, From the prem of this town, the first nowspaper ever published in Lancashire was insued, and it was also the first town in the country from which in stage-coach was started Howards work on Prisons was printed at Warrington, as wero also the mort of Mrs Barbnuldy poems, the earlier writinga of the late Thomas Roscoe, the works of Dr Ferrier, Giboon, and many othera. In 1757, an acselemy was estoblished here, which rapidly rose into celebrity, under the direction of $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{A}}$ Aikim, Dr Prieatley, Dr Taylor, Dr Enfield, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, but the eare blishment was unfortunately broken up in 1783, and from its fragments a college was formed at York, which has been recently transferred to Mancherter. Bradley Hall, in the aejghbourhood of Warrington, is supposed to occupy the ulte of one of the castles of the Haydocks, e powerful family in Lanemarire duriag the time of the Plantagenels. One M.P. Pop, of parl. borough 1851, 28,468. Werrington affords an earldom to the Grey family, Earls of Stamford and Warrington.

About two miles and a half from Warrington station is Wiswick, which (with the exception of Doddington in Cambridgeshire) possesses the richest rectory in the kingdom, the patronage of which has been lodged in the bands of the Stanley tamily since the reign of Henry VI. According to tradition, this pleoo wan the favourite residence of Oawald, King of Northumbria, and near the church is pointed out the spot where he fell Gighting agninst the pagans of Mercia, 4.n. G12 St Uswald', Well, about belf a mile to the porth of the church, was originally formed, according to Bede, by the piety of pilgrims who visited the spot Tho carth and water are supposed to be possessed of pecaliar sanctity, and from it all the neighbouring Roman Catholic chapels aro supplied with holy water. The church, a large irregular structure, of very remote matiquity, contains a number of interesting monaments and curious brasese. Thare are no leas than thirtycoven endowed charities in the parish. Pop. of parish, 18,148.

Two miles and a quarter from Winwick is Newton Juxction Statron, (eh miles from Birningham, $196 \frac{1}{2}$ from London, ) where the Grand Junction Reilway carminates, and the Jourucy to Mancheater or Liverpool to continuod an the Liverpool and Manchester Relliway. principel atruan in in Lime Streeh Lverpood.


| ON BGGT FROM Livert． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 最曹 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Weante Lane St Cross Lane St． MANCFESTER． 85 m ．from Bimminghan ； 1 （4R $\frac{1}{2}$ m．from London． | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 281 \\ & 298 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |  |

XCIV．BIRMINGIEAM TO MANCHESTER，BY RAILWAY，DIRECT， 85 Mild．

| an yent moy mixy． | 京淢 | From Birmingham on |  | of cist prow yim． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crut ben，Loed Crove． | 81 | OREWE 8t．（p．247．） | 34 | Peover Finl，Sir B． Mainwaring，Bart． |
| Pruvenan Rell and byoud Amintay，nert | 263 | SANDBACH ST． | 58 |  |
|  | ${ }_{17}{ }^{2}$ | HOLMES CHAPEL | $\begin{aligned} & 624 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Doverparat Fin，and smat－ | $18 \frac{8}{4}$ | Alderley SL． | 713 |  |
|  | 12 | Wilmalow SL | 78 | To Altringhem，of A－ triacham， 8 milet，a mat－ ket torm，which hat |
| Wilangion Bull cele Part Alberligy gark Leed bur． | 10 | Hendforth St | $74 \pm$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 8$ | －ome mannfeeorien of |
| riom Roll，Land | 87 | Stoceport st． | 798 | lon，it it connetiod |
|  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | Seator，Norrir St． | 79\％ | Wih Mnncheater by |
|  |  | Heaton，Chapel 8t． |  | length Pop．1831，4148． |
|  | 3 | Levenahulme St． | 82 |  |
|  | 18 | Longuight St | $88 \%$ |  |
|  |  | manchester． | 86 |  |

This railway commences at a spacious atation in London Road，Manchester， which is to be used jointly by this and the Mancheater and Sheffield Railway Company．The railway is conducted through Mancheter upon a viaduct，in which occura an extraordinary skew arch，crosaing Fairfield Street at an angle of only 24 degrees．The span of the bridge is about 128 feet 9 inchen It is considered to be one of the finest specimens of iron－bridge building ever executed． The viaduch，at the Manchester end of the line，contains considerably more than 100 archea At Stockport is an immense viaduct，which croses the Mersey a an elevation of 111 feet measured to the top of the parapet．Soon after lesving this riaduct the railway enters a deep cutting，in which occurs a abort tunaed 297 yarda long，the only one on the line．On the remaining portion of the line are several extennive viaduct．The Bolling vieduct consista of 11 arches，of 49 feet apan．The Peover riaduct，crowing the river of that name，concists of 9 or 10 arches of about 40 feet apan，and 70 foet high．The Dane viaduct consins of 23 arches of 63 feet span，and crowes the river Dane at an elevation of abous 98 feet from the surfice of the water to the top of the parapet
This reilway wea opened throughout the whole line on the 10th of A ugum 1162.



| - 4 magr moy cond. | + |  |  | on live moy romy. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leare maln line to Birmingham, 18d milen. | 84 | From London, by North Weatern Riil way, to COVENTRY (p. 209). The ralluay here tary to the sonthyard. | 863 | Whitley abbes, Viscount Hood, 1 \}milen. |
| Kenilwarth Curte, 1 mila (rea g. 194). <br> Leel Wicotton. | 4 | Kenilworth St. <br> STl cr. river $\triangle$ von. | 831 | Baginton Efil, 2 m. 8tonelei bh Abbey Lard Leigh, 2 milel. 8 Loneleigh Pert, Lond Leijh 11 m. chow. |
| Miverian. <br> Werrict Castle, Iarl af Warvick, 15 mile ( p . 188). |  | $\triangle$ ahort dimance to the rieht of the line is Gny' Cliy and, near it, Biwklow Bill (ses g. 194). <br> LEAMINGTUN. | 107 | Town of Leamingtas, 1 nule (nea p. 104). |

ECFIL LONDON TO SHREWSBURY, THROUGR BIRYINGIAM, BY RALWAY
1564 Miles.



TCVIL．SHREWSBUEY 20 CHESTES AND BIREEKHRAD，BT RALLWAT，


| OR ABagt mom gicewn． |  |  | 号会宫 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oreen Pielda． <br> Presion Gubhale， 1 mile， and Deynad，Rterdriet Grange，Vieocm：Hill，and Actom Beymold Ball， 84 V．R．Cortef Bar | 883 | From Shrewibury to Leaton 8 e |  | Banick Hall，How H <br> W．Powys． <br> Beyond river Bavern， <br>  Lel Pert |



| mgat from bhryw. |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | On Left Ehuy shryw. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Darlund BalL <br> Fabon Hall. 11 reile, Marquib of Wertminater (10. P. 149). | 211 | cr. Iniford Brook, and enter Chethire. |  | nodeleatar |
|  |  | Pulford St | 361 |  |
|  | 171 | Saltnoy 8t. | 40 |  |
|  |  | Join Chester and |  |  |
|  |  | Holyhead line, and ST |  |  |
| Branch from Crewe, 214 mile, joinin hare. <br> Montan Eall. | 154 | CBESTER (sea p. 103. | 42 | Cheatis Lomati Arylum. |
|  |  | STM cr. Dee and |  |  |
|  |  | Mersey Canal. |  |  |
|  | 124 | Mollington ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 45 |  Fiold, $n_{1}$ Fieq. |
| Beekford. atnnuey Wood. Great Sution. 8ution R11. | 81 | Sutton 8e. | 19 | Capenharre Burcon Hall, 5 miles. Puddinaton $\mathrm{Hall}, 21 \mathrm{mo}$ Willeuton, if mis. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hucton Hall, 11 mile | 71 | Hootonst. | 50 |  |
| Brombarough Hell. | 61 | Bromborough SL | 51 | Pauliona Erall |
|  | 41 | 8pital St. | 83 |  |
| Derby Houra. | 84 | Bebinglon St | 85 | Behlortom. |
|  | 21 | Rock Lane SL | 65 |  |
| River Mernay, and on opposite side <br> LIVERTOOL Bo | 11 | Limekiln Lane St. | 86 |  |
|  |  | BIRERNHEAD. |  |  |

From an insignificant village, Birkenhead has, within the slace of in few yean grown into an important and flouriahing eeaport town. According to the censu of 1831, it contained at that time only 2599 inhatitants, which number had in 1851 increased to 24,176 . The astonishing rapidity with which it progremand for sorue time has not however been maintaned-more recently. Extenaive docka, of sufficient capecity to recelve vessels of the largent clam, have boen construatel liere, and a variety of public works undertaken ; and the town allogether promisen to become in time a rival in inuportance to ite gigantio nedghbour an the uppunito alde of the Murioy.

XCIX．LONDON TO CHESTER AND HOLVYHRAD，日Y RAILWAY，sas Mite 247

| ON HIGET MROM LOND | 硓 |  | 䁘部 | On Left prom lond， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crowe Hell，（Lord Orewe）． <br> Leave main line to Li － verpool and Mancheater | 1054 | From London，by North Western Rail－ <br> way（Trent Valley line), to <br> CHEWE（p．94）． <br> Thence，by Chester and Crewe line， <br>  | 1571 | At Cremat are extenuive pefrechment sad varink puomil，ith every mave didion of panerigern． |
| Wettentall，2is mile． | 102 | Nantwich St． <br> cr．Middlewich branch of Elleanere and Cheter Canal． | 161 | Nantweh， 31 mile 1 see p．115）． <br> Worlettom，and beyond the Poukery． <br> Poole Hatl <br> Tardle． |
| Caveley Fill，E． 17 Daveuport，Esq． <br> 4 milea dinint，Oultan | 978 | Calveley 8i． she cr．Ellemera and | 1651 | Heaghlon Fall，and th the dintanee Onomogde by Cantia Maxquin a Cromondelay． |
| Hall Eir P．Do ©．Eger－ ton Bers． <br> Tilatone Therall． |  | The courte of which the Uise follow rearly the thole way to Cheres． |  | Banbury． |
|  | 95\} | Beeston St | 167 | Beeaton Curtle，in scime， 11 mila． |
| Taporion， 8 mill ina phand，tu the sight，Been frame |  |  |  | Burvardaley， 8 milet bog and Boleawarth Crula Tateshall， 11 mile． |
|  | 818 | Tetconhall St | 17 |  |
|  | 801 | Waverton Sh | 1744 | Hon 17．llit |
| Rowat Hewh． Clumilation． | 81 | Now cr．Elleamare and Cherter Canal． CHESTBR | 1788 |  |
| Ct－ine und Blis heaherd Tuen 184 anilen． <br> Ruv bee，here run－ olage in a mendght line，Im mo erifdel channel． |  | The rillmay parse round the city on the marthernanaw mievn ades， kromed the river Dee． Dearly along the auth pank of witito it nume to |  | p．149）． <br> Two milen beyomd Ches． are anler Wule． <br> Hranch fine to Monid， 4 <br> alles（0．2021． <br> Brueny blull． |
|  | 771 | Queen Perry St | 188） | Hiwardan，and Enwir－ don Cantle gir s． 16 Glymen Bert if bis（\％ |
|  |  | Along south side of extuary of Dee to |  | 914）． <br> Antan Bual． <br> Wedah mornarian． <br> Nurthap． 81 milen |
|  | 72 | Flint Sh <br> Mint is a borooph and thate of which ere etiledy | 181 | GilkynCuntla，Margas - Weatmianter． |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ON RIGHT FROM LOND. \& E \({ }_{\text {E }}^{5}\) \& \& \[
1 E \frac{8}{8}
\] \& ON LEFT YKOM LOND. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Menal Surpension Bridge (10x 8.188 ). \\
Bewmaris, 41 milea, \\
 \\
 ered on um Menal sterele a entio vie exeted hare ahoul the clone of the atmenath oesWr, by sdeacd L, tha maping Mr inich are laciaded Eithin. \\
 wueh zoorred bo durthy the \\
 \\
 - Ila, oliols in mama plene ar int endr. The town-hats) beo alongit modne baldine. 2ta dilurol anofine a atheng Eow trailed the rumaline af Lats Betar Fortert, daugh her of phe chlabread Lood liar. Bre of CMmarl. in the -dallowntoed of thanmarian \\
 cuandey matifil groepenty and abone 4 mllu brota fthe \\
 sace Morl, ernere of the Fith Azsin, porghend, and Popisis, 2man
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Threa milea antar \\
Bangor, aroas Mcnad Strait by \\
BRTANNIA \({ }^{\text {P TUBU. }}\) IAAB BRIDOE, and reach Llanhir S \\
Thence, through the Isle of Anglesey, by Gaerwen, Bodorgan, and Tycroes Station, to \\
HOLYHEAD. \\
At ahort distance Panrhos, ateat of Lori Punlay of Addarley. \\
Holyhead in a place of very remate anilquily. and appeari, from the veUace of military wazks atill to be tom, io have been an importanir Roman aration. The princlpal trade af thil port canalatsiz the importation of egricultural produce from lise flands Eadithat townto greatIf increaned end improved
\end{tabular} \& 2404
242

263 \& | The Lsland of A Drienry Is rich la mineral produce. The eoppar mine in the Pary monmitain isleurad near Amlwch, on the $\mathbb{N}$. coast of the luland, which were dincovered in 1768, produced at ans the a much as suve tons of motal mnually, but they have now giently declimed. Leed ore and asber res have als, ben found, and conll ta morked. |
| :--- |
| Anglesy wes formorly a prinerpal mat of Bruld. cal cupprittion, and conteined mered groven, which were cut down by the Romana under Euctonius Paulinus, 1 D. ©1. It was sublugated rith the ret of Walen, by Edward I., and anade coupty by Heary VIII. | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

in consequance of its being the most convenient place of emberkation fin Dablin. Steam-packets leave Holybead for that city thrice daily, in connection with the arpres and mail train which leave London at $8-30 \wedge$ M., 5 r.M., and $8-45$
 The dintance to Kingotown is about 60 miles, and the voyage in porformod In 41 howr, the packetr arriving at Kingatown at 10 P.M., 6-30 A.M., and 11 Lx. reapectively; the whole distance between London and the Irish motropolis being thms accomplinhed in lea than 14 houra. Commanication is beaidea conennly lept up by aubmarine electric talegraph between the sistar lingdome. A roligiou honse is aid to bave been erected at Holyhend in the Letter part of the sixth centery; but the house for canons regular, called the Colleges appean to have bean founded about 113\%. The church, which is a handsome building, was erected about the Lime of Edward HI. Holyhead conenins also an anombly room, bethe, a light-house, an extenaive harbour, wd a piar. The promontory of the head is an immense precinice, hollowed by the ocess into magnificent caverns, affording shalter to falcons and sea-fowls. In the teighbourhood a barbour of refuge on a great acale, ir in the course of furmsvis. Pop. 1881, 0622

Conwas, or Abet-Consay, was formerly surrounded by high and macrive walls, atrengthened by twenty-four towera, which, with four gatemay, still me main in tolerable preservation. The principal ohject is the remains of the magnificent castle erected by Edward 1. It in seated on a rock, washed on two sidea by the Conway, and in of an oblong form, flanked by eight embittled unwers During the civil wara it was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliamentary army. It remained entire, however, till it wan granted by Charles II. to the Eirl of Conway, who dismantied it for the alke of the Limber, iron, lead, \&e. It la now the property of the Barquis of Fertford, to whom it gives the title of Haron Conway. Over the river is a fine uuppension bridge, erected from designs by Tulford. The church contuins several monuments of the Wynne family. In Castle Street is a very old atructure, called tho College, inhabited at prosent by a few poorfamilies. Near the market-place ta a vaty large antique building, erected in 1585, by Robert Wynne, Enq. of Gwydyr It is now the property of Lord Mostyn. Aberconway nnites with Caernarvon. Bangor, Nevin, Pwilheli, and Criccieth, in returning one M.Y. Pop, of bor. 18:1, 2106.

The rallway between chetier and Holshead in remiered prememiamily remarkable by theat stupeaduus and wonderful triumphe of modero enginering, the Conmey and Britannil tubuIn bridges, by which the line in reapectively curried amom tha mturgy formen by the mouth of the river Conway, and aerow the Menai Strat. Theas bollow rectangular tabea, autained in thets porition ty no other power than that which they derive from the atreagth of thair ma. trialis, and the mannes in which these are comblined, conalat of plater of wrought tron thom Itoid of an inch in thicknew, Armly rivetied together, son to forma aingle and continuaun atructure, -ane fube for connected sarim of tuben) reving for the pasage of the up, and the other of the down, traing. To attempt any deacription of these great works mould be out of plene herel but the following particulan with reference to the larger atructure, that which oroman the Menal Stralt, will not be unintermuing. In thin, the Britannin Bridge, the toen length of each line of tube irgigided mat wholel is 1515 feet, which ia made up by the union of four eeparalo iength of tub-iwo nf longes, and two of shorter, dimensloas. The ino mam Leagus of tube, each masurine 479 feot, pan from the towars constructed reapectively al blah water mak oa the Caernarvon and Anglewey choree, to the Britanoit tower, atructure uf mold masonry, raluad in the middle of the arrit to the height of 810 fect, and hued on a litele rock formely covered at high water. The shorter portions of tube connert the land-towert 0n elther die with the ebutmenti wich cerminate the arniankments upon which tha live ef walway it carried, and by which the sheres of the atruit are appronehad. The total weicht of eads sube (regerded an a whole, in ite entire tength, to mearly 8000 tona, and the whale struelure is elevaled to a height of 100 feet above the level of the water, wi moto to molt of the unimpeded parage of large verels bonesth it. In the construction of the subes and cownes on maog an 1000 morkmen eeme employed. The whor ware formed on the aruund, upan the t'armirvon shoisa and afterwards forted iry mans of pontonom, and mbequently ruiad to the requirad davation by the use of powerful hydraulie preme The Conway bridge, the com. arruction of which preceded that of the larger atructure, but which ia shmilar in prinelpha, eooemen of only one apan of tou feet, frum whore to tharen and tro abutmerte of manourg. io height above the heval of the water in ouly 18 feet. The tuben of which it is exrmpreet




C LONDOK TV LANCASEER AND CABLIELE, BY RAILWAY, s00 Mue. 261


[^16]| On Movi mey rond． | 害总 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 最高亭 } \end{array}\right\|$ | On Lert mox coin． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barnacre． <br> Lower Wyertido． <br> Cloveley． | 804 | Garstang <br> reated on the left bank of the Wyer，which sboumds With trout and geon，at． The charch of tae parisb once belonged tothe Abber of Cockersand．In the ricinity ara cavernl ontton factories，and the ruina of Greenhalgh Caste，which the Rarl of Derby marri－ moned for Charles 1．in 1643．It wen subergently difmineled by the Parla－ ment．Pap．of parish 7659. | 3898 |  |
| To Eamby， 9 milen， Tolngieton， $18 \%$ mlian． If milica dienat Quemmore Parh and Mulan． | 771 75 788 | Scorton St． S $\$ 1 /$ cr．river Wyer Bay Horse St Galgato St． | 223 2953 1281 | Forton Lodge． Corkerham Hall． Ellel－Grange． |
|  | 68 | LANCA8TRR，（see p．24．） Thenco，by Lancantar and Carlinle Ralway， <br> cr．yiver Lane，by viaduct of 0 arches－ 8 of wood and 6 of stonc． | 2311 | Thurnham Hall <br> Elloldilll． <br> Ashton Fall，Doke of Bamilton and Brandon． Srodany Ladge． |
|  | 66 | Hest Bank St． | 2311 |  |
|  | 65 |  | 2353 |  |
|  | 651 | Cernforth Sto | 287 | Yenland Fillega and Leighron Hell． |
| Borwick Biall． | 684 | Hurton and Holma 8 L | 2423 | Beathmo Fillage． |
|  | 681 | Minthorpe St． or．Lancaster and Eendal Canal． | 245 | Lavens Eill $\triangle$ man－ uion rich in oak curvings． The rardear abo an moch admired． <br> girerah Hull． 7. Stricklend yeq．）．The enclent eat of the Ftricklandr．Une apart－ ment in it anllad the ＂Queen＇m Room ${ }^{\text {＂}}$＂Lim |
|  | 180 | Kendnl Jumction 4TM er．river．Mint by | 280］ | 10 have been cocupled <br> by Catharine Part． <br> Hero tha Keadel and |
| Bencor Thoth 10en feat above the level of ther | ｜ 41 | vinduct of 8 archer， ach 50 feot span． Low Gill St | 289 | Windermere gall hrmachen off：Eendial k 2 milen dintivi Whater－ mers，103． |


 of which the Saxons were defeated by King Arthar. It is noted for ith manyfecture of colton goods, and ite large brass and pewter works. The vicinity ales abounda with cenvel coal. Wigan bas two churches, of which All-Sainte in old, and convins tombe of the Bralshagh family, anoentors of the Earl of Cravifurd
suil Buliarres. It has also a town-ball, several dissenting chapela and meeting hursea, free blue coat and national schouls, and varions literary and charitable institutions. There is a monumental pillar here in honour of Sir T. Tyldenley, who wes killed at the batte of Wigan Leve, in 1651, when the Roynlista under 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 bullding for the accommodation of visitors. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 81,941."

Prissros is a town of great autiquity, on the north bank of the Ribble. There were formerly two monaatic inatientions in Preston, one called the Hospital of Se Alary Magdalenc, the other a monastery of Greyfriars The lant was occupied as - prison until about fifty years ago, and traces of it yet remain. During the eivil 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 afterwante rataken by the Earl of Derby, who demolished the defences. At Ribbleton Hoor, near Preston, the Dake of Hamilton wea defeated, in 1648, by Cromwell; and, in 1715, the friends of the Pretender were ruated by Generals Willes and Coupwnter at the same spol. Preston contains five charches and one chapel, bolonging to the Extablished Charch, and namerous chapals belouging to dinsanting bodies. It has also a guild-hall, a town-hall, a corn exchange a cloth and a market-hull, aseembly rooms, atheatre, icc. What are called the "Guilds" of Preston are held every twenty years, when the trades meat with bsoners and masic, form a procesaion, and hols a jubiloo at considerable cost to the town. Preston is well provided with schools of all descriptions. About 10,000 Sundey scholars are gratuitously educated. Preston is a port-vessels of 150 tons ascendIng nearly to the town, and the custom duties amounted in 1850 to Liri,795:8:6. Sir Richard Arkwight was born at Preston in 1782; and here, it 1768, he cormmenced, in connection with a mechanic named John Kay, some of his improvements in the cotton-opinning mechaniam. The chief manofacture is colton, bat there is also a good deal of dax-spinning exeouted here. Two M.P. Pop. of borough, 1851, 69,542.

The N. Western Railway connecta Preston with all parts of the empire, and a line 20 miles in length, connects it with the meath of the Wyre, when is situnted the now watoring-place of Fleetwood, with an excellent hotel, erected by Sir $P$ F. Fleetwood, Bart As a bathing-place it possesses very superior attractiona. Pop. 1851, 3048. From Preaton a canal leads to Kendal, through Lancurter.

Laxciaster is situsted on the Lane, at some distance from les autrance inte the sol. The principal object is the castle, a btrong fortreas, erected in the rolgn of Edward III. by Jobn of Gaunt. It ataods npon the summit of a hill, nan forms a very atriking feature in the general view of the town. It is now converted finto the county geol. The connty courts now attached to this venerablo bullding

[^17]3


LANCASTER
arechiely of a moilern date, and are extremely commodions. On the north of the castle stands St Marys, the old church, which io later English, and contuinı carved stells, screen, and monuments. A town-ball, lunatic asylam, theatra, ansomhly rooms, severul ulms-houseb and an axcellent grammar-school are among the other public buildings of the town. Lanenstar has a consldemble tnide, the niver baing navigable (though with difficulty) for vessels of between 200 and 300 tons. Cotton and bardware manufactures constitute the principal exports. A largo trade in conl and limeatone is carried on by means of the canal, which is carriod over the luve by an equeduct erected in 1797, at an expenee of L.48,000, Lancaster affords the title of Duke to the Prince of Wales. Two M.P. Pop 1851, 16,168.
Carlialas is an ancient city, pleasandy situatod on an eminence nearly eno closed by threo atream, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril. It is supposed to be of British arigin, and there is reason to conclude that it was a Roman station. It appeara to have been firat fortited about the time of Agricola; the esection of its castle is attributed to Willimen Rufos. Carlisle wis taken by David, King of Scots, and afterwarls besiched unsoccensfully by Robert Bruce in 1812. It suffered severely during the civil want, having declared for Charles I. In 174s, it sarrendered to Prince Charlea Stuart, and on being retaken by the Duke of Curaberiand, was the acene of many cruel soverities upon the conquered. After the junctioa of the kiugdoms it sank into decay, but has made great progress sinea the commencement of the present centary. The principal business of tho town consists in its manufactures of cotton goode and ginghams, and in a coasting trade. There is a canal from Carlisle to the Solwny, and some traffic arises also frmm its lying on the North Western line of Railway from London to Edinburgh, (ilasgom, tc. Bcfore the Reformation, there were ceveral ecclesiastical astablisbinento in the cily. It was erected into asee by Heary I. in 1183. Dr Paloy was Arch-Dekcon of Carlisle, and is buried in the eathedral, where a monument ham been rocently erected to his memory. The cathodral is an ancient buildiag of red freostona, some parts of which are assigned to the Saxon times. It hay howover sutfered much from neglect and the lapse of time, and containa a few monumene of interest. There are numerous other churches in Carliaje, sevaral meetingh ouses, a Roman Catholic shapel, a Mechanics' Institute, a theatre, a grammapacinol founded by Henry VIII. and forty-seven other schools of verious kinde. The courthouses were brilt at an expense of L. $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. A considerable partion of the old castle still remaine, comprising the keep, $=$ lofty and mansive tower, in which is a very deep well. The whole has been restored and is a striking fostuve of the town. Towards the north wers the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined on her fight to Englend, after the battle of Langaide. CarItile gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family. Two M.P. Pop 1361, 26,310

| Or mont mor case. | E | 晨宫 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raimayto Nowenale | 106 | 101 | From Carlisle. |  | Pailsey to Merypart mad thuthbere |
|  | 101 | 97 | $5 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{Cr}$, river Eden to Rockeliffe St. | 1 | Month of pires <br>  Firh: |
|  | 961 | 923 | Gretan Junction. FFA cr. emall river Sark, and onter Scotlend. | 81 |  |
|  |  |  | The line in continged throgit the valley of the Anana and Clyde, by |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 81 76 | Ecelefechan. Lockerbie. | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | Hodden, Minire sharpa. |
|  | $65 \frac{1}{3}$ | 61¢ | Beattock. | 891 |  |
|  |  | 48 | Abingron, and | 88 |  |
|  | 881 | 34 | Symington, | 661 |  |
|  | 313 | 271 | Carstaira Junction, -here it dividen, the lan hivid branct panalig throggh Clydeadatr to | 781 | Carntairs Bonme II. Mantelh, Em. |
|  |  |  | OLASGOW. <br> and the righe hand bewach, hy Midealder, io EDINBORGE. | 105 |  |

CII. CARLISLE TO DUMFRIES, BY RAILWAY, 89 Mien




CIV. KANCBESTER TO BOLTON AND PRESTON, BY RAILWAT, 81 Mile.



Bozros, ar Bolton-le-Moors, it aid to be of Saxon origin. The principal urede is the cotton manufacturo and ite subaidiary branches, a bleaching, calicopristing, mehine-making, sic. There are above thirty coal-mines in the parish. Blackrod contains a mulphur epring. The country, for gix miles round Boltua, has undergone very considerable improvement within the last few yeers; villagea bave aprung op where chere was not a dwelling, and hamlets bave becoms the Et of a dense population. Wlthin six years, Ivo new churches have hoen eracted in the arighbourhood of Bolton, and besides these two or three others ure projected. Bolton bas a town-hall, a theatre, and assanbly-rooms, numerous churches and meating-houses, ifree grammar-school, de. Betwean Bolvon and Wigas are foond lage quantities of cannel-coal, which is eften manufnctured inco inafi-boxes, cendlesticks, sic. Bolton suffered sevorely in the civil wars, apecially during the great slege, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby cormed the town, and dislodged the Republican troopa. In consequence of this schievement, the latter wis beheaded in Briton ster the batte of W orcester Boltan returns two M.P. Pop. In 1861, 61,171. The Manchester, Boicon, and

Bury Cand who begun in 1791, and completed soon atar. About one and a half mile N.E. of Bollon, Preaident John Bradohawe, one of the regicides, had a eant at Bradshawe Chapel. At a place called Hall-in-the-Wnod, one mile from Holton, Samael Crompton inventod the machine called the "Mule." A railway leade from Boiton to Loigh, and thence to the Liverpool and Mancheater Railway, joining it at Kenyon, Leigh is seven miles from Bolton. It enjoye a considerable share of the cotton, and a portion of the silk trade. In the church there is a private chapel of the Tyldealey tamily, which contains the remaios of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the distinguished royalist, who fell at the battle of Wiganland. Pop. in 1851, 5206.

The first mile of the railway between Bolton and Preaton, from itr junction with the Manchester and Bolton Railway, is considered a fine specimen of engineering skill. It runs throagh the south-west side of the town in 4 ourve, and crosses aine streets ander as many bridges. The construction of the roofs of the bridges is much admired. They consist of cast-iron beams and present a fint auriace to the oye of the spectator anderneath.

Chorlers is situated on the bunks of the Chor, whence it takes its name. A family of the same name theld the manor of Chorley from a vary early period. The ataple manufactures are cotton fabrice, mualins, juoonets, and fancy articlea. There are fivo conl-mines in the neighbourhood, and a lead-mine ut Anglexarke. The old church fa an ancient building. There is a grammar-achool, and severas churches, meating-housca, and charitable invitutions. Pop. 1851, 8907.
CV. LIVERFOOL TO PRESTON, THROUGH ORMSKIRR, BY RAILWAY, \&it Miles.


| OM, moyt moy hiven. |  |  | E E | an Legt movy livxl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moor Hall | 218 | Aintree SL <br> cr. river Alt, and and Liverpool Canal. <br> Maghall St. | 48 | Nethertan. <br> Crosby Hall, W. Blumdell, Eng. <br> luca Elaudall Eall, T. Weld Blandefl, Ema. Lydite and Aughton. |
| To Wigan 11 mile. <br> Laltom Homec, Lond Skelmendele, 1 zmile (see j. s.81). | 153 | Town Greas St. <br> ORMSKIRK, <br> - markel cown, 12 milics north of Liverpool, has tro large anamal entile fairs. The church contuinu the bartel place of the Yarlo of Derby. Pop. 1851, EJ38. | 11 | To Sonthport, 83 m . gecriabriok fill, $C$. Seanmick, Eag., 8 m. |
| \&. John'l. | 18 | Burscough SL. 507 cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal. ATH. Cr. Douglas Navigation. Rufford 8L. cr. river Donglas. | 183 17 | Bufiord Hell, 8ir T. 0. Heaketh, Bart. |
| Chorley, 7 miled. Reclentor, 9 mile | 73 | Croston SL <br> Farrington Moma. Charnock Moss. | 18 | Bank Kinl. Brethartos. |
| keyland. <br> Farnigiam. <br> Wallea-le-dale. |  | 6 miles beyond Cromcon, join North Union Railway and proceed by it to PRESTON (p. 284). | 261 | Longton. <br> Bustou Einll, 9 milen. <br> Howict Enll, 9 miles. <br> Penvartham Ledge. <br> Penwortham Rall, 1 Rawntane, Eeq. |

CIL Carligle to whiteraven, by Railway, 40 Mile

|  |  |  | $\mid$ 这 | On Levt mou camb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 361 | From Carlisla. cr. river Caldow. Dalston St. for cr. river Wampool. | 44 | Dalaton, 1 milc. <br> Bow Cavila, Biahop of Carinaca 1 mila |
| Thernby, mile. <br> Cronou Einl, sir $W$. Bricoc, Bert Mieklethwaite. | 824 | Curthwaito St. <br> Alang valloy of river Wampool. <br> Crowe coach rond from Carlisle to Whitebaven. | 83 |  |



CVII. LONDON TO WHITEIIAVEN, BY PRESTON, FLEETWOOV, AKD RAVENGLASS, 2893 Mile.



NEWCASTLE \& CARLISLE
AND NORTH-SHIELDS \& TYNEMOUTH, RAILWAYS.



| om noikt prove Lomb. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bechermet. <br> Epremont, 1 mille (ree <br> p. 820.) <br> Laethwite. <br> Fienoingham. <br> Thitaheran Cantle, Earl of Lonvinte. |  | 5 St cr. river Ehen <br> Braystones SL <br> Nethertown SL <br> St Bees St (ree p. 291.) <br> Thence proceed inhnod, chrough in beaulifol valloy to <br> WEITRHAVEN. <br> (p. 289.) | 285 | 81 Been Head, on the ummit of which in a light-baune, is a fine blate promanalaty of new red anditore, sem feat in height. <br> Rotington. <br> St Hean Lighthouse. <br> gandwith. |

From London to Whiteharenk, by way of Lancuster, Carlinle, and Marypont (by rail way), is $887 \frac{1}{t}$ miles.
CVIII. CaBLISLE TO NEFCASTLE, BY BALLWAY, $80 t$ Miles.


[^18]
[.].


## THE LAKE DISTRICT.

For the accommodation of strangers sbont to make the Tour of the Like Dietrict, and who are in doubt, from the namber of routes, which, and in what order co taka them, we heve drawn up an abstract of four Tours, which it is supposed commence and terminate at each of the four principal towns lying upon the edge of the district, viz., Kendal. Ulverston, Penrith, and Whitebaven. By consulting the map of tho Lake District, and charts, Tourists will be able to vary the Tour: according to their convenience; and by reference to the Indez, the reader will Ind the page of the velume, in whiah the object mentioned in the sbstrat are deweribed at length.

## ABSTRACT OF TOURS.

## 1. KENDAL








 Bowneso-kindal.

## II. ULVERSTON.

 Whonimina - Thournize Exeumion-LaroDali Rxcunion, in which langdup Pikemay









## III. PENRITH.


 Chemiog-memad Lamadal Pucra-Coninton-Cisult of Conmom Laxi-mond thaso






## IV. WHITEHAVBN.

 Pror-by Sy Head, and through Barrowdale, to K enwice-Circuit of K ewidel Late-mea




 End RYBAL


## THE LAKE DISTRICT.

Tres section of Kigland, known by the name of the Lake Dinerich, ocenpime a portion of the three counties of Cumberland, Wesmorland, and Lancanter. and axtendu over an area, the greatest length and breadth of which are not moro than forty-five miles. The picturesque attractions of the district are probebly unequalled in any other part of England; and although nome of the Scottinh locha and mountaina must be admitted to present prospectu of more imposing grandeur, it may safaly be waid, that no tract of country in Britaid combines in richer affluence those raried featuree of aublimity and beauty which have conferred upon this apot so high a reputation.

For the lover of nature, no tour could be devieed of a mone pleasing charmoter than that which these lakea afford. "We penetrate the Glaciers, and tro verse the Rhone and the Rhine, whilst our domestic lakes of Uuswater, Keswich, and Windermere exhibit scenes in so aublime a atyle, with such besutiful colourings of rock, wood, and water, backed with so stupeadoun a diaposition of mountaing that if they do not fairly take the lead of all the view of Europe yet they are indiaputably such as no English traveller should lesvo behind thim. ${ }^{\text {" }}$

Nor is it oaly to the admirar of external auture that this distriot preanter intrections. It is no less intereating to the antiquerian, the geologist, and the bacanist. The remaine of three Abbeys,- Furnese,-Calder, and Shap, of numenrous castles,-of one or two Roman atations, and of many Druidical erectiona, -aford ample acope for the research of the antiquarian ; whilst the rich variety of atratified and unstratified rocks, forming a complete neries from the granitic to the carboniferous beds ;-and many rare plants, with ample facilities for obacrving the effect produced upan vegetation by the rarying temparature of the air at different allitudes, yield to the atudents of geology and of botany abundans matter for umployment in their respective pursuits A further interen in imparted to the locality from its being the upot with which many of our great modern poots have been more or leas intimataly connected, and from which many as their finest poems have emanated.

The disurict may be travened by many routes, the selection of which will do pead upoit the tourist' conventence and coote, but especinlly upon the poim
trom which he enters it But os the Lancaster and Carliale Bailway is now, mondontedly, the great avenas of appronch, both from the north and conth, and, by means of the Kendal Junction Line, bring Tourist directly 10 Kench and the shores of Windermers, we conceive thet we shall best consult his accommodation by commencing with the dracription of these places.

## KENDAL

## [Zotale:-King's Arms ; Commeretal ; Crent]

Kromat, otherwise Kirkby-in-Kendsl, the largest town in Wesumorland, is sitnate in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Kent, from Thich is derives Its nama It contained in $1851,11,829$ inhabitants, and is a place of considerable manufacturing induatry, having a large trade in woollen goods. The woullen manufactare wes fuunded as early as the fourte日ath century, by some Flemish weavers, who eettled here at the invitation of Edward III. The town is intersected by four leading atreets, two of which, lying north and south, form in epscions thoroughfre of a mile in length. The river is apmoned by three neat stone bridyee; it is of no great width, though subject to sudden foods by its proximity to the mourtains. The houses, built of the limestone which abounds in the Deighbourbood, possess an air of cleanlness and comfort, -their white walls contrating pleasiagly with nomerous poplars, which impart a cheerful rural espect to the town.
The barany of Eendal was granted by Willinm the Conqueror to Ivo do Tanlebois, one of his followers, in which grant the inhabitants of the town, es villein (i. a bond or aerf) tonents, were also included; but they were afterwards emancipated, and their freadom confirmed by a charter trom one of his deacend ants. Tha barony now belongs, in unequal portions, to the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hoc. Mrs. Foward, both of whom have eatensive poseessions in Westmorland. By the Mauicjpal Corporations Keform Act, the government of the borough is rested in 8 mayor, air aldermen, and eighteen comnon councillors, six of whom are elected by atch of the three wands Into mbich it is divided. By the Reform Act, which disfranchied Appleby, the county town, Kendal, hes the privilege of returaing one member to Parliament.

The Perish Chareh. apecions Gothlo edifioe, dedicated to the EDoly Trinity
ctands in that part of the borough called Kirkland. The tower in equare, and possesses an ultitude of 72 feet. Like most other eccleciantical structures of ancient date, it containa a number of curiou monuments and epitaphs. There are two other churches in the town, both intely erected, and forming handsome edifices ; that which etands at the foot of Stricklendgate is dedicated to CL Thoman, the ather near Stramondgate Bridge to St George. In aldition to the churchen of the establishment, the Disesters have upwards of a dozen places of worahip, The Roman Catholica have recently erected a beautiful new Chapel, on the New Road near the Natural History Society' Museum. This Museum conenins a collection of specimens illustrating local and gencral natural history and antiquitiex The Whitehsll Buildings, at the head of Lowther Street, form a handsome pila. They contain a new-room, bell-room, auction-room, billiand-room, de. The Lancaster and Carliale Railway pases within a abort diatance to the asat of the town, and the Kendal and Windermere Railway forms a junction with the Lancaster and Carliale at Oxenholme, two mile from Kendal. On the east of the Lown is the termination of the Lancaster and Proston Cannl, which affords great facilities for the corvoyance of col to and from Kendal.

The ruins of Kandal Castre, of which only four broken towern, and the outer wall, surrounded by a deep fome, remain, crown the summit of a steep elevation on the east of the town. The remains of this fortress are well worthy ufa ricit on socount 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 Part, the last Queen of Henry VIII., a lady, who (as Pennant quaintly remarka) " had the good fortune to descend to the grave with her head, in all probability mersly by outliving her tyrant" Opposito to the castle, on the west ade 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 fosee, strengthened with two the tions on the east. It is of great antiquity, and is mupposed by some to have been cone of thuse hills called Laws, where in ancient times justice was adminintered. 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 bend upon itrelf, and hence called Wheter Crook, are the scarcely perceptible remaina of the Roman Station, Concongium, formerly a place of some importance, judging from the number of urns, tiles, and other relics of antiquity discovered there. It is bolioved that a watch was stationed at this point for the security of the Roman poate it Amblecide and Overborough. In the malle of a farm-hume in the vicinity aro two altars, a large stone with a bepulchral inecription, and a mutilated statuc.

> - A A cragging burgh, of anclent charter proud.
> Aad digniffed by battementia and towers Of come reem cy lle, mouldriag on the bew Of a gron hith"

Ove mile and a-half to the west, at the termination of a long ancent over an open moor, is the bold eacarpment of limeatone rock, called Undrranarow (or Soout) Scar It in a remarkable object, and would repay the trouble of a rids for the aplendid view of the diatant lake mountains, and the interjucent country, which it commande. A hill, rising abruptly on the east of the town. cormed Bensou Knott, has an allitude of 1098 fect above the level of the sor From the eummit of this hill, an extensivo prospect is also obtained.

Levans Haxl, the seat of the Hon. Mra Howard, five miles south of Kendul, is e venerable mansion, in the Elizabothan asyle, buried among lofy trees The park, through which the river Kent rinds betwist bold and beautifully rooded bsole, is eeparated by the turapike road from the houma. It is of condurable sire, well-atocked with deer, and containa a noble a venue of ancicnt nalen The gardens, however, form the greateat attraction, being laid out in the old French style, of which this in perkaps a unique example in the kingdom. They wero planned by Mr Beaumonh, (whose portrait, very properly, it prenerved in the Hall) gridoner to King James IL. Trim alleys, bowling-groonh and wildernemes fenced round by aight-proof thickets of beech, remind the beholder, by their antique appearance, of times "long, long ago." In one part - greal number of yews, hollies, laurels, and other evergreane, are cut into win in finte variety of grolenque shapen.

- ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ a apacious plot
For plearure made, a goodly apot.
With lawna and beis of fowers, and thedes
Of trellis-work, in loag eroedes,
And cirque and cresent frumed by wallo
Of clone-clipt folliage, green and tell.
Converging walks."
Whit Doe ef Rylecume.

The graens, as may be imagined, harmonize well with the old Hall, the inte rior of which also deserves more than a paccing glance. It contaitu nome ex quirile specimens of elaborate carved work-

* The chanhen curved a ouriouly. Cerved चith figuren strange and aweat, All made out of the eviver's brim."


## CArtrtebel

The work in the eouth drawing-room is exceedingly rich, as may be conseived from its having been estimated that, at the present rate of wages, its execution would cort L3 3000. Tho carved chimney-piece in the Library is a curiow and interecting piece of workmanship. Three of Lely's beat portraits hang on the walls of different chambere, as well as other portraite of permonages of consequence in bygone times. The entrance hall is decorated with rolies of ancient armour of various detes, and one of the rooms is rulorned with some eplendid pieces of capestry, deceripuive of a tale from one of the Italinn poets

Sxarkus Hallu the mat of the ancient barnily of Stricklund, situate throe und a half miles south of Kendah, at the fout of a bleak liul facing the enath

$+\infty+\infty$
also deserving of a visit it to an antique fortifed building, standing to as undulating park, delightfully sprintiled with wood. Only a small portion of the old Tower remains, frequent additions and repairs having given an irregular but picturesque aspect to tho whole pile. It contains a considerable collection of carved oak, tupestry, portrate, and armour.

The other seata in the reighbourhood are, Abbot Hall, Kirkland (Mrs Wilson) ; The Vicarage, Kirkland (Rev. J. Barnee); Helm Lodge, two miles south (W. D. Crewdson, Esq.); Heaves Lodge, four miles south (James Gandy. Esq.); Sedgwick House, four milee south (John Wakefield, Esq.): Dallam Tower, seven miles south (Georgo Wilson, Esq.); Mosergh Hoase, 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 milee east (Mr Sleddall) ; Hill Top, three miles east (William Wilson, Eeq.)

## WINDERMERE.

Small steam-boats have within the last few years been established upon Winder mere, which during the summer season make several voyages daily from one extremity of the lake to the other. Windermere is now rendered eary of ascess to tourista, by the railway which branches from the Lancaster and Carlisle line at Kendal, and terminates about a mile to the north of Bownese, near the ahores of the lute at

## BIRTEWAITE

[Bofels:- Windermerod
On the arrival of the train, conchea leave the station at Windermere for Ambleside and Keswick, and the mail daily procceds by this route to Cockermouth, and thence, by railway, to Whitchaven. Conches aloo travel daily between tho Windernere railway terminus and the towns of Hawksbesd and Conirton.
We would by all means recommend those strangers who hava sufficlent time to circumnambulate this, which is the queen of the lakes, and largest aheet of water In the district, to do so at an early period of their visit, that the quiet scanery with which it in surrounded may not be considered rama, 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 sbout aleven miles in length, and one mille in breadth. It forms part of the county of Weatmorland, although the greatest extent of its margin belongs to Lancashire. It has many feeders, the principal of which is forrued by the confluence of the Brathay and Rothay shorliy before entering the lake. The ntreame from Troutbeck, Blelham Tarn, end Eathwaite Water also pour in their waters at different points. Numerous Lslande, varylag considerably in eize, diverify its aurface at no great dintance from one another,-nons of them being more than four and a balf miles from the central part of the lake. Their narues commencing with the mont northerly eno-Rough Holm (opponite Rugriggh, Ledy Holm (oo called frome chapel


WINDERMERE FROM NEAIf BOWNEAS
codicated to oar Lady, which oace stood upon it), Hon Holm, House Holm, Thompron's Elolme, Curwan't or Belle Jole (round which are eaveral namelom Elelets), Berkshire Island (a little below the ferry points), Ling Holm, Grm Golm, and Silver Holm. Windermere is deeper than any of the other lakes, with the exception of Wast Water, its depth in some parta being upwards of 240 feel It is plentifully stocked with perch, pike, trout, and char, which has at the proper season, is potted in large quantities and furwarded to the south. It in a remarkable fuct, that at the sparning season, when the trout and char leave the lake, the former Ash isvirisbly tukes the Rotiay, and the latter the Brathy.

The prevailling character of the scenery around Windermere is sof and gracefal beauty. It ahrinkn from all approsch to that wildness and sublimity which characterise some of the other lakes, and challenges edmiration on the ecore of grandeur ooly at its head, where the mountains rise to a coasidersble height, and present admirable outlines to the eye of the spectator. The rest of the margin is ocecpied by gontle eminences, which, being exaberantly wooded, add a richnets and a breadth to the scenery which bare hills cannot of themselves beslow. Numerome villes and cottages, gleaming amid the wools, impart as aspect of doo meatic beanty, which further contribatea to earich the character of tho lendscape. Around the shores of the lake there are many places which may be mado the remporary residence of the tourist while exploring the beanties of the adjasent country, and probably he may ind it advantageons to make sevaral of them his sbode fin auccession: Bowness, on the asat shore, hall way betwean the two ex. tromition, and therefore the most eligible; Amblesida, one mile beyond the head of the lake; Low Wood Inn, a mile and a half from ite head on the aast shore: the Fery Inm on the promontory over againat Bowness; and Nowby Bridge as lts foot,-all furniah comfortable quartara for the tourist, where bonth guides, and all his other wants can be supplied.

We shall commence our perambulation at the town frrat named, procseding along the wert border, and retarsing by the east border of the water.

## BOWNESS. <br> [Botalo:-Boyal; Crown.]

This pretts village is pleced on the edge of a large bay, opposite Belle Iale, about elght milns from Kendhl, and aix from Amblealda. It has two oxcellent botole, which, from the delightrul character of the adjecent country, and the conreaient situation of the village for making excarsions, aro much frequented during the toaring season. The Cburch dedicated to St Martin is an anclent etracture wilh a square cower, and a finaly painted chancel window, which originally belonged to Furness Abbey. The charchyard contins a monument crected to the memory of Richard Watson, the late learned Bishop of Wandafi, the muthor of "the Apology for the Bible" and other well known works. If -res born if Eaveratam, in enother part of the coanty, in which villago hb
thther wes schoolmenter for upwands of forty yeara. Ho was inveared at thin place: the inseription apon his tomb is aimple and unpreteading. "Ricardi Watson, Epircopi Landavansis, cineribus sacrum obirt Jalii 1, A.D. 1816, Etacis $79 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$ The interior of the church may be described in these lines, catran from "the Execursion," which have doubtleas been suggested by thit, or a similar atructure.
*Not raind to afoe proportioni wet the plle,
Bur, Large and many, for duration bullt,
With piltern crowded, and the ront upheld
By naked naters, intricutely crosid
Like leabers undartionghs, 'mild some thiek groves
All witherd by the depth of ahade above.
Admonj ury texts inceribed the walle-
Bach in iti ormamental scroll incloved,
Rach also crown'd with winged beadon pair
Of rudely-pristod cherubim. The foor
Of nave and aisle, in unpratending gule,
Wea occupied by onkea benchew, ranged
In masmis rowa
-. And masble mosuraents were here display'd
Thronging the walls, and on the foor beneath
Sepulahral atonee appeard with emblemi groven,
And foot-worn epluphe, and come with umall
And shining efilgles of bram inlaid."

The achool-house has been lately rebuilt through the munificence of the itte Xt Bolcon of Storrs. It stands on an eminence to the east of the Fillage, and forms a handsome edifice. The view from the tront is exquisitely beantiful, comprining the whole of the upper half of the lake. The mountains round the hend, into the recesses of which the waters scem to penetratc, arrange themselves in bighly gracaful forms, and the wooded beightes of the opposite shore cast a deep shadow apon the "bosom of the ateady lake." From this point Belle Ifla appeare so be a portion of the mainland.

In andition to the villas afterwards enumerated, there are in the neighbourhood, Holly Hill (Mre Bellads), The Craig (W. R. Gregg, Eeq.), Birchwaile (G. Gardner, Eaq.) Rayrigg (Major Rodgers, The Wood (Miss Yates), St Catherino's (the Earl of Bradford), Elleray, Orrest Head (John Braithwaita, Esq.) Bollo Gragge (Mra Curwen), Wray (Wm. Wilson, Eaq.)

Several interenting walks will be pointed out to strangers, amongst which we may mention those through the parsonage-land to the Forry Point, and to StornIf the couriat will take the trouble to proceed about half a mille along the rond un Brant Fell, be will be rewerded by one of the finest viewn of the lako he can obtain. The Fells of Furness are scen scross the like, but the marmur of

$$
\text { High at the hishent peak of Frumen Folle" }{ }^{\text {" }} \text { " }
$$

In of coarne inaudible. A pleaning walk of four or five milem may tre obtained
than : pargue tho road to Ambleside until it entern that from Kondal (thls porcion of the walk will be particularized presemtly): turn to the right, and keep on this roand for about a mile. The Wood, St Catbarine'h, and Elleray, are passed on the left The lart was the property of late Prof. Wilion of Edinburgh, and was at one time occupied by the late Major Hamilton, the author of Cyril Tharaton, of a history of the Peninmular Campaigns, and other liberary workThe house if perched apon the bill-aide, having beantifol viows of the aurrounding scenery visible from ita windows. It is thus alluded to in one of the poems of ita late owner:

> "And sweel that dwelling rente apon the brow (Bencuib tis aycamore) of Orrest Eind, As ts it amillod on Windermere below, Ber grean recesses and her inlands still"

A narrow lane branches off from the Kendal road near the Orrest Head gata, by which Bowness will be reeched one mile and a-half from Orrest Head.

The more distant axcarsions will include the valley of Troutbeck," the circuit of the two sections of Windermere, Esthweivo Water, and Coniston Lako. Theoe aro bat sfow, bat an inspection of the chast will suggeet others. Boating apos the lake will probably be the amusament resorted to earliest and most tre queatly. The various islands should be visited, especially Belle Inle, upon which strangers aro allowed to land. It contaius Mr. Curwen's residence, urected is 1778, in the form of a perfect cyele. The island is rather more than a milo in circumberence, and contains upwards of thirty acreas. It is intervected by neas welkh, over which fine trees throw their massy arma. The inlet to the left of is If Een Holm, the deast Ledy Holm. Wansfell Pike is beheld over the formar. The eminesces to the right are those of the Kastmore Range, Hill Bell, and High Street. Fairfield is in full viow, crowning a chain of bills tarmbated by Hydal Nab.

## CIRCUIT OF WJNDERMERE,

## TROM BOWRES.

Quitring Bowsess for Ambleside, the stately woods of Rayrigg aro eatered three-quarters of a mile from the former place. A bay of the lates in then sean to project almost to the road. Rayrigg House stands on the left near the waterss dede; shortly before amerging from the wood, the rond mecends a steep hilh, and then parsues a leval course, afording from its terrace a magnificant viow of the thko-s view "wo which," acys Wilson, "thero was nothing to compare in the hanging gardens of Babylon. There is the wideat breadth of water-the tiabeat forgground of wood-and the most magnificant buchyruand of mountaing

[^19]not onily in Westmariand, but-believe us-in all the world." Owr old sequeine ances, the two Pikes of Lavgdale are easily recognized. On the ten is Bowfelt, a square-topped bill, between which and the Pikes, Great End and Great Gabie peep up. On the left of Bowfell, the summit of Scawfell Pike is thintly visibls. The rond is intersected two miles from Bowness by the Kendal and Arnileenide road, st a piace called Cook't House, nine miles from Kendal. A road proceols into Troutbeck in a line with the one over which we have been conducting the wourion. From Cook'b Honse to Troutbeck Bridge is almost a mile. From this place a rosd conducts by the west bank of the atrasm to the viliage of Trontbect, the nearest part of which is a mile and a half distant. Continuing our progress cowards Amubleside, Calgarth, eviboenmod in trees, is pacoed on the lef. The late Bishop Watson built this mansion, and resided here during the inteer years of his life; it is still ocenpied by his descondenta. Twe milen beyond is Low Wood Inn, which, standing pleasantly on the margin of the lake at its broarieat part, is an excellent station for thowe who are able to devote a few days to the beantides of the neighbonrhood. Mont of the excarsions recommended to be made from Ambleside may, with almost equal advantage, be performed from this inn. Clone at hand is Dove'n Neat, the bouse Mrs. Hemans inhabited one summer. Her deecrlption of the plece, taken from her delightful letters, will not be deerned unintereating :-" The house was originally meant for a small ville, though it has long passed into the hands of farmera, and there is, in consequence, an air of negleet about the little dememe, which does not at all approach desolation, and yot gives it something of tonching interest. You see everywhere truces of love and care beginaing to be efficed-rose trees spreading finto wildness-lamrols tarkening the windows with too luxurians branches; and I cannot lielp sesping to myself, 'Perhaps some heart like my own in foe foelings and nutrerings han here sought refuge and repose.' The ground is laid out in rather an antiquated etyle; which, now that nature is beginning to reclaim ft from arh. I to ane at all dislike. There is a little grassy terrace immedintaly under the window, descendligg to a amall court, with a circular grnas-plot, on which grows one tall whitorose tree. You cannot imagine how mbeh I delight in that firir, solitury, negiected-looking troe. I am writing to you from an old-fashioned alcove in the listle garden, mund which the aweet-briar and the rase-tree have completely rom wild : and I look down from it upon lovely Winandermere, which scems at this moment even like another ahk, so truly is every aummer cloud and tint of asmro pictared in its transparent mirror.

[^20]Wensfull Hoim (J. Hornby, Feq.) is eeen on the righe, immedinealy befons weohing the head of Windarmerse. The rond for the latt three or four miles the bean alternataly approeching to and receding from the margin of the lake, but nover retiring furcher from it than a fow tathoms. At Waterhend it the neat revidence of Mr. Thomas Jackron, and further On, Watarnide (Mr. William Newton, is pasear on the lef.
A mile bagond is Ambleside, afterwards described, from which we continne our perambulation. Passing Croft Lodge (J. Holmea, Esq.) on the right, Brathay Bridgo is croused at Clapperagate, one mile from Ambleide, and ahorily aRerwarde Brathay Hall, (G. Redmayne, Feq.) is seen on the left. A bay, callod Pull Wyke, chere makes a deep indentation; and louking across the lake, Wanssell Hotm, Low Wood Inn, and lower down, Calgarth, the neat of the Lete Bishop Wircson, are pleasing objects. Wansell Pike and the Troulbeck Hundreds rowas above them. The road to Hawkshead having deviated to the right, the village of High Wray is gained, five miles from Amblesida; and three milm beyond is the Ferry Inn. At thin place the shores ruddeniy contract, and between the two promontories a public feary in established, by means of which, passengers, cattle, and vehiclea are conveyed acroses the hike at a trilling charge. Alout the yoar 1685, a marrige was celelrated at Hawkshead, betweea a wealthy yeomas from the neigiboarhood of Bowneas, and a lady of the family Sawrey of Sawrey. As is atill customary in Westmorland amongst the rustic popalation, the marriet eouple were attended by a numerous concourse of friendes some of whom were probably more than chearfal. In conducting the bridegroom homewarde, and croming the ferry, the bont was swamped, either by an eddy of wind, or by 100 great a premure on ane aide, and thus upwards of alty persona, including the bride and bridegronnt, perinhed. While at the Ferry lan, the tourist should not fril to risit che Station, a pleasure houso belonging to Mr. Carwem of Belle Isle, etendo ing on apot whence fine viewn of the circumjacent scenery are commanded. "The view from the Station," aay, Professor Wilwun, "is a very dalightsul one, but it requires a Gine day. Lis charecter is that of beanly, which dimppoars dmoot atterly in wet or drizsly weather. If there be wrong bright sunatine, a 'Llue breeze' parhape give animation to the scene. You look down on the islende which are bere very happily disposed. The banke of Windermere are rich and various in groves, woode, coppice, and corn-fielde. The large deep valley of Troutbeck atruchee finoly awny up w the mountains of High Street and Hill Bell-hill and eminmes are all culciratod wherevar the trees havo been oleared away, and aumerous villas are visible in every direction, which, elthongh not perhaps all built on very rasteful models, have get an siry and aprightely character; and with their fields of briythter verdure and sheltaring groves, may be trirly allowed to add to, rather than detract from, the besaty of a coene, ove of whose chies charms is that it is the cboerful abode of cociel life" At a short dimance from the land is Belle Iese, upor which strads-

[^21]
the residence of F. Curwen Fnq. The inland in rather more than a mile in ofr comference, containing upwards of thirty acrea. Neat walke, over which finu trees throw their manive arme, intersect the island, which in high floode in out in two. Strangers aro allowed to land; and as the viaws are extremely pleaning, they should avail themselves of the privilege. The village of Bownem ita pretty object on the east margin of the lake. One mile and a hall from the Ferry Inn, the stream called Cunsey, which muns fmm Ethwaite Water,

- Thin hland we formeriy the property and reddence of the Phillipeons, an ancieat Wresmor thad farilly, who wex also owners of Calgarth During the dill war bwween Churlea 1, and the Parilament, there were two brothen, hoth of whom had eppoued the royal cause. The eider, to whom the inhod belonged, was a Colooel, and the jounger a Major to the royal armyThe intear wes a man of high and adventurous courgege: and from some of hif dapprate eas. plasta had acquired amonget the Parhamentarian the appellation of Robin the Duvil. It hap peaed when the kling'a denth had extngulahed for a time the andour of the cavalient, that a cerpEta Colonel Eriags, an officer In OUver'i army, revided in Keadil, who having hard thas Mfas Philipoon was secreted in his brother's houed on Belle Isle, weat thither armed rith in


> Oreat on the beach, great io the anddle,
> Mighty he ran at both of thoo,
> And styled of War an rell a Pences,l
whe the view of mating a prisoner of so obnotiou a penoo. The Major, howerer, wen an the alart, and gallnntly withutood a siege of elybt moothi, until bir brother came to ble relec. The atteck being thus repubed, the Mujor wea not a man tho would sit down quibely undet the lojury ha had recelved. He therefore rulsed a mall bind of horm and ece forth one Bundey mompg in search of Briges. Upoa arriving at Kendal, he mai Informed that the Colonel men at prajers. Without furcher conalderation he procended mo the churoh, and having possed bib men at the entranoe, dashed forward himuelf down the principal alits into the midet of the ar emblage. Whatever wern his Intentions-whether to shoot the Colonol on the ipot, of tmody wourg him off prisoner-they were defeated: his enmy win not preent. The congregation
 be artected, gelloped up the next ainle. As he was making his exit from the church, him haod erne violeatly in contect with tha arch of the door-way, which wer much manler than thas through which ha had entered. His helmet was struck of by the blow, hhe modde girth give
 atrempted to edey him, but with the angetance of his followens, the Major maede his menpe aher a violent struggle, and rode bedk to his brother't houre. The halmes asill hargi is cos of the elilea of Kendel church. This ineldent furnished SIr Wilarr Soote with a hint tor hir deeritption of a almilar adventure in Roleby, anto vis

* All eym upon the gateway hung.

When through the Gothic arch thare apruas
$\Delta$ honaman arm'd ar beedlong apeed-
Sable hif eloek, hie plume, hie etoed-
Fire from the ilinty foor was epurn'd,
The vaultu un wooted ching remurn'd I
One lectant'e ghnee around he theew
Fiom maddebow hí plicol dre:. Grtenly detarmin'd wer hiv look, His charger with hio apum he atruele$\Delta \mathrm{L}$ routter'd thek ward an herme, For all knaw Bartram Riniaghamer Thuen bounds that noble cour if grea, The thet mon reen'd the contril meve.

Weromed. At a shon distanco from the place where this atrenm joins the lnke, in tho island called Ling Holm. On the oppocile magin, the Stom promontory is ceen projecting into the lake. Two miles beyond it the villago of Graithwaite, in the vicinity of which is Graith waite Hall, (J. J. Rawlinson, Esq.) From this place to Nerwby Bridge the rosd passea through a woodland rection of the country, consisting chiefly of coppices. As the foot of the lake is spprosched, it narrowe rapidly and becomea truly

> "W Woded Winendermens, the river-lithe""

Laoding, (John Harrison, Esq.) ir passed on the left shortly before reaching Newby Bridge, at which there is a comfortable inn. The stream which issucs from the lake takes the name of the Leven. From this place to the principal towns in the aeighbourbood, the distances are:-Ulveraton, eight milen. Kendal, by way of Cartmell Fell, ten miles-by Levens Bridge, fitteen milea. Ambleside, by the road we havo described, fifteen mileas Bownes, nine milea. On cro-ing the bridge, Mr Machelly neat rowidence in seen on the right, and thrther on, Fell Foot, (-Starkie, Eeq.ו) is prased on the left ; a short distance boyond, Town Head, (Wm. Townley, Enq.) is near the roan on the left, ubous two miles from Newby Bridge. The road pamea under an eminence of the Cartmell Fell chain, called Oummery How, which forms a conspicuous object in all riewn from the upper end of the lake, Sir milea from Newhy Bridge in Storrs Hell, the mancion of the late John Boltoo, Esq. (now Rev. T. Stanaforth) moted anoagis fine grounds which extend to the margin of the lake. It was built by Sir John Legard, Barh, but extensive additions were made hy ja late owner. Here Mr Canning was wont to pay frequens visite, withdrawing for a time from the cares of public life to breathe the freeh sir of nature. The road

> The mocuud clar'd the chancel wide, The thind he wat at W yclicte's abde.

> Whlle ye the smoke the deed conceal. Bertrem his reidy charger wheeloBut founder'd on the pavement foor, The ateed and down the rider boroAnd buruting to the headlong away, The fithlees raddle-gurthe gave wey. 'Twa while bo coll'd Mm to to tread, And with the rein to relse the steed, That from trmement's ifon trance, All Wyellibth voldien weled at once "-

[^22]
lealing finm Kondal to the ferry to next crossod, and moon afterwards Fernoy Green (George Greavee, Eaq.) Burasido (G. A. Aufrore, Euq.), and Belle Eiald, isfark Besufoy, Bsq.), are reccessively passed immediately before Bownese, the rermination of our perambulation of twenty-ning miles is regained.

## AMBLESIDE

[Inus-Salutation; Commercin!; White Lion.]
Amblaside, a small and irregularly built market-town of 1593 inhabitante, is lituate on stoeply inclined ground, a mile from the head of Windermere, upon or near to the apot formerly occupied by the Roman Station-Dictis, Lying immediately under Wanfell, and surrounded by mourtains on all vides, except Wwards the south-weat the situation in one of great beauty, and consequently during summer it is much frequented by tourits, who make it their abodo for some time. There are several inns; two of which, the Salutation and the Combmarcial, are excellent establishments. The chapel is a modern structure, heving 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 relice, havo been frequently discovered. Numerous e ccuraions may be made from Amblewide ; and the intereating walks in the immediate neighbourhood are still more abundant

The valley of Ambleaile, on the border of which the lown stande, is well cooded, and watered by several ctreams : the principal river is the Rothay, which flowa from Gramere and Rydal Lakes, and joina the Buathay, shortly before entering Windermere. Upon Stock Gils, a tributary to the Rothay, there is a fine fall, or force, in a copsewood, about ; 00 yarde from the Market Crom the road to which pawea behind the Salutation Inn. The fill, or rether fally, for there are four, are 70 feet in height Portions of all four are risibla from the usual stand; but the views may be plensingly varied by descending the bank to the atream, or proceeding farther up the Oill.

Lovornago Fill, a rocky hill which rises upponite to the zown, to an elevsion of 1000 feet athove Windermere, communds extensive prospecte of the valo and surrounding mountaina, ns well as of Windermere, Grasnere, and Rydal Lakes, Blelham, Loughrigg, and Elterwater Turns, with the towns of Ambleaids and Hawkahead
vides of thow airy trancient pleanntries in which the fancy of poeth, however whe and greve delighta to run riot whea they arw sure not to be miaunderstood. There were banutiful end eccomplished women to adors and enjoy this dircle. The reather was an Klyamen es the scenersp Thene were brilling caralcedes through the woods in the mamiogt, and delicious bowetiges on the Like by moonlights and the tese day, Profenor Witwon [' the Admital of the Iake,' as Cumbia elled himal preaded over one of the most apleadid regattan that ever entlivend Widderwore. Perhape there were col fower than ifty bager folhwing in the Pratemoris malhat proces an When it pauned at the point of Storrs to edmit into the place of honour the vemel that carrivd thad and mappy Mr Benton and his gueso. The these barde of the lake fod the chore the halled Beoti nad Canning: and morde, and runshine, fiago, drewners, and gay dreea, the mant hum of volen, and the rapld aplauhing of innumerable aer, made up a damiliag minture of Arvactione es the frotilin wound ite way among the richly-follaged thode, and aloug beyo and

 the eart, the mountaios have a highly impowing appearance, and thence may bs seen the whole expense of Windermere, with its inlands; bot on account of the altitude of the apectutor, the riew is not so fine as that trom another part of the Pike, cilled Troutbeck Hundreda, a little to the wouth.

The villige of Rydsh supposed to be a contraction of Rothay-Dale, is plaoed 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 Amblenide. Here, in the midat of a park contrining great numbere of noble fores irees, stande Rydul Esti, the seat of Rev. Sir In. Flaming. The calebrated fills are within the pariz, and strangera decirous to view them, mut take a conductor frum ans of the cothages near the Hall gatea. The fall below the house is beheld from the window of an old summer house. Amongat the juvenile poems of Wordsworth there is a bletch of thin cascade.

* While thick above the rill tha brasebe dese,

In roeky basin its elld wever repues.
Inverted ehrubs, and moe of gloamy ypen,
Cling from the rocke with pale wood-woed berwer- :
Save that alof the subtio suinbeams inhe
On wher'd trime, that oier the etagi socline,
Bole light admitued there, a amall entionde
Illumen with aparkling fonm the hmpervious ohades
Beyond, slong the viate of the brook,
Where antique note itu brideling coure a'elook, The aye repuese on a secret bridge, Half grey, half shatg'd whivy to its ridge."
The chapel, from its prominent position, arreate the atrangery notice the momens he arrives at the village. It was erected by Lady le Fleming in 1824, as her own expense.
Rydm! Mounh for many yearn the dwelling of the poet Wordsworth, cands on a projection of the hill called Kasb Scar, and is approached by the rooil leading to the Hall. It is, as Mra Hemans in one of her letters describen it "a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a protusion of mevee and 17y." The grounds, laid ous in a great mearure by the hande of the poet himadf, though but of circumscribed dimensions, are so artully, whilst eeming to be co artleoly planned, as to appenr of considerable extent. Frow a grany mound in front, " commanding a view always so rich, and sometimes so brighly solemn, that one can well imagine ita influence traceable in many of the poetr ritings you catch a gleam of Windermere over the grove topa, clowe at hand

[^23]are Rydal Hall, and its ancient woods,-right opposite the Loughrigs Felta, ferny, rocky, and sylvan, and to the right Rydal Mere, bcanoely seen through embowering trees, whilst jurt below, the chapel lifts up ita little tower."

The walk to Rydal, on the banke of the Rothay, under Loughrigg Fell, is extremely delightshi. Though more circuitous than the highway, it presente fines combinations of scenery. The tourist, intending to take this round, ahould pursue the rand to Clappersgate for haif a mile to Rothay Bridge, and having crowed the bridge, enter the firat gate on the right. The road leads alongride the river, pascing many handsome villas, to Pelter Bridge, 2 \& milet Rydal Hell, with its park, and Rydal Mount, will be frequently in sight. Behind, Ambloside, backed by Wanafell, has a picturesque appearance. On the right are the heights of Fairfeld and Kirkstone. By crossing the bridge, the Keswick road will be gained, and the tourist can then either return to Ambleaide, or proceed to Rydal, which is 300 or 100 yards further. Those who are fond of long walks ought to abstain from crowing the bridge, but, keeping to the lefh, pursue the roed behind the farm house, called Cont How, which leads along the soath-wert share of Rydal Mere. This mere being paseed, the rond ascenda the hill side tooply for some time, until it reaches a aplendid terrace, overlooking Gramere Lake, withite single isleh and then, climbing again, joine on Red Bank the Grasmere, and Langdale roed. Here the tourist bas the choice of returning to Ambleaide by Loughrigg Tarn and Clapperigate, or jproceeding to Grasmero village, in doing which he will pass in succemsion Tail End, the Wyke, and the Cotrage. 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 poes Wordsworth. An excellent hotel (The Lowther and Hollins) han recently been opened on an eminence overlooking the bigh road from Ambledido to Kewick, Allnn Bank, the residence of Thomas Dawson, Paq., stands ma platform of ground behind the village. This house was, for some time, the ubode of Wordsworth. The house, however, in which he lived for many yean,

[^24]and in which the composed many of his most besutiful pieces, io at Grwamere Town End." The singularly shaped hill, called Helm Crag, is conspicuourly viable from Gresmere. Its apex exhibita so irregular an outline, as to have given rise to numberless whimsical comparicona Gray compares it to a gigantic brilding demolished, and the stonee which composed it flung acrom in wild confurion. And Wordsworthe upeaks of
"The apelent Womm sented on Helm Cras."
Tho narrow ralley of Favedale, a dependency of Grasmere, lying in a recen between Helm Crag and Silver How, deserves a virit for its pictureaque and necluded benuty.
"The prot was rade by mature for hemelf."
It contains a large tarn, and a amall cascade, called Sour Mill Gill. The melancholy fate of John and Sarah Green, who lived in thin vale, is now pretty generally known throagb Mr. Do Quincey, who publinhed an account of it in Tait's Magazine for Soptember 1899, and subsequently in his Works (vol, ii)

About a mile from Gramere, on an eminence, over which the old road to Ambleside pesees, and exsotily opposito to the middle of the lake, is the Winhing Gatc. It ham been so called, time out of mind, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable insue. Apart from any adrentitious interest, the gate in an excellent atation for viewing the lake.

A plearing excurcion, of ten miles, into the retired side-valloy of Trourmacr, may be conveniently taken from Ambleside. As the latter part of the route is precticable for horsemen and pedertrians only, those who take conveysaces will be compelled to return by the road they went, as coon as they arrive at the nead of Troutbeck, unleen they proceed by way of Kirkstone to Pattendale. The toarist must pursue the Kendal rowd for two milet, and take the first road on the left when he has pamed Low Wood Inn. From the eminences of this road, many exquisite viows of Windermere are obtained; and, perhape, the fineat view of the lake that can he had from any station, is that from the higheat part of it. The mountains in the west present an admirable outline, and the whole lougth of the lake stretches out before the apectator,

> "p titends, that ingether ify crowds As quiedy as epots of aty A moogat the ovening cloude."

[^25]- There is noth" ayys Profenor Wilmon, " auch another apleodid Frwpect in an England. The iake has much of the charectar of a xiver, without losing its own. The ialands are seen almoot all lying logether in a cinster-below which all in loveliness and beaaty-above, all majeaty and grandeur. Bold ar gentle pro montories break all the banks into frequent baya, seldom without a cottago or cottages embowered in trees; and, while the whole lundecape is of a aylvo kind, parts of it are so laden with woods, that you soe only here and there a wrealh of amoke, but no housea, and could almont believe that you are gaing on the primoval foresta," 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 picturesquenem of its many-chimneyed cottages, with their unnumbered gables and slato-slab particoes, will not bo pas. mod unoticed by tho tourits, as be bende his way toward the hille "The cof tages (says the writer from whom our laut extrect was mado) stand for the mont part in clusters of twos and threes, with here and there what in Scotland is callod a dachaw-many a sma' toun within the re lang coun-but where in all broed 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, on knolls and in dells, on banks and braes, and helow tree-crated roclos, and all bound together in picturesque confusion, by old groves of nsh, oak, and eyce more, and by flower gardens and fruit orchards, rich as thow of the Hesperides p" The road pursues the western side of the valley, at mome dintance froce the loweat 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 banke of the atream, near the bridge, by which the roads are counected. That on the east aide is the most direct roed from Bowness to the valley, but it is objectionable on accoums of its not conducting the traveller through the village. The roed on the wert ern flank joins the Kendal and Ambleside road at Troutbeck Bridge, keeping throughout on the banks of the stream, the meanderings of which, on its was to Windermere, round rugged scaurs and wooded banks, aro continually in sighte Half a mile beyond the chapel, in the only inn in the ralley, bearing the quaint title of "The Mortal Man,"-s name acquired from the lines, composed, doubs lem, by some native poet, which a few years ago decorated the sign-boand-

> "O Mortal Man, who llvent oun bread. What tit that mikes thy pose co red PThou silly ase, that looks co pale, It in with diminkag Birketi's elo."

Two mile beyond the inn, the courist has immediately below him, a congue ar ewelling from the bottom of the vale called Troutbeck Park, which is visiblo even from the surface of Windermare. Taking his atation here, and turning to the north-eash, the spectator has the mountains of Kentmere before him. The nearest elevation in called the Y oke, the twn next, haring the appearance of the brompo on a dromedary' back, are Hill Boll and Frowick, -and further an in

'SIVMMINES\&Y


High Stwet Having los the Mortal Man three miles behind, and elimbed the side of Kirkstone for some distance, a roed through the fields, on the left, will be discovered, which panses in succeasion three farm-house, High Grove, Middle Grove, and Low Grove, in Stockdale, and onters Ambleaide, three mile from the deviation.

A fevourite excursion, with the temporary reaidenta in Ambleside, is that through the two Lanodalea. If the object of the tourist bo merely to riew the vale of Greas Langdale (the finer of the two) with Dungeon Gill Force, and to meend the Pikes, he will traverse a road perfectly practicable for carriagen ; but If he deaire to see comething more of the country, by visiting Skelwith and Cof with Forses, Litlle Langdale and Blea Tarne, he muat be content to go on harebeck, in a cat, or on foot. This cireait, which we shall describe, is abuuf eighteen milea in length. With the intention, then, of visiting the two Langdalea in suoocion, the couriat will leave Ambleaide by the road to Clepperagate, wiading an the banky of the Brathay, (near the nource of which he will be ere longi) 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. "Sweater stream-scenery," ayn Witon, "with richer fore, and loftier back-ground, is nowhere to be wen within the four mass," A few hundred Jards above Skel with Bridge (three mile from Ambleaide) the rtream is precipitated over a ledge of rock, making a fall twenty feet in height. The cascade is not so remarksble in itwalf, - for the magnificent ccenery aromd it Langdale Pikea have a peculiarly tring appearance. By this bridge the traveller is conducted into Lancanhire. In which country the roed does not continue for more than a mile before it reenters Weatmorind at Colwith Bridge A ahort distance above the bridge, the stream, insuing from a tam further up, makea a fine cascade called Colvith Porce. It is in a dell close to the road, and is about 70 feet high. A stupendous mountain, called Wotherlamb, occupies a conspicuou position in a chain of lofty hills on the south-west Proceeding, Litto Langdale Tarn becomen visible on the lef-on the right in Lingmoor, a hill which serven as a partition betwen the two langdalea. At the termination of the inclosed land, amongut a few trees, are two iwellings, called Fell Foot, saven and a-half miles from Ambleade. One of them was formerly an inn, whereat the gange of pack-horeen were refreabed previous to their ascent of the mountain passes of Wrynose and Handlnot-this being the route by which the manufacturee of Kendal were trumported to the western coast. Taking the road to the right, and ascending sato distance between the mountains, solitary pool of water, pamed Blea Tem, is perceived in the bottom of an elevated deprenion

Thoee magnificert objecte-
The two hug peats
That frow some other vale peas tnto thing
are the two Pizes of Langdale. The more sonthern one is named Pike o'Stickle -the otber, and higher, Harrisan Stickle Hiving paned the tarn, the roed

ande down a steep descent into the heed of Great Langdale, that part of it cal. led Mickleden, through which is the road over the Stake into Borrowdele, being right before the eye. Mill Becks, a farm-house, at which refreahment is usually caken, is soon reached. Here a guide to Dungeon Gill Force, and to the aunrmit of the Pikes, can be obtained. The former is a fall of water, formed by a ntream 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 ntone having rolled from a higher part of the mountain, and got wedged in between the cheeke of rock. Over the bridge thus formed, ladies have been known, like Wordsworthy Idle Shepherd Boy, to possesa the intrepidity to pass, Two roads traverse the valley, one of which keeps under the hills on the left the other takes the middie 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 Laugdale, whence a road strikes up the hill-side, croasing Red Bank into Kydal, or Gmemerc. A large aheet of water, lying amongst the meadowa, which now comew into aight, is Elterwater Tam, at the head of which stands Elterwater Hall The atream feeding the tarn is crowed by a bridge, a ahort distance above the tarn. Near the bridge are the works of Elterwater Gunpowder Company. A little further in a reces, on the fiank of Loughrigg Fell, is Loughrigg Tarn, $n$ lovely opot on which Wilson has composed some beautiful lines Ambleaide is only threr milea beyond.

Ambleaide abounde with villas. Among them may bo named, Fuz Gbyll (Al. Roughsedge, Eeq.), Fox Howe (Mra Aroid), Rothay Bank (J. Cromfield Eaq.), Oat Bank (C. Robineon, Esq.), The Cottage (H. P. Lutwidge, Req.), The Unks (Dr Dary), The Knoll (Mie Martineau), Covey Cottage (G. Partridge Eeq.), Bellevue (M. Harrison, Eeq.), Green Bank (B. Harrieon, Eeq.), Hill Top (T. Cart, Eaq.), Brathay Hall (G. Redmajne, Eeq.), Croft Lodge (J. Hulmee, Eqq.), Wanlam How (Mri Brenchley), Wanefeli Holme (J. Hornby, Eeq.), Wray Custle (J. Dawsoa, Eaq.), Rydal Hall (Rev. Sir R. Fleming), Rydal Mount (the residence of the late Willinm Wordswurth, Esq.), Glen Rothay (W. Ball Esq.), Allan Bank (Thomas Dawson, Esq.) The Cotlage (Mra. Orrall).

## ULVERSTON. <br> [/mes:-Sua; Draddyll' Arime.]

Ulyenerus, a market-lown and port, contuining about 6438 inhableante, situare in that division of Lancanhire, termed "North of tho Sands," is supposed to dorive its name from Ulph, a Saxon Lord. It is about a mile from the eatuary of the Loven, with which it is connected by a canal, coumructed in 1795, and er.

[^26]Wosbavonti.


## -UTTERMERE.CRUMMOCK E LOWES YATER.


pable of finating veanela of 200 cona. The appearance of the cown is neat, the greater part of the houses being of modern erection. The pariah church, dedicated to St Mary, received coneiderable additions in 1804 ; but a tower and Norman doorwsy of the old etructure utill remain. From the aloping ground behind the church, a delightul view of the bay and neighbouring country may bo obtained. A new and elegant church, dedicaled to the Holy Trinity, wan erected at the upper end of the town in 1832 . Amongst other buildinge of recent areo tion, the Sarings' Benk may be noticed. The town contains a Theatre, Aseemhty Room, and Subscription Library, and two good Inme,-the Sun and Braddylls Arma. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and the manufacturs of check, canvam, and bete, is a conviderable branch of trade.
The Duke of Buccleuch is Lord of the liberty of Furness, of which the Manor of Ulverston forms part

Conisurad Priony, the seat of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq, has been termed, from its beantiful situation, "the Paradise of Furneas" It is situnte two miles south of Ulverston, near the soo-shore, in an extonsive and well-wooded park, which is interected, like most old parks, with public roads, forming a favourito promenede for the inhabitants of the town. The mansion, which has istoly beea rehuilt in aryle of magnificence of which thero are few examples in the north of Pagland, occapies the site of the ancient Priory, founded by William de Lanesster, the fourth in descent from Ivo de Taillebois, flot Baron of Kendri, in the reign of Henty II. Upon the dimolution of the religious housee, it fell into the hands of Henry the VIII., whoee cupidity was exciled by the great extent of its landed posemions. The interior of the mansion posscsess some good paintinger of Titian, the Carracci, Romney, Reynolds, and other celebrated painters Borize Bals, a oent of the Dute of Devonshire, is placed in a noble park on the opposite shore of the Leven, about three and a half milas east of Olverston, The noble owner has a good collection of pictures, among which are many excelleat pmintinge by Romney.

Six mile north-east of Ulvention is the village of Cartmell, in which in an ancient church, once a priory, of unusaal size and beauty, dedicated to the Virgin. A short distance from the rillage is a medicinal spring called Holywell. Six miteo and a half to the south-west of Ulverston, in a close ralley called Beckanggill, or the glen of deadly nightahade, from that plant being found there in great ahundance, are the besutiful remains of Funnass Abbey, now belonging co the Dake of Devonabire. This abbey was founded in 1127, by Stephen, Earl of Muntaigne and Boalogne, aterwarda King of England; "This prince conferred the greater part of the district, excepting the land of Michsel Fleming, on the Abbey of Fumes, by a charter dated 1126, in which, for the fira wme, the name Fornese ' Fudernema' or the further nese, is found. By this inmitution it wes held till the dimolution, when it reverted to the Crown, and boemme part of the duchy of Iancanter. In the year 166\%, it was granted by Charice Il. to tho Duke of Abomurle, and his heim, with all the righte, privi-
legee, and jurisdictions belonging thereto. The Lordship is now beld by the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the property of the Dake of Albemarle deecended by marriage. In the early part of English history, the Falis of Farnese formed the boundary between Scotland and England, and in 1138, a terrible oruption from the north laid the whole peninsala desolata. The ruins of the cantle of Pile of Foaldrey form a monument of that invacion." "

The ruins amply attest the former mognificence of the structure. The iength of the church is 287 feet, the nave is 70 feet broed, and the walls in some places 54 feet high, and 5 feet thick. The walis of the church, and thowe of the chap-ter-house, the refectorium, and the school-house, are atill in great part remaining, and exhibit fine specimens of Gothic architecture; the chaplenhouse, 66 feet by 45 , hes been a sumptuous aparment ; the rook, which was of fret-work, was supported by six channelled pillara. The great east window, the four meats near it, adorned with Gothic ornamente, and four statuce found in the ruins, are paricularis worthy of notice.
By the ebbing of the tide, the sands of Morecambe Bay, lying betwean Lancanter (heace asually termed the Lancastir Sands) and Ulveroton, are twice a day, to the extent of reveral milet, left perfectly dry, except in the channels of the rivars Kent and Leven, and may be croesed by vehiclee of every description. Guiden, who are remunerated by Government, are stationed at the places whero the rivess flow, to conduct travellers acroes in eafoty. The whole distance from Lancuster to Ulrenston is twenty-two miles, From Hoat Bank, the point of en ery upion the sands on the eastern ahore, to Kents Bank, is in distance of cleven miles. Three miles of terns firma are then crosed, and three miles of and fotlow, lying between the shores of the Leven ctuary, from the newreat of which Ulveraton is distant something more than a mila. If the proper time be chowes, (which can be earily sacertained by inquiry at Lancaster and Ulverstom) there in no danger in crowing these aandy plains, and yot fow years pars in which liven aro not losh +

## KESWICK.


Keswick, a market-town in the parish of Crosthvaite, and county of Cumberland, is situnte on the south bank of the Gretr, in a large and fertilo vala, Uttele more than a mile from the foot of Skiddar, and half a mile from Derwentwater. It conthins 2618 inhabitanta, and consists of one large atrest. The principal manufactures are lineoy-wolsey stuffis, and edge-toois, particularly the furmer. Blsck-lead peacilh, made of the plumbago (or road, as it is provincially salled, extracted from'the mino in Borrowiale, are also a considerable branch

[^27]of mannfacture. Char, taken in Buttermere lake, is potted in large quantitien daring the proper seamon, and lorwarded to the south of England. The Town Hall, erected in 1818, 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 etood on Lord's Island in the lake, has the letters and figures "II. D. R. O. 1001," upon it,-a decisive proof of its high antiquity. The parigh church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St Kentigem, otands three quarters of a mile dirtant. A new church of elegant proportions was erected on the east of the town by the lnte John Marahall, Eisq., who became lord of the manor by purchasiug the forfeited estates of Rateliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, from the Comminsioners of Oreenwich Hoapital, to whom they were granted by the Crown. A munorial court is held annually in May. The two museame, kept by Messra Croathwaite and Hutton, deserve a visit, as they contais specimens illustrating the naturai hintury of the neighbourbood, as well as many foreign curioxitica. Minerale and geological opecimens are kept on sule. Mr Flintoffs accurate model of the lake dixrich, the labour of many years, should also be inspected. For the louris this model possesses peculiar interest, exhibiting, as it doce, an exact represertation of the country through which he is travelling, with every object minutely laid down, and the whole coloured after nature. The diznensions of the model are 12 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches. There are two good hotela, the Royal Onk and the Queen's Head, besides numerous inns, nt which guides, ponies, boatmen, and bosts can be obtained. Tourists deairing to make a prolonged thay may atoo be nccommodnted with comfortable lodginge at many private houser

Garra Hars, the reaidenceof thelate Dr Southey, the Poet Laureate, is seated on o alight eminence near the town, about 200 yards to the right of the bridgo scrow the river on the road to Cockermouth. The sceaery viaible from the rindow has been finely aketched hy himself in these heremetrical lines.
st "Twas af that moher hour when the light of day is receding. Aad from arrounding thmge the huea wherewleh day han adorn'd them Pade like the hopes of youth till the beanty of youth in departed: Pendive, though not in thought, I stood at the window beholding Mountain, and take, and vila: the vallay diarobed of ite vealure: Derwent realning yed from eve a glacay rellection, Where his expanded tremes, then attll and smooth an a mirroes. Under the woods reposed; the hillin that calm and majerthe Whed thete heads toto the eilent aky, from far Ginmanery Hicacrag, and Madenmawr to Ciriedal and westermmoas Wythap. Dath and dlatijet they roue. The closids had gathered above them, Hagh In the milddie alr huge purple pillowy maven. While io the weat berond was the leat pala tint of that twilgot. Arwas at the strcern it the glen, whose pure and chrymille enten Flow o'er a cehlintous bed, alud eerent at the aje of the rightsoun.
 Nether than was heard, bird, beent, nor humming of inmer,


The lako sometimes called K eswick Lake, but better known by the same of

## DERWENTWATER,

It about half a milo from the town. A scene of more luxuriant benuty than this lake affords can acarcely be imagined. It ahape is oymmetrical without being formal, while its size is neither so large as to merge the charactor of the Lake in that of the inlond sea, nor so circumscribed as to expose it to the chargo of inagnificance. The admirers of nature are divided in opinion as to the reepective merits of this lake and Ullesvater ; some assigning the palm of super riority to the one and some to the other. Those who are familiar with the At pine scenery of Scotland, which sofar surpanes in savage grandear any thing within the limits of the sister country, almost uniformly give the preference to Derwentwater, while those who have not possemsed opportunities of contemplating nature in her sterner moods are more deeply impresed with the more majeatic attributes of her rival.

Derwentwater approaches to the oval form, extending from north to south ahout three miles, and being in bremdth about a milo and a half, "expanding within an amphitheatre of mountains, rocky but not vast, broken into many fantastic ahapea, peaked, oplintered, impending, sometimea pyramidal, opening by namow vallies to the view of rocks that rise immediately beyond, and are again overlooked by others. The precipices seldom overohoot the water, but are arranged at some distance ; and the ahores swell with woody eminences, or eink into green pastoral margina Mneses of wood also frequently appear am ong the cliffa, feathering them to their summits; and a white cotuage cometimes pecpe from out their skirts, seated on the amooth knoll of a pasture projecting to the lake, and looks so exquisitely picturesque, as to soem placed there purposely to adorn in. The lake in return faithfully refeets the whole picture, and so even and brilliantly tranalucent is its sarface, that it rather heightens than obscures the colouring." ${ }^{\text {" }}$

The principal islands in the Inke are Vicaria Lale, Lord's Island, and St Hesherts Islo. Vicar's Isle or Derwent Isle is that nearest the foot of the Lake ; it contuin about six acres, and belongs to Captain Henry, whose residence is upon it Lord's lsuand, of a size somewhat larger than the hast, has apon it the hardly perceptible remains of a pleasure-house, erected by one of the Rat cliffes with the stones of their deserted castle which stood on Castlerigg. This innd was once connected with the mainland, from which it was severed by the Rateliftea, by a fosee, over which a drawbridge win thrown. St Hsnuzat's lsla, placed nearly in the centre of the lake, derives ite name from a holy hernit who lived in the seventh century, and had his cell on this whad. Tho remains of the hermitage are atill vinible. To St Cuthbert of Uurkam this "mintly eremite" bare so perfect a love as to pray thas ho his-

[^28] antice.
welf might expire the moment the breath of life quitted the body of bis strout to the their souls might wing their fight to Heaven in company.

Near the ruins, the Late Sir Wifred Lawson, (to whose representative the infand at present belongn) erected a few jears ago a small cottage which, heing buill of unhewn stonc, and artificially mowed over, has a venerable sppoarance. There are three or four other inlets, the largeat 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 Iahand, from the bathom to the surface of the water. Its superficial eatent varies in different years, from wn erre to a fow perches. It is composed of earthy matter, six feet in thickness, covered with vegretation, and is full of air-bubbles, which, it is supposed, by penetrating the whole mase, diminish ita specific grarity, and are the cause of its buoysncy. This natural phenomenon is eituate about 150 yards from the thore, near Lowdore.
The walks in the neighbourbood of Kcowick aro numerous and intereating. From Crow Park and Friar Crag, two places situate on the east thore, near the foot of the lake, beautiful view of the Inke, vale, and currounding mountains are obtained. From n wooded eminence called Castle Hend, alanding on the leß of the Borrowdnia road, about half a mile from Keswick, there io an enchanting proopect extending on the south into the "Jaws of Borodale," in which Caste Crag appears like a prominent front tooth. Cat Belles, on the other side of the liste, are fine objecte, as well other mountains which tower over tha vale of Nowlands. From a summit, called Custlorigg, one mile from Keawick on the Ambleade road, there is a most extensive riew, comprising the lakes of Derwentwater and Bamenthwite, the fertile valo through which the Derwens winds on its passage from the one lake to the other, and the heights of Skiddar. Gray declares that, on learing Kerwick, when he turned round at this place ke contemplate the scenery behind him, he was so charmed "that he had almons a mind to go back agaic." A walt over Latrigg, "Skiddnw's Cub," will fumish the stranger with innumerable delightful prospecto ; and, in fact, it is imponible to stir in the neighbourhood of Keavick, without having scenery of the finent description before the eye. Dne mile and a-half from Keswick, on an eminence to the right of the old soad to Penrith, is a small Druidical circle, mensuring 100 feet by 108, comisting of forty-eight stoncs, some of which are 7 feet high.
Perhups an excarsion exhibiting more beaatiful prospects of rock, wood, and water, than that round Derwontwater, does not exist in the vicinity of the Lakes It is and more than 10 miles in length, if Grange Bridge be the limit of the ride in that direction; but if the excurxion be extended to Bowder Stone, two miles munt be added. Lenring Kaswick by the Borrowdale Road, Casle llead, Wat low Crng, and Falcon Crag, are suecessively passed on the left. A hollow in the mummit of Wallow Crag is visible frow the road. There is a tradition currens in the country, that, by moans of this hollow. the Countion of Derwentwater of.

fected her cacape when the Farl was rrrested for high trewon, carrying with hen a quastity of jewels and other valuablea. It has ever since borme the name of the Ladyy Rake. Barrow House atands two miles from Keswick, on the left of the rosil. 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 milesfrom the deflection. The road, after passing the rillage, near which there is a tarn, ne-enters the Borrowdale road a little beyond Bowder Stone. In making the ascent to the village, splendid view of the lake and Skiddaw are obtained. One mile beyond Barrow, the rond having passed under Thrang Crag, is Lawvoran Hotru, behind which is the celobrated Lowdore Waterfall. The grandour of the rocka around the stream retder the scene impressive, whatever may be the state of the weather, but the car caule is dependent in a great mensure for itr effect on the quantity of water. Atter heary rains, the noise of the fall may be heard as far down tho lake as iriar Crag. Gowder Crag rises on the lett, Shepherd's Crag on the right of the waterfall. One mile further, Orange Brilge, spanning Borrowdale Beck, is at tained. Should the tourist desire to sce the curious mass of rock called Bowder Stone, the rand into Borrowdale must be continued for a mile further. This immense block, which has evidently rolled from the heights above, stands on a platiom of ground, a short distance to the left of the road. A branch rned has been made to the stone, which rejoins the Borrowdale road further on. It hum hoen computed to weigh upwards of 1900 tons, Ita summit may be gained br means of a ladder which has been affixed to it for the une of strangera

> " Dpom a semielrque of curf-clad ground, A mass uf rock, rewembling, as it lay Right et the foot of that molat preeiplee, A sumaded thip, with keel upturned, that reats Caroles of whits and wave."

Worneworty.
Close to Bowder Stone, but on the opposite side of the river, from the bank of which it suddenly rises, in an eleration clothed with wood called Cantle Crag, $m$ termed from a Roman fortification having once occupied the summit, the faint truces of which still remain. Some of the rolice found here are ahown in sne of the museums at Keswick, Returning to and crossing Grange Bridge, the village of Grange is paseed, and, one mile beyond, are a few housea called Maneaty, near which is a mall medicinal spring. Passing under the summit styled Cat Belle, the road enters the pretty village of Portinacale, 41 miles from Grango Bridge, near which are many elegant villas. Keswick is but a mile and a yuar :er beyond.

An agrecable oxcursion of thirtcen miles and a half may be made from $K$ owick into the famed Valler of St John. The Pearith road muat be purnued for four miles, to the vilinge of Threlkeld. This road, lying almost the wholo may on the banks of the Greta, passes under the anountrin-mames of Stidden and Seddlebscko (more pretically culled Bencratharm) in a recoes of the in tee
mountain, deeply embosomed in huge cliffi, there lies a piece of water called Scalea Tarn, which exaggerating travellera have described as an abyen of watern opon which the sun nerer shines, and wherein the stars of heaven mar be seen at noon-dey.

In the eame tarn, tradition anserts that two immortal fish have their abode. Amongot the acknowledgments which the Minstrel, in his "Song at the feast of Brougham Carle," 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 lish that awim In Bowacele Tarn did malt on him, The pair were metrents of hin eye In thetr immortalty I They moved ebout is opea dght, To and tro for hio dellight."

The old hall at Threlkeld has been long in a atate of dilapidation, the only habitable part having been for years converted into a firm-housc. 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 Cliford above-mentioned, who was wont to asy that "he had three noble houses-one for plearure, Cronby in Weat morland, where he had a park full of deer ; one for profit and warroth, namelv, Yanwith, nigh Penrith; and the third, Threlkeld on the edge of the rale of Kewvick, well stocked with lenants to go with him to the wara." These "three noblo houses" are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, and are all occupied as farm-houses

A dhort 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 Si John's Reck, runa through this valley, which is narrow, but extremely picturesque, heing bounded on the right by Nathdale or Naddle Fell, and on the left by Great Dodd, a hill at the extremity of the Helvellya chain. The chapel oecupies a atriking situation on the right, at the summit of the pans between $S t$ Johnis Vale and.Nadile. Though standing at such an eleration, the sun never ahines upon it during three monthe of the year. There are tine retrospectivo riew of Saddleback, and the peculiar conformation of the summit which given its name to the mountain may be clearly perceived. The high road to Keswick is gained four miles and a hali from Threlkeld. From the end of Naddle Fell, in the Vale of Thirlapot, near to Thirlemere, some sweet glimpses of that lake may be obtained. The rock which bre given celebrity to the valley stands near the extremity on the left. The rememblance to a fortification is certainly very criking. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scotts Bridal of Triemsin, in which there is the following description of the appenrance which the rock presented w the charmad senses of King Arthur:-

> " With will the King hin way pursuod By fonely Threlteld'a mate and mood Jill on hiy cource obliquely shane The nerow velley of Sr Jong.
nuwa maprig to the werters ely.


Peded in by meny a loty hill, The narrow dale lay amooth and atilid, And, down ite veriant banom led, A winding brooklet found its bed. But midment of the vale, a mound Arom with airy turrete crown'd. Buttrew, and ramplre's elrellog bound, And mighty leop and tome: Semn'd mome primeral giant'a hand The centie's maceive wall thed plann'd, 4 ponderout bulwark to withatend Ambidow Nimrod's power, $\Delta$ bove the manted entrance slung, The balaneed da whridge tremblitg hung, A1 Jealom of a toe:
Wicter of Onl, an from herd, Wieh troo studded, cleach' $d_{\text {, and }}$ torr'd, And pronsd portcullin, Join'd to guard The gloomy pee below.
But the gray will no banem erawn'd. Upon the watch-tower'I airy round No warder stood his horn to cound, No gruard beolde the hridge way found, And, where the Oothic gateway frown' d , Glinged nefther bill nor bow.


In marning mbe ar avening many,
$\triangle$ long the mountaln lone,
That hily fortro oflum mook
Hit gase upon the cenaled rocke
Of the Valle of St Jahn."
Keswick in nine milea and a-half from Threlkeld by way of the Yale of 81 John. The ridge of Castlerigg, whence there in the splendid propect already aoticed, is crowed one mile from Kewwick.
A drive round the like of Bansinthwatr in frequently taken by tourifa whilat making Keswick their head-quartera. This lake liea three milea to the north of Derwentwater, from which it in separated hy low meadow, that in wee weather are flooded to some extent; it is four milea long, and about one mile broad. The pleasant village of Portinacale is a mile and a-quarterfrom Kenwick Two miles beyond, the road which must be pursued quits the old Cockermourh road near the villiget of Braith waite,-between the two villages the touriat han Grisedale Pike directly before him. The road then becomes elevated, forming a fine terrace whence the beautiful vales of Thornthwaite, Braithmite, and Kewrick, are beheld, with all their luxuriance of wood. Slirting the bace of Lordy Seat and Barf, and after making many ascenta and descenta disclosing delightful viem of the lake, becked by Skiddaw, Ouse Bridge ir cromed aine miles and e-hulf from Iice wick. The bridge upany tho Derwent saon ofterit imuea from the lake A quartar of

- milo boyond Is Armathwaito EIall, the seat of Sit E. R. P. Vane, Bart The Casile Inn , where refreahment may be taken, is ten miles from Keswick, which town the tourist reaches by a road eigite miles in length, passing under Stiddaw. Besseathwaite Cburch is seen on the right near the margin of the lake.
The last earcunsion from Keswick which we shall detail is that by way of Borrowdale co Buttermerr, Cruschoci, and Lowas Watrr. The poad has been already described a far an Bowder Stoze, a little beyond which it joins the roml from Watendiath. A mile below Bowder Stone in Roothwaite, where there is a amnll inn. A short distance farther a soad atrikes off on the left through Stonothwite to Langdale, pasing over the ridge called the Stake. One mile from Rosthwaite the road into Wartdale, by the paem of Sty Head, continues up Borrowilale on the lef. Near the deviation is Seatoller, the reaidence of Abraham Fither, Esn., in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated mine of plumbego, ne black laad, as it is urvally called. It has been worked at intervals for upwards of two centuries, but, being nOw less productive, the ore hes been excavated for eeveral years consecutively. This is the only mine of the kind in Fingland, and there are only one or two phees in Scotland where plumbago has been discovered, but the lead obtrined there is of an inferior quality. The beat one procured at the Borrowdale mine aells for Lh 1,10a a pound. In the vicinity of the lead mine are four yew trees of extreordinary aixe.

At Seatoller the ascent of Buttermere Haws is commenced. This hill ir ateep and the road rough, private carriage, therefore, should not be taken over. It in eleven hundred feet in height, and commands noble prospects of the receding valley of Borrowdale. Helvellyn may be descried over the Borrowdale Felle The hill called Glaramara is on the left. With a little stretch of fincy the stresms may be hoard
"Murrnuring in Oleranara's Incoost aves."
Un the right of the pass is the hill named Yewdale.
The rad descends rapidiy into the head of Buttermere dale ; Honister Crag. presenting an almoat perpendicular wall of rock, rising on the left to the height of fineen hundred feet. In the fice of the rock, a considerable height above ite base, large chambers have been cut, tier dbove tier, in which roofing-alatee are excaritai. The alates are ahaped in the quarry, and brought down by men on wooden hurdles. These quarries belong to General Wyndham. Two miles below Ilonioter Crag, and four from Seatoller, is a farm house near the head of Butternere Lake, called Gatescarth, whence a mountain road cromes by the pass of Scarf Gap, into the head of Ennendale, and reaches Wastdale Head by mears of another pase called Black Sail. Hemess, the rewidence of General Benson, occupies a pretty oituation on the left near the margin of the lake. A ecries of movatain sainmite tower over the opposite shore of the lake. The Hay Stacho, so termed from their form, are the moot eastern; then follow High Erag, High Stile, and Red Pikc. A atream issuing from a mall Lurn which fiew bewsen the two lat, makes a fine cascade, bearing the name of Sour-whll

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## DUTTERMERE.

Gill. The vilhage of Buttermere stands on declining ground near the fook of the hake fourcen miles from Keswick It consisto of a few scatured farm-housen with a good inn, forming, by reason of the surrounding hills, the very picture of mecluaion. "The margin of the lake, which is overhung by some of the lotieat and steepest of the Cumbrian mountains, exhibits on either mide 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 watern of the lake are doep and aullen, and the barrier mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions. At the foot of this thke lie a few unornamented fielde, through which rolls a tittle brook connecting it with the larger lake of Crummock, and at the edge of this miniature damain, upon the roed side, stands a cluster of cuttages, so emall and fow that in the richer tracts of the island they would ecarcely be complimented with the name of hamlet."• A good road of nine miles, after climling a Hawa 800 feet high, conducts the viritor through the vale of Newlands to Keawick. A small chapel has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Vaughan Thoman, by the road sida, upon the site of a atill smaller one. The old chapel has been thus described: -" It is not only the very smallest chapel, by many degrees, in all bingland, but in so mere a toy in outwand appearance, that were it not for its antiquity, its wild mountain exposure, and its consecrated connexion with the final hopea and feam of the adjacent pastoral hamlet,-but for these considerations the first movement of a etranger's feelings would be towards loud laughter; for the cherpel looke not so much a miniature chapel in a drop acene from the Oper House, as a miniature copy from such a acene, and evidently could not receivo within its walls more than half a dozen houscholda," $\dagger$
A footpath leading through the fielde, and across the little stream connecting the two likes, conducta to Scalz Foach, one of the loftiest waterfalls in the orcinity of the lakes. The rond, in damp weather especially, in none of the clentest, and therefore a boat is frequently taken, which lande the viritor about half -mile from the fall A mountain path, leaving Scale Force on the lef and climbing the fells above it, leado into Enaerdale. Floutern Tarn, which in pasned on the way, serves as a land-mark.

Extending the oxcursion to Scale Hus, four miles from Butcermere, the road craverves the enstern shore of Crummock Water, pmasing under tho hill Whitelen, Oramoor, and Whiteside. Melbreak is a fine object on theother chore. From the foot of this mountain a narrow promontory juts into the lake, the ear tremity of which, when the watere are swollen, becomes insulated. A blore dirunce before Scale Hill is resched, there is a fine view into the aylvan valloy of Lorton. At Scalo Hill there ia a comfortable inn, which for a few daya might be mado advantageoualy the tourists revidence. Bouts may be had upon Crummock Lake, from which the inn is about a mile distant Scale Force might be

[^29]ribital if not seen previourly. One boating excursion at least ought to be tuken for the purpose of riewing the fine panorams of mountains which enclose the tuke, 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 Crammock Lake, but of Buttermere also. It is from a point two or three hundred yards above the promontory under Melbreak; Honister Crag is seen cloing the prospect on the north. The lake is three miles long hy about three-quarterr of a mile broad : itn sounded depth is twenty-5wo fathoms. There are three emall inlands at the head, but they aro 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 ita head is came, but that round its font is of a magnificent description.
From Scale Hill the tourist may proceed to the town of Cockermouth, the birth-place of the poet Wordswarth, which is seren miles distant-visit Ennerdale Water by way of Lamplugh -or return to Keswick by the vale of Lortom, a distance of twelve miles. This vale, watered by the Cocker, a stream which, isuing from Crummock Lake, joins the Derwent at Cockermouth, presents many charming riew. Four miles from Scale Hill, the Keswick and Cockermouth road is entered, near the Yew-tree which Wordsworth has celebrated.

- There is a Yew-tres, pride of Lartor Vale.

Which to this day rtande ingle in the midet Of lu own darknes, as is utood of yore, for loth to furmish weapone for the bands Of Umpraville of Percy, ere they mareh'd To soothand's heath; or thoes that crom'd the sow, And drew that sounding bowe at Agineour. Perhuph at earlier Cresy or Polctiert. Of vals dreumfercoce and gloom profound, Thls solleary Tree : - living thlog Produced too slowly ever to decay I Of form and aspect 200 magnitiont To be destroy'd."
The roud commences soon afterwards the long and steep ascent of Whinlatte, from the summit of which the spectator han a noble combination of objects before him, -comprehending Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite Water, Skiddaw, and Keawick Vale. The distance between Scale Hill and Ketrick may le ahortened by almort 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 purt under the mountains forms a torrace, from which, views of Lorton Vale, on the neighbouring hills, and extending even to the Scotch mountains, may be ob tainel.

## WHITEHAVEN.

## [Eohere- Globe; Hieck Lion; Golden Lion.]

Wembsavear tha market-town and oea-purt, sented as the appor and of - manll creek on the west const in the county of Cumberland. Is is sitentes to the parish of St Bees, and contulas 18916 Inteabitanta. This town bisa wi-

vanced rapidly from ingignificance to its present state of propperity, for in the year 1566 six fishermen'y huts were all that bore the name of Whitehaver Thin sudden progress in the scale of importance in to be attributed in a great measure to the munificence of the Lowther family, who, having large estaten around the town, and valuable poseesions in coal underneath ith have liberally enme forward on all occasions, when opportunities have occurred, to promote its prosperity.

The chief manufactures aro coarse linens, and articles connected with the fitting up of vessels. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable estent The port is the second in the county, there being upwands of 200 vemels belonging to it trading with the sem-ports of Great Britain, and with America, the Wous 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. Tho harbour is spacious and commodions, haring seven piers extending into the sea in different directions, and affording ample security for vewels lying within. As the entrance of the harbour there are two light-houves, and a third is situate on the promortory of St Bees Head, three miles to the south-west A machine, called the patent-silp, erected by Lord Lonedale, into which vemela are drawn with case and expedition when repairs are required, deservea a virit. The bay and harbour are defended by batteries, formerly consisting of upwards of a handred guna, but lately suffered to fall into decay. These batterica reoeived exuensive additions after the alarm caused by the deacent of the notorious Pand Jones in 1778. This desperado, who was a native of Gallowey, and had served his apprenticeahip in Whitehaven, landed here with thirty ammed men, the crew of an American privatecr which had been equipped at Nantee for this expedition. The auccess of the enterprise was, however, inutrated by one of the company, through whom the inhabitants were placed on the alert. The only damago they succeeded in doing was the vetting fire to three ships, only one of which was burnt. They were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, having first upiked the guns of the battery, so that they eecaped unhurt to the coast of Scotland, where they plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirt. Since 1803 a lifo-bout has been stationed here,-which has been the means of saving many lives

The streets of the town have a neat appearance, being stringht as well as wide, and intersecting each other at right angles A rivulet called the Poe runv uniserneath the town to the harbour. There are four churches of the extablintment besides several dimenting pleces of worthip. The schoos are numeroons educating more than 1700 children, nearly 500 of whom are trught at the National School. The Theatre in Roper Street han a bandeome appeannce ; it was erectod in 1769. The Workbouce in a largo building in Scotch Sorme The Harbour Office, in which the affuis of the harbour, docks, and curtome an transected, is a large structare on the Weat Strand. The Public Office, oercaining a police office, nown-roum, dic, ntands in Lowther Street. The town mem uajoys the privilege of returning a Member to Parliament


リLLEか WATER。


The coal mines are the principal source of wealth at Whitehsven. They nees pehape, the mont extreordinary in the world, lying underncath the town, and crtending a considerable distance under the bed of the sea. They are 320 yard in depth, and euch vast quantities of coal have been excavated from them as to have given them the appearance of a suhterranean city. At times of presing demand, 1500 tons are frequently taken to the ahore for exportation aach day. The sea has not unfrequently burst into the mines, causing an immense dextuction of life and property ; the miners are aloo much annoyed with fire-damp and choke-damp. There are many abort railways to convey the coal to the chore, and steam engines of great power are in continusl operation for the purpowe of carrying off the superfluous whter. The mines have five principal enmances, called Bearmoutha, three on the south aide and two on the north, by all of which horses can descend.

Whiteharen is in direct communication with Liverpool, Belfart, Dublin, and Douglas in the Isle of Man, by the packets of the Steam Navigation Company. A packet sails sereral tinese \& week to and from Liverpoul; and as thia mode of reaching Whitehaven is much more economical and expeditious than the toland one, many persons avail themscives of it for the purposo of srriving at the lake conntry. All information relative to the fares and times of aailing may be sscertained upon inquiry at the offico of the Company, 36 King Street, of by reference to Bradabew's Railway Guide Railway Trains leavo WhiteHeven eeveral times a-day for Workington, Cockermouth, and Maryport, in connechion with the Maryport and Carlisle Rallway, and for St Bees and RavenRlase, by the Furness Junction Rallway. Customs duca collected In 1857, E78,201.

The residences in the nuighbourhood of Whitehaven are Whitehaven Castio (Barl of Lonsdalo) on the south-east of the town; Hensinghan House (R. Jefferson, Esq.), ons mile south; Summer Grove (J. Spedrling), two mile wuth; Keekle Grove (Mro Perry), three milea wouth; Linethwaite (G. Harsi von, Esq.), throe miles south; Morcahy Hall (Mis Tate), two miles north, built after e derigr of Inigo Jones; Roseneth (Mrs Solomon) : Rose Hill (G.W Hartley, Eeq.).

Excurions may bo made from Whitobsven to St Bees, to Ennerdsle. Lake and to Wast Water.

## ST BEES

The village which gives it name to the parish of St Bees, in which Whitehner in situated, liew is a narrow valley near the shore, forr mile to the south of Whitehaven. It appellation is add to be derived from St Bega, an Irish virgin and aint, who lived bere, and founded a monatery sbout the jear 680. The church, which was erected wome time after her denth, was dedicaled to her, and is atill matate of excellens preservition. The tower is the only part of the Earon edifice semaining, the seat being in the forid Gothic atyle It is buils of and freotone, in a cruciform shape, and possonea some fine casting parti-

enhrly at the east end, which is lighted by throe lancet-shaped windors The asve is used as the pariab church, and the cross aiale as a place of burial Usiil 1810 the chancel was unroofed, but in that year it was repaired, and is now occupied an the divinity school "for the reception of young men intended for the Church, but not desigued 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 lod to the neighbourhood of this celebrated spot."
The Grammar Schooh, founded by Archbishop Grindal, standr near the church.

Ennerdalez Laks is leas visited than moot of the other lakes, in consequence of its difficulty of accens, and the want of bouses of entertainment in the valley. It lies nine miles to the east of Whitehaven, from which town it is more earily reeched than from any other. It length is not more than two milea and a half; and its extreme width is about threequarters of a mile. The stream which enters at ite head is called the Lize, but the river insuing from the Inte takes the name of Ehen. This stream is crosed for the first time by thowe approaching the lake five miles from Whitchaven, and a second time three milos further up, at the village of Ennerdale Bridge, at which is the chapel, and near it two amall inns ; the foot of the lake is one mile beyond. The first mile and a han of Ennerdabe Water is the most pictureaque part, and, therefore, carringos neod not procted 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 longth of the vale, as the mountains round its upper end are thrown into magnificent groupe. Long before reaching the head of the lake the scenery becomea wild and desolate. A mile and a half beyond the extremity is the farm house of Gillerth vaite, the last habitation in the vale Here the road for vehiclea ends. A shepherd's path pasess along the banks of the Lisa, and two miles and a half boyond Gillerthwaite the extremity of Ennerdale in reached. Great Gable ( 2925 ftet) is a fine object at the head ; and the Pit lar (2898 foet) has a atriking appearance on the right. Grent Gable is wo called from its resembling the gable-end of a house. $O \mathrm{D}$ the summit there was wons to be a mall hollow in the rock never entirely eropty of water, - " having " says Wordsworth, "no other feeder than the dews of heaven, the showorn, the vapours, the hoar frost, and the spothem mow." This rock is now deatroyed The peculiar ahape of the Pillar will not finl to strike the cye for some distanca
A sheep cote at the ternination of the valley will be poticed. At this groins a path strikes up the hill on the left, called Scarf Gap, and reaches Gatercarlh in Buttermere, by a road three miles in length. Another path pases oves Black Sail on the right, and winding round Kirkfell into Mosedale, having Yowbarrow on the right, reaches W astdale Head, three miles from the sheeg cote. Wumbale Heed will be meationed agein in the description of our naxt akeursion

## WAST WATER

Is most fenernlly Fisited from Keswick by following the road up Borrowdale (described pages 26 and 30 ), and as far as Seathwaite, and from that otriking across the Slyhead Pass to Wastdale Head. It may also be visited by the Furness Junction Railway from Drigg or Seascalo Station, the former of which is $11 \frac{1}{3}$ and the latter 121 miles from Whitehaven, or by the romd which passes throngh the town of Egremont. Following the rosd, two miles and a balf leyond Egremont, on the right, is the village of Beckermet. A honse nen this village, the residence of Joseph Hartley, Esq., hears the name of Wotobank, from the hill near which it stands. The derivation of this nams is assigned by tradition to the following incident:-A Lord of Beckermet, with his lady and servants, were one day hanting wolves. During the chase the lady was discovered to be micoing. After a logg and painful search, her body was found on this hill or bank shin by wolf, which was discovered in the very act of tearing it to pieces. In the firat transporte of his grief the husband axclaimed, "Woe to this bank 1"

- The mame remains, and Polobank ís seen

From every mowntain bleak and valley grecn."
Mes. Cownext Edwina.
The road croeses Calder Bridge four miles from Egremont. There ane two good inns in the vilhge. Close at band is Ponsonby Hall, the residence of E. Sunloy, Esq., in a beautiful park. One mile above the village, on the north bunt of the utream, are the picturesque remains of Calder Abbey, founded ly Rooulph de Meschions in 1184, for a colony of Cistertians who were detached from Furness Abbey. It subsequently received many valuablo grants. At the dimolution it shated the common fate of the Romish ecclesiastical estublisbments.

In the chnreh-yard at Gosforth, six miles from Egremont, there is an anctent stone pillar, which, until lately, was surmounted by a cross. The pretty village of Strands is four miles bejond Gosforth. It hes two decent inns, at which boate on the lake may be procured. The ascent of Scawfell Pikes may be convenicatly meie 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 balf miles in length, and about balf a mile broad. The deepest part yot discovared is forty-five fathoms. It has never been known to be iced over even in the mevercat winter. The mountains round this lake riss to a great altitude. The Scree lasg over the south-east margin, and form an extraordinary feature in the landscape. Seatallon guards the opposite abore. The road traverses tha north-Westers shore, and, six miles from Strands, arrives at the village of Wast dile Head, which consiats merely of a few scattared homesteads and a lituho chopel. It would be a great accommodation to tourists if there were an inn at lals glace. Rofreshtnent can, however, be obrained at one of the ferm-houses, for which, of coune, mome remuncration will be given. The pasorams of monn-
taine surrounding this level arse is strikingly grand. Standing st the head of the lake, the spectator will have Yewbarrow, like the alanting roof of a houms, mn his left, further up, Kircfell, and immediately before him Great Gable, little on the right of which in 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, pasuing round the head of the lake, and climbing the high ground between the Screcs and Scawfell, descends by way of Burnmoor Tmm into Eskdale. Tourista on foot or horeeback may proceed to Kowick, fourteen milen distant, by the paes of Sty Head - the highest in the lake district The Borrowdale road is entered near Seathmaite. Great Gable is on the left of the pean and Great End on the right. The summit, 1300 foct high, commands, $m$ may be imagined, a most extensive view. The ascent is remarcably nteop; and it horses are taken over, great caution should be used. The notorious Beron Trenck once dashed down on horseback, leaving his astonished guide behind carafully picking his way. The fearlea horseman arrived safe at the bottom, and per formed in one day a journey of fifty-sir miles, through steep and difficult road a which nearly killed bir bome.

## PENRITH.

[ Hotoh :-Crown; Oearge.]
Penrith is an ancient market-lown, seated at the foot of an eminence near the nouthern verge of the county of Comberland. It contuins 6668 inhabitanta, and the appearance of the town in clean and neal. It lies in the neighbourhood of chroe rivers, the Lowther, Eamont, and Petterill, within the district called Ingloo woud Forest. The existence of Penrith may be traced back for many ceaturies An arny of 80,000 Scots laid it waste in the nineteenth year of Edwand IIL. carrging away many of the inthabitants prisoners, and in the reign of Richard III. the town was again ascked. The manufactures are very trifling, coneisting principally of linen goode and some woollen fabrica.

The ruins of the Castlos, supposed to have been erected by the Nevilles, overlook the fown from the weat, and give it a noble appearance. It was for somm time the residence of the Duke of Oloucester, afterwards Richard IIL, and continued in the posscesion of the Crown till the Revolution, whon it was granted, logether with the honour of Penrith, to Walter Bentinck, Earl of Porthnd. In the contest between Charlea I. and the Long Parliament, this castle was ecired and diamantled by the adhereuts of the Commonwealth, and the lead, timier, and other materials were sold. In 1783, the late Duke of Portland sold it, to gether with the honour of Penrith, including Inglewood Forent, to the Duke of Devonshire. Among the ruins is a subterraneous pasage, which loade to a hacuo in Pearitb, called Dockray Hall, about three hundred yarde distant
The Church is a plain structure ; it was partly rebuilt in 1722 , and in dedj-

[^30]ested to St Andrew. It was given by Henry I. to the Bithop of Carlinle, who in till the patron of the cure.

On one of the walls is the following record of the rarages of a pentilence tomard the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:-"A. D. M.D.xcvill ex gravi peate, que regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200 , Cnrlisle 1196.

Posterf,
Avertite ron et vivite."
This memorial on irass has been substituted in the place of a more ancient in ecription engraren on atone. It nppearn from an ancient register kept in the parish that this dreadful pestilence raged here from September 22, 1897, to Jnnuary 5,1599 , a period of fifteen months !

In the church-yard ia a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giarrs's Grane, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It consints of two stone pillars, strading at the opposite ends of a gravo fitteen feet asunder, and taposo ing from a circumference of eleven feet six inchea at the base to seren feet as the top. Between these are four other stones; the whole are covered with Runic or other unintelligible carvinga. Near them is another stone called the (liant's thumb. These remains are aid to have once formed a monument erectod wo the memory of Owen Casarius, a giant.

On the heights to the north of Penrith is a square stone building, callod the Beacom, well placed for giving alerm in the time of danger. From this elevation tho views are at once extensive and delightfully pictureaque ; Helvellyn, Ulleasmater, skiddaw and Saddleback, with their attendant mountains ; Croasell (2000 fees high), and the eastern chain of hills stretching from Stanemoor in Yorkahire, through Weatmorland and Cumberland into Scotland, being within the boundary of the prospect.

The antiquities in the neighbourhnod of Penrith sre numerous.
The remains of Brougham Castle, which are supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Brovoriacum, occupy a striking aituation near the junction of the rivers Eamont and Lowther, one mile and threequarters from Penrith, n liute to the right of the Appleby Road. The rallum of an encapment is will to be traced, and altars, coins, and other antiquities have often been found at the place.

A short distance beyond Broughann Castle stands the Conntess's Pillar, erected in 1656, Ly Lady Anne Clifford.

Two miles below Brougham Castle, on tine precipitow banks of the Eamont, are two excarations in the rock, called Giame's Conet, ar Iris Parlis. One is rery large, and contains marks of having been inluhited. There are traces of a door and window : and a strong column has marks of iron grating upon it The approach to theso singular remains is difficult. They are said to have been the abode of a giant called fris.

A short diatance on the Weabmorland vide of kimunt Bridge, in a ficld ous
the right of the road, about a mile and a half from Penrith, is anotin curious rolic of antiquity, $\mathrm{K}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{ing}$ Arthur's Round Table, a circular area above twenty yards in diameter, surrounded by a fome and mound ; with two approaches oppoaite each other conducting to the area. As the fome is on the isner aide, is could not be intended for the purpose of defence, and it has reasonably been conjectured that the enclosure was denigned for the exercise of the feats of chivalry, and the embankment around for the convenience of the apectator. ligher up the river Enmont is Mayborough, an arcm of nearly 100 yards in diameter, aurrounded by a mound, composed of pebble stonea elevaled several foet. In the centre ofthe ares is a large block of unhewn atono elceven feet high, suppoeed to hare been a place of Druidical Judicature. Six miles northeast of P'earith, on the aummit of an eminence near Little Salkeld, are the finent relice of antiquity in this vicinity, called Long Meg and her dawgheor. They consies of a circle, 350 yards in circumference, formed of sizty-weven stunes, corve of them ten feet high. Seventeen paces from tho southern side of the circle ntands long Meg, - square unhewn column of red freestone, fifeen feut in circumference, and eighteen feet high.
In a note to his sonnet on this monument, the poet Wordsworth observen-- When I first san this monument, as I came uponit by surprise, I mighr overrateits importance as an object; but though it will not bear a comparison with Stonehenge, I must say I have not meen may other relique of thone dark age which can pretend to sival it in eingularity and dignity of appearance."

At Old Penrith, five miles north-west of Penrith, are the remains of the Ro man otation Brementewractum, A military road, twenty-one fect broad, led frum it to the Roman wall.

The seats of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Penrith aro very numaroun The more important are-Carleton Hall, (John Cowper, Enq-u) one mile nouth-east. Brougham Hall (Lord Brougham), one and a-halr milo south-east Skirgill Houne (L. Dent, Eeq.), one mile south-wert. Dalemain ( B W. Hasell, Esq.) three and a-half milea eouth-werw Lowther Cante, (the Eard of Lonsdale, four miles south. Greyslock Castle, (Henry Howard, Enq.) four and a-half miles west north-west Eden Hill, (Sir Georgo Mugrave, Bart,) four miles east Hutton Hall (Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart), five miles north-wees by porth. Some of these, however, deserve more pirticular mention.
Brocgean Hall, an old and picfuresque building in the seat of lienry, Lord I'rougham and Vaur. It will be risited with interest, an the patrimominl inherilance

[^31]and occasional residence of unquestionably the first orator of the age. It ritande upon an cminence not far from the ruins of Brougham Cautle, commanding erLensive views of the surrounding country, the mountains bejond Ulleowater closing the prospect. From ita situation and beautiful prospecter, it has been termed - the Windsor of the North." Having at one time belonged to a family named Bind, it was from this circumstance sometimes callod Bird's Nest The pleasuregroundo and shrubberies are of considerable extent and tantefully laid out. In one part is the Hermity Cell, -amall thatched building containing furniture fited for, and emblensatic of, a recluse. Upon the table in the ceatro thew tines are painted:-
"And may at last my wety age
Find out the peaseful hermisers, The hitry cown and moery ell, Whare I may alt and richets rpell. Of every star that Heven doth shew. And overy berb that alpa the dew.211 a) exparience do attila To something like prophetic struln."
The family of Brougham (or Burgham, as it was formerly opele) is ancient und roupectable. The manor, which bears the aame name after having boen rong alienated, was re-acquired, and atill belongs to the Broughama.
Edar Hall, the scat of the famous Border clan of the Muagraves, in 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-groundm. In the hall there is preverved with scrupulous care an old and ancienty painted glan goblet catled the Luck of Edenhall, which would appear, from the following treditionary legend, to be wedded to the fortunes of its present posessorn. The butles, in going to procure water at a well in the neighbourbood, (rether an unusual employment for a butler, came suddenly upon a company of fairies, who were feaming and making merry on the green owand. In their flight they left behind thin glasa, and one of them returning for it, found it in the hands of the butler. Soeing that its recovery was hopelees, ahe flow away, einging aloud-

> "If that glaw should break or fall, Ferwell the luck of Eden Hall."

The Mugraven came to Ringland with the Conqueror, and settled first at Mur greve in Westmorland, then at Hartley Caste in the same county, and finally at their prevent revidence.

Lowthzil Castri, the seat of the Earl of Lonedale, in mosted in a noble park of 600 acres, un the east side of the woody vaie of Lowther. It was erectod by the lato Earl apon the site of the old hall, which had been pearly deatroyed by fire, ns fur buck us the year 1726 , after the derigns of the architect Smirke The white atone of which it is mill, is in pleasing contrast with the vivid green of the part and woorla. The effect of the whole pile is strikingly grand, worthy the residence of ite wealehy and powerful owner. The north front, in the antaliniod
tyle of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is 420 feet in leagth. The couth from is in the Gothic Cathodral atyle, and has the usual number of ninnacles, pointod windowe, sc. So far from the diversity of the fronse being ascuramh, 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 fise -the moountains of I Celvellyn, Seat Sandnl, Saddlebeck, and Skiddaw, their sides probably shadowed
"By the white malst that dwells upon the hille."
are distinctly visible. The fitting up of the interior is in a style of grandeue corrouponding with the external appearance. Heart of oak and birch occupy, in a great measure, the place of foreign woods in the furniture and carringa The staircase which climbs the great central lower is highly imponing. Many masterpieces of the old painters hang upon the walth and the corridors and rooms are adorned with busta from the chisels of Chantrey, Wexmacoth, and other aculptors. Amongat these, the bust of Queen Victoris, taken when the was about throe or four yeara of age, will be viowed with more than ordinary intereat. There is also a fackimile of the famous Wellington ahield, carved in solid silver, after the designts of the Late Stothard, R.A. The different eumpartments oxhibit in a regular seriea, the victories which his Gruce has obtrined over the foes of Britain in India and the Peninfula, but as the ahie'd was executed before the batte of Waterloo, that crowning victory is unfortunate ly omitted.
The capabilities of the situation which the park afforded had been publicly noticed by Lord Macartney, who, in describing a romantic acene in the imperial park at Ochol in China, obecrved, that " it reminded him of Lowther in Were morland, which, from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding object, the noble situation, the diversities of surface, the extemive woode and command of water, might be rendered by a man of conse, spirit, and taste, the finct rcene is the British dominioma" How far his Lordship's riew have been realized the risitor will judge. The park has been much admired for the profinion of fins forest trees which embellish its banks and braes. It is watered by the Lowther, the pellucid clearness of which fully justifies its supposed etymological derivetion. The grey and tree-crowned crage, the transparent stream, and the grectful windinge of itw course, add greatly to the charms of ite scenery. One por. tion bears the name of the Elymian fields. Near the Castle there is a lare grasy terrace shaded by fine trees, from which the prospect is mowe charming.
The Lowther family is of great antiquity, the namee of Wiltian de Lowher and Thomas do Lowther, being subscribed an witnewea to a grant of hands in the reign of Henry II. Sir John Lowher, firat Viscount Lonsdale, distingni-hod bimaelf by influencing the countiea of Westroorland and Cumberland in favour of King William, at the memorable orn of 1688 ; in return for which eervion Chat king created him a Viecount, and conferred upon himmany othes honows sir James Lowthor, firct Earl of Londale, succeeded to the three grist tmheri-
mees of Manda Mesburn, Lowther, and Whitehaven, which camo to him by different branches of the farmily. When a commoner, he was thirty years M. P. for Weatmorland or Cumberland, and in 1761 was returned for both countie. He wan also Lord Lieutenant of the two counties, an alderman of Carliale, and succeeded to the two millions left by his kinaman, Sir James Lowther of Whitohaven, 1785. Of his immenso wealth, the distribution of which by will was and to give univerval eatidaction, "a amall portion in gold," L $\delta 0,000$, was found in his bousea

Upon the death of the firt Earl, the title of Vircount deccended to the courin, gir William Lowther of Svillington, Berh, who, in 1807, was created an Earl. At his death, in 1812, he wns auceeded in the pomemion of the titlo and ctrates by hiv eldert son, the prewent Earl
Tourists whilst at Penrith will not fail to viait the romantic lake of

## ULLESWATER,

upon which a amill atemmor now plies daring the unmer monthe.
The rond between Ambleside and Penrith passes along the northern shore of Clleswater; and as it is a general rule that lake scenery, in order to be sean to adrnotage, abould 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 Poarith to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of the lake, aboat six miles distant both of which lead through a country abounding in pictureaque scenery. One leaves the Keswick road two miles and a-half from Penrith, aud, paning through Mr Hasells park at Dalemain, reaches Ulleswater, three-quarters of a mile above Pooley Bridge. The other road leadr along the Shap road to Esmont Bridge, shorly before reaching which, Carleton Hall is seen on the let. After croesing 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 dovistion, is King Arthur's Roand Table, and a litkle 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, pasaing through Tirrel and Barton, ultimately arrives at Pooley Rridge, air milea from PenrillThe Eamont is crosed by a stone bridge upon issuing from Ulleawater. At "sho San," a goad hotel, boats upon the lake may be procured. On the wert of the villnge is a steep and conical hill, ctothed with wood, called Dusmalleh, upon which there were formerly the vertigen of a Roman fortificationWinding walks lead to the summi, from which a fine view of the lake is commanded. About half a mile from Pooley, on the east ide of the lake, is a FIll named Eusemere, which for some time was the revidence of the late Wilimm Wibberforce. Prom Pooley Bridge to Pabterdale, a distance of cen mile
the roed traverses the weat margin of Ulleswater. The lake itself is nine mins 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 woen 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 lef by Hallin Fell, which stretches forward to a promontory, from the opposite side called Skelloy Neb, upon which otands Mr Marshall's house, Haloteads The middlo and longer reach in closed in by Birk Fell on the left, and on the right by Stybarro Crag, Aar away above which "the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn" rises into thin mir. Tho little island, called Houso Holm, spatu the water exactly af the cormination of this section of the lake. The highest reach is the wasllest and narrowest, but the mingled grandeur and leanty which aurround it, aro beyond the power of the liveliest imagination to depict Four or five islands dimple the aurface, and by their diminutive wize imprem more deeply upon the beholder the vastness of the hille which tower above them; Stybarrow Cras, and other offihoots from Helvellyn on one side, Birk Fell and Place Fell on the other, apringing from the lake'r margin almost at one bound, ahut in this terreatrial paradive
et A brupt and aheer the mountates dint
At once upon the level brink."
ideaving Pooley Bridge by the high road, Waterfoot is pased on the right abont a mile from the bridge, and Rampsbeck Lodge, on the left, about two miles from the eame place. A litte further is the village of Watermillock, So far the lake has lain amongot somewhat tame scenery, but here promiso is given of ith coming grandeur. Halsteade, the seat of Wr. Marshall, Eeq., is seen on the leftthe grounds circling which are beautifully laid out The wood at the foot of Hallin Fell, on the other shore, has a plessing effect A milo from Halutesdas Gowbarrow Park is entered. This park, which contains upwarde of a thoumnd acren, must attract the attention of the most carclew obyurver, by ita "grace of foreat charms decayed," and innumerablo aylan groupe of great benuty utill remain, round which herds of deer will be seen bounding. It belongs to Henry Howard, Feq. of Greyotoke Castle, to whom it was devised by Charlea, 11 th Dulso nf Norfolk, his uncle. The Duke's predecemor erected upon an eminence in the purk a hunting-box in the castellated style, which is called I, rulphs Tower ; it oommands a splendid view of the lake. About five and a-hals miles from Pooley Bridge, a atream is crowed by a amall bridge, e mile above which, in a rocky dell, is a waterfall of considerable volume, called Airey Force. The banks of the ctream, which are thickly cown with trees, becomo exceedingly precipitow as the cascade is approached. Two wooden bridges are thrown acrom the ctream, ane above, the other below, the fall. Glencoin Beck, isuing from Linking Dalo Headi, mus under the rosd a mile beyond Airey bridge, and forms the line of demarcacion between Cumberland and Wetmorland. The higheat resch of the take is now unfolded to the view. The road soon ahermards pame under 8ts-
arrow Crag, at which point it has boen much widened,-formerly it was a nasrow path between the steep mountain and the wotery edge. An ancentor of the Mounseys of Goldrill Cottage aequired the tille of King of Patterdak, from having auccenfully repuled a body of Scotch mow-troopern at this place, with the nid of a few villagers. His resideace what ht that timo Patterdale Hall, but a few geara ago the patrimonial estate was sold to Mr Marshall of Leeda. The trook from Gilensiddung is then crossed. Helvellyn may be ascended from this villey, for which purpose n guide should be obtained at Patterdale. The pach to the summit lies for a considerable distance by the eide of Glenridding Beck. On the let in Glenridding House, Rev. Mr Askew; Pattertale Hall is pamed on the right, and the village of Patterdale in soon afterwards reached. The Churehyard, in which lie interred the semains of the unfortunate Charles Gough, conuinas a jew-tree of remarkable size. There is an excellent hotel (Gelderd's), Where guides may bo had to say of the mountains in the vioinity, and boase procured for excursions upon the lake. A few days might be pleasaatly apent at this place, in anveatigsting the hidden benutics of the neighbourhood. Thers aro innumerable nooks and shy recesses in the dells and by the lake,
"Where low'retu blow, and whispering Noinda dwell."
Which the leisurely wanderer has only to see in order to admire. An afternoon might be aivantageoualy employed in visiting the island, of which there are tour: Honse Holm, standing at the mouth of the highest reach, Moss Holm, Middic Holm, and Cherry Holm. Place Eell Quarry, half a mile from the inn, to good station for viewing the lake ; and the walk to Blowick, two farm-housen ander Place Fell, affords many charming proapectas A ramble of five or ua miles masy be taken into the retired valley of Martindale ; nor would the hardy pedentrian have much difficulty in making his way over the Fells to Hawea Water. The summits of Helvellyn and High Street might be risited s both of which will repay the visitor for the toil he must necesarily incur, by the axtensive vioms they command. The latter stands at the head of Kontmere:-ita nane, e strange one for a mountain, it acquired from the road which the Romans constructed over ib. The traces of this road are jet visible. Its height in 2700 feet.

Ambleside is ten miles from Patterdale, the road leading over the stoep pase of Kirkstone. A Emall inn, bearing the sign of "The Traveller's Red, "han hutely been erected on the highest part of the pasa, breaking in, with ite mean arocistione, upon the solemn feelings which the sursounding solitude is calculated to inspire. In descending, Windermere and the valley of Ambleside are spread out like a map before the spectator.

## HAWES WATER,

turee milea long by balf a mile broad, lies embneomed in lofy mountains, this coon and a balf miles north of Penrith. It is the propery of the Earl of Lons

[^32]sole. The road hest adapted for carriages is that by way of Shap; but the i.earent and moat picturenque road ta that by way of Yanwath, Askham, Hot han, and Bampton. The latter road quita the Penrith and Pooley Bridge road at Yanwath; after leaving that village, it crowes what was formerly Tirrel and Yanwath Moor, to Askham, five milee from Penrith. Helton 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 struggling rillage on the mail road between Keadal and Penrith, is firo milee distanh The road pases near the ruins of Shap Abbey, lying on the banks of the Lowther, now bare, but once occupied by $n$ 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 diseolution, the abbey and manor were granted to Thomas Lard Whatton, from whose deacendant, the Duke of Wharton, nn ancestor of the Earl of Lonedale, purchased them. The only part left standing is the church tower. From the veatiges of buildings yet visible, the abbey appears to have been extensive. In the vicinity of Shap are two of those rude eructures to which no certain date can be assigned, and which ase therefore asunlly referred to the primitive times of the Druida. Karl Lofte, the name of one, consiste of two paralle! lines of unhewn mases of granite, half a mile long by aixty or seventy feet broad, terminating at the south extremity in a small circle of similar blockes. Many of the granitic blocks have been barbaroualy carried off for building purposes, or some other "bave uee." At a place called Gunnerskeld Bottom there is a circle of large stones, thought to bo a sepulchnol cairn.

Returning to Bampton, the foot of Hawes Wuter is reached, a mile and a halr beyond that villgge. The wild wood of Naddle Forest beautifully feathen the steeps of the cast shore. Rather more than a mile from the foot of the linten Fordendale brook is crossed near a few houce, called Mearand Beokn. 't... brook makes wome pretty falls on the mountain side. A broad promontory iets ters the lake at this place, and approaches within 200 or $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ yards of tho othes margin. The mountainssurrounding the head of this lake present a megnificeat contour. They consist of High Street rad Kidsty Pike, with their namelona dependencies. The little chapel of Mardale atanda close to the road ahout a mile above the lake, and over against it is a neat white house, culled Chapel Hill, the residence of a yeoman named Holme. The ancestor of this family came origiantly fram Stockholm, and landed in Fingland in the train of the Conqu aror He wes rewarded with an estate in Northamptonahire, where the family were mested until the reign of King John, at which period, its hend, flying from his encmiea, concealed himself in a cavity (to this day called Hught cave) in one of the hill sides. The estate on which his descendant rexides was purctand by the fumitives. Having wound round a meky screen, a fow houses, oulled collec

Nreiy Murdalo Green, (smongst which there is a amall inn ${ }_{n}$ ) are seen thinly cown over the floor of the narrow valley. Harter Fell closes in thiv level area on the south-lofty mountains rise on the cast and weat, and contribute to make this as perfect a solitude as can well be conceived. The pedeatrinn will find a road over the pass of Gavescarth, which reaches Kendal by the vale of Longaleddale, fifteen miles from Mardale Green. From Mardale the rambler mighe ascend High Street, or crom the Martindala Fells to Patterdale, at the head of ULleawater.

## MOUNTAINS.

Trix mountaina beat known and most usually ascended by tourista are-8camfell, fielvellym, Skiddaw, Coniaton Old Mar, and Langdale Pikea, Ouides can be procured at any of the neighbouring inna, who, for a moderate compenantion, will conduct strangers to the summit by the least circuitous path ; and being gonerdly intelligent persoan, will point out and name those objectis most worthy of notice, which are risible on the ascent or from the highest point. Fine cies doys whould be selected for an expedition of this kind, as well for the advantage of having an extensive prospect, as for safety. Mists and wreathe of vapour, capping the eummitu of mountains, or creeping along their sidee, are beautiful ohjects when viewsed from the lowly valley; but when the wanderer becomet arrounded with them on the hills, they occasion anything but agreeable senser tiona, und have not unfrequently led to merious accidents A pocket compar will bo found useful in discovering the tourint's position with reference to the marrounding acenery, and a colescope in bringing within ricm the more ditans parts of it A flask containing brandy, which may be diluted at the apringa on the way, will befound no unnecesary burden. With these preliminary ob cervationa, we shall proceed to describe the mountains we have named above.

## SCAW FELL.

Tus aggregation of mountains called collectively Seawfell, which aland at tno head of Whotdnle, form four vevensl summits besing reparate names. The mont noutherly of the four in Scarfell, (3100) feet; the next is Scanfell Pikes, ( 3160 feet): Lingmell, of considerably inferior elevation, is more to the wesh, forming a sort of buttrem for the mpport of the loftier heighta; and Great End fs the adranced grand on the north, having its epect towarde Borromiate. The whole muso in compoeed of a upecies of hand dark slate. The Piken, being the


Nighest oummit in England, is most commonly the object of the strangery smi. sition; some confusion has, however, been caused by the similarity of names, end the lower elevation of Scawfell been athined, where that of Scamfell Pikee wha desired. Since the trigonometrical survey, a pile of atones, surmounted by astaff, has been placed on the latter mountain summit; such mistakes, therefore, need not, except through carelesses, occur in future.
The ascent of the two higher mountains may be commenced from sereral valleyp-from Langdale, Borrowdale, or Wantdale. 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 foos of Lingmell, which projects towards the water. The top of Lingmell being atmon gained, a turn must be made to the right, and that direction persevered in for threequarters of a mile. Deflections to the right and lef in succeasion will place the hardy climber upon Scawfell Pikea From Borrowdale the beat courne is to pussue the Wastlale road, until Sty Head Tarn is reached Leaving this tam on the leth, and bending your way towards Sprinkling Tam, which muse aten be kept on the left, a turn to the right must shortiy be made conducting to a pass called East Hams, having on the left, Hanging Knotr, and on the right Wastdale Broad Crag. The summit of Scawfoll Pikes is is view from this phace, but much exertion will be required before either will be reached. Great End will have to be ascended, and continuing along the wummitridge, some rocky eminencea will be paseed on the lef. A conaiderable deacent must then be made, and two small hollowi cromed, from the sccond $\alpha$ -hich the trigonometrical station on the Pikes will be reached. The two elevrions of Scawfell and Scawfell Pikea, though not more than three-quarters of a mile distant from each other in a direct line, are separated by a fearful chnam, called Mickle-dore, which compels a circuit to be made of two miles in pasbing from one to the other. The passage by ALickle-dore, though dangeroun, is not impasable, as some of the adventurous daleamen can testify. All vegolation but that of lichens has forsaken the summita of Scamfell Pikes and ito rival; "Cushions or tufts of mons parched and brown," says Wordsworth with his usual poetical feeling, "appear between the huge blocks and tones that lic on neaps on all sides to a great distance, like akeletons or bones of the earth nut noeded at the creation, and there left to be covered with never-dying lichema which the clouds and dews nourish and adorn with colours of exquisite benuty. Flower, the most bnilliant feathers, and even gems, scarcely surpoen in cubous lag some of those masees of stone."

The view from the Pikes is, of course, of a most extensive description, ear bracing such a "tumultuous waste of huge hill tops" that the mind and aye alike become confued in the endeavour to distinguish the various objocts The mountains having loat the shapes they posesed when viowed from beaneuth, arcorly to be recognized by those acquainted with the locality of each; however, wats) the eid of his compuss, map, and our directions, the enquiring giner will be
able to maign its name to mont of them. Turning to tho south, Morecambe Buy and the Lancashire coast to a great extent are seen, and on clear days the pronpect comprehends a portion of the Welah Highlanda. Scawfell intercepte the view of Wast Water and part of the Screea. To the Left Eakdale and Miterdale are seen contributing their waters to the ocean. Furness and the Inle of Walney aro visible in the same direction, as well as Jevoke 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 ress of the mountains at the head of Eakdale, Seuthraite 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 rith Ingleborough, the monarch of them all, plaing visible. To the left of Bow Fell, Langdale Pikea 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 bluw mountains of Scolland bound the proapect. Immediately beneath the spectawor he will parceive Sty Head Tarn dwindled to a little spon. Great End conceale Borrowdale, and a little to the lef rises the mighty maser of Greal Gable Cantle Crag, Grange Crag, and Gate Crag, shut out the greater part of Derwent water. In the north-west are a scries of hills, the principal of which are, Cau ey Pike, Grizodale Pike, Maiden-mawr, Ilindscarth and Robinson. Then come the Butternere and Crummock mountains, with Grasmoor conspicuously risible Nearer are the Pillar, Hay Cock, High Style, and Red Pike. Weatward the eye anks into the depths of Wastdale, round which are piled Kirlsfll, Yermharrow, Seatallan, and Buckbarrow. The Irish sea bounda the whole wertem horizon, and over the extremity of the vale of Wast Water the Ialo of Mancar he somctimes perceived.

## IIELVELLYN.

This mouneain is more widely known by name than any other, partly from its easinces of accesa, and ita proximity to a turnpike road, over which a coach pases dnily within a mile and ehalf of the summit, and partly in connection with a melancholy accident which come years ago befel a stranger upon it, whone fate, the eleginc verses of Wordsworth and Scott have contributed to mate. univerally lamented. It atands, the highest of a long chain of hills, at the mogle formed by the valcs of Orasmere, Legberthwaite, and Patterdale, about thlf way between Keswick and Ambleside. From its central position and ite grear altitude, it commande an extensive map-like view of the whole Lake districh, no fewer than six lakes being visible from its summit, whilet the circumpeent moratains present themselves in fine arrangement. Ita height is 3053 feer above the level of the sea, being something more than a hundred foet lower chan Scawfell Pikes, and higher than Skiddaw br thirty-three feet. It poo logical structure in alate in one part and in another a flinty porphyrs.

The ascent of Heivellyn can be offected from weveral yourtera, Gramere, legherthwaitc, Wythbura, and Patterdale, severally afford adiantageous points for the commencement of the cacalade, the two latter, however, lying in dinmetrically opposite directions, are the placea where it is urually begun. It may be well, perhaps, to mention, thet ponies can be used for a great portion of the way if the lowland be quitted at Gramere, a facility of which none of the other pathe will admil. The ascent from Wythburn, tinough the shortest, is the deepest. A guide can be procured at the little inn which stands near tho chapel, but as the path is earily discovered without his assistance, many personn will feel inclined to dispense with this reatraint upon their motions and conversation. The path, which begins to ascend almost at the inn-door, will be pointed out by the peopie of the inn. A spring, called Brownigg' Well, issuing from the ground within $\$ 00$ yards of the summit, sends out a stream, which, after ruahing violently down the mountain's aide, crowes the highway 200 or 300 yards from the Horse's Head at Wythburn. Taking this stream as a guide, the ntranger need have no fear of losing his way, for Helvellyn Man is a little to the left, as the distance we have mentioned, above its source. In the ascent, a amsill atheet of water, called Harrop Tarn, will be seen under Tarn Crag, a lofty precipice on the opposite side of the receding vallej. The scars, seams, and ravinet,
"t the hiveary of forgotren storms,
On the blenk folde inecribed of dreer Heivellyn, "e
which indent the mountain on all sidea, will forcibly impress upon every beholder the possible rastnes of the effecte of those elements whose ordinary results are so trivisl.

From Patterdale, the glens of Grisedale and Glearidding may be either of them used as approwches to Helvellyn. The latter glen is to bo preferred, as the stream flowing through ih, which has its rise in the Red Tan, may be taken es a guide up the mountain. This tarn lies 600 feet immediately below the higheat elevation, fenced in on the south-east by a ridge of rock called Striding Fige and on the noeth-west by a similar barrier, called Swirrel Edge. Catchedernme, the termination of the latter, must be ascended, and the ridge crosed, in order to attain the object of the climber's ambition. Although the path along thin sidge may be somewhat ntarting, there is no real danger to be apprehenuled. Sometimes, from mistake or fool-hardines, Striding Edge is taken; but this in at once appalling and perilouk, for at one part the path is not more than two gands broad, with a tremendous precipice on either side. It was at this apot that Charies Gough met with the accident which caused his death $\dagger$ The Edge be

[^33]"Thit dak had been through three months" upaot $A$ dwaller in that moget plact!

## WINANDERMERE, CONISTONE GRABMERE.


ing paned, little exertion in required to place the weary pedestrisn by the eide of Helvellyn Man-as the pile of stones on the summit is called - thence to gare on the wonderful dipplay of mountains and lakes which every where surround him. Thin Man, and that on a lower elevation, to the north, form the separating landmarka between Cumberiand and Weatmorland And now, ns to the riew, and the multitodinous objects within its range. Northwands, Keppel Cove Tam is perceived, having on the right Catchedecam. Beyond the extremity of the tarn Seddleback rears its hage form, a little to the left of which is Skiddaw. Between the two, and in the north-west, a portion of the Solway. Firth in descriech and the extreme distance is bounded by the Scottish mountains Turaing east wardes, the Red Tarn below its "huge nameless rock, ${ }^{\text {n }}$ lies between Swirrel Figga on the left, and Striding Edge on the right. Beyond is the crooked form of USbeswater, 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 in seen over the last-named hill, whilet in a clear atmoaphere, Lancaster Castle can be descried beyond Windermere. Esthwaite water i- directly routh, and beyond is the sea in the Bay of Morecembe. In the soutbweet, the Old Man atands guarding the right shore of Coniston Lake. On the right is the amsemblage of hills termed Coniston Fellis, whilst Black Combe, bebeld through Wrynowe Gap, lifts its dreary summit in the distance. Bowfell and Langdale Pikea are more to the weet, having on the left Scawfell Pikes and scarfell, and on the right Great Gable. The "gorgeous parilions" of the But eamere mountains are pitched in the west, amongat which the Pillar and Grasmoor are prominent. Cat Belle are rinible, though Derwentwater, upon the wert magin of which they stand, is hidden. Our old acquaintance, Honister Cragh may be seen in a hollow, $n$ little to the left of Cat Bells. From the lower Man riews of Thirlemere and lassenthwuite Luke are commanded, both of which are cancealed by a troast of the mountain from those on the higheat Man

## SKIDDAW.

As this mountain stands at the head of an extensive valley, apast from tho

> Yeo-proof wee pialn, that olace the day On wheh the traveller thas had died, The ding had watched about the upot Oz by his marter's sde:
> How nourtah'd there through nuch long time, Re know, who gave that love sublume, And gave that etrength of feeling great A bove ell human extimate."
 a the ceident commencing, "I climbed the dirt brow of the mighty Helvellyn," are too man thoren io bo awoted mit lench.
adjaceat eminonces, its hage balk and great height are more strikingly apparent than those of the two former, although of inferior altitade to either of them. It in extremely ensy of access, so much so, that ladies may ride on horseback from Keswick to the summit, a distance of six miles. According to the Governmeas 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 Saddlebact, is compoood of a dark schistose stone. It is seidom escended from any other place but Keswich, at which town every thing necessary for the expedition will be furnished. The Penrith road must be pursued for half-a-mile, to a bridgo which apans the Greta just boyond the turnpike gate. Crossing the bridge the road passes Greta Bank House, and opposite the cottages adjoining take the road on the leß which skitis Latrige, at an elevation sufficient to command delightful views of Keswick vala The main rond which skirts Latrigg on the other side takes one very much out of the way. "This rosd," says Green, "is unequalled for acenic beanty in the environs of Keswick." Ater learing the bridge, a small plantation is traversed in front of Greta Bank, after which the rond to be taken turns to the right Proceeding onwards a few yards only, anuther road leading through a gate turne abruptly to the left by the side of a funce, which is followed for a distance of three quartars of a mille, to a hollow at the foot of the ateepest bill on the aceent, having on the right a deap ravine, down which a transparent atream is seen falling. The path then holds along for ubout a mile by the side of a wall, which it crosses, and proceeds in a direct line forward, whilat the wall divergen to the right. A large and barren plein, called Skiddaw Forest, in the middie of which there is a spring of besutifully clear water, is then traversed for a mila leaving a double-pointed elevation, callod Skiddaw Low Man, the bigheat aummit on the left; Skiddaw Man will then be arcended.

Many persons profer the views whch they obtain during the ascent to that from the summit, and reasonably so, if beanty of scenery be sought for. A view will always be indistinct in proportion as it is extensive. Nothing can exceed the charming appearance of the velley and Lown of Keawick, of Derwentwatar and its surrounding eminences, when beheld from the mountain's side; the lake eepecinlly, 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 Irith Channel, the visitor will not be inclined, trom the intense cold, to stay long an the aummit ; we shall thercfore proceed to run over bastly the names of the prinapal objects which are vialblo from that elevated position. In the north, buyoud tho lowlande of Cumberland, in which Carlinie and its cathedral aro percelved, tho Solway Frith in seen, on the farther side of which the Scottish mounceins aro displayed in fibe arrangement. Crifall is seen over Skiddaw Far Man, and the Moffat and Cheviot hills atretch away to the right. Dumfries is viaible at the mouth of the frith. In the north-west, over High Pike and Long Brow, the vile and Lown of Pearith are beheld, with Crows Fell ( 2901 feet) beyond. Difecely ent is the rival summit of Saddlebuck, eeparnted by the tract called Skiddaw Form trom the mountais on which the apectator is standing. Holvallyn is is the nouth-enat; beyond, Ingleburough in Yorkshiro in dimly deseried. Between Hel
vellyn and Suddleback, Place Fell, at the head of Cllenwter, and High Street ano virible. When the ntmonphere is clear, Lancarter Carle may be seen in the soutbeask Derwentwater is not comprehended in the view from the highat Mun, beag concealed by some of the other eminences of Skiddam, but from the third man a perfect birdt-cyo prospect of that lako is obtzined. In the south " there in a succension of five several ranges of mountain seen out-lopping each other, from a stripe of the lovely valley to the highest of the Piker. Grisedale in one grend line stretches from the inclosuren at Braithwaite to its Pike, succeeded in the second range by Barrow Sule End, and Utteraide. Rising from the fielde of Newlands, the third range commences with Rolling End, ascending from which are Causey Pike, Scar Crag, Top Sail, Ill Crage, and Gramoor, -the labter lesening the Pike of Grisodale by appearing over its top. The fourth line in this wild combination is compowed of Cat Bells, Maiden-moor, Delebead, Hindsgarth, Robinsoa, Higb Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike. The fifth and lant is that mblime chnin of summits, extending on the wouth from Coniaton to Ennerdale on the north ; amongas these the High Pike or Man, standing towering over the reth, bas on the len Great End, Hanging Knott, Bow Fell, and the Fells of soniston ; on the right, Lingmell Crage, Great Gable, Kirk Fell, Black Sail, the Pillar, the Steeple, and the Hay Cock, with Yewbanow and part of the Screee through the peas at Black Sail. On the right of Grisedale Pike and Hobcarten ling is Low Fell, succesded by Whinfield Fell, over which, in a clear atmoupheres may be observed more than the northern half of the Iale of Man; and an misless sunny evening, even Ireland may be seen. The north-west end or frot of Bamenthwaite Water is here seen, the head being obscured by Longside ${ }^{\text {no }}$ Workington can be meen at the mouth of the Derwent in the weat, and more to the north the coat towns of Maryport and Allonby. The town and coswe of Cockermouth are perceived, over the extremity of Bassenthwite Lake, sested on the Cocker. Such is an outline of this wonderful panorams, which may be fily clowed with Wordsworthy fine sonnet :-
-1 Pellora and O Alariah alde by side, Tofether to tmroortal books mroll'd His ancient dower Olympua hath not sold, And that eapiring hill, which did divide Into two ample horm hir forehead wide, Shines with portic redianes es of old; While not an Englth mountais we behold By the celestial Munes glorified. Yec round our orn-plite ehore they rhe in crow ion What wan the greas Pamanan' solf to thes, Mount skiddew If his natural soverwigeg, Our Britwh hill it nobler Car, he ihroudt Hb double front among Atlentie clouds, \&ad pours forth atrians more swet then Cenly.

[^34]
## CONISTON OLD MAN.

Thun morntain stands at the north-west angle of Coniston Lake, from the eastern shore of which it presents a magnificent sppearance. It is 2577 feet in height, forming the highest peat of the range called Cuniston Fells. It is compowed of a fine roofing slate, for the excavation of which there are several large quar ries. The slates are carried down the lake by meane of boats, and, at its termin nation, are carted to Ulverston. There are also some valuable copper-mines upos this mountain, belonging to Rev. Sir R. Fleming of Rydal, whe is Lord of the Mnuor. Thure are three taras upon the Old Man, called Levers Watur, Low Water, and Gates Water. The firat lies between that mountain and Wether lam, a stupendmus hill on the north ; and the last is placed at the foot of Cuw Crag. Low Water, notwithstanding ita name, is the highest.
The most eligible mode of ascending the Old Man is to leave the villago of Coniston by the Walna Scar road, and, pursuing the way along the common for a few hundred jarde, to take a path which will be ween to climb the mountain side on the right. This path leads directly up to tho Man, finely built on the edge of a precipice overhanging Low Water. There is a fino open view to the south, cmbracing the eatuarien of the Kent, Leven, and Duddon, a long line of coast, and, in nerene weather, the Imle of Man. Snowdon may be distinguished on a very clear day. It appears a little to the left of Black Combe, over Nish lum Park. In the home riews, the eje will be attracted by Conirton Lake, the whole length of which is immediately below the spectator. A part of Winder mere can be seen more to the east. On other sides, the Old Man in surrounded byhigh mountains, which wear an aupect of imposing grandeur from this elevation. Seawell and Bowell are particularly fine, and the apor of Skiddaw can be discerned in the diatance.

## LANGDALE PIKES.

Thin two poculiarly shaped hills, which stand at the head of the ralley of Greas Langlale, though known by the general name of Langdale Pikes, have separate namea. The most coutherly in termed Pike o' Stickle, and is lower by 100 feet than Harrison Stickle, which is 2400 feet in height They are of a purphyritic atructure, and, on account of their steepnese, are somewhat difficult to ascend. They are conspicuous objecters from the upper end of Windermere, and from the roed leading from Kendal to Ambleside. They are usually ascended during the Langdale excursion, (as to which see page 277.) but pedestrians would have no difficulty in making the aceent from the Stake, or from Gramere througe Eandela. The easieat mode, homever, is that from Langdale a guide oan be procured at Milbecke, where courint commonly take some refreshment The outh pursues a peat roed leading to Stickle Tarn, well known to the angler for Ite fine trout, which lies under a lony ridge of rock called Pavey Arls This isere must be left on the right, and a drearalet which runs down the hill-wide taken as a guide. Tho path hecomes at this part exceodingly otcep, but a litto po
dent exurtion will aoon place the tourist on the sumnuit of Harrison Stokle Though of counderably infarior elevation to the other zountains we have dosaribed, the views from this epot are extremely fine. Looking eastward, Helveł Iyn, Smal Serdal, and Fairfiold bound the prospect; and, in the north-weat and north, Skiddaw and Saddlebick aro seen in the dirtence. Stickle Tam ir immedintaly below the oye, gnarded by the frowning heights of Pavey Ark. In the south-east are the hill around the villey of Ambleide, beyond those at the head of Troutbeck and Kentmere. In turning to the sonth, the oye is at tracted by the valley of Great Langdale, containing Elterwater and Loughrigg Tarn, and terminated by Windermere, with Curwen's Ille and the other inlande divenifying its mooth surface. Loughrigg Fell conceals a portion of the head of the lake as well as the town of Ambleaida. Underbarrow Scar, near Kendu, is seen over Bownesh Brthwite Water is seen in the coath-ojuth-eart, and clowe at hand, towards the right, in the bluff summit of Wetherlam End. A amall part of the sea if cmbraced in the view in this direotion. Through an opening, haring on the left Pire o Bliscoe, and on the righe Crintle Crage, Conercale is presented in the north. The Old Manand the Great Cerse chus to the propect in the south-wert.

## ITINERARY．

CI工．ULVBRSTON－CON18TON LAKR－ANBLEAIDR，g4 エ1上


ON BIORT FROW ERNDAL.

Kendal maut be ten by the masd orer the Hocuse of Coerrestion hill.
 tou the stait
 Hate, and of tha zamatain nomed the lund, are mbritaly Ime.
Looling dema, Cmamerin Hown the emi rearying b| erepirsest
 etiock, ees viluan is a gretis
Bulle imle on tha vight. Mtonsmont arollotwa to land. If ma1.1noy yprexto of thirty neve. Mr. Cernmen ithourn, of a tircofor ofrge. in vperit is

Frull the nament of the conat thom the Ferry, IngitA enment in ralulas.
Tho Ofa yan is la sithe
Thin late in teo mile in vernef, and ase thist of a mifle In irvillt. Tha mevmerg aroand in mplacing, but de-ibert of eng baluive of menders. A| argich in awdis from the nemb fait, and plomandy ralleve

 the mendin. The la elladthe Con -

 Mang beodruen ollm cmilvan thang boliadrion of the In a proed the tholia of thathe inenpod
 curemal mmall ines.
Ae therrimating of the corat. iby the and onle uf Conitionis bermoned is be nest
 olver with almons thentoritu| 2
Waminad Ilemena Merhall. 1H-s en the lin.

Cominten Viliag ilea lmanmneiny ane it in Man movn. tale, hatl en fil thom the werteas, bati a mithom to stirn-- ciral of th

## RENDAZ.

Tarmplke Cate.
Over moorinh and hlly ground to Crook vill.
in) Plrit riew of Windermare. 21

PRRKY.
Batween tha two pmomontorles, the lak Is ouly 100 yarde ecrues. The Perry bagte kopi on the Lancanhro side.

Part Ind. Bnear Lancanhe.

Sterey vill.
slang the eant ohore of BSTHWAITR LAKR, and round Its head to

YAWKSHEAD.

## Inn, Rod Lios.

To Amblealde, 5 mile
To Newby Bridge, 8 milas
To Ulveraton, 16 miles

Ovar eleveted ground to
1 Conicton Waterbead Inn, - cterlleat Hotek, beantio fully sitanted on the zarfin of the lake, near tis Eent.

CONISTON VILL


Halloalai from an oprase th rast. Lile travellert almating fore Bone-
Wromlamath's Werven

 maif Raphat to the met of which Tairete cren Finerata. The apas of sich. , Ralep gap.
Havrebrand is a enalh byt ascieat martribiom at its
 The oid hall =hen the A bbot of Purnm meld thelr Caurth a a serm-rotise, lyiax alioute molla diname ge Mefand Chyrah, atoperant of grial antiquis, in pleoed on a rucly amincer lemediaty over the lown, oummandige fat olvel of the mymans conmery.
7 if - the grang aberce. Upen alone Eabanal. ${ }^{18}$
Thin mhool ope fousded in 1.518 , of Archtedepop findy, a meant of as aroimal meily; nill cred in the netydbourbood The poct Wontamorth, and mia licultiep, the ber yer n of TMalsy Colle Th, am
 the verion of Che turmer, atly-
13 doa it axqmany mara to TMantiqus merltat viligat.

Whore ney PI




 mateiti firtiv.









KESWIOR. if Miles.


























Cockirmouth is an ancient borough and neat market-town of 7275 inhabitanta eeated a! the junction of tho Cocker with the Derwent, from which circumutance it derives its name. It sent two representatives to Parliament as aurly as the twenty-third year of Edward $I_{\text {, }}$, and, by the Reform Act, it has still the privilege of returning two members. The honour and caste of Cockernouth belong to General Wyndham. The ruins of this ancient fortreas, formerly a place of great atrength, are seated on a bold eminence which rises from tho east bank of the Cocker. It was built soon after the Normin Conquest by Waldieve, firs ord of Allordale, of whose successor it wha for many centuries the baronini seal In 1648, it was garrisoned for King Charies, but being aferwards thken by the Parliamentaringe, was dismantled by them, and bue ever since lain in ruine except a small part at present occupied by General Wyadham. The listeway Tower, embellished with the arms of the Umfravilles, Multose, Lacien, Porcies, and Nevilles, is a atriking object On the north side of the town is a tumulua, called Toots Hill; one mile to tho weat are the remains of a rampare and ditch of an encampment, 750 feet in circuit, called Fitt' Wood. On the aummit of a hill at Pap Castle, a village one mile and erhalf sonth-weat a Cockermouth, are the traces of a Roman castrum. A great number of antique renains have been discovered at this place, and in the neighbourhood. The castle wes subsequently the residence of the above-mentioned Waldieve, by whom it was demolished, and the materials used in the construction of Cockes mouth Cantle. Tickell, the poet, Addison's friend, was barn at Bridekirk, two mile distant.*

The seats in the neighbourhood aro-Dovenby Hall (Mrs Dyke), three milea north-went: Tullentire Hall (William Browne, Enq.), three and a half milea north; Isol Hall (Sir Wilfrid Lawson Bt.), three and a half milea north-ants Woodhall (J. S. Fiaber, Eeq.), two and a half miles north.

The beat inns are, the Globe, and the Sun. The distancee to the principal cowns in the neighbourhood are-Maryport, seven miles, Workington, eight miles, Keswrick, by Whinlatter, twelve miles, by Bansenthwaite Water, thirteen and arhalf miles, Whitahaven, fourteon milea, Wigton, sixteen miles, Cerli-1e, trenty-meven miles
Cockermouth in now connected by railway with Workington, 'thim Ilme, which Ls if miles in length, was opened for traffic in 1847.
 $17 \pi n$.

## Kill: HONT, Il Mike.















Matrilank, Cal. Pumeat.
To mecl Fenloy Mde gerne a mily amyan as ano bot of ons whet en Thestris and to the Mn The kis ly as serbllast hivel. at Peoly Impden aliarn pasthorma ald bovi ean bo ab antiod Tham it a good viror of the lata trom vemmallon a Nill enar the viligeg.
Pred lo Nio Cburch, no allof, to thettoction froes ole chirech, thith moos on the zorgto of the the- The fir mo wem eco pented by Mahopl Oplothorpy fo lesu, ibile Mis mey 8 cruve ques Ellan Breh: an anion be limed moon. to shint haras modrentra. -hea all sha cuber prolela an wiand, lar be mealk m the ofther fleman Calholis Thboge cirl tharily nolas

 It th mull unded of some sere. It th end atnathod blith dinv. vigin a coculderble simom ollon tow Grom enturi the 13.

4 selpar Fount sunting
 Ned. Thitr in a rgimalil firw

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malm hen, etot limeal $\rightarrow$


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 THE LAKE DISTRICT.


| NaY | countr. | TEtreme lengeth in milen. | Exitema breadth in $\sin$ 部. | Pretrese deplit in lect. | Height bu ruet above the rell. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wiadermere | Weat. \& Lanc. | 10 | 1 | 240 | 116 |
| Ullaswater | Cumb \& West. | 9 | 1 | 810 | 380 |
| Coniston Water | Laneushire | 6 | 1 | 160 | 105 |
| Brenthwaito Water | Cumberland | 4 | 1 | 68 | 210 |
| Derweutwater. | Cumberland | 3 | 11 | 72 | 222 |
| Crummock Water | Cumberland | 8 |  | 182 | 240 |
| Wast Water | Cumberland | 8 |  | 270 | 160 |
| Haves Watar | Weatmorland | 8 |  |  | 413 |
| Thirlemere . | Cumberland | 27 |  | 108 | 478 |
| Ennerdalo Water | Cumberland | 81 |  | 80 |  |
| Eothwaito Water | Lancashire | 2 |  | 80 | 198 |
| Buttermere. . | Cumberland | 1 |  |  | 847 |
| Grasmere . | Weatmorland | 1. |  | 180 | 180 |
| Lowee Water | Comberland | 1 |  |  |  |
| Brocher's Water | Weatmorland | 3 |  |  |  |
| Rydalmere. | Westmorland | 1 | 1 |  | 186 |
| Red Tarn, Holvelly | Weatmorland |  |  |  | 2400 |
| Sprinleling Tarn, Borrowdele | Cumberland |  |  |  | 1900 |

SYNOPTICAI. VIEW OF WATERFALLS.

| same. | Height in feet | gituation. | caumt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale Force . + | 168 | South-west side of Crummuck Lake. | Cumberland. |
| Berrow Casceds | 121 | East side of Derwentwater | Cumberiand. |
| Lowdore Casado | 100 | Eant side of Derwentwater | Cumberiand. |
| Colwith Force | 90 | Líctie Langdiale , - | Weatmorland. |
| Alrey Force. | 80 | Weat nide of Ulleawater | Camberland. |
| Dengeon Gill Force | 80 | South-aast side of Langdale Pikes . | Weatmorland. |
| Stock Gill Forde . | 70 | Amblesida : | Westmorland. |
| Birker Force | 60 | South side of Estedale | Cumberland. |
| Stanlry Gill Force | 60 | South side of Fskiale | Cumberland. |
| Sour Till Force | 60 | South side of Buttermere | Cumberland. |
| Upper Pall, Bydal | 60 | Rydal Park . . | Westmorland. |
| Skelwith Foroo | 20 | On the itream flowing from Eiter Water | Westmarland. | BY RAILWAT (EAST LANCABETRE), 87 Milt.



Bunt is a considerable manofactaring town, situated on an aminemeo between the rivers Irwell and Rooh. Athough its present importanoa is of moders origing it in a place of comiderable antiquity, and was a Sexon 00 wn , for pame implice The woollen manufacture, which is of ancient dete, having been carried on her hy the emigrant Flemings, is atill prosecuted, thongh not on mo extensive senje, of lete years, as tho cotton madufacturo. Thare ane aleo fo and near the town neveral extensivo catnblishment for bleaching, calcoopriat fing, frun fonoding, and machine making. The canal from Bury wo Mochester
and Bolton, as well ar railway communication, condaces materially to its trading prouparity. Bary possesses a amall model barrack, if free school, public subecripSoa library, a nowl-room, a botanical institution, in medical library, a ditpenmry, and a mechanic's institucion, soveral churches and chapaln, besidas meetinghooses, and charitable institations. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 81,262.
On the henth near Bury, Lord Strange, afterwarda Earl of Derby, mastered 20,000 men in favour of the Royal canse in 1642.
Elasluxoder is a fourishing menufactaring town. The chapel containe a font of the time of Henry VIL, an well an sevaral monumenta. The Henlingden canal communicatee with Bary, Mancheater, Liverpool, and Leeds. Pop. 1851, 6154.

On an eminence maar the town is a tower erected by Messrs William and Charles Grant ("the Chearyble Brothers" of Dickens), and one of whom (1852) still survives, who were the first manufecturers of the dintrich as a kind of publio thenalugiving for the pablic prosperity thay have reaped. From a lofty haighth an the opposite side of the valloy of the Irwell, where stande the Bary monument $m$ Sir R. Peel, a fine and most exteasive view of Lanceahire may be obtained.
Bracesurn, eight miles diotant from Haslingden by the turnpike romd, is troous for its manufacture of calicoes. It has many churcbes and chapels, an acedeory for the education of diasencing ministers, several meeting housem and - grammar school. James Hargreavee, inventor of the apinaing jenny, was a ancive of this plece Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 46,638.
About ten milea from Bleckbarn is the Jesuits' College of Stonyhurse. The rond leads through Ribblesdale, one of the finest and most cxtonsive vales in Eagland. To the lea in Ribchestar, a celebrated Roman atation, and to the north-eart, the Castle of Clitheroe, on a bold and abrupe eminence. Stonyburst Aands on a fine situation, and has a noble and commanding appect. It was bailh in the reign of Elizebeth, by Sir Ricbard Sherburae, whose dnughter carriod the estate by marriges into the family of the Welds of Lalworth Castle, Dorsetahire, by whom it was dieponsd of to the foanders of the college. This institasion Was entablishol in 1794, and is conducted in a very efficient manner. About 180 boyen principally sons of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, receive their edoction in it Charlee Waterton and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil were edncated here. Berides the class rooms and other accommodations neceasary for the purpose of tuition, it conthins a museum, in which, among other Intureating objects, are the private seale of James IL and of Fenelon, and the cap, beade, eeal, and reliquary of Sir Thomas More ; a amber of tranamatantic curiosities prosented by C. Waterton, Esq. of Walton सall ; a good collection of minerals and aballes bronze enste of the Creare, and plaslar casts of the apostles, and a quaint old jownl cheat which belonged to Queen Cbristina of Sweden. The library contuino come highly Humoinuted M88. In the philosophical apparatas-room there is a

[^35] roul in very circitoms.

Ane painting, ty Annibal Carned, of the descent from the Cross. The recreation hnil, a magnificent gallery, 00 feet by 20 , is embellished with a greal number of plintings, and huag with tapestry. The refectory was the baronid hall of the Sherburnes. The gardens are laid out in the old style, and contain some lotity well-trimmed walls of yew. Here is to be seen the identical Roman altar which Camden sam at Ribchester in 1608, one of the finest remains of clamical entiquity in the country. A handsome charch has latoly been erected at Stonyhanst, at an expense of above L. 10,000 . At Mitton church, in tho viainity, there an some ane monaments of the Sherbarnss. Stonyharst is equidistant from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester.
A road leads from Blackburn to Clitherve, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, phasing by Whalcer, which is seven miles from Blackburn in a N. N. E. direction, and $4 \frac{1}{4}$ miles from Acerington. 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 townstips, and has an arem of 180 square miles. The charch is a venerable pile, containing some curiounly carved atalle, \&sc. It was originally founded A. D. 628, and roballt 1100. Whalley Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercien order, was an eatablishment of remarkable magnificence. The last abbot was executed in the reign of Heary VIII., for bis share in the insurrection, designated "the Pilgrimage of Grace" The remains of the abbey are etill sufficient to show the splendorr of its architectare. The abbot house has been renovited and turned into a modern reaidenca Near Whalley are Read Hall, and Clerk Hill; and four miles beyond, at Gras Mitton, Bashall; dear which, on the river Ribble, is Waddow Hall, a fine mansion, romuntically situated near the benks of the river.
Clitheroz is situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Ribble. Hero are tha ruins of an ancient castle, erected by the Lacys, who came over with the Conqueror. The male line of this family became extinct in 1199, and the honomer of Clitheroe passed arerwards into the possession of the famons John of Gnunn and when hir con became Henry IV. It was veated in the crown, remaining so till the time of Charles II. It is now the property of the Bucelench bmily. During the commonwealth, Clitherce castle was dismantled by order of the Parilameah, and is now greatly dilapidsted. Its stones contributed to build a moders mansion, which stands within its precincta. Clitheroe has an exceileast grommar achool, and ecveral churches and chapele. In the vicinity of the town are extensive cotton printing works. Two miles distant is Pendle hill, 1808 fees abovo the level of the sea. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 11,479.
Ona mile before Clitheros is Standen Hall, J. Aspinall, Esq. ; and beyond, nem Chstburn, Downham Hall, (W. Assheton, Esq.) and Greenbank. As Clitherow in Clitheroe Castie, and 31 miles distant, in a north-west direction, fs Brownhoime (E. Parker, Eeq.), a curious building, erected in the time of Henry Vit. conkiniag, armong other interesting antiquities, the original silvor ceal of the mommonwealth



Owhan fu miturted an en tminence an the western bant of tha Mediock and acar the source of another stream called the Irit. It is only sbort seven mile Abant from Manchester, and this circurstance, together with the advantages of milways and wster carriage, and expecially fis mineral reeources, have constituted this one of the most extensive ceats of the stuple manufectare of the comety, The goode chiefly made bere are fustian, Felveteens, calicoes, and cotton and woollen cords. The silk manufacture is making progress. The original staple trade is the manuficture of hats, which atill prevaila to a very large extent. Mr. Tbomas Henshaw, an opalent hatter and a asive, founded a blind arlum at Manchester, and a blae cont school at Oldham. Hugh Oldham, Blshop of Exeter, who founded and endowed the free school of Manchester, derived his name, if not hil origin, from this town. Oldham has numerous churches, chapels, and schools. It wes firet constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and now return two members. No town in this vicinity has grown in size and numbers mon repidly then Oldham. In 1760, is is ald to have consisted of only aixty dwellinge. The population in 1851 amounted to 72,857 .

Habifax in a well bailt and opalent town, deriviag ite importance from the manufacture of cloth, which was commenoed hers about the middle of the sirbeath century. It has namerous cotton mills and faclories, and in the principel mart for stuffs, such th ahalloons, earges, \&c, for the avie of which an immense building, called the Plece Hall, hes bean erected, having 315 rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for males once a week. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal, and it is connected by railwaye with all parts of the lingdom. The Calder antigation also affords a ready communicntion with Hull, and the Bochdale Canal with Mancbester, Cheater, Liverpool, and Lancastar. Halitax has nomerous churches and chapels. The old church is venerable Gothic stracture. There are also several moeting honses and charisable institucions, free schoola, de. Halifax once hed eriminal jurisdiction, even in capital cases. Any person found guilty of theft was boheaded by means of a machine resembling the gaillotine, called the "Maid of Halirax." Two M. P. Pop. 1851, 83,682.

Bradford, eeven mile distant from Balifax, is a well-built and popalom cown, beatifully aituated at the anion of three extengive vallays, and forms mearly a coutral point with Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Wakefeld, Dowibury, and Haddersfeld. The inhabitanta are chiefly employed in the menafacture of woollen cloths and cotton. Thers is abondance of conl and iron ore in the riadnity. The trade of the town in greatly promoted by railway traffic a well as by - canal which leade from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool enoal. Bradford posscses aumerous churches, chapel, meating houses, and echool, a cloth hall, \&c. The environ of the town are extremely pleanant, and the surrounding conntry sbounds with pictureeque scenery. Daring the graat लirll war the inhabitante of Bradford were distinguished for their edherence to
the parliamentary cause, and twice repulsed a inge body of coyelista from ian garrison of Leeds. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, $108,778$.
At Underclife, near Bradford, in the Airednle College for the education of
 ment of Folneck, distinguished by the neatoans and industry of ita inhabitence

CXOII. MANCHESTER TO HUDDERSFIELD AND LEEDS (BI MTRTETO AND DEWSBURY), BY KAILTAY, 48\} Mile.

|  | 害寠 |  |  | On LyF mov mavc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ahtan, or Abhton-wn-der-Lung, in a conididarable cown aituated on the river Tame. It hat hargely lacruased of hate yoars, oming to the colion mmufectors, which is here carriad on in all to brenehen. There are aren axiensiva colliariea in the immedinta maireboarhood. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 29,791 . | 86 | From Victoria Stetion, Manchester. <br> Sig cr. Rochdelo Canal and river Medlock, by vimiuct of 10 erches. Over Ashton Mons. <br> Aliton 8L. <br> STALEY BBIDGE. | 61 8 | Ashton in the Nev Ierunalem of the follow. ort of Jonana Savihenta, Who have a haniona! chapel here, luys thet numhere hava of linba decresised. Ahton - amall suodel barzadz To Oldhem, 84 min |
| Staley Bridge in altoased parly in Lameantre and partly in Cheahire, yline on both banky of the river Tame, which dividen the coanties. The cotlon manufactore in lagely carried on hare. Pop. 1851, 20,760. <br> Guctor Catle, an anaieal rayp, probably of | 82 | Follow the course of the river Tames, and the Enddersfeld Canal. <br> Mossley St <br> Enter Yorkehirs. | 101 |  |
|  | 298 | Greenfield 8 L . SPO cr. river Tame and Huddersfeld Canal. | 128 |  |
| Soddlemorth, 8 milc, in | 288 | SADDLEWORTH St | 184 |  |
| ntimed in ald and mannlainous conntry, pear the bordern of Chembire, fand Yorkihlre. The m- | $27 \frac{1}{1}$ | Diggle 8t. <br> Through tunnel, $2 \% \mathrm{~m}$. <br> 5 sec . Hudderneld Canal. | 15 | Doberim |
| hableamia are employed in the manufacture of - oollen claths, karteymeren, and ahawls. | 293 | Maraden 86 <br> Along vallog of river | 188 |  |
| Eadderalfeld Canal and nye Colag. | 217 | Colne. Slaithweite 8t. | 213 |  |
| Lunthwite. | 198 | u | 228 |  |
|  | 184 | Loogwood St | 84 |  |


| OX MOET PLOM MAxC． | 铝㤩 |  |  | ox Lers froy mavc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healon Lodge． | 168 | GUDDERSFIELD （sex p．888．） | 258 |  |
|  | 14 | Bradley St． <br> Jols Mancheater and Leeds（now Yortahiro and Lancashire）Rail－ way． | 283 | Cooper Bridge． |
|  | 18 | Hentor Iodge St Along Manchester and Leeds line to | 293 | Ginke Hill． |
| Oae mile bafore Demin－ （tur）．leave Manchenter und Kods line． | 12 | MIRYIELD 88. | 801 | Braseh to Bradford，by Clachhealon， 111 milen． |
|  | 8 | DEWSBUBY 8 E． | 883 |  |
| Bunging Beaton． |  | Dewabury to amartet tom of greas ensipuity．Blasketi and carpetung mre manufas． paren here to conviderable axtant．Pop．1851， 8089. |  | Balley Carr． |
| Wed Arinley． |  | Bitley St． Howley Park． | 841 | Bruntelirta Tharace |
|  | 5 | Morley St | 374 |  |
| Middleton Lodge， 1 ． Beenton． | 8 | Churwell Sc． | 391 |  |
|  | 1） | Wortley St． | 41 | Faraley Park，1f mila． |
|  |  | SWM cr．niver Aire． LEEDS （150 p．856．） | 431 |  |

CXXIV．PRESTON TO BLACEBURN，BURNLET，COLNE，SEIFTON， AND LEEDSS，BY RALLWAY， $66 \frac{1}{2}$ MLles．

| Ow momy mox pleat． | \％ |  | 最高 | an kert rioy frers． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leave milmey to Ornalurk and Liverpool． <br> Leve Nerth Urion Ibea to Wignn，te． |  | From Preston，by North Union Railway， Lostock Hall Janction． |  |  |
| Hejond Bamber Rridge． Crendat Hall，B．Town－ IGg Parker，Eiq． | 621 | Bamber Bridgo SL | 31 | Waltam－lo－Dusa，11 ma． Brindle Lodes． |
| Eloghtom Towes，Sir F． D．Mroghtion，Basl．（nem 7．203） | 693 | Hoghton St． er．siver Darwen． | 61 |  |



| Or mayy fiom parat． | 退言高 |  |  | OM Lint mioy ment． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 803 | Elalack St． <br> $5 \%$ or rivar Aire | 86 | Weat Merten Hull，Tr． H．Cholmondeley，Eeq－ 1t mile <br> Bronghtom Hall， 8 itr <br> C． $\mathbf{R}$ ．Terapeat，Bert． |
| Cartun． <br> Pop．of Bkjplon 1861， 0082 | 264 | 8KIPTON． <br> The line hauce followian ana throughout the courte of the river kire，wish（ao well en thit Leed，and Iverpool Ceanl，and the farmplie rond） it several simes cromet． | 40 | Mripton Cantle，Bis R ． Taswa Bare |
| Clasbarra | 281 | Conosley St | 49？ |  |
| Eatbarn． | 314 | Kildwiok 8t | 411 |  |
| Btector Bill． | 208 | Steeton St | 46 | giledem． |
| Teigbley li altanted fane the ATre，ovar تheh | 17t | KEIPELFI Bt． （Sea almo p．388．） | 49 | West Marton：boyasd， Rambald＇a Maot． |
| Pherefan han inomentong bridge．The inhabitanta cory on a connaderable |  |  |  |  |
| trede in ontha．linem nad vantad gouth．The ehareh contajna two nn－ mant ermentanat，one of |  |  |  | R1dilledan Hall |
| Ehich heart the dote of 1093．Pap．1881， 13.060 Marden Gract M M． 8. |  |  |  |  |
| Pamed，Esq． |  | Smater fiver Aira |  |  |
| SL．lves． | 14 | HINOLEY 84． | 59 |  |
| Healor Hall． |  | Bingley in bentifully atto－ ated on an emineace rear the Aire．The surroandine： |  |  |
| Cortiogley Eill． |  | conntry fl pleating and well rooded．Therented mann－ fretory is carried on bo a con－ niderable extens．Pop．1861， 3019. <br> er．siver Aire． |  |  |
| Braseh to Rradiard， 24 تilas． Lule | 11 | Shipley Bt． <br> STM cr．river Are | 684 | Baindan． <br> Pholl． <br> Derelt EnI，W．B．C Semarbald，Emp． |
| Purl Bill． | 38 | Apperley SL | 884 |  |
|  | 58 | Sk river Airo． Calverley 8 t． | $60 \%$ | Hornforth Halb |
|  | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | Nowiy St | 61 |  |
| Braming． |  |  |  |  |


| on miant moy muet． | 合婄 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 88 | Kirkstall St． | 68 | Kirkatall Abbey（cou p．856．） |
| Ammley Park． | 14\％ | Armley St LEEDS． （8ep p．850．） | 641 |  |

CXIV．MANCHESTER TO YORK THROUGH HUDDERSMELD AND NORMANTON），BI RALLWAY，GS MHes．

| On Elatimem mame． | 最䞨 |  |  | on yat mox yamc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 271 | From Manchestar，by Hudderafield，to Mirield Bt．（ n in in pp． 34．845．） <br> Thence，by Wakefeld，to <br> Normanton（p．342）． <br> Thence to <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 803 \\ & 483 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |  |

CXXVI．MANCEESTEE TO SHEPFIELD，GAINSBOROUGH，HULL AND GRIMEAY，BY RAILWAY， 1104 Miles．

| On mome ymom manc． | 㓪敦 |  |  | 0ッ1 LT\％กny yatc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line of Manchenter and Birmingham rai－ Wey，to Crewo． | 1081 | From London road Stacion，Manchester， 10 Andwick SL Through short tumed Gorton St cr．Manchestar and Stockport Cand． | 2 | Openham． Manoberer and Ant |
| Corton House | 1081 | Fairfield SL | 31 | con Canal． |
| Dentan， 14 mila and gear it，Haghtom till． | 1004 | Guide Bridge Junction SL | 8 | Branel to Anlos． mita，an Bung Brall 1）mils． |
| Datrincld Hall． |  | 594 cr．niver Tame and Palt Pornat Canal． |  |  |




| OM＊⿴囗玉． | 成旁景 |  | 晨立 | OM LETT Hoy manc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Martei Rnjon joine（iee chap．clix）． <br> Procklentos Purk，Tar］ of Yarboroneb． Yerborough Camp． | 12 $9 \frac{1}{4}$ 8 | Brockleaby St． Uleeby Janction St． | 998 | Crosion． <br> Wootton Fall，I．Up－ pleby，Eeq．， 84 mice． Ulechy． <br> Branch to New Hol－ land，on the Hamber． epportia Hall ， 81 mine． |
| Eeelby． | 8 | Hebrough Bt | 10212 |  |
| Dhy，G．Tomling Eng． 1）mile． | 4 | Stallingborough St． | 106 | Eutuary of the Fumher． |
| Zacely Eall，91 miem． | 2 | ant Contes St． | 1081 |  |
| Line from Towih and Botion joina． |  | GREAT GRDASBY （ p .480.$)$ | 1108 |  |

CKNII LORDON TO LEEDS，BI LEICESTER，DERBY，AND CEESTERYIELD （RLDLAND RAILTWAT）， 806 M Man．

| Of Biat mox zosd． | 影等 |  | 2 8 | OR LEFT mox Lond． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reghy Lodgs，T．Cul （ecoti，2085 | 1893 | From London，by North Westarn Reilway，to |  |  |
|  |  | Rugby（pp．199，20a） <br> Leaving Ragby，pues through Gilcornar tonnel， 300 feet loos． | 88 | Leave mam line o North Wentern Ralwisy Holbrook Griate． Newhold，8ir T．G |
| Cotion Done | 114 |  | 903 | Slapwith，Berl．．and be－ yand Combeabbey（Rey） Cnver．） |
|  |  |  |  |  of Dentigh． Clay台rooke Hall |
| Danlor Breatt． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 111 t \\ 207! \\ 106! \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Frowlemerth． |
| Cameleatharpa <br> To Uppingham， 21 mo； eo Melion Mowbra，is |  | Broughton－Astioy St． | 94 |  |
|  |  | Coantesthorpe 8L | 973 | Canby |
|  |  | Wigston 8 dt ． <br> Enighton Tuned， 100 yards is lagth． | 993 |  |
|  | 1093 | LEICESTLE（p．85．） | 1091 | Bramaton Hill，C． Winntanley，Eeq． <br> To Hirkley， 18 me ．；to Achby－de－it－2ouch， 17 a |
| Bartby EAll，F．Po chis， 8 m ． | 881 | 9YST0N 8t | 107\％ | Belgnve． <br> Binitall flouse，and beyond，Bindmen Keic |





Lisicrstre, on the banks of the Soar, is a piace of very great antiquity, huring been a city doring the Saxon lieptarchy. It appears, by Doreaday Book, thas, at the Norman conquest, it was a popalous elty. In the reign of Meary $\nabla_{\eta}$ a Parlinment was held here. Richard III., after his defant and deach, we baried hara in a Franciscan convent, which then stood near SL. Martin's Charch. Cardinal Wolver died here in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. The town was formerIy fortifind, and the remains of the wall may be in many parts dictinctly treord. The castlo was a most extensive building. Its hall is atill entire, and the courts of Justice are held in it at the asizes. Leicester containa numerous tunchere and dissenting chapels. In SL Mary's Charch is the monnment of tho Rov. T. Robinson, author of "Scripture Cheracters," who wes Vlenr for meng rearn. There are few town in which are to be seen so many charlable Inuder.


Kev. I: Kobinson, author of "Scripture Characters," who was Viear tor masy years, There are few towns in which are to be seen so many charitable lasdita-
tiona. The chiof manufacture of Leicester in that of hnaiery goods. The lace trado is alco carried on to a very considerable extent Leicester retarns two M.P. Pop. 1851, 60,584. Five miles distant is Bradgate Part, the birth-place of Ledy Jane Grey; and four miles beyond it in Bardon Hill, the highest part of the county.

Derby is situated on the banks of the Derwent, which is navigable hence to the Treat. The town is very ancient, and took its name from the river on which is is aitasted. On the east bunk of the river, opposite to Derby, was the Roman station Derventio. Derby contains numerous churchea, several dissenting meor-ing-houses and chapela, a Mechanica' Iuatitate, and a Philosophical Society founded by Dr Darwin, who bere composed the greater portion of his works Hero are axtensive manufactories of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockinge. The silk-mill is the first and largest of its kind erected in England. Here also are large porcelain works and manufictories, where all kinde of ornaments are made of the marbles, spars, petrifactions, \&c., fonnd in the neighbourhood. AllSeints' Charch contains numerous monumente of the Cavendish family. Richerdson the novalist was a native of this town. A castlo once existed at Derby: but the last remains of the bailding are said to beve dianppoared during the reigu of Elizsbeth. Several religious establishments were founded bere 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 in still pointed out. Through the noble manificence of Joseph Stratt, Fsq., the working clasee of Derby possess peculiar opportunities of enjoyment and graijscation. This public-spirited individual appropriated nearly eleven acres of tand, contrining an extensive collection of rrees and shrubs, for the recreation of the inhabitants and thoir femilies. This piece of land, called the Arboretum, was Wid out, at the donor's expense, by the late J. C. Loudon, Esq., with great tente and jadgment. The value of the Arboretam, inclading the ground and buildinge is estimated at $£ 10,000$. The Derby Grammar School is aupposed to be one of the most ancient foundaions of tho cort in the kingdom. Flamsteed the astronomer (a native), received hia early ellucation in this school Derby returna two Members to Parlisment. Pop. 1851, 40,609.

Belpra, on the Dorwent, is noted for its cottou mifls beloaging to Meram Stratt. Their conotraction is worthy of notice. About 1200 or 1800 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 workmea in a very praiseworthy manaer. It affords hia title to Lord Belper. Pop. 1851, 10,082.
Horuxiefiss is pleasantly situated near tho confluence of the Rother and the Don. It carries on a considerable trade in coals and lime. On the npposite tanik of the river, in the village of Mashorongh, are the extonnive irun-works entablehed by Mears Walker in 1746. The iron-bridge of Sunderland, and thas

a college for the instraction of independent ministers, a spaclour church, erectal in the reign of Edward IV., several chapels and meeting-hounes, the grammar and charity schools, \&ec. Pop. 1851, 6825. About four miles distant is Wentworth Honse, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, adorned with numeroun antiquities and paintings by the best masters. Near the entrance to the mansion, is the mausoleum erected by the 化保 Fitzwilliam in honour of his uncle, the Marquis of Rockingham.
Two miles from the Wakefeld station near the river Calder is the cown of Wakerisld, considered one of the handsomest towns in the Weat Riding of Yorkshire. The moat remarkable of its churches is AU-Sainte, a spacioua Guthic structure with the lofliest spiro in the county. There is a very beautifol and richly adoraed Gothic chapel (but not used as such), which was built by Edward IV. in memory of his tather and followers who fell in \& battle near this town. Whisefiold bas long been noted for ita manufacture of woollen clothe and stafib. It has slso 8 considerable trade in corn and coals. Archbishop Potter and Dr. Rescliffe were natives of this town. Pop., 1851, 22,057. Ono M.P.
Levens, the largest and most flourishing town of Yorkshire, on the Aire, is the metropolis of the woollen mannfacture, and tho fifth town in England in point of population and commercial activity. It is an ancient cown, and was probably a Roman station, but has been the scene of fow historical events. Its aituation ts highly advantagenus for manufacturing and commercial purposes. The chiel articies of manufacture bere are suparfine cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, shalleons, carpets, blankets, \&c.; plate-glase, earthenware, and the spinning of fing to a great extent. Ite merchants also buy extensively the woollen and otur goods made in the aeighbouring cowns and villages, and get them finished and dyod; so that Leods is a general mart for all these fabrics. The Loeds cioch-halls form an interesting spectacle on the market days. Machine-mating is a flourishing business in Loeds. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal coanecte Loeds with the Wevtern sea, and by means of the river Aire it has a communication with the Humber. By means of railwaye, this town now enjoys every advantage which ann be given, by the most rapid communication with all parts of Great Britain. The cown-hall is a new and magnificent bailding; is contains a vory fine organ bullt by Gray and Davison, upon which there are performances Tuesdaya and Saturdays. The organist is Dr. Spark. Leeds contains also numerous charcheo and chupols, a free grammar school, a national school, commercial buildings, and a corn exchange, a philosophical and literary socioty, a mechanice' inatitule, a tbeatre, and varions charitable institations. Leeds was the native place of Dr. Earley, author of "Obsorvations on Man;" Wilson, the painter ; and Sinenton, the celebrated engineer. Dr. Priestley, the distinguished philosopher, officisted for several yoars at the minister of the Unitarian chapel here. Leeds gives the title of Duste to the family of Osbome. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 172,270.

About throe miles from Leods are the ruins of Kirkatall Abboy, pictaresquels atruaced in a vale watered by the Arre. This abbey was founded ta 1152 by Heary do Lascy for monke of the Cixarcina order.


RAILWAY, Weat Braseh), $88 \frac{1}{4}$ Milea in lenget, commencte at the Fampton Station of the London and North Weatera Railway.



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T
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| ox mant prax lexins. | 豆部 |  |  | an exere meay Ilans. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Gillerdike. |
| Bramilical. Broash probuly oc- | 17 | Staldlethorpe 8t. cr. Market Weighton Cuoul, and follow north lank of the Hamber. | 34 | Scalby. |
| man atation. <br> The Ramber, berre 13 mule wide. | 103 | Brough St | 404 | Wrelices and Welicen Hums, T. Ruiken, Euq Furt Dula fiouce. Melton Hill. |
|  | 73 | Forriby St. | 431 | Hempawod Honse, J 8 Penee, Enq.: Truibs Ladgenou Truilly Housa llamala Mount: 9 m. dignant, Santh Elin, J. I. Groadley, Beq. |
| Farry to Harton, on oppouta bank of Enimter. | 4\% | Hessla St. | 408 | Railmay to BridlingIOn and Searboromgh. See p. 452. |
|  |  | HULL. | 81 |  |

Eurs, or Kingston-apon-Hull, aitunted at the mouth of the river Hull, where it enters the Hamber, is one of the principal sea-ports in the united kingdom. Is distance from London is 174 miles by way of Lincoln, or by Greas Northern Reilway, and 288 miles by way of York. It was anciently called Wyke or Wyke-apon-Hull, but its name was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Kdward 1., who prevailed on the Abbot of Meaux, who was lord of the manor, to sell him the lordship of Myton, with the Lown of Wyke. He Afterwards made it a royal borough. The cown was regularly fortified in the reign of Edwand II. During the civil war it was hald for the parliament, and was twice besieged by the Hoyaliste but without success. The old part of the town, with the exception of the fine market-place, in which there io Scheemaker's equestrinn statue of William LII., is ill built, with narrow streets, but that portion near the Doctos consiats of handsome atreata and homes. Hull in admirably aituated for trade, being at the mouth of the great rivera Humber, Hull, Ouse, and Treat. It has three considerable, besides graving docke, and the old harbour is to be converted into a fourth. Enll has, within these few yeare, become a principal steam-packet shation, and hus parinus steamera, which asil at regular intervale for Hamburgh, Rotterlam, London, Leith, Aberdeen, Berwick, Nowenslle, and Yermoath. In 1850, 258 vesels of 60 tons and upwards, and 195 of amalter dimensions belonged to Hull. It employs a fow veasals in the whale-fichery, and carries on an extansive craffic in conlen off, cora, and timber. It hes elso a considerable foreign trade to the Balisica the moathera parts of Europa, the Weat Indien, and Amerion. The value of vie
exporti from Hall in 1860 was $£ 10,360,610$. The building and equipment of shipa in an fmpertant branch of industry. The custom-howse dues amounted in
 and Bristol. Of places of worship, including those of overy sect, there are apwardh of chirty in Ainl. The moat importent is the church of the Holy Trinity, which is said to be one of the largest editices of the kind in the kingdom. The principal educational eatablishmenta of Hull are, Hull College, Kingaton College, and a trea grammar school founded by Bishop Alcock in 1486. In the latter, Andrew Marvall (whowas long the representrive of this town in parliament), Biohop Wateon, and William Wiberforce, received a part of their education. If has also a Tripity House, and a amber of charitable inatitutions, a large and well-seleceed subacription library, a good musam, a theatre, \&c. The ancient gater of the town still remnin, and the approaches to it are defended by batterien. The heta Mr. Wilberforce was a native of, and for many years member for Hull. A column to his memory was erected Aug. 1, 1884. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 84,090 Horneas is the bething-plece of Hall.

## CZEX. LONDON TO KENDAL TBROCGR BEDFORD, NOTTINGEAM IKUDDERSFIELD, HALIFAX, AND KIRKBY LONGDALE.






| On MORT MEM LOED． |  | ［ | 沯产 | OM LYTR รHOM LONも． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Otiey， 18 m．－Fins． row cile． 191 ma －Bip－ $\mathrm{NF}_{5} 30 \mathrm{~m}$ ． <br> Bldipton Consta，fir R Tullon，Barta and in the dinance，Bolfon Abbey， Dule of Davanahiru． Garmive Brame． <br> Imile dictont，Eihtac Foll，M．Wiloon，Feq， and Marby Eill，C．Prea－ tun，Eing． | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 45 t \\ & 403 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 218 | Caconley Hall，Rev． 3 Swirs． <br> To Colsa， 101 mile． <br> To Cliberes， 19 milm |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gergrave． | 2988 | C．B．Tveppal，Bard） Bank Nevion，Bac Bo yond，Im fharpe Ernera． |
|  | $883$ | Cold Coninton． Hellificld | $\begin{aligned} & 2081 \\ & 2888 \end{aligned}$ | Helliticla Peal，ant |
|  | 331 | Long Preston． | 2701 |  |
|  | $29 \%$ | SETTLS，（p．Se9．） | 235 |  |
| Auntwick． |  | Sㅐㅐㅄ crose river Ribble． |  | Laviland Hant． Crow Neff． |
|  | 224 | Clapham． | 242 |  |
| To Mtrigs， 20 miles． | 18\％ | INOLETON，（p．870．） Tharnton． | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | To Lanentia，18 $=$ Falatead． |
| Hipping Ha，E，Tr tham，Req．Lack Bo． |  | Enter Lancashire． Hi／h cross river Lune． |  | At a dintance，Thrs． land Cerlle． |
| To Sedbergh， 11 miler． | 12 | KIREBY LONSDALE（p． <br> 390）（Watmorland）． | 252 | To Lanamter， 15 mitn 2 m ．dintant，Whall 10n Fisll，T．Drana，？ Sumbertiold Eell 1 Theham，Peq |
| Thospenn，IVin． | 981 | Keantwick Old Entton． | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | s\％ay ar．Lancuster Canal． |  |  |
|  |  | －${ }^{\text {N }}$ d crose river Keah |  |  |
|  |  | RENDAI（p．260）． | 294 |  |

Dedyond is altuated on both sides of the river Oase，which k natigable to the Geammo Ocean．It in a place of great antiquity，and is anpposed to be the Bedicanford of the Saxon Chronicla．It possersed an ancieat crnate， of which，bowever，no part at prement remains．Bedford carries on an exten－ rive trado in corn，malt，timber，conle，and iron．Lece and straw－platit mak－ lag aflord omployment to a great number of poor famalen and chll dren．There ure in Bodford numerous churches and chapela．The church of 86 Potar tus a curious old Norman door，a fine eatique
foot, and some old stained glass in the windows. There are several meetingnousee ; and it is culculated that about half of the inhabitants of the tawn are Diseenters. There is probubly no English Lown of similar axtent, equal to Bedford in the ariety and magnitade of its charitable and educational eatablishmenta. For these it is chiefly indebted to Sir W . Harpus, Alderman of London in the reige of Edward VI. The income arising from his charity now amounto to upwards of $£ 17,000$ a-gear. John Bunyan was pastor of an Independent congregation in this town, and his Pilgrim's Progress wa composed in the county gaol. About a mile from the town is Elstow, his birth-place. The cottage in which te wes born is still standing, but it has lately received a now front Bedford returns two membere to Parliament. Pop. 1851, 11,693.
Higmay Ferberer-The church is a fine building, and rich in brasees and other monaments. Here is also a free achool, which once formed part of a college founded by Archbishop Chichele. Pop. of par. 1851, 1140. The borough formerly returned one M.P., but is now diafranchised.

Ketrenimo, an ancient town, standing on a rising ground. The church conthins a few interesting monumenta. Dr. John. Gill, the commentator, was a nacive of this place; and Androw Fuller, another well-known Baptiat minister, was pascor of a congregation hare. The trade of Kattoring consiste chiefly of wonl-combing and shoemakling. Pop. 1851, 5125.

In the church at Warkton, two milea from Kettering, ase the monuments of the Montagu hamily by Roubilise and $V$ angelder.
About 8 miles from Ketcering in Boughton Houre, aseat of the Duke of Buc eleuch, contrining a fine collection of paintinge It wesformerly the aeat of the Dukes of Montagr, now extinct.
Rocimaghax is aitusted in the midat of Rockingham Forent, which whe at an ecrly period noted for ite extenaive iron-works ; and in the reign of Edward f . is deecribed as being 80 miles long by 8 miles broad. The church, which was partially deatroyed by Oliver Cromwell, containa come fine monumants. Here are the ramains of a strong fortress, erectod by Willinm the Conqueror. Within the court is the apacioun mansion of Lord Sondea.

Uppisghax. - The church is a fine Gothio structure, contrining somo handsome monuments. Here are also several chapele, a free grammar-achool, and an houpita. These institutions, which are woll sudowed, were, as well as the gram-mar-school at Oatham, founded by R. Johnson, Archdencon of Leicenter, A. D. 158. Pop. 1851, 2068.

OAxinax, the county-tom of Rutland, is situated in the sich vale of Catmon It hait an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by Walcheline do Ferrema $\oplus$ younger scion of the family De Ferrens, to whom Henry II. had granted the manor. Among the posesesors of the manor and castle were, Richasd King of the Romung, brother of Henry III. ; Edmend Earl of Kens, brother of Edwand II. ; De Vere, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Irelend, favourite of Richard IL. Thouns of Wrodstoct, ancle to the same King; Enmptaray Dike of Brik
ingham, the supporter and victim of Richard III.; Thamas Cromvell, Eurl of Eseex; and George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, the finvourite of Charles II. The remains of the castle consist principally of the hall used for the bustiem of the county. Oakham is remarkable for an ancient custom,- the first time any peer of the realm passes through the lordmhip, he forfeits, to the lord of the elanor, a shoe from the horse on which he ridee, unless he commutes for it. A numbes of these aboes are nailed to the gate of the castleyard and the interior of the county hall. Some of thom are gilt and stamped with the donor's name. Among them are shoen given by Queen Elizabeth, by the late Duke of York, and by George IV. when Prince Regent. Pop. 1851, 2800.

About two miles from Oakham is Barley-on-the-Hill, the magnificent seat of Mr. Finch, one of the finest mansions in England. In the reign of Jernee f. this estate was the property of George Villiera first Dake of Buckinghame who had the honour of entertaining his royal master within its walls, when Bem Johnson's masque of the Gipsies whes first performed. During the civil wars, this mansion was destroyed by the Pasliamentary forces, and lay in ruins many years, till it was rebuilt by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, ancestor of the prosent proprietor. The architecture is of the Doric order, combining great aplendour and elegance with simplicity. On the south side there is a terra0e 800 fees long by 36 feet broad, commanding views of ramarkable benuty. The ioterior in adorned with numerons portraits, pictures of the Italian echool, a valaable library, \&c. The park is about 6 miles in circumference. A short way boyond Burlay is Exton Park, the fine mansion of the Earl of Gainsborough. 5 m . Uintant is Cottenmore Park, belonging to the Earl of Lonedele.

Marsirield is seated in a valley near the little river Man, from which it probably takea ita name, and is surrounded by the ancient forest of Sherrood, the scene of Robin Hood's chief exploits. It is an ancient rown, with a Gothic charels containing numerous monuments. The principal manufectares are those of Hockinge and gloves. Here are also several cotton-mills, factorion of double point-neh, and an fron-foundry. A railway, seven miles in length, connecting Mansfield with the Cromford Canal, bas been constructed at an oxpenso of Esn,000. It has proved very advantageoun to the trading intereser of the pleces There in a free-grammar school, which was founded by royal charter in the resers. of Queen Elizabeth. A handsome crons has lately been erected in the markespleco to the memery of Lord George Bentinck. Pop. 1851, 10,012, Aboul 13 anile from the town, in the noighbourhood of a village called Mansield Woonhouse, two Roman villas were discovered in 1786, and in the vicinisy of Mans ficld numerous Roman coins have been found.
Sherwood Forest, (so intimataly associnted with the name and exploitr of Robin Hood) in which Mansfieid is situntod, ancienlly extended from the town of Nottingham to Whitby in Yorkahire. Even to lato as the reige of Quson Elizabeth, it contained a space equal to the present dimensiom of the Now Foresh It was a favourite resort of the kinge of the Normmer rices wha had a sumaser palace at Clipitone balit by Henry II. The mark of Fing John
apon the forest trees here has been repeatedly found of late years in enting thean up for timber. The extenaive demesnea which this forest contained have all been bentowed in grants by different monarchas, and repeated enclosures have reduced the open forest to that part which formerly went by the name of the Hye Forest, \& tract of land about ten miles long by three or four wide, eatending from tho Nottingham road near Manafield on the west, to Clipetone Park on the eave. This tract is for the moot part bare of treea "Near Mansfield, there remains a conaiderable wood, Harlowe Wood, and a fine scattering of old oakn vear Berry-hill, in the same neighbowrhood, but the greater part is now an open maste, stretching in a muccomion of low hills and long winding valleya, dark with beather. A few solitary and bettered oaks otanding here and there, the lus meinacholy remnants of these vast and ancient woode, the beautiful springen awist and cryotalline brooks, and broad sheets of water lying abroad anid the dark heath, and haunted by numbers of wild ducks and the heron, still remain. But at the Clipstone extremity of the forsst, a remasnt of its ancient woodlands runnins, unriled, except of itn deer,- 1 specimen of what the whole once was, und a mrecimen of consummate beauty and interest Birkland and Bilhaghe Laken together form a tract of land extending from Ollerton along the wide of Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, to Clipotone Park, of abont five milet in length, and one or two in width. Bilhaghe is a forest of oaks, and is clothed with the most impreasive aspect of ago that can perhapo be presented to the ege in these kingdoms. - - A thousand years, ten thousand tempenten lightnings, winds, and wintry violence have all flung their utmost force on these trees, and there they stand, trunk atter trunk, scathed, hollow, gray, and gnarled, atretching out their bare sturdy arms on their mingled foliage and ruin $\rightarrow$ life in death. All is grey and old. The ground in 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 foreat-remaina here ; in a continuous dina with it lies Birkland-a tract which bears its character in its name-the land of birches It in a forest perfectly unique. It is equally ancient with Bilbaghe, 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 mome of them amaringly beantiful, too, in one quarter or another of thin fair inland, but in England nothing that can compare with this, - On all cides, standing in their solemn steadfutnem, you soe huge, gaarled, atrangely-coloured, and mowed oaks, wome riven and tid bare from summit to root with the thunderbolts of past tempestes An immenee tree is called the Shamblo-Oak, being keid to be the one in which Itobin Hood hung his rlaughtered deer, but which wan more probably used by the keopers for that purpose. By whomsoever it was so used, however, there cuilt remain tho hooke within ite rast hollow.we

Between Mansfeld and Notingham is Nowstoad Abber, tho veat of Xis.

[^36]Webb, formerly the mansion of the Byron family. Bere wan a priory of Black Canons, founded by Henry II., abont A. D. 1170 . At the Diseolution it was granted to Sir John Byron, who fitted up part of the edifice at a residences, but allowed the chapel to go to decay. Its front is an exceedingly beautifal ppocimen of early English achitecture, scarcely equalled by any other apecimen in elegance of componition and delicney of execution. An aparment is ahown in which Edward III. alept. The place has undergone great alterntions and eddilions since ft came into the possession of its previous owner. The grounde bofore the new front have been much improved, but the old gardena have been suffered to retain their anciont character. An onk planted by Lord Byron in shemu. In the Lake below the Abbey thero is an arrificial rock, formad af a greas oxponse by the poot's grandfather. It is fortunate that a place no intereacing from ite conneotion with Lord Byron, shouid have been so carefully preserved Who atfords the utmost facility for the inspection of it by atrangare. In the premnity is a carious hollow rock, called Robin Hood's Stable. Beyond Nowstend, and about nine milea from Nottingham, is Annealey Hall, famous at the birrbphace and patrimony of Mary Cheworth, the object of Lord Byron's early ateechment. And at a short distance is Hucknall church, where he reste among his ancestors. Hucknall is seven miles from Nottingham.

About 12 miles from Mansfield, and 26 from Notlingham, in the town of Wortsop, delightfully situated near the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest, in whas it generally called the Dukery, from there having been at one time no lees than four dacal seats within a few miles. A priory wa founded hers in the time of Heary I., but little now remains of it except the abbey gate. The principal object of ouriosity is tho Abbey Church, which once belonged to the priory, and affords fine specimens of the Norman, pointed, and early English stylea The western door is a beautiful Norman componition; at the east end is the cower which was central, while the whole of the church wes standing. The interior is bighly ornamented, and containa a number of curions effigies. Pop. 1851, 6058 Near Worksop stood Worlosop Manor, a magnificent mansion, aurrounded by an extensive and faely wooded part. The ancient manor-bouse was arocted by the colebrated Bess of Hardwick, and was accidentally destroyed by firo in 1762 The modern mansion wan formerly a seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, but was purchnmed by the late Duke of Newcastle. In the neighbourhood are the following interemang mannions: Clumber Park, the splendid residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, $000-$ cuining a fine collection of paintings. The park is aboat 11 mile in circumference, and includes two ancient woode, from the largent of which Clumber Past derivea ite nume, -Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Doke of Porthand, compriaing some remains of the original building, which was founded for the Promosatrabese sian canons, a, d. 116s. The park is celebrated for the age and the niza of ita trmes -Thoresby, the seat of Earl Minavera, the representative of the Dution of EXiny toen. The old mansion we consumed by fir in the jear 1748. The park, wheots

Inclades an area of about thirteen miles, contains several sheets of water, and abounds with sylvan scenery. Thoresly was the birth-place of Lady Mary Worley Montagu. Rufford Abbey, a sent 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 wes founded here for Cisterciun monks, and some remains of it are included in the present immense structure.

Seven and s-half miles from Manadeld is Bolsover, the church of which conrains a coatly tomb, in honour of Henry, second Duke of Nowcantle, as well as several monuments of the Caveadish family. Bolsover Catle is a noblo building, belonging to the Dake of Portland.

Skifton, in the district called Craven, on the banks of the Aire, is noted for the cule of corn, catule, and sheep. The trade of the town is greatly benefied by its proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The church contains several monuments of the Clifford tmmily. There fs also a good grammar school. The Fale of Skipton is much admired for its picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 1851, 4962.

Skipton Castle was erected shortly after the conquest by Robert de Romell, 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 wen, 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 Anno Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, who repaired it and made it one of ber principal residences. It containa ancient tapestries, and is now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart., the representative of her descendant, the last Exrs of Thanet.

About aix miles from Skipton ara 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 e parochial chapel. Opposite to the western entrance the Duke of Deronsbire has a small hunting seat formed out of the original gataway of the priury. Tha walks through the woods, and the views of the river, ruins, and aurrounding ncenery, are remarkably beautiful. About a mile from the priory is the cele brated Strid, a narrow passige torn by the Wharfe through its bed of solld rook, where it rushes with tremendoun fury. This was the scene of the catastrophe of the boy Egrement, who, in attempting to overleap the chasm, fell in and was drowned. (Sea Wordaworth's poem entitled the "Porce of Prayer.") In this vicinity is Barden rower, a ruined fortress of the Cliffords. Hers the famoun Shepherd Lord pursued his studies, under the tuition of some of the monks of Bolton.

Serrte, on the Ribble, is remarkable for its situation at the foot of a lony limestone rock, the summit of which commands a fine view. Great numbers of catle are wold at its firs. The parish church is about three quartem of a mile dietant, at the village of Giggleswick, which has a richly-endowed grammer echool, founded in tho reign of Fidwand VI. Paley was edncited here in the acigbbourtiood are meveral alate and stone quarrien. Pog. 2041.

In the vicinity of Inolumx are the Ingleborough mountains, 2280 fece high ; Wharnside, 2884 feet ; Penniganh, 2270 feet, all commanding extensive prompecta: Thornton Sear, 800 feet in beight; Thornton Force, a beautifal cascede, folling about 00 feet; and two romantic caves, callod Yordas and Weathercote.

Kirisy Longidals in a neat town on the weat side of the Lumes, over which there is an elegant bridge. It has an ancient charch, and the charehyard commands a remarkably ine prospect The mills belonging to this plece are worked by a amall brouk, the waters of which set in metion seven wheele, one above the other. Pop. of township, 1851, 167ס, and of parish, 4184.

CXIXI. LONDON TO CARLISLE TEROUGII HATFTELD, STAMFOED, NEWABE DONCASTER, BOROUGEBRIDGE, AND APPLBBY, SOOA Mile


|  | 这号 |  |  | On Lert moy lown. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandy Phee $\mathrm{s}_{\text {and, }}$ at - diaterme, the Hacells, P. Pym, Eeq. <br> Tempsford Elall, and | 2018 | Girtord. | 49 51 | Ate distanca Morser thangar Huase. |
| To St Noot's, 11 mile | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 247 \\ 245! \\ 244 \end{array}\right\|$ | STe cross river Ouse |  | Raxton House, C. J. Metcelka, Eeq. |
|  |  | Eston Socon. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 60 \\ 65 \\ 8.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | Burhmend Priary, W H. W. Gery, Beq. |
|  |  | Enter Huntingdonshire. Litcle Paxton. | $57 \%$ | Southoe Rectory. |
| Paxion Piace and <br> Parton Eall <br> Diddlamion <br> Home, | 211 |  |  |  |
| Inte G. Thurnalll, Eseq. Stirlina Homes Buckden Pulace, ana |  | dain |  |  |
| of the Eplecopal rexi- | 2898 | The perth chure to mer | 61 |  |
| Uneola. <br> Ta Huntinudon 4 m. |  | The paribh ohurch ta is very handeorae struature and |  |  |
|  |  | contalm numarous monrmenth |  |  |
| Fond it Hinamintruake. Laul af gandrich. | $257 \frac{1}{3}$ | Bramptos Hut. | 683 | Alconbary Lod |
| Greas Stukeley. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 2841 \\ 283 \end{array}$ | Alennbary. Alconbury 1 ill. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 68 \\ 674 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| To Yort 17 ma : 10 Ald borverat 1 zmile. <br> Barometh Bridya Ball, A. Invions. Een. <br> Aldboroin Lodse. and Alisborrigh Hill. | $94 \%$ | For the ronte from thia plena to BOROUGH-BRIDGE ( 500 p .58 s -5) <br> cr, siver Ure. | 206 | Newby Fisll, Eurl de Gray, and y milen distant, Copkrowe Houca T. Duncomine Eue. To Bpors, 5 milen. |
| Newty Past. | 038 | Kirkby Mfill. | 207 |  |
|  | 874 | York Gato Inn. | 218 | 9 m . dif. Norton Conyenm, Bir B. R. Graham, |
|  | 891 | Leeming Lane. | 218 | ${ }_{\text {Camp Hill }}^{\text {Brat. }}$ |
|  | $80 \frac{8}{8}$ | Londondary | 220 | Firby Rall. ${ }^{\text {Thorp Periow, M. mu- }}$ |
|  | 794 | Leeming. |  | bankra, Emg. Theatatone |
|  |  | Catterick, <br> A place of sreat antiguity. c. river Swele. Scotch Cornes. |  | Holtby. <br> Hornby Cantle, Duks |
| Klpty Park, lave Pul of Tyroomel. | 72\% |  | 228 | of Leoda <br> Brough Fall, R10 Wm Lawnon, Bart |
| To Durlogitom, 8 m . Middioton lodge, and |  |  |  | To Mohmond, 84 m. |
| beynad Eatnaby Fish Mianwlek Park, Duka - Northembarlend | $68+$ |  | 2393 | Ante Eall, Eart of |



| O¢ MaEt PIOM LOMロ． | 害发定 |  |  | On Lift max cosmo． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poreelt Park． | 604 | Smallwara Greta Bridge． cr．branch of the Tees． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2101 \\ 943 \end{array}\right\|$ | Barningham，M．Mi． beake，Eeq． |
| Rokehy Parl，Inte 1 ， B．B．Morritt．Eso．，the friond of Sir Walter 8colt． <br> Beyond Grete Brdage |  |  |  |  |
| In A fine view of the town of Barmard Canto； 8 mm ． bayond if Sireathem Limite，3．Howen，Eig． | 62t | Bowe whe Romen atation，and hay vertiges of E castle． Spittal Honse． | 2183 |  |
| Linatle，3．Bowell，Esq．is ind in the dintance． | 47 |  | 2538 254 |  |
| Rahy Cantle Duke of Cleveland． | 467 398 | Enter Weatmorland． BROUGE． | 2541 |  |
| Newbitrin Full．$W$ ． Crackentnorpe，Eaq． | $29^{\circ}$ | Crackenthorpe． | 2714 |  |
|  | 26 | Kirkby＇lione． | 274 |  |
|  | 24 | Temple Sowerby． | 278 |  |
|  |  | cr．the river Eden． Broagham Castle． |  |  |
| 8rimall． | 108 | FRTM cr．river Emont，and enter Cumberland． | 282 | Broggham Fill，Lord Arou ham，and begued Lowither Cagtie，Larl of Lungdele． |
| 8 m．distant Eden Hall | $18 \frac{1}{3}$ | PENBITE． | 2891 | In the distrame |
| Sir G．Mangrave，Bart． Corby Centle，F．H． |  | CARUSLE． | 5009 | Graytoke Part， Boward，Eeq． |

Hatneld，romarkeble for the adjacent mansion，called Intifeld ITouse（Mar－ quis of Salisbury），erected at the commencoment of the saventcenth contury．The old hoose waa the residence of Prince Edward，afterwards Edward VI．，immedi－ atoly before his accession．Queen Elizabeth lived hare as a surt of prisoner during the latter part of the reign of her sister Mary．Hatfield $\pi \omega 0,300 \mathrm{n}$ arter the accession of James I．，made over，in exchange for Theobalds，to Sir R．Cecil， afterwarde 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 palnces arestill standing．The present building was erectod by Sir R．Cecil，In Noveris－ ther 1885，the left wing wan destroyed by fire，on which occasion the Dowasur Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames．The grounds are lecantifally laid out．Charles I．was a prinozer at Hatfeld．Pop，of par． $3851,3862$.

Beovar，situated in the wild district of Stainmoor．It le supposed to oocapy the site of the Verterw of the Bomana．Here aro the ruins of a custo which wes erocted bofore the Conquest．The church is a apacious ancient fibric，and the pulpit is formed out of a single stone．To the east of tho town is a pillar which denotes the boandary of Yorkhire and Cumberland．Pop．of par．1851， 1653.

Atont aight miles farther on is Aprueny, the county town of Westmorland, sifuated on the Eden. It was a plece of some importance before the Conqueae, but in the reign of Henry II. it was atterly destroyed by the Scots. In the time of Richard IL. it met with a similar fate, and the greater part of it atill lay in ruins in the time of Queen Mary. The castle stands on a lofty height riaing from the river. It wan founded provious to the Norman Conquest, but was almost robuile in 1686 by the then Earl of Thanet. It is now the property of Sir R. TuRon, Bar. It contains alarge collection of curious and valuable family partrits, some valuable MSS., and among other relica, the magnificant suit of armour worn in the tiltyard by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, at champion to Queen Elizabeth. This castle anciently belonged to the Clifford family, and wres fortified for King Charles Uy Lady Anne Cliford, Counteas of Doract, Pombroke, and Montyomery, but it wan forced co eurrender after the battle of Maraton Moor. The church contains the monuments of Margaret, Countesa of Cumberland, and of the celebrated Lady Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, dic, bep daughter. Appleby furmerly sent two M.P., hat was diafranchised by the Rofarm Bill. Pop, of borongh and townhip, 1851, 883.

CUXEI. LOKDON TO THIRE, THROUGI LOUGHBOROUOF, NOTTINGHAM, CBESTRRIELD, SHEFFIELD, BARNSLEY, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD, AND RIPON, 2851 Miles.




Ats short distance from Glapwell ( p .878 ) on the left, is Hardvick Hall (Duke of Deronahire) most interealigg specimen of the Elizabethen style of domeatio archleecture. It atands on the brow of a bold and commanding aminesce, overlooking a vale of great beauty. This fine old mansion was erected by the celobrated Countess of Shrewsbury, daghter of John Handwick of Handwick, and heireas of this estate. She marriod four times, always contriving to get the powor over her husband's estates by direct derise, or by fatermarrying the children of their former marriages, so that she brought together immense estates, and laid the foundution of four dukedoms. Her írat hubband was Sir William Cavendiah, the socretary snd biographer of Wolsay, her last the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whose curtody Mary Queen of Scots was consigued." The moet remarkahle apartmenta in this intercating edifice are the state-room and the gailery. At unc and of the former is a canopy of state, and in another part as bed, the hanginge of which are very ancient. The gallery, which is about 170 fest longer and 26 wide, extends the whole length of the eatern side of the house, and 6 hung with tepeotry, on a part of which is the date of 1478, In the chapal there is a very rich and curious altar cloth, 80 feet long, lung round the rails of the altar, with figuree of asinte under canopies wrought ut Deotle-work. The home has, with vary few exceptions, been kope exectly in the

[^37]shato in which its builder lef it as to furniture and arrangement. The laco Duke of Devonshire brought hither his fimily pictures from Chatsworth There are aearly 200 portraits in this gallery, the mont interesting being those of "Been of Hard wick," Queen Filizabeth, Mary Queen of Scote, Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Oardiner, Sir Thomas More, Sir Willinm Cavendish, William, firs Duke of Devonshire, Hobbes the philosopher, sce. The furniture is in mang instances older than the house, and was remored from the old hall some of the needle-work was wrought by Mary Quecn of Scote, and in the entrance hall there is a statue of her by WeatmacotL
At about 100 yarde from the hall stand the remains of the old baronial reridence where Queea Mary and Arabella Stuart were confined. In the reiga of Henry VII. it was the residence of the Hardwick family, but the whole pilo is now but a splendid rain luxuriantly mantled with ivy.

Harl wick is in the pariah of Ault Hucknall, and Holbes the philosopher is buried in the church. About four miles to the west is the Tupton station of the North Midiand Railway.

Sherpined is situated near the conflumeo of the Don and the Sheaf, at the eastern foot of that extensive range of hills which nuns along the centre of the island from Staffordshire to Westmorland. With the exception of a singlo outlet towards Doncaster, it is encompassed and overlooked by an amphitheatre of hills, and the neighbourhood presents a remarkable varicty and beauty of prospect Hallamahire, which includis the parish of Sheffield, and tho adjoipiag parishes of Handsworth and Ecclesfiold, forms a district, the origin of which may be traced back to Saxon, Roman, and even British times, but the town of Sheffield has moro recently risen into importance. In the reiga of Henry I. the manor of Sheffield belonged to the family of De Loretot, who founded an howpital called St Leonards, eatablished a corn-mill, and erected a bridge over the river Don ; and the manor afterwarda succesaively descended by onariage to the Pur virals, Talbots, and ultimately to the Howards, in whose possemsion it etill remnina Mary Queen of Scots spent nearly fourteen years of her imprisonment in Sheof field manor-house, which atood on an eminence, a little distance from the town and was dismanted in 1706 by the order of Thomas, Duke of Norfolice A cs tle was erectod at Sheffield at a very early period. During the civil wark Sir John Gell took possession of the castle and town for the parliament ; but on the approach of the Manquis of Newcastla, he retreated into Derbyzhiso. Sheffiold Castle continued in the ponession of the Royalisto till after the batle of Mars ton Moor, when it was obligod to capitulate atter a wiege of some daym. It then demolinhed by order of the parliament, and no vertiges of it now remairu

So early as the thirteenth century, Sheffield had acquired a reputation int inon manufectures, eapecially for a kind of knivescalled "whittea", The arres abundance of iron-ore, stone, and coal which are found in the vicinity might neterally have been expucted to give rise to such manufactures and the seresel counemin stremms which unito neas tho town furnish an exveat of water-powem

which probably few other localities could command. In the reign of Quean Elizabeth many artians emigrated from the Netherlands into Englaid, in consequence of the cruelties of the Duke of Alva; and the workers in iron having oeen settled in a body at Sheffield, the neigbbourhood from this time became known for the manufucture of shears, sicklen, knives, and acissars. The priscipal manufacture of Sheffield is catlery in all its branches. The rast buildings used for grinding by ateam form one of the curiositien of the town. Silver-plate and plated groods form elso one of its stapio manufactares. Brass-foundries are aloo numeroma, and the manufacture of Britannis metal and German silver oc cupies many hands. Optical instraments, brushes, buttons, and conibe are alro made here to a considerable extent, and there are various other manufacturem which arise out of, or are connected with, the staple commodities of the towa.
The pablic buildings consist of the Town Hall, the Cutler's Hall, the Com Exchange, erocted by one of the Dukes of Norfolk, whow family own the ground upon which no inconsiderable part of the town is built. the Assembly Roome, and Theatre, the Music Hall, two Nows-rooms, and the Public Bathe, the Cemetery, Botanical Gerdens, Geveral Infirmary, the Dispensary, and the Shrowsbury Hospital, establisted and munificently endowed by an Earl of Shrowsbury. Sheffiold has numerous churches and meeting-houses, and entaLlichments for education, several Banke, a Literary and Philosophical Society, a Mechnica' Institution. Two M.P. Population, 1851, 135, 110.
Hagmowgatr is colebrated for ita mineral springa, which aro annually viaited by aboat 2000 persons. It consista of two scattered villages, known by the names of High and Low Harrowgate, sltuated about a mile from each other, and possesing ample accommodation for visitore. Harrowgate possessea both chalybeato and sulpharous springa. Of the former the oldest is the Tewlt Well, which was discovered about the year 1576. The Old Spa, situntel on the Stray, was discovered, by Dr. Stanhope, previous to 1631. The Starbock chalybeate is about midway between Harrowgate and Knaresborough. The arline chalybente is situated at Low Harrowgate, and was discovered in 1819. The salpharous apringa are, the Uld Sulphur Welle, situnted at Low IIarrowgate, clowe by the Leeds and Ripon road; the Crown Sulphur Well, situated in the plea-acre-grounds belonging to the Crown Hotel ; and the Knareaborough or Sturbock Sp a, situsted nearly midway between Harrowgate and Knaresborough. Harrowgate possenses a considerable number of hotels, several boarding-houses, pablic bacha, promenado-rooms, ball and billierd-rooms, circulatiag libraries and reading-rooms, four places of worahip, esc. Population of High and Low Herrowgato in $1851,3678$.

Aboat three miles from Harrowgate is the town of Ksaressonovor, delight. fully situated on the banks of the Nild, which flows through a most romankic villey below precipitous rocks. The church of St . John the Baptist is old, and contains monuments to the Slingabys, \&ac. Here are the remaius of a caste which Whe erected roon after the conquash It belonged at one time to Plent Germano the fevoarito of Edward II. In the year 1881 this cartic was grantid by Edward

## SNARESBOROUGK - RIPUK.

III. to has son, the celebrated John of Gannt, and wes afterwards one of the places in which Richard II. was imprisoned. During the civil wers it suntrined a diego from the parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax, and at inst sarrendervd upoun homourable terms. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the parlinment. Pant of the principal tower is still remaining. In the walk along the bank of the Nidd, opposite the rains of the castle, is a celebrated petrifying or dropping wail. epriaging in a declivity at the foot of a limetono rock. Near it is a curiome excavation called 8t Robert's Chapel, hollowed out of the solid rock; its soof is groined, and the altar adorned with Gothic oraments. About balf a mile lower down the river are the remains of a priory founded by Richard Plankigenet. a millo to the east is St Robert's Cave, remarkable on account of the discovery of a skeleton here in 1769, which led to the conviction and execution of the calebrated Eugene Aram.e Knareaborough has manufnctoriea of linen and cotton, and les corn-market is one of the largest in the county. Two M.P. Pop. 1861, 5686. Knaresborough was the birth-place of the fmous blind quide John Motcalf. He had lost hif aight in infuncy, and yet frequently actod $\pm \approx$ guide over the forest daring the nigbt, or when the pathe were covered with snowcontracted for making roads, building bridges, \&c. He diad 1810, aged ninetythree years.

Bipon is a cown of considerable antiquity, situated between the rivers Uro and 8kell, over the former of which there is a handsome stone bridge of sarenteen arches. At an early period it way pillinged and burnt by the Denes, and bere they defeated an arrny of the Saxons. A conical tumulus called Ellinhaw or Ailcey Hill, near the cathedral, is supposed to cover the remains of thoes who fell in the battle. In 1695, soveral Sazon coins were found on digging into thic hill. Ripon anfered severely from the plague in 1034, and again in 1024 Here In 1640, commiasioners were deputed by Charles I. to meet with the Scote to trant with them, and endeavour to oblain a pesce In 164\%, Sir Thomen Mauleverer, with a detachment of the pariamentary army, took pomerion of the town, and committed many outrages on the inhabitante, but was pal to flight by a detachment of Royalintes under Sir John Mallory of Btudloy, then governor of Skipton Castle.

The mont interenting building in Ripon in the cathedral, the firse woan of which was ladd in 1331, bat the choir was probably not finiohed till 1498. Tho chapter Louse, however, with the crypts beneath, are sapposed to bo anuch suore ancient. It in said to be one of the beat proportioned churches in the kingelom. It has two uniform towere at the weat end, each 110 feet high, benides the grous tower called St Wilfred's tower; each of these towers originally aupportad a uptre of wood covered with lead. Duder the chaptar hoate is a varlted charnel bouse, which contains an immense oolloction of human remeins is good urvers. -ation, piled in regular order round the walts.

Triafty church was built and endowed in 1826 , as a cont of 518,000 , by the Irst incumbent, the Rev. Edward Kilvington. Bpon contalna severel Uf intos

shapein, and hoapitala, a free grammar school, founded in 1847, by Ejmard VI. - mechavica insatuta, sec. The bishopric of Bipon was created in 3896, unt of the large dioceses of York and Cheater. The bishogis palace is situnted on a slight eminence, about a mile north-weat of the city. The foundation atone was lid on the Ist of Octobar 1838. The market-place in a specious equare in the centra of which atenda an obelisk, 90 fect high, which is surmunnted by the arma of Ripon. This obelisk was arected by William Aialaby, Eeq. of Studloy, who represented the borough for sizty years in Parliament On the south side of the market-plece is the cown-hall, built in 1801 by Mrr Allanson of Stud. ley. Ripon was once noted for the excellence of its spurs ; it was also celohrated for if woollen manafactures. The present manufacture is chiefly addle-tres,-it also prodacen linen and malt The Ure narigation was bronght up to the town by menas of a short cunal in 1707. Kipon wends iwo members to Parliament. Bishop Porteous wa a native of this town. Hup. 1851, 6080.

Ripon is 208 miles north north-west of London, 27 north of Loeds, and 24 northvert by west of York. It aforda the tille of Earl to Lue Robinoon family.

About three miles from Bipon is Studley Royal, the seat of Rarl de Groy, adorned with a good collection of paintings. The principal object of almaction however, is the celebrated plenaure grounda, which include the veverable remain of Pountain Abbey, anid to be the moat perfect monntic building in England The site of thin monaatery was granted in 1182, by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certsin monks who resolved to adopt the Cisterclan order. Eighe geap Ner it was burnt down, but wat apeedily rebuil The foundacion of the churah wa luid in 1204. This abbey became, is the course of time, one of the weal山ieat monatleries in the kingdom, and itt possession extended over a tract of thirty miles. At the dissolution the abbey and part of the eatates wera sold $w$ Sir Hichard Greham, father of Eir Thomas. It originully corered abut con ceres of ground, but acarcely more than two are now covered with the ruins. "No depredation has been committed on the sacred pile ; time mone hat brought It to ite present sute; it has falten by a gentle decay withont any violent convulsion. Built in the moat elogant atyle of Gothic architecture, the tower and all the wale are yet standing, the roof alone being gons to rains." The lato Min Lawreace, who was owner of the ablecy, evinced a mont praiseworthy regard for theas ineerating remains of antiquity, and from time to time expended considerable monis thair preservation. A short distance weat of the abbey atands the tine old massion of Pountains Hall, built by Sir Stephen Proctor in 1611, with materials taken from the ruim of the monetory. On an eminence opposite the hall atand come large old yew treas, under which the montes are ald to hava ubhined shelter while engaged in building the abbey. They were origigally sevem in number, but three of them have been blown down.

The domin of Stadley ir open to the public every dey exoept Sundsy, until are ooclock in the erening. Herrowgate is fourleen milea dirunt.
stumt four mile frum fipon, and thirteen from Harrowgate, bs Newloy Han
the mansion of Earl de Grey, situated on the northern bank of the frer Cre and commanding beautiful and extenaivo vows of the surrounding comntry. If is supposed to contain the best private collection of atatary in the kingdom. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry of the celsbrated Gobelin manufectory. The pleasnre gronnds aro beautiful and well ladd out.

Seven miles from Ripon and eighteen from Harrowgate is Haclfall, e romantic valley of great benuty, laid out in a tasteful manner. It also was the property of the late Miss Lawrence.

Three miles south-west of Ripon is Markenfeld Hall, once the seat of a re nowned family of that name.

Ninc miles from Kipon and ten from Harrowgata, on an elevated ridge of moorland, are some vast perpendicular masses of grits, called the Brimham rockos, which are well desarving the inspection of courista. Tharo aro severl immuli dispersed among the rocks. In the centre of this wild scene, the late Lord Grantley some years ago erected a substantial houss and out-oficea for the accommodution of strangera.

Grantley Hall, the seat of Lord Grankley, is four miles dintant from Ripota
In West Tanfeld Charch, six milea and a half from Bipon, aro severd tombe of the Mannion family.

Thinse is a pleasant well-buile town on the bsaks of the litcle siver Cudbeck, which divides the old town from the new. Se Mery's church is a handsome Cochic structare, end is said to have been built with the ruins of the anciemt cate which was deatroyed in the reign of Henry If. It contains severd monumenta, and three sedilia or atone seats which were used by the clergy before she Redorination. There are several meeting-housea aud charitable institutions, banka, do It is connected by railway with all parts of the bugdom. One M.Y. Pop. 1851, 6819.

CXXIIL LONDON TO NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE THROUGE WARK, HONTINGDON, STAMPORD, GRANTHAM, NEWAKE, DONCASTER, BOROUGHBRDEE, DABLINGTON, AND DURHAM, 氵 $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{j}}$ Mile.



882 LONDON 20 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE THEOUGH WARE, we-Cmdieva


| os brout frow lond. |  |  | ¢ 3 | arimer may Lomo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At a bitle dintance from Ram Jaso Howe in Strat. ton rillage | 1781 | Horn Lane Toll-Gate. <br> Before Stretton a rond leme off on the len to Othem, 7 rilea distant. | 974 | able conllection of paintinge. The park in of greal ertent and comiana ebundanea of very fine Thuber. Vxton ehurch u a beantiful specimen of Gothic architeeture, anil contains mome romart. sble monumente of the Harrimston and Noel tremilice, who have poserseed this lordohip for zeve- |
| Btocker Hall, Lond Avelat. | 1763 | Ram Jam Howna Enter Lincolnshire. | 983 | ral aget. <br> At a diat. Cottenmora Hall, Earl of Lumedale. |
| Af a dind. Armatharpe Cacte, Lord Willoughby D'Rrenby. | $174\}$ 179 17 | Soath Withern. <br> North Witham. | 954 |  |
| To Corby, 48 milles. | 1713 | Coleterworth | \%8, | Near thin place Sir Inme Newtom wea bora. Der 1 Man . <br> Buckailoter Pari, Eurl of Dyare. |
| Enion Hill, Bir M. J. | 1691 | Stoke Rochint. Great Ponton. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10014 \\ & 1028 \end{aligned}\right.$ | Dor, Enq. <br> a milea diatant, Jinr. Imion and Hungertum Hall, G. De Lera Grerory, Enq: and beyond, Denton lloume, Sir G. F. Welby, Hart, and Relvair Courle, Dulu af Rutiand. |
| Chalmelov, Bety asil begood lrubem Fill, Lord Cliford. <br> A mules disuat Booth by Pagnell. | 167 |  |  |  |
| Bellon Tomes Rarl | 1891 | GRANTHAM, (p. 808.) | 1093 |  |
| Brownluw. Syatom Park, Sir J.C. | $\begin{aligned} & 1618 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | Grat Gonerby. Foston. <br> Enter Nottinghamshire. | $\begin{aligned} & 1089 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | Canle, Duten af Rutiand. Alligion Houso. |
| 2 mile distant Senton IIlle |  |  |  | Stambtan Hall Rev. J. Maunhob), and Shelion Hall. |
| To Slenford, 90 miles. To Lineula, 16 miles. | 149 | NEWAKE, (p. 888.) | 1801 | To Notting ham, 19\} हn. Kelhnm Hall, J. If M. Sutton, Eay. |
| Winthorpe Hall <br> Lagfond Eall. |  | 4S0 croas river Trent. |  | To Southwell, B4 motle |
|  | 1439 | South mukitam. Cromvell. | ${ }_{129}^{129}$ |  |
| Curlion Mall. Marnhem Ball. | 148 142 | Carlton. | 1261 | Ris., Right Hon. Jitar |
|  | 1445 |  | 1298 | Deninan. |
|  |  | Searthing Moor Inn. | 1311 |  |
|  |  | TUXPORD, <br> proverhinl for ite miry aftanthon. The ehurch samtrias meval monumento. | 133 |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 184\} \\ 12 \pi t \end{array}\right\|$ | Weat Markham. Garnston. <br> cr. Cheaterfleld Conal. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1381 \\ 1871 \end{array}$ | To Thareaby Park (Eas) Manverth, 4 milm \& be yonil, Cinmbas kat illake of shwestion. |

384 LONDON TO NEWCASTLEUPON-TTNE THRODGE WARE, SE-ONANe


LONDON TO NEWCASTLE-UPON TTTNE THROUGH WARE, \&o.-Oonthned. 386


386 LONDON TO NEFCASTLSEUPON-TTNE THROUGE WARX, se-ComAMmat


LONDON TO NEWCASTLE-UPON-TTNE TERODQH WABE, \&c.-Comammad. 387


Anwish, on a branch of the river Lea, is said to bave derived its name from Pamma's Well, a spring near the church. In a small island formed by the stream is a monament to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, who nchieved the cuak of conveying the New River water to London. Izakk Walton lived at Amwell.

WARS, a market-town on the Lea, with a considerable trade in malt and corn. The charch of St Mary contains many curious monuments, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Dr Mead, who died (1658) aged (it is alleged) 148 years. At the Saracen's Hend Ina may be seen the great bed of Ware, 12 feet square, which is incorrectly mid to have boen the state bed of Edward IV. Pop. 1851, 4882.

Hembingod is situated on the north bank of the Ouse. It stands on the Ermin Street ; and there was a Roman station, the Durolipons of Antoninum, on the nite, either of the عown, or ite suburb, Godmanchester. In the year 917, Edward the Elder buille a castlo here, of the outworks of which, traces yet remain. In the civll war the royil troops entered Huntingdon ater a ahort resistance, and plundered it. Before the Reformation, Huntingdon contained fitteen churches, of which but two remain. It contains also several chapela and meeting-houses, a townhall, and asambly-rooms, a county gaol, a amall theatre, and a race course, a free grumens whooh, and many other schools of various kinds. Godmanchenter aleo contains unmerons schools. The trade of the town is principally in wooh, corn, and malh, and it has several breweries and manufactories. Oliver Cromwell was a ateive of Huntingdon. 1 m . distant is Hinchinbroke Honse (Earl of Sandwich) formarly the property of the Cromwell family. The great room in which Cown Elicubeth and James I. were entertained is still preserved. The manution ocempives the aika of a Benedictine nannery. Beyond it is Brampron Park, than wat of tons Dite of Ahnchaster. Huntingdon is connected by railw ay with all parts of the «ingdom. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 6219.

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 STAMPORD-GRANTHAM-NEWARE-EAST RETFORD.Stampori is a town of great antíquity, and had fourteen pariab churchea, ouly Ave of which now rernain. That of St Martin contains several monuments of the Cecil family. The great Lord Burghley was interred here. Stamford containa also several chapele, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, fres grammer, bluecoath and antional schools, several charitable institutiong, \&ce. Its principul trade is in malt, conl, and freestone. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 8988.
Close by Stamford is Burghley House, (Marquis of Exoter,) a magnitionent mansion, erected by Lord Treasurer Burghley, on the alte of a very ancieat fibric, and aituated in a noble park. It conrains a hall supported by 12 columas of Scagliola marble, a grand staircase, painted by Stothard, two libruricu, conkining many curious MSS., a very valuable collection of pietures, a splexdiad ntato bed, \&cc. The approach from Stamford is through an avesue of oales of Remarkable size.
Granthas is aituated on the Roman Emmine Street end Witham. St Falfan's church is a apacious structuro, and bas a spire 273 feet high. It consains a curfous font and several monaments. Grantham formerly possessed several religiou honsed, some remains of which still exisL. In the free grammar achool here, Sir Isaac Newton received part of his education. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 10,878.
Three miles distant is Belton House (Earl Browalow), designed by Wrem and adorned by Gibbons, contains many family portruitu and other paincings. Boyond Belton is Syston Park, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. Five miles distent is Bolvoir Cartle, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Rulland, occupying the summit of a bill. Belvoir was destroyed by fire in 1816, but it has cince beem rebuilt on a magnificent scale. It contains one of the best collections of pietures in the kingdom. The castle was originally founded by Robert de Todeni. It commands a prospect of remarksble extent and beauty. To Folkingham, 18 milee; to Donington, 19f miles. To Melton Mowbray, 16 milea; to Bingham, 14 miles
Newark is aituated on a branch of the Trent. Here are the rains of a castlo in which King John died, A D. 1216. The church of St Mery Magdaleno fis one of the largeat and most elegant in the lingdom. It was in great part rebulth tat use titne of Heary VI. The interior has some good wood screen-work and otalned glass, with various brasses and other ancient monuments. It has lately undesgone repairs, and will well repay a visit. Here are also anew charets a bandsome cown-hall, a free grammar school, several meeting-hounes, und charinble institutions. The principal trade of Newark is in corn, moalt, and catcle. Lighth toot and Bishop Warburton were natives of Nowark Two M.P. Pop. 185. 11,380. It is conaected by railway with all parts of the kiggdom, and gives tio title of viscount to Eerl Manvers. In the civil ware, Newark eealoumly eup ported the King, and was incorporated by Charles II. on account of ita loymalty to his fnther. Near Nowark is the Beacon Hill, which was the scone of an cotion betwean the Royalists under Prises Ruperh, and the Parliamentary fonces aoder Slr J. Meldrum. Between Newark and Browhwell, bmi. Ahanas, it ith fold where Charles I. murrendered himeoll to tion Beotich oommixioman-

Eant Retrord, on the Idle, carries on a considerable trade, particularly in hope, and has manufactories of paper, sailcloth, dec It has two churches, beaides chapela, a tree grammar scoool, and an hospital. Eant Retford, with the Hundred of Basset Law, returns two M.P. Pop. of Parl. boroagh, 1851, 46,054.

Doxcartiks, on the Dun, is one of the cleaneast and most beautiful towna in the kingdom. It was the Dasum of Antonioua, and was called Dowa Coustre by the Saxons, from which ita present name is derived. The lown atands on the Wat ling Street of the Romans, and coins, urns, and other Romen remains, are occlsionally dag up in the neighbourhood. Donenster has a fow Iron fuandries, and pomesaes one of the largest com markets in the kingdom. The public buildings most worthy of notice are the mansion-house, a handsome atructure, which cose aboat $\mathrm{E} 10,000$ :-St. George's Church, a spacious and elegant structure, with a fine Lower, and painted cast window; Christ Charch, the town ball, geol, theatre, raco-stand, se. Hero are ulso several chapels and meeting houses, numerous edacational eatebliahments, and public charities. The famoas races as Doncester are held in the third week of September. Potteric Car, on the south of the town, was a morass of many milles in extent till the year 1766. It is now completely drained, and yielde luyariant cropa. Pop. 1851, 12,052.

Dablingtos is aituated on the Skerne, over which is a bridge of throe archee St. Cathbert's charch, built by the celebrated Hugh de Padsey, is of the 12 th cerstury, and cruciform, with a lofty apire; and the town has placee of worahip for Methodisth, and other Protestant Dissenters, and for Roman Catholics. DarlingLon carries on a considerable trade. The chief occupations of the inhabitanta are combing wool, spinniag flax, grinding optical glasses, and founding iron. Pop 1851, 11, 228. Darington is remarkable for the extent of it Quaker popalaciun. Il gives uitle of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland.

Dorrax, a city of great antiquity, stands on a remariable eminence nearly surrounded by the river Wear. There does not appear to have been any town Whero Durbam now atands till about the end of the tenth century, when the monks of Lindisfarne rested there with the remains of St Cuthberh Soon anor a chureb was built by Bishop Aldune, and dedicated to St Cuthbert, whose remains were removed and enshrined in it. Durham suffered aevervly from the crualtes of William the Conqueror, who repeatedly laid waste the surrounding country with fire and aword. In 1072, a strong castle was built here; and the bishop assamod the title of Count Palatine. In 1038, the old charch suilt by Aldune was pulled down, and the present magnificent edifice begun by Willimm do Carlepho the bishop, and Turgot the prior. Durham has figured conepicaously in all the great transactions that have agitated the north. It suffered offen from the invasions of the Seota; and was froquenty the head goastian of Edwand IIL and of other monsrchs and commander on cheir excurimme againas Scotland. Durham was doeply indebted to Bishop Hugh Padwag (Vart of Kiorchuruberland) who was appointed to the bithooric to 2153 . To bim it swea
the Galiee, one of the moat carions and beautifal portione of the cathelris.sumptuons shrine for the relics of the venerable Bede, the restoration of the bom rough of Elvet, the building of Elvet bridge, and the completimn of the citywall along the bank of the Wear. To him the citizens of Durham were indebted for their first chartor. One of his ancoessors, Anthony Beck, rivalled him in the greatness of his wealth and the magmiticence of his public works. He is asid to have been the adviger of Edward I. in his dishovest policy towards Scothand. Among many other distinguished men Durham hay zumberod among its prolatea Bishop Hatield, founder of Durham College, Uxford, now extinct, Biahopp Langley and Coain, Lord Creve, the testator of the magnificent charity of Baraborough Ceatle and lands, Bishops Telbot, Butler, the anthor of the Aualogy of Religion, Egerton, Thurlow, Shute Barrington, and Dr. Maltby, the present bolder of this see (1859). 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 bean made to it aro not only a perfect specimen of the Norman architecture, but a atriking illustration of the gratual changes in the English atyle to the beginning of the Afteenth ceatury. It was repaired and restored in the end of last century. It contaios the remnins of St Cuthbert, brought to light in 1827, of the venerable Bede, sereral of whoes MSS. are in the cathedral library, of Ralph Lord Neville, who commaded the Eoglish at the batile of Neville's Cross, sic. In the churchyard is a monumsens to Robert Dodsley, the bookueller, author of the Economy of Human Life. The cathedral library contains a number of curious and interesting worka, MSS. and ralics. The castle of Durham, which stands opposite the calledral, wis erected by Willism the Conqueror, aud, till recently, was the residence of tho Bistope of the Palatinate. A university was establithed at Durhan during the Commonwealth, but, on the restoration of monarchy, it was dissolved. Another univeraity was opened in 1883, and is now attended by numerous students. Its funde are drawn by act of Parliament from the property of the bishopric. The Norman chapel of the castle is eppropristed to the une of the college. The dining-tiall in used as the college-hall, and the keop has been restored in good thites and fitted up an college-chambers. This university is allowed to grant degrow in the soveral taculties, and a royal chartar was granted to it in 1837. Boaddee tho cathedral, Durham possesses numerous churches, chapele, and menelagbouses, Rornan Catholic chapel, the courthonses, a new prison, erected th 1809, at the coot of $\mathcal{E} 180,000$; the Guildhall, erected by Bishop Tunatall is 1565; an infrmary, theatre, the remaine of Finchale Abley in a rale nan the river, a mechanice' inatitute, and numarous edncational and churitable Inatitutions. The walke round the city afford the most chaming promenades. About three-quartera of a mile distant is the site of the Maiden Custle, a fort ress ascribed to the Romans, ts atho tome remeins of the leknield Strose. Salimas shalybeate, and sulphuroas springs are found in tho aligestratives. Oen math

the defeat and capture of David II. Two M.P. Pop. 1861, 18,188. Durhame - connected by rallways with all parts of the kingdom. It gives the citte of Earl to the Lembton family.

To Sunderlund, 13 miles; Sedgefield, 11; Stockton, 213; Witton Gibbert, ay: Lancheater, 8; Wolningham, 15; Stanhope, 201; St John Weardnle, $27 \frac{1}{1}$; Biahop Auckland, 104; Staindrop, 19; Baraard Caske, $24 \frac{1}{2}$.
Six milen from Durham in Chester ze Straset, built apon an old Romon road, and on or near a Roman atution. It became, A. D. 882, the seat of the bishopric, which was removed hither from Lindisfarne. In 995, a Danish isveition drove away the biohop and his clergy, who afterwands settled at Durban. The church is an interesting building, with a fine tower 186 feet in beight. It was formerly a collegiste charch, and has been fanous from the time of St Cuthbert, whoee remains rested here 113 years before they were conveyed to Durham. Thin charch contains a collection of atone effigies of the Lords of Lumley from Lysulph, the Saxon fonnder of the fmmily, to the reign of Elizabeth. They ara fourteen in number, each reating on its altar tomb, and the name, armorial beariags, and immediato connections of each knight or baron are displayed on a tablet on the wall ebove his tomb. Pop. 1851, 2580.
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 freectone, having an open court or ares in the ceatre, with four uniform towers. A noble gatahouse projects from the contre, with overhanging turrete. The castlo is supponed to have been buill in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The apartmente are unfurnished, and the pictures are chiefly portraits of the ancient family of the Lumleys. The great hall is ninety feet long, and exhibite striking features of feudal cartoms and old Englich mannors. About a mile distapt is Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Derham, which was buith in 1797 on the site of the old bouse of Harraton, the former seat of the Hedworths It occupies an elevased situstion on the banke of the Wear, and is surrounded by extensive grounde.

Newcartls-drom-Trme is aupposed to have darived ite origin from Pona Sllii, the second station from the eastern extremity of the Roman wall. Previous to the Conquest the plice was called Monkchester, from the number of monastio intitutions; its preseat name was derived from a castle erected bere by Robert, aldent son of Willinem the Conquesor, on his return from an expedition into Scotland. Newcastlo was anciently the resort of namerous pilgrima, who came to vinit the holy well of Jeans' Mount now Jeamond, a mile north-eass of the Lown. One of the principal street in Neweartio is otill called Pilgrim Street Anothar ancient town, called Pampedon, appears to have been incladed in the limits of the modern Newcastle; its name may be traced in the modern iendon Bril, Pandon Bank, de. Newcruth bis been the seat et meny mots ive. ceresting events is the history of Einginend. Devid 1. of scoulsad made hlomelts ancear of che cown in the seign of Stephen, and obliged the peopla to sweax
allegience to the Emprese Mand. Fere John of England and William the Lor of Scothand had a conference in the year 1209. Here again Alexander IL of Scotland and his Queen came, in 1285-86, and had a conference with Heary III of England. Here John Balliol did homago to Edward I. for the crown of Scotland. In 1298, the famous Sir William Wallace, in one of his inrosds into England, made several vehement but unsucoessful attacks upon the cown. In 1818, during the reign of Edward II., an ansuccessfol attempt at a permanent peace between the Scots and English was made here-two nuncion from the Pope, and two envoye from Philip of France, besides the English and Scotch commissioners, being present. In 1318, David Brace, King of Scotland, mado an unsuccessful atteck apon the town shorly before the battle of Nevillo's Crom: and, twelve years afterwards, commissioners met here to consult on his ransom. In 1641, Nowenstle was besieged by the Scottish army under General Alexandar Leslie, Earl of Leven, but Sir Thomas Glenham, for the Marquis of Newcaste, who was governor for the king, successfully defended the cown against bim. In the aame year, however, the Scots under the Earl of Loven took it by atorm ; bus Sir John Marley, then mayor, retired to the castle, with about 600 men, which he held till terms of capitulation wore obtained. In 1636, above 8000 pernoms died of the plague at Newcastle. In 1646, Charles I. wa brought hither frome Newark by the Scots, to whom he hed surrendered himsoll. Newensto in nupposed to have been incorporated by Wuliam Rufur ; but the firt mayor we appointed in the reign of Henry 111.
The town, which has more than doubled its size daring the preseas century, is situated on the summit and declivities of thrse lofty eminences, risfag troms the north bank of the Tyne, and ten miles from its mouth. The town of Gethead occupies the opposite bank, and may be regarded as a sort of suburb of Newcastle. "A strange mixture of ancient and modern objects atrikea jone apo in the more lofty and prominent features of Nowcastle. There ntande, tall, and italwart, and square, and black as ink, the old donjon-keep of Robert Curthoes the son of the Conqueror. To the left still higher towers over the towa the fine ateeple of St Nicholas, and to the right the new and lofty column in honour of the 2d Earl Grey. Here, along the banka of the river, you soo rangow, one above another, of dim end dingy buildings, thet have stood for centuriee amid the amore of the great capital of coal; and there, on lis bold eminence, a Grecias falorio, standing proodly aluoh like the temple of Minerve in Athens. Beyond it, agria, yon catch the tops of houses, and ranges of atreeta, that indicate a dagree of modern magnificence which at once antonishes you in the midst of so much thas b differenh and stimalatis you to a noarer Inapection.""
Newcmatle has uadergone a most wonderful change daring the lase few yearm. In the oratre of the town the old and aarrow atrects have boon swept awny, and some of the noblest and most magnificont streete and squares in the kingdoe. erected in their room. The permou ly vhash gealus and hadurity this marrellow

[^38]ehange hat been effoctod is Mr Grainger, a native of the town, who raised himself to great imporiance from the condition of a charity boy, and the apprentice to a carpentar and builder. The tntal cont of his improvementa on Nowcastle in the five years ended Auguat 1859 , amounted to $£ G 45,690$; and the total value of the whole property created by him during the same period, to 2995,000 ." Besided these magnificent operations, Mr Grainger't plan comprehends the erection of exteasive quayt, of rangen of manufactorita, and alao of villas and terraces on the high groand in the neighbourhood of the cown.

The other abjecte of interat in Newentle are St Nicholas' Church, large and cruciform, with a beautiful spire, the upper partion of the lentern asaming the form of an imperial crown, and a valuable library, containing, among other curiour books, the illumiuated Bible of Hexham Abbey; St Andrew'i Chnrch, a vary ancient structure, part of it of Norman architecture; St John the Baptint's Charch, containing an ancient font and several ancient monuments; All Saints' Church, a modem edifice of Grecian architecture, with a ateeple 202 feet high; St Ann's, Se Thumas's, Mary Magdalene, Sc.; the Infirmary, the Keelmen's Hoaplial, the monument erected to the 2d Earl Grey, surmounted by atatue of that nobleman; the Royal Areale, 250 feet long, by 20 wide and 35 feet high, the Incorpornted Company's Hall, dic. The new covered market is pronounced to be the finest in the lingiom. Its are is more than two acres. One of the moak remarkable featurea of the town is Stephensonir double bridge, nearly 120 feet high, which on ite higher levol convoya the railway acruse the Tyne, and has an ordinary rosdway underneath. Newcastle aleo possesseas several meating-bouse, hospitals, tebools, and other charitable institutions, a literary and acientific institution, containing a fine library and reading room, a museum of Esyptian, and a gallery of Kuman antiquitiea, \&c. The frea grammar achool wa founded by Thome Horsley, who was mayor of Newcastle in 1525. Here tha late Earl of Ealdon, and Lords Stowell and Collingwood, the poet Akenside, and other eminent porsuna received the earlier part of their educstion.

The principal business of Newcastle is the shipment of coals, the produce of the urrounding coal-pits. About three millions of tons of coals are sbipped annually from the river Tyne. The other chief articlea of export are lead, cast and wroughs iron, ghas and pottery, copparas and ather chatnical productions, soap, coluura, grindacones, alt, and pickled asmon. The imports are wine, spiritoous liquors and Irait, corn, timber, flax, talluw, and hides from the Baltic, and tobacoo and virious ofber articles from North Anerica. The customs revenue of thls part in 1857 wat $£ 391$,782. Newcantle posarsata glasa-houses, puttories, and mannfactories of iron, steel, engines, and woollan cloths. A number of persone are engaged in ship-building, nod the branchen of trade connected with it. The shipping belonging to the prott in 1851 amounted to 110 aailing vessols under $5 A_{\text {. }}$. and 805 over 50 tons, besides 130 ateamera under 60 , and eight over $6 A$ vems, viah tonnge, 202,876 tons. Newcatle in connected by mean of railwsys withe as parts of the kinglom.

- Pany Magaina Masch, Agrid and May, IEN0

Newcatle returns two members to Parlimment Pop. 1851, 87,781
Gatearean in Durham may be regarded as a suburb of Nowenatle, to whicts it is united by a stoue bridge. St Mary's church is a handeome building. Then are averal manufactories of glass and of wrought and cast-iron in the 50 ms , and in the vicinity are numerous conl-pits. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 25,568.

CXIIV. YROM NEWCASTLE TO BERWICK-UPON-TWEED THBODGH MORPETR AND ALNWICE, 691 Milea.



Mompith \& plamantly sitanted on the northem bank of the river Wassbeck, arong woody modulating bills. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, in 1918, was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to King John. Its weekly cuttb-market in ote of the largeat in England. The town-ball was erected in 1714 by the 3d Eart of Carlisite, from deaigns by Vanbrugh. The free achool was formed by Edwnd VI. Of the ancient castie, ouly a fow fragmenta and the gate, now remaln. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 10,012.

About two milpa from Morpeth are the ruins of Mitford Caste and of Mitfort manor-nonse, ana, at a short dintance, tho splendid modern mansion of Admiral Mitford. The valley from Morpeth to Mitford is one of the most lorely in England. The Wansbeck winds through it between lotty precipitom banke, flanked by fine woods.
Alngices is situated on a declivity on the sonth bank of the river Alne. It is but 310 miles N. by W. from London by the old road, though farther by railway. The cown is well laid out, the atreets spacious and well-paved, the houses ane chlefis of stone, of modern date, and some of them of conaiderabie elegance. Bondgate, one of the streets, takes ite name from a gato erected by Hotspur, and atill standing. The town posseases a town-ball and clock-honse, a free school, ese veral churches, and chapels. The most interesting object is the ancient catile, the reidence of the Duke of Northumberiand, which has been restorec, and occupleo an clovited sitantion on the south bank of the Alne, covering aboat inve were This noblo baroninl mansion belonged ro William Tyson, a Sason barona vios

[^39]was olain at the buttle of Hastings, and it came into the possessinos of the Parcy amily in 1310. Grose says, tho original building ts supposed to have been tounded by the Romans. In 1003, it withstood a mamorable siego against Malcolm, King of Scoth, and his 20n, Priace Edwart, both of whom were slain before it. William the Lion, King of Scutand, wre maken prisoner hers in 1174. King John burnt it down in 1215. Is had boen auffered to go very much to decay, till it was completoly repaired several years since, and it is now one of the most magnificent apecimens in the kingdom of an old baronial residence. The bullding is of freestone, and, as woll as the repairs and ornaments, is in the Gotbicatyle, and in excelleant tume. Is consists of three courts, enclosing sbout five scres, and is flanked by sixtese towors, the battlements of which are decorated with statues representing men in the act of defence. The interior is fitted up in a atyle beooming the residence of a nobleman of the higheat rank and most ancient descent, and is in admirabia loeping with its oxterior. The chapel is very richly adornod, and contalas a tomb of white marble in honour of Elizabeth, lat Duchess of Northumberland, diughter and heiress of Algernon, Duke of Somerset and Earl of Northumburland. The grounds are extensive and beautiful, and contain the remains of two ancient abbeys-Alnwick and Hulne. In the woods opposite to the carth stands a picturesque crose, rebuilt in 1774 on the spot whers King Maloolim of Soolland fell. The place where Willinm the Lion was taken prisoner in also marked by a monument. In the grounds stands the tower of Briach erected by the late Duke in 1762. The view from its Lop is exteraive and magnificent.
Alnwick Abbeg, beautifully seated on the northern bank of the Alne, wat the first house of the Premonstrateasinns in England. They sotiled here in 1145. It was for some time the seat of the Brandlinga, and after thera, of the Doublo daye, whose heirs sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway tower of it remains, on which are annorial shiolds of the Percys, cromes, and a nicher richly crowned with open Gothic work.
Hulno Abbey atands in a woody and delightful solitude three milem abow Alnwick. It was founded in 1240 . Its outer walls and gatewaya are atill very entire. The mont perfect part of it is a fine lower which was fitted up to the Gothic style by the 2 d Duke of Northumberland.
At the proolaiming of the July fir in Alawick, the old feedal custom of heoping watch and ward is kept up by the Duko's tenanta, and thowe who owe sult and service. This is a very ancient custom, and originated in the necasslty of watching the Scotch, who used to make inronds the night before the July tatr.
The coremony of making free burgeasee at Alnwick in of a very pecolicr kiod The candidntes are compelled to pers chrougn a miry pool about twenty feet ecrins and trom four to five feet deep in many plecos. On St Mark's dey, the candithery mounted and clad in white, with while alghi-cape on thons bender cod awords ing ciooir sides, are scoompaniod by the batliei and chmoerthina twelmety nomval

## ALRTICE-WAREWORTICASTLE.

and armed, and preceded by music to the pool. This thas been prevtuanly deepened, and its bottom made uneven with stones, holes, sulten, and ropos of utraw. Thay then dismounts scramble through the pool, and afer changing their befonled garments, ride round the boundaries of the town. According to tradition, the observance of this custom was enjoined by King John as a punishmeat to the inhabitants for their carelessness. Owing to their neglect of the ronds near the town, it it asid the king lost his way, and was bemired in a bog. There are three free achools in Alnwick supported by the corporation, and anational school for 200 boys, founded by the 2 d Duke of Northamberiand in 1810, to commemorato the completion of the fiftieth year of the reigen of George 111. Pop. 1851, 6281.

Bis milles from Alnwick are the noble ruins of Winkworth Castle, an aneient fortress held at different periods by the descendunts of Roger Fitz-Roger, and by the families of Umfraville and Percy, to the latter of which it atill belonga This castle was the favourite residence of the Percy family, but in 1672 its timber and lead were granted to one of their agentes, and the principal parta of it unroofed. It is a noble pile, finely situsted on an eminence above the river Coquet, cormanding a very extensivo and beautifal view. As was jurly obeerved by Grose, nothing can be more magnificent and pictareaque from whas part soever it be viewed. The keep or principal part of the building stande on the porth aide, and is elevated on an artificinl mound several feet higher than the other portions. The whole building is very large, and comprehends zoany apartments. The great barocial hall is vearly 40 feet long by 24 wide and 20 high. The castle and mont, mocording to an ancient survey, contained nearly six acces of ground. It includes in front of the keep an ares of more than an sere, surrounded with walls and towera. These walls are in many pleces entire, and thirts-five feet higb. The entire gateway or principal entrance was nace a atatels bailding defended by a portcullis, and containing apartments for several officers of the custles, of which $\AA$ few only now remnin, inhabited by the persion who has charge of the ruins. Among the lower apartments the dungeon yet romains. The fabric ha now preserved with great care.

About helf a mile from the castie in the fernous Hermitage, consisting of two apartments hewn out of the rock. The principal apastrment, or chapel, is nious 18 feet long, 7\% wide, by 7f 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 cenocapho with a recumbent fomale figare, baving the hands raised in the attitude of prayar. 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 Bertam of Bothal, who apent here s life of penitence for the murder of his brother. The Pescy tamlly akter his deatb maintained a chantry priest hero till the diesolution of tho goncraries, when the endowment revarted to the family, tuskiog never toeneadowed in mortmin. Thin tradition is the mabject of a beautitul ballind wis Dr. Pecy, Bishop of Dromore.

The town of Warkworth is on the south side of the river Coquet. The charch of St Lawrence is elegant and spacious, hes a spire 100 feet high, and in to 5030 extant of considerable antiquity. Pop. of par. 1851, 439.

Sir and a balf mile from Alnwict, on the const, are the rains of DemstanLurgh Cancle, erected in 1816 by Thomes Plantagenet, Earl of Lnncaster. Is was dentroyed duriag the wars of the Roees. Nothing at preeent remains of it but its outworks, which ars in the form of a crescent. Its ares contains aboul nine serm The viligge of Dunston is celebrated as the supposed birth-place of Duns Scotos, "the most suble doctor," and opponent of Aquinas, "the angelic doctor."

Between four and five miles to the right of Alnwick, and about a mile tram the sea, is Howick House, the seat of Earl Grey.

Betroan is a neat tomn, standing on a gradual slope, about two miles from the ase. It has a church and sovaral chapels, and in the vicinity are tho ruine of an ancient chapel, aurrounded by onk trees. Pup. 1851, 1296.

About fre miles from Belford is Bambrough Castle, standing upoo a banis rock, which rises 150 fuet above the level of the sea. In natural atreagth chese is not a situation in the whole county equal to that of Bambrough $A$ own in said to have been erected here by Ids, King of Barnicis, so aarly as A.D. 8.50 , and named by him Bebbar-brough, in honour of his queen, Beble Io evary encoesding ige, down to the reign of Edward IV., it figured compicuonly in the conteats which agitated the country; but it hin never alwgether reaverad the injury which it recaived in a slege after tha battle of Hexham. By a grass of tho Crown, in the time of James I., it came into the tamily of the Forzern and was forfaited by Thomes Fonster in 1715 ; but his mataras uncie, Nir thanial Lord Crewe, Biahop of Durham, purchased the extate, and bequeached it to charitable parposes. The trustees under his will reaide bere in torp. Archduscon Sharp, sboat the year 1767, expended large sums of money in mjairing the catle, and readering it habitable. The whule of the exteusive accommodations of the castle, (which includes within its exterior wall no les a space than eight acres, ) oxcept the library and the residence of the frurte, ars devoted to objects of active begevolence. Here is a market for flour and grorerics, which are aold to the poor at prime coat, and an infirmary, whare adrien and medicine are given gratio. Here are also large schoola, endowed fur the kratuitons education of the children of the poor, and twenty poar girls ars, from their ninth year till they are fit for sarvice, lodged, clothed, and educaced. Besidm the good done to tho nelghbourhood, this admirable charity bas proved of inculralable benefit to those who have suffered from ahipwreck. Life-boats and all kinds of implements useful in saving crewn and vewels in distress, ane alwny in raudiness. Apartments are fitted up for shiprrecked sailurs, and a cometant patrol is kept up every stormy night for eight miles along this eampentuous coast. The castie contains an extensive and valuable libreryo the beguest of Dr. Sharp, which is opea to any peram veilhthg wishler ted milm In the court-room thore are various portait, and smong them thro of tha

Soander, Lord Crewe, and him Lady. In this room are four Largo picces of Lapestry, brought from Ripon Abbey. In 1770, whifeclearing the cellap, a draw-woll was disoovered, 145 feet deep, and cut through solid rock. The great tower of the castle commadas an extensive sea and land prospect. Opposite to Bambrough are the Farn lsles, abounding with sen-fowl of various kinde. It was hare that Grucs Darling was instrumental in saving the people wrecked in the Rothenay Cartle steamer.
Berwick-dpon-tward is altuated upon a gentle decilvity cloee by the Germas Oceen, on the north side of the mouth of the river Tweed. It is a well-built cown. and is aurrounded by walls in a regular style of fortification. It contains several churches and chapels, schools, banks, \&c. 2 M.P. Pop. 1851, 15,094. It be governed by a mayor, aldermen, fec. The trade of the port is considerable, and it hes railway commanication with all parta of the kingdom. Berwick occuples a promineat place in the history of the Border wars, end has been often taken and rotaken both by the Scots and English. It was finally corled to the Englinh in 1482, and, since then, has remained arbject to the lawa of England, though forming polibenlly, a distinct territory. Ite castle, to celebrated in the carly bistory of these kingdoms, is now a shapeless ruin.
Near Berwick is Lisdiafarne, or the Holy Island, once the sent of a bisbopric, and contriming the ruins of an ancient monastery.
CEIIV. FRON NEWCASTLE TO COLOSTREAY THROOGB WOOLER, GOU MilG



Coldetream, occapying elevel and elerated sitantion on the north bank of the Treed, crossed here by a handsomo bridge. The population of the town wey in 1851, 2238. In consequence of its proximity to England, Coldatrean, like Greses Green, is velebrated for ita irregular marriagea. General Monk resided in Coldutream during the winter of 1659-60, before be marched into Fingland to rentom Charlea II., and here ho raied a regiment now well known as the Coldestun Guards. On the bank of the Tweed, to the west of the town, is Leen, the trento ful seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, BarL, and on the north-west In Iires, Uh caat of the Earl of Home. About a mile and a half to the east of the cown arv the ruins of Lennel Charch, which was the name of the paribl before Coldstrean existod. Near it is Lennel House (Farl of Bindilngromh In which the venerable Patrick Brydone, author of "Travel in Sicty and Malta, spent the latter years of his long life." Following the courn of che river, we come to Tilmonth, where the Till, aarrow, sullen, deep darit,


and slow stream, flows into the Tweed. On its banke atanda Twisel Castla (Bir Francis Blaik, Bart) Beneath the Caste the ancient bridge is still etanding by which tho English crossed the Tul before the bettie of Fiodden. The glen is romantic and delightul, with nteep banks on each side, covered with copeswood. On the opposite benk of the Twreed is Milne-Graden (David Mïne, Feq.h once the seat of the Korrs of Graden, and, at an earilier period, the residence of the chief of a border clen, known by the name of Graden. A fow miles custward in Ladylirk, nine miles from Berwick. Near this is Ladyldrik, the seat of D. Robertson, Esq. The charch of this parish is an ancient Gothic building, aid to have been crected by Jemee IV,y in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin, when he found himaclf in great danger while fording the Tweed in this naighbourhood. By this ford the English and Scottiah armiea made most of their mutual tnvasions. In the edjecent feld, called Bolywell Hangh, Edward I. met the Scottish nobility, to settle the dispute between Brace and Balliol, relative to the Scotch crown. On the opposite bank of the Tweed stands the colebrated castle of Norham. The description of this ancient fortreses, in the poem of Marmion, is too well knowe to require quotation here. The extent of its ruins, as well as its historical importance, shows it to have been a gince of magnificence as well as strength. In 118A, it wes almost rebuilt by Hogh Pudsey, Bithop of Durham, who added a bage keep or donjon. After 1174 it seeme whave been chiefly gurrisoned by the King, and considered as a royal fortrom. It was the reaidence of Edward I when umpire on the claims of Bruce and Balliol to the Scottiah throne. It was ropeatedly talten and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland. The ruins of the castio are at prosent considerable as wall as pictaresque. Thay consiat of a large shattered tower, with many vaulte and fragmente of other edifices enclosed within an outward wall of great circait


The Till, by Twisel Bridge.
Eigh edght it is, and hanghty, whllo Thoy dive into the doop defle; Beneath the cavern'd clif they fall, Beneath the cartle's atry wall.

By rock, by ont, by havithorn tree,
Troop anta troop are dirappearing I Troep ater troop their benaon rearinge Ofore the envero bunk you cen

8till poring down the rocky den, Where fiowe the cullen THI, And, firing from the dim woel glem Standurdi on oleadurits, men on mers Is stor anccesaion atill And eweeping ofer the Golhic arch And proasing on fin ceaselem merch, To gate the oppoting mill"

Menaion, e. ri

408 CXXZVI. PROM NEWCASTLE 10 EDRNBURGA BI IEDBOROH, 108 Yile

| O. HoEt frox mewo. | 䂞䫆 |  |  | On 내T HEM mitec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woololagtor, M. Bell, Eaq. | $\begin{aligned} & 987 \\ & 95 \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ | Woolsington. Ponteland. cr. the river Pont. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 7\} \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Tenमam $\pi$ Thll <br> 91 m. distank D - ir lon. E. Colliogwood, EM. |
| Kirchiey Finll, S. C. H . Ogle, Eiq. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 984 \\ & 90 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Higham Dykes. Belany Castle. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 138 \end{array}\right\|$ | Mibourn Hal. Benay Cantie, It C. M. L Monct Bart |
| Bolam Hones, Lard Decrea. | 848 | Low House. N $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{cr}$. river Wanabeck. Wallington. | 151 181 | gra dilinnt Cuphention. <br>  Willington, Ses W. C. Trevenyon, Bart <br> Liflo Haplo Inea. and Xist Haclo. Sus L |
| 9 millen dintant in Rolhley Custle, buile for emect by the late 8 ir bevieth Mart. <br> Perthar io the right is | 81 | Division of the road. To Morpeth $18 \frac{3}{3}$ mile ; so Alowick, 291.) EATdom. | 293 | and Kist Harla, Sue L Luraine, Bart |
|  | $74 \frac{1}{3}$ |  | 284 |  |
| Lnagwition Hall, d. M. Penvieke, Eep.; Nether- | 698 | Ellishat. | 84 |  |
| wittom, and Nunylark, <br> C. W. Orda, Euq. | 62\% | Byruess. | 11 | Corbridge, 9 milm |
| Edganton. W. Oliver Rublerfori, Eeq. | 653 | Carter Pell Turnplke. | 48 |  |
|  | 45 | Inter Scollind. JEDBURGH." | 688 |  |
|  | 64 | DALEEITE. | 97 |  |
|  |  | EDLNBURGE. | 1008 |  |

CXEXII. LONDON TO EEDBERUR, BY BOROUGHBRIDGE, LETBUEX, AKD ASERIGG, 800S Milea.


[^40] AND BISHOP AUCKLAND, 2681 Mile.


Ten milea from Plerm Bridge is Bargard Cantes on the River Tomen Then anme of this town was derived from a cante which wha erected bere ahorly atres the Norman Conqueat by Baraard, son of Gay Balliol, who came into England with the Conquaror. The er teasive ruina of this fortrem ane situnted on the a ument of a rocky aminence, and include within their aren a eircumfarencen of upwnede of air ecres. Balliols Tower, at tha western axtremity of the building in a rowed tower of great size and antiquity, and remarkablo tat the ecrimen crantaractice
of the vanited roof. The prospect from the top of the tower command a rich and magnificunt riew of the mooded valley of the Tees. Upon the forfeiture of John Balliol, the first Eing of Scothand of that family, this fortress was soized by Edwand I. It aubsequently passed into the possession of the Beauchampa, Farls of Wervick, the Staflords, Dukes of Buckingham, and uttimately of the Nevilla, Eurls of Weatmoriand. During the insurrection, in which the last represantative of the lut-mentioned family engaged with the Earl of Northumberland, cyainst Queen Elizabeth, for Lhe purpose of reatoring the Roman Catholic faith, Barmard Castle was seized by Sir George Bowes, and held out for ten daya ngainst wll the forses of the insurgents. (See Wordaworthis White Doe of Rylatonc.) On the forfeiture of the Earl of Weatnoreland, Barnard Cestle reverted to the Crown, and was sold or leased to Car, Esrl of Somerset, the guilty favourite of James I. Is was afterwards granted to Sir Harry Vane the elder, and in now the property of his descendant, the Dake of Clevelend.: Barnard Castle is the scene of part of Sir Walter Scott'a poem of Rokeby. The town of Barnird Castle hes one of the Iergest corn-murkete in the north of Figland. The inhabitante are chiefly omployed in tanning, and in the manufacture of carpets, plaids, and atockinga. Pop. $1851_{1}$ 435\%. 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 vala encircled by lofty and tregular bills. The park diaplaye come rich natural scenery.

About five mile and a zuarter from Barnard Caste is Staindrop, about a mile from which is Rasy Costly, the fine old baronial mansion of the Dake of Clevolind. Raby Cuatle was the anclent seat of the Nevills, formerly one of the mose powerfol families in the kingdom. Camden statee, that from this house prung six Easls of Weatmorland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Narquis of Montagu, $\dagger$ a Baron Ferrers of Overaley, Barons Latimer, Berons (now Earla of) Abergaveany, one Queen, five Duchesses, beridea Countosect and Baroneases, an Archbishop of York, and agreat number of inforiar gendemen. 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 Saxun times. Canute gara Stindropshire to the church of Durham, and the prior and con vent gravted the ame district to Dolphin, son of Dehtred, and Rahy soon became the seat of the honour. The grandeon of Dolphin married Isabel, siater and heiress of Henry de Nevill, and beiresa of the castlea and lordahips of 8beriff Ifutton and Brancepeth, and a whole train of estates and manora dependent on those two grat feen. The caraily adopted thenceforth the aumame of Nevill.f Raby is said to bave been built ly John Lord Nevill, son of Ralph Lord Novilh, who was one of the leaden at the

[^41]battlo of Nevill's Cross. His sucocssor was ereated Earl of Weatmoriand by Richard II., and became brother-in-law to Henry IV. This moighty line was dostroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of the part which the sixth and last Eari took in the disastrous "Rising of the North." Thels fromease entotos were confiscated, and the Earl was forced to fiee into Scotlend, wheno be found a safo retreat with Kerr of Fernihersh. He afterwarda encoped into Finders, where he entered as a colonel into the Spanish service, and pmeracted - life of unavailing regret to extreme old ego. Brancepeth was sold by the Crown in the reiga of Charlet [., and, atter passing through several handes, th now the property of Viscount Boyne. Raby Caste and weates whro cold to Bir Harry Vane, and have descended from him in a direct line to their present possesoor, the Dake of Cleveland. The first view of this Ane old mansion impresves the apectutor with a strong feeling of the old feoriel grandeas. Peunant anys of it, "It is a noble massy building of its kiad, uninjured by any roodern strokes incoasistent with the general taste of the edifice, but simply magniacent it atrikes by ita magnitude and that idea of atrength and command natarally annexed to the view of vast waile, lofty towern, battlements, and the surrounding outworks of an old baron's residence. The building itself, bealdes the courts, eovers an acre of land." The interior is fitted up with all the coaveniencee and clegancies of modern rellinement. The old baronial hall, which forme one side of the square of the inner area, is of the grandest proportione, 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 84 in height. The roof is fat and tuade of wood; the joints ornamented with eacutcheons of the family of the Nevilla. Here. It is asd, assembled if their time 700 knighte who held of that family. The kitchen which forms a lofty square of 80 feet, is a singular relic of the anclens baronial time. The old tower of Bertram Bulmer and Clifford tuwer command extemetre and splendid proupects. The park is noble.
Bhabup Aucisland is a small but neat town on an eminence, bounded out the nouth-east by the river Gaunless, and on the north by the Fear. Auchinacs Castle, the palace of the Biahop of Durham, stands on a hill sbove the tainh and to a spleadid but irregular pile, erected at different periods. Its sifaston, amidec bills and green sloping lawns, rocke, woods, and water, fo very beautifal, and was selected by the celebrated Bishop Anthony Beck, who builz haro a fas castallated manor-house, which, at the time of the Commonwalth, fell into the hands of Sir Arthar Heselrigge. He destroyed the old buildiags, and encetal - splendid housc here, which, however, on the Reatoration, wen agaia palled down by Bishop Coain. The present edifice has been ruised by his surcetion to ita present condition and greatness. It contalan come noble rooms, adorned wilh several fine paintings; and in the chapel is a monument by Nullekens, in memary of Bishop Trevor, and a picture of the resurrection by Sir Josthos Reynolut. Tho cown has several mines in its neighbourhood, and is connected by railwaye with
 2SS1. 1400.

Buamerpeth Cantle, the property of Vheount Boyne in right of his wife, fo dituated between Bishop Auckind and Durham, at the distance of ebrat four miles from the latter. This stately building wha arected by the family of the Bulmers, most probably during the early part of Suphen't reigr. It ha aupposed to huve derived ite anme, The Brawn's path, from a buge brawn or boar, anid to hare once hannted this spot, and to have been killed by one of itt lords. The caste was restored or rebuils by the grandhther of the present possemor's wifa, but atill retains much of its original appearance and massive atrength, and is one of the noblest mensions in the conntry. In the entrance-hall there in $A$ sult of armour, richly inlaid with gold, eald to be that of David Bruee, King of Scoland, tuken at Nevilla Crose The baron's hall contains a fine collection of armour and armo of all sorth. The rooms are very fine, and adorned with some good painting. The country around in riah and pleasent In the church are various momuments of the Nevills.
CXXXIX. LONDON TO ALSTON THROUGH WOLSINGIZAM, STANEOPE, AND ST. JOHN's WRABDALE, s89: MLed.

| OR 2nowt ymom Lomb |  |  |  | on here mox zomb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Bishop Aueklond, 8 mila. | 87 | From Ilicke's Hall to WEST AUCKLAND ( p 4OC.) STX Cr. the river Wear. | 2453 | To Barnard Cutle, $12 t$ |
| Witon Calle, Sir WilIiam R. C. Cheytor, Bart. Wittua 4 all. | 82\% | Wilton lo Woar. | 250 252 | 8 m . diatant, acrons ithe Wear, Hopeland Hurse. |
| Hishoop Axcliand Reil. | 803 |  |  |  |
| To Derbam, 111 w. Wulinghem indiunted | 208 263 | Haperley Lane Head. wolsinghan. | 258 | Barperley Purta, 0.11 Wilkinian, Fiq. |
| on $x$ porait of land formed |  |  |  |  |
| Wene coammence or tho | 233 | Frostarley. | 95\% 1 | 8tonhape, ormuly tore |
| - Atort distasco are thy |  |  |  | on the Wear, |
| 隹 |  |  |  | it to the weet ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |
| Purr of amoantrer foun- |  |  |  | Bill, are the remuna of |
| Abore the toun is in |  |  |  |  |
| eminemoe commaning |  |  |  | abounding mith stulac- |
| nul pronpert, One mile | $2{ }^{2}$ | Mriope. | 2693 |  |
| Prom Woininghnm he | 18 | Enst Gete. | 2848 | Stanhope and Tyue Rils. |
| tothoripht, Fawnlect. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 143 \\ 13 \end{array}\right\|$ | St. John's Weardalo. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 268 \\ 9894 \end{array}\right\|$ | - FI connectr thin wer - ihh south Shuclía be |
|  | et | Enter Cumberiand. |  |  |

bridge. The arrounding country is bleak and desolate In the vicinlty aro rich and extentive lead mines, belonging to Greenwich houpiul. Eleven and a quarter miles from Alston is Haltwhistle (Northumberland), on the Nowenate and Carlisia Bailway (see p. 266), an ancient town containing two old border towers, - church, adorned with old monumenta, and a remartable oval moand, called Castle Banks, in the centre of which is a fine spring. Two and a half miles from Haltwhistle is Fetherrtone Ceatle, a noble odifice belonging to J. G. F. Wallace, Esq. ; and about three miles north-west of the town are the remains of Thiriwall Castie, formeriy one of the boundary fortressos between Enginnd and Scotland.

CXL LONDON TO SUNDERLAND BY BOROCGGBRIDGE, THRSX, YABK, AND STOCKION, te84 Mide.


| Ois midit moum Lomd． | 晨咅 |  | 免号号 | ov lefi mow rovo． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thence to Guinborougb． 7．milen． |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37 | Trenholme． |  | $\square$ |
|  | 818 | orn | 23 |  |
|  | 31 | Kirkleavington． | 2354 |  |
| The Fryerne，T．Mey－ nell，Eeq． |  | YARN．（See p．4ll．） | 2371 | To Northallertom， 17 miler；Bichmond，it m， |
|  |  | \＄N cr．River Teem and enter Durharn． |  |  |
| Twn miles dint $A$ ck－ <br>  | 97 | Stockton．（Sea p．411．） | 2413 |  |
|  | 251 | Norton Inn． | 245 | To Thorpa， $3 \\|$ milen； chence co Laytan， 9 inilea i thence so Redre－ ficld，if mile． |
| Bullingham Grange．To Greatham， 98 m. | $\begin{aligned} & 421 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | Billingham． Wolviston． | $\begin{aligned} & 844 \\ & 840 \end{aligned}$ | Wengard Park Tarl |
|  |  |  |  | Vane． |
| To Greathem， 91 mm ． thence to Btranton，$B$ miter；thence to Har－ elepool， 1 miles． <br> Elwick Hall． | 19 | Red Lion Inn． | $248 \frac{1}{4}$ | To Hartlepool，by Ylert，bit milos． |
|  | 10 | Sheraton． Kiartlopool Railway． Caatle Eden Inn． Shotton． Enuingtom． | 2393 |  |
|  | 13 |  |  |  |
| dom，Enaq．，a apacioon catellined edifer，beal | 12 |  | 2504 |  |
| iffully situated on the atumil of a mooded predpice，forming the wouthern boundery of the romantio defle call． ed Cerle Ricen Dean． |  |  | 2501 | Near Hlohop Wear－ |
|  |  |  |  | mouth Mrr，Thornhill |
|  |  |  |  | Barma－Pord－Low |
|  | 78163 | old IImado | 261 | Prilion－and ecras cha Wear，Ititon Place and |
|  |  | Dalton lo Dale． | 282 | Hilw Contle IJ．Bowen， |
| Seaham Eell Earl Vane． | 41 |  |  | ranlal realidezce of the |
|  |  | Ryhope | 265 | the munar from the |
| The Grange－Salem Houe－Middle Hendon －Bufling Hull－Hea－ don－Llendoa Lodge． |  | Bishop Wearmout | 9878 | Lume of sthelatan 1 thl tho year 1740 It sundr |
|  | 1 |  |  | in a charming vale on |
|  |  |  |  | the nurth olde of the |
|  |  | BLNDERLAND． <br> （See p．412） |  |  |

[^42]

Iary stands on a narrow neck of land, washed on three sidee by the rivee Tees. Owing to the extreme lowneas of its aituation, it hes auflered severely by inundations. The town carries on a small trade in corn, becon, tic. The chareh hes a fine stained glass window. Pop, of par. 1851, 1647.

Stoceston is situated on the left bank of the Tees. It is 842 miles from the Genoral Post-Office, London, by the coach road through Burnet, Biggleswade, Stamfurd, \&c., and 276 miles by railway through Rugby, Leicester, Derby, Yort, and Darlington. It is one of the handsomest and cleanust towns in the north of England. The blshopm of Durbam had, from an early period, a reaidence here, where Bishop Morton tonk retuge when the army of Charles I. Wat defeated by the Scots in the skirmish at Newburn, (4.D. 1640.) It wat demolisbed by order of the Parliament in 1652. The traces of the moat and ombankment stall mark the site. Stockton possesses eeveral chrrches, chapol, and meeting-house, a town-hall, custom-house, mechanice inslitution, gramoar, bloe-cont, charity, and national schools; aews-room, assembly rooms, biliard-roonso, and a amall thatre. 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 asil-cloth. Thers are also iron and brass foundriea, breweries, and some com-mills, and some shipbuilding, rope and anil making, and yarn and worsted spinaing are carried on There are extansive coal-works and some brick-yards near the town, and a salmon and olher fisherice in the Tess. The berbour of Stocition is formed by the river Tees. A considersble trade is carried on with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburgh, and British America; and coastwise, with London, Loith, Eull, Sunderland, fc. Custome revenue of Stockton, 1857, £86,689. Communication is malntained with London and Newcaatle by steam-fiackets, and with Darlington, York, Manchester, Birmincham, London, den, br railwav. The StockLon, Derlington, and Wear Valley Ralmay has a terminus on the quey. It io the first rilway on which locomotive exgines were amployed. A branch to Middles brough, port in Yorkshire, where the Stockton stesmen stop, parta from the main line to the eouth of the cown of Slockton, and is carried over the Teea by a emponvion bridge This railway extends from the Teesmouth by Billingham, Whitton, Preston le Sterne, and West Auckland, to the con-fields of Witton and Cockfield, a distance of 30 miles. Pop. 1851, 9808.

Four and a balf miles from Stockton in Wymyard Fark, the seat of Earl Fane.

Twalve mile from Stockton is Hartzepool, situsted on a small peninoula jutting out into the sem, fow miles from the mouth of the Tees. This peninsais, which is one of the most marked features of the eastern coast is parly formed by a pool called the Slake, dry at low witer. The name of the town Wen derived from Hart-leopol, the Pool or Sleky of Hart. A monastery, which is meationed by Bede, wa founded here at a very early period. St Bildate the sbbeas of it Mention is mede of Harclepool as a harbour of wome cuaser pancer co asily a 117 L In the thirteenth centary if belonged vo the Brecee
of Annandile, is Scotiond, the progonitors of the royal family of that nams The town was erected into a borough by John, A.D. 1200. Afer Bruce nscended the Bcottish throng, his English possessions were forfeited, and \$larlepool was granted to the Cliffords, in whose possessaion it long remained. It aupo fered severcly from the Scota in 1312, and again in 1315, a year anter the betule of Bannockburn. It was seized by the insurgents in the grest Northera 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.

Hartepool was fortifed during the course of she thirteench century by walles which inclosed it on every aide except on the east, where the steep clim readered this unnecessary. A considerable part of theso walls still remmiru, which ouly fity years ago exhibited an almost perfect specimen of the defeaces of former times. The old beven is now entirely dinused. The precent hariour, which is formed by a pier ran out on the south aido of the town, is very ancossible in every wind to laden vessels under 100 tons, and in well lighted. The town has greatly increasad of late, and the formation of the railway and of wet docks will add much to its prosperity. It is much resorted to for wea-bathing. The inhabitants are chrefiy engaged in the coasting trade and fiehing.

Hartiepool possesses a charch, a large and curious building, chiefy in the early English style, several meeting-houses, and town-hall. There wha furmerly a mbnastery 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 aearly fint yards. There are two chelybeate aporinge near the town.

The Rev. Wm. Romaine was a native of Hartlepool. Pop. 1881, 9508.
Hovohtos-1s. Spring is situated at the head of a fine vale, shalecrod us the north and east by limestone hills. The church is a apacious building in the form of a cross; some portions of it are in the easly English, and wome in tha decorated style. It containa the monument of Bernard Gilpin, "the Aporthe of the North," and one of the most plous of the English Reformers, who whis for nome timo Rector of Houghton. On the north-enat of the chureh-yand Lito grammar school, which he foanded with the aid of some friend. Pop. 1851, 8222 L The mansion of Houghton Hall in aupposed to have been built in the rejge of Elizabeth or James.

Sumdemiand is situated on the south side of the month of the Wans. The Parliamentary borongh comprohends, beaides the parish of Sunderland, the Cownahips of Bishop Wearmonth and Bishop Wearnouth Para, Montimers. mouth, and Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, on the north side of the river.

Monkwearmouth was a plece of some note in the Auglo-Suson and Argh Norman period. A monastery wes founded hero in the your 674, which mens destroyed by the Danes in the ninth centary. It was restored anier the Cose quest, but was soon after reduced to be a coll of ths monastery of St Cathher

and, in 1684, it recelved a new charter of incorponation from Bishop Morion. Daring the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. The towa was chiofy indebted for ite earlier prosparity to the coal trade. The river is crossed by en iron bridge of one arch, erected near the close of lat century at a cost of $£ 01,800$. The span of the arch is 236 feet, and the height alova low water 94 feet to the centre of the arch, so that shipn of 300 tons pass ander it by lowering thoir top gallant masts. The harbour at Sunderland is formed by two piers on the north and sonth sides of the river. The new docks, completed in 1850 , coclosing eighteen acres, add greatly to the accommodation. Near the cerminntion of the north pier, a lighthowse was built in 1802. However, in 1841, an alarning breach took place in that pier, and the light-honse was, by the ingenuity of Mr. Murray, ongisear, moved in an entire state nearly 150 yarde, to the eastern extramity of the new pler. There is not the allighteat appearance of crack in any part of the building, though the gross weight moved was 838 tons. The prinoipal manufactures of Sunderland are of botio and flint-glase, anchors, chamcablos, \&c, and ship-building and rope-making are curried on to a rery great catent. Brick-making, coal-mining, and quarryiug griodstones, also afford extensive emplogmen in the neighbourbood. This port possessed in the beginning of 1851,77 sailing vensels, under, and 894 over, 80 tons, besides 82 small steamers. Total connage, 207,804 tons. Upwards of 500 veasels 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 Bax, from Holland, sc. Total customs revenue, 1857, E104,535. A conniderable fishery is carried on. The borough contains numaroas churches, chapels, and meeting-houses; a cuatom-house, mechanics' iastitute, and an exchanges several banks, theatre, and assembly rooms. On the town moor are extenaive barrecks. Near the town, on the const, is a chalybeate apring. A quarter of a mile above the bridge is the celebrated Pemberton shaft, 278 fathoms deop. Two M.P. Pop. of parl. borough 1851,67,394. By means of railwayo Sunderland is connected with all parts of the kingdom.

Boutn Suigeds is situated on the sonth bank of the Tyme, mear tes month. It derived its name and origin from the fiahermen of the Tyne, who built hero along the abore sheds, locally termed "sheels," of "shelds," to defead thomselver from the weather. The Romans had a station at South Shields, and varions Homan entiquities have been found here. The priocipal trade of the town is in conl, great quantities of which are shipped here. Ship-building is carried on with greal activity, and there are very extensive glass-works, a pottary, and mannfocturen of sode and alum, breweries, and rope-walks. South Shields was once poted for the manufacture of alt, but that branch of induatry is now nearly extinct. The church of SL. Hilda contains aeveral monuments, and a model of the life-boath preented by Mr. Gremeheal, the inventor, an inhabitant of ctwis wown. Bealb shialde bas numerou charchen and chepele banlu, and chariable inositor

Lions, meohanles institute, a theatre, se. The borough is in the parnh of Jerrow, famous for its Benedictive monastary, of which some remaine still exive Tha original building was destroyed in the invasion of Willinem the Conqueror, bnt wee subeequently repaired, and ultimately became a oall to Darham. Bome remain of che 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 sant of the venerable Bede, who, born near it, spent the greater part of his life is the monestary of Jarrow. His well is atill shown. South Shields we incorported 1850. One M.P. Pop. of parl. bor. 1851, 28,974.

South Shields is connected by railway with all parts of the empira
Noktr Shrerds extends about a mile along the north bank of the Tyne, oppo site South Shields. It is a town of considerable antiquity, having arisan about the time of Edvard I., under the protection of the prior of Tymemonth, who establfobed a market, and formed a harbour; but in consequeace of the oppocition of the ban gesess of Newcastle, who regarded the formation of this town as a violation of their charter, he was compalled to destroy the buildinge be had erected. During the time of the Commonwealth an set was paseed by Cromwell for the furmurion of queys, and the establishment of a market; but it was not till the eightoank contury that the restrictions upon the trade of the place were removed. Niuth Shields possesses a spacious new church, and numerous chapels, a aciantife al mechanics institute, a subecription library, and a theatre. It is a rnilway aneioth and a place of very considerable trade, and exports great quantities of conle, chindy to London, and the eastern cossts of England and Scotland. Ship-building and Its kindred branches of manufacture are actively carried on. At the eatrance of the town from the sea are two lighthonses, and near them is Clifford' Fort is forms a part of the parl. borough of Tynamouth. Pop. of North Shielde 1851. 8882.

Trmexoutis is parliamentary borongh and seaport at tho mouth of ofTyne, where shipa receive their cargoes from Newcatle. It has beea mppond that the Romans had a post on the site of Tynemouth Caste. On the meme site a religious house was afterwards erected, which was onclosed and fortiget in the time of William the Conqueror. Here Malcolm III., King of Scullant, and his son Priace Edward were interred. It was twice besieged and enten, during the great civil war. Considerable remains still exist both of the priory and the castle. The priory church wes used as the parish church until tho the of Charles II., when a new church was buitt at North Shields. Therw an a lighthonse and aome other modern buildings in the castle. Tynemouth is macb frequented is the bething soason, and some good bathe have recontly bea erected. The Manden Rocks, a fow miles from Tynemouth, are trequenely visited by parties of pleasare. Tynemouth sends ons M.P. Pop. of par. bori 1851. 29,170. The parliamentary borough compreheads the towahip of Tynemocah, North Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Callexcoata.


## LONDON TO XLREXY MOORSTDE THBOUGH HELMSLEY BLACEMOOR 415

from Tymemonth in Seaton Delaval, formerly the aeat of the Delavale, now the proparty of Lord Hantinga. It was arected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh and wea one of the finest mansions in Northumberland, but was uffortunately dentroyed by fire in 1822. There in a mansoleum within the groundes, and che chapol, which if as old is the time of William the Conquerer, is one of the mosis complete and beauriful little piecea of antiquity in England.
CXLII. PROM LONDON TO EIREBY MOORGIDE THROVGH HELMSLET BLACY.

MOOB, g27t Mulen.


416 CEWII. LONDON TO WHITBY THROUGH BALDOCE, STAMPORD, QRANTHAY, DONCASTER, YORK, AND NEW MALTON, 24 Miles.



CXLF. LONDON TO WHITBY THROUGH LINCOLN, HOLL AND SCAR BOROUGH, 8813 Mile.



LONDON TO WHITBT THEOUGI LINCOLN, HULL, Ec-Confimed 410


- Gainaborongh is altuate on the right bank of the river Treat, trenty-ona milea above ate fenetion fith the eatuary of the Humber. The town, conaintiog principally of oue long street, reaning parallal to the river, in clean, well paved, and lighted. It poseeses a well buils elurcts crated in $\mathbf{2 7} 48$ eeveral disesating plares of worship, a town hall, and a emall theatere. Berelth am medent oribling called the Old Hall, composed of ank Umber froming, vol fuceloge Onve




420 LONDON TO WHITBY THROUOH LINCOLN，HULL，he－Cistiend

| on magr prom lomd． |  |  | 憵言 | Of Live froy moso． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Watton Abbey． | 473 483 45 43 893 | Scorbarangh． <br> Beswick． <br> Watton． <br> Ifotion Cremaick． <br> GREAT DRHPTELD． <br> －plemant tome at the fool os the Wolde，carrict on 4 cou－ inder ble trade in corn．Pop． uf cowuahip 1881، 3799. | 1891 188 |  |
| $\text { Asnen, } 11 / \text { milen. }$ | 38 | Kendal House． | 1883 | Ata ditancosicimere |
| 11 m．dinant In Brid－ which derived iu origin rrum on A ugurtine Priory rounded in the reigry ofHenry 1． 1 mile 8 ．E．of The cown is Bridlinginn Qury，much frequented for sen bathing．Pop，ofcownhlo 181, gisa． （See p．S87．）${ }^{\circ}$ Hanmaby，49 milen． | 331 | Langtof． | 1971 | Ph．Sir Tuthom Byken Bart． 20 milles |
|  | 293 | oxholes． | 2018 |  |
|  | 258 | Staxton． | 200 | Leyard，Bart． <br> To Nicw Maton in miles． |
|  | $22 \frac{3}{3}$ | Senmer． | 209 | At dintase Hupl |
|  | $19 \frac{1}{8}$ | Falsegrave． | 212 | Hall Sir I，Caylegy Ban |
| To Bridluggeas， 26 ェn． | $\begin{gathered} 19+ \\ 184 \\ 14 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | scarburover（p．423．） <br> Bumiston． Cloaghton． <br> Staintondale． | 318 | Hution Buahal Eifil． To New Maluas， 90 e |
|  |  | Peat Alum－worka． An examination of tha exton－ avo alum－worta at thie place －ill amply repay the toarist＇t wouble． | 228 |  |
|  | 6368 | Mil－Beck | 294 | breedib inlond 110 |
|  |  | Thorpe Town，Roblo Hood＇s Bay． | 228 | ajmort mainharmpuat alam rock． |
|  | 87 | Hawaker． | 228 |  |
|  | 23 | Suinsacre Lane． | 288\％ |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ mile diatune，Righ Stukeaby and Low sia－ keiby． |  | WHITBY（p．88．） | 2316 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Kuignvo Conta，Mar－ |

Pxtrrborovar．－This city wan anciently called Medeshamstede．and oweo ito erigin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey，founded coun atter the revival of Chrinst
－Three and a half miles from Bridington in the fikiag village of Mambonogh，formedy e cown of considerable importance．Tere are the remsme of a Deainh wwer．The chnech eces－
 evlled Mamborongh Ilead．（Seep． 49 ，）
enity among the Saxions. This ahbey was deatroyed by the Danes about 807 , and was, in 966, restorod atter remaining desolate for upwands 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 dediested. At the disolution of the religious hnumers the Abbey of Peterborough was one of the most magnificent, and was selected as the east of one of the new bighoprice crected by Henry VIII. During the great civil wara, the conventual buildings were utterly demolished, and the cathedral iteself was much injured, and ita monumenta defaced. The cathedral is a noble itructure, measuring on the outride 471 feet in length, and 180 in breadith, chiefly in the Norman atyle, and erected at various periods. Here were interred Qutean Katherine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scota ; but the remains of the latter were aterwards removed to Wentminster Abbey. At the west end of the catheiral is a large courh on the annth side of which in a range of the ancient monastic buildinge. The remains of the cloisters are in good preservation. In the church of St Jobn the Baptist is a tablet with some exquinite figures by Faxman. The city containa also a theatre, several achools, banks, and meeting-houses, jail, \&cc. The trade carried on in chiefly in corn, coal, timber, lime, bricks, and atone. The Nen in navigable for boats, and the city is connected by railway with all pares of the kingdom. Dr Paley was a native of Peterborough. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 8672.

About two miles from Petertwrough in Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitawilliam. Several pieces of atadned glash were removed hither frmm the windown of Fotheringhay Castle, when that building was demolislied. Here is also a portrail of Mary Queen of Scots, and another of James 1. Wloon a boy, asid to have been given by Minry to Sir W. Fitz willinm on the morning of her execotion.

Bourene is a emall town in south Lincoinshire, where was furmerle a castle, the reat of a lordship of some note in the Sexon times. Hereward, tha Anglo-Sazon chiefain, who opposed the moat protracted resistance to William tha Conqueror, was the son of the Lord of Bourne In the centre of the marketplace to the town-hNl, in the room of one bailt by the great Lord Barghley, a ancive of the town. The cburch ia alarge and handsome building. Tie princhpal basiness carried on is tanning and wool-stapling. Here is a medicinal apringa which is much frequented, and there are traces of the site of an Angustininn priory. Pop. 1851, 2789. Between three and four miles from Bourne, is Grimethorpe Caste, the sent of Lord Willonghly d'Ereeby, an irregular structure, arected at various periods, from the time of Henry VIII, till 172s. It hus a beautiful chapel, and a fine collection of pieteres. The ground are very axtenaive and beautiful.

Lisooes, the capital of Lincoinshire, is a place of great antiquity, and was of conmiderable importance ander the Romans. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was one of the moat important places in the kingiom. Willimen the Conqueror caused a atrong castle to be erected bere in loets. King sueploth wiss defeated and tsken prisoner here in 1141 by Robert Earl of Chowaster, watams broother to the Empress Maud. Lincoln was the scene of important opersalictis during the civil varn in Jobs's reign, and here the party of the Dowaption
wat completely overthrown by the Earl of Pembroke during the minority of Menry III. During the great civil war, the royalist obtained pomention of the city, but it was stormed by the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Manches ter, May 5,1644 . The most intereating of the public buildiags is the Cathedrat, which is reckoned one of the ftnest in the kingdom. It is sirunted on the summit of a hill, and is visible at a distance of many milen. It was founded under Willium Rufus, bat re-erected by Menry JI. and dedicated to the Vingin. The weet front, two circular windows, the choir, and screen, and the Lady Chepel, are pecnliarly beautifal and interesting. The colebrated bell, the Grats Tous of Lincoln, east in 1610 , was cracked in $182 \%$, and broken up in 189 With siz others, it was recast into the present lerge bell and two quarter bell, and placed in the central tower in 1836 . It is 6 foet 101 inches in diametar at tho mouth, and weighs 5 tons 8 cwt ., nearly $a$ ton more than the old boll. The only bells in the kingdom which exceed it in size are the "Mighty Tom" of Oxford, ( 7 was 16 cwt ) and Great Tom of Exeter, ( 6 tons.) On the north side of the cathodral are the cloisters, in which is preearvol a Roman pavement. The Hbrary contains some curious opecimens of Roman sotiquities in the cathedral are numerous monuments; among others, thoee of Catherine Swinford, wite of John of Gaunt; of Joan, Counteas of Westmorland, their daughter; and of saveral bishope and deans of the cathedral; but many of the older monuments heve boen removed or were totally deatroyed daring the civil wars. The uther buildings worthy of notice are the Chepter House, the rains of the Bishops' Palsce, the remains of the cavle, with the county jail and Court House; she Newport Geve. one of the Anest remnants of Homan architecture in England; tho remeim of John of Gaunt's Palace; the guildhall; city jzil, sec. The city abuunds in antis quities, and especinlly in monatio and other architectural remains. The other churches of Jincoln are fourteen in number; formerly there were upwarde of Aty, and mont of them standing at the time of the Reformation. There me cho neveral dissenting pleces of wormhip, public librarles, (in une of which is an old copy of Magne Charta, a mechnnica' institute, a theatros, aseambly rumms, and race-onurse. The chief trade is in fiour, and there are some exteusive broware, noted for alc. The Wytham and Trent communicato by the Foes Dyka, a work of Koman origin, iwelve miles long, and the city is connected by rallway with all parta of the kingdom. It returns two M.P., and affords the licle of Biart to the Dake of Newcastle. Pop. 1851, 17,536.
Beverley, an extensive and pleagant town near the Hall, at the fuot of the York Wolds. The houses are good, and the principal streat is terminsed by an ancient gateway. The market-place, which comprises an aren of aearly fur acrea, is ornamented with an octangular martet-crons. It is auppoeed shat in ascient times, the marahes of Deira, to the north of the Humber, becume Like or meree whenever the river IIall overfowed the country. Beverley probably reak ite name from one of these laket,-Berarlec, the latere of bewexh, womed than



of the eighth century, a church wes founded here by John, Archbishop of York who afterwards converted it into a monnatery. Athelsuan changed it from a monastery tnto a college Various important privileges were conferred apon the town by the same monarch. During the great eivil was, Bevericy was froquentls the scene of agitation; and it was here that Sir John Hotham, who bed representad the town in several anceessive parlinmente, was arrested by his nephew, on his flight from Hull, an a traitor to the commonwealth. The preseut trade of Beverloy is chiefly confined to tanned leather, oatmeal, malh, oorn, and coal. The town communicates with the siver Hull by a canal, ealled Beverley Bock. The fineat ohject in Beveriey is the saparb collegiate church of St Joha, or Minster, adorned with several monuments to the Percys. This odifice ham beon buft at different periods, and exhibits various stylen of Gothic architectare. The principal window, at the east ond, is said to be copied from that of York. The celebrated Parcy-Shrine, which is within the choir, is of most exquisite workmanship. St Mary's Cburch in also exceedingly bandsome mut apacions. In anclent times, there was also a monastery of Bleckfriars, another of Franctscuns or Gruyfriam, and an establishment of knightu hospitaliers. Beverley has - grammar-school of great antiquity, several meoting-housea, two hoapitales, several achoola, bankes, houses of correction, ic. Bishope Alcock, Fisher, and Green, were natives of this place. Bevarley reterna two M.P., and gives the tiele of Earl to a branch of the Northamberiand Emmily. Pop. 2851, 10,058.

Soarborover is delightfully sitasted in the recees of a bay, whence it risee In the form of an amphitheatre to the summit of a cliff or scar. Ita name, signifying a fortifed sock, is of Saxon derivation; and there is reason to suppose that is was ato a Roman oottement. It ranksamong the most ancient baruaghes which send members to Parlimment. The town was in encieat timee defended by strong walls, a most, and earthen mound. The castle, which stands on a promontory, elovated more than 800 feet above tho levol of the sea, was balle in the reign of Eing Slephes by William le Gron, Earl of Albemarie and Holderness, and has been the scene of many events remarkable in history. Hera, Piond de Gavaston sought refuge from his encmies ; but, being taken, whs bebeaded by them. During the civil wurs, the caule underwent two sieges by the Parliamentary forces; the first of which lasted upwarde of twelve mooth, the garrison having as length been compelled, by disease and famine, to sarmander on honourable cerros. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the Parliamenh, bot underwent \& temporary repair on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745 , and is atill occupied by a amall garrison, who are accommodated in barracke of moderu erection. Scarboroagh combines the advantages of cou-bathing with mineral-bathe, and its neighbourbood presents a beach of the flient and in tho kingdom. The two mineral springe ere on the very edge of the sean -ivar, wid are found to contain carbonate and salphato of lime, magneeis, smi coitho of frac. Thers are alco excellent baths, and the moet completo vestriar
modation for the enjoyment of sen-bathing. Scarborough posecues armes rous churches and chapola, a theatre, assambly-rooms, banke, libraries, be, and a remarkable bridge, erected apon piera 75 feet high, ovar a cham 400 foet wide which separates the town from the spa. The soenory in the neighbourthood of cteo town is of a beautifal and romantic charscter. Abont four miles from Scarborough is the pictaresque village of Hacknese, where also is Hacknem Hall (Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.), a noble mansion near the supposed site of St Billus's Cell. Scarborough returns two M.P., and is connectod by railway witt all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 1851, 12,916.

Whirey was originally the seat of an abbey, founded by Owy, King of Northamberland, in the seventh centary, which, having been destroyed by tho Danen, was rebuilt anter the conquest in a style of great magnificences. In 1640, Whitby was only a small fishing-town, contuining about thirty or forty howess Tho erection of the alum-works at Sands End, in the year 1616, contribuoud grmaly to ite prosperity. The town is bailt along the sloping banks of the Eisl, which forms the harbour, and divides the town Into two parts, connected by a draw-bridge, so constructed as to sdmit vensels of 500 tons burden. The principas objects worthy of notice are the venerable remains of the Abbey Churob, witured on a high cliff commanding a fine view ; the docks, extending along both gide of the river; the piers, the cown-houne, baths, library, museum, 旲c Se Mary's Charch, ncar the top of a hill, is approached from the bottom of the vale by 190 stone eteps. It contains several monuments of the Cholmeley family, and uso tomb of General Lascelle, a native of Whitby, who was killed at Prestonpane. Whitby carries on an axtensive trado in alum and conls, and also in ship-boilding. The vicinity abounds in beautiful and romentic scenery. Throe milles disant in Malgrave Cante, the seat of the Barquis of Normanby. Whitby has ruilway communication with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 1851 10,089.

CELVI. LONDON TO MARKET HARBOROUGH THROUGR NEWPORT RAGNELI OLNEY, WELLINGBOROUGH, AND EETTERING, 86\} Mion.



486 CXLVII．LONDON TO BEDPORD TIEODOE ST ALBAK8 AND LOLDS．
Si Mile．

| OM Mget mom lonb． | 号号号 |  |  | On Lert hay Loxd． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sandridet Iodge． <br> Herpenden Lodge，and at a distance，Elit Hide | 25\％ | ST ALBAN\＆，（D．186） <br> Harpenden． <br> Enter Bedfordahire． | 81 258 | Dirbarmang（Exal af Perilan．） <br>  |
| Luta Hoo Patt，the ceal of J．G．Leigh，Req． a roble manaion． | 22 | Gibraltar Inn． | 29 |  |
|  | 20 | LUTON．乐匋 cr．the river Lat | 31 | Lorom han al exal Tith fine embuand theer and curnom that m |
| Fierion Honse． <br> 8iboc hat a chapei Fith an allar piece hy Mr Hoyd．Near gimoe in Wrest Park，Earl do Gray， | $13 t$ | Berton in the Clay． | 371 | moxivan a cujel founded it thil repe of Heary $\mathrm{KI}_{\mathrm{a}}$ and an－ dow repronatis： Georya and the Dugen |
| adorwed with a mumber of paintinge，chiedy par－ eram，and ponacming fime prounde and gandeme．ia | $11 \frac{18}{}$ | New Inn． | $39+$ | Ita chier maminetm atraw plat．Pop Lisk 10，64． |
| the church－yard of Yit－ Cona one milo dhatash，in the mavolram of the famity of Grey，Berin and | 103 | Silsos． | 101 |  |
| Dokei of Kemt． <br> 31 nile deseant from <br> Clophill If Chickmand <br> Priory，and byond， | 84. | Clophill． | 481 |  |
| Southill Duke of Bedford One mile beyand Went End in Bawnea House （Merguin of Belh）． | 6\％ | Weat End． | $44 \frac{3}{6}$ |  |
|  | 4 | Wilshampatead． | 47 |  |
|  | 18 | Elıeaw． BFDFORD，（p．8ac） | 491 51 |  |

GELTIIL LONDON TO HIOIIAM FERRERS THROUGB KIMBOLTON，Tt Mas



CLI. LONDON TO MAREET WEIGBTON BY BAWTRY, THORNE, MND

HOWDEN, 1914 Miles.



CLIL LONDON TO GREAT GRIMBSY THROUGE LINCOLN \& MAREET RASEN.

| OR MOET FROM LOED. | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | From Ficknte Mall to |  | - on lett flow lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | Lincoln, (p. 418.) <br> Market Rasen, no called from tha atream on which it is sitrated, has a chureh, threo dilasentíng chaprla, and a free school. Pop. of par. 2022. <br> GBDAT GRIMBSY. <br> (Seo p. As0). | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 1292 \\ 145 \\ \\ 1684 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |

Thare is another and better rond to Great Grimaby by Market Rasen and Caistor, but it is $8 \$$ milea longer.

Cabrox, I place of great antiguity, is sapposed to derive lts name from the Roman word "Castrum." Somo Roman and Seron antiquikes heve been dia coverod hare The church is partly of Norman and parily of early Raghab aschiccotura. There are also averal chapels, banke, fen, in this wown.

Great Groant, saciantly Gryme, is an ancient town ney tha Fimber, lie mean of which it carries on a considerable trade. It wen of surficient imporese to furnish Edward III. with 11 vessels and 170 meriner for hie armament againat Calais ; but the barbour gradually fall to decay, until it wes renopated about the beginsing of the present century. There are luge werehousa and simber-gards attachod to the harbour, and the new docis and Lidal besin, commenced in 1849, and to occupy 43 acres, will, combined with itt railwayn, soon render Grimsty a formidable rival to Hall. Amount of cratoms duties th 1857, 227,852. St James's church contains some anciont manumenta, and a larg font of early Engliah character, and the steople is a beautiful specimen of Englis. pointed architecture One M.P. Pop. of Parl. borough, 1851, 12,26s,

CIIIL. LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY TRROLGH SPALDLNG, BOSTON. SPILSBY, AND LOUTH.


[^43]

Boctor is by some supposed to havo derived its name (Botolph's Town) from SL Botolpt's Monastery, which atood here. This monastery was built A. D. 664 , and was destroyed by the Danes L.D. 870. Various other religious bouses earHed here, but not a veatige of them now remains. The most interesting build$\log$ in Bostad is St. Botolph'y charch, which wes built in 1809. It is a apecious and noble pale, 245 feet long, and 98 feet wide within the walls. Ite towar is one of the lorient in the kingdom, being 800 feet high, lantern-stiaped at the top, and vlsiblo as een for nearly 40 miles. Boston carrien on an extensive trade with the norta of Exropo in bemp, iron, timber, and tar. There are some few manufactures here

- Ionentle, on the Bene, is noted for fe horte fair, and bas a convidenblo exule is vin

 of Bgrlase
for aail-cloth, canvas, and sacking. There are aloo iron and bras foundrice. By means of the Withman and canale connected with its Boston hes a maigable communication with Lincoln, Gainsborough, Nottingham, and Derhy, and is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Boston has a guildhall, assembly-rooms, several churches, chapels, and banks, free grammar, blue-cont, and national schools, a theatre, several charitable inatitutions, \&c. Boston aftoma the title of baron to the Irby family. Fox, the martyrologist, was = mave of Boston. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 17,158.

Louth is pleasantly situated at the eastern foot of the Wolds, and on che bant of the little river Ludd. The charch of St. James is one of the fincot in the county. It bas a lofty and elegant tower, surmounted by a rich octapoall spish the whole 288 feet high. The east window is remarkable for its beanaiful truoury. The grounds of the vicarage house are curiouly laid out, is If attached to a hermalege. Louth possesses a session-house, house of correction, cuild-heli, assembly rooms, saveral churches, chapels, and banks, a small theatre, \&a Then are some manufactories of carpets, rugs, and blankers, of soap and paper, basilm breweries, \&c. An export trade is carried on is corn and wool. Loeth in a otation on the Great Northarn Railway. Pop. 1851, 10,467.
CLIV. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE TEROUGH WABE, 62 Mile.

| OM mant geoy lond. | 是或 |  |  | On Lere feny zom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 m diaiant, Alhury. | 24\} | From Shoredich Ch. so Puclseridge, Hers. Braughln. | 263 278 | Hamall Park |
| Hormend Bary. | 203 | Hare Street. | 301 | Wyditill Hets |
| Cocken Eitch. Majdon. | 163 | Barkway. | 814 |  |
|  | 11 | Barley. | 87 | Newretin Eruy. |
|  | 11 | Tun Bull'a Eonse. | 40 |  |
| 2 m. dintant, Whitlesford Hill. <br> 11 mila diatent Grent Shelford Haves, and beyoad, Gor Mago Hills, Lord Godolphin. | 8 64 | Foulmire, Cambridgen. Newtor. | 48 | If wits thenant 8 relb fiall, asad in che dintace. Wrapoln Fill, Lurl of Hardoride. |
|  | 48 | Hauxton. | 46\% | To Royntou, 201 m . |
|  | 21 | Trumpington. | 484 | Trumpington EnN1. |
|  |  |  | 61 | 8) widnlanh Madiore Mescrelack Nomal Cownem |


| -. E1087 510\% Lano. | 厚总 | From Shorediteh Ch, to |  | 0x wirt Pmoy Loxy. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In the diatance, $\mathbf{G n g}$ Manog Hill, Lond Godolptin. | 18 <br> 94 <br> 51 <br> 4 | Ruyston (pp. 880-981). <br> Enter Cambridgenhire. Melbnurne. <br> Riaston. <br> Herizton. <br> Junction of the road. Trumpington. CAMBRDOE. | 871 404 453 483 481 601 | Kneeawarth Hall <br> Melhaurnc Bart. <br> Shreproth Hinlh and In the distance, Wimpla Hall, Earl of Hendicicte, (500 pp. 881-2). <br> Tramplagton $\mathbf{H 1 I I}$. <br> In the dintance, MindIncley, Bir S. Y. Cotton, Bart. |

Caxrarides, the county town of Cambridgeshire, stands on the river Cam, which is navigable to the Ouse, and commanicatea with the sea through the port of Lynn. It dorives ite name from the river on which it is situated. The ancient name of the river was Granta; and in Doomsday Book the town is called Gremtebridge Cambridge is a town of greal antiquity. It was burned by the Dases in 871, and again in 1010. A castle was built hers by Wirliam 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 univenity, which comsists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town. The origin of this university is involved in obecurity, bat it is suppoeed that Cambridge fret became a seat of learning in the seventh centary. According to Mr. Haliam, the date of its first incorporation is toe fifeenth of Henry III., or 1281. Others say, however, that this is a mistake, and that Henry only sent a royal letter, directing that lodginga for the atudents should be valued according to the cuntom of the univarsity, by two masters and two townsmen. The first formal clarter which is extant was graoted by Edward I. in the twendeth year of his seiga. Some important privileges were granted to the university by Edward III. in 1888, in consequence of which sach jealousy wes created among the townemen, that they at length, in 1381, broke out into open violence, end soized on and destroyed the university charters. All the present colleges or ballo have been founded since the cime of Edward I. Each college in a separate corporate body, holding the buildings and libraries, and posseasing large funds in money, in had, in bousen, and in advowsons. The constitutrons of these colleges are varions, as well as the amount of their property and the mode in which tho scholans, fellows, and masters are appointed and remunerated. The univeraity in a corporation by iteelf, to which the public library, the senate-house, the print-ing-press, the observatory, and some other eatablishmente belong, and it also ponemes power to make regalations for the goverument of the whole body, " well as to choose neveral of the professors." The Chancellor is the bead of than

[^44]vaiversity. The office may be tenable beyond two years by the lacit consent of the university. The Vice-Chancellor is elected anoually from the heads of colleges. The menibere on the boards of the university amownt to nearly 7300.

The following are the colleger and halls in the order of their foundation:-
Sh. Peter's College founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balshom, Biahop of B7y, and aularged in 1826.

Clare Hall, founled 1826, by Dr. Bichard Baden, as Univarsity ball, and refounded 1344, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert de Burgh, Earl of Clase. is was rebullt in 1698, and bas a chapel built in the beginaing of last century.

Pembroke Fiall, founded 1343, by Mary de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, and improved by Henry VI. Her busband'a death so affected ber ta to lead her inmo retirement, and ahe apent her income for charitable and aseful objocts. WIllimem Pitt was a stulent here.

Gonville and Calus College, founded 1849, by Edmund Goavile, nend enleriou 1858, by Dr. John Caius, who was educated in this college, and whase monmones aloras the chapel. Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, and Lurd Chanoellir Thurlow, received their education bere.

Trinity Hall, founded in 1350 , by Wm. Bateman, Bishop of Jorwich, is appopristed chielly to the stady of civil ?w, and has a Law library.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1351 by two societies ar guilda of Csmo bridge, and roluilt in 1828, from designs by W. Wilking, Esy.

Eing's College was founded in 1441, by Hanry VI., for the roception of actiolars from Eton. The chapel is a magnificent pile, and the disriugrisuing fersuse of Cambridge. The roof is romarkably beantifu, arched, bat ansuppantal by pillars, aud the whole forms one of the richest and mort perfect specimens of the parpendicular style. All the windows except one aro of atainod glem, and bhe floor of the choir is of black and white marble Parallel with the chapel is a auble range of buildings containing the library and the hall. Walsingham, Wiall the Poet, Sir R. Walpole, de., were of this cullege.

Qucen's College was founded in 1446, by Margaret of Anjoun and eniarged is l485, by the Queen of Edward IV. If possesses an cxteusive library, chapl gardens, \&c.

Catherine Hall wns founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlarly, D.D., Chancollery of the Univeraity, and hes Biwhop Sherlock's library.

Jesuu College was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The hall and gardens are Gne. Flamstead, Ruger North, Sterno, and Coleridge were ctulina

Christ's College was founded in 1464 , by Henry VI., but wes refuunded th 150ס-6, by Lady Mfurgaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Ifenry VII., who slso founded the Iaily Margaret Professorabip of Dirinity, the firit profecoambis on the recond of tho university. Eramus was made the Lady Margarvit the feonor of Divinity in 1610. In the gardens is a malberry tree planted by Milioe

Bt. John's College wes foundel in 1511 by vos same Lady Margaree, mother of
 been pecullarly prolife of eminent mea.


Magdalene College founded in 1842, by Thomas Baron Audley. It contaize the Pepguian library, with carious MSS. This collection, mentioned with sach prifo fo his Dingy; "was the git of Samuel Pepgs. He was of this College.
Trinlty, the chief college of the university, was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. end afterwarda augmented by Queen Mary. The chapel was begun by Queen Mary, and Snished by Queon Elizabeth. This collego boasts a fine library, and to rich in portsits, busta, \&e. Amoug the rest are a statue of Sir Iseac Niewton by Roubilitic, a bust of Porson by Chantrey, and Thorwaldeen's statue of Byroa which wis rejected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The master'! lodge has always, since the time of Elizabeth, been the residence of the monarch dariag a royal vist. Trinity College rose at once from infancy to maturity. Daring the reigns of Elizabeth and Jamea 1. a grenter number of bishopa pro ceeded from this than from any other college; and at the beginning of the 17th ceatury, to could claim at the same time the two Archlishops, and no lees then reven other prelates on the English beach. When the present transiation of the Bible was executed, six of the transiators were resident follows 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 Marrell, Dr. Conyers Middieton, Lord Byron, sec. And among the masters of this college have been, Archbibliop Whitgif, Biahop Wilkins, Bishop Pearson, Jasac Barrow, and Richard Bentley.
Emmanuel College, founded 1581 , by Sir Walter Mildmay. It possesses the Seneron library, numerous portraits, a handeome hall, and gardens.
Sidney Suesex College, founded 1698, in accordance with the will of Lady Frunces Sydney, Countess of Sussex, has a hall, chapel, and gardens. Oliver Cromwell was educated bere.

Downing College, founded in 1800, in terms of the will of Sir Gearge Lowning, Bart. Who died in 1749; but the appropristion of the eatatea, 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 Grorge I. and IL., Charless Dake of Somerset, and Willism Pith, the first and third by Byibrech, and the inat by Nollekena; the public achools and university litirary, to which a copy of avery book publiohed in the empire is sant. In tho veetibole of the latter io a fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey; hers also th the colebrated MS. of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, given by Beran -the Butanic Garden, occupying three or four acres-the Pit Press, a handsome building erected in 1831,-the Obeervatory, an edifice in the Grecian style, crected 1822-1824, at an expense of upwards of $£ 18,000$-the Fitzilliam Museum, a magnificent pilc, commenced in 1837 and lately finished, conums a fine collection of books, paintiage, drawinga, sec. bequeathed to 1816 to the minmeites, logecher with $\leqslant 100,000$ South Sea annuities, by Richard Tiscomal Yus-

[^45]willinm, en Irith Pear. The principal churches of Cambridge are Great $8 t$ Mary'a, or Univeraity Church, All Suineg, in which is a monument hy Chantrys to the memory of H. Kirke White, Great St Andrewt, containing a cenotaph for Captain Cook, St Benedict'h, St Michael's, and St Sepulchre's round chapel, mom intereating relic of antiquity, lately reatored by the Camden Sociaty. There are also saveral other churchea and chapela, betidea many charitable institrtions, a free grammar-achool, a connty prison, buile on Howard'a plan; Addenbrooke'ı Hoapital, founded by a physicitan of that nama, but considarably increased by a bequest of Mr. Bowtell, a boolsinder of the town ; the Town-Enll, and the conduls behind it, given by Hobeon the carrier, celebrated by Milion in two whimsical apitaphe. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and Cumberland che dramatiat, wea natives of Cambridge. Two M.P. are returned by the town, and two by the miversity. Cambridge amally affords the title of Duke to $s$ branch of the Ropal family. Pop 1851, 27,815. Stourbridge Fair, anoully held at Cambridge in September, is one of the moat ancient, and was formerly one of the larguat, in England.
CLVI. LONDON TO HARROWGATE, RIPON, AND TAIRGE TTRROUGE LEEDE BY BAILWAY, sut Milea.


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From the Charch Femton Slation, on the York and North Midand Railway. there if almo $a$ branch railway to Herrowgate, by which routo the Lotal distance trom London to Harrowgato is 225 t miles, that is, two miles longer than the above ( $\mathbf{5 0 0 \mathrm { p } . 4 8 8 . \text { ) } ) ~}$

CLIID. LONDON TO YORE THROUGR LEICESTLR $\triangle N D$ DERBT, BY RAlLWAY, 219 Miles.



Yorx is a very ancient city, and is said to hare bean founded 983 yearn b.c Litte is known of its hintory till A.D. 150, when it was one of the greaved Roman stations in the province, having an imperial palace, a tribumal, and b regular government within its wallm. The Emperor Severus livod in she palma three years, and diad there. He was sucoesded by his sons Carecallin and foem the formes of whom mardered the lateer in York, and retumed to Rasone About a century after, Carausius landed in IBritain, and was prockitrond empan at York. Conatantine the Great was born in chis city in 272, and the fal Constantius died chere in 307. York has had a conspicmous abare in all mational troubles, especially in the civil wan of the Rones and camp. Chasi= The walls, gates, and posterne, are to a cousiderable extent still perfore portions of walls which reusin aro surmounted by adelightrul jromer commanding a beautiful prospoct of the surroumdiag country- The





thedral is the finet fuilding of the kind in the empire, displaging the mors charming featares of the parious stylus of Gothic. It is by internal meanarement 624 feet long, 222 feet from north to south in transepts, and 90 feet high. It was Erst founded in 626 , by Bdwin, the Sazon King of Northumberland, and chrough meceedlig ages has been enlarged, repaired, and improved with great taste. It تuffored sevaroly from fire in 1829 , and again in 1840 . From the timo of Paulinus, the firat acchbishop, who was appointed in 625 , down to the pretent moment, there have been no fewer than 92 arcbbishops of York. Besides the cathedral, there are twenty-one parish churches within the walls, and threo in the anburbs. The city in thus peculiarly attractive to the ecclesiulogiat. The other objects of public interest are the city walls; the castle originally bailt by William 1., vince restored, and now used as a gaol (including within its walls Clifforj's Tower, said to have been raloed by the Romans) ; the ruins of SL Mary's Abbey; the Yorkahire Museum and gardens; the Assembly Rooms; the public cemetery, sce. The charitable intitation of the city are very namerous. It containa opwards of ewelve dissenting chapels. Yortc carries on a considerable river trade, and hem some truffic in gloves, linens, glass, and drugs, as well as in printing and bookealling, and it derives great advantage from the influx of visitom to the assixe and the races. The learned Alcuin was a native of York, an were also Flaxmen and Etty tho Academicians. York usually gives the title of Duke to the second can of the sovereiga. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 40,359.

The Great Northern Railway forms, however, the most direct line of commanication between the Metropolis and the north of England. From the London terminus at King's Cross, this line proceede northwand by Barnet, Hatficid, Stevoagre, Hitchin, Biggleswade, St Neot's, and Huntingdod, to Peterborongh; thence by Grantham, Newark, Fast Ketford, Bawtry, Doncaster, and Womersloy, joining the York and North Midiand at Burton-Samon. A loop line leavea the motu irunk at Peterborough, and pasaes to the eastward through Spalding, Bow con, Lincoin, and Gainsborough to Ketford.

The diatence from london to Peterborough, by this route, fa 768 males ;-the tolal distance from London to York, 191 miles, and from London to Hull, $178 \%$ molles.- (See deweription of Great Northern linea.)

CLVIL YORE TO DURHAM, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, BY BAILWAY, 168 P Diles.










$\therefore \cdot \therefore$

$+\pi-$
$\cdots--$
$i^{\prime i}!$

，CLIX．LONDON TO HULI THROUGH RUGBY，LEICESTER，NOTTINGRAM， AND LINCOLN，BY RAZXWAY， 808 Niles．

| Ox Mont phor long． | 馬言 |  | 長喜 | an Lert fuom losm． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & 18! \end{aligned}$ | From London，by North Weatern Railwsy，to Rugby（p．203） | 82f |  |
| Ringron－mpoa－Soar． <br> Thrumpton Eall． | $87 \%$ | Thence，by Midland Railway，to Kegworth St．（p．352）． －जry cr．river Tranl and enter Derbyshire． | 180t | Batclifinupom－Soar． |
|  | 881 | Long Paton Junction． | 12413 | Linato Derby， 9 mites． |
| Bartan． <br> Attentoroush． <br> Cliftom Hall， 8 ir R J． Clinun，Burt． | 801 | Enter Nottinghamahire． Beeston St． | 1873 | Chumell Fhall Hrumeote and Bram－ oote Park， 13 mile． |
| Wilfard |  |  |  | Lenton Hal． <br> Lentan Min；beyond <br> Woliatam Hall Lord |
| Colviak Inall；and be－ rand，Holma Plarrepanat （Bari Manven）． | 774 | NOTTLNGHAY | 180 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Madilefon． <br> Branch to Mumfeld， $17 \frac{1}{2}$ mulea |

Notrmoinam is situmted on the north bank of the river Lene，about s mile north of the Trent．Its carly history is involved in obecurity．It et wist then belonged wo the Dapes，and was one of their Merchan burghs whith crnaseorat chair Northumbrian and East Anglian duminions．Whllem the Vonquares

which belonge to the Duke of Mr riots, and ramains in rains. Thr sile, at the south-west corner of

The principal public ballala; hall and geol, the town hall, the bouse of correction, the infirmary, striking elevation (recently wninit monumenta), St Poter's, and nut fiahment Notringham bes aloontit Catholic Chpel, and numerous 디 Ef seres, considered the largeat in extassive cavalry barracke, free al of the town ia the Trant Bridge, of lubiting, from frequent repaire Er

The principal manufactures of $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ tor and silt hosiery, shoes, and ret ton and woollen yarn, and for parar Noctingham ale has a high ruparath a mile from the cown. The Mralla firet-class atation in the meadowe tingham are very plensant, and ubo Nottingham returns two members bo mentary Borough in 1851 was 67,49 of Sasinton, Lenton, and Radford, 1 considerable part of the land ronad $\mathbb{E}$ the burgeses during a third of every Thulhatian.


| OM mant moy comb． | 最尘 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noransby． Claxby． | 263 | Uwolby 8 Sc <br> The line here rans alons the buse of the Wolds． | 1818 | N．Oweraby． |
| a9．） <br> Tu Caintor， 8 milea \｛1）． | 288 28 | Holton 8t． Moortown St． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 8．Xalov，2t malm， now it，Kelaey Ann． |
| Oraby． | 201 | N．Kelory St | 1873 |  |
| Searby enan Ownaby． Samerby． Bigby． | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Howsham St BARNETBY ST． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1891 \\ 1231 \end{array}\right\|$ | Cadnes， 2 mile <br> Junction of tive fre Clanfors Brise and |
| Aernethy． <br> Brocklethy Park（Ran！ | 104 | Brocklosby St | 1978 | Oenaborutilh（ p .850 .1 ） |
| Braach to Crimetby， 98 milen（me p．361．） <br> N．Killswholme | － | ULCEBY JUNCTION ST． | 180 | Wootion，amil Wionta Hall，L U＇ppiaby，Ean |
| Tharatan Collega，\＆e．； bagond，Bantileloa，and Mouth of Mamber－ | 61 | Thornton Abbey S6 | 2081 | Tharntom Cours |
|  | 48 | Goxhill St． | 2093 | Barrow． |
|  | 21 | KSW HOLLAN1）， <br> Aad on the opponte bank of the Hamber，which is ereased by atenm－boale so lormed as to receive the carringen on their dacke． | 2063 | Builmay co Bertocen 84 miles |
|  |  |  | 208 |  |

CLE LONDON TO NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH，BY
Rullifay， $110 \frac{1}{4}$ Miles．

| on hagt mion lond． | 豆产 | From London by North | 晨总 | On Letr feor komp． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Courtan Mall，Sir $\mathbf{C}$ ． Wito，Bart． Mijton Maror． | 171 | Western Railvay to BLISWORTH JUNCTION $\text { Se. (p. } 809 \text {; }$ <br> Nearly along line of Northampton Canal to | 88 | Leava mafa lize of $\overline{y y}$ ． Weatem Rail way． |
| Deland Abbey，Major－ lieparal E．Bouveric． <br> Fardingatone Great Hogghtom， Litel Boughtot． | 421 | NORTHAMFTON，（p．\％29） <br> The lian teace fullowi throughant the enaras of the Biten，which it eromen is in veral Vhots． | 67\％ |  natin aylumb 1 － Wector Fer－ill． Greazion nuet Oneselima |




| OM EaEt fiom yown． | 易言 |  | 点兔品 | 0x Lers raok zonv． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tulatharpe． | 41 | $\triangle$ LPORD ST． ammall markot－6van． Pop． 1015. | 1672 | Risuby． <br> Hanch． <br> S．Thorenty． |
| Saleby． <br> Authorpe． <br> Tothill． <br> 8．8． <br> N．Rantom， | 88 | Claythorpe B6， | 170\＄ | Belloan Fill． Claythorpe Biall． |
|  | 86 | Authorpe St． | 1181 | Burwell Push $\quad$ E |
|  | 833 | Legboume St． | 175 | Muckion． <br> Litle Certhome． |
| Stowim． | 804 |  | 1781 | Ernvick Hant． |
| Keddinaton． <br> Lisile Grimiby． <br> Yautcrongh． |  | 3 Iम cross Louth Nevigation． | 10 | Fantharpa Bull． Yotherby． Uiterby． |
| Covenhani 8t Mary． | 248 | Ludlorough SL． | 1843 |  |
| Tetog． | 283 | 1．TघORE9BY Bt． | 1963 | Gralanty． Wiath． |
| Haraberstanc． Clee． | 218 | Eolton－le－Clay 86 | 1873 |  |
|  | 197 | Walthem SL | 18.9 | Fathme Bei． Soartho． |
|  | 168 | GREAT GRIM8BT． （500 p．440）． Thence to | 1083 |  |
|  | 63 | Ulcaby， 19 in p． 446. <br> From Uleaby to New Holland， and HULL ${ }^{2}$ in p．MR． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & \text { Snes }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |

CLII，LONDON TO HULI，TEROUQH CAYBRIDOE，ELY，PETERBORODGE， AND BOSTON，BY KUU．WAY，200：Mile




| UN Hegt mov Land. | 是运 |  |  | ar hare mear 4 momb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Branch to Wisbeach, 9 milea. <br> The greet level of the Fenk thromeh which thu | 1148 <br> 1181 | MANEA SE. <br> cr. old riv. Nen. <br> MARCH JUNCTION St. <br> Mareh II a mall markettown, with worme trade in | 82 87 | Branch from in lie <br>  |
| Feng, through whicu ith it commaty ealled the |  | coalh, timber, and corru. Pop 1861, 471. Sea almo p. 45. |  | this diatries bea bern mintaned to she gre |
| Bedford Leval, from the circamatanco of the 41 h | 105! | Esstrea 8L. | 95 | asat day. Jioswithend |
| Earl of Bedford having |  | (ticr. Whittleses |  | expente thich bee tive |
| fortued - company for |  |  |  | nucurred, the rorts |
| ita drainago un the throe | 104 |  | 083 | aill imiperfant. min |
| of Charlen 1. The attemp: was renewed dur- |  |  | 263 | grent improvoment |
| ing the reign of Charles |  |  |  | luys fow years, and oten |
| 11., by whom a charter |  | A er. Kingo Dyke. |  | exgives mern yow med in |
| *al grated (in 1606) to an incorporated com- | 983 | PETERBOBODGII. | 1008 | The purpose of rimen |
| an incorporated com- pany, under the control |  | Theriod to |  | the water uato tha an meron articina cusa by |
| and mamagement of |  | - Holland (BULL), | 2001 | Fhich it io carred of by |

CLSIII. HULE TO BRIDLNGTON AND SCABBOROUGE, BY RAILWAT, ESi MiER


|  | E空 |  |  | 08 Lime mow yols. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frainthorpe. | 28 28 | Burton Agnea SL Carnaby St. | 254 285 | Burton Aprea Ball, Sir <br> H. Boynton, Barl. <br> Thoraholm. <br> Hasthorpe. |
| Tha Sen. <br> Sererby House. <br> Marion <br> Bell, <br> R | 223 | $\text { BEIDLINGTON (pp. } 190$ | 804 | Bersingty. <br> Boynton Ifall, Sir $\Theta$. Strickland, Bart. 8i m. |
| Creike, Einq. <br> Mamborough, 9 mille | 203 |  | 887 | near it, Tharpe Hall, Lard M ictonat |
| (ceo pp. 120 and 487). Acroes the peninana -hich teralnates in Fumboro' Head in an ancient worlt called the | 19 | Bempton SL. <br> Tha liae here ruma parallel to the conit, at I duriaco of thout a mile. | 841 |  |
| Dames' Uyka. Backlon. | $16 \frac{3}{3}$ | Speeton SL | $87 \%$ | Hurton Fleming 8 m |
| Raghtoo. <br> Flay Bay. | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 9! \end{gathered}$ | Hunmanby St FILEY 86 | 41 414 | Mantan. |
|  | $7 \frac{1}{6}$ | Gristhorps SL | 464 | Flotmanby, 1 mille Folthon, is mile. |
| Labberitom. | $\begin{aligned} & 8\} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Cayton St. <br> Sommer Janction St. | 48 | Juaction of tine from |
| Ownathy, 13 wile. <br> Oliverie Yoant, wilh tumal. | 3 | SCARBOROUGE ( p . 순ㅇㄱㄱ) | 581 | York and Maltox. <br> Falugrayp, and in the distanéa, Backnese mall Sir d. V. B. Johnutove, Burt. |

CLXIV. YORK TO SCARROROUGE, BY RAILWAT, $48 \%$ Mile



CLST. YORE TO PICKERING AND FHITBY, BY RAILWAY, 6G Milea


| On minimy fuel yome | 害 |  | 穴嵒 | On Lext moy somx． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blaigher Mocr． |  | Grommont SL <br> The line hence followi the coaria of the river Tak． －hich it cronner eovaral timee． | 601 | Egton 1 mile amall muthet lown or the morth wide of the ríver Eak．Pop． 1128. <br> Ainlaby Moor． |
| Uselabamby． <br> Sneatan． <br> Larood EAll，E．Tor－ Con，Eicq． | 8 18 | Sleights 8 ． <br> Rawarp St WHITBY（Coc p．（AM）． | 687 663 668 | Aisiaby． <br> Staiesty． <br> Muigrava Cante，Mar－ quir of Narmanhy， 9 m ． |

CLITI，LONDON TO WLLLS（NORFOLE），TEROUGH CAMBRIDOE，ELY，AND LINN， $12 s$ mile．

| on miayt mow Lond． | 晨言 |  | E ${ }_{\text {E }}^{\text {E }}$ | an zere frov komid． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Got Margy Bllli，Lord Godolphin． <br> Miton Hall． | 72 <br> 68： <br> 67 <br> 614 <br> 604 | From London to CAMBRIDGE（pare 453．） er，river Com， Milton． <br> Waterbeach． Stratham Bridge． 450 cr．the Weat Watar． Stretham． | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & \\ & 642 \\ & 56 \\ & 612 \\ & 623 \end{aligned}$ | In the distance Mr－ dingley，Sir St．V．Cot tan，Bari |
| To Newmarket， 181 m． Mudenhali， 161 m ． <br> Nex Berns Ball． | 68 | ELY（page 460） Chettisham． | 67 | To st．Ives by Euth， 171 2m：Hmatiogion by Chatleris， 87 me ；Pit beach， 283 milen． |
|  | 68 | Woodhouse． |  | Wood Howns． |
|  | 51 | littleport． | 72 |  |
|  | 80 | Lulueport Bridge． 5 त2 er．the river Ouse | 78 |  |
|  | 47 | Brandon Creek Bridge， and enter Norfolk． sive cr．riv．Brendon． | 76 |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 481 \\ & 45 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Southery Ferry． Southery． | $\begin{aligned} & 778 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wood Inall． | 488 | Modney Bridge | 78 |  |
| Mytom Fill 5.8 Pralt Buq．asd $1 f$ mila to the gisth Derthen Ianme． | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 41 \\ & 80: \end{aligned}$ | Fllgay． <br> er．the river Stoke． Fordham． Denver． | 81 82 88 | $1$ |


| OM Mert froy zomd. |  |  | 最总 | 0n ziers mons corn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crov Hall <br> To Swationar, $11 \%$ m. <br> 860w Hin 815 T. <br> Hine, Bart. | 883 | DOWNHAM MARKET. Stow Bardolph. | 847 | To Wisberah, 18 m Fillington REIL |
| To 8toke Ferry, 94. <br> To 8 matham, 14 m. | 344 | Routh Rancton. | 888 | Watiagton Enil. |
|  | 82t | Tottenhill. | 901 | To Wriebeech, 18 mm |
|  | 31 | SETCHET. | 89 |  |
|  | 29 | Weat Winch. Bardwick. | 988 |  |
|  |  |  |  | To Wirboroh, 128 a. Helheech, 184 m . |
| To Norwich by Gayconand Eent Deraham, 401 milces. | $27 \frac{3}{17}$ | LYNN (p. 407 ). | 96 |  |
|  | $20+1$ | Gaywood. | 964 | ToCniontine. 21 me. |
|  | 283 | South Woottor | 97\% | rocmbernine. 28. |
|  | 108 | Hillingtow. | 1094 | Hilltarton Rill. W. J. ì. B. Fraltes. |
| To Fakooban, $18 \frac{1}{8}$ m. i to Wella by Weat and Eme Radhem, 18 miles. | $10 \frac{1}{6}$ | Junetion of the Romd. | 1031 | Bart |
| Moughtor, $\qquad$ | 188 | FLicham. | 1048 |  |
| Chalmonieley, a mag- <br> alifent mait, buile by <br> Sir Robert Walpole. |  |  |  | Anmer Enll, I. Coldham, Teq, and berom Sanderingham Ital |
|  | 14 | Great Bircham. | 109 |  |
| Sir Robert Walpole. Bagtharpo Hall Docking Hall, 8tanthos Hell, and | 131 | Bircham Newton. | 102\% |  |
|  | $11+$ |  |  |  |
| Horte, Eseq. Hurnham Rail. |  | Docking. | 1118 |  |
| To Fikenham, 10 m . Now Wultingham, 7im. | 51 | Burahar Weutgata | 8173 | Annatentan Clia. 120 nilies |
| Near Buraham la Rurntam Thorps, the hlrub-pleos of Lord Nelcon. Hin father war rector of the parioh. | 5 | Burnianm Overy. | 118 | mbis |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Holtham Eall, Earl of Lelcentor, a mugnis- |  |  |  |  |
| cent manalon, summenced in 178 by lond | 11 | Holkham StalthWELLS. | 1218 |  |
| Lavel, aferward Rarl of Leiorater uf a former creution, from dosfras |  |  |  | Wgive is mand me |
| areution, from doskras |  |  | 128 | port fown wleh a tolerpabl harbour, but AM |
| Sanee, and finithed in 1860. Both as reprala |  |  |  | calt af soornis. Cum end |
|  |  |  |  | male are ahippell and |
| Its natural and ertificl hamulles it in ose of the |  |  |  | is ${ }^{\text {a mimber }}$ |
| Gnent reddences in England. |  |  |  | what of cre imp |
|  |  |  |  |  |




ELY-LYNT-CASTLE RISLNG.
High lend eacompasod with fens that wero formerly covered with whter. A monastery was foumied here sbout 670 . In 870 , it was pillaged and destroyed by the Danee, and was not rebuilt till about a century Leter, when a chartar wat cranted by Edgar, which was confirmed by Canute and Edwand the Confessar, anil subsequently by the Pope. The isle was gallantly defended against Willinm the Conqueror: but, anter repeated attacks, the inhabitants were obliged to surrender. In 1107, Ely was arected into a bishopric by Henry L. Aftar the disoIution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. converted the conventual church into a cathedral. This building displays a singular mixture of various styles of arahitecture, und has an unfinished sppeurance, buc, as s whole, it is a noble structure. The interior is exceedingly benutiful, and much has been done during the prosens century to restore and beantify the various chapele it contains. The stals are tine specimens of wood carving. The whole length of the edifice be upwards of 620 feet. The Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly the Lady Cbapel, is attacherl to the cathedral. It wan commenced in the reigo 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 soveral meating-houses, a grammar-achool, founded by Henry VIII., a nacional school, charity school, dic. Ely has a conaidersblo manufactory for earthenware and tobacco pipes, and there are several mills in the tale for the preparation of oil from Gax, hemp, and cole seed. Yop. 1851, 6176.

Tha Bishop of Ely has considorable patronage at Cambridge.
Lrax or Lras Regh, a place of great antiquity, is situsted on the righs bant of the Ouse, about eight or nine miles from the sea. It is divided into screrd perts by four small rivers, called fleets, and was formerly ericompassed on the land side by a fasa, defended by a wall and bastions. The harbour is difincule of entrauce, but capable of receiving 300 sail of ressels. There is a large quantity of wine imported from Portugal and Spain, and of hemp, wood, and flax, and uther articles from the Baltic. Customs' revenue 1850, £ £17,106:17:2. The mapketploce is very extensive and hendsome, and the quays for landing wine are convenient The principal church, St Margaret's, is one of tho largest parochin churches in England, and is eapecially rich in monumentsl braseas. It was erected in 1160 , and repaired and onlarged in 1741. There are several other churches or chapels, rurious meeting-houses, a gaild-hall, custom-house, theater, hoapital, a free grammar-achool, St Ann's Fort, the promenado called the Mall, the ruins of the Grey Priars' Church, a mechanics' institute, swe. There is commuacation by railway between Lynn and all the priacipal towns of the empire. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 19,3i5.

Castis Risiso, five miles north-weat of Lynn, and two miles from the Wash ad the Rising river, is a place of great antignity. Some have aupposed that Alfred the Great built a castle hero. At any rata, a casto eaclosing a fragmeat of a more ancient building, erected here by Willima de Alviai, exisval vetione 1178. Of this foreress chere are considerabla remains. Here leatuells, Gyem of VA-- end $J_{7}$ was kopt in confinement by har son Edwerd 118. From 1820 thh has


|  | 晨云 |  | 晨咱 | as lemer mow zord， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{267}^{27 t}$ | Drain． Doddington， | 793 |  |
|  |  | tha richeal living in England （27800 per annum）． Wimblington． |  |  |
| may |  |  | 883 | Mance，imbay in the parinh of Dufflin： |
| a moma | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ | Marce． |  | elogant chureb．Sir H． |
|  |  | 70 cr．the river Nen， （To Peterborough by Whitile－ cey，16，miles．） |  |  1E1， 1171 （ree aho p |
| nos | 181 | Guyhern Ferry． | 884 | 159）． Vancer $^{\text {and }}$ |
| 1 mixincter | 12t | wisbeach． | 943 |  |
|  |  |  | 943 |  |
|  |  | sol cr．the river Nea， and enter Norfolk． |  |  |
|  | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ | Walsoken． | 853 |  |
| 0 ， |  |  |  |  |
| An ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 95 | Walton Highway． | 973 |  |
| Ha heme |  | Walpole Highway． | 993 |  |
| In Amon |  | Rose and Cmom． |  | Atare |
|  |  | Rose and Crown． | 101 | 5\％bery hroyn yome |
|  | 4 | Tun Green． | 108 | amed en thea |
|  |  | the Ean |  | atam |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | LTNN，（p． 637 ） | 1078 | Fer of ten crin eod |

CLTVIII IONDON TO LYNN BY EPPLNG，NEWYARKET，AND BRANDON， 1091 Miles．


| On mait ploy lomb. |  |  | 둘륻 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| title nf Dake of Brandon to the Dake of Fimiltan and Brandon. In the vífinity aro extentiva gabbis marreng. Pap. 1881, 2098. <br> 2 mile diatant, Santon Downham, Eurl Cadopan. <br> Weatine Fill. In the dintance, Wretham Purk, V. Birch, Esq. <br> 3 milon distant, Dild. liagton Hell, Lurd Berners. <br> 8 milen dinenne, Oz. bursh Elill, Sir I. R. P Bedingheld, Bare., ave narahle reath exhibating a peculiarly interenting apecimen nf aucient doweste arehitecture. <br> Seradiett Hall, W. Bazge, Kaq., and, <br> 8 milen distant, Dasfor Bendioh ENL, Sir 11 . Rersey, Bart. <br> - niiles distarth MerIham Eull. |  | $57{ }^{2} \times$. the Littio Ouse river, and enter Norfoll. <br> Weeting all Saints. <br> Methwold. <br> Sif cr, the river Stoza. STOKL FERRY. <br> Werehnm. Stradsett. <br> Shouldhas Thorpe. Junction of the rumd. <br> cr. the riv. Serchey. SETCHEY. <br> LYNN (see p. 157). |  | 1 milu dintant Emakvold Rall. Fels. ad Iodge. <br> 1 mallo dintans Diveham Abbury. <br> Tollowion Malat 88 milen. <br> In whe direang Walt ingtou Hall aral nean a 8ta Hall, sir Tr Here Best <br> 1 mile distants Tras liartan Hall. |

CLIX. LONDON TO WELLS BY NEWMARKET, BRANHON, SWAFTHAM, AND GAKENHAM, 1181 Mile.


| On mait reox Lonb. |  | Newton. | 安矴 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lexhans Holl <br> Tacamany fationted near the river Wensom on a pleanat declivity It has handaome cburch, and one of the lesgent corn-markets in the cormets. <br> To Foulsham, 81 m . to Bols 18 milea. <br> To Normich, 87 miles <br> Walsuyham abley, | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | Weanubam, St Peter's. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 97 t \\ 102 \end{array}\right\|$ | Narford Hall A. FamsLaine Euq. Near tho abave in Narburgh Rell and, at Weat Acre, the remains of the Abbey, and beyond Weat Acre. High Home, A. Hamond, |
|  | 184 | Rainham Hall. | 106 | Eing. <br> Rainhan Ha. (Marrum |
|  | $11 \%$ | Ton Trees. | 100! | of Tomashend,) erected in 1856, contime among |
|  |  | FAKENHAK. | 1081 | uther painings the fam- |
|  | $6 \frac{1}{6}$ | East Barsham. | 111? | out one of Belanaime, b Sulvator Rons. |
|  | $6 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$ | Eoughton-in-the-Eiole. | 1181 | To Lynn, 811 mila |
|  | $\delta$ | NEF OR LTTTLE WAL SLNGHAM. | 1183 | To Docking. 11 mile : |
|  | 8 | Wighton. | 2161 | Barnhem Thorpe, 61 m. thence to Juruhern Wentgate, $1 \neq$ milter. |
|  | 2 | Warlam Hall. | 1188 |  |
|  | 1 | Lime Riln. | 1171 | Holkham Eumie, Earl |
|  |  | WELLS (400 p. 458). | 118 | of Leicriter (mep p. Aso.) |

Swarfhay In situsted on an eminesce, and consiats of four principal streets It is a railway atation, and noted for its butter-market. The church, which is the tineot parish charch in the neighbourhood, IV Large and cruciform, and consiste of s nave with two aisles, a chancel, and two transept chapels. It contsins several monaments, a roof of finely carved oak, and a library. Hero aro also several meeting-houses, assembly rooms, theatre, house of correction, \&c. Races ant held annually on an extansive beath to the south of the town, and courcingmatches are also frequent on the anme ground. Pop. 1851, $\$ 858$.
Carstes Acre is ampposed to have been a Roman station, as several coina and a temelated pavement have been dug up here. A castle was erected at this pleow by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, to whom the lordship had been granted by his fithar-in-lav, William the Conquaror. Some fragments of the building still remain, and the principal street of the present villago passea through one of the main entrances of the castle. There are also considerable remains of a priory of Claniac monks, founded by Earl Warren, near the castlo. The pariah churoh is ancieat.
New or Lrfics Walamghay is situsted near the river Stiffkey. A monean tery for Bleck Canons wes founded here in the reigu of Willinm the Cemegueros? and pilgrimages, by foreigners of all nations, were made to the ehapel ut sarme of en idal called Our Lady of Welningham. beloaging to thia rounihuon.

Several kinge and queens of Enginad (among them Benry VIII, in the come mencement of hia reign), paid their devotiona here. Eramas, who visited is, bam doscribed the riches of the chapel. There are aome fine remnina of the conventh the principal part of which are included in the pleasure-grounde of Walsinghen Abhey, the seat of E. Lee Warner, Fuq. New Walsingham hew a spucione church, containing an ancient font, richly eculptured. The bridewell weu formarly a lazar-house for lepars. Pop. 1155.

## CLXX LONDON TO NORWICE BY EPPING, NEWMAREIET, TIETRORD, AND WYMONDEAM, $208 \frac{1}{3}$ Yilea.




| Ow gamt phoy lomo. |  |  |  | ax. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elvedon Ball, Eurl of Alhemarle. | 323 | Elredon. <br> cr. the Litule Oume nver. | 76 |  |
| Enstan Fill, Duke of Graflon, beyond which in Schademell Lodge, 8 ir R.J. Burson, Bert. Romhford Lodge, Riddleaworit $\mathrm{Hull}_{4}$ ind $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{n}}$ - | 283 | THETYORD (p. 465) <br> (Tu Bury 8t Edmande 12\% <br>  | 80 | Kingru Riase <br> In the distanem, Pr ton Doenham Reni, Turl Cedogatis. |
| chatore Hull. <br> if mile distant Fear fering Hall | $21 \%$ | Larling İeth. | $87 \frac{1}{6}$ |  |
| 8 milet diatant Ecclea Hall, and farther to the Eght, Qnidanhatn IFill, | $20 \frac{1}{8}$ | Larliggionl. | 888 | Partiaifer, Reo. Shrophan Rall, Iemanorlh Piv. |
| B. Beevor, Bart. |  |  |  |  W. ti 8 moljh , Bart |
|  | 14) | Attleborougt. | D4 | To Wattas, 10 mille, co Miakham, of mile liurteld lintf: Caisot |
| Btanfald Eall (lata 3. Jermy, Esq., the victim of Rush), and ment it, | 83 | FYMONDHAM (0.406.) | 100 | 2 m digens Emater. <br> ley Hall, Land Wode |
| Kefteringham yoll, Sil J. P. Boitean Bart. | 6 | Hethersetio | 1083 | partrale of Vamijua <br> blemalf, and urerromadia <br> by beciutifal |
| Intwood IIall. J. S. Muakett, Eeq. | 23 | Cringleford | 106 | Volean Hell, ead Colan Hall. |
| R. H. Gurney, Emp. | 2 | Eatou. | 191) | Earlham fiall. 3. J. Guraly, Xing and Enlou llal. |
|  |  | NORWICH ( $\mathrm{p}^{\text {. 406.) }}$ | 1089 |  |

Eppine is cituated in a district formerly very woody, and promerved by ons ancient monarchs for the enjoyment of the sports of the field. It whe than allad Waltham Foreat, and extonded almost to tho capital. In the anme netgbloose hood also was Hainaule Forest, lataly disufforeted, where ther was hosd en many canturies, under a romarkable tree, well known by tho name of Flitip Ort, which exiated till recently, and was of prodigioun size. 4 otag wa anomally turned out in the forcat for the amusement of the publin an Fenem Moalay. The town of Epping is angularly inegolas th is uppearence. Is gureown
 forn Epping is the foret, is Quers Blienbectis hwathonkiky-

Davni's Diter in an ancient Roman entreachmenh, which rans in a straighs line for several miles ecross Newmarket hesth.
Nowalabket, siluated partly in Cambridge and partly in Suffolk, derives ita aelebrity from horseracing, for which it is the most famous pince in the kingdoto. The races are held seven times a-year. The frst, celled the Craven arectinge commences on Eanter Monday, then foliow two spring meotings, ono in July, and threo in Octoler. Most of the houses in Newmarket are of modern construction, and many of them are very handsome. Charies IL built a aeat bere, ufterwards barnh, tut which frequently became the residence of royalty uubequent to his timo. The town posesses two churches and several meetinghooses. Pop. 1851, 3956.

At Swafliam St Cyriac, five miles from Nowmarket, is a curiouly conatructed church, the lower part of which is square, the socond storey has eight sides, and the upper storey sixteen.

Thetrord was formerly a town of conaiderable size and importanea, haviag had a Clunisc priory, a nunnery, a Dominican friary, and several smaller religious houses, all of which are now destroyed Of the twenty churches which it once posessed, only three now remain,-St Peter', commonly called the " black church," because built chiefly of Gint-St Cuthbert's on the Norfolk side, and St Mary's on the Suffolk side of the river. Here are also several dimenting chupels and meating-houses. Considesable remains of the Clunime priory and of the punnery still exist, and some relice of the other ancient religious structurse. There is an ancient grammar-achool; and, near the town, a chalybeate spring, with a handsome pump-room, reading-room, and bathes, erected in 181 g . Thetford wes the occasional residence of Henry I. Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. Tom Paine was a native of this plece. It carries on a small trade in corn and coala. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 1075.

Firmundham or Wridhax ia a town of considerable extent, and hes beea mech improved of tate years. A priory of black monks was eatablished bero before 1107 by William de Albini, chief butler to Henry I The only part of the conventual bnildinge now remaining is a portion of the church, which is at prosent ased us the parish church.
Norwich, the capital of Norfoik, is situated on the Wensum, and Restern Connties Raiway. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a flourishing cown in the time of Edward the Confessor. The most interesting buildinga in Norwhich are the castle and the cathedral. The former in suppoeed to have been rebuilt by Roger Bigod, in the reign of Williann the conqueror, and comprehoaded an wres of not lew than tweoty-thres acres. The keep meintaias its ancient form exteraally, bat the inner part has boen mach altered, in order to adspt it to the parpose of a gaol, to which it has been long applied. The entrance towor, known tes Bigod's tower, has lately been restored. The foundrion of the cectrieInil wes Laid in 1094 by Herbert Losinga, the Biahop, in whow timo the weovan rewowed from Thelford to Norwich. The wort was earrid on by suoveding
blihops, and the spire was not erected till 1861. The arehibectare is chleliy Ior man. The spire is 815 feet bigh, and the interior, 111 feet by 191 foem is atnreod with a fine font and numerous interesting monuments. On the north side of the eathedral is the bishop's palaee, a large irregular edifice, built by difiereat pas Inces. It, to well at the cathedrah, suffered much from the mistaken zeel of the Puritans. Loaigas laid the foundations of a Benedictine priory at the anmotime as those of the cathedral, bat ouly a fow traces of the former remain. Normich contains thirty-six churches and numerous meeting-houses. Some of the charches are valuable specimens of ancient architecture The mose consplowe in that of St Peter's, Mancroft, a large and handsome edifice, in which is a ublet to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the "Religio Mediç." The other objects most worthy of notice are, St Julinn't Church, exhibiting some fiom apecimens of Sazon architecture; St Lawrence, with a aquare Lower 118 fexs high ; St Andrew's Hall, formerly the neve of the charch belogging to the Bract Priare, now the common hall of the city, adorned with paintinga and other ornar ments, and used for the musical festivala heid here; Kerpingham's gates, meloguns specimen of anciont architectare, facing the west end of the catbedral; tho for and anmerous other achools, the thire hall in the castle ditch, the now dity gool, the infrmary, numerous banks, theatres, barracke, public iturery, the museum of nataral history and antiquities, dec. The charitable tastitulions and charities, such an hospitala nad alma-houses, are very numerous.

Tho most important trade of the town consists of the manufectare of aill wontod, and cotton into ahawla, crapes, bombarines, damaika, camiets, and iml. tations of the Irish and French etuffs. Thero is also a considerable manufactum of ahoes.

Dr Caiun, one of the founders of Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, Dr Bamuel Clarke, Harmer the biblical ertic, Beloo the translator, and Archbithop Parker, were natives of Norwich. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, $68,195$.
About 4 milea from Norwich is Contossy Hall, the fine sent of Jerningtomes Lord 8tafford. The house is partly ancient, parly modern. Conkiguens to th house is a handsome Gothic chapel.
Twelve miles from Norwich is Worstrad, formerly the seat of a considerabib menofecture, introdnced by the Fleminges, of woollen twiste and stusth, ealled from it "worsted goods;" but this manaficturs way, in tha reigne of Kichend 82 end Henry [V ${ }^{n}$, removed to Norwich. The chareh $b$ is ane building, with e beautiful cower, and contains a fout of paculier richnoen, and a earion woon rerson.



CLEIII. LONDOK TO SOKWICH, BY CHELMBFORD, BRAINTREE, SUR- 488 BURY, BURY ST EDMUNDS, DEWORTE, AND SCOLE $1 N N, 1121$ Milee.


CLEXII. LOXDON TO NORWICE, BY RONPORD, CELLMSPORD, COLCHESTER AND IP8WICE, 111 Mues.




- The fither of the present haroet was the whas sia Phily B. Trre Imia whe a



LOMDON TO NORWICI, BY BOMPORD, CHRLMSTORD, \&e, COWtined. 473

| as nant moy Land. | 迫 |  |  | all here pram zosn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tavey Hall. <br> Brome thell, and be enand, Oalley Park, $\delta$ ir E. C. Kerrian, Bart. | 23 | Yexley. <br> (1) mile frither; to Eye, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile.) | 88 | To the lef it the fown of Ert. The church 11 gpancronan and burdrounc. Lye formerly ponsensed a caile, and to the caas |
|  | 193 | Ser cr. river Waveney, and enter Norfolk. | 913 | of the cown may atill to seen the raim of a Benedictina muninlery. M.P. Pop. 1461, 7691 (Sec aleo p. 489) |
| Soole lon wa formerly toted for a nimpularly carted sign, representiny the arma of the chief townand families in the coanty, and for a lerge circular bed of immenac siza. (See Noo p. 4to.) | $19 t$ | Scole Inn, or Omondistone. | 918 | To Diss, 81 milea. Dis (1ea alwo p. 460) is a ment douriabias lowa on the Wareney. Tho inlabitanis are prisripally employed in the manuffe- |
|  | $16 \%$ | Dicklaburgh. | 948 | inre of hempen cloth, boap, and staya. Thic |
|  | 141 | Tivetshall Grean. | 983 | charch is remarkable for the diemonition of ita win- |
|  | 101 | Stratton, St Mary. | 2001 | down. Here are aleo Preabyterian and Quakent macting-humen, and - charity school. Pop. 1851, 9419. |
| 1 mile dintant Bnyland Hall, P. W. Irby, Eaq. | 93 | Stratton, St Michel. | 1011 | 73 m. from Dise ir Naw Bocilimana, where nee |
|  | 81 | Bird-in-Hayd. | 1081 | the reina of an ancieal cratle, and a spacion |
|  | 64 | Newton Flotman. | 1013 | chureh, confminisg a rich- Iycarved sereen, and some |
| Shatteahnm Park. Dangtor Ball. | $2 \frac{3}{6}$ | Harford Bridge. Siva cr. the river Yare. | 108\% | infercuting monumenta. Mmereeu Ball. <br> To New Buckenham, |
|  |  |  | 111 | 134 milet. <br> To Wymondhana, 8, m. |

CLCIV. LONDON TU CROMER BY NEWMARKET, BRANLON, WALTON, AXD
EAST DEREHAM, 188: MJe




cric oll ohan In wink 24
che cirnint. and anal - mantainic ith pant ourA. at Ince Pop, 181, yivit A. thes Pop, 181, suri.
Nem Swancon Morley. Ehring Eall.
At handerwell, Bawderminall.
Pooramay wh mearly deatroyed by fire is 177a. The church in a bandrome buildise of Nat and atone. Pop.
1048. © min narth of Poulahem in Melvon Conatable, Lord Hartingt.
Ar Camatom, Haver
end Eill, E. Pellowes, Eeq.
 a anvrin cald la have hran chillad by jom of flamials contalimiseumaromabratio. - enrlacer real and a fallaned
 -ueril ahacalo, balin, the pheal, Ae Pop. M15, 21M.
A! Haxearih Orn OrinMn Ball, Lanl trumbld
Chanela mionted on ane of tha bremmellan on tio
 tllm allecl and
 an fin mili ata a lifr-bowt.
 rulitag of fren manly.

CLEXY. LORDON TO CBOMER, BY TOREICH AND NORTH WALSHAM. 470 1818 Miles.

|  | Et |  | 厘岩\| | OR LEST EROM LOMD. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aprovitan Eall and meckheath itali, sir H. J Straces, Bart., and Beepion 8l Andrew Hall. as Croatwick, Wrouham Hill. | 283 21 183 103 | From Whitechapel Cb. to NORWICH, (p. 166). <br> Sprowston. <br> Croatwick. <br> cr. the Stone Beck. <br> Horatend. <br> cr. the river Bure. | 163 <br> 1103 <br> 1188 <br>  <br> 1151 | Catoon Hall. <br> Horihase Eall. <br> Spirwarth Park, $I$ Longe, Eaq. <br> Near Fartend, Hilozalead Fall. straiton, sinalean Itall, B. Maribam, Feq. |
| Coltimball Hell, Rev. B. Ward. | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Coltishall. <br> Scottowe Common. | 1158 | At Seothore Common. 8eotrown Endl, Bir E. T E. Durrant, Bart. |
| Weatwich Hall, and 18 mille dirtant, Fiorlicad | 127 | Weatwick Hall Park. | 1191 |  |
|  | 9 | NOATH WALSHAM. | 1227 |  |
| Eall, E O. Cutitt, Esa, | 63 | Antingham. | 1281 | ohareh to npeocloter 1 rad More are meverl chapte marke, |
| Walelam, Witton Park, Lard Wodehouse. |  | Thorpe Market. | 1291 |  |
|  |  | Cromer (see p. 474). | 191] | Bali, Land evimat |

CLIXVI. IONDON TU TARYOUTH TRROUOH CHELYSPORD, IPSWICH, SCOLE INN, BUNGAY, $A N D$ BECCLES, 1961 Mile.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline OM MIast yhow lamy \& E\% \& \& 號 \& O\% LETR Hoy cosi \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
vorag Dy meneat of the \\
 greda if oorm mall, finur, yilis maluf gomet be Fop 1301. 180 L \\
Worliaghnm Becelea of Gonfori, and N. Cove Hintl. \\
At Gillingham, All Santa, Gillinghan Hell. \\
Near St Olave's Bridge are the ruin of HernagHeet Abbey and Ferringfieat Hal, J. Leathen, Ene. \\
At Fitton Pritton \\
Mall: and 19 m. distant, 8amerleyton Ha川. ir . S . M. Peto, Kı. Seo p. 479.
\end{tabular} \& \(16 \frac{1}{3}\)
\(14 \frac{3}{2}\)
187

11
$9 \frac{1}{2}$
74

61

$1 \frac{1}{2}$ \& | Barsham. |
| :--- |
| beccers. |
| er. river Wareney. Gillinghem All Saints. |
| (Norfoll.) |
| Tof Monlas. Heddiacoe. |
| St Olave's Bridge. |
| cr. river Waveney. |
| Frition, (Suffolk.) |
| 8outh Tumn. |
| Tarmouth Bridge |
| cr. the river Tare. |
| YARMOUTH, (p. 479.) | \& 3182

1114
1131
1181
117
1194
180
1898

$220 \frac{1}{8}$ \& | Ashesdeas. |
| :--- |
|  *i ith prapely is am |
|  ipecirie of no 10 ta couvh per |
|  alinel Mon an ell handsone mowe hail, merueal |
|  angumen of chonl latimer |
|  |
| At Gilliggham atl Banla Geldention Hall J. Zerrich, Xeo. |
| At Ton Monlen, Rereninghan Rell, 8ur E. baCum, Burl. |
| Broyday Water. | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

CLIXVII. LONDON TO YARMOUTIF, THROUGH IPSWICH, WOODURIDGE SAXMUNDHAM. AND LOWESTOFT, 184 Milen.


| Of mout ymoy cond． | 是安 |  | 家枵 | on kig fronl lomb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| if m．Alnsozovag． athlianalle waterlige． plece，and the birthplace af the poet Cribbe． <br> Burn Hall，W．Long Eaq． | $87 \frac{1}{6}$ | Faraham． | 881 | Benhall Lodse，Rev． E．Holland，and Benhwin Home |
|  | 34 | SAXMONDHAM．＇ | $80 \pm$ | Carlton Hall，E．Pallez， En． |
|  | 893 | Kelase． | 903 |  |
| To Thraham Hall， 1 （a．）to Duraham， 9 m． 1 Theace to Dunwich， 1 m． | 307 | Yoxford． | 99］ | Cocktreld Exall，Sur J． Bloun Brr．；Thonveion Hall．Col．H．Hence Bance， 1 mi． 8 and 9 m ferthes，Hereungham Hall（Lord II unLingtiold） |
|  | 253 | Blythburgh． cross river Blythe | 681 |  |
|  | 25 | Bulchamp． | 98 | Henham Park，Eay of Sirmalbruke． |
| To Southwold $81 \mathrm{~m}_{7}$ （ g ． 407. ） <br> Bennere Bill，Bir E． <br> s．Gooch，Bart． | 218 | Wangford． | 108 |  |
|  | 18 | Wrontham． |  |  |
|  | 161 | Benacre Turnpike | 1071 | 9 m．dint．Soterley His． 1 B．distant Mentend |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 11 \\ & 116 \end{aligned}$ | Eessingland． | 1001 |  |
|  |  | Paterield． | 1191 117 | Howse，Rey．T． 8 herrice 9 m．Curlten Colville． im Mukford Bridge Like Lathing． <br> If m．Filitun Eigh Ho． |
|  |  |  | 1197 |  |
|  | 10 | LOWERTOPT，（p．478．） | 114 |  |
| Guntor New Hall． Batteny Hill． | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | Hoplon． <br> Gorleston． <br> 8 m．Burgh Cantle，$n$ fine raio． | 1181 2918 | Is．milet Bluadeaton Hall ；and forther to the laft gomerletion Band． Sir S．M．Petn，Rart．iand Eabland Hall． |
| Acruan the river，Nci－ ton＇s manament． | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | Sonth Town． Tarmouth Bridge． HMA cr．river Yare，and enter Norfolk． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1229 \\ 1881 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| North Seem |  | Ya MMOUTH，（p．ATP．） | 118 | Breyden Water |

Irawncr，the capital of Sufolk，and a place of great antiquity，stands on the side of a gentlo elevation riaing from the river Orwell，the banks of which proeant very plearing proupects．lpswich formerly contained nineteen parish churches， and atill retains twelve，bealdes three in the Liberty，and several pincen of wor－ abip for Diseenters．In St．Petor＇s is an ancient font，and in 8 L ．Lawrenceis a painting by Sir Robert Ker Portar．Ipswich has town and shire balla，an ex－ tunsive county jaih，a commodious market－place，corn－exclange，banks，bartacks， bathe，theatre，assembly－rooms，public library，free schoole，mechanies＇inatitula， custom－houne，\＆c A college was established here by Cardinal Wolaey，who wes and to have been born in a house，still atanding，in St．Nicholas parish ；bus the

[^46]
## 47 IPSWICE-FOODBRTDES-YREMLINGEMM-OLPORD-SOUTHWOLD.

inatitution fell with the founder. Ipswich was formerly, though no longer, efte brated for ita woollen manufactures. It chiefly depends at prement on the manafro trre of agricultural implementa and on ship-building, and the exportation of ebiptimber, corn, malt, dec; but it has a considerable import trade for wines, pirit, Limber, ship atoren, and other commodities. Customs Rer., 1850, $\mathbf{2 9}, 126$ In $2 d$. Veasels sail every tide from Ipawich to Herwich and back again-an exevn ion rendered peculiarly delightful by the beanty of the scenery. Iporich in connected by rellway with all parts of the lingdom. About mife from the lown is the mee-course, and a beantiful promenerle, called Christ Church Party in open to the public. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 32,914.
Woonsmidar atands on the river Deben, and is a place of great antiquity. It hen e spacious market plece, In the centre of which is the old shire hall 8 e. Mry in the old church, contains several monuments, is apacious, and is supposed to have boen erected in the time of Edward III. It has a square buttreased towner 100 foet high. Hers are slso meeting-houses, richly endowed almshonses, a centothhoose, a small theatre, and barracks, dock-yanda, \&c. Woodbridgo ts a piace of considarable trade, exporting corn, malt, and four, and impurting conl, simber. and general merchandize. Pop. 1851, 6161.

About nime or ten miles from Woodbridge is Prumbionay, a town of great antiquity, on the Alde. The cherch is large, with a tower 90 feet higb, in whidy is a poal of eight bells. The roof of the nave is of curiously carved onk The chureh contains several monuments of the Howard family : among othern, thas of the eocomplished poet, Earl of Surroy, beheaded by Henry VIII. Herv aro the nim of a magnificent castle, which, with the manor, were bequegthed by Sir Robert Hitcham to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. It was to this cestle that Quoan Mry repaired when Lady Jane Grey was placed upon the throne. Pop. of parinh 2523.

UrFond, twelve mile from Woodbridge, bas an ancient castle, of which oaly the keep now remains. The church contains an ancient font and eovaral mungments. One mile distant is Sudbonme Hall, s sest of the Marquin of Eiertord, Orford givea the title of Earl to sho Walpole farnily. Pop. 342.

Southwold, almost surrounded by the Blythe, is pleacaty aitanted as a eminence overlooking the sea, and much frequented in the buthing weasoe. is wes nearly deatroyed by fire in 1659. Pop. 1851, 210s. In Souchwold Bay of Sole Bey, the famons naval engagement took place in 1672, betweus the Datid under De Ruyter, and the English under the Duke of York, afterwards Jume IL.
Lowestort, aplace of great anciquity, stands on a cliff facing the nen vowed from which it is a remarkably picturesque object. The parish church, about hive a mile west of the town, is large, handsome, and contains several ancieal monumeth In the charchyand is the tomb of Potter, the tranalator of Sischylus, Sopanod ec. There are also meeting-houses, towth-hall, twolight-houses, a thentry, Iseatic asylum, \&c. \&ic. One of the pruscipas brasachen of hatuaty ses the thereir and fisherring for the London and Norwich matcols. Thews wiswewh owno

## LOWENOTT-FAEMOUTA-SOUTEEND.

manufactories. Lowestoft has lately been much frequented as a bathing place. for which ite sands are well adspted. The town ib greatly indebted to Sir \$. M. Peto, Bart., of Somerleyton Hall, who parchased the barbour in 18M, and originated a company for the improvement of the port and town, the deepening of Lake Lothing, \&c. He carried also the brunch railway from Reedham to Loweotoft, thus placing the latter in a very advantageous commercial position. Pop. 1851, 6580.
Great Yarmouth, a considerable beaport town and a plece of great antiquity. The old rown is aituated on the enatern bank of the Yare, and is coanected with the naw town, callod Little Yarmouth, by means of a bridgc. The old town had wille, and consiats of four parallel steeets, and of aboat 150 מarrow croes lanen, celled sown. The best dwelling-bouses are situated along the quay, which is conaldered 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, arected in 1128, and recently restored, soveral chapels, bankn, a cown-hall, thentre, amombly-room, bathing-house, \&c. Thare are several charituble institations, the principal of which is the Seamen's Hospital, and extemaive barracks, containing a large armoary. There is an extensive manafactory for crapes and othar silk goods. Stip-building, and the various tralee connected with it, aro carried on to some extent. The rivers Yare, Waveney, and Bure, which anite in Breydon Water, contiguons to the town, socure to Yarmouth an extanaive inland trado. The exportation of grain and malt is considerable; but the principal bowinen of this port consiater of the harring and mackerel fanheries. An extenairs Limber trade with the Baltic is also carried on, and Yarnoutb Ronds have loag beon the principal rondesvous for tho collier trade. Costoms Revenae 1850, ع38,872:11:11. It is one of the termini of the Eastern Counties Railwny, and thus holds communication with all important parts of the kingdom. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 80,879. Near Yermouth is a beantifal fluted columo, 140 foet high, in memory of Lord Nelaon.
Soothend (Eesax) in situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Thames opporite to Sheerness. It has of late yenrn risen into some irmportance es a buth-iag-place. Here is an assembly-room, a theatre, library, meeting-house, baths, bathing machines, \&c. Near shis place a atone marks the termination of the juriediction of the corporation of London over the Thamea. Steam vemals anil thither rogularly during summer,

On the Nuse, a projecting pieco of lund, on the ant conat of Emex, 18 miles from Colchenter, is the rillage of Wallon, of late in come repact en a bething place.

| a）mast from comb． |  | From Whitechapal Ch． to COLCHESTER （See p．471） Ardleigh． | 害亳品 | ON LEFE PLOM LOND． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ardlelg Park；and w Great Bromley Hall and Browley Lodge， 4 milea <br> Mannimgtree wa an－ ctomely caliod Beildin－ chum．It in a railway atation，and carriel ou a conaliderablo irede in milh，corn，cones，deals， iron，and finh． Mistloy Eall． | 158 |  | 51 558 |  |
|  | $18 \frac{3}{3}$ | Wignell 8 treat． | 583 |  |
|  | 113 | MANNLNGTRES． | 60 | Hatwick；a nilway atule altanted ais a toorge of liond opparite the month or bion |
|  |  | Mistley Thorn． | $60 \frac{7}{4}$ 68 |  |
| Wix Abbey． | 83 | Brudfiold． | 63 |  |
|  | 31 | Ramsey Streot． | $67 \frac{4}{4}$ |  |
| Ramser Eall． | $8 t$ | Ramsey． | 684 | sammer if is mach freqy fante） gused fors，Tlansithy |
|  | 2 | Dovar Court | 693 | Sarbour，rrat．erecterd th？ 4tst． <br> imlleas acrose the Ormet |
|  |  | TARWICT． |  |  |

CLXXIX．LONDUN TO GOUTHEND，THROUGF BARKING，RAINRAY，STAS． FORD LE FOFE，AND HADLEIOH，s9！Milen


| 0\％ziout mom zonn． | 号豆亳 |  | 郭宮 | －9x Lere moy homb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At Hadleigh are the remains of a cmale gitu－ | 113 | Vange． | 888 | Thondericy． |
| neted on the brow of | 89 | Pitsea | 80 |  |
| ateep hill，commanding－ tine view of the Thume． | 5 | Hadleigh． | 34 |  |
| The charch in an ancient | 8 | Leigh． | 809 |  |
| bulding． Near Hadelgà is Rnd． |  |  | －8｜ |  |
| leigh Ball，now echool． |  | SOUTHEND（p．479．） | $89 \frac{1}{6}$ |  |

CLXEX．LONDON TO SOUTHEND TEROUGI ROMPORD，BRENTWOOD， HILLERICAY，AND RAYLEIGH， 1 ：Mijea．

| on mort mom lomm． | $5^{5}$ |  | 骶言号 | ON LETE TROM LOMD． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bildicicar in citm－ nuth os an emisence conmediar flas mewa of the Thames and the comt of Kont．Here it a church alad to bare heen foanded in the ume of Edinad III．The Lower mas bo of that egra，boit the bolly of the einpal as emparalively modern．Pap． 1 sis． | $\left.\begin{gathered} 41 \frac{2}{4} \\ 23 \% \\ 227 \\ 184 \\ 8 \\ 51 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | From Whitechapel Ch． <br> to BRENTFOOD（p．670．） <br> Shenficld． <br> BILLERICAY． <br> Rayleigh <br> Hedleigh Common． <br> BOUTHEND（p．470．） | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 10 \\ & 28 \frac{1}{4} \\ & 84 \frac{8}{6} \\ & 864 \\ & 41 \frac{4}{8} \end{aligned}$ | Rayleigh was formerly luwn of some impart－ ance．It han an old church，and some trace of an old castle． 5 m． diatmat th Rochford，tuear which la Rochtard Hall， Wherv Amno Boleyno man bars in 1507. |

CLEXII．LONDON TO BEDPORD，BY RAILFAY，GS Yile．



CLKXXIL PETERBORODGH TO STAMFORD, MELTON-MOWBRAY, AXD LICESTER, BY RAILWAT, BS MGE.


|  | 星豆 |  |  | ON LITE MOM PETY成． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treeby． Rreatingby． Thorpe Arnold； 6 m － dintent，Goad by Fill． | 18！ | Saxbv St． <br> Along valley of river Wreak，which the line crosses eeveral times． | 84 | Stapleford Hall，Earl of Eurborough． <br> Bortod Lasert：be－ yond，Litila Dulby Hall， |
| Symanty Lodze，Eay of Bemborough， 1 Eilet． Symonby． | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 124 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | MELTON－MOWBRAY S8． （eee p．802）． Kirby 8 ． Frisby SL． | $\begin{array}{\|l} 88 \\ 40 t \\ 11! \end{array}$ | Friaby． |
| Ashordby． Hoby． | 97 | Brookesby St． | 438 | Rotharby． Brookesing Ifell |
|  | 8 | Rearaby SL | 45 |  |
| Betclififor Wrenk． <br> Vantp Rall，Sir G．J． | 4 | Syaton Junction SL Join Midland Reilway． | 48졍 | Quentborarkh， 1 mile Harkby Hall，W．Po chim，Veq， 1 mile． |
| Polmer，Bart Thurmaton． Birstall Hane． Belgreve． |  | LEICESTER（p．S64）． | 53 | Humberitana． |

CLIXXIII．LONDON TO WARE AND HERTFORD，BY RAILWAY， 28 Miles．

bullt in the time of Charien 1．．and It now a whool．At the een end of the town ta entablishment belonging to Christ＇s Elsupital（popalasly known an the Blue Coni gehool）．

 acoomodatlag 800 chlldren．Hertford is a pleamat，bury，and renpoctable town．Ita prin． efpel trade is in mealing and malding．Two M．P．Pop．1851， 660 ．

CLIEEIV．LONDON TO RUNTINGDON，BY RATLWAY，TT MiEA

| on martimor zomb |  | From London by Nor－ thern and Enatern RaU－ | 容長 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leavo main line to Ely and Norwich． | 193 | may，to <br> CAMBRILIE（p．489）． H№ cr．river Cam． Cross line of Roman road． | Bit |  |
| Impington Park． | 14t | Histon SL． | A2） 3 | Qirton－mive ma yood，Madiastey Pert． |
| Cotenham， 21 milen． Rampton，iz mile | 123 10 7 | Oakington St． Long Stanton St， Swavesey it． | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 67 \\ & 691 \end{aligned}$ | lig BL V．Cotton．Derth Long Stanton Ifall |
|  |  | Enter Huntingdonshire． |  |  |
| Branch so March and Wishoach，28］milen． Houghion． | 5 | ST．IVES JUNCTION ST． （See p．© 88. ） | 71\％ | Fiomingord Gros． IHemingiord Abbata |
| Withon． <br> Hertford． |  | Follnew course of siver Ouse，which the line erue en swica，to |  | Godmmacheater，the |
|  |  | IUUNTINGDON（eoep．月RT） | 77 | alle of the anelent Duro－ Lipomf，© Romas itrelva． |

CLOCRY，LONDON TO MARCE AND FISBEACH，HY RATLTAT， 100 Mile

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline on mart moy lond． \& 粽重 \&  \& \[
18 \frac{1}{8}
\] \& Of Leve fray Lomid \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Needinewarth \\
Bluntimham． \\
Colne \\
Nemerous draing，or droves，croendy the Fiens \\
Lue from Rty Julas （Hea p．489）．
\end{tabular} \& \(28 t\)
224

17
$18 t$

9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ST．IVES JUNCTION BT （a）above）． <br>
YH cr．riv．Ouse． Somersham $\mathrm{gt}_{\mathrm{t}}$ （see $\mu$ 458．） <br>
Proceed through the dis－ trict of the Feas． <br>
Fnter Cambridgeahiro． Chatteris Sis． <br>
Wimblington and Dod－ dington $S t$. <br>
$5 \$ \mathrm{Fr}$ ．Old riv．Nen． MARCH JUNCTIOX \＆r． <br>
Cortinus vhrowgh the 7 ras 10 <br>
FISBEACN ip．UB5

 \& 

77 <br>
181 <br>
661 <br>
91

 \& 

Leape lima lo Horropy Con bit mulas <br>
Woodhurse <br>
6 malleo dintand in Tax Ley（D．48，and ＂ey abbey，B．Tellowe． 1 <br>
 （the minhat livies to Kagland），Sys 28．Prevan Bert <br>
Line to Porebertana 15 miles
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY

 (LONDON TO CAMBRIDCE, ELY, NORWICH \& YARMOUTH.)

CLDEVL LONDON TO DOWNFAM AND LTNX, BT RAILWAY, 99 MIles. 486


CLTOYII. LONDON TO NORWICH AND YARMOUTH, THROCOH CAMBRIDGE, BI RAILWAY, 196 MJen.



## EASTERN COUNTIES \& EASTERN UNION RAILWAYS. <br> (LONDON TO IPSWICH, BURY E NORWICH.)



| om nont haom lomd． | 最妥 |  | 最空 | Of xefr mox kond． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 81 | Trowee 8L | 125 |  |
| Ta Bungay， 14 millea （sec p．475）． | 20 | SOBMICE（nee p 465．） | 126 | Therpa |
| Whillinghom． <br> Poaterek 8urlingham． |  |  |  | Plumitead；and near． Plumintend Homes and Plumstead Hall |
| Fiver Yare． | 14 | Follow north bank of river Yare． Brundall St | 189 | Witloa． |
|  |  |  |  | Brondall Bouco． Strumpahaw Hal］． |
|  | 12 | Buckenham St． | 4 |  |
| road．Lapley Part， 8 or \％，B．Froeter，Bart |  | Readhem Janction St |  | Hyaniagham． <br> Cusiley． <br> Limpeahoa． |
| Grach to Loweund | 8 | Reedbam Junction St． | 138 | Limpeahoa． |
| Mitfori， $11 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{\mathrm{~m}}$ ．（hee p |  | Pase along north side of |  | Wickhampton． |
| 498. <br> Marine of the Tare and Wavenay， |  | Breydon Water，a late of considerable sire，to |  | Berney Arma． |
| Breydon Winter． |  | YARMOUTH（see p．479）． | 146 |  |

CLCXYVIII LONDON TO NORWICH，TGROUGE IPSWICE，HAUGHLEY，AND DIS8，BY RAILWAY， $118 \frac{1}{2}$ Mile．




|  | 最完 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | osm zers muan magi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 181 | Tivethhall St. | 100 |  |
| Moultom. |  |  |  | Asincton. |
| Wretom. <br> Trariton Elll. | 10 | Pornoete S\% | 1043 | Formoer: |
| Lans Htertor ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  | Hapton. |
| 7.yond, Eorysad Bial. | 73 | Flordon SL | 106 | Ferdar. |
| Taburs. probebiy the |  |  |  | Newroo Fintman. |
| alte of $A \perp$ Tayna, $a$ Romanatation. | 41 | 8wainsthorpe St. | 1091 | Svriluthorpe |
| khottuina Furk <br> Damean Hall |  |  |  | Moncruan gall |
| Celnior 88 Edmonde. |  |  |  | Kerwick |
| Bizley Hall. 14 mille: and beyond, Kirby Hall. |  | SX) or. rivar Yare. NORHICR (000 p. 105. ) | 1181 | Contowey Pris, Ime |

CLXDIX. NORWICH TO EAST DERERAM SWAFPRAM, AND LTRK. BY RAJLWAY, 48 g mad.


|  |  |  | 哑皆 | व\% LIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nerburgh Eill, A. |  | monumanti and a carred roof. Reom are ammally beld on the adjacens heath. Pop. 1851, 8886 (8e0 also p461.) |  |  |
| Pounturne 11qq; bayoad. Narford Eill | 81 | Narburgb 5 t. | 104 |  |
| Gayron Finli, 9 mile | 7 | Bilaey St. | 414 | Pentenay. <br> Bilncy Lodgu, 1 milla. |
|  | 6 | East Winch St | 483 | Whoh Ball |
| Mutlya | 8 | Middeton Sk <br> LTNN BK (p. 457. | 46! | Middiaton, 1 mile. N. Eunctan, 2 milea, D. Gumey, Feq;i and beyond, Weast Winch. |

CXC. NORWICE TO ELY, PETERBOROUGE, AND LEICESTBE, BY RALWWAY, 187 MLen.

|  |  |  |  | Os LEFT Moy moin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line to Downham and Lyan. | 187 884 | From NORWTCE by Brandon and Thetiord, to EIY (as in pp. 485, 480, and 48 s.$)$ | 588 | Line to Camiride and Londos. |
|  | 68 | Thence by March, 10 PETEREORUUGH. (as in pp. 451-2). | 84 | Lina to Blitworth, an Loodon and Norres. Wentera Rallway. |
|  |  | From Peterbarough to LNICESTER ( pp .48 Cl ). | 187 |  |

CECI. LONDON TO NEWMARKET, BI RAILWAT, 60 Mles.


| OIM Mozt ynov lamb. | 量豆 |  |  | an zert rmoy zomb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At Wet Wratting. 4 <br> miller diatame, Wratiog <br> Pariz, Bir C. Watson. <br> Bart. | 71 53 | Folboam Sc <br> Six Mile Bottom St. | 613 | Frbaorm. <br> Great Fulurnhan, amb Wlthrinam Tample, $\mathbb{E}$. Bictor, Ene. Rotefurtin Efall, 83 m. Upper Kam Purk. Lower Here Prot. |
| Dollinghan Fill. Stoleh wrolh Boans. Charelay Park 8 m. Duke of Ruthand. | 87 | Dallingham St. <br> NEWMARKET <br> (Iee p. 464) | 601 69 | The Rece Comrse. |

CXCII. LONDON TO BURT ET EDMUNDS, BY RAFLWAY, qu Mum.




| OH ymotr pmox Lomd. | Et |  | 5 | as ener may turp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beltose Houss, Earl of Brownlow. <br> Martion Moor. | 89 | Great Ponton $8 t$ (Sea p. 388.) | 102 |  |
|  | 86 | GRANTHAM S8. (Sea pp. 888, 888) | 1081 | Brach to Nothlofires. <br> In the dilamen. Belvoir Cualle, Dake of fansland. |
|  | 781 | Eaighamand Marton 8t. Cinypole St. | 1114 |  |
|  | 781 |  | 1158 |  |
| Brash to Uneoln. | 71 | NBWARE 81. (See Pp. 858 and 818.) | 180 | Eranch to Nattinghas. Eelhn Holl J. Ym. <br>  O-digtor Fill. Hov. J. E. Dentran. |
|  | 641 | Carlton St. (See p. 903.) | 1287 |  |
|  | 008 | TUXPORD SL. <br> (Seo p. S83.) | 1818 |  |
| Mot Boatua and Liscola branch rejolus main fline here. | 623 | RETTORD 8 s . (Soe pp. 888 and S88.) | 18:3 |  |
|  |  | Mancharlar and Lucolnahire line crossew bers. |  |  |
|  | 49 | Sutton St | 149 |  |
| Near Ranaldill are the | 409 | Ranskill St | 144 | Seriby Ball, Mewat Galwny. |
| pemwiss of a prioty of Qibertine zens. | 45 | Scrooby 8t | 146 |  |
| Bawin Hall, R. M. Whincen Eq. | 43 | BAWTRY St. (Sea p. 884.) | 148 |  |
| Cantley Hall d. W. Chllders, Eaq. |  | Rowington $8 t$ | 1313 | Comwerla Pret |
|  |  | DONCASTR8 Et. (Som Pp. 384 589.) | 1891 |  |
| Ankerne in noted for ita minerel raters, and ha risen, the conric of fer yene, from a stragis ling vilinge to a vell built tom. <br> Lina to Coole. | 89\% | Arkeay and Stockbridgo | 138) |  |
|  | 24 | Askerne S\%. | $1 \mathrm{H}^{1} \mathrm{P}$ |  |
|  | 965 | Norton St. | [14] |  |
|  | 241 | Womeraley St. | 8 805 |  |
|  | 20 | Knottingley Junction 8L/ | 171 |  |
|  | 1414 | Milford Junction \&L, | 176t |  |
|  |  | Leods and Solby line cromes |  |  |
|  | 102 | Sherborno 8L (and chrences to | 178\| |  |

CICIV. LONDON TO YORR BI GREAT NORTHERN RATLWAY, vis BOETON, LINCOLN, AND RETPORD, 9101 Milea.



CICVI. LOKDON TO GLOUCESTER CHEPSTOW, CARDIFT, AND SWANSTA (SOUTH WALES), BY RATLWAY, 816 Mile.


| (1) Elogi moy howh. | \| |  |  | On zeyt moy zond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 527 | Marshfield Station. | 163] | In the dintance Thenoe Cmale, B. Y. Jeaner, Ras. |
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|  |  | Ely and Llandaff St. | 1721 |  |
|  | 414 | St. Fagana Station. | 187 |  |
| Lantrimana | 84 | Llentrimant Station, | 1811 |  |
|  | 203 | Pencoed Stecion | 1883 |  |
|  | $26!$ | Bridgend Station. | 1204 | Evanny and Iwenay Albley. |
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CXCYIL LONDON TO BANBURY, THROUGH BUCEINGEAY, BY RULWAY, 78 Miles.


| OR MOBT FBAM LOND． $\qquad$ <br> Biadlewdon Park，inte Geores Margan，Eeq． <br> Theaford Eloure． Meritan Rnvere． |  | Brackley Station． | 害喜它 | Ow List pani homb． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $68 \frac{1}{3}$ | Stean Pury E－ Spanear． Farthuran Bome． |
|  |  | fror |  |  |
|  |  | Banbury Sution． （Nec pp．178，192）． <br> A line of rill rums from thin pleee to Oaford，through Ihodiangion and Wood－ plock（part of the Grees Wetare failway）． | 78 |  |

CXCVIII．LONDON TO OXFORD，THROUGE WINSLOW，BICESTER，AND ISLTF， 78 Milea



THE

## CALEDONIAN RAILWAY

400

## THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINES FROM THE BORDERS OF ENGLANU INTO SCOTLAND.

TaE two great lines of communication between England and Scot land consist of the Caledonian Railway (from Carlisle to Olasgow and Fdinburgh), on the west,-and the North British Raihoay (between Berwick and Edinbargh), on the east side of the island. The general direction of the former of these is given in page 256. On account, however, of the importance of these trunk lines between the two countries, is is believed that a sketch of them will form an acceptable addition to the preaent work, and they are accordingly given in detail in the following pagab-Edinburgh and Glasgow being the starting-points of the former line, and Edinburgh the starting-point of the latter,-the journeys are exhibited from theee cities soathward to the English border.






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Before effecting a Life Assurance, the chas necter of the office wo be mocred, the strunity it presents, and the ecteumtegres which it affords, should bo carefilly mocermined. No prudent pesson will provide for his family by mesns of Life Assurance (which armally incoleves the sesings of a liffrime and the


## FIRST.

That the provision on which his family is so depend in not only mfe beypad doubt or queztion, bus aloo that it will ultimately amount, with additiom from Profits, to the largent sum which the premiums payable are adequate to secure. For information, ere 'Socmaty promend hy she circirty' p , 2, and 'Bomms Addisions Dnlerve' and - Resomerses of the Saciety' p. 3

## SECOND.

That in the event of his oulliving the object of the aysurance, or desiring for any ocher rexson to discontinue it, he will be entitled on surrendering the Pulicy, to withdraw the excens of premiums paid aver and above whas hay been reguired to cover the risk incurred by the oflice. For informetios. ane 'Swrnnder Valwes Anyadh on Demand,' P. 3.


New Members enter at creat dil cood the antiolpated Proftrs, in whare. With the view of affordis extent of the security presented 1 Assets and Liabilities as at 3rst place, is given :-
Aesets.-Money invested in First Thebnition. - Value by the Carlisle

Inrplus, being Excess
Which Surplus was disposed

1. Sum set aside to meet th
a. Free Balance or "Guart

- Noter The enfior "Laodief" affliceble only to furwe Extenrrs. Co mimad, Lelt montrwethed The Public ori.




Moderate 1
In the following Table the $\mathbf{F}$ established and largest Life Off with the Premiums charged by th table contrasting the Pr
of the Sco



## Scortish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Sociely.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE BONUSES DECLARED, AND of the society's funds and revenue

| Bonn Additions Dechred On Policies of the Amount of \& 1000 |  |  | Renourcel of the 8ociety, <br> With a detailed Lis of the Invesmente |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Scaum addod |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5} \mathbf{Y} \mathrm{rs}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 10 d y & 26 & 5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
|  | 116 | 1116 |  |  |
|  |  | , | H |  |
|  | 349 | 134986 |  |  |
|  | 270 ¢11 | $1270{ }^{19} 11$ |  |  |
|  | 316 | 138816 |  |  |
| 35 | 524 | 1416 <br> 854 <br> 818 <br> 18 |  |  |
| ${ }^{35}$ | 5248 | 2534886 |  | e8,800,398 |
|  | 674.11 | ${ }^{4}$ O 11 | Arrual Revenue |  |
|  | 10 | (1) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  | 110 | 1033195 |  |  |
| 49. | 1372611 |  | Axoul Revedue |  |
|  wor cromelef by thate of any mether: |  |  |  aclomy on che Potior Aotifirs alome. |  |

## SURrender Values payable on demand.

One of the principal impediments to the extension of Life Assurance among the cianes to whom in in most beneficind, vir, those whose means of providing for their families depend upon profescinnal income, in the apprehension that inability to continue the Assurance necessurily involves low of all the premiums paid to the Office. It will accordingly be eatirfactory to euch permoss who intend effecting Assurances to know, that this objection is obviated in the Scotrish Widows' Fund, as the Surrender Value of the Policy is allowed to the Member at any zime he shall choose zo discontinue it. The following ano

Examplas of Sumaender Values of Policies or Cioco, of the Paeticipating Clafes Agrat outory beimg za

| Duration of Polley. | Premiums pald |  | Surreader Valua | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cermare of } \\ & \text { Surrender Fiue } \\ & \text { Premlums piol } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oee Year | 6as 17 | 6 | 28010 | 31 per cent. |
| Ten Years | -5 25 | 0 | 1601810 | 6 yc per cens. |
| Twenty Years | 51710 | - | 3901518 | 75 per eent |
| Thirsy Years. | 776 | - | 69310 - | go per cests. |
| Forty Years | 1035 - | 0 | 107119 - | 304 per cent. |
| Forty-five yeurs | 1164 | 6 | 143590 | 133 per cent. |

Thws a Scaltish "Hicones' Fiwnd Policy, bosides secreving an A ssumame im
 vartible as a bank notw, during tin lifolions to the eritens of ite volw which in many cases considorsbly exceeds the entin amount of the frominms falt


|  | 2 | 5. |  | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1835 | 1,000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 1,000 |
| t834 | 135,667 | E | 8 | 373.656 |
| 1835 | 1,474,409 | 『 | 10 | 7,333,434 |
| 1838 | 3,916, $8: 4$ | 5 | It | 7.557, 534 |
| 1845 | 7,507.981 | 5 | 9 | 6,798,6in |
| 185 | 10,453,900 | It | 9 | 9.084660 |
| 1859 | I4,34.450 | 3 | 1 | to,943,853 |
| 1802 | 15,080,000 | 0 | 0 | 11,900,000 |

These Seatistics shew the extent advantages of Merabership in this $S$ and incrensed confidence is affordec

Assurances $E$
SUM8 Assured
Premium Revenue thear
Comparative Value of .
The conditions under which a Polics value than a Policy in another offil sum receivable in the event of deatl be larger in proportion to the premi other (see "Bonus Additions Declared. be withdrawn during life as "Surrer having to be discontinued, shall be one office than in the other (see "Sur (3.) Th it the Security afforded for il in the one office than in the other (se When parties desire to acgmaint the




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[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    - Iflanif utales that the proper narae of the place in Letrimy, Fhich is auppred to be a core ruppiou of the Latin words ile Lets loees.

[^3]:    - Purle- Iver at Mincread, end malntained his fomily by burnime charcoal, Hae male
    
     eate of thin fumily that they alway pomewed o horw ankl oart, bat never uhtined to the poos
     clagi-
    "And oull wo rune our forert ervel,-
    floustinh the ploun yeorean'r nea,
    Ev'n to the erlf-ame opots
    Oow hore and ant cheir litile atore,
    Jilke their forefothem, neilhey mane
    Nus to the chuldrasit ke

[^4]:    

[^5]:    - "Apd adil io merry L.jndhuret hall Rod william'I detrup decka the will, Who lese the stithe may mes And ofatr toone th grems Malmood Informs the trareler where stood
    

[^6]:    - Encyo. Mrit. pol. xd. p. 88.

[^7]:    - The Underclif to a strp of land about as mDes long and from a quarter to aalf a mile in
     soche, overturned and broken mounds of earth, deep bollows, and uucrerus sprista, thrning
     Unifrelif had teal funsed by a nuccomion of hagdalipa. One of these look place in the year
    
    
    
    
    

[^8]:    - Eip Ruchay Wonley my the term " ctrine" ia applind to the backbone of an anima, which
     -an of e high ridae of had alet shruptly dom.
    
    
     ointed in tho enction of the res into ito proment alugrent

[^9]:    
    

[^10]:    
    
    
     not fir crem the form, and comsmands a aphle prospect

[^11]:    -Contimend.

[^12]:    - See descripton of the Portraitn, by Indy Thartan Lewich, to hes "Friende and Conter porssies of Lord Chancellor Claremilan."

[^13]:    - See Dr Dibdin's deveripliom of at

[^14]:    - Seo Seolt'o Peverll of tho Peak, chap.L. p. L.

[^15]:    - En Ameription of sto Dore in Weltan and Cotcon's Angier, Majr'I Edition, D. ET, es

[^16]:    - See introdicuan to 8cott's "Berolacde" pp. B-10.

[^17]:    - Somo interestiag traditione regarding Wigan ero recorded by Mr Roby in hie " Treaftiun a Lacauhura" A smill valume on vimilur aubjects by a young anthor of great pronche has tho hom rocenty pablimhod at Wigas. See atso Introdection to 8cott's "Botrothed" Fp 8-10.

[^18]:    - Ben Loethat'r Lfe of 8eat g. 14

[^19]:    - Ter a deacription of chin valley, voler to pago 986

[^20]:    * I am so delighted with the opot, that I scanely know bow I shan leave it The dituation if one of the deepeat retirement ; but the bright lake before mut with all its fairy berts and sails, glanoing lire "thinge of life" over fis blou Tater, prevente the wolitude troca being overshadowed by anything like sadnem"

[^21]:    "A Grecin temple riving trum the deep,"

[^22]:     valb, to which the promece of Wordworth, Bonthey, Sooct, and Profowor Wilhon gave pact. hun totares
    "A lage company had bean emombled at Mr Bolma's weat to hosour of the minhtar-tit Included Mr Wordeworth and Mr southery. It has aot, I suppowe, oftan happened to n pilia Engliah merchant, wholly the srchitext of hls own forturen, to enterain of one time a party embring wo many illurtioue namen. He was proud of his guentr; they reapecoed him, and banourred and loved each otheri, and to would have beandimeuls to ay Fhich star to the cous-
     - toh mar ambing of courly wit es ever Cming dipinyed and a platiful allowner oa on

[^23]:    - whe wheno, of ey mither the foret setery of Rydal Park, wee, to the mamory of living
    
    
     gerfo meach beave. No pery great hamo chould ycu oven bill saleen under the ahadow of
     apor ywo trom a bough of the cmopy, and then holating hin tall, gliden toto the obverity of the
    

[^24]:    - This is by ter the bert rtation for riewing the Lake and Vake of Gramere. Probably it en mis very new that called from Mrn Bemano he monnet entitled
    A MEMEMBAANCY OP ORASMERE
    -0 O vale and lake, within your mountion urn. Smilling so tranquilly, and set on deep ! Of doth your dreamy lovellness return, Colouring the tunder ahndown of my aleep With light Elydan :-for the bues that steep
    Your ahores in melding luatre, seem to flowt Un golden elouds from spirit-londe remote Inles of the blest -and in our memory keep Thelr ploce with hollest harmonlea. Pair neede Most loved by evening and hes dowy itur I Oh I néer may man, with couch unhallow'd, jar The perfeet musie of the eharm serenal Betil, still unchanged, may one aweer ragima wear Sontime that rubliae the woul to love, and teens, and prayer I

[^25]:     mareely e erng, a kooll, or a nill, which he has not embalmed to vers. To thin cotene as Town End, wheh is now partially hidden from those on the Mighwny, by thy Intervantian of mome tetar bultt cotingen, Wordsworth brought has bride in 1808 . Previow so Me departure to factit AEr, Me eomposed hit Perewell, in which these lines oscur,-

    * Par-well, thon litele nook of mountain ground.

    Thou rocky corner is the lowent itair
    Of that magnificent Temple, which doth botul
    One dide of our whole vale with gradeur reper

    - Brex cardin-orchard, emineatly fur.

    The lovelient gpot the man hath eves foun tio

[^26]:    - "There in a apot wbich you tony me

    If ever you to Langdale go.
    Into a chum, a mighty block
    Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock :
    The gulf io deep below,
    And ta a basin bleck and amalb
    fleatre a lofty Watariall"

[^27]:    - Baumeo Hite of Lancmhire, Vol Iv. p. 筑.
     man the Ulveriton gend se a doed of 'derring do,' but as a decided proof of trate a the hbo
    
    

[^28]:    

[^29]:    - De Quincry

[^30]:    

[^31]:    - "Re pew'd red Penrleh's Table Rousd, Por fasts of chivelry renown'd s Lot Mayborough's mound, and stones of pown By Drusde mived is myite hour, A ad Ireed the Rasnont's whading wey, Jul L'Ifa's like beiceth him ley."

    Bride of Trimain.

[^32]:    - Hartlinv Cobranna

[^33]:    - Hantler colemider.

    P Thim unfortunite "young lover of mature" attempted to crom Kelvellya form Patterdele
     It dagagrous. It could never be meervined thether he whe killad by his fall, or hed painh
     which the had with him af the time of the eecitient.

[^34]:    - Oneme Guide

[^35]:    - The distase fis only aboat evern ming by the footpeth in $\Delta$ direct ling ont thy cerving

[^36]:    - Bowryia Raral Lifo in England P. $800-80$.

[^37]:    - Lowry's Banl Life in England, 21 edre p. 2 ar 200.

[^38]:    

[^39]:    - Par cho route from Barrick to Edinburgh, wee Black's Rictoresque 'Toarta of guilmen-

[^40]:    

[^41]:    - See Appendir to Rokeby, Note A.
     Montagra whe ereated a Duke by thir thie, bat wes deprived in Pawraxd IV. of than ewisiopen an aceome of lie poonerty and inalifity to maimeain the digmity.
    \& Howrrr's Fitt to Limaurkhio Placen, ed Baten, 0. tab26h.

[^42]:    －Guinhorough min the ant place in England where slam－workn wese erected Here aro the ruins of an abhey whie tas ones the barivi－plece of the nobility of the surmunding coon－ ty．Onc mile conthears it a mineral apring．Poms milles sarth－west is a lofty hull，command－ ing a very oxtensivo proppect，and four milen mouth－weat in Rosoberry Topping，peaked monstain， 1088 feet tirh，which alno commands fine view．The country around Guis Lorough la very beantiful．Three milee distaul are Wilton Caste（ 8 ir Joby H．Lawther， Hort）mid Skeltan Castla，mear whioh is Uplentham Hall．\＄ive milea dachat io Klat leatham Enil，ourrounded by tarteful groauls．Near the hill is Tumer＇o liowibah，fuanhad， is 1676，by Sir W．Tumer for 40 poor people．In Kurkleathem church io a vpleshid movaciewom．
    
    

[^43]:    - The read is foar milem shortur by the roake theomed Ware end Ragatos, P. Min.
    
    

[^44]:    - Somp of the protamon are salected by the Crown and benct thetr theve of Berpas Tie

[^45]:    - Peps' Diury, vul. मi. g. 298, he-

[^46]:    － 10 milce from Saxmundhem is fislesworth on the Blythe，by means of vilien，teal of a emal to Soathwold，if carries on a constderable trde．A great quantas to theny
     JESJ， 20

