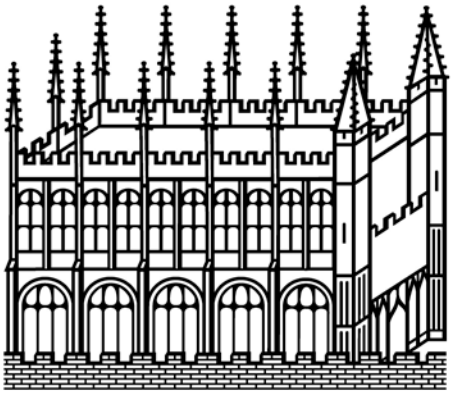

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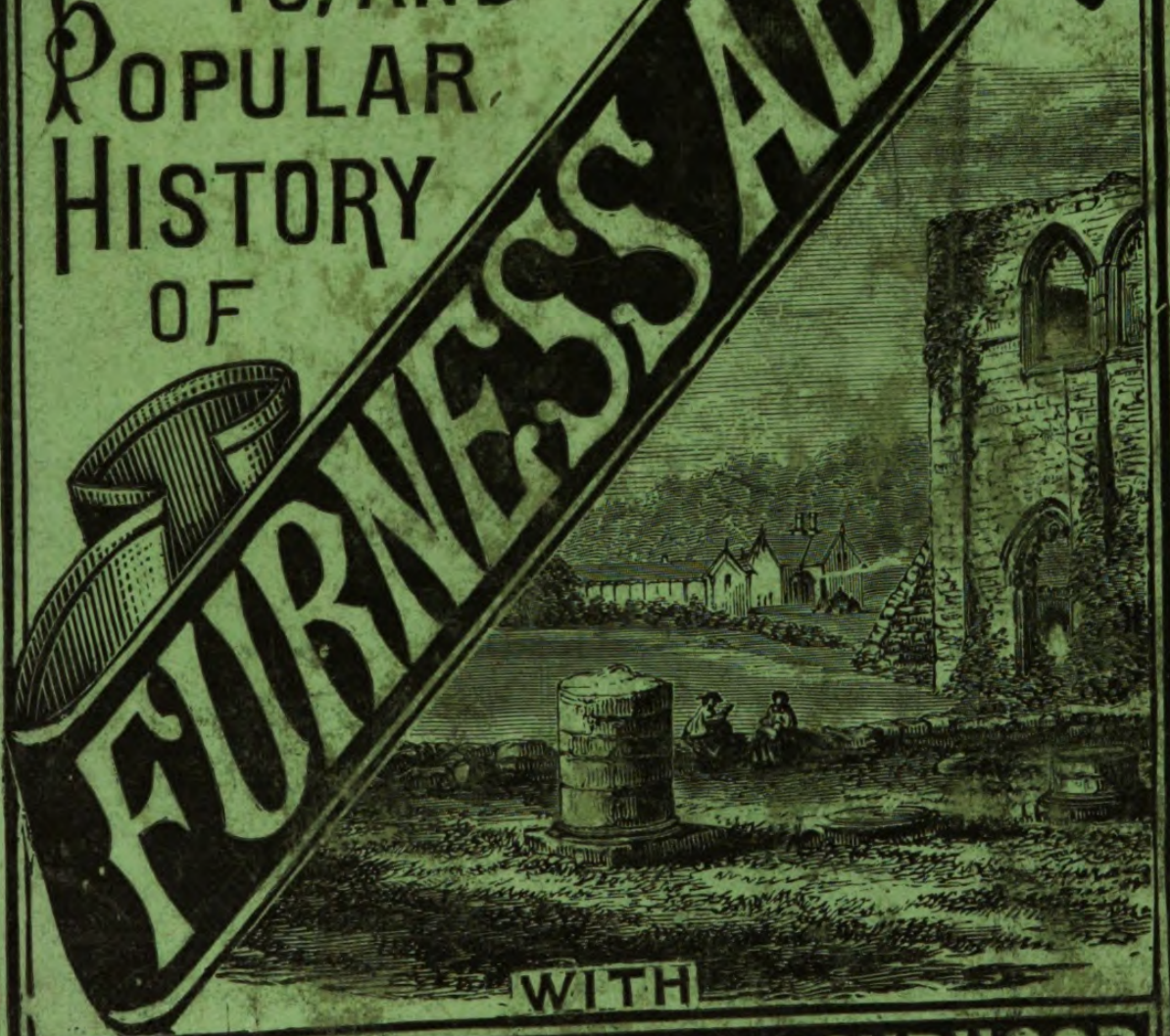

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Furness Abbey.

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GUIDE TO FURNESS ABBEY.

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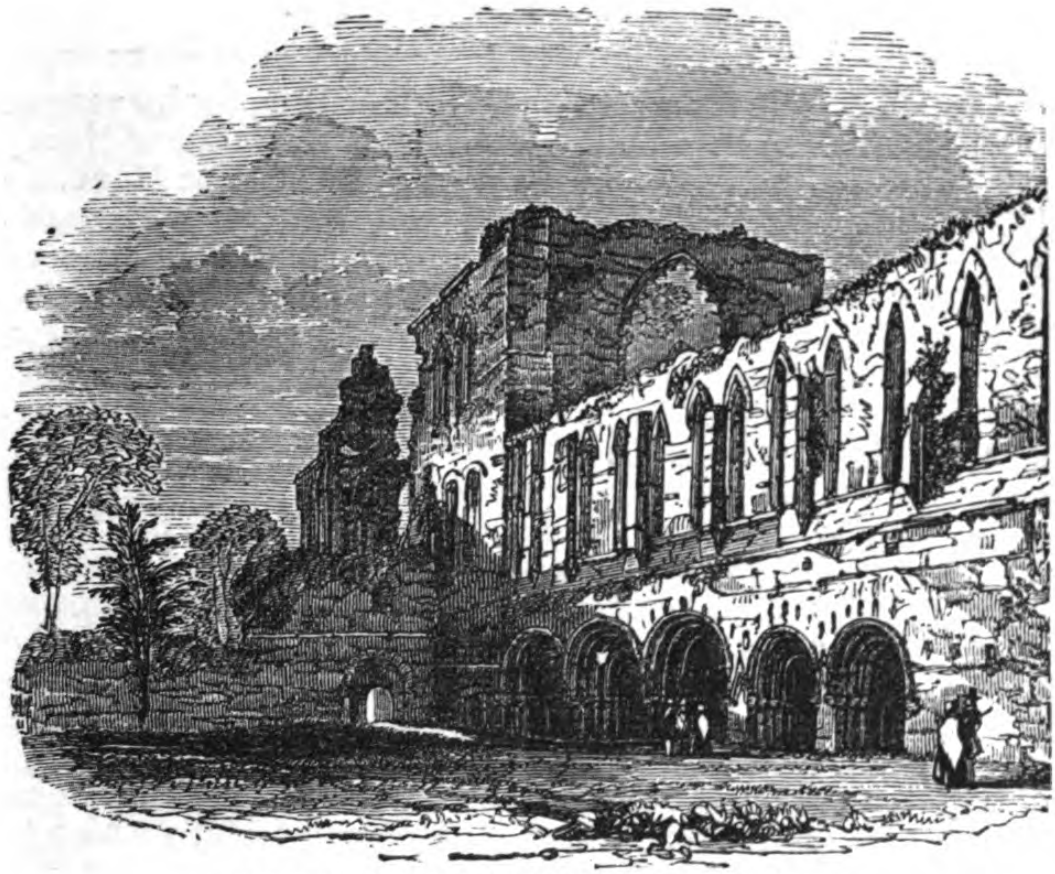


FURNESS ABBEY (FROM CLOISTER COURT).

FURNESS ABBEY.

AMONG the ruins of monastic establishments spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, there are few more imposing in their proportions, more charming in their solitude, or more affecting in their decay, than what remains to us of that once noble ecclesiastical edifice, the royal Abbey of St. Mary of Furness. We cannot look upon the stateliness of the building, with its chaste and beautiful columns, symmetrical arches, quaint carvings, and elegant tracery, without feeling intense admiration for the spirit which prompted the hearts of our ancestors to devise, and their hands to execute, such great and gorgeous temples devoted to the worship of the Creator; and it is instructive to reflect that here, upon the now damp and moss-grown floor, worshippers have knelt, generation after generation—the earnest, the careless, and the indifferent—dreaming not that, in a few centuries, the spacious and lofty edifice they were so proud of supporting would stand as a mere shell, to mark the spot where it once flourished in all its circumstance and splendour

The abbey was founded on the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1127, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the First, and the second of the pontificate of Pope Honorius II., by Stephen, Earl of Moreton and Bologne, afterwards king of England. The monks placed in this monastery were a filiation from that of Savigny, in Normandy, which had been founded about fifteen years before that of Furness and fourteen years after the establishment of the Cistercian order. They came into England under the direction of Evanus, or Ewanus, and, seating themselves at Tulket, near Preston, in Amounderness, July 13th, 1124, chose him to be their first abbot. The situation of Tulket not being altogether to their liking, they removed, after a residence of three years and three days, to the Vale of Nightshade or Bekansgill, in Furness, whither they had been led by the sagacity and foresight of their superior, who was attracted by the solitude and retirement of this corner, so well adapted for a religious retreat. The promontory of Furness—being defended on the east and south by dangerous quicksands, on the west by the Irish Sea, and on the north by hills which in those days were covered with woods, the roads leading to it being bad, and at that time but little frequented—was secure in some degree from interruption, or the incursions of the restless Border people and other freebooters, who, in national quarrels, or to gratify their passion for plunder and destruction, often demolished these repositories of wealth, ease, and plenty. Such a fate frequently befell the abbeys and religious houses, founded within reach of the Scottish frontier; but from these calamities Furness was, by the advantages of its situation, in a great measure preserved. Besides, its mineral wealth and fertile plains were eminently calculated to encourage industrial activity ; its seclusion and quietude were most suitable for a life of contemplation ; and, being surrounded by diversified scenery of the most lovely description, it presented powerful incentives to religious thought and feeling.

While the monks resided at Tulket, and until the election of Richard de Bayeux, fifth abbot in Furness, they belonged to the order of Savigny, under the rule of St. Benedict ; but at the last-mentioned period, through the influence of Pope Eugenius III., in the year 1148, the whole of the order of Savigny, consisting of thirty monasteries, joined the Cistercians, out of regard to St. Bernard, under whose rule the brethren of Citeaux had become very numerous and influential. So great was the reputation of St. Bernard that,

before his death and during the thirty-eight years he was abbot, he founded a hundred and sixty monasteries, and in the course of fifty years from the establishment of the order it had acquired five hundred abbeys. The monks of Furness, being well satisfied with the Benedictine rule, objected to the transfer. Accordingly, after a resolution taken in full chapter, they sent their abbot, Peter de Eboraco (York), to Rome, to plead with the Pope that they might be allowed to adhere to the mode of life they had at first adopted.

On his return, Peter met with rough treatment at the hands of the brethren of Savigny, because he had not followed the example of the mother monastery. They intercepted him, and, taking from him his abbacy, compelled him to learn the Cistercian rule, after which he received the abbacy of Quamore. Richard de Bayeux, once a monk of Savigny, but at that time an inmate of the abbey of St. Mary of Furness, where he was held in great repute for his piety and learning, had so won upon his brethren that he was chosen, without opposition, as the successor of Peter of York and received the crozier accordingly. The affiliation was now no longer delayed, for Richard, being a Norman, favoured the views of the Savigny monks; and, the change having by this time become acceptable to the brethren of Furness, they became Cistercians, to the laws of which order they scrupulously adhered until the general dissolution of monasteries. The Cistercians usually chose solitary and uncultivated places in which to rear their establishments, and for this reason they obtained exemption from payment of tithes for all the lands, whether tilled by themselves or by others, belonging to them. Thus we find the monks exerted themselves diligently in the improvement and working of the soil, particularly during the first ardour of their institution.

The lordship of Furness comprehended all that tract of land, with the islands included, commencing in the north at the Shire Stones on Wrynose Hill, and descending by Elterwater into Windermere and by the outlet of that lake, at Newby Bridge, over Levens Sands into the sea. Extending along the sea, it included the isle of Foulney, the Pile of Fouldrey, and the isle of Walney; beyond which, turning to the north-east, it ascended, first by the estuary of Duddon, and then by the river itself, which, by the names of Duddon, and higher up of Cockley Beck, traced an ascending line to the Shire Stones again, where the boundary commenced.

The abbot exercised vice-regal power, had the assize of bread and ale through all this district, Aldingham and

Ulverston excepted, the appointment of chief constable for the liberty, free chase through all the district, and wrecks of sea on the coast, except in Aldingham. He had a free market and fair at Dalton, with a court of criminal jurisdiction and a gaol in Dalton Castle, issued summonses by his own bailiff and the king's coroner, had the return of all writs and processes with the fees for their execution, and the sheriff with his officers were prohibited from entering his territories under any pretext whatever. The right to elect a coroner by writ of Chancery, directed to the lord of the liberty, was also granted to the abbot by King Edward I. His lands and tenants were free of all regal exactions, and no man was to presume to disturb or molest the abbot or any of his tenants, on pain of forfeiting ten pounds to the king. Moreover, he possessed the right to have two large boats for the carriage of goods, one upon Windermere and one upon Coniston Lake ; and also to have two lesser boats for fishing, with twenty nets each, upon these lakes. The power and dignity of the office and the constant hospitality kept up at his table secured the attachment of many retainers, and the civil and ecclesiastical places of profit in his gift furnished him with frequent opportunities of serving his friends. It was not surprising, therefore, that the greatest families were induced to place some of their children in these seats of honour, wealth, and power, in order that they might, in due course, by cogent interest, attain the abbatical chair and exercise all the rights and privileges which belonged to that high position. In consequence of the monastery having sent out several branches, the chief was styled cardinal-abbot. He wore a mitre, in addition to a splendid costume, and carried in his right hand a crozier, resembling that of a bishop, but of simpler form, the pastoral staff of the latter dignitary being borne in the left hand.

For the maintenance of his power and prerogatives, as well as for the defence of the coast and castle of Piel, the abbot kept up a numerous retinue of servants and armed followers, a quota of his vassals being at the service of the Crown, according to the feudal system. The abbots of Furness were lords in parliament, but owing to the isolated situation of the abbey, the dangerous nature of the roads, and the very great distance from the metropolis, they do not appear to have sat in the great council of the kingdom, although several times summoned there.

Furness Abbey was a mother monastery and had under her several other houses, some of which were direct filiations from Furness. The first was Calder, in Cumberland, founded

10th of January, 1134; then Russin, now Rushen, in the Isle of Man, in the same year; and Swinshead, in Lincolnshire, in 1148. Several branches in Ireland were afterwards obtained at different times, in the following manner:—Macniel, king of Ulster, translated the abbey of Carryk to Inniscourcy, a peninsula opposite Downpatrick, on May 13th, 1180, endowing it with the lands of Carryk, and established there a body of monks from Furness Abbey. A colony of Furness monks, after residing for some time at Wyresdale, on the east coast of Morecambe Bay, removed into Ireland, and fixed themselves at Wotheney, in the county of Limerick, in 1188. In the year 1249 the abbot of Clairvaulx placed four monasteries under the control of the abbey of Furness, namely, Fermoy, Wethirlaghn or Holy Cross, and Innislaunagh, in Tipperary; and Corcumroe in the county of Clare. And about the end of the twelfth century, Theobald Walter, fourth Lord Butler of Ireland, founded an establishment at Arklow, in county Wicklow; but although on the charter of the convent appears with other names that of Robert de Denton, lord abbot of Furness, there is no mention of this filiation in the Furness record.

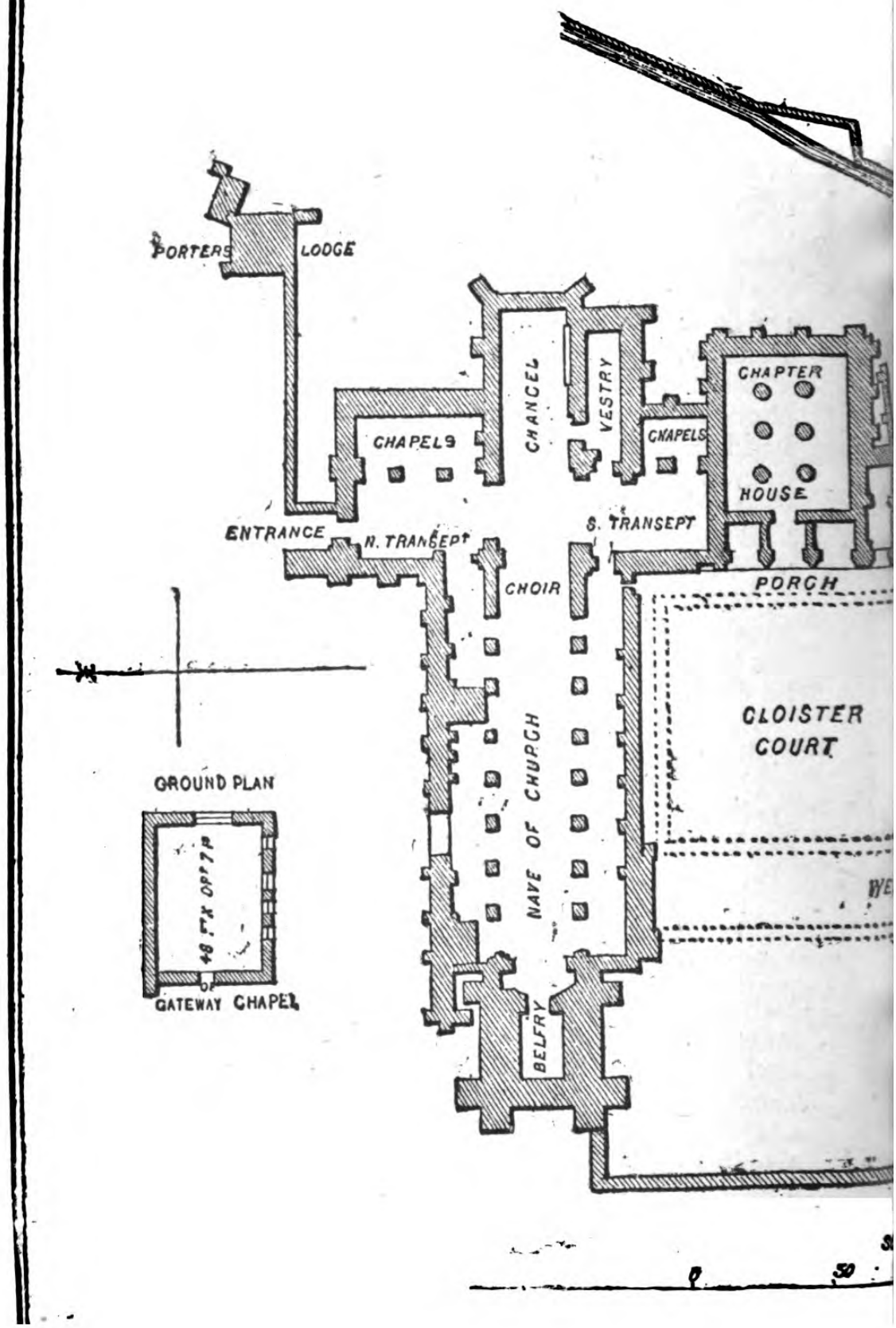
At the request of Olave, king of the Isles, Nicholas de Meaux, abbot in the reign of King John, was translated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, in 1217, in which year also he died.

In addition to the munificent gift of Stephen, Earl of Bologne, many of the wealthy bestowed lands and other privileges upon the monks, either for general or special services, or in consideration of the favour of obtaining a last resting-place within the precincts of the abbey. They

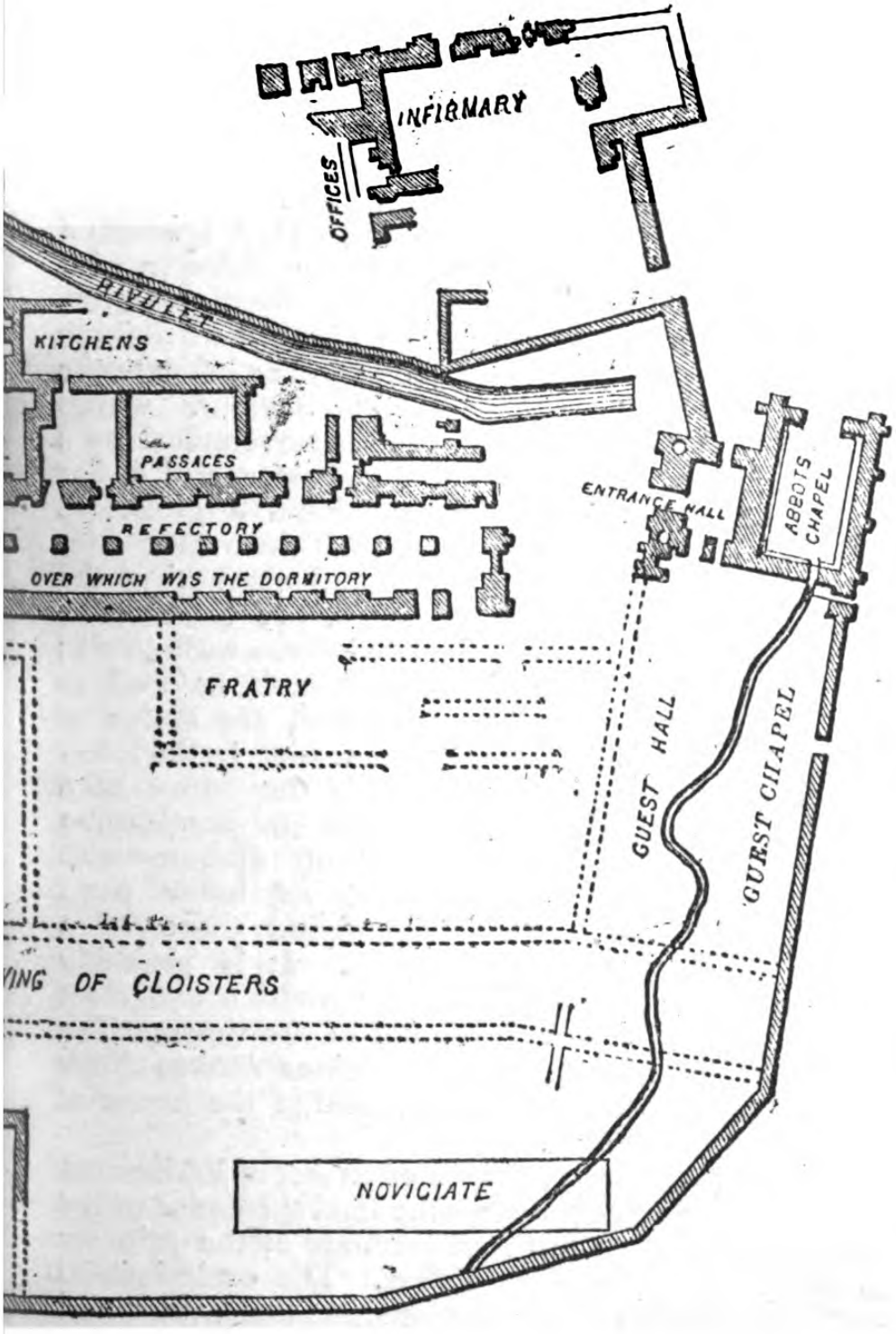
> "Loved the church so well, and gave so largely to't,
> They thought it should have canopied their bones
> Till doomsday—but all things have their end."

Sir Michael le Fleming and William de Lancaster, eighth baron of Kendal, were large benefactors to the abbey, as were also the Kirkbys of Kirkby, the Broughtons of Broughton, and the Huddlestons of Millom. Subsequently, the Penningtons, de Couplands, de Berdseys, and other families enriched the monastery with endowments, until nearly the whole of the peninsula was in the hands of the abbot of Furness, who ruled with undisputed sway. So large were the possessions of this establishment, in this and other countries, and to such an extent did its opulence augment, that it was surpassed by no religious house in the kingdom, except Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire; and its affairs of

GROUND PLAN · O



TURNESS ABBEY.



business were managed, in accordance with the advice, suggestions, or decrees of the chapter, by a steward, often a person of high rank, who deemed it an honour to occupy the office. All the deeds and other documents required in the various transactions of the abbey were confirmed by the abbot, with the consent of his brethren, affixing to the parchments the common seal of the convent, an impression of which remains appendant to the deed of surrender, in the British Museum. It consists of a circle, within the circumference of which is a figure of the Virgin Mary, beneath a canopy of three compartments, the centre one filled in with stars and the other two with sprigs of the deadly nightshade, holding in suspension two shields, each charged with three lions, *passant gardant*. The Virgin holds in her left arm the infant Saviour, whose head is surrounded by a halo of glory, and in her right hand a globe, as queen of the world. Below, and supporting the shields, are two monks in full dress with cowls; before each, as well as overhead, are sprigs of nightshade. In the lower part is the figure of a wyvern—in heraldry, a kind of dragon with wings, its lower parts resembling those of a snake. It is probably intended to represent the "spirit of evil" trodden underfoot by the Church, a very common symbol of the times. The legend round the seal is "*Sigillum Commune Domus Beate Marie de Furnesio*," *i.e.*, "the common seal of the house of the Blessed Mary of Furness."

From a survey taken in pursuance of an Act of Parliament (26 Henry VIII.), two years before the final surrender of the abbey, we are enabled to form an estimate of the princely revenues which flowed into its coffers. The ecclesiastical rents, consisting of tithes, Lent oblations, and fines, amounted to £182 16*s.*, and the temporal rents, which were paid partly in money and partly in kind, reached the value of £763 6*s.* 10*d.*, making an entire total of £946 2*s.* 10*d.*, equal to £5,000 a year at the present day. There were other branches of the abbot's

revenues not taken cognizance of in this account of the rental and survey, which were the necessary fruits and consequences of the feudal system ; such were aids, reliefs, forfeitures, and escheats, fines upon the change of tenants by death or alienation. Another considerable branch of income was derived from certain royalties and profits arising from the mines, wreck of sea, treasure trove, waifs, estrays, and deodands. There were also three iron forges, in the manor of Hawkshead, which paid a rent of £20 per annum.

After the visitation of religious houses by the commissioners of King Henry VIII., all monasteries, priories, nunneries, with an income of £200 a year and under, were given to the Crown, 376 being thus suppressed in the year 1537. By sweeping away the smaller houses, the mendicant class of monastic orders, in which lay the strength of the Pope, was put down ; and thus the friars, who were the earliest to oppose the king's supremacy, were disposed of. The larger houses then took alarm and endeavoured to protect themselves by realising their property. Some of the superiors who were refractory were put out of the way by force ; and the majority, by means of threats, persuasions, promises, and accusations of having secretly fomented rebellion in various parts of the country, were induced to resign their monasteries, those who gave up most freely obtaining the best conditions from the king. The monks of Furness were at length assailed. The storm of which they had heard with alarm, as it spread over the country, reached them in their quiet abode, and after being charged with treason, conspiracy, falsehood, and disrespect to the king, two of the brethren were committed to Lancaster Castle by the Earl of Sussex, and the abbot, Roger Pile, was taken to Whalley Abbey for further examination. Here he was prevailed upon by the crafty commissioners to make a formal proposal in writing for the surrender of his monastery to the king, on the 5th of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII., the original document being now in the British Museum.

No time was lost after this, for, four days later, the abbot, in full convocation, in the chapter house of the abbey of Furness, whither he had been accompanied by the king's commissioners, who were then present, finally surrendered to them the abbey and its belongings, four hundred and ten years after its establishment.

In the end of the succeeding year, Abbot Roger was presented by the king to the living of Dalton, the profits of the rectory being then valued at £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, the once proud

ruler, to save himself from destitution, accepting one of his own dependent churches.

The abbey of Furness had a very singular custom, in which it differed from every other abbey of the same order, that of registering in the mortuary, or dead book, the names of such of their abbots only as, having presided full ten years, continued and died abbots there. Those who, having ruled ten years, were either translated, deposed, or died, and those who died before the expiration of the tenth year, were not entered; so that in the space of 277 years there were only ten abbots recorded in the mortuary.

Not long after the dissolution of monasteries, Thomas Preston, Esq., of Preston Patrick and Levens, purchased the site and immediate grounds of the abbey from the trustees of the Crown, with other considerable estates, to the value of £3,000 a year, after which he removed from Preston Patrick and resided at the abbey, in a manor house built on the spot where the abbot's apartments stood. The families of his two sons, John and Christopher, were known as the Prestons of the Abbey, and the Prestons of Holker. The elder branch possessed the abbey, four descendants residing there, Sir John Preston, the great-grandson of the purchaser, being made a baronet on the 1st of April, 1644; dying without issue, he was succeeded in the title and estates by his brother, Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. He, too, died without male heirs, and his property in Furness was afterwards granted by George I. to Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart., son of William Lowther, Esq., of Marsh, Yorkshire (afterwards a baronet), and Catherine, his wife, the fifth in the direct line from Christopher Preston, of Holker, whose father bought the abbey. This Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart., married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire, and was followed by his son and heir, Sir William Lowther, Bart., the last of the Prestons of Preston—Patrick, who died in 1756, unmarried, bequeathing all his estates in Furness and Cartmel to his cousin, Lord George Augustus Cavendish. This nobleman never married, and at his death his property passed to his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, having no issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, created Earl of Burlington at the coronation of William IV., on the 8th of September, 1831. He died on the 9th of May, 1834, when the title and estates devolved upon his grandson, William, second Earl of Burlington and seventh Duke of Devonshire.

We will now proceed to inspect the remains of this celebrated abbey, the very stones of which recall the glories of its palmy days.

Upon the site of the Manor House, built by Thomas Preston, Esq., who purchased the abbey property from the Crown, soon after its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., out of the *débris* of the Abbot's Lodge, there now stands an excellent and first-class hotel, the walls of which are ornamented by four striking bas-reliefs, sculptured in marble, with appropriate Latin inscriptions. Two of them are of large size, and represent the washing of Jesus' feet by "the woman who was a sinner," and the healing of the issue of blood. In the latter, the incident is represented at the precise moment when the Saviour asked, "Who touched Me?" The former is extremely realistic, the expression of scorn on the faces of "those who sat at meat with Him," being strikingly pourtrayed.

There are also two smaller statues, one of John the Baptist, and the other of his namesake, "the disciple whom Jesus loved." We give illustrations of them; and of a very curious bas-relief in freestone, placed over the fireplace in the coffee-room of the hotel. It represents the creation of Eve, and

is regarded with curious interest by the antiquarian, though somewhat rudely executed and scarcely a fit subject for the sculptor to exercise his skill upon. On the staircase is a tablet, supposed to have at one time ornamented the abbot's

BAS-RELIEF OVER THE MANTEL-PIECE OF THE COFFEE-ROOM.

study, and containing the inscription, "*Querite primum regnum Dei, et hæc omnia adjicientur vobis.*"

On leaving the platform of the railway station, a few paces bring us to—

The Gateway Chapel,

forty-eight feet long by twenty wide, near which are two

Gothic arches, one large and the other small, which mark the entrance of the road from Dalton. These arches are modern and were built by the late Lord George Cavendish. Near to this place is the site of the porter's lodge and ancient gateway, and not long ago might be noticed the doorstep, worn almost away by the feet of pilgrims and mendicants visiting the abbey in days of yore.

Over the doorway of this chapel will be seen a pretty niche, with a trefoil head, for a statue, and inside, in the south wall, a side entrance and three sedilia, or seats, for the officiating priests, with piscina and ambry. If the visitor now pursue the road past the hotel, he will come to a turnstile in full view of the church, and will follow the footpath leading directly towards it, through the grounds in front of the hotel, which are said to have been designed by the late Sir J. Paxton. The semicircular doorway, which here forms the principal entrance, opens into the north transept and is placed, with strange want of taste, on one side of the window above it. The basement mouldings have been cleared of the turf and earth which had accumulated about them, and they look quite fresh, as if only recently cut.

The Church

was built, as usual, in the form of a cross. The edifice possessed various subdivisions, and from the portions of the walls and the foundations still visible a very accurate idea of the proportions and limits of the building can be easily ascertained by the observer.

If the eye be cast along the whole area of the site, which measures three hundred feet in length and sixty-five in breadth, some notion of the enormous dimensions of this splendid fabric will enter the mind and excite the deepest wonder and admiration at the splendour of the design, once so beautifully perfect—now "sublime in ruin, grand in woe."

The Western Tower or Belfry

is of a later date than the rest of the work, belonging apparently to the latter part of the fourteenth or the early portion of the fifteenth century, when the Perpendicular style was usurping the place of the beautiful and chaste Decorated. The walls are of great strength ; they are eleven feet in thickness, and are further strengthened with six-staged buttresses, eight feet broad and projecting nine and a half from the wall, the lower portions being ornamented with canopied niche and pedestal. It is conjectured that this

tower was of considerable height; one writer suggests that it was never finished. The stonework composing a mass which fell from the top was so strongly cemented together that the workmen employed to remove it were compelled to blast it with powder.

The inside of the tower measures twenty-four feet by nineteen, and the splendid west window, of the Perpendicular style, with its splays or jambs decorated with the leaf-like ornament of that period, was thirty-five feet high and eleven and a half wide. The staircase formed in the wall is in a good state of preservation, and the view from the top well repays the ascent. At the north-west corner there was once an entrance to the church, and on the south-west is a cavity in the wall, supposed by Mr. Beck to have been a doorway leading from the western wing of the cloisters, afterwards walled up, but which was more probably an arched canopy for a recumbent monumental effigy.

We have now before us the nave and aisles, with their grass-covered floor; the former was separated from the latter by two rows of pier-arches, eight in each, alternately circular and clustered. The aisles were groined and vaulted in stone, while the roof of the nave was composed of wood. The oblique moulding on the transept walls marks the slope of the roof of the aisles, which was twenty-six feet in height to the top of the vaulting. In the north aisle there is a platform, where no doubt stood a private altar.

The north wall was four feet thick and perforated by nine semicircular windows, separated externally by buttresses.

The Transept,

dividing the chancel from the body of the church, measures a hundred and twenty-nine feet by twenty-eight, the walls composing it being from four to six feet thick, and of their original height. This part of the church was intersected by the choir, and the bases of its screens may be seen. Near the pulpit, at the junction of the north aisle and middle of the transept, are some beautifully sculptured panels, which, when first discovered, were adorned with gold. The walls of the north transept and side chapels present numerous indications where alterations have taken place. The chapels were those of the Lancasters, barons of Kendal, who were great benefactors to the abbey; they contained the remains of several of the family. In—

The North Transept

was a splendid window, thirty feet high, and seventeen and

a half wide, and in the south wall of the transept another of less magnitude, seventeen and a half feet by twelve feet, both showing the substitution of the Perpendicular style for that immediately preceding it.

Over the centre was erected the lantern tower, having windows towards the four cardinal points, and this was supported by four noble arches, resting upon lofty pillars. Only one of them remains (the eastern) ; the height of this from the floor to the under side of the apex is fifty-two and a half feet.

The Chancel

extends sixty feet eastward and is twenty-eight feet in breadth, its walls being five feet thick and sixty high. It was once lighted by four elegant windows—(the two in the northern wall are each eight feet four inches wide, and five times that in height, the others being smaller)—besides the magnificent east window, which, when perfect, was forty-seven feet in height and twenty-three and a half in breadth. The floor appears to have been laid with encaustic tiles.

The walls are supported on the outside by two massive square buttresses, which project six feet and diminish by stages. High above the ground are overhanging corbels and grotesquely carved heads, whose quaintness, however, is not without symbolic meaning.

The external mouldings of the great chancel window remain ; they are supported on each side by crowned heads, supposed to represent Stephen, the founder, and Maud, his wife. As we gaze upon the great blank in the wall, it is difficult for the imagination to conceive the effect produced by this large and magnificent window when in the splendour of its full proportions, for there is now scarcely any division remaining of those numerous compartments, ramifying into rich tracery, through which, from the highest to the lowest pane, came a flood of tinted and mellowed light, a very "shower of beauty" falling over all.

> "A mighty window, hollow in the centre,
> Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
> Through which the deepened glories once could enter,
> Streaming from off the sun like seraph's wings,
> Now yawns all desolate : now loud, now fainter,
> The gale sweeps through its fretwork, and oft sings
> The owl his anthem, where the silenced choir
> Lie with their hallelujahs quenched like fire."

The window was, at the suppression of the abbey, removed to Bowness parish church ; it was thoroughly restored when

the church was renovated in 1869-71, under the care of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. It is worth careful examination, and the trouble of a visit to Bowness for that purpose would not be without return. The figures are a study, and will well repay a thorough examination by the aid of a powerful opera-glass. The three lights in the centre, representing the crucifixion, form one of the finest examples of glass painting now extant.

Six feet from the wall, twelve feet and a half long by four broad, is the basement of the platform upon which stood the high altar. In the south wall of the chancel are placed—

The Sedilia,

occupied during high mass by the celebrant priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. The seats are raised one step above the floor, are profusely ornamented with crockets, finials, and rich canopies delicately groined ; they consist of five large and two smaller niches, separated by screens—four being seats for those who conducted the services of the church, the large one, the basin or piscina where the priest rinsed the chalice after the purifications, with a recess a little above for a lamp, and the two side niches, it is thought, were for the napkins used after ablution.

This marvel of art in masonry is executed in the most exquisite Decorated style, and when painted and gilded, as was the custom in those days when the Gothic had reached a high pitch of perfection, must have looked strikingly beautiful.

The ambries or lockers—square openings in the wall on each side of the sedilia—were receptacles for the vessels of the altar, the oil stock for extreme unction, and perhaps also for the reservation of the sacred elements.

Before proceeding to view the other parts of this vast fabric, a glance at the walls from this situation will show us that since the period of the foundation of the abbey material alterations of the original building have undoubtedly taken place, but not in such a degree as to conceal or injure the antique expression of the earlier epochs. About the latter part of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries the monks of Furness appear to have been infected with the general spirit of change in architecture which was then diffused through monastic societies, and accordingly took down and rebuilt, or embellished and improved, various parts of their edifice, substituting, in many cases, the Per-

pendicular for the beautiful light and graceful style of the Early English and Decorated, which before prevailed.

It is interesting and instructive to trace these various and gradual transitions from the Early English down to the Perpendicular productions—a very characteristic progression of improvement, where with consummate art we see all the essentials of the former preserved, while a striking air of novelty is superadded, and the whole becomes markedly richer, airier, statelier, and yet more delicate, without any diminution of grandeur and strength.

So great was the rage for alterations at this time that it was found necessary to prohibit them by a decree of Council held in London.

Monuments, Tombs, &c.

On the north-west side of the vale, above the church, was a cemetery with a chapel, all traces of which have now disappeared. Another burial-ground immediately within the straight enclosure, and opposite the eastern end of the church, was set apart for privileged individuals, benefactors, and others; but most of the tombstones have been collected and, with the sculptured figures, are now placed on the floor of the chancel, after lying about in various directions for many years.

The monumental effigies are those of members of the family of Le Fleming, lords of Aldingham; or Lancaster, barons of Kendal, the crusader in the centre being most probably the third William de Lancaster and eighth baron of Kendal, who was a large donor to the abbey. He died in the year 1246.

The two others in limestone, their helmets being in profile and closed, according to the laws of heraldry, clearly represent esquires* of the early part of the thirteenth century (Henry III.). They are clothed in quilted or padded armour, with triangular shields and heavy barrel-shaped helmets, each with an aperture for sight cut in the transverse bar of a cross, covering the whole head and resting upon the shoulders. In another part of the ruins, in wooden boxes, are the figures of a knight in the armour of the thirteenth century, supposed to be Reginald, king of Man, slain in battle in the year 1228, and a female in the costume of the

* This is open to doubt. Mr. Beck and other authorities consider them to represent two knights (De Lancasters), buried in the chancel, who, from the fact of their legs being crossed, had evidently been crusaders. Each figure holds a naked sword in his right hand, and a "heator-shaped" shield in his left.

fourteenth century. From the full exposed face the male figure indicates a knight, the armour consisting of chain-mail, covered with a surcoat unfortunately without armorial bearings, knee-pieces of iron plate, and a triangular shield. The hand is shown in the act of drawing the sword, as was the custom when a man died in battle. There is also a mutilated statue of a deacon in his surplice, the stole being represented as worn over the left shoulder and across the breast according to the ancient (and recently revived) custom of the diaconate. The earliest Norman monuments consist merely of a stone coffin, with the lid shaped in a ridge or *en dos d'âne*. The coffins were sunk on a level with the ground in the interments of distinguished people, so that the lid rose above the pavement. They were at first plain, or sculptured with only a cross, but afterwards they were raised higher above the ground, and architectural decorations were introduced.

One or two only of the rigid sepulchral stones exist, and they are clearly the oldest. The proper stone coffin is formed of a single slab; it is rather higher at the top than at the base, and in width tapers also from head to foot. The interior excavation is adapted to receive the body, with a separate round hollow to fit the head. An example of this kind is seen at the lodge of the straight enclosure. Most of the coffin lids are of the thirteenth century; they consist of slabs, either bearing an incised floriated cross, or a cross in low relief, with the steps or mound at the base intended to represent Mount Calvary, and technically called "The Calvary." Some of the monuments bear inscriptions, which are, however, almost illegible, though several have been deciphered. Among these the following may be mentioned: —*Domina: Xtina: Secunda; Adam de Griholm; Rogerus de Hoylandia. Jacet Godith—. Hic jacet Ana—ti Flandren. Hic jacet Wile'us Graindeorge* (a knight). —*nus. Robertus: de: ——s Furnessi: quint.* This last, Robert de Denton, fifth abbot of Furness, ruled the monastery from 1206 to 1236.

Several of the abbots were buried beneath the floor of the chapter house. The chancel has now been railed off and the vestry door fitted with a gate, a protection which might have been advantageously adopted earlier.

Vestry and Chantries.

Passing through a door in the south wall, west of the stalls, we step into the vestry, where the gorgeous apparel of the priests was kept; and, advancing, find ourselves in the south

transept, noting the trefoiled niches in the pillars of the side chapels, for the reception of lamps to light the monks to early devotions, the flight of steps by which they entered from the dormitory still remaining.

A door in the east end of the wall of the south aisle of the church leads to a large open space, called the *Cloister Court*, long used as an orchard, but recently cleared of fruit trees, the foundations of various buildings being exposed by well-conducted excavations.

We now proceed to inspect the—

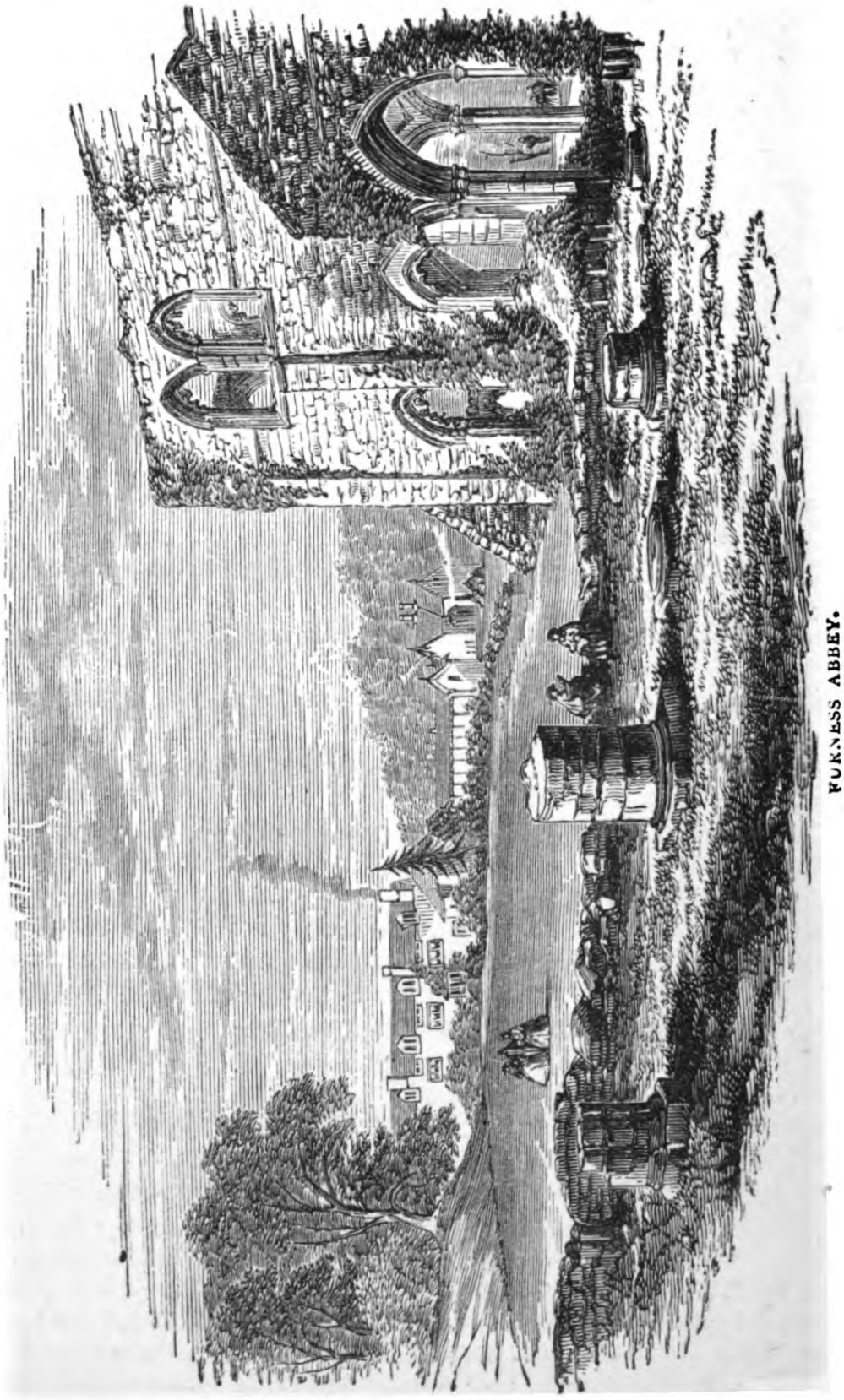
Conventual Buildings.

The attention of the visitor is at once arrested by three richly moulded and semicircular arches, the receding sides or splays of the doors retaining still the Norman depth, and erroneously supposed by some to be of that style, but clearly of the Early English. This is sufficiently indicated by a peculiar moulding, called the dog-toothed ornament, which, the visitor will observe, runs round these arches. This dog-toothed moulding is never found in any style of Gothic architecture but the Early English. Beneath one of them is a fine specimen of the plant, called deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), absurdly supposed by some to have been cultivated by the monks for sinister purposes on account of its highly poisonous properties. This, as well as the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), is indigenous to the district, and both may be found in various places, as the coasts of Methorpe, Cark, and Walney.

The middle archway forms an open porch with a groined and vaulted roof, the sides having been originally ornamented with neat marble columns supporting an arcade of six trefoil-headed niches. This is the entrance to—

The Chapter House,

a four-sided room, sixty feet and a half by forty-five and a half, the vaulted roof, long fallen in, having been twenty-four feet in height; it was supported by two rows of slender fluted columns, three in each. More decoration appears to have been lavished on this apartment and the chancel than on any other portion of the edifice. Here the lord abbot, paramount ruler in Furness, sat in state on high official occasions, and here the business transactions of the community were conducted. It was in this place where, in solemn conclave assembled, the last of the abbatical rulers, in the presence



FURNESS ABBEY.

of the commissioners of King Henry VIII., signed the fatal deed of surrender, by which at one fell swoop he and his brethren were deprived of their proud position and the accumulated wealth of four centuries. The walls have been wrought into compartments, some of which are pierced by lancet windows. The roof of this room fell in suddenly, more than a century ago. Over the chapter house was—

The Scriptorium,

or library, approached from the south transept, where the brethren laboured with exemplary patience at those wonderful illuminated manuscripts which we have to thank for much of our present knowledge of the history of past ages.

Returning to the cloister-court, we enter, by two smaller and less elaborate semicircular arches—

The Refectory.

This great dining-hall measures two hundred feet in length by thirty-one feet in breadth; it once possessed a vaulted roof, groined from the corbels, still visible, to the heavy eight-sided columns, whose bases remain on the floor. A small portion was separated at the northern end by a low narrow wall, but for what purpose has not yet been determined; unless it was for the raised daïs when the abbot dined in state with the monks on great occasions, or for the sideboard, an important piece of furniture with the Norman barons and men of rank, on which were displayed the silver, pewter, and other vessels of the establishment in conspicuous array. The left or east side has doors of communication with the kitchens and various other convenient offices. The extremity of this large room had an open porch with six entrances, one of which has been walled up and converted into a fireplace. Over the refectory was the bedchamber or—

The Dormitory,

the principal entrance to it being from the cloister-court; but all traces of the staircase have completely disappeared. Sometimes the sleeping apartment was a room common to all, but more frequently divided into small chambers, each containing a single bed, consisting of a straw mat. The bedrooms also extended over the places surrounding the cloister-court. The visitor will perceive that the windows of the dormitory were precisely similar to those over the chapter-house porches, being lancet windows of the Early English style, indicating that this portion of the abbey was built at an early period of its history.

The Cloisters.

Surrounding this open space was a covered alley, with a vaulted roof projecting from the walls of the building on one side, and supported by pillars of open arches on the other, within the avenues of which were the cloisters, where the monks retired for exercise and meditation.

THE CLOISTERS.

In the open court was a lavatory. It also formed a sepulchre, the gravestones of which were directed to be level with the ground, lest they should occasion impediments to those who walked therein.

On the south of the cloister-court was the *Fratry*, or monks' refectory, or common eating-hall, the first-mentioned one being used only on particular days, owing to an alteration which took place throughout the entire order, changing their meagre diet to one on a more liberal scale.

West of this was a *Noviciate*, and near to the latter a *Porter's Lodge;* the foundations of all these buildings, having been lately uncovered, are now plainly seen.

The Guest Chapel.

Beyond the refectory, and somewhat to the south-east, there is a curious building of a mixed style of architecture, for a long time a puzzle to antiquaries, and called by various writers the guest-hall, school-house, infirmary.

According to the general arrangement of monastic institutions it appears to answer most to the description of the guest-chapel and guest-hall, with domestic offices and sleeping apartments overhead. The vestibule has several entrances, with staircases in the wall, leading to the rooms above, and, with the adjoining chapel, is the only portion of the conventual buildings with roof entire, which is a good example of the groined vaulting of the period. The chapel is now protected by iron grating and serves as a repository for relics found amongst the ruins, many curious gurgoyles, corbels, mouldings, pieces of piping, and other interesting remains being there collected.

The Infirmary.

There are certain detached buildings, over the streamlet and in close proximity to the rock, which have been supposed to consist of the infirmary, buttery, larder, bakehouse, brew-house, and other domestic offices. Immense quantities of oyster and cockle shells, as well as burnt bones, were discovered on clearing away the rubbish adjoining these erections. The dwelling of the sacristan is thought to have been near this spot, and here were also the apartments of the secular servants. Within the precincts of the abbey were one horse and two water corn-mills.

The church and cloisters were encompassed by a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great northern door, and formed the strait enclosure; and a space of ground, to the extent of sixty-five acres, was surrounded by a stone wall, which enclosed the mills, kilns, ovens, and fish-ponds belonging to the abbey. The ruins of this wall are still visible. This last was the great enclosure, now called the

Deer Park, in which such terraces might be formed as would equal, if not surpass, any in England.

From the remains of the secular buildings, a footpath leads to the summit of an eminence through which the railway is tunnelled, where an excellent bird's eye view is obtained of the abbey and its domain.

Here we will suppose the visitor to rest, and meditate upon the scene which lies before him, the centre of attraction being "a noble wreck of ruinous perfection," the remnant of that system of ecclesiastical polity which, when it had almost come to its perfection, was checked and despoiled, and its ritual and revenues swept away, by the great religious convulsion that took place throughout the whole of this kingdom and the greater part of Europe. That portion of the edifice which survives is in a remarkably good state of preservation, although it "now lies naked to the injuries of stormy weather."

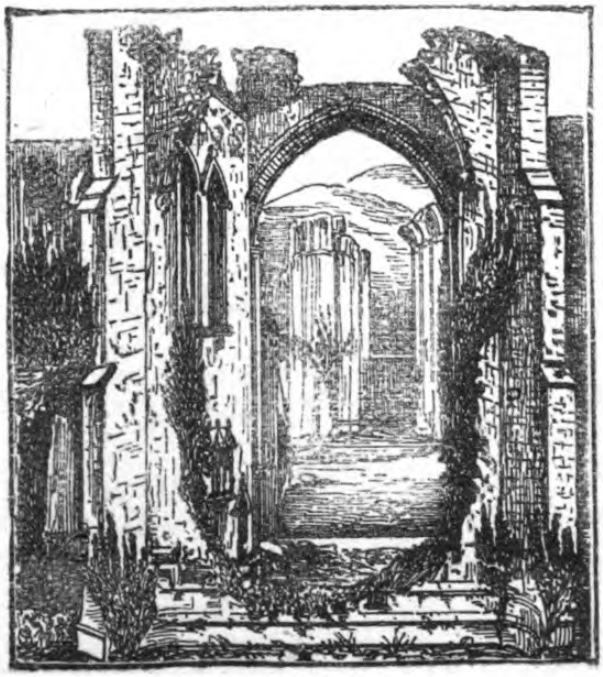
The masonry of the fabric is of superior workmanship; many of the carvings look remarkably fresh; and although unfortunately none of the windows retain their mullions, those fragments which are scattered about in heaps bear traces of fine sculpture, and show the mason's marks as plainly as if cut yesterday.

The huge block of buildings stretches completely across the vale. The internal and external facings of the walls are composed of well-dressed stones, while the middle has been filled in with grout-work, cemented with mortar of rare consistency, as if the lime had been run in hot. All this provision against the attacks of time availed but little, for, as it now stands, the abbey is a memorial of lawless subversion, which has contributed more to its devastation than the "wild waste of devouring years." Numerous houses in the neighbourhood have been wholly or partially constructed of stones quarried from the monastery, and the plunder is easily detected by portions of moulding or tracery peeping out here and there. A complete system of drainage was in use by the monks, and they availed themselves of the water-supply from a never-failing rivulet; but all these minor details we must leave to the observation of the visitor, as they are too numerous for our space.

Lichens of various hues cover the stones; ivy, grass, and ferns crop out where it is possible to find foothold, and between the crevices, everywhere, protrudes the pellitory of the wall (*Parietaria officinalis*). All these plants add consider-

ably to the picturesqueness and romantic appearance of the ruins, yet, while they adorn, they slowly, but surely, help on the work of destruction.

From this position will be observed the boundary wall of the immediate precincts of the abbey, enclosing a space of sixty-five acres, and in the eastern side of it a door which communicated with the beacon hill, a necessary precaution against sudden alarms from restless and marauding northern neighbours. The southern portion of the park terminates in an amphitheatre, the floor of which, once the fish-ponds, has been long since filled up with *débris* from the ruins. The architect, the sculptor, and the antiquary look around them with astonishment at the loftiness of the design, as well as the consummate beauty of execution ; they feel that in all this there is something truly grand, which explains how deep and pervading the influence of art must have been upon the minds of all who were connected with such structures. They perceive the stupendous nature of the work, covering so large a surface, still sublime in expression, elaborate in ornament, and in the highest degree interesting, from the manner in which it tells them, as they look upon it, how it was commenced in the twelfth century (A.D. 1127) and gradually completed in different eras. Still, notwithstanding the many changes of architectural taste visible, scarcely anywhere is the effect discordant.



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MORECAMBE BAY
AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

THE

MIDLAND HOTEL

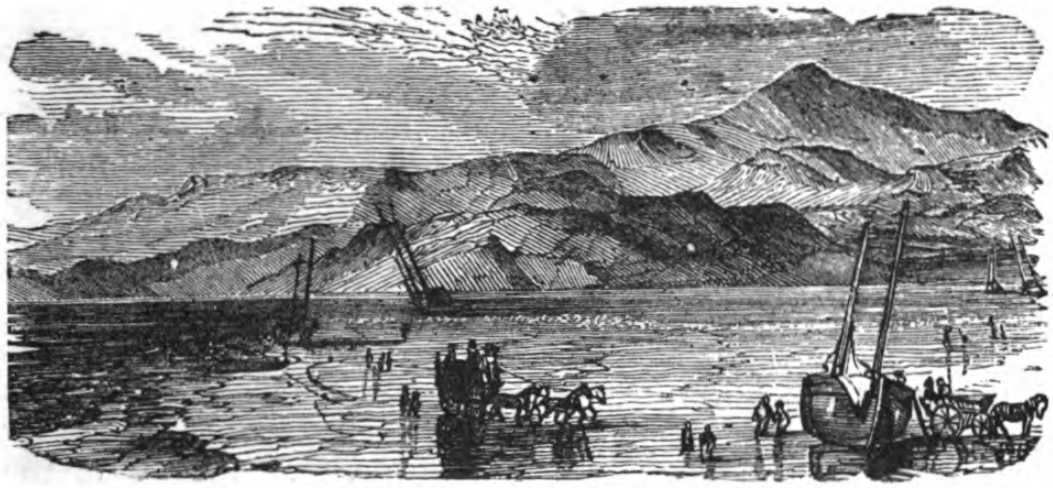
MORECAMBE,

HAVING been newly furnished and decorated, and containing the usual appointments of a first-class **FAMILY HOTEL**, is now conducted for the Midland Railway Company, under the superintendence of the manager of the Midland Hotel, Derby.

The hotel possesses an unequalled position; it is in close proximity to the Midland Railway station and pier, has a private tennis and croquet lawn, reaching to the sea shore, and commands a fine view of Morecambe Bay, the district of Furness, and the hills of the Lake District.

An omnibus waits on each train for the convenience of visitors, and the hotel porters meet all trains, and convey luggage to and from the hotel free of charge.

WILLIAM TOWLE, MANAGER.



LANCASTER SANDS.

MORECAMBE BAY

AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

COMMERCIAL considerations apart, no portion of the extensive and important county palatine of Lancaster—one of the largest and the most populous (in 1881, it contained 1,529,072 inhabitants) of all the counties in Great Britain—is more interesting than its northern hundred—that of Lonsdale. This division of the county derives its name from—

"The stony shallow Lone (Lune)
That to old Lancaster his name doth lend;"

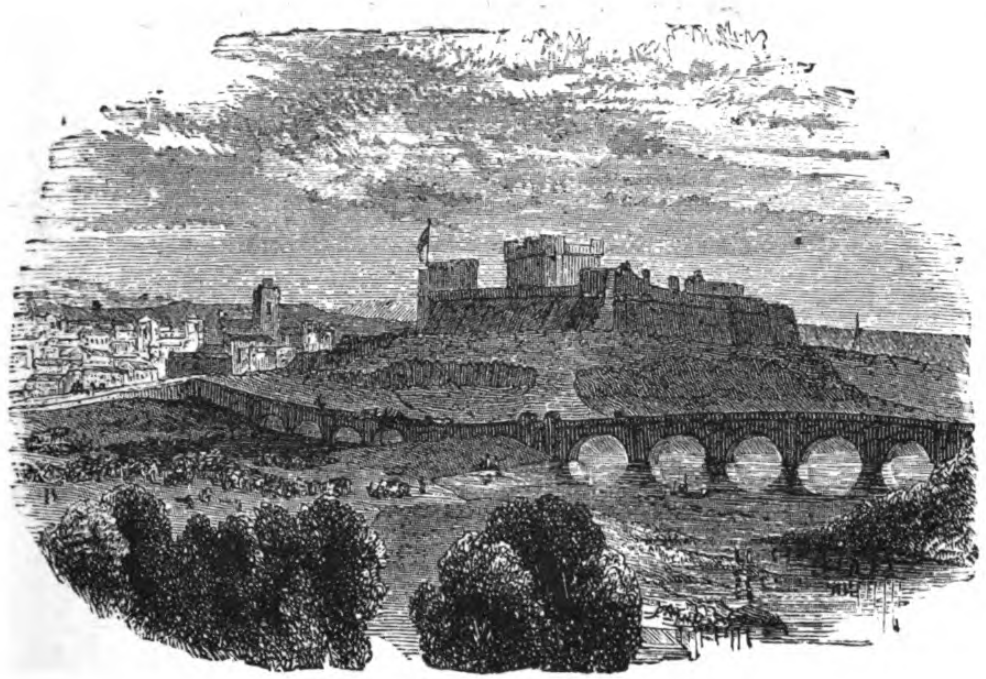
and is divided into two distinct portions by the wedge-shaped county of Westmoreland, which, as a glance of the map will show and as every school-boy knows, runs down to the sea, inserting its small piece of coast-line between the two parts. They are known as "Lonsdale-North-" and "Lonsdale-South-of-the-Sands," forming so considerable a portion of the head of Morecambe Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, which washes the shores of the hundred. This beautiful bay has a water area of nearly forty thousand acres, and delightful watering-places are placed here and there all along its shores, Morecambe itself—from which it obtains its name—being one of them; while at the extremity of its western horn is the important manufacturing town and port of Barrow, the rapid rise and wondrous prosperity of which is one of the marvels of nineteenth century progress.

Lonsdale-North-of-the-Sands is usually known as the district of Furness, because, with the exception of the parish of Cartmel, the property of the priory erected there, nearly the whole of it belonged to the Abbey of Furness. It consists of an irregular and romantic mixture of high craggy hills, narrow vales, pretty lakes, and boisterous rivers and brooks, and forms a by no means small section of the English Lake district, year by year visited by increasing numbers of tourists ; and its history has this refreshing and singular characteristic—that we find no authentic evidence of the presence there of "the everlasting Romans" (to use the words of a lady friend), some paved roads formerly attributed to them having latterly been declared to be the work of more recent possessors of the soil. It contains some of the most lofty of English mountains, among them being, Coniston, 2,633 feet in height ; Scathwaite Fells, 2,537 ; Watney Scar, 2,239 ; and Caw, 1,735.

Lonsdale-South-of-the-Sands—across which, by the way, the monks of Cartmel had the privilege of appointing the guide, and of taking a toll for his services from travellers—is historically of much more importance. It contains the city of Lancaster, the county town of the shire, beyond doubt a settlement of the Romans, and the site of the still existing castle in which John of Gaunt and his successors held almost regal sway, in the "good old times"—

> "When lords could hang their serfs at once,
> Nor give a reason why ;
> And ladies loved that tourney best,
> Where most were doomed to die."

The district is readily accessible in this age of steam. To say nothing of the steamboats sailing from Barrow and Whitehaven, Lancaster is connected by rail with all parts of the kingdom. It has a station on the main line of the London and North-Western Railway, from whence access (somewhat indirect, it is true) may be obtained to Morecambe ; and a branch of the Midland Railway, running direct to that watering-place, passes the old city and has a station there. Proceeding northward, the next principal station on the North-Western line, Carnforth, to which the Midland have also a branch line, is the junction with the Furness Railways, which runs round the entire district to Whitehaven, just outside its northern boundary, and have branches to the foot of Windermere and the west shore of Coniston Lake, thus opening the whole of the romantic region to tourists.



LANCASTER.

LANCASTER AND THE VALLEY OF THE LUNE.

LANCASTER, the *Caer Werid* ("green city") of the ancient Britons, and the site of a Roman settlement, the name of which has been the subject of no little dispute among the learned in such matters, is built on the side and summit of a breezy hill, at the foot of which flows the river Lune, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, as well as by the viaduct which carries the London and North-Western Railway over it. It is an important town, being not only the principal place in the hundred, but also the capital of the county; and it gives the title of "duke" or "duchess" to the sovereign of the United Kingdom. The history of Lancaster would occupy a moderate-sized volume; its burgesses have taken part in most of the struggles which have "made history" for England, and it has been several times pillaged and burnt. Of late years, however, it has lost much of its consequence—or, rather, it has been overshadowed—by the rise of Manchester and Liverpool, and the other centres of commercial activity in the south of the county; and its inhabitants have lost one source of their prosperity in the establishment in the latter towns of assize courts. Lancaster was at one time a famous seaport; but it is now chiefly noted for its cabinet-making, oil-cloth and table-baize manufacture, of which there are extensive factories, &c. But though it has a population

of over twenty thousand, and wears the aspect of a well-to-do place, it presents fewer objects of interest to the tourist than one would expect to meet with in a town of its age and historical associations; and this will account for the fact that, though there is no lack of commercial houses and market inns, there are not many first-class hotels in the place. Most tourists, indeed, visit it from Morecambe, between which seaside resort and it, trains run very frequently and cheaply; and they may easily see all that is noteworthy in the course of a summer's day. The town is 231 miles from London, 286 from Aberdeen, 35 from Barrow-in-Furness, 125 from Birmingham, 169 from Edinburgh, 174 from Glasgow, 68 from Keswick, 66 from Leeds, 50 from Liverpool, and 52 from Manchester. The principal hotels are the *County*, *King's Arms*, *Queen's*, and *Bear and Staff;* while temperance houses, of which the chief are *Clarke's Palatine*, *Scott's Commercial*, and the *Trevelyan*, are more than usually plentiful in the town.

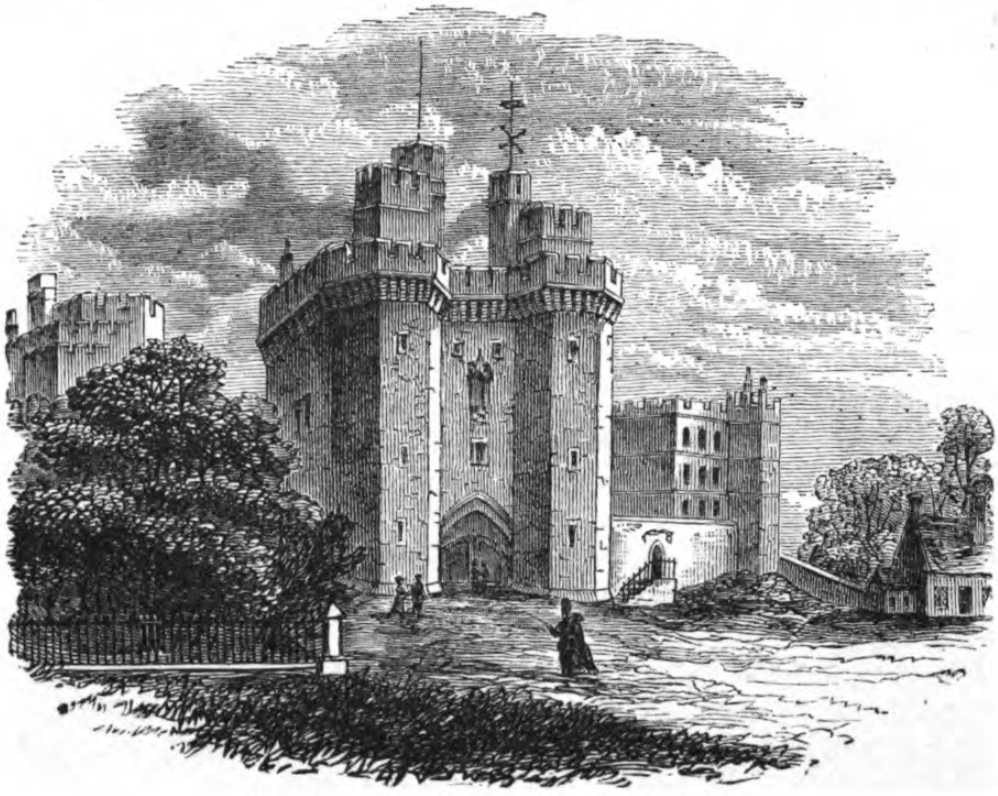
Chief among the objects in Lancaster worth visiting (for, as a rule, tourists are glad, during their all-too-brief summer holiday, to try and forget the harassing pursuits of business, and would not therefore care to inspect any of the prosperous factories which the town contains), is—

The Castle,

standing on the site of the one erected by Agricola, soon after the dawn of the Christian era; and though history tells us that the Picts and Scots destroyed that fortress during one of their incursions soon after the southern legions had been recalled to defend their capital, some antiquarians aver that the tower, now known as the *Record Office*, but formerly as *John of Gaunt's Oven*, is a part of the original castle. It scarcely, however, needs this antiquity to enhance the interest felt in it; and a dark and noisome vault in the lower portion was, in the olden time, the condemned cell, the iron rings by which its unhappy occupants were fastened to the floor being yet to be seen.

The principal entrance to the castle, a massive gateway flanked by two octagonal towers, faces the east, and has a truly noble and commanding appearance. On the curtain connecting the towers are two coats of arms, belonging to John of Gaunt, who, we are told, "re-edified and endowed the castle with all its original splendour;" and a statue of the renowned John occupies a niche between them. It was placed there in 1822, up to which time the niche had,

within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," been tenantless; though tradition avers that a similar effigy once stood there. Henry IV. held his court in a chamber inside the gateway, and there gave audience to the king of Scotland and the French ambassador; and just inside the entrance hangs a bell, whose dismal sound is said to have produced lamentable effects on at least two prisoners. It was formerly rung three times a day, but is now chiefly used to sound the knell of the unfortunate malefactors condemned to death. The front of the *Lungess Tower*, which overlooks the churchyard, bears an inscription commemorating the repair



LANCASTER CASTLE: THE GATEWAY,

of the tower in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "E.R. 1585. R.A." The top of this tower, popularly known as *John of Gaunt's Chair*, commands the best view of Lancaster and the surrounding country. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and many of his followers, and in our own day, the Rev. S. F. Green, the equally-determined (though in an opposite direction) rector of Miles Platting, near Manchester, were imprisoned for conscience' sake in a portion of the tower.

A terrace, commanding a delightful view of Morecambe Bay and the hills of the Lake district, runs along the south

and west of the castle. In front of it, are two Russian guns, standing on a green; and at its end are the assize courts. To the east of this terrace was the place of public execution, prior to the alteration of the law.

[Visitors are allowed access to the courts and the keep of the castle from nine to half-past eleven in the morning, and from one to six in the afternoon of any week-day, except Saturday, when the courts are not sitting. Admission is by ticket only, to be obtained at the Judges' Lodgings, Church Street. The charges for tickets are: For the courts only, 3*d.*; the courts and keep, 6*d.*; children half-price. Entrance on the west side of the terrace, opposite the church gates.]

The Parish Church

(*St. Mary's*), a large structure, in a prominent position on the hill on which the castle stands, occupies a site on which a church has stood for ages; it is a plain Gothic edifice, the only noteworthy feature of which is its lofty well-proportioned tower, a conspicuous object from every point of view. The elaborately carved stalls and tabernacle work in the chancel, said to have been removed to the church from Cockersand Abbey, when the latter was dissolved in 1543, are exquisite specimens of ancient carving; and the well-designed pillars and beautiful painted windows are greatly admired. There are a large number of monuments in the church and its surrounding "God's acre."

The other places of worship in the town comprise three churches, several chapels, and a meeting house for the Society of Friends. The elegant *Town Hall*, with its eight Doric columns, supporting a pediment and cupola, is a hundred years old and quite an ornament to the Market Square; the *Market House* is one of the largest in North Lancashire; and the other municipal buildings are well-built, substantial, and useful.

The Royal Grammar School,

in East Road, a large building of Tudor architecture, was erected in 1851. It is the "local habitation" of a beneficent educational institution, the date of whose original foundation is not exactly known, but which is mentioned as far back as 1495. It has turned out many eminent scholars in its day, among those of recent years, being Professor Owen, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Higgin (late bishop of Limerick), J. C. M. Bellew (the elocutionist), &c.

Williamson Park,

the gift of the late Alderman Williamson and his son,

occupies about forty acres of the moor at the back of the town, and commands a splendid panorama of the mountains in the neighbourhood. It has two entrances, and is beautifully laid out, with seats placed in good situations for enjoying the surrounding scenery, and an artificial waterfall, the stream of which tumbles over the face of a cliff, eighty feet high, into a lake at its foot, crossed by a rustic bridge. The summit of the moor is known as *Hard Times*, because a plateau was levelled here by the operatives who were employed at the public cost during the "hard times" occasioned by the cotton famine of 1860–65.

The *County Lunatic Asylum*, to the east of the park, and surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds, and the *Cemetery*, should be visited; and chief among the benevolent institutions of the town are the *Ripley Hospital*, founded by the widow of the late Thomas Ripley, Esq., a native of Lancaster and one of the merchant princes of Liverpool, for the maintenance of three hundred orphans, belonging to the two towns with which he was connected and the surrounding district; and the *Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots*, for the maintenance and training of idiot and imbecile children, belonging to the northern counties. They are both on the Cockerham Road, and are approached from Lancaster by—

The Horse Shoe Corner,

with the veracious history of which, we must close our notice of the good old town. The "corner," where four streets meet, obtained its name from the circumstance of a horse-shoe, let into a square stone, forming part of the pavement. Tradition tells us that John of Gaunt was once on his way to his castle, after one of those peaceful missions for which he was noted; and just as he was about to enter the town his horse "cast a shoe," not an unusual occurrence, we should think, considering the long journeys he undertook. The inhabitants, desirous of showing their attachment to the Royal Duke, took possession of the shoe; and fixed it where it fell, as a memorial of the accident. But horse-shoes wear out, especially when there is a stream of traffic passing over them; it has therefore been the custom for the mayor and corporation to proceed in state to the spot, as often as it is necessary to renew the shoe, and substitute a fresh one for it. The operation is accompanied with considerable ceremony and succeeded by a convivial meeting, without which few public acts can be satisfactorily performed in "merry England."

The corner is but a short distance from the *Green Ayre (Midland) Railway Station*, where we take our train (carefully selecting one of the easy "bogie" carriages of the company) for Morecambe, to which watering-place we shall devote a distinct chapter.

But before quitting the old town, there are some places of interest in the neighbourhood which we should do well to visit. This will necessitate two delightful excursions. We will first make our way along the upward course of the Lune, and then enjoy a pleasant ramble to its mouth.

The railway will serve us in good stead in the first of these excursions, as it runs along the vale watered by the river; and we can thus avoid fatigue in travelling from point to point, while walking over the more pleasant portions of our route. Following the *Ladies' Walk* for about a mile, we reach the aqueduct by which the Lancaster canal is carried over the river, and which was built at the close of the last century, from designs by Mr. John Rennie, at a cost of nearly £50,000. It is 664 feet long, and consists of five semicircular arches, of seventy feet span, supported by rusticated piers, and rising to a height of fifty-one feet above the surface of the river. Continuing our stroll along the river side, we pass the *Hall* and *Church* of—

Halton,

a place of considerable antiquity. It is believed to have been the site of a Roman watch tower, and the fact that a church stood here in the reign of Canute, together with the discovery of coins of that monarch, would lead to the inference that, at that remote period, it was a place of some importance. The tower of the present church is very old; and in the churchyard are a Roman votive altar and a Saxon cross. One of the tombstones contains an epithet on a lawyer, which informs us that—

"He was—but words are wanting to say what.
Think what a man should be; though an attorney, he was that!"

Dunald Mill Hole

is a remarkable cavern, about a mile and a half to the north of the place. The way to it is not very readily found; but any boy in the neighbouring village of *Nether Kellet* will lead the tourist to it—for a fee, of course. The road runs past an old corn mill, the roof of which is a somewhat prominent object; and close to the cave is a cottage at which we may

procure a guide and a light. The entrance is partially covered by the trees and shrubs growing around it, and, while adding to its beauty, considerably darkening the interior, which in dry weather may be explored for about a hundred and sixty yards. The roof is some twelve or fifteen yards from the floor; and the sides of the cave are curiously coloured and covered by a kind of spar. A stream runs through it, and, after an underground course of about two miles, reappears near Carnforth. "Catching a train" at the railway station here, we ride as far as—

Caton, a village, the only interest attaching to which consists of the fact that it has been in existence for six hundred years, at least; while the discovery of a Roman milestone shows that one of their roads passed through it. Its parish church is perched on an elevation, quite half a mile from the houses, and on the road to—

Claughton (pronounced *Clafton*), between two and three miles to the east. Claughton, though mentioned in Domesday Book, is the smallest parish in Lancaster. Its *Church* stands on the site of one erected in the Norman period, and the large ivy-covered *Hall* (now used as a farmhouse) was built in the reign of Charles I. Opposite the hall is—

Aughton (pronounced *Afton*), a hamlet, the houses of which cluster around a church, dating from 1697. A peculiar custom obtains here, the inhabitants, at stated intervals, compounding a "whacking pudding," composed of

> "Raisins, currants, and figs,
> Sugar, almonds, plums, lemons, and spice;"

and inviting their friends from all the villages in the neighbourhood to assist in its consumption. We are told that the last made

> "was in a ward boiler boiled
> Just a fortnight to cook it enough.
> This pudding was twenty feet long,
> Six thick, and just eighteen feet round;
> And a dozen young men, stout and strong,
> Could scarcely raise it from the ground."

From Claughton, we walk along the bank of the river, to—

Hornby,

nine miles from Lancaster. The *Church* has an octagonal tower, an inscription on which reads thus: "Edwardus Stanley, miles, Dns. Monteagle, me fieri fecit." There are two stories as to the reason why Lord Monteagle (who, by

the way, owned Hornby Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII.) built the church. The one is to the effect that it was in consequence of a vow, when on his way to Flodden Field, that, if victorious, he would build a chapel to his patron saint at Hornby. All readers of "Marmion" know that he was successful there. The other tells us that it was built by way of penance for his alleged murder of his cousin and predecessor in the possession of the castle. There seems little ground for the assertion that he was guilty of this crime, except a local legend, preserved by Roby in his "Traditions of Lancashire." Opposite the church is a small *Roman Catholic Chapel*, of interest from the fact that the historian, Dr. Lingard, officiated in it for forty years. But the *Castle* is the chief object of interest in Hornby; it is a magnificent pile, best seen from the bridge over the *Wenning*, which here pours its waters into the Lune at Hornby.

In the neighbourhood, is an artificial mound—whether of Roman or Saxon origin, cannot now be determined—known as the *Gallows Hill of Melling*. It is near *Gressingham*, on the eastern side of the Lune. The very pleasant road, near the bank of the river, turns northward, on leaving Hornby, and conducts us past *Melling* (a village in which the presence of a "licensed house" is prohibited by the lord of the soil, and where only non-alcoholic beverages can be had at the hotel), to—

Kirkby Lonsdale

[HOTELS: *King's Arms, Royal,* &c.],

at the junction of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmoreland. The town is of old-world standing, having received a charter for a market and fair as early as the year 1227, and its *Church*, a large structure, with a square tower, is believed to date from 1149. It contains many interesting features, perhaps the chief of which is the Norman arch in which its western door is placed. "Drunken Barnaby" seems to have found the hotels here more to his liking than he would that at Melling, had he lived in these (from his point of view) "degenerate days," for he tells us—

> "I came to Lonsdale, where I staid
> At hall, into a tavern made,
> Neat gates, white walls—naught was sparing;
> Pots brimful—no thought of caring;
> They eat, drink, laugh, are still mirth-making;
> Nought they see that's worth care-taking,"

—a rather ambiguous line. The country around is rich and

fertile, and is bounded by a chain of lofty mountains, chief among which is *Ingleborough*. The *Hall* and the *Devil's Bridge* (attached to which is a legend precisely similar to that of its famous namesake, near Aberystwith*) should be visited ; and a walk to *Casterton* and *Easgill Fells*, with their beautiful woods, will well repay the expenditure of time and trouble. We regain the railway at *Wennington Junction*, and are soon carried back to Lancaster.

Our second excursion is down the river (which below the town presents the appearance of an estuary) to its mouth. At—

Overton,

five and a half miles to the south-west, there is a *Church* said to be of Saxon architecture and erected during the Heptarchy. Though, of course, much defaced by the hand of time, the peculiar features of the style of architecture then in vogue—and particularly, the zig-zag ornament—may yet be traced. A mile and a half from Overton is *Sunderland Point*, the extremity of the land on the north of the estuary. In the palmy days of Lancaster's maritime importance—

Sunderland

(the village built on the point) was a thriving port. It was here that the first cargo of cotton was landed in England, and we are told that it lay on the hands of the merchant who imported it for a whole year before he could find a

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* A local rhymester published a poem on the bridge in the "Lonsdale Magazine" in 1821. He tells us that—

"Still grand, and beautiful, and good,
Has Lonsdale Bridge unshaken stood,
And scorned the swollen raging flood
For many ages ;
Though antiquarians, who have tried
Some date to find, in vain have pried
In ancient pages."

Making this a reason for asking us to "hear what old tradition says" on the subject, he proceeds to narrate the well-known story, especially rejoicing at the craft with which the old lady ("she was Yorkshire," he tells us) outwitted "the cheater" ; and concluding with what he calls a "toast," and which takes the place of the "moral" of most fables :—

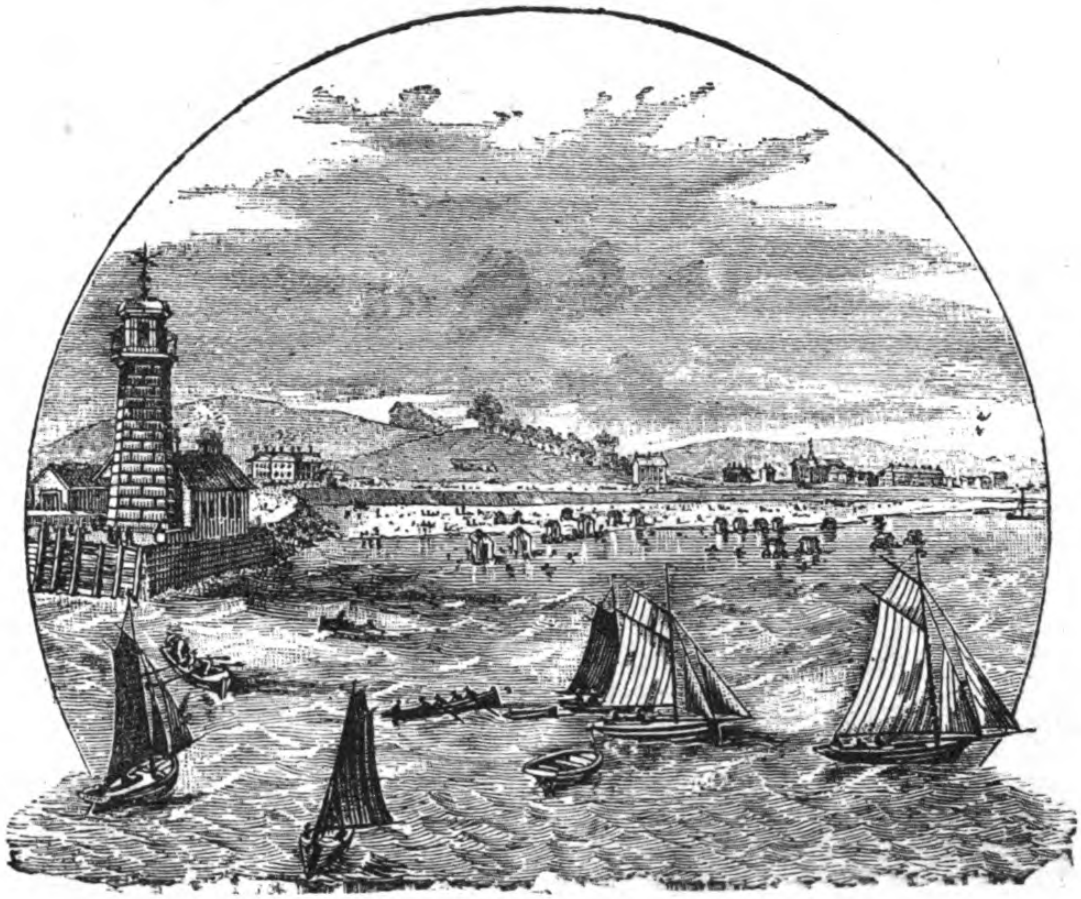
"Long stand the bridge ; long flow the Lune ;
May all the dwellers on its banks
Be honest, healthy, good, and bold,
Still living happy in their ranks,
And free from evil.
With mirth may Lonsdale ever ring,
Be faithful each to Church and King,
And cheat the Devil."

purchaser for it; now Sunderland's "glory has departed," and it is only a second or third-rate bathing-place.

The decay of the place was hastened by the construction of a dock at *Glasson*, on the other site of the mouth of the river, here about a third of a mile across, and connected with Lancaster by a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. The ruins of—

Cockersand Abbey

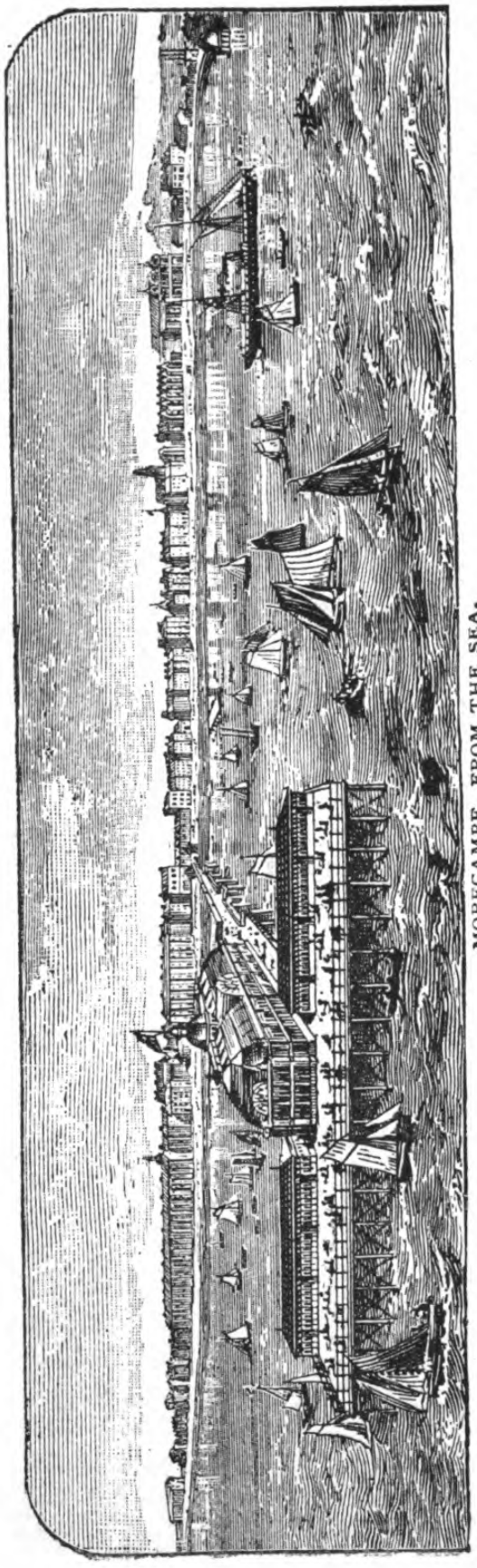
are about two miles from Glasson. This monastery was founded, as a hermitage, by William of Lancaster, in the reign of Henry II. It afterwards became a hospital for sick monks, who were governed by a prior, and in 1190 was made into an abbey for Premonstratensian monks. At the present time, only the chapter house remains, though the monastic buildings originally covered nearly an acre of ground. The chapter house is thirty feet in diameter, and its walls are very thick; it is now used as the burial-place of the Daltons, of Thurnham Hall, to whom the property of the old abbots has descended, by marriage, from John Kitchen, Esq., the grantee at the time of the dissolution of the monastery by Henry VIII. We return to Lancaster from Glasson by the railway.



BATHING SANDS, MORECAMBE.

MORECAMBE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE thriving watering-place of Morecambe is quite a creation of the railway. Situated in such a position on the shores of the bay from which it takes its name as to command an uninterrupted view of it and of the grand mountains at its head, it was comparatively unknown till the Midland Railway opened up direct communication between it and the large populous towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The village of Poulton-le-Sands (the last two words being added to distinguish it from another Poulton, in the Fylde of Lancashire) was in existence for years before the Norman invasion, and appears in Domesday Book as *Poltune*. People from the neighbourhood found their way thither to enjoy its fine scenery and reap the advantage of its health-restoring and invigorating breezes; and one day the railway station was opened and the trains brought a few visitors, "in search of the picturesque," like Dr. Syntax. These went back home, and reported favourably



MORECAMBE, FROM THE SEA.

of the place which the nineteenth century giant had brought within their reach; and others travelled to the spot to verify the good news. And so Poulton found itself famous. Multitudes of Yorkshiremen flocked to its shores; and its inhabitants bestirred themselves to find accommodation for their ever-increasing numbers of guests. Then the London and North-Western Railway Company constructed a short branch from their main line, and so opened the alternative route by which residents in the south of Lancashire, in Scotland, and all along the line now reach the place; and the demands on the energies of the Poultonians became so great that they sought urban privileges under the Local Government Acts, and, flushed with their new dignity, changed the name of the town to Morecambe, as better expressing the beauties by which it is surrounded. So the place progressed. The erection of a promenade pier in 1870 added to its attractions; and more recently the construction of Summer and Winter Gardens have greatly enhanced them. Its popularity has increased by leaps and bounds, the inhabitants of Yorkshire, who know how to prize a good thing, resorting to the place in such numbers that we have heard the town called "Bradford-by-the-Sea," and

the district bordering the promenade west of the *Midland Hotel* (where the bathing machines are mostly to be found) is known as "Little Bradford." The town contains everything calculated to enhance the pleasure of a visit to the sea coast, in quest of health or recreation. It has an excellent water supply, unequalled in the kingdom, and it is well drained and lighted. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, the average death rate seldom averaging more than eleven or twelve per thousand; while the meteorological readings are said to be, on the average, two degrees milder than those of places further south. The place is the centre from which many pleasant rambles may be made, and sea-trips enjoyed. The view of the bay and the mountains of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland is greatly admired —indeed, it has been pronounced by competent judges almost equal to that of the Bay of Naples; the fine sunsets are quite beyond description. The increase of the resident inhabitants during the last three decades is an indication of its enhanced popularity. It was returned at 2,236 in 1861; 3,005 in 1871; and 3,931 in 1881.

At present, Morecambe consists of a long series of terraces, shops, and hotels, facing the sea, with smaller streets running inland. The great bulk of the houses are more or less devoted to the accommodation of visitors; and the hotels are numerous, well-conducted, and comfortable. Among the principal of these are:—The *Midland*, *King's Arms*, *Crown*, *Queen's*, *Royal*, *West View*, *Leeds*, *Pier*, *Imperial*, *Victoria*, *Morecambe*, *Station*, *Bull*, &c.; and there are several temperance houses. An interesting museum, filled with curiosities, is to be seen at the *Morecambe Hotel.*

The Pier

is, of course, a great attraction of Morecambe. It runs off from the shore at the end of Queen Street, and is nearly a thousand feet long. It extends far enough into the sea to allow steamers to lie alongside at all states of the tide; while its landing stage, consisting of a series of gradual inclines, permits passengers to walk ashore with ease and comfort, however high or low the water may be. The pier-head is three hundred feet across, and on it are a series of pretty pavilions, used as refreshment and waiting rooms, an aquarium, and an observatory, fitted up with telescopes and commanding unsurpassed views of the neighbourhood and of the mountains of the Lake district and the head of the bay. A portion of the pier is set apart as a dancing saloon, the

orchestra being occupied by an excellent band, belonging to the Pier Company; and at regular intervals all along the structure are cosy recessed seats in which visitors may rest, and enjoy the sea breezes and the society of their companions, at their ease. The pier is of iron, and of pleasing construction, its pavilions making it quite an ornament to the place; it has altogether cost nearly £15,000. It was erected in 1870, and during the following winter successfully withstood gales of such severity that they destroyed a portion of the sea-wall and did much damage in the neighbourhood; it is calculated to accommodate four thousand persons. The charge for admission is one penny each time, with an additional penny for the use of the dancing floor; but season tickets may be had at the following charges:—Weekly, 1*s.*; monthly, 2*s.* 6*d.*; yearly, 5*s.*

The Winter Gardens,

a useful place of amusement, rears its attractive façade, of Italian architecture, near the southern end of the Crescent. Entrance is obtained through two handsome vestibules. The interior consists of a concert room 180 feet long by forty-two wide, lighted by a glass roof; in the centre is a pretty fountain, surrounded by flowering shrubs; an orchestra is at one end, and a gallery at the other communicates with two balconies on the outside, whence views of the bay and mountains may be enjoyed. On one side of the concert hall, a door leads to a small aquarium, where the habits of the finny denizens of the deep may be studied. The charge for admission to the gardens is sixpence. Part of the building is utilised as baths—plunge and private, of all kinds—supplied with sea-water, direct from the bay, and there is a restaurant in its basement.

Crossing the railway and leaving the *Midland Hotel* to our left, we soon reach the harbour, whence the Irish steamer starts on its journeys to the coast of county Antrim and to Londonderry, and where it lands its living freight on its return. Its arrival is always one of the "events of the day," and is especially interesting to those who have friends to welcome back after their pleasant voyage. Proceeding along the Heysham road, when about half a mile from the Midland Hotel, we reach Regent Road, conducting us to—

The Summer Gardens,

which occupy a site about thirty acres in extent. An entrance corridor leads to a spacious pavilion, large enough to

afford accommodation for ten thousand persons. At one end of this is a commodious stage for entertainments, and at the other end a balcony for the band. At each side of the main entrance are refreshment and dining rooms, and there are also refreshment bars in the large pavilion. The gardens themselves are tastefully laid out with walks, flower-beds, terraces, &c. On the south side is a large lake, on the bosom of which are numerous pleasure boats, which may be

used with the greatest safety. The water is well stocked with fish, and only about four feet deep. Opposite the lake, there is provision for cricket, football, races, and other sports. In the ornamental portion of the grounds is a commodious dancing platform and orchestra, and during the fine weather out-door dancing is much appreciated.

The *Morecambe Arcade* (a large concert hall near the entrance to the pier), the *Bazaar*, and the *Queen's Market*, in Victoria Street, are worth visiting.

Boating and Bathing

are, as might be expected, the chief amusements here. For the latter, a large slice of the sands * is set apart to the west of the Midland Hotel; while pleasure craft, both sailing and rowing, are abundant. They are clean and well-found vessels, and under the charge of experienced boatmen, belonging for the most part to two companies, known respectively as the "Long Tailed" and "Short Tailed"; and voyages of longer or shorter duration may be safely enjoyed, at all states of the tide, without let or hindrance. For fishing, too, Morecambe offers unusual advantages. The charges both of boatmen and fishermen are moderate.

Those who desire longer trips can take one of the pleasure steamers to Blackpool, Southport, Barrow, Glasson, or Grange, almost daily; or, if they wish to be genuine sailors, they can go by the "Brier" to the Giant's Causeway and the maiden city of Londonderry twice in the week. The scenery along the Antrim coast and up Lough Foyle is very fine. Given fine weather, the trip is most enjoyable; even in a stiff breeze, much is added to the tourist's stock of information and experience.

Not only are the pleasures and recreations of visitors to Morecambe studied, but their higher and better interests are equally well provided for.

The Places of Worship

are numerous. They comprise two churches and chapels belonging to many of the principal Nonconformist bodies. The following is a list of them, and the hours at which services take place in each :—

Parish (Holy Trinity) Church.—Sundays: Holy Communion, 8 a.m., on second and fourth Sundays in the month; at mid-day on first, third, and fifth ditto. Morning service, 10.30. Children's service, 3, and baptisms, 3.30, except on first Sundays in month. Evening service, 6.30

St. Laurence's Church.—Sundays: Holy Communion, 8 a.m., on first, third, and fifth Sundays in the month; at noon on second and fourth ditto. Morning service, 10.30. Children's service and baptisms, 3, on first Sundays in month. Evening service, 6.30. Week-day services: Wednesday and Friday, at 7 p.m.; other days at 4.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Chapel, Green Street.—Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30. Monday, prayer meeting at 7. Thursday, preaching, 7.

Wesleyan School Chapel, West End.—Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ped-

* The sands here are admirably adapted for bathing, as they slope gradually and are very smooth; and the sea at this spot is almost free from current.

der Street.—Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30. Wednesday evening at 7.

United Methodist Free Church, Clarence Street. — Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30. Thursday evenings at 7.30.

Free Church Mission Room, Parliament Street, Regent Road.—Services on Sundays at 3 and 6.30. Tuesday at 7.

Independent Church, Clark Street.—Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30. Monday and Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Baptist Chapel.—Services on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30. Wednesday: Preaching at 7 p.m.

Salvation Army, Music Hall, Morecambe Street.—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3, and 6.30 p.m.

Torrisholme Wesleyan Chapel.—Services on Sundays at 2.30 and 6.30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church (the parish church) is a plain edifice of Early English architecture, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by four crocketted pinnacles. It was rebuilt in 1840, on the site of an older edifice, built in 1745, but grown too small for the increasing population of the town during the century of its existence; the present structure has since been enlarged. Several of the windows are of painted glass, some of them in memory of departed worthies. Adjoining the churchyard is a spacious cemetery, open, so a notice informs us—

> "To visitors—from May 1st to Oct. 1st, on Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; on other days from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.—in other months, on Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.; on other days, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

St. Laurence's Church was erected in 1878. It is of Early English architecture, but of the peculiar school of it known as curvilinear. Some of its windows are filled with "storied" glass.

The other places of worship are substantial and commodious. Some of them—notably, the *Congregational Church*, which is surmounted by a light and lofty spire, and the *Wesleyan Chapel*—are very elegant structures.

Postal Information.

The *Post and Telegraph Office* is situate at No. 1, Cheapside.

On week-days, the box closes for Manchester, Liverpool, London, Lancaster, &c., at 9 a.m.; Bradford, Leeds, &c., 10 a.m.; Lancaster, 4.14 p.m.; general night mail, 8 p.m. Letters can be registered up to half an hour previous to the box closing. Late letters, with extra ½*d.* stamp, received up to 8.10 p.m. On Sundays, the box closes at 5.45 p.m.

Deliveries of letters at seven in the morning and half-past five in the afternoon.

The telegraph department is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week-days, and from 8 to 10 p.m. on Sundays.

Like so many of the pretty watering-places on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Morecambe is not only a pleasant seaside resort; it also forms a good centre whence we can visit many scenes famous for their historical associations or natural beauties, and from which we may enjoy many charming rambles. Among the latter, there is no better to be found than the three miles' walk to—

Heysham,

along a pleasant path skirting the coast; perhaps, a better plan would be to proceed thither in one of the many waggonettes, which make the journey as often as they can obtain a freight of excursionists; the fare is only fourpence. The village is built on the side of a hill which rises somewhat abruptly from the shore; it is not only a very pretty little place, but is interesting to the antiquary from the fact of there being a Saxon burial-place situate near its church. There are numerous stone coffins in a good state of preservation, and the ruins of an old abbey, said to have been a branch of the Furness Abbey. To the lover of art it has this attraction—that many of Turner's pictures are representations of scenes in the neighbourhood; and the general visitor will find that—

> "Here prospects, opening to the view,
> At every turn, delight renew;
> Such scenes nor Poussin could, nor Claude,
> In living canvas e'er afford;
> Their varied beauties to rehearse
> Would baffle quite the Muse's verse."

The village has scarcely changed its name since the time of the Domesday survey, when it was known as *Hessam*, "the home of Hessa;" and it still retains many of its Saxon characteristics. We find all about it, in the words of a local writer, "a something breathing of the older day, an influence surviving all the changes of time, all the vicissitudes of political and social life. The church stands peacefully, reverently; like some old visionary monk, his feet on earth, his thoughts with God. And the graves are all about; and things of peace and gentleness, like folded sheep, are gathered round it." This church, by the way, is a very small edifice, built some six or seven hundred years ago, on the site of an older one, which in its turn had succeeded the chapel mentioned in Domesday Book, though not on the same site. It is plain, and of Norman architecture, without any tower; and presents nothing of an extraordinary nature.

The interior contains traces of the predecessor of the present building; and the east and west windows are filled with stained glass. The sexton will show it and the remains of the old Saxon chapel, with the eight coffins hollowed out of the solid rock, for one penny each, if there be (as there generally is, for waggonettes from Morecambe bring visitors hither by the score) a party. The old chapel was small and rude—it was only nine yards long by two and a half broad; but it must have been strongly built, for a fragment of the arch over its door has braved the storms of centuries and still remains to show the kind of building which formerly occupied the elevated site, and acted at the same time as a guide to the mariner while he was making his way home, and as the fane in which he thanked God for his safe return to shore. It and the coffins are some distance from the present churchyard, where are some ancient monuments worth notice; and where we may examine an old Saxon doorway, the history whereof is thus narrated on a brass plate fixed on the inside of one of the posts :—

> "This doorway, of undoubted Saxon work, was discovered when the north wall of St. Peter's Church, Heysham, was taken down, in 1864, for the addition of an aisle on that side. It was hidden by a massive buttress, and was five feet from the north-west angle of the wall; its threshold was two feet five inches below the surface of the present church. It was re-erected on this spot under the careful direction of the late Rev. John Royds, rector, every stone being placed in its original position."

The ramble to Heysham can be continued to *Middleton* and *Sunderland*, and (crossing the mouth of the Lune) to *Glasson* and *Cockersand Abbey* (*see* p. 14), and so to *Lancaster* and back to Morecambe by rail.

A drive to *Kirkby Lonsdale, viâ Hornby* (*see* pp. 11–3), will enable us to enjoy much of the charming scenery of the valley of the Lune. Waggonettes start thither every morning; and others can be utilised for a trip to *Yealand*, for *Deepdale*, &c., *Silverdale*, or *Caton*, where there is some choice river scenery. The train can be taken to *Clapham* for the caves, and *Ingleborough*, or to *Ingleton*, which will well repay a visit.

A visit to the Furness Abbey and Lakes is, however, the chief excursion at the disposal of visitors to Morecambe. To enjoy it, we can ramble along the sands to the north-east of the town as far as Hest Bank and Carnforth, whence the Furness Railway will carry us to our destination; or we can utilise the services of the "iron steed," by proceeding to the

Poulton Lane station of the London and North-Western Railway. At—

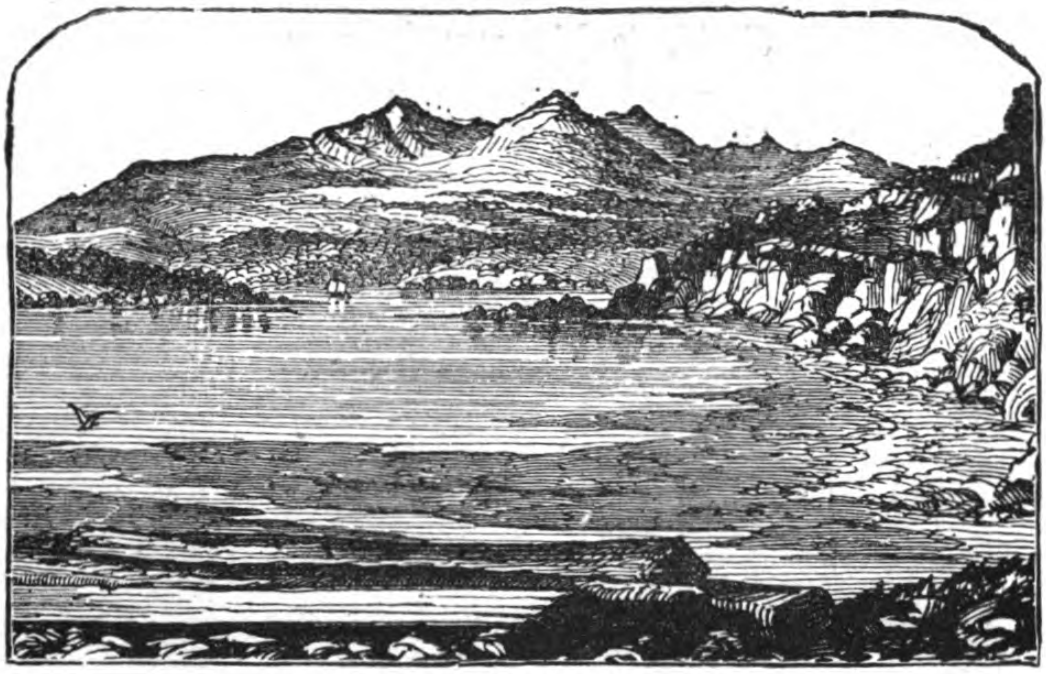
Hest Bank

[HOTEL: *Hest Bank*],

about three miles distant (as far as which station, we have run close to the shore), we change carriages, as we are once more on the main line; and we use the few minutes at our disposal in looking around us. We find that the place is a quiet village, with a good hotel and some attractive summer lodging-houses; and we are told that in coaching days it was of some importance, as the Over-sands road to Ulverston commenced at it. Leaving the station, we soon reach the junction at—

Carnforth,

a place which has risen within the last quarter of a century from a small village to a prosperous town, with shops and hotels and every other mark of urban importance. Its rise is owing to the fact of its being the junction of the North-Western, Midland, and Furness systems of railways, as well as to the establishment of the smelting furnaces of the Carnforth Hæmatite Iron Company. And here we change carriages for our run along the north coast of Morecambe Bay, through twenty miles of delicious scenery, to Furness Abbey, to which enjoyable trip we purpose devoting a fresh chapter. But before leaving Carnforth, we would pay a visit to the pretty little village of *Warton*, in the hollow a little to the north-west, the grey tower of whose church is a conspicuous object; and to *Warton Crag*, a rugged limestone rock in the neighbourhood. The latter is said to have been at one time the site of a British fortress.



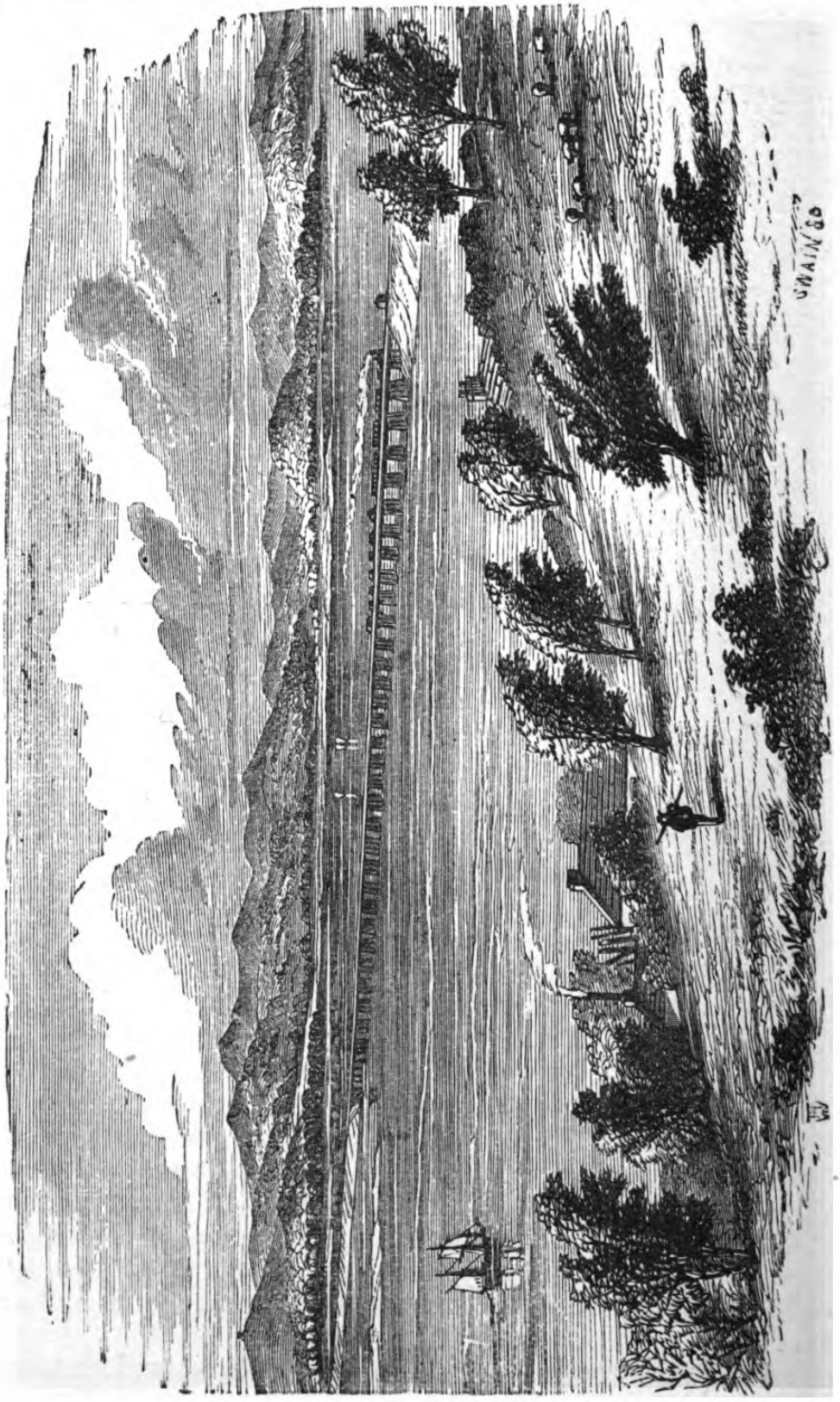
HEAD OF MORECAMBE BAY.

FROM CARNFORTH JUNCTION TO FURNESS ABBEY.

THE main line of the Furness Railways conveys us with greater despatch and comfort to the district of Furness, "the key to the Lakes," than in the old coaching days, when passengers embarked at Hest Bank, in a four-wheel locomotive, under the guidance of a venturous Jehu, and entered upon the crossing of the treacherous sands with many misgivings. If the rattling train does not invest the trip with so much romance, or allow time for as prolonged a gaze at the hills rising from the vast wilderness of sand, as the old coach did, the practical comfort, the ease and absence of risk, not to speak of the novelty and the tantalising rapidity with which peeps of lovely scenery pass across the vision in kaleidoscopic succession, more than compensate for the change, and we are ready to say with Charles Mackay, "Blessings on science, and her handmaid steam."

The old sands route began at Hest Bank, near Lancaster, and thence the coach (or the pedestrian) was guided across the river-bed and the sand to Kent's Bank; then the Leven

was crossed to Ulverston, *viâ* Cartmel. The whole route



KENT VIADUCT.

is a very dangerous one, and several fatal accidents occurred

in the latter portion of it. The sands are so "shifty," that only a person thoroughly acquainted with the landmarks and the indications of the shore and its features can hope to make his way across them. We read in Mrs. Hemans' correspondence that "Mr. Wordsworth" admired her own and her friends' boldness in traversing the sands, and complimented them also upon their taste. "The Lake scenery," he says, "is never seen to such advantage as after the passage of what he calls its majestic barrier."

There are some pleasant resting-places along this picturesque shore. Whether early in the morning or in the evening light, Morecambe Bay and its surrounding hills, the railway slopes and the distant fells, are charming. At evening, the sands are ruddy in the setting sunlight, or the rippling water is golden-waved in the sunbeams. Grange-in-Cartmel is a very quiet halting-place; it contains several good hotels, and the journey may be broken there, if desirable. The Conishead Priory, near Ulverston, is, as we shall presently see, still better; and we can, if we prefer it, proceed to Furness Abbey, and remain at the first-class hotel, which opens from the railway platform and out upon the abbey grounds. Here, we venture to assert, the traveller will find rest and peace, although nervous people may not immediately get accustomed to the mineral or other trains which rumble and roar and whistle to the echoes in the woods around.

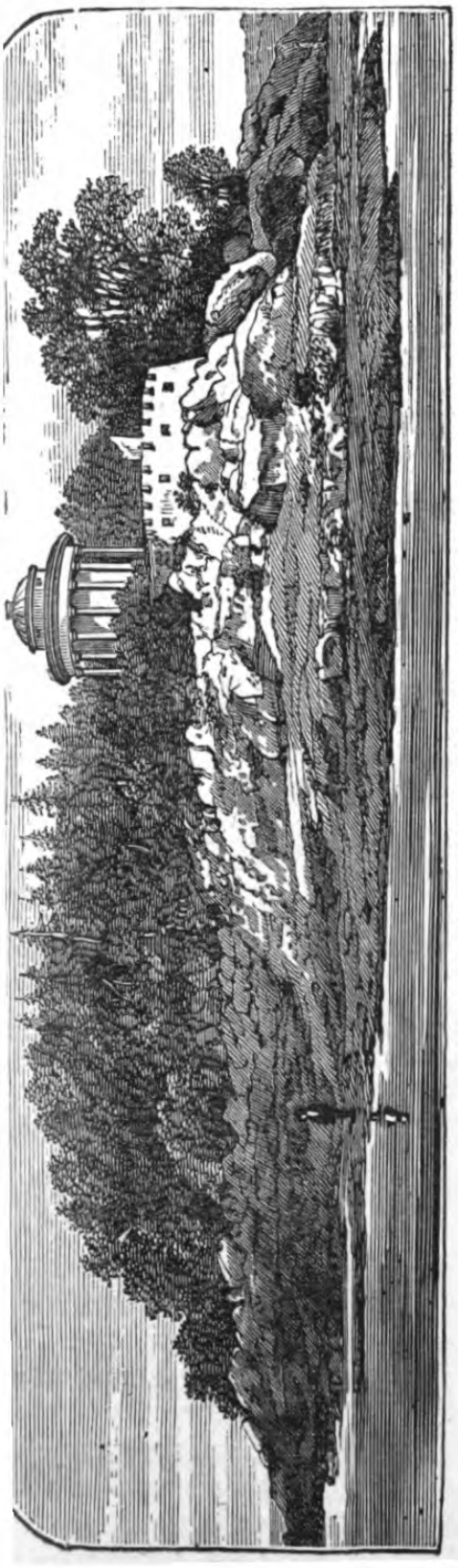
The train, after leaving Carnforth Junction, crosses the river *Keer* and, skirting a portion of the Lancaster sands, glides along through meadows and by mosses and streamlets, whose still, dark, peat-coloured water contrasts pleasantly with the foaming tide just passed. Beyond and further inland, may be seen rugged limestone upheavals, ridges of which branch out in strange and grotesque forms in every direction. After a ride of three miles and three quarters, we reach the station for—

Silverdale

[HOTELS: *Silverdale, Royal,* &c.],

a delightfully sequestered spot, not seen to advantage from the railway, as it lies a mile over the hill; but it is romantically situated, and is becoming more and more frequented during the season by lovers of quiet rural life. It is a straggling village, but contains some nice residences, and a small church, a Wesleyan chapel, schools, &c. The neighbourhood is a famous rendezvous for picnic parties, who resort hither

o collect the ferns and enjoy the nuts with which the woods abound. *Lily Wood* is noted for the profusion of yellow lilies and lilies of the valley to be found in it. On a steep rock facing the bay, is a tower, known as *Gibraltar*, but more properly as *Lindeth Tower*, and erected as a residence by a Preston banker; and there are some fine mansions (such, for instance, as *Levens Hall* and *Borwick Hall*, to which interesting histories are attached) in the neighbourhood. From *Fairy Steps*, an elevation two or three miles distant, a splendid view is obtainable. The hotels and lodging-houses in the village afford excellent accommodation for the visitors, who vastly enjoy the sea-bathing on the fine sands.



HOLME ISLAND, AT THE MOUTH OF THE KENT.

Leaving Silverdale, we pass by fields and an occasional farmstead or cottage, and crossing a little open, we espy, between two wooded hills, the old tower of *Arnside*, once the abode of the Stanleys. It is one of those massive "peels," built by the ancient lords of the soil, and common hereabouts, for the defence and temporary shelter of the inhabitants during the too frequent expeditions of the Scottish marauders and other unprincipled freebooters, who infested the northern counties. After a ride of nearly six miles along the coast, we reach—

Arnside

[HOTELS: *Crown, Albion,* &c.],

a watering-place on the shore of the estuary of the *Kent*, in great favour with the inhabitants of Kendal, with which town it possesses direct railway communication. It is built near the foot of *Arnside Knot*, from the summit of which a charming and extensive land and sea scape may be seen. The head is clothed with dark-hued foliage, but the sides of the hill are bare and naked as the rocks on the shore. From Arnside, a view of the estuary of the Kent is obtained as far as Milnthorpe, with the tops of the Westmoreland mountains in the distance. Nearer is *Whitbarrow Scar*, a bare, weather-beaten mass of rock, and at our feet the channel of the river.

Quitting the station, we round a point; the sea-side portion of the village comes into sight, and has a very pretty effect by the time we reach—

The Kent Viaduct,

especially if the tide be flowing. This viaduct consists of fifty spans of thirty feet each, with a drawbridge to admit of the passage of sailing vessels. Its construction has caused the estuary to silt up, and thus led to the reclamation of many acres of valuable land. The sensations we experience on seeing the waves lashing the embankment and the iron pillars of the bridge which the train rapidly traverses can be better imagined than described, and there is a certain feeling of relief as we once more reach *terra firma.* Here a large tract of land has been reclaimed by a wall of stone jutting from the line to a point of land marked by a projecting crag. We now rush past the edge of *Methorpe Fell*, a rocky hill, covered with holly and yew; and having done so, we cross the river *Winster*, which divides Westmoreland from the detached portion of Lancaster, in which Furness Abbey stands. About a square mile of land has here been snatched from the sea. Snugly ensconced between rising hills, plentifully decorated with trees, a peculiar-looking eminence attracts the eye from its partially isolated situation. *Castle Head*, formerly a Romano-British station, is now part of the grounds belonging to a large mansion, which peeps above the woods at the foot.

A little on the sea-side of the railway, is *Holme Island*, ornamented by a model of the Temple of Vesta, and constructed of white limestone. It is now approached by a sub-

stantial roadway; but a few years ago could only be reached by crossing the sands from—

Grange.

[HOTELS: *Grange, Crown, Commercial,* &c.]

This picturesquely-seated village is of quite modern origin, having sprung into being since the opening of the railway in 1857. It is supposed to have taken its name from a farm belonging to the Cartmel Priory, which stood near the site of the present post-office. The remains of some of its buildings and an old well belonging to it existed till quite a recent date; but they have made way for the shops which now form the village street. The general appearance of the place is as attractive as it is possible to imagine; with its white-walled villas, standing in well-kept gardens and peeping out from amid the foliage by which they are surrounded, it reminds one more of a Swiss village than anything else. Seen either at the early morning or in the light of the setting sun,

> "Its milk-white homes among the trees,
> Touched by the heavenly beam,
> Resemble less an earthly scene,
> Than some bright fairy dream."

Competent judges have pronounced the place peerless; and pierless it unfortunately is. The want of a good *jetée*, at which tourists may land and on which visitors may linger to enjoy the sea-breezes, is indeed the great drawback to Grange; but this disadvantage is to some extent lessened by the excellent railway accommodation it possesses, and by its beautiful sands. The natural attractions of the place are enhanced in every conceivable way by the ingenuity of man. Of this, we have a good specimen as we leave—(indeed, before we leave)—the station. A piece of waste land has been laid out as a recreation ground, with pleasant walks, planted with a multiplicity of evergreen shrubs, and an ornamental sheet of water, on which ducks and swans and other aquatic fowls disport themselves. Hither is brought the surface water from the surrounding elevations, while a spring in its midst keeps the pond always full of pure water. There are a neat *Church* (*St. Paul's*) of Decorated architecture, and a *Wesleyan Chapel* and a *Roman Catholic Chapel* in the place,* which is under the management of a local board, the

* In this district, the services on Sunday begin, as a rule, at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

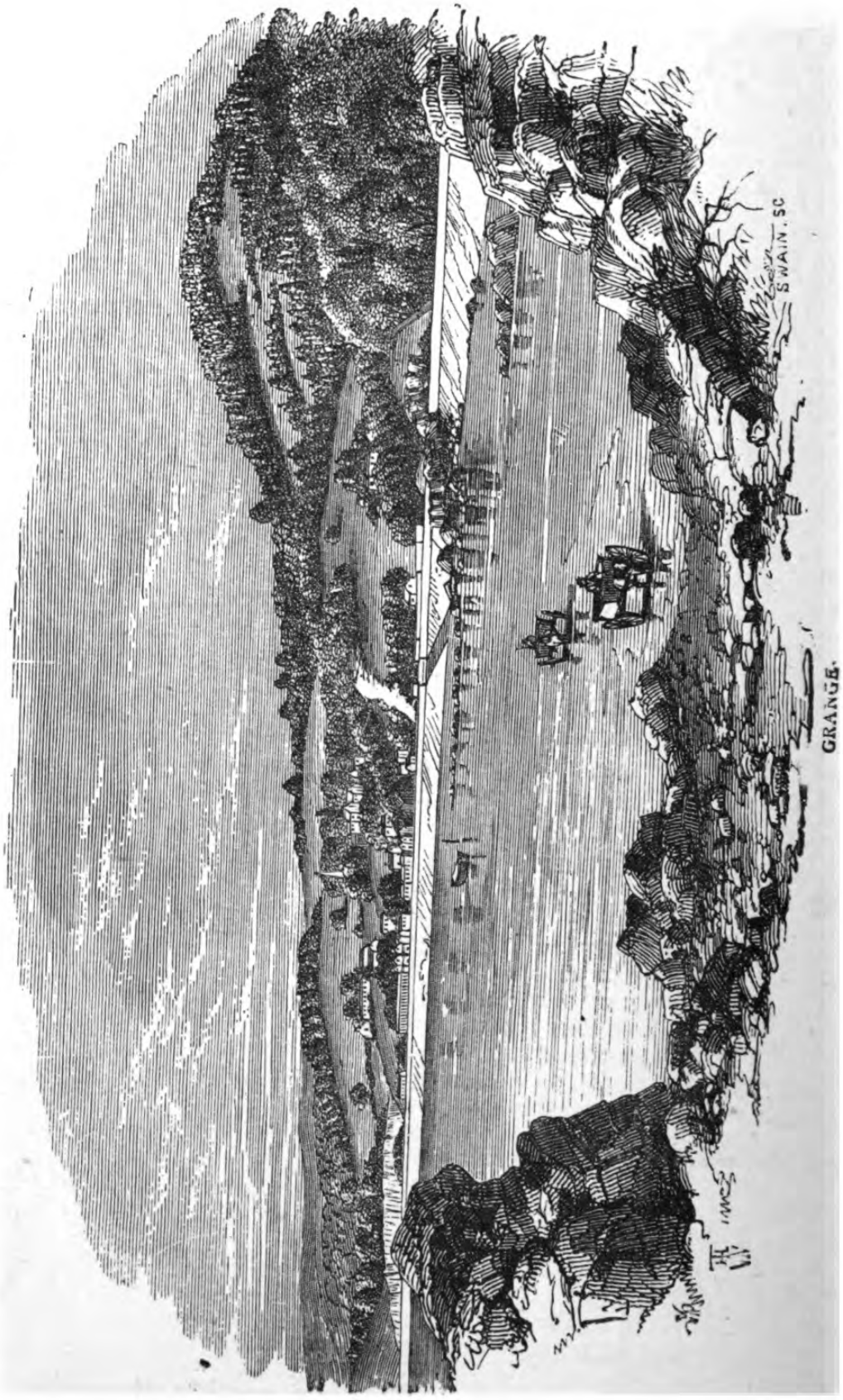
members of which look well after its interests; but otherwise there is nothing of the nature of a town to be seen. Long may it enjoy this peculiarity. In 1881 its residents numbered 1,150.

The village has a southern aspect, and is sheltered from all other quarters, so that its climate is mild, and as well suited for winter as for summer residence. It is highly recommended as a retreat for invalids at all seasons; and both they and their more robust friends appear to properly value the advantages it offers, for they flock to it in greater numbers every year. Many delightful excursions may be made from the place; and an omnibus runs daily to Newby Bridge and Lake Side (Windermere), affording ready opportunity for a sail on the bosom of the largest of our English lakes. One of the most pleasant of the excursions is that to the summit of—

Hampsfell, the footpath to which commences at the Crown hotel stables. The walk there and back is about three miles, and it is almost impossible to miss one's way. The scramble up the somewhat steep and rugged hill is rather difficult, but the view from the top, about eight hundred feet above the sea level, would reward a more arduous climb. A tumulus near the summit marks the site of a battle between Dunmail, king of Cumberland, and Edmund, the king of the invading Saxons, in 946; and on the brow of the hill is a low square tower, known as the *Hospice of Hampsfell*, and built, for the comfort of tourists, by the Rev. Thomas Remington, of Cartmel. The following lines bid the entering visitor welcome :—

"This hospice has an open door
Alike to welcome rich and poor;
A roomy seat for young and old,
Where they may screen them from the cold:
Three windows that command a view
To north, to west, and southward too;
A flight of steps requireth care;
The roof will show a prospect rare,
Mountain and vale you thence survey,
The winding streams and noble bay;
The sun at noon the shadow hides,
Along the east and western sides;
A lengthened chain holds guard around
To keep the cattle from the ground.
Kind reader, freely take your pleasure,
But do no mischief to my treasure."

We may vary our return walk by a ramble through the


SWAIN. SC
GRANGE.

Eggerslack Wood, which will bring us out on to the Lindale road, along which we shall next walk in order to visit—

Castlehead, a remarkable conical rock, formerly known as *Atterpile Castle* (*atter*, "a spider," and *pile*, "a fort"), and the site of a Roman castrum. It was laid out by the late Mr. Wilkinson, a well-known iron-master, and many rings and coins (Roman and Saxon) and other relics of the past were found while the work was in progress. The hill commands a good view of Morecambe Bay. Mr. Wilkinson reclaimed the surrounding meadow-land from the sea ; and the embankment he erected and his own iron tomb are noticeable. A charming drive from Grange is that by the hill to—

Lindale, an old-world village, about two miles to the north of Grange, interesting as the scene of Mrs. Gaskell's charming story of "The Sexton's Hero." (The authoress lived in the neighbourhood when she wrote it.) Lindale is very picturesquely situated in a hilly glen, with the river Winster running through it, and rough crags and hills around. A climb to *Lindale Brow* will open out an extensive view ; as we proceed, we see a rocky projection, called *Law Buck Crag*, from its supposed resemblance to the outline of a stag ; at its foot is an old farmhouse, once the residence of Mr. Edmund Law, the great-grandfather of the first Lord Ellenborough.

Newton, some two miles further north, was the site of the central post-office of the district in the old coaching days. The high-road runs thence straight to *Newby Bridge* and *Lake Side*. Diverging to the right and following a branch road up-hill for about a mile, we reach a hamlet, appropriately called *Height*, where is an early meeting-house of the Society of Friends. It is a plain, old-fashioned building, surrounded by a high wall ; a stone over the porch bears the inscription, "L.N., anno domini 1677." A bye road leads from Height to *Witherslack*, a pretty village, with an old church. One way of ascending *Whitbarrow* (706 feet) is through a wood near *Witherslack Hall*, a seat of the Earl of Derby. We will descend by *Bowland Bridge*, and return to Grange by *Town End* and *Meathorp*.

Leaving Grange, we speed along, passing the village in full view; and as we rush by the shore more villas and lodging-houses present themselves at intervals—at *Cart Lane*, quite a cluster of them—showing that the whole of this side of the estuary of the Kent is in high favour.

Kent's Bank

[HOTEL: *Kent's Bank*]

(a mile nearer to Furness Abbey) is next reached. It has of late become famous, on account of the virtues of its mineral spring. There are many substantial private residences, excellent lodging-houses, and several spacious mansions in the place. The most conspicuous of the latter is *Abbot's Hall*, occupying a site which formerly belonged to the abbots of Furness, close to the rocks which we quickly dash past, emerging into the open by *Wyke Farm.* The road across the sands to Lancaster commenced here. In pre-Reformation times, the monks of Cartmel enjoyed the privilege of appointing the guide who conducted travellers thither; and at the dissolution of the monastery, the revenues derived from this source were paid into the exchequer of the duchy of Lancaster, and an official guide, styled in a charter of George III., "keeper, conductor, and governor over the sands," was appointed.

From this point the huge, unwieldy form of—

Humphry Head

is clearly visible. This promontory, which juts abruptly out for about a mile into the bay, is remarkable for the fine views from its summit, as well as for some rare plants on its sides, and for the existence, at its base, of the far-famed mineral spring, called *Holywell.* The composition of Holywell spa water is almost the same as that of the celebrated Ragocsy spring at Kissingen in Bavaria. Near this place, also, is the bone cave of *Kirkhead*, where many extraordinary remains have lately been found. Among them were implements of bone, stone, and bronze, human and animal bones, and other prehistoric relics. The discovery was the result of a most careful and systematic exploration, conducted by a committee of fellows of the Anthropological Society, residing in Ulverston. On the right is now seen the village of *Allithwaite*, and close by the railway, *Wraysholme Tower*, with which is connected a legend of the Harrington family, concerning "the last wolf," which was hunted down in the neighbouring rocks. It has now degenerated into a farm-building; the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of its former days are extinguished, and the songs of Border chivalry which once echoed within its walls have given place to the more peaceful and less romantic noises of a farmyard. Crossing the high road, the train next stops at—

Cark,

the station for Flookburgh and Cartmel. The former place, as its name indicates, is a fishing village, its inhabitants, with the exception of a few agriculturists, being devoted to catching flukes and cockles, which abound on the sands, and the carriage of which by rail alone amounts annually to £4,000.

Cark Hall is a fine specimen of an Elizabethan country house, but it has been suffered to fall into decay. It was the residence of the ancient family of Rawlinson, connected by marriage with the Plantagenets, and Monk, bishop of Hereford, one of whom, with other justices, imprisoned George Fox, the first Quaker, in Lancaster Castle, in 1663.

Cartmel.

Cartmel is about three miles distant from the Cark station, and is said to have obtained its name (literally, "a camp among the hills") from the fact of an ancient British camp having existed there. It is a quiet old place, like a cathedral town in miniature, happy in the possession of a fine old *Priory Church*, one of the very few which escaped destruction at the general demolition of monasteries. It is a curious building, but it possesses many points of architectural beauty, including a fine oak screen and choir stalls in excellent preservation. The carvings of the *misereres* are highly interesting. It has been recently restored, and is well worth a visit. There is a rare and very valuable library of ancient black-letter volumes in the vestry. The east window is exceedingly beautiful; it is forty-eight feet high by twenty-two wide, and is believed to have been inserted in the reign of Henry VI., at which time some smaller stained-glass windows were disestablished. Some authorities aver that the east window of Bowness church was formed out of them; though the usually received and more probable account is that it was the east window of Furness Abbey church. As both were dedicated to St. Mary, the confusion is not unnatural.

Cartmel Priory was founded by the Earl of Pembroke in 1188, and we are told that the monks were guided in their choice of the site by a supernatural voice, which bade them erect the church "in a valley between two rivers, where the one runs north and the other south." The monastery flourished till the Reformation, when it was levelled with the ground; though the church was spared, owing to the energetic action of the inhabitants of Cartmel, who claimed it as parochial property. The gateway only of the priory remains; it was for many years used as a public school.

The walls and general arrangement of the monastery, the buildings of which occupied an area about twenty-two acres, may be traced.

Returning to Cark station, and again taking our seats, we pass through a deep cutting, and then, obtaining a glimpse of the village, with a few exceptions peopled by fishermen, proceed along the rock-bound coast. The train, leaving parcels of reclaimed land, soon after approaches the well-timbered enclosures of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which either slope gently towards what was once the beach, or alternate with steep banks and pretty richly-wooded dells. *Holker Hall*, the favourite seat of the Duke, may be descried between the trees on the right. It is built of red sandstone from Runcorn, and stands in a splendid well-timbered park more than two hundred acres in extent.

The finely-wooded grounds of *Conishead* appear on the left, extending to the shore, and over the tops of the trees are seen the spires and minarets of the *Priory*. Beyond, is the *Hill of Birkrigg*, and the coast-line stretching away to the extremity of Furness. *Chapel Island*, a very picturesque object in the bay, contains the remains of a chapel said to have been built by the priors of Conishead for the use of those who were crossing the sands. We are now rumbling over a second viaduct, traversing the *Leven Estuary*, which drains the lakes of Coniston and Windermere ; and here is obtained a glance at the Lake mountains, rising in rugged wildness, and nowhere seen to greater advantage than from this point. The village of *Sandside*, with the stone pier and masts of vessels, is observed on the left ; and then we ascend a gradient towards the town of—

Ulverston.

[HOTELS : *County, Sun, Braddyll's Arms, Queen's, Temperance, Railway,* &c.]

The houses of this town are of grey stone ; they are snugly situated on slopes or at the base of hills, which protect the town, on the north and east sides, from inclement blasts and give the place a picturesque appearance. The *Hill of Hoad*, on which stands the monument to Sir John Barrow, Bart., under-secretary to the Admiralty for forty years ending in 1844, is a prominent object. The hill is four hundred feet high, and is easily ascended by a winding road leading to the top, whence we have a grand view of the hills of the Lake district and of Morecambe Bay, &c.

Ulverston is an important town ; it contains two *Churches*

and *Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan,* and *Roman Catholic Chapels,** besides many handsome public and private buildings. It is mainly celebrated for its market, which is held

BARROW'S MONUMENT.

every Thursday; and, being the centre of an important district, large quantities of grain and other commodities

* In this district, the services on Sunday begin, as a rule, at 10.30. a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

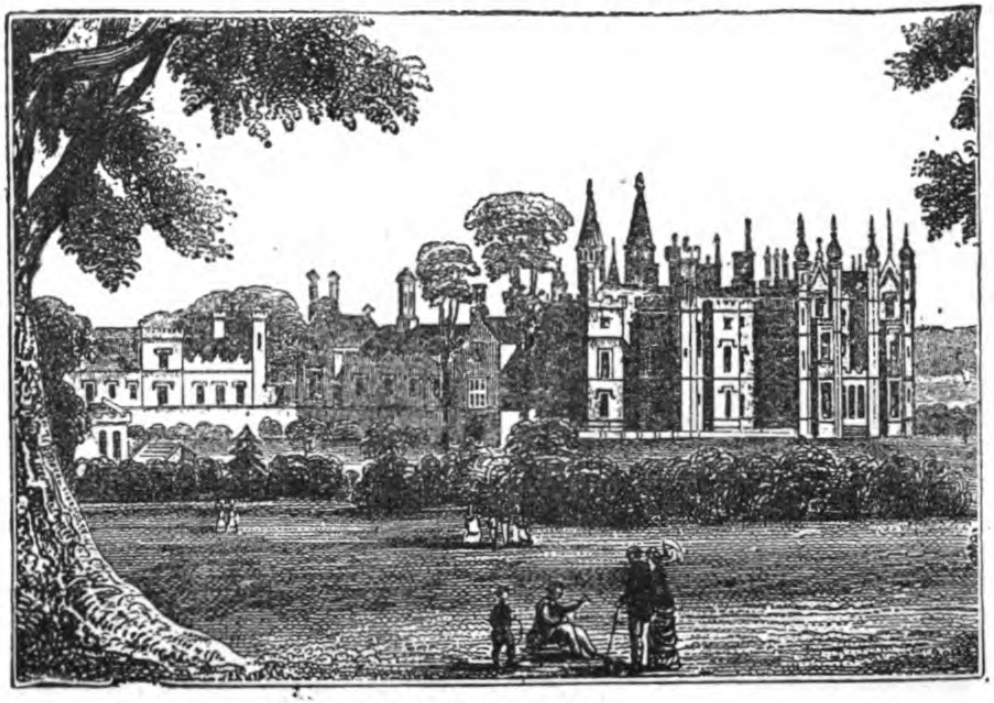
are disposed of. The town has linen and cotton factories, flour and paper mills, tanneries, iron-foundries, and large mercantile concerns, the whole appearance of the place imparting the idea of substantial progress and prosperity. Since the establishment of the industries we have enumerated, the population has materially increased; and the erection of a spacious *Market House* and a commodious well-appointed *Post Office* indicates the fact that the townspeople are fully alive to their corporate wants and willing to provide for them. A model *Cottage Hospital* was erected in 1873; it contains fourteen beds.

The houses are well built and have neat exteriors, the streets, with a few exceptions, being regular and spacious, and in the vicinity are numerous villas and mansions. At Ulverston, is the junction of the line to Lake Side, at the foot of Lake Windermere, and a coach runs frequently along the high-road to the foot of Lake Coniston, which may also be reached by railway; the town is, therefore, a favourite starting-point, or temporary sojourn, for tourists, with whom—

Conishead Priory,

now used as a hydropathic establishment and summer residence, is a favourite resort. It is some two miles to the south of the railway station; but this is no inconvenience, as the omnibus belonging to the establishment meets every train, and twice a day the iron steed runs down a short branch line which has its terminus not very far from the gates. The Priory has been well named "an earthly paradise." Its history as a religious house goes as far back as the time of Edward II., when it was established by a bold baron of the time, as a health resort for the "poor, decrepit, indigent, and lepers of Ulverston and its neighbourhood." When the Reformation came, it fell into private hands; and the poor and the indigent were, as is too generally the case, left to shift for themselves. On the site of the old Priory a grand mansion has arisen, which dates from 1821. This mansion was, indeed, too grand for the owner to live in, and it was parted with at a tremendous sacrifice to the company who have turned it into a hydropathic establishment; it stands in its own grounds of nearly two hundred acres. Situated on the western shore of Morecambe Bay, it is approached from the North Lodge by a long avenue of stately trees. On entering the hall, the visitor is struck with the beauty and magnitude of the interior. Thence you make your way along lofty corridors—all built in the Gothic style, with

painted glass windows shedding everywhere a dim religious light — to library, or dining-room, or reception-rooms, or amusement-rooms; or ascend a massive staircase landing in an organ-gallery, whence you have a fine view of the interior below; or to drawing-rooms and other apartments, all in the grandest state, and fitted up with all the "resources of civilisation," to borrow a celebrated phrase of the great statesman of our age. The *connoisseur* will be charmed with the handsome oak panellings, and magnificently carved mantelpieces, and fretted ceilings, everywhere meeting his eye. Higher up are the bedrooms, which are neat and airy, where even "the wicked cease from troubling, and the



CONISHEAD PRIORY.

weary are at rest." The pleasure-walks and grounds are extensive, and well kept up. Such magnificent foliage is rarely seen—at any rate so near the sea. Here the hawthorn scents the air; there a gigantic rhododendron lavishes all its beauties; sycamores and oaks and firs abound. One walk is especially noteworthy, as having been at one time part of a great highway, which led from Conishead Bank to the Duddon Sands. Another leads to the beach. At full tide a most beautiful prospect stretches out before us. Immediately in front are the wooded slopes of Cartmel Fells. In mid-channel lies the picturesque little *Chapel Island.* To the right the low-lying shores of Morecambe

stretch far out to the open sea, and on the left runs the viaduct across the mouth of the Leven.

There are many pleasing associations connected with Ulverston, not the least interesting being those referring to George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, who once resided at *Swarthmoor Hall.* Their plain meeting-house bears date 1688, and is situated close to the hall. A valuable and rare copy of the "treacle"* Bible, or second edition of that translated by Cranmer, and a great carved oak elbow chair, presented to Fox by Robert Widder, are preserved here. The former has the chain and padlock, by which it was fastened to the pulpit, attached to it.

Great and Little Urswick

(locally pronounced *Orsick*) are two small villages, about a mile apart, the *Church* of which, about midway between the two, is a mile and a half south of Swarthmoor. The church is an ancient edifice, which is mentioned as existing within fifty years of the Norman Conquest. Its massive tower has on one side an image of the Virgin Mary (its patron saint), nursing the infant Saviour. A quarter of a mile westward of it are the remains of a Druidical temple. A little lake close by Great Urswick is popularly supposed to hide a buried city, as on "Lough Neagh's banks"—

> "Where the fisherman strays
> When the clear cold eve is declining,
> He sees the round towers of other days
> In the waves beneath him shining."

Its water is red in colour, a peculiarity occasioned by the fact of its chief feeder running from the mines at Lindal and being highly charged with iron ore. This ore is deposited in the bed of the tarn, and it is calculated that, in the course of centuries, it will be quite silted up.

Gleaston Castle,

about two miles further south, is an interesting example of the Early English style. It was erected by the lords of Aldingham, and its walls enclose an oblong space, having a tower at each of the four angles, the two smallest and a portion of the third still remaining, but of the fourth the foundations only can be traced. The towers have been about

* This edition of Cranmer's Bible obtained its name, from the rendering of the last verse of the eighth chapter of Jeremiah, "Is there not *tryacle* in Gylyad?" "Treacle" at one time had much the same meaning as "balm," the word which occurs in our present Authorised Version of the Bible.

fifty-two feet, and the curtain walls thirty feet in height, their thickness varying from nine feet three inches to ten feet six inches. The latter were faced outside and inside with large roughly-hewn stones, set in lime mortar, but the middle has been filled in with smaller ones imperfectly grouted, for the material is very poor. The doors and windows are of Permian sandstone. The towers would, doubtless, have the lower storey or ground-floor vaulted, as was the custom of the period, to be used chiefly for cellars, store-rooms, or dungeons, the dwelling apartments being on the first floor. The windows in the lower part are single lancets, while those of the upper floors are trefoiled, all being of single lights, widely splayed inside, but very narrow outside. Acutely-pointed doorways lead to spiral staircases, which ascend in the thickness of the walls to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. The building appears to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century.

The picturesque character of the ruin is heightened by the ivy-clad walls of the towers, their sombre covering being associated with the pellitory and other plants growing in the crevices of the stonework, hiding, somewhat, the effects of the wear and tear of nearly six centuries. There is a quarry of the carboniferous limestone within two hundred yards of the ruins ; it is very rich in fossils.

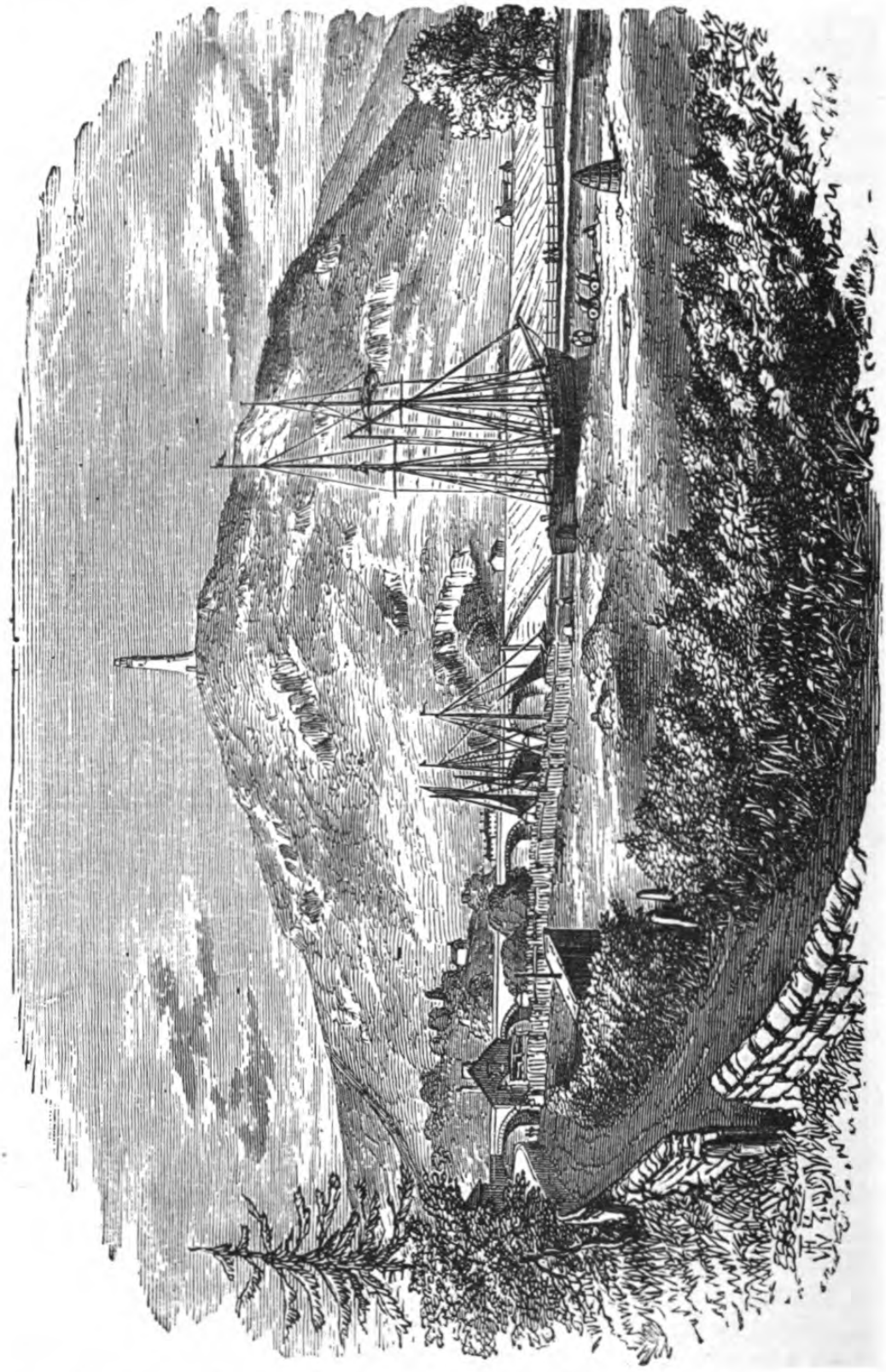
On the sea-coast, about a mile and a half to the east of the castle, is *Aldingham Old Church*, the only relic of the town which long, long ago stood here, until the encroachment of the sea swept its streets—

> " Here rolls the deep where grew the tree—
> Oh, earth, what changes hast thou seen !
> There where the long street roars, has been
> The stillness of the central sea."

The *Moat* (or hall) and the *Rectory* are on each side of the church. Near the former is an artificial mound with a square entrenchment, on which stood the mansion occupied by the Flemings, prior to the erection of Gleaston Castle. The Rev. John Macaulay, brother of the late Lord Macaulay, and the Rev. Dr. Hayman, a former headmaster of Rugby School, were two of the more noted rectors of the parish in recent times.

The road from the church to Conishead Priory and Ulverston passes through the charming village of *Bardsea*, now somewhat in favour with tourists who wish to be completely out of the din and bustle of every day life. It was formerly the site of a hospital belonging to the order of St. John of

Jerusalem, and it now has a handsome modern church,



HILL OF HOAD (*see p.* 36).

erected by subscription and opened in 1848. *Birkrigg*, in

its neighbourhood, is an immense mass of limestone nearly five hundred feet high, on the top of which are some interesting Druidical remains. An omnibus meets some of the trains at Ulverston station during the season, to convey passengers to Bardsea.

Leaving Ulverston station, the train pursues its course through a cutting in the drift, past the village of—

Pennington,

whose plain, white, though conspicuously situated, little church attracts attention. In a level meadow, between the church and the railway, and near the latter, may be seen a large oval mound covered with trees, supposed, with some reason, to be an ancient Saxon tumulus, in which lie the mortal remains of "Lord Ella" (who or what he was, tradition does not tell us), with his golden sword beside him, as its name of *Ella Barrow* indicates, a corresponding hollow on the other side of the field looking as if it had furnished the earth for the sepulchral monument. On the hill-side above this are the remains of an old fortification, probably British or Saxon, called *Castle Hill*, supposed to have been the site also of the residence of the ancient family of Pennington, lords of Muncaster, who lived here before the Conquest, and who have held it through all the chances and changes of social life, to the present time.* Many of its members have distinguished themselves by their bravery, and the Pennington, of Henry VI.'s time, who was much attached to his monarch, hid him for a time at Muncaster Castle when in flight from his enemies (*see* p. 56). We now perceive on the right the mines of *Lindal Moor*, and reaching the station, where waggons of rich-looking oxide are accumulated, we descend the opposite gradient towards—

Lindal,

where we enter the mining district of Furness. On each side of the line between us and the coast are the extensive beds of hæmatite iron ore, which yield upwards of six hundred thousand tons annually. The village lies over to the right and has a large tarn in the centre, round which the houses are placed. After passing through a tunnel in the limestone rock, about six hundred yards in length, and rattling downwards for about a mile, we arrive at—

* The absence of any foundations of buildings makes it more probable that the remains are those of an ancient British fortress.

Dalton

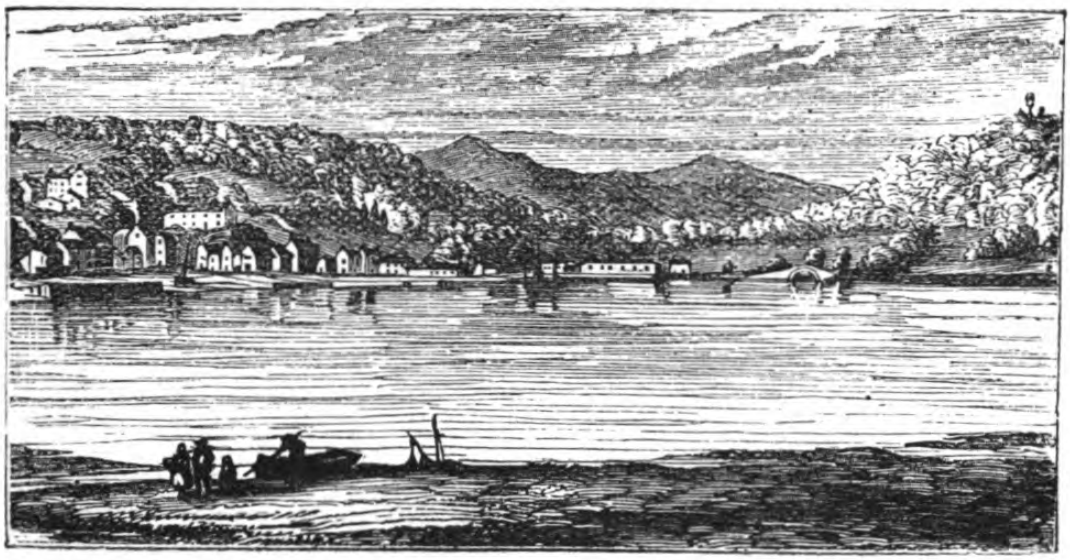
[HOTEL : *Wellington*],

anciently the capital of Furness, and a place of great importance when the abbey was at the zenith of its splendour, for it was the nearest market town to which the monks could resort. At this place, too, the abbots held their manorial courts and sat in judgment on criminal cases. The only remains of their strong castle is the tower on the top of the hill near the market cross. It has lately been restored, and is used for holding the court of the Duke of Buccleuch, lord of the manor ; it serves also as an armoury for the local rifle corps. In the *Church*, recently rebuilt, is an ancient stone font, said to have once belonged to Furness Abbey. Within the last few years, the town has increased in a remarkable degree, the population in 1881 numbering 13,350.

We next pass through a short tunnel, and emerge into a pleasant valley, which narrows as we approach ; and embowered in trees on either side are two fine mansions—on the right, *Millwood*, and on the left, *Abbotswood*. The train glides through trees of nobler size into the very midst of the sequestered spot where—

Furness Abbey

rears its venerable head, " Like ancient Rome, majestic in decay." The name of the beautiful spot in which it stands, the *Valley of the Deadly Nightshade*, does not sound like a particularly pleasant place wherein to spend Sunday, yet those who make the attempt will find it a very agreeable abode, even at present. But in the olden times it must have been a beautiful spot. The river running through the abbey grounds, and well stocked with fish ; the surrounding woods filled with game for the monastic table ; the secluded valley echoing with morning chant and vesper hymn, the white-robed brethren moving along the cloisters or in the extensive grounds. We can picture the scene in its peacefulness even now. " And the abbot meek, with his form so sleek, was the" *mightiest* " of them all," for his boundaries extended for many miles round, including Windermere to Langdale, Wrynose, and the Duddon estuary, with the outlying islands. The abbots did as they pleased until the great Harry dissolved the monasteries, and carried away the treasures, thus cooling the warmest adherents of Furness.



GREENODD.

ULVERSTON TO CONISTON LAKE

BY ROAD, RETURNING BY RAIL.

THIS pleasant circular trip may easily be accomplished in one day; or it may be, with advantage, spread over a week, if the tourist have sufficient time at his disposal. In the latter case, it may be extended so as to include a visit to Windermere, Ambleside, and Grasmere, and many other spots in the Lake district, for a description of which we must refer our readers to our "Guide to the English Lakes," which forms a companion to this volume. Leaving Ulverston, for the trip to Coniston, the tourist may drive along a good road to the foot of the lake; sail thence to the village of Coniston, at its head; and then return by the railway. But he will enjoy the excursion more fully, if he send on his *impedimenta* to meet him at one of the hotels at Coniston, and walk from Ulverston to the foot of the lake. He can, if he choose, "save his legs" by taking the train to—

Greenodd,

the first station on the branch line to Lake Side. Indeed, as both rail and road run so far through the same district of country, it is quite as well to ride over the three miles and a half between Ulverston and that place, so as to reach the

foot of the lake by a walk of four or five miles only. Greenodd is situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Crake*, the scenery of which is highly interesting, at first characterised more by sylvan and fertile beauty than by any features of a bold and striking character, with one or two exceptions. As we advance, the country spreads out into ample meadows, through which the Crake pursues its sinuous course, interrupted occasionally by the different manufactories—then, once more free, glides along hastily on its way to the bay. The landscape assumes a wilder tone, as our walk draws to a close, the river winding more irregularly, forming little creeks, where flourish all sorts of aquatic plants; now splashing over the fragments of moss-grown rock, now eddying in ripples round islets of sedge and rushes that accidentally intercept its course.

Soon after leaving Greenodd, we pass *Penny Bridge*, with its church and schools, the former, erected on the site of an older structure, having been consecrated in 1791 and enlarged three times. We leave *Summer Hill* on our right, and pass *Thurston Villa*, on our way to *Spark Hill*, a little more than a mile further; here are some extensive bobbin mills. A walk hence of about half a mile conducts us to *Lowick Green*, where the direct road from Ulverston joins that by which we are travelling; and we next reach *Lowick Bridge*, with *Lowick Church* and *Hall* and *Hundow Hall*, in the immediate neighbourhood. About a mile further, we reach *Blawith Church;* and here we are about a mile from the end of our walk, the *Lake Bank Hotel;* at a pier near to which we step on board the little "Gondola" for a steam up—

Coniston Lake,

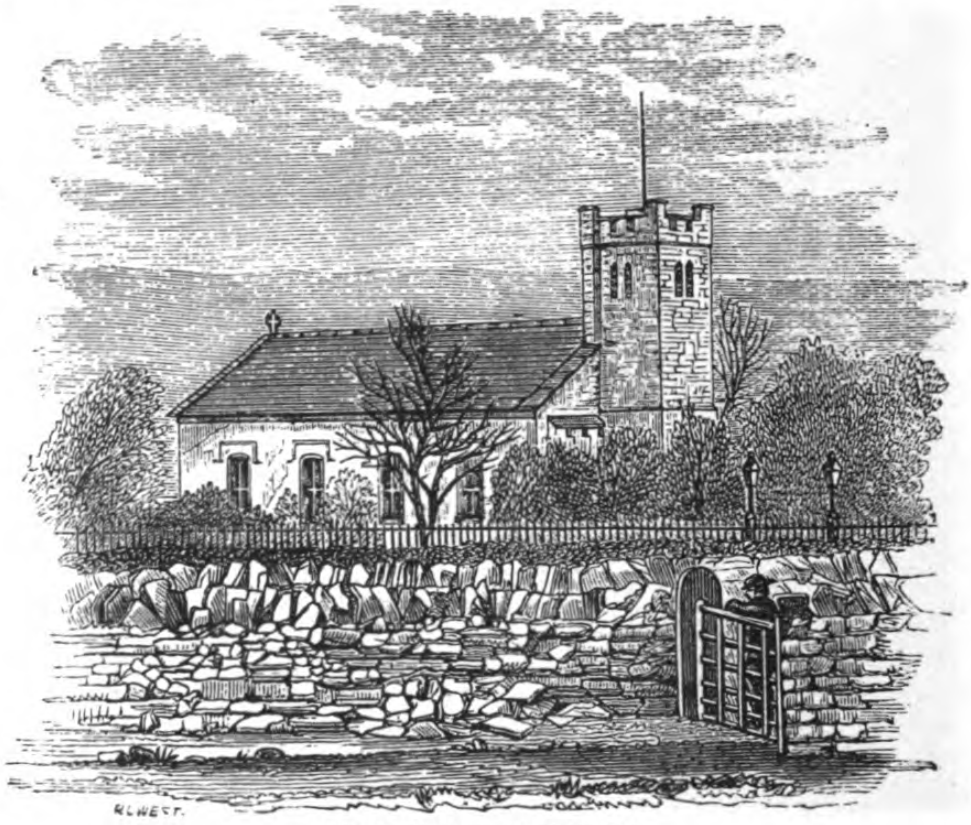
sometimes known as the *Thurston Water*. This lake is six miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Its banks are beautifully wooded; and on its surface repose two pretty islets—*Peel Island* and *Fir Island*. The former is locally known as the *Gridiron*, from its resemblance in shape to that useful kitchen utensil; the latter obtained its title from the numbers of Scotch firs, which grow on it, and is sometimes called *Knott's Island*, because it once belonged (and may still do so) to a person of that name. The greatest depth of the lake is 164 feet; and its waters contain large numbers of pike, perch, and other freshwater fish. Its upper end is enclosed by magnificent mountains, "cragged and stern, and earthquake-tossed;" and upon its banks, sloping

down to the water's edge, are fine pleasure-grounds and

CONISTON LAKE.

woods, studded with villas, which present a very pretty effect.

Conspicuous amongst them is *Coniston Old Hall*, at present a farmhouse, but once a seat of the LeFlemings. It has been the subject of an historical tale, illustrative of the Jacobites and the Revolution of 1688, by the Rev. W. Gresley. As we sail up the lake, we obtain a pleasing variety of kaleidoscopic views of the Old Man and the other mountains of the chain, the crags around Yewdale and Tilberthwaite, Helvellyn, Fairfield, the Red Screes, &c.; and we so enjoy our pleasant voyage that it is with real regret that we reach the landing-place, near the *Waterhead Hotel* at—



CONISTON OLD CHURCH.

Coniston

[HOTELS: *Waterhead, Crown, Black Bull,* &c.],

a little place on the western shore of the lake, which, besides forming a favourite starting-point from whence to make several beautiful excursions, is a very pleasant place for a summer sojourn. West tells us that "the village consists of scattered houses; many of them have a most romantic appearance, owing to the ground they stand on being extremely steep. Some are snow-white, others gray; some stand forth on bold eminences, at the head of green enclosures, backed with steep woods; some are pitched on small

declivities and seem hanging in the air; others, again, are on a level with the lake. They are all neatly covered with blue slate, the produce of the mountains, and beautified with ornamental yews, hollies, and tall pines or firs."

Letters arrive at 8 a.m. and are despatched at 5 p.m.; with a second despatch (during the months of July, August, and September) at 6.45 p.m. Telegraph office open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The places of worship are: *Parish Church*, service on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.0; *Roman Catholic*, 10.30 and 2.30; *Baptist*, 10.45 and 6.0; *Wesleyan*, 10.30 and 6.0; *Primitive Methodist*, 3.0 and 6.0.

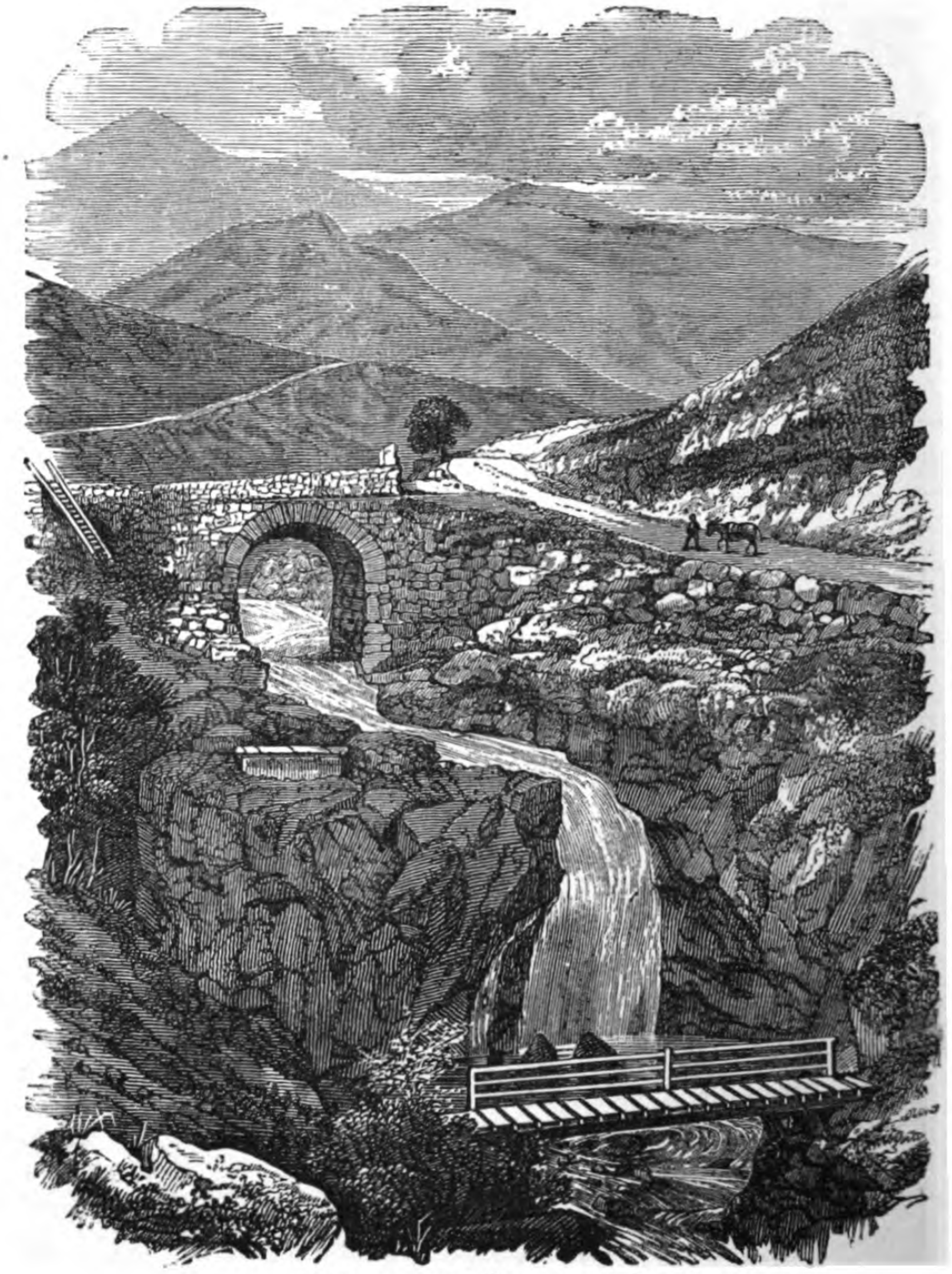
The *Church* is an old building, plain and unpretending. It was consecrated in 1586, prior to which date, the district was in the parish of Ulverston, in the burial ground of which church the inhabitants buried their dead, conveying them thither on sledges. *Jenkin-sike*, the name of a brook in the neighbourhood, recalls the memory of an accident to a funeral party on their way. The body of a deceased resident in Tilberthwaite, while being conveyed to his long home, slipped off the sledge while crossing the stream; and the widow and the other mourners travelled for some distance before they discovered their loss. When they did so, they retraced their steps, and after a short delay, discovered the corpse in the stream, to which it gave the title (literally, "Jenkin's brook").

Coniston Old Man

(the name of which, derived from the British words *ald*, "a hill," and *maen*, "a stone," signifies "a stony hill") is one of the most conspicuous mountains in the Lake district; it is remarkable for its rugged outline and bold aspect, having the most prominent peak and the greatest altitude of any of the Coniston range; it is 2,633 feet above the level of the sea. It contains valuable mines of copper, as well as quarries of fine slate. The summit commands a series of views, from their extent and diversity immensely gratifying to the eye and well worth the toil of the ascent. Besides comprehending the immediate district of Furness and Cartmel, Morecambe Bay, South Cumberland, and the Westmoreland mountains, it is said that even Snowdon and the Isle of Man may be observed on a clear day by following the direction of the Duddon towards the far horizon.

There are some pretty falls on the sides of the Old Man. *Low Water*, a tarn remarkable for its large trout, is in a hollow on its eastern declivity; and on the opposite side, between the Old Man and Dow Craig, there is—

"A cove, a huge recess,
That keeps, till June, December's snow;
A lofty precipice in front,
A silent tarn below."



FALLS ON THE "OLD MAN."

This tarn is *Gaits Water*, the surroundings of which are said to "present a scene of savage desolation, approaching the terrific," and unsurpassed for wildness in the Lake country.

Coniston is, as we have said, like every other place in the Lake district, a capital centre for excursions. Of these, the chief are (the distances are computed from the *Waterhead Hotel*) :—

By the west side of Coniston Lake, through Torver, Blawith, Lowick, returning by Nibthwaite, thence by the eastern margin of the lake, passing Brantwood, &c. —14 miles.

By Broughton Mill to the Vale of the Duddon (visit Seathwaite Church), Wallowbarrow Crag, Birks Bridge, Cockley Beck, the source of the Duddon, and return by the Shire Stones over Wrynose by Fell Foot and Little Langdale. —32 miles.

To Yewdale, Tilberthwaite, Little Langdale, Colwith, Oxenfell.—14 miles.

To Yewdale, Tilberthwaite, Langdale, Blea Tarn, Dungeon Ghyll, Skelwith Force, Oxenfell.—20 miles.

High Cross, Borwick Ground Fell and back by Oxenfell.—10 miles.

Broughton, Duddon Bridge, back by Lowick and east side of Coniston Lake.—27 miles.

Hawkshead, High Wray, Wray Castle, and back by Waterbarngates.—15 miles.

Tarn How, the Tarns, Yew Tree and back by High Cross.—6 miles.

Hawkshead, Esthwaite Water and back.—13 miles.

Over Wrynose, Hardknott, through Eskdale to Wastwater.—31 miles.

Tilberthwaite Ghyll.—3½ miles.

Ambleside.—9 miles.

Grasmere.—12 miles.

Hawkshead Ferry, Belle, Grange, Wray Castle and back by Waterbarngates and High Cross.—20 miles.

Furness Abbey and back by train.—24 miles.

This latter forms a continuation of our present excursion. We therefore wend our way to the railway station on the side of a hill above the village, looking down upon it and the waters of the bright lake, which sparkle in the sunshine ; and take our seats in the train we find awaiting us.

As we whirl along from Coniston, a grand panoramic scene lies before us, into which enter all the beauties of fell, rock, wood, and water, with their charming and innumerable varieties, and we are entranced with the colossal firmness of the mighty hills, the sublimity of the crags and slopes, and "the poetry which breathes from their streams, dells, and airy heights," as with a delightful vision. We soon reach the station at *Torver*, a small village from which many persons prefer to make the ascent of the Old Man. An old church, consecrated by licence from Archbishop Cranmer in 1538, stood on the site of the present one.

Leaving this place, we speed along down a gradient over a rough tract of country, mostly known as "fell" land, with here and there a homestead, where some hardy son of toil resides and occupies himself with tilling his little enclosure

and tending the mountain sheep. On these unfrequented wilds are many traces of the ancient Celt. To the antiquarian, the neighbourhood offers endless employment; and the student of nature, who sees beauty everywhere, will find in this seemingly out-of-the-way place much that is pleasing, interesting, and instructive. We next arrive at *Woodland;* and hurrying on down the valley and over a viaduct, pass, on our right, the modern mansion of—

Broughton Tower,

which stands on the site of the old castle of the Broughtons, a family who settled here in Anglo-Saxon days, and flourished under the Normans and Plantagenets. They took their part in all the struggles of these early days, following the fortunes of the House of York during the Wars of the Roses—a predilection which induced Sir Thomas Broughton, the last of his race, to declare for Lambert Simnell, when he landed in the neighbourhood in 1487, and to join him at the head of his vassals. After the defeat of the "counterfeit, who on the gibbet paid the cheat," Sir Thomas's estates were forfeited; and he himself died, without leaving a heir. A tower of the old castle, and a portion of its dungeons, yet remain; the former is ascended by a spiral stone staircase of ninety steps, its summit commanding a glorious view of the surrounding country. We draw up at the station at—

Broughton

[HOTELS: *Hare and Hounds, King's Head, Railway,* &c.],

a small market town, known as Broughton West or Broughton-in-Furness to distinguish it from another Broughton (Broughton East), at the foot of Lake Windermere. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, about three-quarters of a mile from the river Duddon. In its centre is the *Market Square,* consisting of neat and well-built houses, and in which stands a stone obelisk, to the memory of John Gilpin, Esq., the donor of the site on which the square is built. There are in the town a modern church and a Wesleyan chapel, two grammar schools, and several good hotels, where horses and conveyances may be hired for excursions in the country by which the town is surrounded. The *Church,* dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is in the Early English style, and occupies the site of an old and interesting structure, removed in 1873.

From Broughton, several very pleasant excursions may be made. One is—

THE ASCENT OF BLACK COMBE,

a mountain, ten miles to the west. The high road runs for the first mile nearly north to a bridge over the Duddon, and then turns west, passing through the hamlet of *Broadgate* to *Swinside*, three miles from Broughton, where there is one of the most perfect Druidical circles in the north of England. At Broadgate, is an angle of the road, which the pedestrian may avoid by following a steep but pleasant path over the wood-clad fell from Duddon Bridge to Swinside. From the latter place, we ascend the ridge in a south-western direction, leaving *White Combe* (1,361 feet high), on our left, and making direct for the summit of *Black Combe* (1,969 feet). Wordsworth tells us that its "dread name" is "derived from clouds and storms;" but on this point he is at variance with other authorities, who trace it to the dark-coloured heath by which its western side is clothed. Though far from being one of the loftiest of British mountains, our Lake poet is not far wrong when he says that from its summit,

> "the amplest range
> Of unobstructed prospect may be seen
> That British ground commands;"

for the other hills in the surrounding neighbourhood are of inferior height. The view includes the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh coasts, and the Isle of Man, with the peak of Snowdon, in the distance; Furness, Mid-Lancashire, and the Yorkshire fells; and most of (if not all) the principal peaks in the Lake district. Descending, we cross the high road from Broughton to Bootle, and reach the railway station at *Silecroft*, where the *Royal Albert Hotel* will afford us rest and refreshment, and whence we can return to Broughton.

But by far the favourite excursion from the town is that—

UP THE VALLEY OF THE DUDDON,

a river which rises on Wrynose, close to the "Three-Shire Stones," and at its mouth forms an estuary of the Irish Sea, from which delicious cockles are obtained, and which is now much frequented by vessels engaged in the iron trade, which has sprung up around Barrow. The river has been rendered classic by Wordsworth, who made it the subject of no less than thirty-four sonnets. It runs through a remarkably wild and picturesque country; and its scenery will amply recompense those who wander along its course. We leave Broughton by the same road as on our former excursion; but at *Duddon Bridge*, we turn sharply to the right, along a good but somewhat steep road, on the right bank of the "cerulean Duddon." We pass, at the commencement of our walk, the elegant mansion of *Duddon Grove*, with its Grecian temple, delightfully situated amid fine lawns and extensive grounds, surrounded by woods, and sheltered by thickly-foliaged branches of trees, which rise up gradually until they crown luxuriantly the opposite heights. *Frith Hall*, a farm-house, which crowns a lofty eminence on our left, was built, so a probable tradition affirms, by one of the lords of Millom, as a station whence to watch the deer hunting in his *Park of Ulpha*, on the Cumberland bank of the river. It was subsequently used as an inn, at which, in 1730, seventeen loving couples were "united in holy matrimony" by the parish minister. After a walk of some four miles, we reach another bridge over the Duddon; and as we cross it pause to admire the rich picture presented to our gaze. On the opposite side, is—

Ulpha Church,

"The kirk of Ulpha, to the pilgrim's eye
As welcome as a star. . . . . .
How sweet were leisure! could it yield no more
Than 'mid that wave-washed churchyard to recline,
From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine;
Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,
Soothed by the unseen river's gentle roar."

Leaving the church, and passing the slate quarries on our left, we notice on the Lancashire side of the river an old burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends; and after walking for some two miles again cross the river, in order to reach—

Seathwaite,

a village which must not be confounded with another of the same name in Borrowdale. Here we are enclosed in a noble amphitheatre of hills, the chief of which are—*Wallowbarrow Crag* (at whose foot the Duddon foams through a narrow gorge), *Dove Crags*, the *Cove*, *Walney Scar*, and *Stickle Pike*. We pass the junction of *Seathwaite Beck* with the Duddon, and turning round an elbow of the road reach the parsonage and the simple little church (with a bell turret at one end), which occupies the site of the old chapel, which, for years, was the scene of the ministrations of "Wonderful Walker,"

"Whose good works formed an endless retinue;
A pastor such as Chaucer's verse pourtrays,
Such as the heaven-taught skill of Herbert drew,
And tender Goldsmith crowned with deathless praise."

The Rev. Robert Walker has, through the well-known verses of Wordsworth, attained an almost world-wide celebrity. He was the curate of Seathwaite for sixty-seven years. His cure was originally valued at £5, and never exceeded £50 per annum. He married a lady possessed of £40 a year; and having educated his children and exercised what must be regarded as a bountiful hospitality and charity to all, he closed his long-suffering and self-denying life at the age of ninety-two, leaving a fortune of £2,000, the results of his savings. His wife died at the same age as he, and in the same year. He survived her only six months. His grave is within a few yards of a yew tree, more than two hundred years old, around which he was in the habit of assembling his flock and ministering to their bodily wants between the services on the Sunday. The headstone bears the following inscription:—"In memory of the Rev. Robert Walker, who died the 25th of June, 1802, in the 93rd year of his age, and the 67th of his curacy at Seathwaite." The date of the erection of the original chapel is unknown, but "Wonderful Walker" has preserved the following tradition concerning its origin:—"The inhabitants were conveying a body to Kirkby for interment, in the depth of winter, when the snow began to fall. By the time they had reached a part of the hill above Newfield, they could go no further with the body, and it was left on the common for a few days. After this, they sent a petition to the Earl of Derby (lord of the manor), praying that he would erect them a place of worship;" and he seems to have complied with their request. In those days, people who absented themselves from church had, to say the least of it, a good excuse—in winter, at all events.

We are now but a short distance from the inn at *Newfield*, and about seven miles from Broughton and five from Coniston ; and we have a choice of several mountain roads by which to return to Broughton. (1.) We can make our way direct by a road through the valley of the *Lickle*, which rises on the side of Walney Scar, and flows into the Duddon, near its mouth. (2.) We can go on to Coniston, and thence by rail, on our way climbing to the summit of *Walney Scar* (2,035 feet), by a road steep and stony at first, but afterwards becoming green and sloping and comparatively easy. (3.) We can cross the Seathwaite Beck by the bridge, and climb the hill that separates the two valleys, catching a glimpse of a pretty waterfall, as we descend its western side. We cross the Duddon by the "*Stepping Stones*," the theme of one of Wordsworth's sonnets, and make our way up the left bank of the classic stream, which here forms a series of pools and tiny cascades. The valley, as we proceed, becomes wild and bare ; and is enclosed on each side by *Gray Friar* (2,537 feet high) and *Harter Fell* (2,141), while at its head is *Wrynose*, up one of the outlying gradual ascents of which we are making our way. At *Cockley Beck Bridge*, we join the road from Ambleside to *Boot*, the terminus of the Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway, by means of which we reach the main line of the Furness system, and so return to Broughton. (4.) Boot may also be reached from the "Stepping Stones" direct, by a track across the southern slope of *Harter Fell ;* and (5.) from Ulpha by walking up the valley watered by the *Crosby Ghyll*, crossing *Birker Moor*, and then descending the *Stanley Ghyll*, passing *Delagarth Force*, on our way.

From Boot, the new railway (referred to above) winds its way along the valley of the Esk to the shore, by a picturesque course of about seven miles west and east. It has four intermediate stations, between Boot and Ravenglass—those at *Beckfoot*, *Eskdale Green*, *Irton Road* (where there is a good hotel—the *Bower House*), and *Muncaster ;* and throughout its entire length it affords splendid views of the mountains near Scawfell. At the first station—*Eskdale Green*—a road runs south, joining that from Boot to Ulpha Bridge, near *Devoke Water*, a tarn about half a mile long, famous for its red trout, unsurpassed in the district for their size and flavour. It contains a small rocky islet, the home of a colony of birds, known as Devoke Water mews, whose screams and grotesque gyrations on the approach of strangers are very amusing. The lake is the feeder of a small tributary of the Esk, called the *Linbeck*, on which are some pretty cascades. A little to the north-west, and near the bank of the river, are the ruins, known as the *City of Barnscar*. They are variously attributed to the Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons. Local tradition has it that the "city" was a settlement of the Danes ; that they "gathered for inhabitants the men of Drigg and the women of Beckermont," two villages on the coast to the north of the Esk ; and that thence arose a local proverb, "Let us go together like the lads of Drigg and the lasses of Beckermont."

About four miles from Ravenglass, the railway crosses the Esk into *Miterdale*, and runs to that place along the northern slope of *Muncaster Fell*, on the southern slope of which is—

Muncaster Castle,

the seat of the Earl of Muncaster, whose ancestors have owned it since the middle of the thirteenth century. From its square tower, a glorious view of the mountains of Lakeland may be obtained. The castle con-

tains many family portraits and other paintings; a bedstead of the fifteenth century on which Henry VI. slept when he took refuge here after his disastrous defeat on Towton Field; and among its curiosities are the carved oak mantelpiece in the hall and the *Luck of Muncaster*, an ancient glass basin, seven inches in diameter, the gift of that monarch to the then owner of the castle. It was formerly preserved with superstitious care, in consequence of the tradition attached to it that "whyllys the famylie shold keepe hit unbrecken, they shold gretely thrif," and never lack a male heir. *Muncaster Church*, of considerable antiquity, adjoins the park, well stocked with deer; in the churchyard are a fragment of an ancient cross and two large old yew-trees. *Muncaster* station affords access to the castle and church, and to the hamlet grown up around them; they are a mile and a half distant from—

Ravenglass

[HOTELS: *Ship*, *King's Arms*, &c.],

a market town, and the site of a considerable mussel fishery. The old custom of "riding the fair" is occasionally observed on June 8th; it is proclaimed by the steward of the manor attended by halberdiers, a memorial of the armed retinues of former times. Pearl mussels were formerly found at the confluence of the rivers Esk, Mite, and Irt at this place. The town has been the subject of numerous doggerels, panegyrical or the reverse, according to the impressions which the rhymesters formed of it. Perhaps, the most cutting was that penned by a "commercial," who, having been compelled to spend some days in the place, left it without an order, and gave vent to his feelings thus:—

"Every place has something good—
Flowery lane or coppice wood,
Stately grove or glade of grass—
Every place but Ravenglass."

Walls Castle and *Camp*, about five minutes' walk from the town, and visible from the railway station, have long attracted a good deal of attention from antiquarians, numbers of ancient coins and other old-world articles being found there. Various conjectures have been at times hazarded as to their builders; but their Roman origin and their connection with Agricola have been satisfactorily determined by the researches of W. Jenkinson, Esq., and Canon Knowles. The camp gives the name to the castle and parish of Muncaster

Drigg

[HOTEL: *Station*],

two miles and a half north of Ravenglass, has a station on the Furness Railways, and is a good starting-point for a visit to Wastwater Lake and a return to Boot. The neighbourhood was formerly noted for its forest of oak-trees, which gave it its name (*derigh*, or *dergh*, is the Celtic for "oak"). The village consists of one long straggling street, ornamented by a red sandstone church of recent erection. Between the railway and the sea is a chalybeate spring, of some celebrity; and on the shore, is a huge boulder, nearly six feet high, twelve long, and nine broad, called *Carl Crag*, concerning which the "old wives" of the neighbourhood tell a wonderful fable. "Once upon a time," they say, "his Satanic Majesty took it into his head to unite the Isle of Man with the English main, by means of a bridge, and selected this par-

ticular spot for the proposed erection, as being the nearest point of junction between the two extremities. Unfortunately, in conveying this huge mass, which he had selected as the foundation stone of the structure, to its destination, his apron string broke, and, not possessing sufficient skill to remedy this apparently trifling misfortune, he was compelled to abandon his enterprise, which he has never since thought proper to resume." Visitors to Aberystwith or to Kirkby Lonsdale will recollect that Satan is reputed to be a noted "bridge builder"—a veritable pontiff. There does not appear to have been any "consideration" imposed in this case, as in the other two; and on this account, it is to be regretted, for the sake of those who suffer from the *maladie de mer*, that his useful design was frustrated.

North of Drigg, the line runs along the coast to Whitehaven. *Seascale*, the first station, is a rapidly-rising watering-place, with splendid sands, a first-class hotel, and everything necessary for the comfortable enjoyment of a holiday. At *Sellafield*, the junction of the Egremont and Whitehaven Railway, we leave the train, in order to visit the beautiful ruins of *Calder Abbey*, erected in 1134; and, again taking our seats, are carried, past *Braystones* and *Nethertown*, to *St. Bee's* (well known as the site of a divinity college, in connection with the Established Church), a village which obtained its name from a monastery, erected by St. Bega, an Irish recluse, in 650; the abbey church is still in good repair. Sir Walter Scott laid the scene of one of the incidents in "Ivanhoe" here. *St. Bee's Head*, one of the most prominent capes on the British coast, projects about a mile into the sea, and rises sheer out of the water to a height of more than three hundred feet. It forms the southern head of the bay of *Whitehaven*, one of the safest harbours on the coast, from which steamers sail regularly to Belfast, the Isle of Man, Liverpool, &c. We need scarcely remind our readers of the fact that Whitehaven is one of the principal towns in Cumberland; but it may not be so generally known that the notorious Paul Jones served his apprenticeship on a ship belonging to the port, and that the castle, a little to the south-east of the town, presents many features of interest.

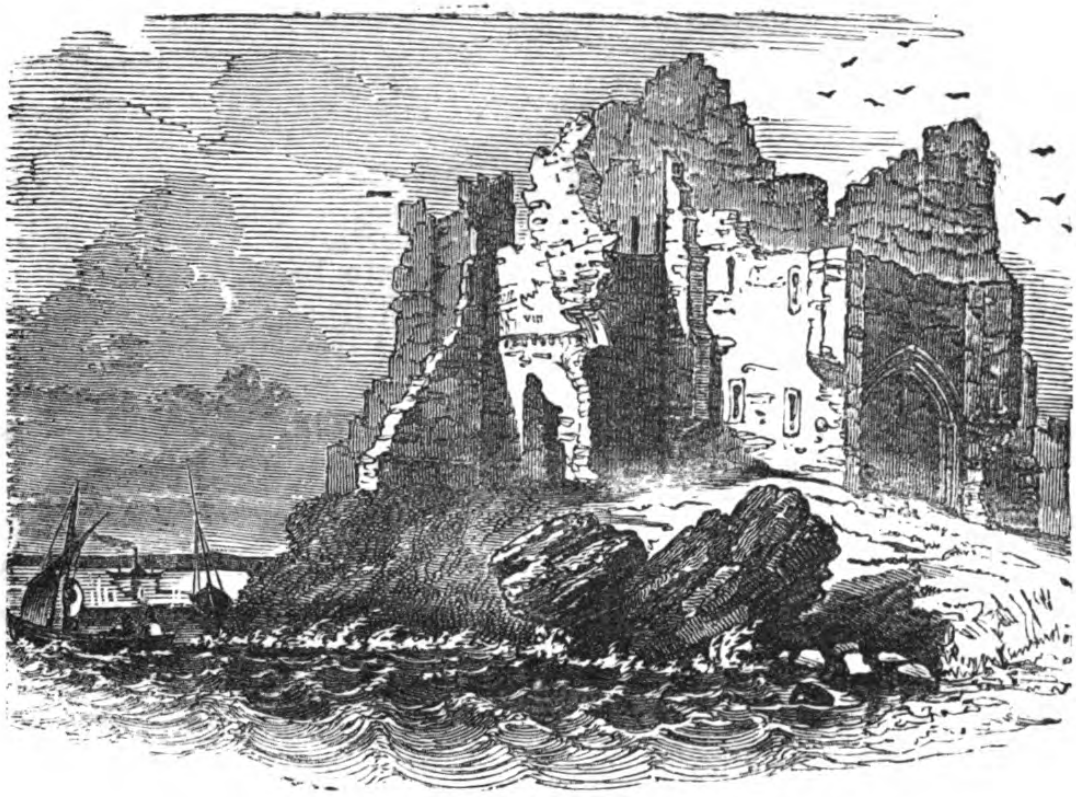
Leaving Broughton, we pass by cultivated fields and quickly reach *Foxfield*, the junction with the main line of the railway, where we change carriages, and whence we proceed, along a tract of peat-bog and mossy land, to *Kirkby*, or, to give it its full name, *Kirkby Ireleth*. Here we observe, high on the hill-side, the slate quarries, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which are connected by an incline railway with the main line. These quarries extend for above a mile—the rubbish hills, or "batteries," as they are technically termed, rising tier above tier to a great height—and afford employment to about three hundred men.

Close by is an ancient residence, called the *Kirkby Old Hall*, where many generations of the Kirkbys dwelt. It contains a curious old apartment, known as "the chapel," with a hiding-place for the priest in case of need. In front of the house formerly stood an old stone cross, which was destroyed by order of Archbishop Sandys. The family was

greatly reduced through adhesion to the royalist cause in the Parliamentary war. For several miles, we now run along the edge of the Duddon estuary and some of "nature's largest print behold," in the shape of the Cumberland mountains, from Black Combe to Coniston, including the rugged top of Scawfell. At the extreme point of the opposite shore may be descried the blast furnaces of the Millom Iron and Steel Company, and the Hodbarrow iron mines, where a rich bed of hæmatite has been discovered, causing a large influx of vessels to the Duddon to carry away the valuable mineral.

We next approach *Askam Station*, and on the left pass the village of *Ireleth*, with its pretty little church, recently erected in the Early English style. Ireleth was evidently an ancient British settlement, for during the excavations for the water-works reservoirs, a few years ago, the workmen discovered eight vessels of half-baked clay, containing human bones, and arranged in a straight line north-east and south-west, and one yard apart, unquestionably belonging to a very early age, and doubtless cinerary urns of an aboriginal people.

We soon reach *Barrow*, and, continuing our route, as described in our next chapter, in due time pass *Furness Abbey* and the intermediate stations, and alight at *Ulverston*, whence we started on our pleasant round.



PIEL CASTLE.

FROM BARROW TO FURNESS ABBEY.

MANY, if not most, Britons find in a sea voyage, a considerable augmentative to the enjoyment of a summer's trip; and in visiting Furness Abbey, the tourist will have ample opportunity of indulging his partiality for Neptune's domain to the top of his bent. Steamers sail daily between Barrow (in the immediate neighbourhood of the abbey) and Belfast, affording a ready means of access to excursionists from Ireland, and (during the summer months) between Barrow and the Isle of Man, giving the opportunity for a pleasant circular trip, including the whole of the Lake district and the island. The steamers from both these places land and embark passengers at the Ramsden Dock pier, connected by a covered way with the railway station. The roadstead is one of the safest in the United Kingdom, and the water at the pier head is deep enough for steamers to lie alongside at all states of the tide. A life-boat, presented to the authorities by the commercial travellers in 1865, has already done good

service on the neighbouring coast. The harbour is protected by—

Walney Island

(now included in the borough of Barrow), a flat mossy sand-bank, about ten miles in length and one broad, which acts as a natural breakwater, and defends it from the invasion of the waves of the Atlantic; the roar of the surf on *Walney Bank*, the western side of the island, may be heard for nearly a dozen miles. Drayton, who published his "Polyolbion" in 1613, thus noticed, at a time when Barrow was undreamed of, the advantage which the island conferred on the harbour:—

> "The isle of Walney lyes, whose longitude doth 'swage
> His [Neptune's] fury, when his waves on Furnesse seem to warre,
> Whose crooked back is arm'd with many a rugged scarre,
> Against his boystrous shocks, which the defensive isle
> Of Walney still assayle, that she doth scorne the while."

An enormous ridge of pebbles, at the southern extremity of the island, is supposed by some to have originated its name (literally, "the walled island"). This end forms the mouth of the harbour; and here, on *Haw Point*, there is a lighthouse, sixty-eight feet in height, with a bright revolving light, which can be seen at a distance of eleven miles, a useful guide to direct vessels to their desired haven. It was erected in 1790 by the commissioners for improving the navigation of the Lune. There are two villages on the island—*Biggar* and *North Scale*, and between them the church, dedicated to St. Mary. One of the ships of the Spanish Armada was wrecked on Walney Bank, in the reign of Elizabeth; and the village of North Scale was burnt by the Royalists during the war between Charles I. and his Parliament. Two houses were then left standing, one of them, a farm-house, known as *Walney Hall*, being still in existence. There are several smaller islands clustering round Walney. The chief of these is—

Piel Island.

> "That compassed round, with turbulent sound,
> In middle ocean meets the shock,
> Tempest buffeted, citadel crowned."

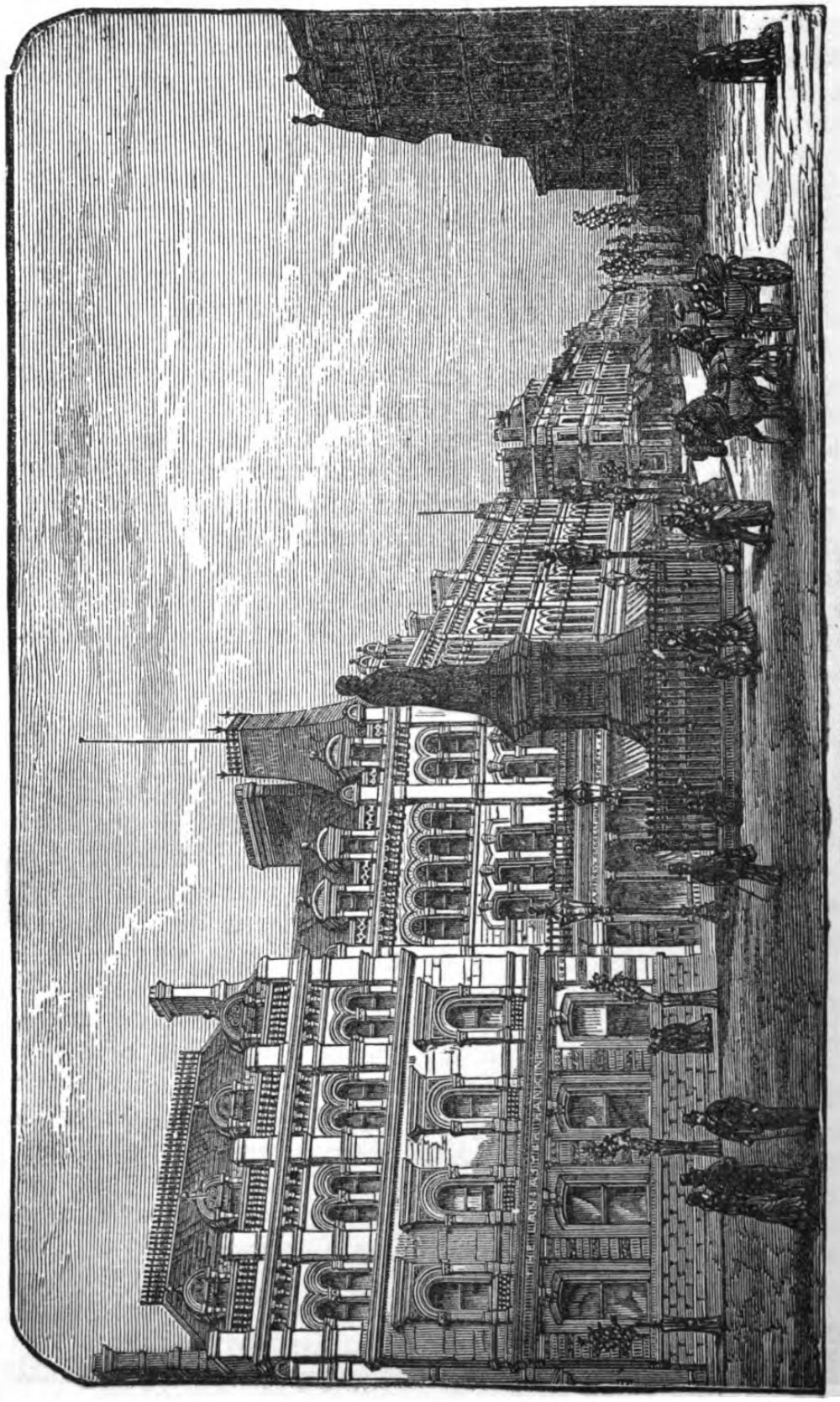
It is celebrated as the landing-place, in the reign of Henry VII., of Lambert Simnel, who personated the young prince murdered in the tower by Richard III. The "citadel" by which it is "crowned," now a gloomy ruin, is variously known as the *Pile of Fouldrey* and *Piel Castle*. It exhibits few, if any, traces of exterior ornament, its walls being reduced to a mere shell, its outworks demolished, and a part

of the very hill on which it was raised being washed away by the tide. This ancient fortress was constructed on the general plan of castles of the Anglo-Norman period, which often occupied a considerable space of ground, and usually consisted of three principal divisions—the outer court or bailey, the inner court, and the keep or donjon, that is, the main central building. Within these courts, were a chapel, stable, and soldiers' lodgings. The outer circumference of the whole was defended by a lofty and solid perpendicular wall, strengthened at intervals by towers and surrounded by a ditch or moat. The entrance archway through the outer walls was, in addition to the massive gates, defended by a portcullis, which could be instantaneously dropped upon any emergency; and the crown of the arch was pierced with holes, through which molten lead and pitch and heavy missiles could be cast upon the assailants below. The keep was the last retreat of the garrison, and contained the apartments of the baron or commandant. The solidity of its construction in this instance is so great that we find it retaining its outward form in the midst of the most dilapidated ruin. The inner court, as well as the outer, was protected by a moat.

Barrow-in-Furness

[HOTELS: *Duke of Edinburgh, Imperial, Royal, Victoria,* &c. TEMPERANCE HOTELS: *Waverley, Trevelyan, Gould's,* &c.]

is, like Middlesbrough, on the east coast of Yorkshire, a town of modern growth, which has increased, since the opening of the Furness Railways, in a most extraordinary manner, from a mere hamlet of a dozen houses to its present dimensions, mainly through the wonderful development of the mineral riches of the district. In 1846, its population was but little over three hundred; in 1856, three thousand; and in 1881, it had reached 47,111. The immense blast furnaces erected by Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co., capable of turning out 240,000 tons of hæmatite pig iron yearly, and the vast Bessemer steel-works, the property of the Barrow Hæmatite Iron and Steel and Mining Company, deserve a visit. They are the largest of their kind in Britain, making fourteen hundred tons of steel weekly and employing two thousand men. The Barrow Shipbuilding Company's Works are extensive and well arranged; they employ three thousand hands, are fitted for the construction of the largest Atlantic steamers, and have been recently utilised by Government for building a number of gunboats. Timber yards, iron shipbuilding yards, steam saw-mills, steam corn-mills, fine large



RAMSDEN SQUARE, BARROW.

works for the manufacture of jute, wire, castings, engines and other machinery, ropes, &c., are in full operation. Numerous other industries are well represented, the extensive manufactories covering a large space of ground, all tending greatly to the advantage of the town. A branch line leads from the pier, at which we land, to the central station in the town; but before proceeding thither we will visit—

The Docks,

the property of the railway company, which occupy nearly the whole of *Barrow Island.* We shall find that there are four large docks, covering in all 274 acres, and that they all communicate with each other. The *Ramsden Dock*, the largest of them all, contains sixty-three acres of water; its entrance from the channel between Barrow and Walney Islands is a hundred feet wide. The *Cavendish* is entered from the Ramsden Dock, and may indeed be considered as a sort of inner basin of it; the Cavendish is used almost entirely for the timber trade, and has an area of 142 acres. The *Devonshire Dock* communicates with the Ramsden, and has also an independent opening into the Walney channel; it covers thirty acres, has an entrance sixty feet deep, and 2,500 feet of quayage. The *Buccleuch Dock* has thirty-three acres area, and quays three thousand feet in length; a *Depositing Dock* is connected with the Devonshire Dock; it has a gridiron specially built for it, and will lift a vessel of 3,400 tons in less than an hour.* There is also a *Graving Dock*, five hundred feet in length by sixty feet wide; while the *Half Tide Basin* is seven and a half acres in extent, with thirty feet depth of water. Among the other large and useful works, are a *Dock Chamber*, seven hundred feet long by one hundred wide, and a *Basin*, twenty-four feet deep, with an area of sixty acres;† the stone quays in the harbour are a mile and a quarter in extent. These quays are connected with the Furness Railway and its sidings, and furnished with hydraulic cranes and other facilities for loading and discharging. The docks were opened in 1868 by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in the presence of the Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch and a large assembly of persons, including representatives of the principal towns of the north

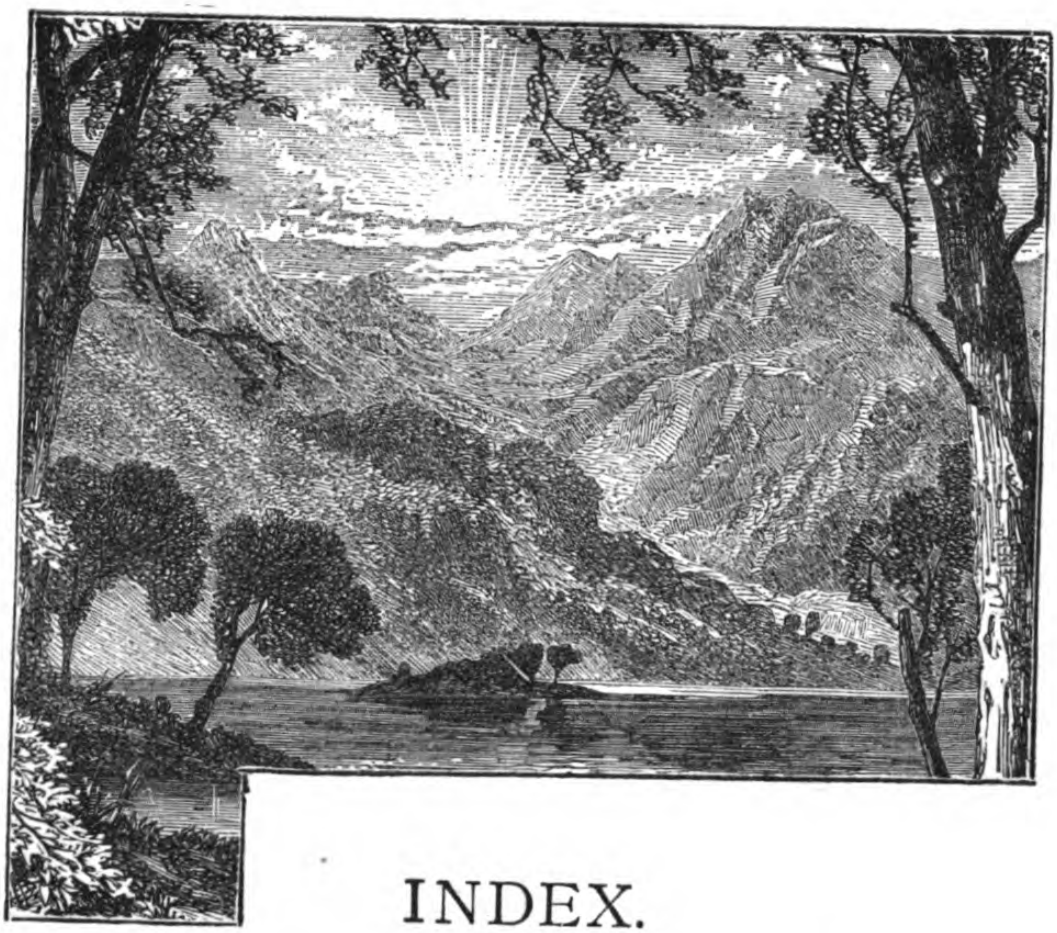
* A ship can be raised, cleansed, painted, and lowered again into the water, in twenty-four hours!

† Provision is made for the extension of the area to two hundred acres, when the requirements of the increasing trade of the port shall render the step desirable.

of England, members of Parliament, and other gentlemen of position.

Walking through the town to the central station, we are struck with the regularity of the streets, which are, as a rule, wide, and some of them planted with trees. *Ramsden Square*, at the junction of Abbey Road and Duke Street, is ornamented with a well-executed statue of the first mayor, Sir James Ramsden, to whom much of the early prosperity and progress of the place was owing; it was the result of a public subscription, and was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire in 1872. The town contains seven churches, besides places of worship belonging to the Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and other sections of the Methodist body, Roman Catholics, and other Nonconforming communities; many good schools, most of them under the control of the School Board; a *Town Hall*, *Market House*, a *Working Men's Club*, *Temperance Hall*, and other places in which public meetings, &c., can be held; theatres, hospitals, public baths and washhouses, and many other public edifices. The *Barrow Yacht Club* is yearly rising in importance; and the local *Rowing Clubs* are well supported. Its charter of incorporation was granted in 1867.

Leaving Barrow, the train stops for a few minutes at *Roose*, a small roadside station, and very shortly afterwards, proceeding through some meadow land, dashes through a short tunnel into the very grounds of the Furness Abbey. Here we find an admirably conducted hotel near the station —a modern building, but fitted up inside to harmonise with the antiquity of the scene; and in it we purpose establishing our head-quarters for a short time, in order to afford ourselves an opportunity of exploring the ruins at leisure.



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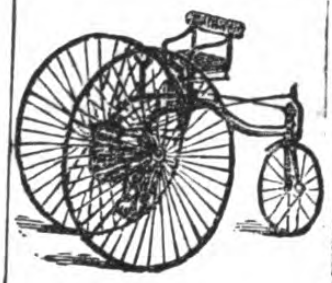

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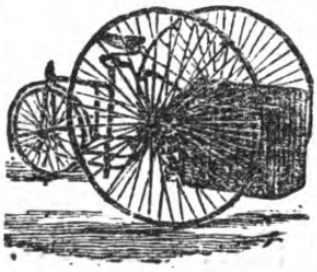

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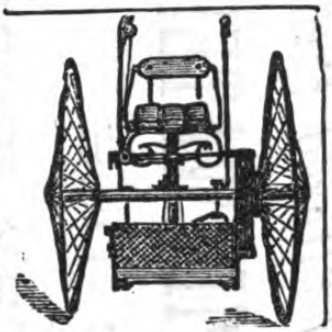

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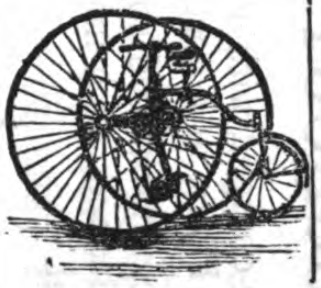

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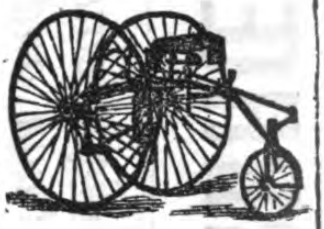

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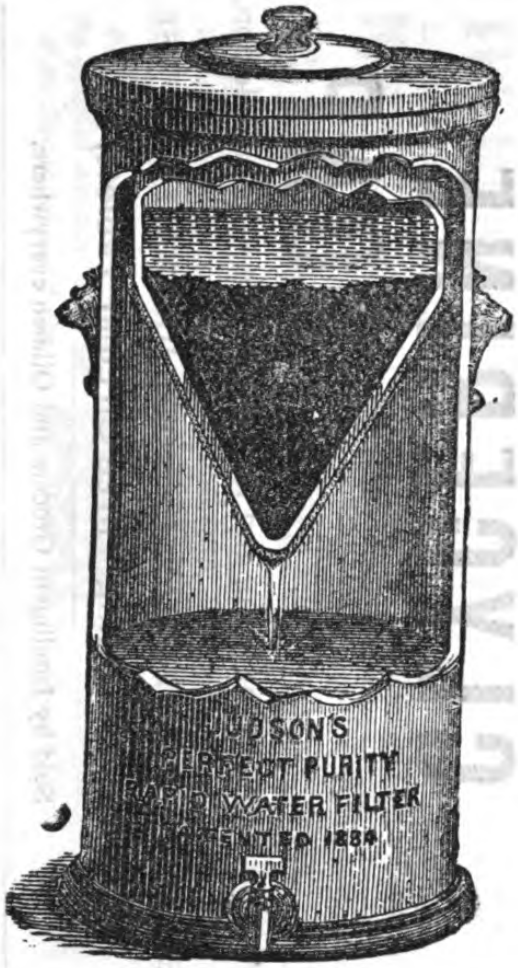

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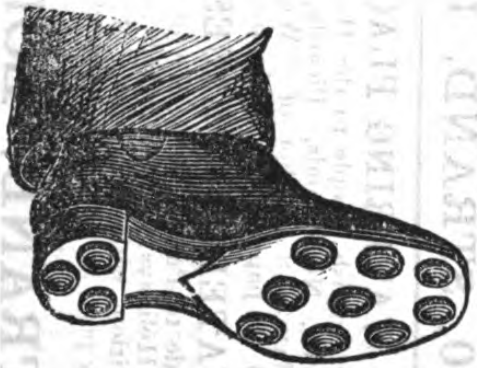

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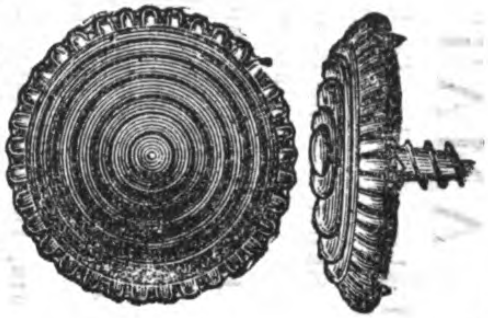

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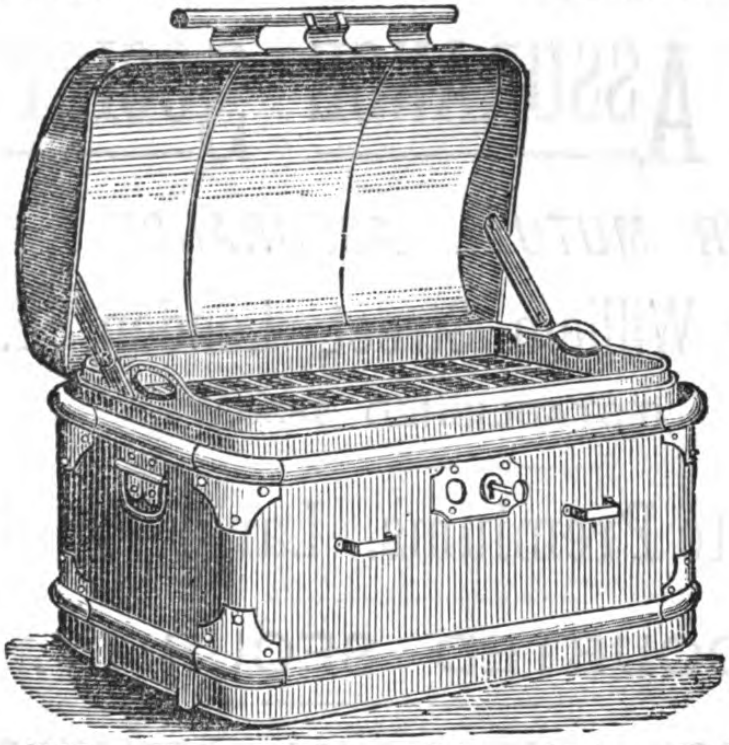

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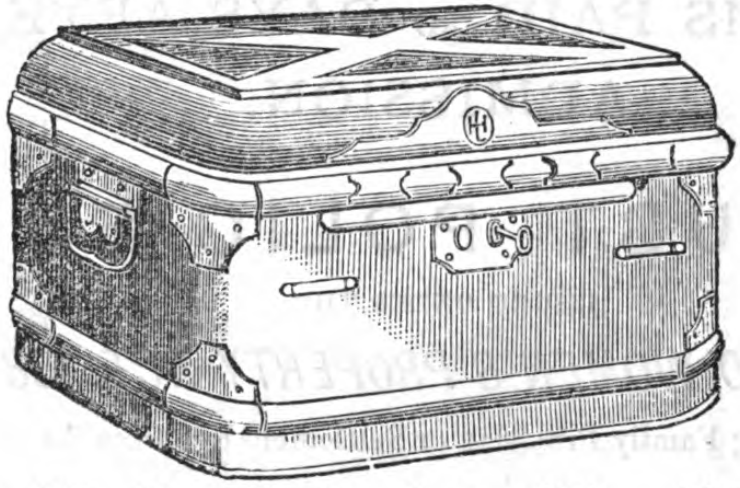

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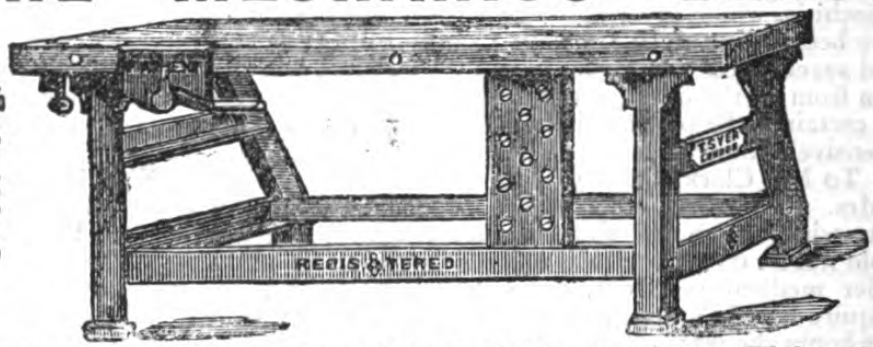

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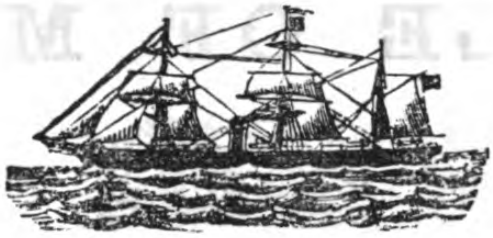

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Strongly bound, 7*s.* *d.*; cloth, gilt edges, 8*s.* 6*d.*; half calf, 10*s.* 6*d.*

MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT,

Containing nearly 3,000 Recipes, 250 Bills of Fares, 600 Engravings, and numerous Coloured Plates.

WARD, LOCK & CO.: LONDON, Warwick House, Salisbury Square, E.C.; NEW YORK, 10, Bond Street.

Great Southern & Western Railway, Ireland.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

RAILWAY HOTEL

adjoins LORD KENMARE'S demesne, and is situated within easy distance o Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe, and the principal points of interest.

This hotel, the largest in the Lake district, possesses unusually good accommodation for tourists and families, including spacious and well-furnished ladies' drawing-room, writing, reception, billiard, smoking, dining, and private sitting-rooms. All the public and private sitting-rooms are provided with pianofortes.

Visitors can arrange to board at the hotel at a charge of £3 3s. per week.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train for the removal of Luggage, &c.

The manager personally undertakes the formation of EXCURSION PARTIES, with a view to their comfort and economy.

The Lakes afford excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing.

Boats, Carriages, Ponies, &c., with steady Attendants, always ready for engagement.

Boatmen, Guides, Drivers, and other Servants of the Hotel are paid ample wages, and are not permitted to solicit Visitors for gratuities.

A Wagonette will run from 1st June to 30th September between the Hotel and Ross Castle. Fare, 6d. each way.

From 1st May to 31st October

TOURIST TICKETS

FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY AND BACK

are issued by the Trains which run direct to Killarney at the following fares, viz. :—

		FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Single Ticket for	One Passenger ..	£2 10 0	£2 0 0
Ditto	Two Passengers ..	4 10 0	3 12 0
Ditto	Three „ ..	6 7 6	5 2 0
Ditto	Four „ ..	8 0 0	6 8 0
Ditto	Five „ ..	9 7 6	7 10 0
Ditto	Six „ ..	10 10 0	8 8 0
Ditto	Seven „ ..	11 7 6	9 2 0
Ditto	Eight „ ..	12 0 0	9 12 0

Available for return on any day WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

The time of these tickets can be extended upon the terms stated in the Company's Tourist Programme.

N.B.—Tickets to KILLARNEY can be obtained at the principal stations on the London and North Western, Midland, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, Caledonian, and North British Railways, and Railways in Ireland.

KINGSBRIDGE, DUBLIN.

London & North-Western Railway

WEST COAST AND ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

The Express and Mail Trains of the London and North-Western Railway Company run from LONDON, Euston Station, to all the chief towns in

SCOTLAND, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, IRELAND AND WALES,

INCLUDING

LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEAMINGTON, WOLVERHAMPTON, SHREWSBURY, HEREFORD, SWANSEA, HOLYHEAD, HUDDERSFIELD, LEEDS, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, PERTH, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, DUNDEE.

Express Services { London (Euston) and Birmingham under 3 hours. / London (Euston) and Manchester in 4½ hours. / London (Euston) and Liverpool in 4½ hours.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers are conveyed by all trains, *except the Irish Mails.*

Drawing Room Carriages and Sleeping Saloons, accompanied by an attendant,

fitted with lavatory accommodation, and provided with every modern convenience, are run by certain express trains between LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND MANCHESTER, AND LONDON AND EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, PERTH, &c.

Many of the First Class Carriages are also fitted with Lavatories.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1884.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets

are issued during the Season (from MAY 1st to OCTOBER 31st), from the company's principal stations, to SCOTLAND, THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, IRELAND, NORTH, SOUTH, AND CENTRAL WALES, MALVERN, BUXTON, SCARBOROUGH, HARROGATE, SOUTHPORT, BLACKPOOL, MORECAMBE, ISLE OF MAN, ISLE OF WIGHT, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

TOURIST PROGRAMMES, with particulars of circular and other tours, and all information, may be obtained on application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line, Euston Station, or at any of the company's railway stations and parcels receiving offices.

PICNIC PARTIES.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

will (with certain exceptions) be issued at all the principal stations to parties of not less than SIX 1st class, or TEN 2nd or 3rd class passengers desirous of making PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to

Places of Interest on the London and North-Western Railway.

The tickets will be available for return the same day only.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the company's stations.

EXCURSION TRAINS

at very low fares will run at intervals during the summer season to and from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, YORKSHIRE, CHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, LANCASTER, CARLISLE, and THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, and all the principal parts of the London and North-Western system, particulars of which will be announced about fourteen days prior to the running of the trains.

London, Euston Station, May, 1884. G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

The CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—over a hundred in number—by rail, steamer, and coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, INVERNESS, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING, PERTH, CRIEFF, DUNKELD, OBAN, INVERARAY.

The Trosachs, Loch-Katrine, Loch-Lomond, Loch-Leven, Loch-Earn, Loch-Tay, Loch-Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Iona, Staffa, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar, Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, the Falls of Clyde, &c., &c.

☞ TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the company's stations, and also at the chief stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the districts embraced in the tours, maps, plans, bird's-eye view, &c.

Tickets for these tours are issued at the company's booking offices at all the large stations.

The Tourist Season generally extends from June to September inclusive.

The Caledonian Company also issue Tourist Tickets to the Lake District of England, the Isle of Man, Connemara, the Lakes of Killarney, &c.

The Caledonian Railway, in conjunction with the London and North-Western Railway, forms what is known as the

WEST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, STIRLING, OBAN, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and other Places in Scotland,

TO AND FROM

LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, and other Places in England.

Sleeping and Day Saloon Carriages. Through Guards and Conductors.

The Caledonian Company's trains from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect on the Clyde with the "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Ivanhoe," "Gael," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Largs, Millport, the Kyles of Bute, Arran, Campbeltown, Ardrishaig, Inveraray, Loch-Goil, Loch-Long, &c., &c.

A full service of trains is also run from and to Glasgow, to and from Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen and the North, and from and to Edinburgh, to and from these places.

For particulars of trains, fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Company's Time Tables.

The Caledonian Company's large and magnificent

NEW CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW,

IS NOW OPEN, under the company's own management.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 1884.

JAMES THOMSON,
General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE to
EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW,
vid SETTLE AND CARLISLE.

IMPROVED SERVICE OF EXPRESS AND FAST TRAINS
by the
PICTURESQUE ROUTE
between
LONDON AND MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.
through
MATLOCK AND THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE.

PULLMAN PARLOUR CARS RUN DAILY between London (St. Pancras) and Glasgow, Carlisle, Liverpool, and Manchester, attached to the Day Express Trains; and PASSENGERS HOLDING FIRST CLASS TICKETS are allowed to ride in them WITHOUT EXTRA PAYMENT.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS RUN NIGHTLY between London (St. Pancras), and Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Liverpool, and Manchester. Passengers can obtain berths in these cars on payment of a small charge in addition to the first class railway fare.

The Midland Railway system (one of the largest in the United Kingdom), extending from LONDON in the SOUTH to LIVERPOOL in the NORTH-WEST, and from BOURNEMOUTH and BRISTOL in the WEST to CARLISLE in the NORTH, affords direct communication with all the manufacturing and business centres, including—

LONDON,	PLYMOUTH,	SHEFFIELD,
LIVERPOOL,	BRISTOL,	HUDDERSFIELD
MANCHESTER,	BIRMINGHAM,	YORK,
NOTTINGHAM,	WOLVERHAMPTON,	SCARBOROUGH
GLASGOW,	LEICESTER,	LEEDS,
EDINBURGH,	NORTHAMPTON,	BRADFORD,
SWANSEA,	DERBY,	&c., &c.

The trains of the Midland Company run to and from the ST. PANCRAS STATION in LONDON, the CENTRAL STATION, RANELAGH STREET, LIVERPOOL, the NEW STREET STATION, BIRMINGHAM, the CENTRAL STATION in MANCHESTER, and the WELLINGTON STATION in LEEDS.

The official time-tables of the company, and every information respecting their trains and arrangements, may be obtained at any of the above-mentioned stations, and the other stations on the line.

TOURIST TICKETS

are issued by the Midland Company during the summer months from all principal stations on their system to chief places of tourist resort and interest in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Third Class Passengers conveyed by all Trains at Penny per Mile Fares.

The company are general carriers to and from all parts of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and WALES.

DERBY, 1884. *JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

ROYAL MAIL AND SHORT SEA ROUTES:
FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE,
DOVER AND CALAIS, DOVER AND OSTEND.

EIGHT CONTINENTAL SERVICES DAILY.

TERMINI IN LONDON:

CHARING CROSS (WEST END), } AND { **CANNON STREET** (CITY).

LONDON AND PARIS IN 8½ HOURS,

BY SPECIAL EXPRESS, DAILY.

Tidal Services, *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne,
saving in distance 28 miles; Sea Passage, 75 minutes.

ALSO BY

MAIL TRAINS & PACKETS,

***viâ* Calais and Dover,**

IN 10 HOURS.

SEA PASSAGES 90 MINUTES.

Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna Munich, Naples, Turin, Venice, Rome, Brindisi, Marseilles, and most of the Chief Continental Cities and Towns, with equally quick travelling.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED AND BAGGAGE REGISTERED.

Through Rates for Ordinary Parcels and Merchandise

by Passenger (*Grande Vitesse*) Trains, under the direct sanction and control of the South Eastern and Northern of France Railway Companies. The Rates include all charges for Shipping, Landing, &c. (Customs Duties excepted), at the respective Ports, and delivery at either end (within the usual limits).

Parcels forwarded by this service from **London** in the afternoon are delivered the following day in **Paris**, where the Customs Examination takes place, thus avoiding any detention at the ports.

Parcels are also forwarded by this route to all the **Principal Towns** on the **Continent**, and from all the Principal Towns in the North of England and Scotland, and *vice versâ*.

Special Through Tariffs for Bullion and Value Parcels to and from Paris, Belgium, Holland, &c., including all charges for Shipping, Customs Formalities, &c., are also in operation.

Rates for Insurance of Value Parcels, such as Plate, Jewellery, Deeds, &c., &c., against Sea and all other Risks.

Books of these Tariffs complete on application.

The SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, by Special Appointment by the General Post Office, convey the MAILS FOR THE CONTINENT, INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES, *viâ* the MONT CENIS and BRINDISI. Through Tickets are issued to Passengers for the Principal Cities and Towns in—

BELGIUM	**AUSTRIA**	**RUSSIA**
SWITZERLAND	**GERMANY**	**ITALY, &c.**

AGENCY—PARIS ..... Mr. C. Zwinger, 4, Boulevard des Italiens.
" BRUSSELS.. Mr. E. Uytborck, 46 Montagne de la Cour.
" COLOGNE.. Mr. E. Uytborck, 1, Friedriech Wilhelm Strasse.
" BOULOGNE Mr. Henry Farmer, Quai Chanzy
" CALAIS .... Mr. A. Darquer, Railway Station.
" OSTEND .. Mr. E. Uytborck, No. 1, Rue St. Georges.

See TIME BOOKS, to be had on application.

Season 1883. MYLES FENTON, *General Manager.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS.

FIRST, SECOND & THIRD CLASS

TOURIST TICKETS

Available for TWO MONTHS, and RENEWABLE, with exceptions, up to December 31st, are issued during the summer months of each year, in LONDON, at the

PADDINGTON, WESTBOURNE PARK, NOTTING HILL, UXBRIDGE ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, KENSINGTON, EARL'S COURT, VICTORIA, BLACKFRIARS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, CHARING CROSS, MANSION HOUSE, KING'S CROSS, MOORGATE STREET, FARRINGDON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, and ALDGATE STATIONS;

And at all principal Stations on the Railway,

To the well-known watering and other places of attraction in the WEST of ENGLAND, including

BARNSTAPLE, CHANNEL ISLANDS, CLEVEDON, DARTMOUTH, DAWLISH, DEVONPORT, DORCHESTER, EXETER, FALMOUTH, ILFRACOMBE, LYNMOUTH, LYNTON, MINEHEAD, NEW QUAY, PAIGNTON, PENZANCE, PLYMOUTH, SCILLY ISLANDS, St. IVES, TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY, TRURO, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, WEYMOUTH, &c., &c.

To NORTH and SOUTH WALES, including

ABERYSTWITH, BARMOUTH, BETTWS-Y-COED, LLANDUDNO, RHYL, CHEPSTOW, TINTERN, SWANSEA, TENBY, NEW MILFORD, &c.

To ENGLISH LAKE and DERBYSHIRE DISTRICTS, including

WINDERMERE, FURNESS ABBEY, CONISTON, GRANGE, BOWNESS, AMBLESIDE, BUXTON, and MATLOCK.

And to ISLE OF MAN, WATERFORD, CORK, LAKES OF KILLARNEY, DUBLIN, &c.

Passengers holding first or second class tourist tickets to the principal stations in the West of England, can travel by the **11.45** a.m. fast train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a quarter, and Plymouth in six hours and ten minutes; or by the **3.0** p.m. fast train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in the same time, and Plymouth in five hours and fifty-five minutes.

Tourists by the Great Western Line—the broad guage route to the West of England—pass through the most picturesque scenery in Devonshire and Cornwall, extending from Exeter to Plymouth, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, and the Land's End; while the broad-guage carriages running in the fast express trains to and from the West of England, for which they have been specially built, are the finest railway carriages in ordinary use in the kingdom.

Holders of tourist tickets are allowed to break their journey at several stations *en route*, and visit at their leisure places of interest in the vicinity. The holders of first and second class *ordinary* tickets between London and Exeter and places west thereof, are also allowed, both in summer and winter, to break their journey at Bath, Bristol, or Taunton, and proceed the next day, an arrangement which conduces largely to the comfort of invalids and others, to whom a lengthened railway journey is objectionable.

Family carriages (with lavatories and other conveniences), containing compartments for servants, can be engaged on payment of not less than four first-class and four second-class fares. Application for these carriages should be made to the Superintendent of the Line, Paddington, some days before the proposed date of the journey, in order to prevent disappointment.

For particulars of the various circular tours, fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programme, which can be obtained at the stations and booking offices.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

GEORGE SPENCER,

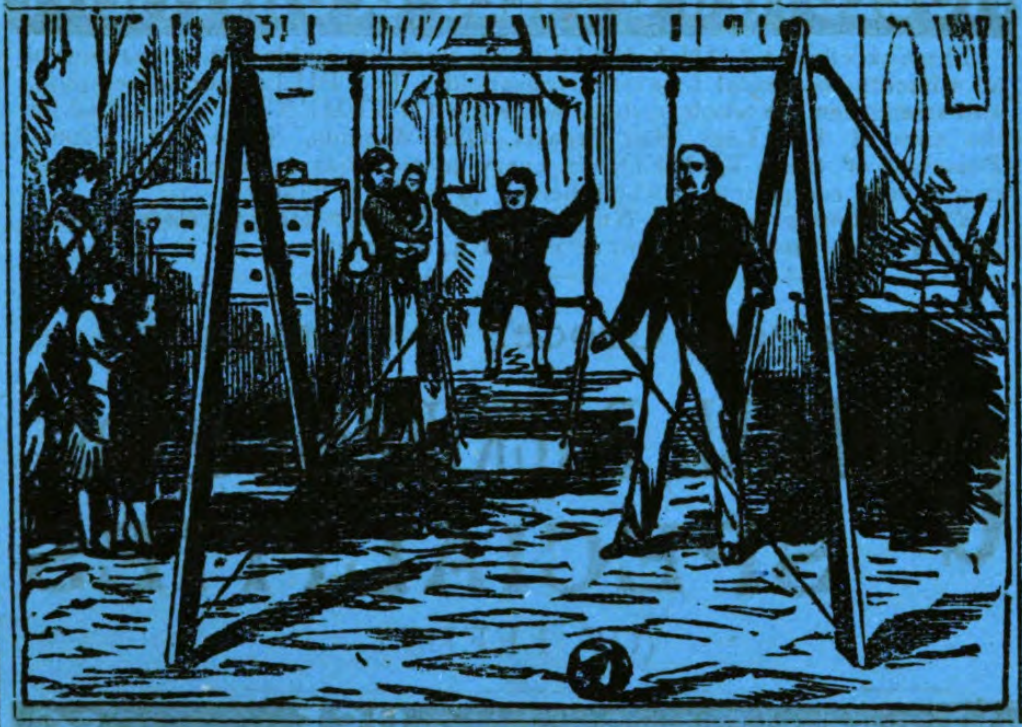
MANUFACTURER OF

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, &C.,

52, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE NURSERY GYMNASIUM,



COMPRISING—

A Horizontal Bar (iron core, for children), Trapeze Bar, Hand Rings, Sitting Swing; easily fitted in a few minutes, either in a room or out-doors. When the above fittings are removed, the frame forms an Iron Core, Horizontal Bar for Adults.

Price complete, £3 3s. 0d.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION TO ABOVE ADDRESS.

HARGER BROTHERS,

FRETWORK EMPORIUM

SETTLE, YORKS.

Every Requisite for the Fretworker.

FRETWOOD MACHINES, TOOLS, SAWS.

Take advantage of the Parcels Post; distance no object.

Illustrated Catalogues of Machines, Tools, Wood, Saws, and 400 Miniature Designs, with one full size, Six Stamps.

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

These excellent FAMILY MEDICINES are invaluable in the treatment of all ailments incidental to every Household. The PILLS purify, regulate, and strengthen the whole system, while the OINTMENT is unequalled for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Possessed of these REMEDIES, every mother has at once the means of curing most complaints to which herself or family is liable.

N.B.—Advice gratis at 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, *late* 533, *Oxford Street, London, daily between the hours of* 11 *and* 4, *or by letter.*

Ask your Grocer or Oilman for

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Cos.' SPECIALITIES

(OF LEEDS.)

TRADE MARK

USE

BUMSTED'S TABLE SALT

AS SUPPLIED

TO HER MAJESTY

36 KING WILLIAM ST LONDON.

Success, ALSO Peace with Honour,

AND HEALTH RESTORED,

BY USING

NEALE'S SKIN OINTMENT

AND PURIFYING BLOOD PILLS,

For Ringworm, Scurvy, Stings, general Eruptions, Blotch, and Itch.
By post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

NEALE'S TEETHING POWDERS,

AFTER 32 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL TRIAL ARE
Preferred to all others by most who use them; very cheap and non-soporific, prevent Fits, and assist dentition. By post 1s. 2d. per packet.

DERMAL THERMAL,

An entirely new preparation for the hair, acts as a nerve tonic and hair promoter, and is anti-neuralgic. Pleasant application.
In Boxes by post, 2s. 6d. each.
The supply being limited, orders promptly executed in rotation

ONLY BY

HENRY NEALE,

RIDDINGS, Near Alfreton.

SENT BY PARCELS POST TO ANY ADDRESS. THE ONLY GENUINE

DR. BABINGTON'S MIXTURE,

FOR DIARRHŒA, ENGLISH CHOLERA, &c.

In submitting this valuable medicine to the notice of the Public, the proprietor begs it may be distinctly understood that he is offering a remedy which has stood the test of experience, many during the last 50 years having been in the constant habit of resorting to it, and receiving the greatest possible benefit from its use.

It is prepared from a prescription of the late eminent Dr. BABINGTON, and this alone is a sufficient guarantee of its being a judicious combination.

Through the recommendation of several purchasers, it has been sent to the East and West Indies, to various parts of England and other places, and being of such a nature that neither time nor climate affect it, its value as a domestic remedy is thereby greatly enhanced.

In bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Prepared by E. R. BIGGLESTON, Chemist, Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

PRESERVE AND WHITEN YOUR TEETH

BY USING

WOODS'

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,

Sold in all parts of the World at 6d. and 1s. per pot.

Only genuine, W. WOODS, M.P.S., Chemist, Plymouth.

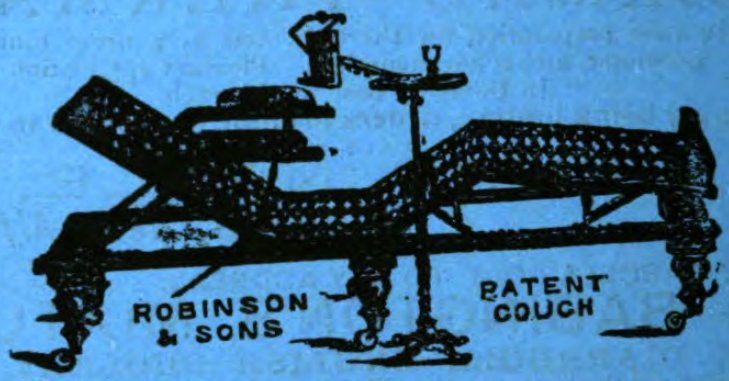
Ask your Grocer or Oilman for

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Cos.' SPECIALITIES

OF LEEDS.

By Royal Letters Patent.

ROBINSON'S CELEBRATED INVALID COUCHES.



No home should be without one of these Invaluable Couches. To the Sick they will prove a positive blessing, and their construction serves all the purposes of a Lounge for those in the best of health. (*See Testimonials.*)

Illustrated Catalogue of all kinds of Invalid Furniture free on application to

ROBINSON & SONS, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

HOPGOOD & CO.'s SEDATIVE COLD CREAM, in pots, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.
RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HOPGOOD & Co.'s NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR

Sold by chemists and perfumers, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s.

HARROGATE,

THE QUEEN OF INLAND WATERING PLACES,

IS situate upon lofty table-land, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, twenty miles from York, nearly the same distance from Leeds and Bradford, two hundred miles from London and Edinburgh, and seventy miles each from the German Ocean and the Irish Channel. Placed in the centre of the island, at an altitude of four to six hundred feet above sea level, it possesses an atmosphere remarkable alike for purity, dryness, and all the invigorating salubrity of true highland air.

Harrogate is a place of many waters, possessing springs which in number and variety are positively unique. In no other health resort in Europe (if in the world) are found MEDICINAL SPRINGS approaching in number and variety those of this favoured place. Within an area of two miles, there are fully

Eighty Springs of Mineral Waters,

of almost every kind, ranging from mild and strong sulphurs to the most powerful chalybeate known to analysts.

The Peerless Climatic Advantages

of Harrogate, coupled with the unexampled curative range of its mineral waters, unquestionably place it in the very forefront of British health resorts. The Registrar-General's returns during the last seven years show—

The Annual Death Rate to be 13.8 per Thousand

per annum, being lower, we believe, than any other watering place in the United Kingdom. It will readily be understood, therefore, that Harrogate waters are effectual in the cure of a wide range of diseases, especially those of the skin, scurvy, rheumatism, and the distressing series arising from nerve exhaustion, "jaded brain," &c. For the successful treatment of these and other disorders, there are

Handsome Pump Rooms,

where the various kinds of water are dispensed,

Bathing Establishments

of the most complete and varied character, such as the Victoria Baths and others, and

Turkish Baths,

at several hydropathic establishments; whilst tourists who visit Harrogate for recreation will find hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses, fully equal to those of any other health resort, together with

The Spa Concert Rooms and Pleasure Grounds, The Theatre, St. James' Hall, Montpelier Pleasure Grounds, &c.

Harrogate is also the centre of a district remarkably rich in

Antiquities, Natural and Rural Beauties, &c.,

including the ancient city of York, and the still more ancient Aldboro', the castles of Knaresboro, Ripley, Harewood, Gilling, Richmond, &c., the abbeys of Bolton, Fountains, Jervaulx, Rievaulx, &c., the valleys of the Wharfe, the Nidd, and the Ure, Brimham Rocks, Ilkley, Plumpton Rocks, &c., &c.

The principal springs of the town, together with the Royal Pump Room and the Victoria Baths, belong to the Corporation of Harrogate, and the Town Clerk (MR. W. HENRY WYLES) will supply any information required.

BAYLISS, THOMAS, & Co.,

"Excelsior" Works, COVENTRY.

THE OLDEST FIRM IN COVENTRY WITH ONE EXCEPTION.

Manufacturers of the "Harvard," America's Favourite Roadster—

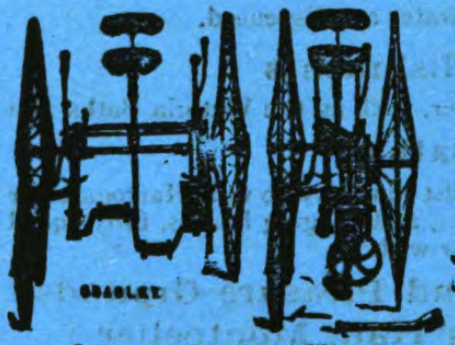
THE WORLD-RENOWNED

"DUPLEX EXCELSIOR HOLLOW FORK,"

As supplied to the American Bicycling Touring Party, with our Latest Improvements.—*Vide* List.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, No. 4842, NOVEMBER, 1879.

Patronized by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.



Open. *Closed.*

THE **EVERYCYCLE**

Open, 3 ft. 3 in.; Closed 20 in.

FRONT STEERER, DOUBLE DRIVER AND TWO-TRACK.

VICTOR PET.

Double Driver.

THE D. E. TANDEM.

HUNDREDS OF EXCELSIOR TRICYCLES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE running daily from twenty to forty miles. A guarantee of their durability. Descriptive price list, with wood cuts and testimonials. 56 pages, free on application.

LONDON DEPÔT: *227, Blackfriars Road, S.E.*

ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

"England's central garden"—a title it may justly and proudly claim—is acknowledged by all whose good fortune it has been to visit or reside in it to be the most charming inland watering place in the country. Its mild and salubrious air—its valuable and health-restoring mineral springs and baths—its extensive ornamental grounds and gardens—the wide and well-kept streets and avenues, the latter branching off in every direction through the suburbs of the town—the magnificent Parade, teeming at all seasons of the year with life and gaiety—all combine to render the "Royal Spa" a most delightful place to live in. Referring to the health of the Royal Spa, the returns of the Registrars-General have time after time proved it to be one of **the healthiest of all towns in the kingdom.** To obtain this result; nothing has been spared by the town authorities as regards sanitary measures and supplying the borough with an abundant and pure supply of water.

THE

ROYAL PUMP ROOMS AND BATHS

are a great attraction to the residents and visitors, and below will be found particulars of this favourite resort. The spring at the Pump Room has been found by recent analysis to contain 32 grains more saline matter to the pint than any other spring in the town.

TABLE OF AVERAGE CONTENTS, WITHOUT DECIMAL FRACTION, OF AN IMPERIAL PINT OF THE LEAMINGTON MINERAL WATERS.

Saline Springs.

Salts.	Grains.
Sulphate of soda	35
Chloride of sodium	30
Chloride of calcium	23
Chloride of magnesium	11

Silica, peroxide of iron, iodine, and bromide of sodium, in minute quantities.

Gases.	
Carbonic acid, 3 grains; oxygen and nitrogen in minute proportions.	

Sulphuretted Saline Springs.

Salts.	Grains
Sulphate of soda	28
Chloride of sodium	25
Chloride of calcium	15
Chloride of magnesium	9

Peroxide of iron, iodine, and bromide of sodium, in minute quantities.

Gases.	Grains.
Sulphuretted hydrogen	1·144
Carbonic acid	3·156
Oxygen	·025
Nitrogen	·425

About one pint of water in the day is the usual quantity taken when its aperient effect is desired. The early period of the morning is generally chosen for its administration—one half being reserved until twenty minutes' brisk exercise has followed the first dose; but its adoption requires particular rules in individual cases, according to their peculiarities, of which the resident medical men are the best judges. Great benefits result in its administration in derangement of the digestive functions, visceral obstructions, cutaneous diseases. Paralytic affections, gout, and rheumatism generally relieved by a course of bathing in combination with the internal use of the water and other means.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PUMP ROOM.

FAMILY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
One year	15	0	One month	5	0
Six months	10	6	One week	4	0
Three months	7	6			

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
One year	10	6	One month	3	0
Six months	7	6	One week	1	0
Three months	5	0			

Strangers and Visitors, not Subscribers, 3d. each.

HOT AND COLD SALINE BATHS.—Hot Bath, 2*s.*, or twelve for 18*s.*; second class, 1*s.*; third class, 6*d.* Lamp and Vapour Baths, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Cold Bath, Douche Bath, or Shower Bath, 1*s.* each.

SWIMMING BATH.—This fine bath has an area of 70 feet by 30 feet, a depth varying from 3 to 6 feet, contains a large portion of saline water, and is kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees. Single admission, 6*d.*; twelve tickets, 5*s.*; twenty-four, 9*s.* Schools, including towels, 4*d.* each. Ditto, exclusive of ditto, 3*d.* each. The swimming bath is devoted exclusively or the use of ladies every Tuesday and Friday morning from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

TURKISH BATH.—This handsome bath has been thoroughly embellished and fitted up with all the most recent improvements, and heated by Whittaker and Constantine's patent convoluted stove. Single tickets, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., 2*s.* each; ditto, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., 1*s.* each. The bath is kept exclusively for ladies on Tuesday in each week.

The LARGE ASSEMBLY ROOM is supplied with daily papers for the use of subscribers.

THE BEST PRESENT FROM EDINBURGH.

FERGUSON'S

EDINBURGH ROCK,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Registered Trade Mark, No. 2217.

ONLY TO BE HAD OF

ALEX. FERGUSON,

Confectioner to the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh,

1, MELBOURNE PLACE,

(NEAR CASTLE.)

NOTICE.

WARD, LOCK, & CO.'S

Hotel, Hydropathic Establishment,

AND

Boarding House Directory.

1884.

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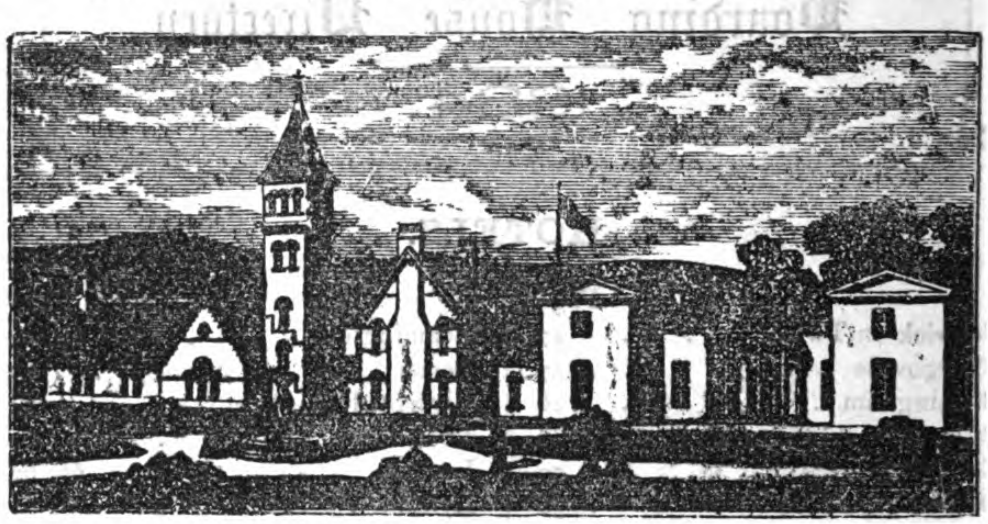
DEESIDE
Hydropathic Establishment,
HEATHCOT, near Aberdeen.



THE climate of Deeside is the healthiest in Scotland. Residents at this establishment have the privilege of

Preserved Salmon and Trout Fishing in the River Dee,

which runs through the estate of Heathcot.

The establishment is beautifully situated, five miles from Aberdeen, and within easy distance of Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland residence; it is easily reached by steamer or railway.

Terms per week, £2 10*s.*; for two persons occupying one room, £4. During winter, £1 15*s.* per week; for two persons in one room, £3 3*s.*

DR. STEWART, *Medical Superintendent.*

CLARKE'S
Commercial Temperance Hotel,
MOOR STREET, BULL RING,
BIRMINGHAM.

FIFTY GOOD BEDROOMS. NIGHT PORTER.

Commercial and Private Rooms; Bath Room; Luggage, Stock, and Billiard Rooms.

Two Minutes from New Street and Five from Snow Hill Railway Station.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL *& Posting House,*

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Hotel Omnibus meets the Trains.

JOHN CARR, *Proprietor.*

ROYAL HOTEL,

BLAIRGOWRIE.

—o—

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL is now well known for comfort and cleanliness, superior cuisine, and high-class wines. Charges moderate.

Excellent Parlour and Bedroom accommodation. Spacious Coffee and Billiard Rooms have been added.

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Coach to Braemar daily,

at 11 a.m., during July, August, and September; seats secured by post or telegram.

'Bus meets all Trains.

SHOOTINGS INSPECTED AND VALUED.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

BLAIRGOWRIE.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

Mail Coaches to Kirkmichael daily, at 10.45 a.m.; to Coupar Angus at 2.20 and 11.15 p.m.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

M. CARGILL, *Proprietress.*

RAILWAY HOTEL, *St. Boswell's Station.*

A. BRYDONE, Proprietor.

NEAREST HOTEL TO DRYBURGH ABBEY. | GOOD FISHING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Job and Post Horses.—Post Chaises, Phætons, and Gigs.

The Buxton Hydropathic Establishment,

WINTER AND RESIDENCE

(MALVERN HOUSE),

DERBYSHIRE.

Overlooking the Public Gardens, and within four minutes' walk of the Celebrated Mineral Baths and Railway Stations.

The Establishment has been redecorated and handsomely furnished.

For terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor.

GROSVENOR PRIVATE HOTEL,

BROAD WALK, BUXTON,

(Late Brian Bates),

ADJOINING & OVERLOOKING THE CELEBRATED GARDENS, AND CLOSE TO THE MINERAL WELLS AND BATHS.

The most convenient and central situation in the Town.

COMFORTABLE SMOKING ROOM.

Reduced Prices from October 1st to April 30th.

RENOVELLO BOARDING HOUSE,

EAGLE PARADE, BUXTON.

PROPRIETOR—MRS. RAMSEY.

Terms, from £1 5s. 6d. to £1 15s. per week; 4s. 6d. per day.

HADDON HOUSE, BUXTON,

Hydropathic Establishment,

R. FRECKINGHAM

(Late of Rose Cottage, the Dimple, Matlock).

This establishment is in one of the healthiest parts of Buxton, and every comfort can be had both for visitors and patients. There is a good supply of pure water. The bath-houses are fitted up with all the latest improvements, are lofty and well drained.

R. F. has discovered a NEW REMEDY FOR DROPSY, which never fails to cure nine cases out of every ten.

The late J. Smedley, Esq., kindly gave the following reference as to ability:—"I can confidently recommend Richard Freckingham to treat any case with safety and success. He is thoroughly master of the treatment, and has had a long experience under me. I respect him for honesty, sobriety, and industry."—JOHN SMEDLEY.

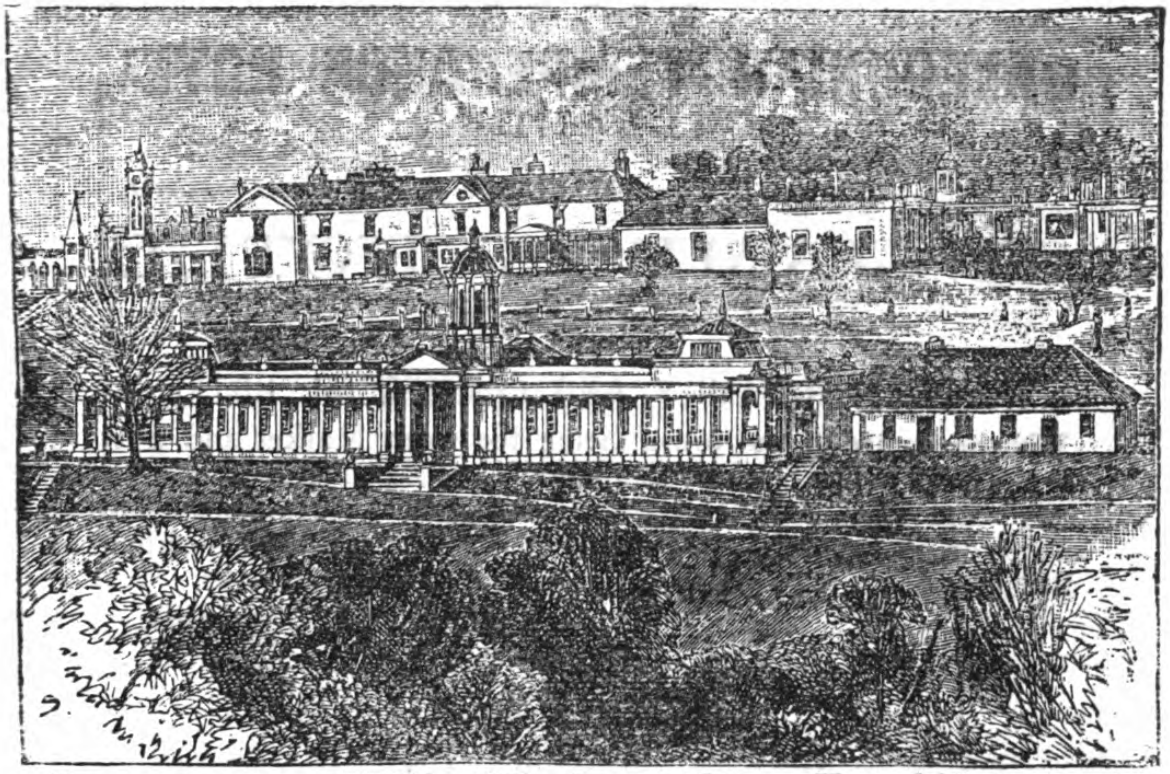
Visitors should write before coming.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

BUXTON.

Home comforts combined with moderate charges. Pleasantly situated within easy distance of the railway stations, baths, &c.

WILLIAM LEES, PROPRIETOR.



St. Ann's Hill Hydropathic Establishment,

COUNTY CORK,

Founded by the late DR. BARTER *in the year 1843.*

(2½ miles from Blarney Station and 7 miles from the city of Cork.)

Resident Physician—J. B. FITZSIMONS,

M.D., Q.U.I.; L. AND L.M., R.C.S.I.; L.M. ROTUNDA HOSPITAL, DUBLIN; L.M. COOMBE HOSPITAL, ETC., ETC.

THIS celebrated sanatorium is picturesquely situated on rising ground, commanding a beautiful view of the far-famed Groves and Castle of Blarney; is sheltered by the wooded hills with which it is surrounded; and, owing to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, is at all seasons a desirable residence for invalids.

Arrangements have been completed for keeping up an even temperature within the building, by which the advantages of St. Ann's Hill, as a WINTER RESIDENCE, are largely increased.

THE BATHS,

as they should be in the birthplace of the improved Turkish bath in Western Europe, are amongst the finest in the kingdom, comprising separate spacious Turkish baths for ladies and gentlemen, pine, electric, and all other baths and hydropathic appliances. Local electricity in its various forms and Waldenburg's compressed air apparatus are applied in suitable cases.

Attached to the establishment are Circulating Library, Reading-Room, Covered Lawn Tennis Court, three grass Tennis Grounds, Theatre, American Bowling Alley, Billiard Rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, &c.

Good Trout Fishing preserved for the use of visitors. Foxhounds and harriers meet in the neighbourhood. Postal and Telegraph Office in the establishment.

To insure suitable accommodation and a conveyance to meet them at the Blarney station, patients and visitors, before coming, should give due notice to the Secretary.

SPECIAL TOURIST TICKETS for TWO MONTHS at REDUCED RATES are issued at Kingsbridge, Dublin, on production of a written order from the Secretary at St. Ann's Hill, who will forward the same, or prospectus, on application. All trains stop at Blarney, except the down night and American mails.

Terms from £2 : 2s. to £2 : 17 : 6 per week.

N.B.—The LAKES OF KILLARNEY are only three hours by rail from St. Ann's Hill, and can be seen in a day's excursion.

BIGGS'

CALEDONIAN TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

CALLANDER.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, Suppers, Beds.

CHARGES MODERATE. WILLIAM A. BIGGS, *Proprietor.*

ST. JAMES'S HOTEL,

DERBY.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

IN the centre of the town, facing the Corn Market and Post Office. The Sitting, Commercial, and Bed Rooms are all large and lofty, and re-decorated throughout. Hot and Cold Baths on every floor. A Large Hall for Concerts and Wedding Breakfasts, &c. The Stabling is quite new and extensive.

J. WAGSTAFF, *Proprietor.*

" Happy souls who rest awhile
'Mid the charms of Mona's isle;
Happier still to share the cheer,
Mine host provides at Belvedere.

BELVEDERE,

A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

PROMENADE—DOUGLAS BAY,

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

BELVEDERE was built to meet a want long felt in Douglas by those who prefer the freedom and conveniences of hotel life combined with the quiet and comfort of home, apart from the annoyances inseparable from the sale of intoxicants.

CARDS, VIEWS OF THE ISLAND, &C., FREE, from

JAMES COWIN, Proprietor.

(Late of the City Hotel, Manchester.)

MELROSE 14, LOCH PROMENADE, **HOUSE,**

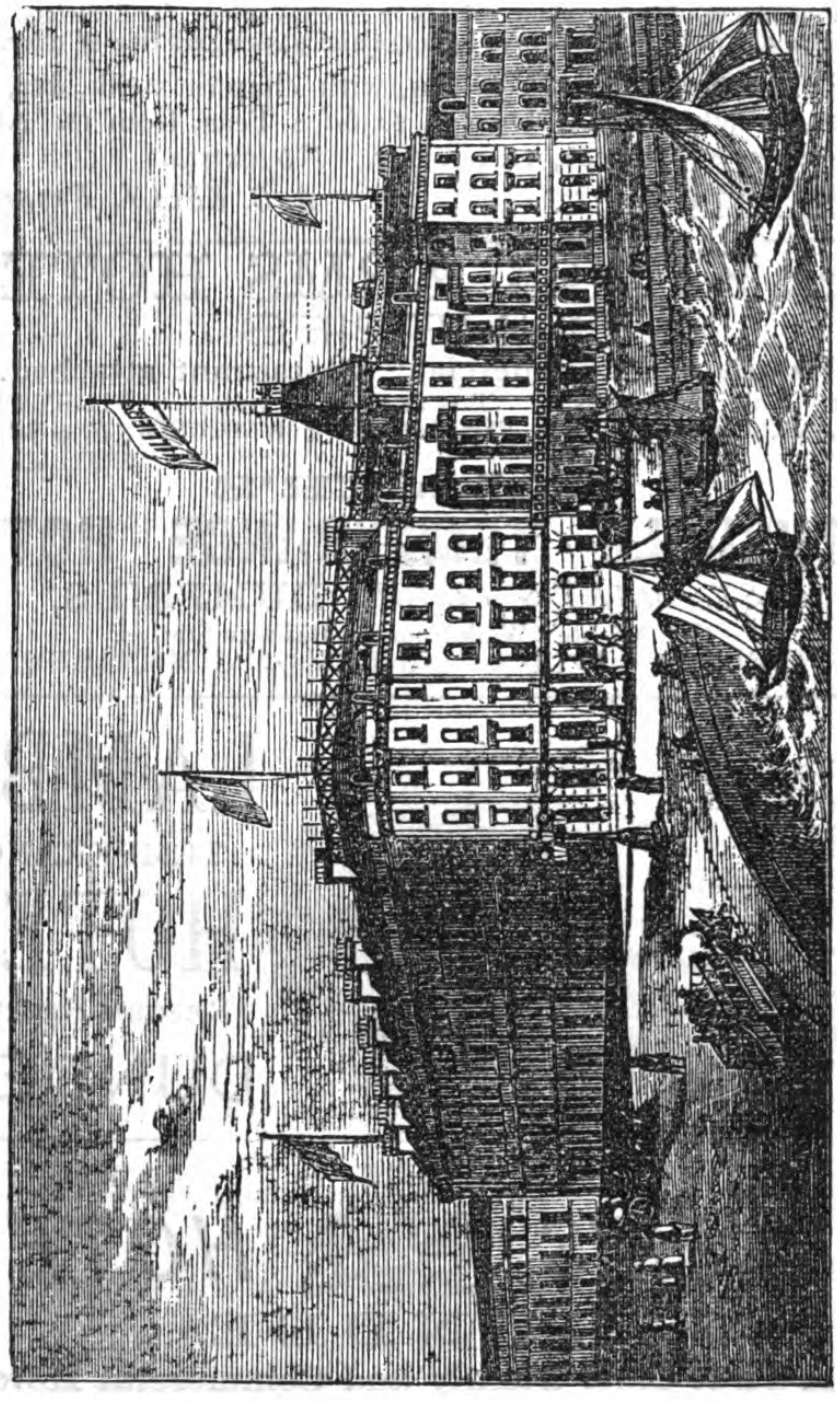
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, *Conducted by Mrs. BRAINSBY.*

THE VILLIERS HOTEL,

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN,

Ladies' Drawing Room, and finest Smoking Saloon in the United Kingdom.



NINE BILLIARD TABLES.

PROVIDES ACCOMMODATION FOR THREE HUNDRED VISITORS.

Inclusive Weekly Tariff, &c., may be obtained on application to

C. UDALL, *Manager.*

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

RAILWAY *FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL* HOTEL,

adjoining the railway Station, and within easy distance from the theatres and other places of amusement. It is most convenient for Tourists. 'Bus meets all trains, and conveys luggage and passengers free of charge.

TERMS: Bed, 2*s.*; Breakfast, with chop or steak, &c., ham and chickens, 2*s.*; Dinner, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Teas, from 1*s.* Attendance, 1*s.* per day. No extras.

BILLIARDS.

A. C. KELLY, Proprietor.

THE KING'S ARMS HOTEL,
DUMFRIES.

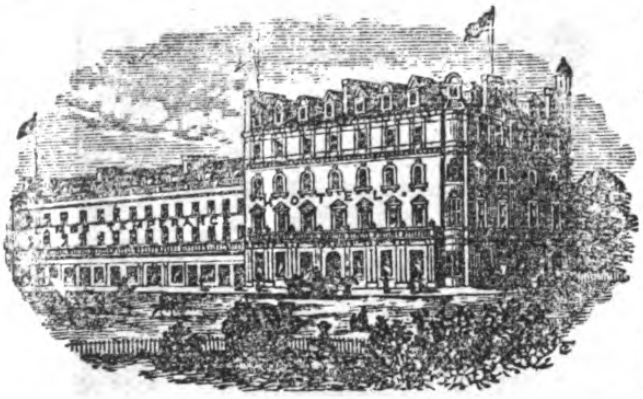
Family and Commercial; Restaurant attached.

Posting in all its branches. 'Bus attends all trains. FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

PENWARDEN & WOOLCOCK, Proprietresses.

PALMER'S
NITHSDALE TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
ST. MARY'S PLACE, **DUMFRIES,**

One Minute's Walk from the Railway Station.
ENTIRELY REFITTED & UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT



LAMB'S
TEMPERANCE
HOTEL,
REFORM STREET,
DUNDEE.

THE
QUEEN'S HOTEL,
DUNDEE.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.

HANDSOME BILLIARD, SMOKING, and STOCK ROOMS.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE RIVER AND TAY BRIDGE.

A 'Bus from the Hotel awaits the arrival of all Trains.

STABLING.

CROWN HOTEL, DUNOON.

MAGNIFICENT Sea View and Covered Verandah. Public Drawing, Dining, and Smoking Rooms. Replete with every modern convenience for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen. Continental Languages spoken. Moderate Tariff.

A. M. PHILLIPS, PROPRIETOR.

THE

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

124, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

MISS BROWN

Begs to intimate her removal from Shandwick Place, to more central premises, 124, PRINCES STREET, where business will be carried on as before, under the name of

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

124, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

JUNE, 1884.

EDINBURGH.

BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

57, NORTH HANOVER STREET.

COMFORT, QUIETNESS, AND ECONOMY.

BUCHANAN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

114, HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH,

(Nearly opposite head of North Bridge and Lord Cockburn Street.)

J. NISBET, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent Refreshments always ready at Most Moderate Charges.

Comfortable Bedrooms at 1s. First-class ditto at 1s. 6d.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICE.

The Proprietor is making Large Additions to this Hotel, which, when completed, will give accommodation for 200 Visitors.

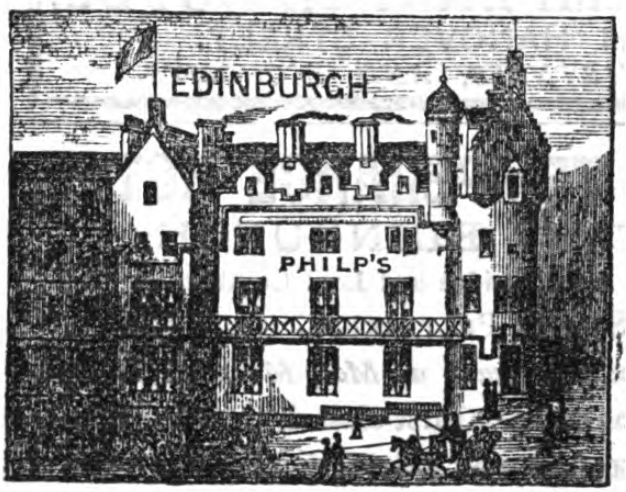
BEDFORD HOTEL,
83, *PRINCES STREET,*
On parle Français. **EDINBURGH.**
Recently leased by MADAME DEJAY (late of Dejay's Hotel), and under her own personal superintendence.
UNSURPASSED FOR COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND QUIETNESS.
MOST MODERATE TERMS. *CUISINE À LA FRANÇAISE.*
COFFEE ROOM AND LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.
*** *This Hotel is situated in the Best Part of Princes Street, and commands a Good View of the Castle.*

Nearly opposite the General Post Office,

DARLING'S
Regent Temperance Hotel,
20, WATERLOO PLACE,
EDINBURGH.

and only a few minutes' walk from the Railway Stations.

EDINBURGH.
PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,
Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Midland and Great Northern Trains, Waverley Bridge Station.



THIS commodious and well-known hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking PRINCES STREET GARDENS, and commanding some of the finest views of the city.

In connection with PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL, GLASGOW.

Excellent Turkish and other Baths in both Hotels.

Charges, including attendance, **STRICTLY MODERATE.**

P.S.—Mr. COOK, of London, makes this hotel his head-quarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his tourist arrangements, and tickets for Highland and other tours supplied.

GLASGOW.

PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

141, BATH STREET.

THE COCKBURN HOTEL, containing upwards of a hundred Rooms, is specially planned and constructed with every modern improvement to meet the requirements of a first-class hotel. Situated in an elevated and quiet, but central and convenient, part of the city, within easy access of the different railway stations and steamship landings. Street cars pass within a few yards to all parts of the city.

A Passenger Elevator to every landing.

Bed and Attendance from *2s. 6d.* BILLIARD ROOM

Both hotels conducted on the *same principles.*

Agent for Cook's System of Tours to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

ROTHESAY, ISLE OF BUTE.

Beautifully situated, overlooking the charming BAY OF ROTHESAY, bounded by

THE KYLES OF BUTE

AND THE

Lofty Mountains of Argyle

It possesses probably the greatest attractions of any similar establishment in Scotland.

Large Recreation Hall, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, recently erected, &c.

THE BATHS,

including all modern appliances, are certainly UNSURPASSED for comfort and elegance.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN . . . DR. PHILIP,
formerly of Conishead Priory.

For prospectus and terms apply to the MANAGER, or PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTELS, EDINBURGH or GLASGOW.

VEITCH'S HOTEL,

127 to 133,

George Street, EDINBURGH.

COFFEE ROOM. Charges strictly moderate.

ELGIN STATION HOTEL.

THIS comfortable and commodious house occupies one of the best sites in the town, is close to both the railway stations, within five minutes' walk of the fine ruins of the Cathedral, and within an easy drive of the beautiful and romantic Pluscarden Abbey, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is newly furnished in the best style, and contains suites of Private Rooms, Commercial, Coffee, and Drawing Rooms, large Dining Hall and Stock Rooms, Smoking Room, Billiard Room, and Bath Room, numerous Bedrooms, &c. **HIRING.**

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to. Table d'Hôte daily during the season.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, Lessee.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, EXETER.

With Full View of the Grand Old Cathedral.

PATRONIZED BY THE BEST FAMILIES.

The most Central and most Comfortable Hotel.
MODERN TARIFF.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS. LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.
BILLIARD ROOM HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Omnibuses and Cabs meet every train.

J. HEADON STANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

CLUNY HILL

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

FORRES, N.B.

STATION Twenty-four miles south of Inverness. Home for Tourists in the Highlands. Finest river scenery in Scotland. Walks and drives unequalled. Bowling Green. Tennis. Elegant Turkish Bath. Special Terms for Clergymen and Families.

PHYSICIAN: DR. HARDIE.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAFF,
Resident Manager and Director.

THE CHEVALIER HOTEL,

FORT WILLIAM.

Letters and Telegrams to be addressed to the Manager.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORT WILLIAM.

Contains double the accommodation of former years.

TROUT FISHING FREE TO RESIDENTS AT THE HOTEL

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DONALD McINTOSH, Lessee.

BEECHWOOD

PRIVATE HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE,

HARROGATE.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED. LARGE GARDEN.

THE MISSES LORD, PROPRIETRESSES.

TENNIS AND CROQUET LAWNS.

BILLIARD, NEWS, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE Family and Commercial HOTEL

(OLD ESTABLISHED)

has recently been rebuilt with extra Bedroom accommodation, commodious Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room, handsome Commercial Room and good Stock Room.

BILLIARDS. Omnibus meets every Train.

Tariff on application. Special Terms for Boarding.

CHAS. ED. CLEMOW, *Proprietor.*

CRAIGLANDS
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

ILKLEY, viâ LEEDS, YORKS.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN: HENRY DOBSON, M.D., C.M. (Edin.)

Established twenty-five years ago, and since three times enlarged, Craiglands can now accommodate over 170 patients and visitors. It occupies a superior and sheltered position, possesses beautiful pleasure grounds, an experienced resident physician, most extensive and complete suites of NEW BATHS, magnificent recreation hall for patients in wet weather, a liberal diet, and all the appointments of a first-class sanatorium, together with a MOST REASONABLE AND INCLUSIVE TARIFF. Per week—Patients, £2 7s. to £2 14s.; Visitors, £1 18s. 6d. to £2 5s. 6d.

REDUCED WINTER TERMS.

Full Prospectus on application to the Manager.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, INVERNESS.

ONE MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION.

UNSURPASSED FOR SITUATION AND COMFORT COMBINED WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

Boots attends Trains, and an Omnibus. Caledonian Canal Steamers.

D. DAVIDSON, PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

ESPLANADE, JERSEY.

FIRST HOUSE FROM THE WEYMOUTH PACKETS.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARDS.

TERMS, 6s. per day. *Arrangements made with Parties.*

Magnificent View of St. Aubin's Bay, the Harbour, &c.

H. M. BARTLETT, Proprietor.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S SPECIAL PERMISSION.

THE

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronized by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; *by* H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR; *and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.*

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the railway station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with gas, made on the premises; and is the largest hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee Room, a public Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the lake, have been recently added.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

CARS, CARRIAGES, BOATS, PONIES, AND GUIDES, at Fixed Moderate Charges.

Drivers, Boatmen, and Guides are paid by the Proprietor, and are not allowed to solicit gratuities. The HOTEL OMNIBUS and Porters attend the Trains.

Hotel open throughout the year.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

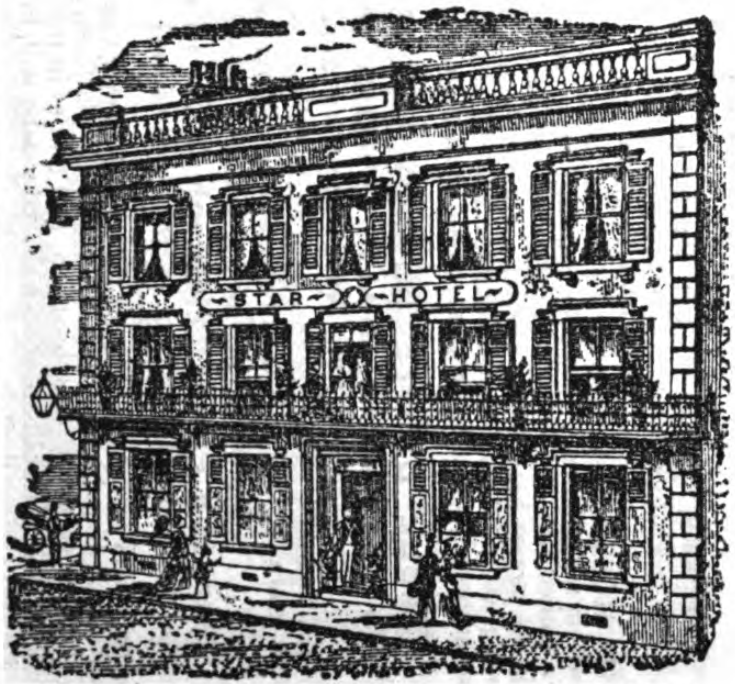
Boarding Terms from OCTOBER to JUNE inclusive.

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the town, send upon the platform, *as touters for their hotel*, the porters, car-drivers, boatmen, and guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the hotels on the lake who will, however, be found in waiting at the station door.

JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

STAR HOTEL, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Pleasantly situated near the Pier and Bathing Places.



PROPRIETRESS ... MRS. ADDERSON.

Visitors receive all the comforts of home, with a most liberal and unlimited table, at a fixed charge of

6s. PER DAY,

which includes bed; breakfast of meat, fish, and eggs, &c; dinner—soup or fish, poultry, joints, pastry, and cheese; tea. Attendance included.

WINES AND SPIRITS; BOTTLE AND DRAUGHT ALES AND STOUT.

CIGARS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Superior Coffee and Dining Saloon.

PIANOFORTES FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

Conveyance waits the Arrival of all Steamers.

FOUR-IN-HAND CARS LEAVE THE HOTEL EVERY DAY AT 10.30 FOR EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE ISLAND.

SLY'S

WATERHEAD HOTEL,

CONISTON LAKE,

LANCASHIRE.

THIS FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT is perhaps the most delightfully situated of any Hotel in the Lake District; it is surrounded with beautiful Pleasure Grounds and select Walks, and embraces MOST INTERESTING LAKE AND MOUNTAIN VIEWS.

Billiards. Private Boats. A Steam Gondola runs Daily on the Lake.

OPEN AND CLOSE CARRIAGES AND POST HORSES.

Coaches Daily during the Season to Ambleside. Postal Telegraph Station at Coniston

AN OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS. ELIZABETH SLY, Proprietress.

FURNESS ABBEY HOTEL,

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

R. BROWNRIGG, Proprietor.

(From the London Tavern, London.)

BOARD by the week at £3 10s. od. Public Breakfast. Luncheon at One o'clock, *Table d' Hote* at Seven, Tea or Coffee after, including Bed Room, use of Drawing and Dining Room, Attendance, &c., all included in the above charges.

FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE AND BATH ROOMS.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Porters attend every Train, and remove Luggage to and from the Hotel without charge. The Station contains Covered Platform to the Hotel.

LAKE DERWENTWATER.

STAMPER'S QUEEN'S HOTEL,

KESWICK.

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL situated in the centre of the Town. Four minutes' walk from the Lake. Largest and most spacious Sitting and Bed Rooms in the Town.

Coaches to all Parts of the Lake District Daily.

HOT AND COLD BATHS. BILLIARDS.

DERWENTWATER LAKE.

THE

BORROWDALE HOTEL,

(LATE GOODFELLOW'S)

Patronized by Her Majesty, the Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of Great Britain.

THIS HOTEL is situate at the entrance to Borrowdale and immediately at the head of Derwentwater Lake, commanding unequalled views of the lake and mountain scenery of this most romantic district.

Visitors to this Hotel have the privilege of **Free Fishing in the Lake,** and some of the best trout streams in Cumberland.

Posting in all its Branches. Coaches to Buttermere and all parts of the Lake District daily. MOUNTAIN PONIES, BOATS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.

JEFFERY'S BLENCATHRA TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
SOUTHEY STREET, KESWICK.
Recently enlarged and re-furnished. Posting in all its branches.
'Bus meets all trains.

WINDERMERE
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED; 300 feet above Lake Windermere; dry and healthy; sheltered from East Winds, making it a desirable
SPRING AND WINTER HEALTH RESORT,
As well as a
VISITORS' & TOURISTS' HOME
In the Season.

The House is Elegantly Furnished—has Turkish Baths, and a Resident Physician—with every Home Comfort.

Winter Terms (Nov. 1st to Mar. 1st) from 32/6 per Wk.
Spring and Summer Terms (Mar. 1st to Oct. 31st) from 52/6 per Week.

If for less than a week 1/- per day extra on these terms.

KING'S ARMS,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

KENDAL.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. J. BELL, *Proprietor.*

THE LANSDOWNE BOARDING HOUSE,

31, THE PARADE, LEAMINGTON.

Terms on application to MRS. THURLOW.

ENTRANCE—WARWICK STREET.

THE REGENT HOTEL,

LEAMINGTON.

A First-Class Family and Hunting Establishment.

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

Meet all the G. W. and L. and N. W. Trains.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.*

LEAMINGTON.

THE CROWN HOTEL,

Close to Great Western Railway Station.

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

adies' Coffee Room. Billiard Room.

J. E. STANLEY, *Proprietor.*

PURSER'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

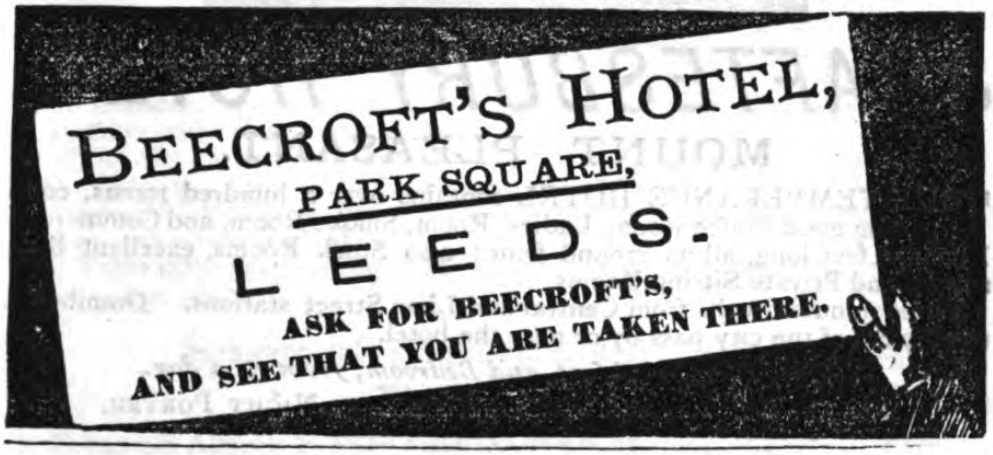
(THE GUERNSEY,)

CHURCH STREET, LEAMINGTON.

The Hotel is 300 yards from the G.W.R. and 500 from the L. and N.W.R. Station; 200 from Chief Post Office; 100 from Free Library; 300 from Jephson's Gardens; 300 from Pump Rooms.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

PROPRIETOR, **CHAS. PURSER.**



LAURENCE'S

Temperance, Commercial, and Family

HOTEL,

20 & 21, CLAYTON SQUARE,

LIVERPOOL.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of 100 ROOMS, including COFFEE ROOM, PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, BILLIARD and SMOKE ROOM. The BED ROOMS are well ventilated and comfortably furnished.

The Midland and London and North-Western Stations are within three minutes' walk, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Station and Landing Stage within a convenient distance.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

LIVERPOOL

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

THIS TEMPERANCE HOTEL contains over a hundred rooms, comprising good Coffee Room, Ladies' Room, Smoke Room, and Commercial Room 53 feet long, all on ground floor; also Stock Rooms, excellent Bedrooms, and Private Sitting Rooms.

Three minutes' walk from Central and Lime Street stations. Omnibuses to all parts of the city pass by or near the hotel.

Meat Tea, Breakfast, and Bedroom, from 7s. a day.

French, German, and Welsh spoken. NIGHT PORTER.

FREE TROUT AND SALMO-FEROX FISHING ON LOCH AWE.

TAYCHREGGAN HOTEL,

NORTH PORT SONNACHAN.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND ANGLERS' HOTEL, within half a mile sail of Loch Awe railway station. *Families Boarded.*

A. AND A. MUNRO, *Lessees.*

LOCH AWE HOTEL,

ADJOINING THE RAILWAY STATION.

THE SCENERY surrounding this beautifully situated hotel is UNSURPASSED IN SCOTLAND, and the hotel is furnished and decorated in a very superior and artistic manner.

BILLIARDS, FISHING, LAWN TENNIS, BOATING, &c.

A Splendid New Steamer sails daily on Loch Awe in connection with Clrcular Tours. See Caledonian Railway Tourist Guide, and Murray's Guide, page 165. Special arrangements with excursion parties.

GUIDES FOR THE ASCENT OF BEN CRUACHAN.

This hotel is under the same management as the

DALMALLY HOTEL.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Awe and the River Orchy, Free to Visitors.

Coaches from Dalmally to Inveraray and Tarbet daily through the season. Tourists from the Loch Awe Hotel join the Coach at Cladich.

DUNCAN FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

PORTSONACHAN HOTEL,

LOCH AWE.

VISITORS will find that this place is of unsurpassed beauty, the whole locality aboundimg in scenery of the most interesting and romantic kind. The Hotel being in the immediate vicinity of Ben Cruachan, the Pass of Brander, and other celebrated places, the proprietor has provided a steamer, the "Kilchurn Castle."

The Steamer attends the first three trains daily from the south at Loch Awe station. See *Callander Railway Tourist Guide.*

Special attention is given to anglers who have permission to fish on Loch Awe and several hill lakes.

Table d'hote at 7-30 p.m. Hotel tariff free on application. Horses end Carriages for hire.

Steamers call several times daily at Hotel Pier.

THOMAS CAMERON, Proprietor.

Telegraph Address :--PORTSONACHAN HOTEL, LOCH AWE.

WILD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

34 to 40, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Home Comforts. Cleanliness and quiet. Central for business or pleasure. Close to 'bus, rail, and steamboat, and within a few minutes' walk of St. Paul's and other City sights.

JOHN B. WILD, Proprietor.

BONN'S

PRIVATE HOTEL,

16, 17, 18, and 25, Surrey Street,

STRAND. W.C.

Simpson's (Limited) Divan Tavern,

103, *STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.*

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

The above establishment, so many years known and acknowledged the very best house in London to dine at, has also a magnificent Ladies' Dining Room, where ladies can dine in the same style and at the same price as gentlemen do in the large room down stairs. Wines at moderate prices. Dinners à la Carte. Dinners from joints, including vegetables, bread, butter, cheese, and salad, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Fish Dinners, from all fish in season, including vegetables, bread, butter, cheese and salad, &c., 2*s.* 9*d.* Private Rooms for large or small parties.

VISITORS TO LONDON.

TRANTER'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

7, 8 & 9, Bridgewater Square, Barbican, City, E.C.

MOST CENTRAL FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE.

Close to Aldersgate Street Metropolitan Railway Station, and near St. Paul's Cathedral and General Post Office.

Homely, Highly Respectable, and Select; Bed from 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast or Tea from 1s. No charge for attendance. Established 1859.

Strongly recommended.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO LONDON—What to See, and How to See it in a Week and Tariff Card free on application.

THE HUMMUMS HOTEL,

COVENT GARDEN, W.C.,

Still continues to keep up its old prestige for GOOD DINNERS and the CHOICEST WINES.

FAMILIES and Visitors will find at this old establishment all the comforts of a HOME upon the most easonable terms, which can be had on application.

ROBERT GARNHAM, Manager.

WILLIAMS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

20, KEPPEL STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.

(CLOSE TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND HOLBORN).

CENTRAL position; equally convenient for the City or West End. Within 1*s*. cab fare of Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross, and Metropolitan Railway Stations.

CHARGES REALLY MODERATE.

TAVERNER'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

35 and 36, HUNTER STREET,

JUDD STREET, EUSTON ROAD,

FIVE MINUTES' FROM G. N., MID., AND L. & N. W. RAILWAYS.)

BEDS from 1/6. **PLAIN BREAKFAST OR TEA, 1/3.**

TWO TESTIMONIALS FROM HUNDREDS IN THE VISITORS' BOOK.

"I have visited this Hotel for several years, and from experience can bear testimony as to cleanliness, civility, and a general desire to please."
W W. BIRD, GUERNSEY.

"My third visit, but not, I hope, my last."—Rev R. SIMPSON, Wesleyan Minister, Kilkhampton.

THE GREYHOUND HOTEL,

HAMPTON COURT.

This old established Hotel, which is patronized by Royalty, and the Nobility and Gentry, is situated facing the Lion Gates, and adjoining Bushy Park. It is replete with every comfort, the Cuisine being excellent, and the WINES and CIGARS of the CHOICEST BRANDS.

GOOD STABLING AND LARGE RANGES OF LOOSE BOXES.

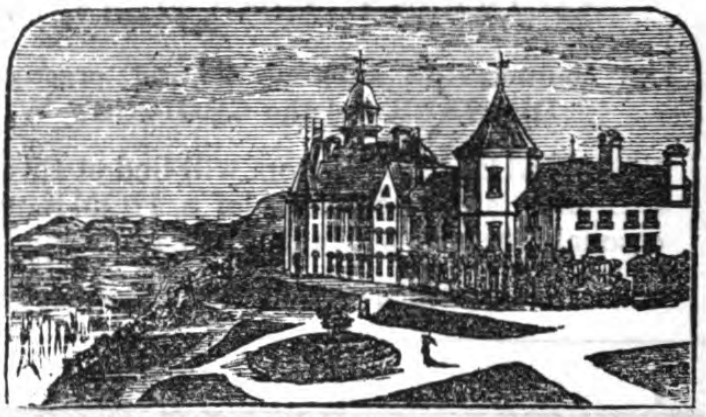
Carriages of every kind by the Hour or Day.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS WITHIN 3 MILES OF KEMPTON AND SANDOWN PARK.

MESSRS. COOMBES BROS., PROPRIETORS.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.



THIS favourite and beautifully situated First-class Hotel is built on one of the finest sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best families. It has been lately considerably enlarged, remodelled, and improved; and combines, with moderate charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hote and Coffee Room, Reading Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, and several Private Sitting Rooms, replete with every comfort, range in a long front overlooking the Sea, and looking into the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situate as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

BILLIARD ROOM OPEN during the Season for Residents in the Hotel only.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*

GREAT MALVERN.

THE IMPERIAL

Sanitorium & Bathing Establishment.

The attention of Foreign and Home Tourists seeking a salubrious and charming part of England is respectfully drawn to this Establishment, the largest and principal one in the district—comfortable, well appointed, specially adapted for Family Residence, and the charges strictly moderate.

Terms:—from £3 3s. per Week,

Including Bedroom, Attendance, Meals, and use of all the Public Rooms.

Special arrangements made with Families intending to reside for some time.

IMPERIAL BRINE BATHS, GREAT MALVERN,

These Baths, so efficacious in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, and General Debility, are made from Brine conveyed directly from the well-known Brine Springs of Droitwich, and are administered by skilled attendants in the greatest potency consistent with safety.

THE NEW BATH BUILDINGS ARE NOW OPEN,

AND COMPRISE—

Tepid Swimming Bath, 80 feet long and 27 feet wide. **Turkish Bath,** heated and ventilated on the most approved principle. **Hydropathic Baths** of every kind, including **Vapour, Douches,** &c. *Full particulars on application.*

MATLOCK HOUSE
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT
AND
VISITORS'
Summer and Winter Residence,
MATLOCK BRIDGE, DERBYSHIRE.

Proprietor - - - EDMUND DOBSON.

Full Prospectus on application.

HYDROPATHY.
SMEDLEY'S
Hydropathic Establishment,
MATLOCK BRIDGE.

PHYSICIANS { W. B. HUNTER, M.D., &c.
THOS. MACCALL, M.D., &c.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is conducted with the same earnest solicitude and care for the interests of the sick which have characterised it for a period of nearly thirty years, and procured it a high and widespread reputation under the late Mr. Smedley. Many additions and improvements have been made, and its usefulness and comfort have been enhanced. Electric bells are in every room. Electric appliances of all kinds are in operation, and there is a handsome Smoking Room.

As a WINTER RESIDENCE this place is admirably adapted for Invalids, especially sufferers from Chest and Digestive disorders, Rheumatism and Gout. It affords warm and well-ventilated public rooms, bedrooms, and corridors, covered balconies, permitting open-air exercise in all weathers, a handsome and specially-ventilated Turkish Bath, and Bath-houses, thoroughly re-constructed with all modern improvements; also a large Billiard Room, with two tables. The numbers during the winter months average from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

Prospectus on application to Manager.

MATLOCK BANK

Elm Tree Hydropathic Establishment,

WM. BRAMALD, PROPRIETOR.

Has been painted and decorated, and entirely re-furnished throughout. Visitors will find every home comfort, and all necessary appliances for the treatment of patients in modern and well fitted bath rooms, with efficient bath attendants.

A PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE WHEN REQUIRED.

Board, Lodgings, Treatment and Attendants, 28/- *to* 35/- *per week, according to choice of Rooms.*

MOUNT'S BAY HOTEL,

On the Esplanade.

This old-established Hotel commands a better view of Mount's Bay than any other Hotel in Penzance, as all the windows in the front and at the side have

An uninterrupted & unsurpassed view of all the Bay & St. Michael's Mount.

The Hotel is Heated with Hot Water. Hot and Cold Baths.

CHOICE WINES, &c. POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TABLE D'HOTE. PORTER MEETS EACH TRAIN. CHARGES MODERATE.

Terms and View on application. **Mrs. LAVIN, Proprietress.**

MELROSE,

THE CLASSIC CENTRE OF SCOTLAND.

SUPERINTENDENT, REV. WM. CROMBIE.

PHYSICIAN, DR. SOMERVILLE.

The Waverley Hydropathic Establishment.

TERMS PER WEEK.

			£	s.	d.
Board, Lodgings, and Baths, in July, August, and September, from			2	9	0
Do.	Do.	two in one Bedroom, each ,,	2	2	0
Do.	during other months, one in a Bedroom ,,		2	2	0
Do.	Do.	two in a Bedroom, each ,,	1	18	6

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, accommodating 150 visitors, is situated midway between Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford; its grounds of forty acres, tastefully laid out, contain lawns for tennis, croquet, bowling and quoits, and are bounded for three-quarters of a mile by the Tweed, in which visitors have the right of trout fishing.

Turkish, Spray, Douche, Sitz, and Plunge Baths and Billiard Room, free to visitors.

THE ABOVE TERMS INCLUDE ALL CHARGES, WITH FIRST-CLASS TABLE.

STAR HOTEL, MONTROSE.

COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY. Bus to and from all Trains.
Livery Stables and Posting.

JAS. DAVIDSON, PROPRIETOR.

THE GEORGE HOTEL,

BANGOR FERRY,

Overlooking the Bridges. NORTH WALES.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN ITS OWN EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

THE BEST AND MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN NORTH WALES.

Revised Tariff.

BRITISH HOTEL,

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION,

BANGOR,

NORTH WALES.

HANDSOME COFFEE ROOM,

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS. LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

BILLIARD ROOM, WITH TWO EXCELLENT TABLES.

NEW SMOKING ROOM.

POSTING AND LIVERY STABLES.

CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HIRE, WITH STEADY DRIVERS, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE COUNTRY.

AN OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS, CONVEYING VISITORS FREE OF CHARGE TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

BROWN & PUGHE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

PROPRIETORS.

HAMER'S
QUEEN'S HOTEL,
CARNARVON.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

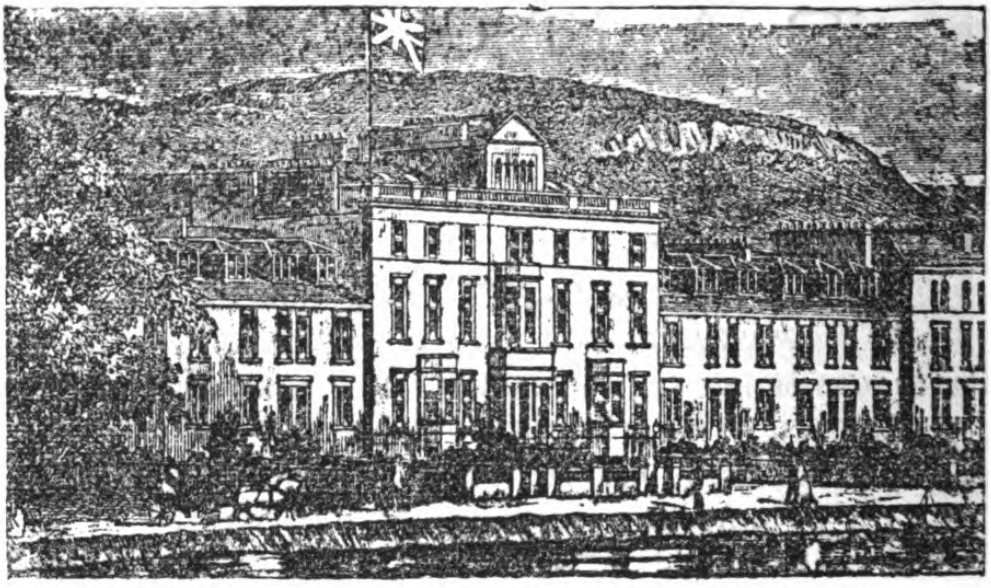
All Information as to Fishing, Shooting, Coursing, and the Meets of the Hounds to be had at this Hotel.

The Coffee Room commands an uninterrupted View of Menai Straits and the Island of Anglesea.

LARGE WELL-LIGHTED STOCK ROOM.

CARS ON HIRE. *TERMS MODERATE.*

SUTHERLAND'S
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.



LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL IN OBAN. Beautifully situated. Replete with every comfort.

NO CHARGE FOR OMNIBUS TO AND PROM TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

OBAN.

On the NEW PROMENADE,

And almost opposite the RAILWAY STATION.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL,

Two minutes' walk of Steamboat Pier, Post, Banks, and Coach Offices.

PARTIES BOARDED ON MODERATE TERMS.

✦ BILLIARDS ✦

Letters and Telegrams attended to. ALEX. MACTAVISH, Proprietor.

OBAN.

THE LEOPOLD MANSIONS HOTEL,

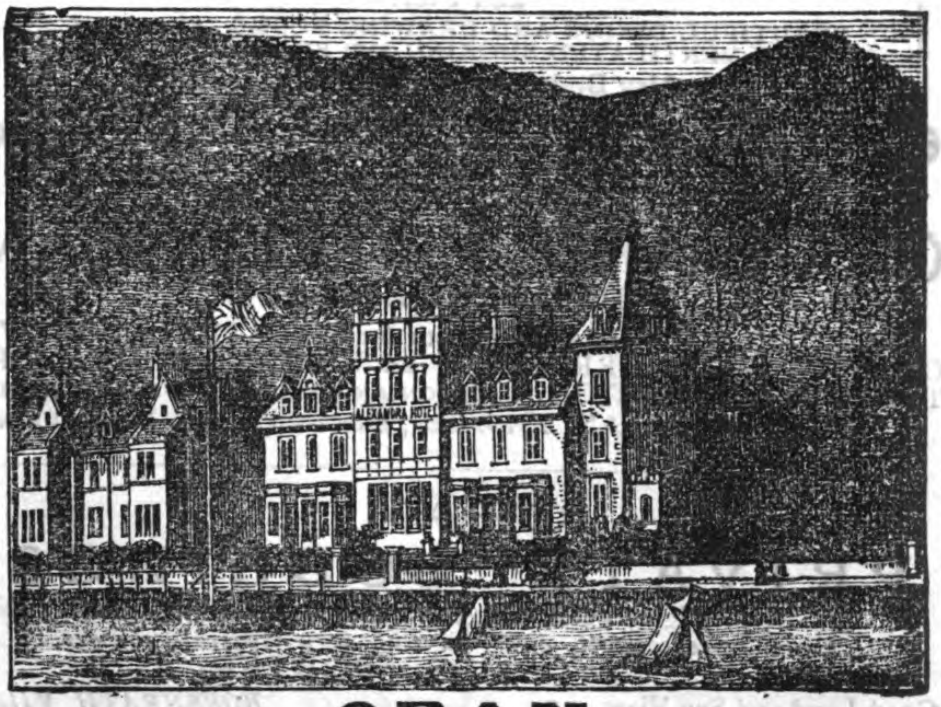
APARTMENTS, single or *en suite*, may be had by the day, week, or month, on strictly moderate terms.

Parties boarded by the day or week.

C. HUNTER, *Proprietrix.*

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.



ON THE ESPLANADE.

OBAN.

Stands within its own grounds, and commands the finest view in Oban.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL STEAMBOATS and TRAINS.

L. G. M'ARTHUR, *Proprietor.*

MACPHERSON'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Corner of George-st. and Stafford-st. (opposite the Commercial Bank).

OBAN.

Centrally situated for Train, Steamer, and Coach, and for Sea-Bathing.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE. JOHN MACPHERSON.

STATION HOTEL,
OBAN, N. B.

The Only First-Class Hotel convenient to Railway Station and Pier.

BEAUTIFUL DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, SPACIOUS WELL-VENTILATED SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Large Airy Bedrooms, handsomely furnished.

UNRIVALLED VIEWS. C. CAMPBELL, *Proprietrix.*

CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, OBAN.
FIRST-CLASS.

This HOTEL is UNRIVALLED both for SITUATION and VIEW. OMNIBUS WAITS ARRIVAL of all TRAINS and STEAMERS. TARIFF on APPLICATION. CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COUPONS ACCEPTED

D. C. MACMILLAN, *Proprietor*, Successor to Mrs. MACLAURIN.

OBAN.
PRIVATE LODGINGS,

By the night, week, or month; with or without board.

Every home comfort, combined with very moderate charges.

MRS. PORTER,

Good Land and Sea View. *ROSENEATH VILLA.*

REDCAR, YORKSHIRE.
HYDROPATHIC & BOARDING HOUSE
FACING THE SEA.

This establishment commands a magnificent view of the German Ocean. A most comfortable home. Terms from 35s. to 42s. per week.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

ON THE ESPLANADE,

ROTHESAY, BUTE.

J. L. KELLY, *Proprietor.*

Band plays twice a day, during the season.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, with BURROUGHS & WATTS' Tables.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

ROTHESAY,

ON THE WEST BAY ESPLANADE,

FOUR MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PIER,

Beautifully situated, extensive Garden, and Ground attached to the hotel.

Families boarded by the week, or month. The tariff will be found very reasonable.

C. MACPHERSON,

Late of Inverary.)

PROPRIETOR.

LORNE HOTEL,

ROTHESAY, *BUTE.*

OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT QUAY.

Proprietress—ELIZA NICHOLSON.

Enlarged and Newly Decorated. Terms from 7/6 per day.

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA,

NORTH YORKSHIRE.

PRIVATE LODGINGS,

Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, & 11, BRITANNIA TERRACE.

These houses have been handsomely furnished, and decorated throughout,

ARE SITUATED ON THE TOP OF THE CLIFF, AND FACE THE SEA, with an uninterrupted view of it.

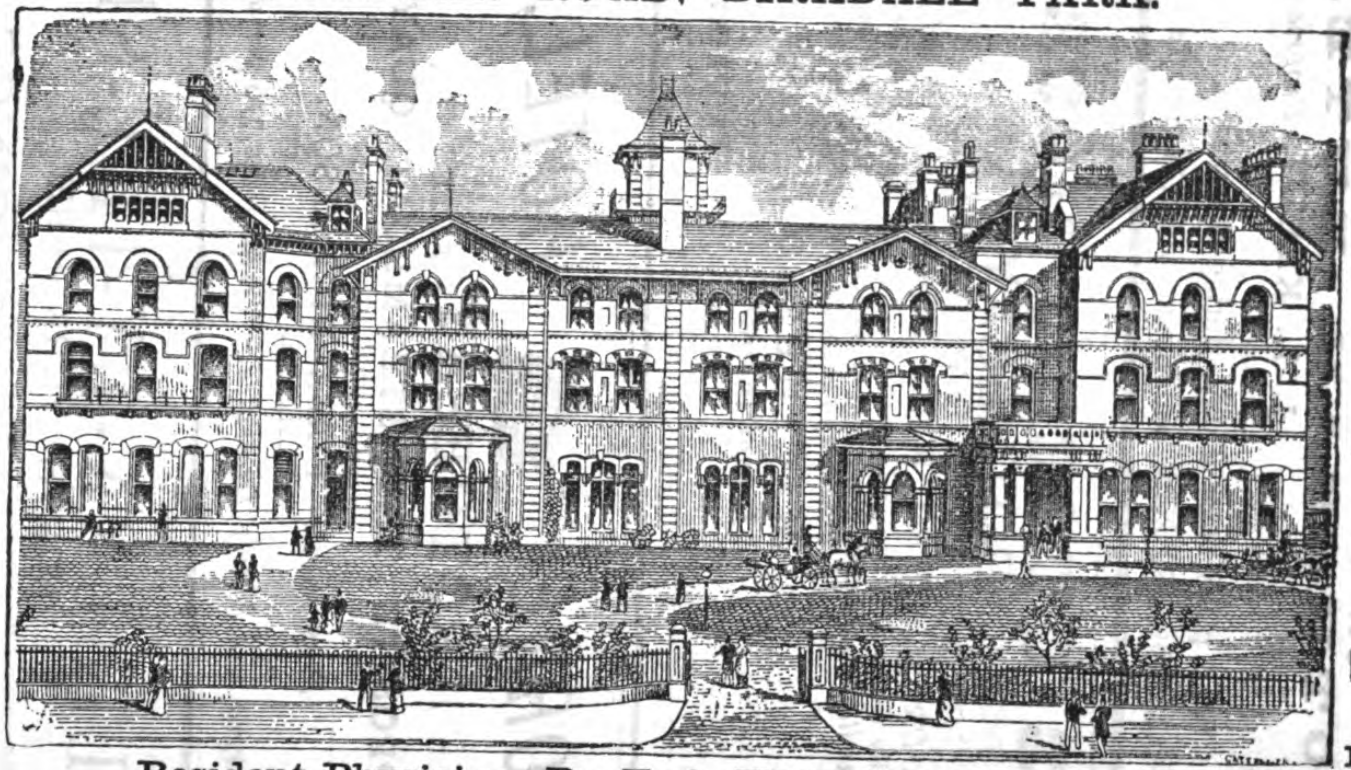
FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER, AT ANY OF THE HOUSES.

THE SOUTHPORT "SMEDLEY" HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

TRAFALGAR ROAD, BIRKDALE PARK.

THE CELEBRATED "Smedley" BATHS, FOR Ladies and Gentlemen, HAVE BEEN *Newly Erected*, AND ARE Most Spacious and Attractive.

GALVANIC AND ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.



THE NEW TURKISH BATH, WITH SWIMMING BATH ATTACHED, is one of the FINEST in the KINGDOM, AND IS FREE TO RESIDENTS IN THE Establishment.

Resident Physician—Dr. F. A. ERNEST BARNARDO.

The increased popularity of Southport is largely due to its climatic advantages as an AUTUMN AND WINTER HEALTH RESORT. The soil is sandy, rainfall moderate, much sunshine and clear sky. The establishment is heated throughout, and is most suitable for patients and visitors in every way.

For Prospectus of Terms, apply to J. W. GREW, Manager.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.

This old-established Hotel is centrally situated, being next door to the Town Hall, a few minutes' walk from the house where Shakespeare was born, five doors from where he died, and within five minutes' walk of the grand old church where his remains lie buried.

BILLIARD AND BATH ROOMS.

C. JUSTINS, PROPRIETOR.

THE RED HORSE

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL

HOTEL,

KNOWN TO AMERICANS AS

WASHINGTON IRVING'S HOTEL,

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Hotel Omnibus meets the Trains.

BILLIARD ROOM WITH TWO TABLES.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

TAMWORTH,

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE CASTLE HOTEL,

AND POSTING HOUSE.

First-Class and affording every Comfort.

Situated in the centre of the Town and close to the Castle and Church.

Omnibus and Flys meet all Trains.

R. H. GRIFFIN, PROPRIETOR.

The Highland Health Resort.

STRATHPEFFER SPA

STRONGEST SULPHUR WATERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Noted for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Skin, Liver. and Venal Diseases.

See DR. MANSON'S BOOK, 5th EDITION.

THE BEN WYVIS HOTEL,

Two minutes' walk from the Mineral Wells and Baths, contains public and private apartments, *en suite.*

BILLIARD AND RECREATION ROOMS.

BOWLING AND TENNIS GROUNDS, POSTING, &c.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

TAYNUILT HOTEL,

TAYNUILT.

THIS HOTEL is situated near Loch Etive, within two minutes' walk from the Taynuilt station, on the Callander and Oban Railway.

Visitors have the privilege of Salmon and Trout Fishing on the River Awe.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c.

JAMES MURRAY, *Proprietor.*

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, TORQUAY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE BEST VIEWS, THE BEST FURNISHED, AND THE MOST MODERATE TARIFF.

VISITORS TAKEN AT A FIXED PRICE BY THE WEEK.

Hot, Cold, and Sea Water Baths in the Hotel.

LUGGAGE TO AND FROM HOTEL FREE OF CARRIAGE.

E. A. SAUNDERS, PROPRIETOR.

WARWICK.

WARWICK ARMS,

FAMILY HOTEL.

Funerals; and Posting in all its Branches.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

WEMYSS BAY.

On the CLYDE.

Wemyss Bay Railway has through communication with London and principal stations, and Caledonian *Return Tickets* are available for any time.

"We talk about the beauty of the Greek islands, and of the mingled grandeur and loveliness of the Mediterranean seaboard; but I have never seen anything more beautiful than Wemyss Bay was yesterday, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no picture-gallery in the world that can present from the hand of Nature such a picture."—*Earl of Ravensworth.*

Physician—RONALD CURRIE, M.D., C.M.

JOBLING'S STATION TEMPERANCE HOTEL

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION), **WHITBY.**

Home comforts, combined with Moderate Charges.

MARY JOBLING, Proprietress.

SIVIER'S HOTEL, RYDE,

Facing the Pier, and commanding full view of Spithead and Solent, with landing stage from the sea.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements made for Boarders.

W. G. WOODROW, *Manager.*

SANDOWN HOTEL,

SANDOWN BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

WALTER MEW, PROPRIETOR.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORES. POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Railway from Ryde to Sandown—time, 15 minutes.

THE WAVERLEY
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL
TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
FACING THE SEA,
Close to the Pier and adjoining the Esplanade Hotel,
Esplanade, RYDE.

HOT AND COLD SEA WATER BATHS. MODERATE CHARGES.
Posting in all its Branches.
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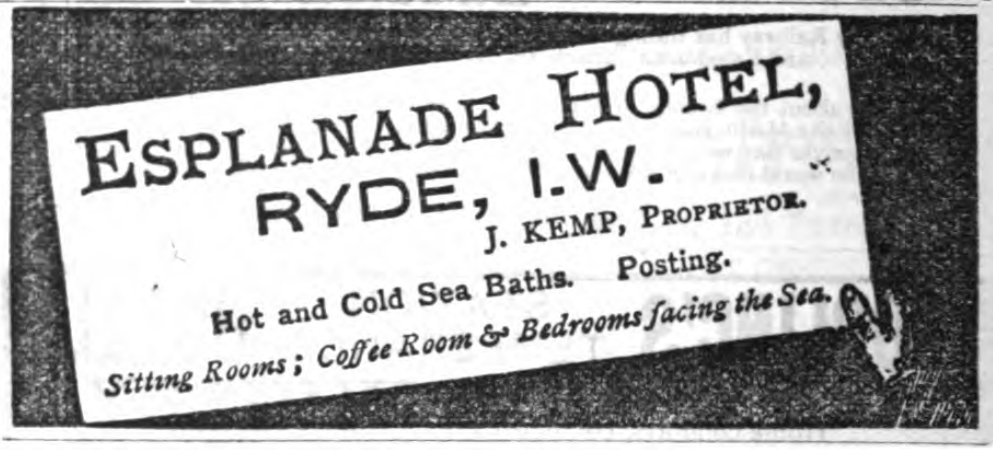

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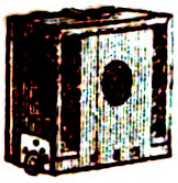

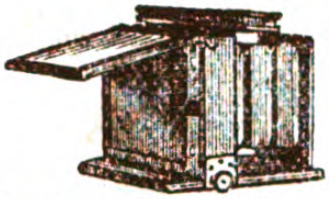

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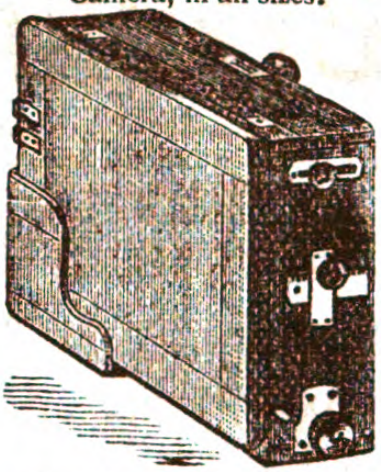

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