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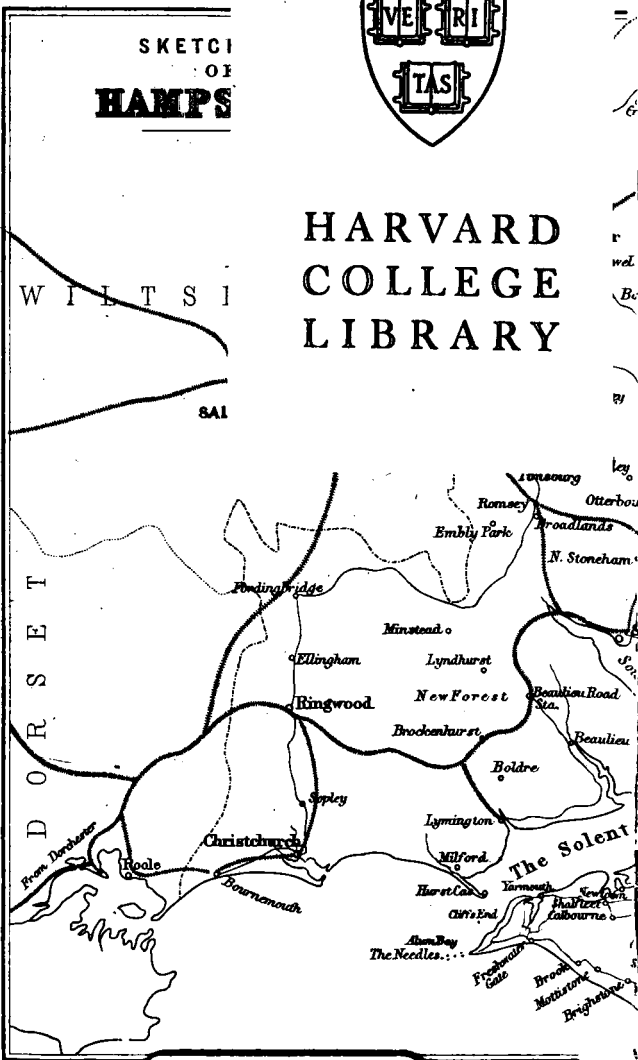
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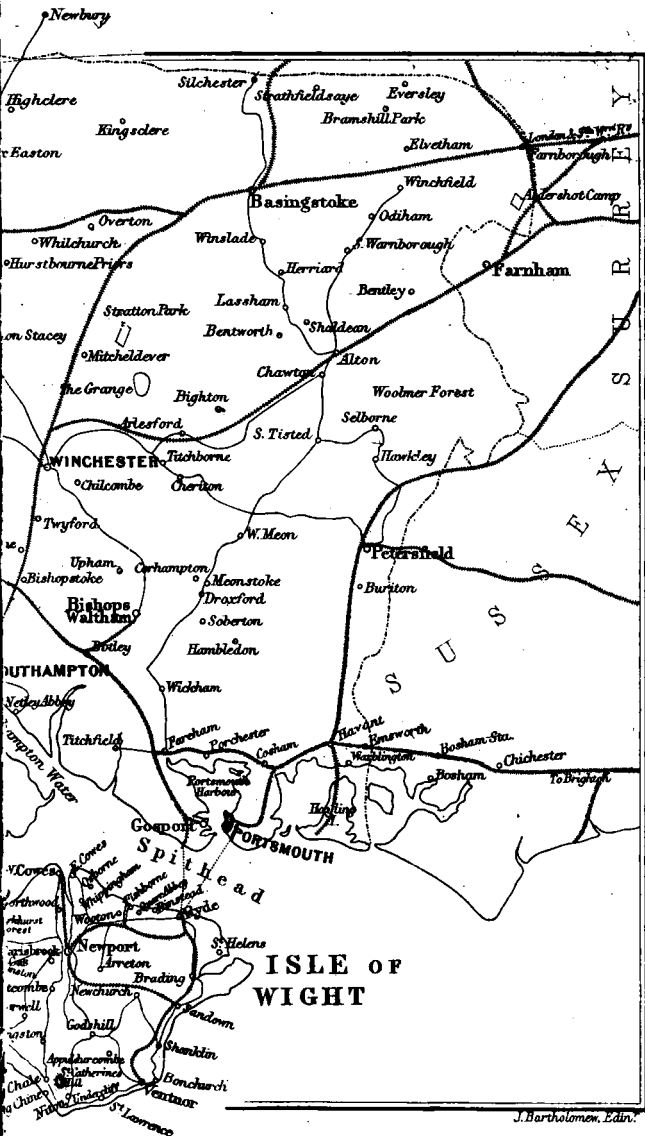
THE ISLE OF
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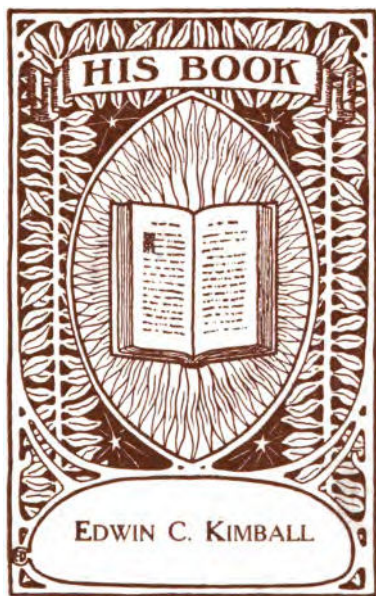
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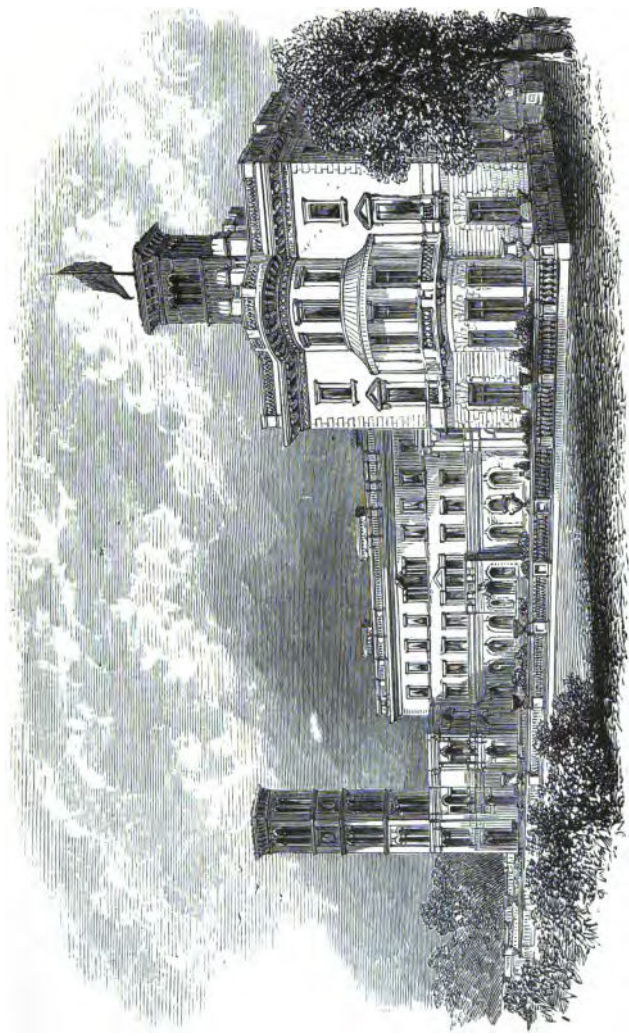
E. C. Kimball

Vol. 28, 1877 - 1878

Kimball

Gift
Enclosed to my gun, to his gun, to his
dog - like to other





OSBORNE--ISLE OF WIGHT.

BLACK'S
PICTURESQUE GUIDE
TO
THE ISLE OF WIGHT
SEVENTH EDITION



EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1876

Bn 16520.82 ✓



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THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Isle of Wight (the Vecta or Vectis of the Romans) is separated from Hampshire by a beautiful channel, called the Solent Sea, the breadth of which varies from one to six miles.* In this channel, though it contains no harbour of importance, there are many places of perfect security, where ships may ride at anchor. The best of these is Spithead, the great rendezvous of the British fleet in time of war. The form of the island is an irregular ellipsis, measuring 23 miles from east to west, and 13 miles from north to south. Its circumference is about 60 miles, and its superficial contents 93,341 acres, of which a great portion is highly productive. It is said to have been formerly covered with woods, but to have been in a great measure denuded of these owing to its vicinity to Portsmouth, and the great demand of that naval arsenal for timber.

The face of the country may be described as rather undulating than hilly, though there is a range of hills, or rather downs, running from east to west through the island, with a few points of considerable elevation. There is a great variety of rural scenery, adorned with a great diversity of foliage; and though there are few or no woods, yet, as the fields are enclosed within hedge-rows, among which fine trees, and especially stately elms, grow most luxuriantly, these, added to the beauty of the verdant fields, and glimpses of the sea, present to the eye a succession of most pleasing prospects. The two sides of the island possess each a peculiar character. The northern side is marked by everything that is rich, lovely, and picturesque; the southern, or the part called the *Back of the Island*, abounds in bold rocks, precipitous projections, ravines, deep chasms, and other features of the imposing, and a few even of the sublime. In some parts, these opposite characters are mingled. On the south side of the island

* There is every reason to believe that the Isle of Wight formed at one time a portion of the mainland of Britain; and, even so late as the period when the Greeks traded with Cornwall for tin, the channel is said to have been passable by men and carts at low-water.

there is a tract of land, known as the *Undercliff*, about seven miles in length, and from a half to a quarter of a mile in breadth. This singular district consists of a series of terraces, formed by fragments of rocks, chalk, and sandstone, which have been detached from the cliffs and hills above, and deposited upon a substratum of white marl. The whole of this *Undercliff* is completely sheltered from the north, north-west, and west winds, by the range of lofty downs or hills of chalk or sandstone, which rise boldly from the upper termination of these terraces, on elevations varying from four to six and seven hundred feet in height. The two extremities of the range are indeed higher, as St. Boniface Down is 780 feet above the level of the sea, and St. Catherine's Hill on the west nearly 835 feet. The protection afforded by this mountain barrier is greatly increased, by the very singular and striking abruptness with which it terminates on its southern aspect. This, in many places, consists of the bare perpendicular rock of sandstone; in others of chalk, assuming its characteristic rounded form, covered with a fine turf and underwood.

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

The population of the Isle of Wight, at the last census of 1871, was 66,219, being an increase of nearly 11,000 during the preceding ten years. Previously to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, the boroughs of Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, returned each two members to Parliament, but Newton and Yarmouth were then disfranchised, and one member returned for the Isle, and two for the borough of Newport. By the late Reform Bill, Newport was deprived of one of its members.

The Isle of Wight was first invaded by the Romans, A.D., 43, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and they retained possession of it till 530, when it was reduced by Cedric the Saxon. It suffered severely during the wars of the Saxon heptarchy, and was also frequently plundered and devastated by the Danes. It was on various occasions invaded by the French, but in almost every attack they were beaten and driven back to their ships by the islanders, who had made systematic preparations for their defence. After the naval superiority of Britain was established, the

island was further secured from the calamities of foreign invasion, and during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, the inhabitants enjoyed comparative freedom from the prevailing commotions.

The Lordship of the Isle of Wight was conferred by William the Conqueror on William Fitz-Osborne, who is known in English history under the title of the Earl of Hereford, and for more than two centuries the island continued to be governed by its independent lords. But in 1293, Edward I. purchased the regalities for the sum of £4000 from Isabella de Fortibus, Lady of Wight, and since that time, the island has been governed by wardens, appointed by the Crown. The office has now become honorary, and, as is understood, unaccompanied by any salary.

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

The Isle of Wight derives additional interest from the fact of its having become a stated place of residence by Her present Majesty, who, in 1844, conjointly with the late Prince Albert, purchased the mansion of Osborne, in which she resides, with its park, and the adjoining estate of Barton. Osborne House is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East Cowes, and near the north coast of the island. The principal towns and villages in the island are Ryde, West Cowes, Yarmouth, and Freshwater, on the north coast; Newport and Godshill in the interior of the island; Ventnor on the south; Shanklin and Sandown on the south-east.


APPROACHES TO THE ISLAND.

The following are the usual routes of approach to the Isle of Wight:—

1. By Mid-Sussex line (London, Brighton, & South Coast) from London Bridge, Victoria, or Kensington Stations; *vid* Portsmouth and *Southsea* for Ryde; or by steam-packet for West Cowes.
2. By London and South-Western Railway, *vid Southampton* for West Cowes; *vid Portsmouth* for Ryde; and *vid Lyminster* for Yarmouth.

The following itineraries are given for the convenience of those who intend spending a few days on the Island :—

FOUR DAYS' ITINERARY.—FROM RYDE

 The Railway is now open to Ventnor.

FIRST DAY.—To Brading, 4 m. ; Sandown, 2 m. ; Shanklin, 2½ m. ; Luccombe, 1½ m. ; Bonchurch, 1½ m. ; Ventnor, 1 m.

SECOND DAY.—To Steephill, 1 m. ; St. Lawrence, 1 m. ; Sandrock, 2 m. ; Blackgang, 1½ m. ; Chale, ½ m. ; Shorwell, 4½ m. ; Brixton, 2 m.

THIRD DAY.—To Mottistone, 2 m. ; Brook, 1 m. ; Freshwater Gate, 4 m. ; Needles Lighthouse, 3½ m. ; Alum Bay, 1 m. ; Freshwater, 2 m. ; Yarmouth, 3½ m. ; Shalfleet, 4 m. ; Carisbrook, 5½ m. ; Newport, 1 m.

FOURTH DAY.—To West Cowes, 5 m. ; Whippingham, 2 m. ; Stapler's Heath, 3 m. ; Arretton, 2½ m. ; Ashey Down, 2 m. ; Whitefield Wood, and Sea View, 5 m. ; Ryde, 2 m.

THREE DAYS' ITINERARY.—FROM RYDE

FIRST DAY.—To Binstead, 1½ m. ; Quarr Abbey, 1½ m. ; Wootton Church, 1½ m. ; Whippingham, 2½ m. ; East Cowes, and by floating-bridge, to West Cowes, 2 m. ; Newport, 5 m.

SECOND DAY.—To Carisbrook, 1 m. ; Calbourne, 4½ m. ; Freshwater, 3½ m. ; Alum Bay, 2 m. ; The Needles, 1 m. ; Freshwater Gate, 3½ m. ; Brook, 4 m. ; Mottistone, 1 m. ; Brixton, 2 m.

THIRD DAY.—To Blackgang, 7 m. ; St. Lawrence, 3½ m. ; Steephill, 1 m. ; Ventnor, 1 m. ; Bonchurch, 1 m. ; Shanklin, 3 m. ; Sandown, 2½ m. ; Brading, 2 m. ; Ryde, 4 m.

Coaches run between Ventnor and Blackgang.

FOUR DAYS' ITINERARY.—FROM WEST COWES.

FIRST DAY.—To Gurnet Bay, 2 m. ; Thorness 2½ m. ; Newtown, 3 m. ; Shalfleet, 1 m. ; Yarmouth, 4 m. ; Freshwater, 2 m. ; Alum Bay, 2 m. ; Freshwater Gate, 3 m.

SECOND DAY.—To Calbourne, 6 m. ; Carisbrook, 4 m. ; Newport, 1 m. ; Gatcombe, 3 m. ; Shorwell, 3 m. ; Brixton, 2 m.

THIRD DAY.—To Blackgang, 7 m. ; Niton, 1 m. ; Sandrock, 1 m. ; St. Lawrence, 2½ m. ; Steephill, 1 m. ; Ventnor, 1 m. ; Bonchurch, 1 m.

FOURTH DAY.—To Shanklin, 3 m. ; Sandown, 2½ m. ; Brading, 2 m. ; Ryde, 4 m. ; Wootton Bridge, 3½ m. ; Whippingham, 3 m. ; East Cowes, 2 m. ; and cross by floating-bridge to West Cowes.

THREE DAYS' ITINERARY.—FROM WEST COWES.

FIRST DAY.—To Whippingham, 2 m. ; Wootton Bridge, 3 m. ; Ryde, 3½ m. ; Brading, 4 m. ; Sandown, 2 m. ; Shanklin, 2½ m. ; Bonchurch, 3 m. ; Ventnor, 1 m.

SECOND DAY.—To St. Lawrence, 2 m. ; Sandrock, 2½ m. ; Blackgang, 1½ m. ; Brixton, 6 m. ; Mottistone, 2 m. ; Brook, 1 m. ; Freshwater Gate, 4 m.

THIRD DAY.—Alum Bay, 3 m. ; Freshwater, 2 m. ; Yarmouth, 2 m. ; Shalfleet, 4 m. ; Newtown, 1 m. ; Carisbrook, 5 m. ; Newport, 1 m. ; West Cowes, 5 m.

FLIES.

The usual charges are—(including Drivers' Fees)—for a one horse carriage, 1s. 3d. per mile; 8s. per hour; £1 per day. For two horses, 1s. 8d. per mile; 5s. per hour; £1, 10s. per day.

HOTELS, INNS, &c.

- Alum Bay—Royal Alum Bay, The Needles, *Hotels*.
 Arreton—Hare and Hounds, *Inn*.
 Blackgang—The Chine, *Hotel*.
 Bonchurch—Ribband's Family *Hotel*.
 Brading—Bugle, Wheatshaf, and New, *Inns*.
 Brixton—New *Inn*; Five Bells, *Inn*.
 Calbourne—The Sun, *Inn*.
 Cowes, West—The Marine, The Gloster, Vine, Fountain, etc., *Hotels*.
 Freshwater—Red Lion, *Inn*.
 Freshwater Gate—Plumbley's and Albion, *Hotels*.
 Godahill—The Griffin, *Inn*.
 Niton—Royal Sandrock, *Hotel*; Victoria, *Baths*.
 Newport—Bugle, Warburton's, *Hotels*; Star, Wheatshaf, *Inns*.
 Ryde—Pier, Royal Kent, Yelf's, Royal York, Sivial's, Belgrave, Eagle, Esplanade, *Hotels*; Star, *Inn*.
 Sandown—Sandown, Star and Garter, and Railway, *Hotels*.
 Sea View—Crown, *Inn*.
 Shanklin—Daish's, Hollier's, Marine, and Falcon, *Hotels*.
 Ventnor—Royal, Marine, Esplanade, Terminus, Commercial, *Hotels*; Crab and Lobster, Globe, *Inns*.
 Wootton Bridge—Sloop, *Inn*.
 Yarmouth—The George, *Hotel*; Bugle, *Inn*.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Afton Down; Ashley Down; Bembridge Down; St. Catherine's Down; St. George's Down; Needles Down; Shanklin Down (from Cook's Castle); and generally, the principal hills of the island.

ANTIQUITIES.

ECCLIASTICAL:—Arreton, Bonchurch, Brading, Calbourne, Carisbrook, Freshwater, Godahill, St. Lawrence, Mottistone, Shorwell, Shalfleet, Wootton, and Yaverland, *Churches*. Ruins of *Quarr Abbey* and *Woolverton Chapel*.
 Carisbrook Castle.
Roman Villa at Carisbrook.
 Ancient *British Settlements* at Rowborough, Gallibury, and Newbarns.
 Celtic *Tumuli* on Chessel and Shalcomb Downs.
 The *Long Stone*, or *Cromlech*, at Mottistone.
Manor Houses at Arreton, Chale, Sheat, Mottistone, and Yaverland.
Mansions at Northcourt and Swainstone.

TIME-TABLES.

For further particulars relative to Railways, Coaches, and Steam-packets, consult Wayland's *Penny Time-Tables*, issued every month by Mr Wayland, Union Street, Ryde.

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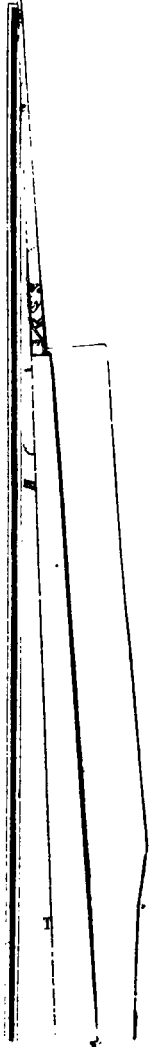
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RYDE.

Hotels: Pier, Kent, Yelf's, Sivier's, Crown, York, Belgrave, Eagle, Esplanade. *Inns:* Star, Vine, Castle. *House-agents:* Messrs. Wallis, Scott, Riddett, Marvin, Knight, Hancock, Cooper, and James. *Baths:* Victoria Pier, Kemp's, and Minter's. *Banks:* Hampshire and National Provincial Banking Companies.

Railway to VERNON, *via* Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, and Wroxall. Coaches and Omnibuses to NEWPORT and CARISBROOK.

[Ryde to Binstead, 1½ m.; Quarr Abbey, 1½ m.; Woolton Bridge, 1 m.; Newport, 3½ m.]

So large a majority of visitors to the Isle of Wight enter it at its most agreeable approach, the town of Ryde, that it is from thence, as the most popular and convenient starting-point, we shall commence our explorations.

Its appearance, as seen from the Solent,* is eminently attractive. The hill-side on which it clusters presents an amphitheatre of pleasant villas, set round with trim gardens and belts of vigorous trees; out of which springs the slender spire of TRINITY CHURCH, on the left, and the less graceful one of ST. THOMAS' CHURCH on the right. Leading up from the pier stretches the broad but somewhat precipitous UNION STREET, the principal thoroughfare of the town. To the right rises the handsome elevation of BRIGSTOCKE TERRACE, and almost beneath it, the neat mansion of the VICTORIA YACHT CLUB shews its long line of windows and miniature battery. Away to the west rolls the undulating shore, well wooded in many parts, and broken into by sequestered creeks and abrupt coves,—the view terminating agreeably with the Italian campaniles of OSBORNE. To the east we survey in succession the ESPLANADE, the Elizabethan turrets of APPELEY TOWERS—perched on a commanding ascent, the bold headline of SEA VIEW, and the wooded banks which contribute to the security of ST. HELEN'S ROADS.

The approach to Ryde is one of its principal "lions,"—pre-

* The channel here is about 4 miles wide. Bede derives the word *Solent* from *solveo* (*quasi* Solvent), "to loosen," in reference to the supposed separation of the island from the mainland by the action of natural causes.

senting itself in the form and fashion of an admirable PIER, whose extreme length is 2250 feet, and its breadth from 12 to 20 feet. It was commenced by a joint-stock company in 1813, and opened the following year, its length then being 1740 feet. In 1824 300 feet were added, and in 1833 it received a further addition. The pier-head and pavilion date from 1842. In 1856, and subsequently, further extensions took place; and recently a tramway has been laid down alongside for the conveyance of passengers, and of heavy goods to and from the shipping. A New Pier, "The Victoria," was commenced by the Steam Ferry Company, but never completed, and is now used for bathing.

Previous to the construction of Ryde Pier, embarkation or disembarkation was of the most inconvenient character, and the *desagremens* to which travellers were subjected have been humorously sketched by Fielding and Marryatt. The former stopped here for a few days on his voyage to Lisbon in 1753. On leaving the vessel he was put into a hoy, and on leaving the hoy was put into a small boat, which rowed as near as possible to the shore, and then committed him to the tender mercies of two sailors, upon whose shoulders he was borne to the dry land. At a later period, a horse and cart became agreeable substitutes for the shoulders of porters and sailors.

Fielding was not slow, however, despite of these difficulties, to appreciate the charming situation of this now fashionable watering-place. It is true that it could only boast of one butcher, whose stock of meat was limited; and that it could not supply "a single leaf of tea—for as to what Mrs. Humphrey's (his landlady) and the shopman called by that name, it was not of Chinese growth, but a *tobacco of the mundungus species*;" but its situation he considered "most delightful, and in the most pleasant spot in the whole island." "This pleasant village," he adds, "is situated on a gentle ascent from the water, whence it affords that charming prospect I have already described. Its soil is a gravel, which, associated with its declivity, preserves it always so dry that immediately after the most violent rain a fine lady may walk without wetting her silken shoes. The fertility of the place is apparent from its extraordinary verdure; and it is so shaded with large and flourishing elms that its narrow lanes are a natural grove or walk, which in the regularity of its plantation rises with the power of art, and in its wanton exuberance greatly exceeds it."

The **ESPLANADE**, formed in 1856-7, stretches along the sea-wall, and is 1200 feet in length by from 50 to 80 and 100 feet in width. The *sea-wall*, which is made of concrete faced with stone, is 9 feet thick at the base, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of which 5 feet are under the surface of the shore.

The **PUBLIC BUILDINGS** of the town are few and unimportant. The most pretentious is the **TOWN HALL** and **MARKET HOUSE** in Lind Street, erected in 1829-31, from the designs of an architect named Sanderson, and at an expense of £5000. The centre exhibits an Ionic portico, supported by a Doric colonnade. The market in the left wing is little used. The right wing is devoted to various offices, and the purposes of the Ryde Literary Institute. The **TOWN HALL** proper consists of two apartments which, by the removal of a partition, may be thrown into one 60 feet long by 26 feet wide.

Westward of the pier stands the **CLUB HOUSE** of the **ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB**—a neat building with a small battery, whose first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1846. It was, in 1864, enlarged and much improved by the addition of a new Italian façade with ornamental pillars, etc. The **CLUB** itself was established May 24, 1845, and enrolls about seventy-five yachts, with an aggregate tonnage of 8000 tons. Entrance-fee, £5, 5s.; yearly subscription, £5, 5s. The regatta is held about the second week in August, and is followed, a week or two later, by a town regatta.

In **UNION STREET** the visitor will observe a covered promenade, bordered by shops, and terminating in a semi-circular vestibule, which bears the loyal appellation of the **ROYAL VICTORIA ARCADE**. It was built in 1835, from the designs of Westmacott, at the cost of £10,000.

Of the **THEATRE** (built in 1816), at the top of Union Street, it is only necessary to say that its stage was the scene of the last appearance of poor Mrs. Jordan, on her way to France in 1816, in search of retirement and repose.

The **INFIRMARY** is a commodious edifice, well adapted for its purposes, situated in Upper Ryde, on the road to Ashley. Through the exertions of a benevolent physician, the late Dr. Dodd, it was raised by voluntary subscriptions, in 1845. Accommodation is provided for fifty patients. The annual income averages £1500.

The **ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS** are easily examined. **St.**

THOMAS'S CHURCH, in St. Thomas Street, a paltry specimen of Gothic, was erected in 1827 by George Player, Esq. The foundation stone of a new parish church was laid by H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in August 1869, in Queen's Road. The architect is G. G. Scott, Esq., and the style Decorated Gothic.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, in Lind Street, erected as a proprietary chapel in 1829 by Alderman Hughes, is even uglier than its neighbour, St. Thomas'.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, on the south-eastern crest of the hill, was erected in 1845, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Hellyer, a local architect. The style is Early English, and the interior is elegant. Tower and spire rise to a height of 146 feet.

The Church of **ST. MICHAEL AND ALL THE ANGELS**, at Swanmore, is a heavy monastic-looking building, erected in 1862. The services conducted here are highly ritualistic.

The **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL** (St. Mary's; architect, Mr. Hansom; built in 1845, at the sole cost of the Dowager Countess of Clare) is worth examination. The architecture is elaborately rich in ornament.

The **INDEPENDENT CHAPEL**, in George Street, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, and lighted entirely from the roof. It was erected in 1855 at a cost of £3000. The new **BAPTIST CHAPEL**, in the same street, is a neat and chaste structure in the Early English style.

The **CEMETERY**, consecrated in 1842 and enlarged in 1862, contains several handsome monuments, including one to the veteran Indian General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B. The **WATERWORKS**, at Ashey, having been found insufficient, additional works have lately been constructed at Knighton. The **ISLE OF WIGHT PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY** occupy the old National Schools in Melville Street, where they have a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities.

It is interesting to notice the rapid growth of Ryde. In the reign of Richard II. it was burnt by the French as one of those places where "watch and ward" were kept in those troublous times for the defence of the island, and up to the commencement of the present century, it was nothing but a collection of fishermen's huts on the shore, and a few straggling cottages on the crest of the hill. It was then divided into Lower and Upper Ryde, and separated by a leafy screen of trees. It received a charter of incorporation in 1868, and has now a population of 12,576.

Our route from RYDE to NEWPORT (the capital of the island) traverses a very agreeable, if not a very romantic country. "Its charms arise," says an Edinburgh reviewer, "from the sight of verdure and fertility spread over an undulating and well-wooded surface, many points commanding fine views of the sea, and particularly of the strait which separates the island from the coast of England." We advise the tourist to turn aside, however, from the main road, and cross the fields as far as Wootton Bridge.

Quitting Ryde, therefore, by the Spencer Road (observe, on the right, WESTFIELD, the seat of Sir Augustus Clifford; and RYDE HOUSE), we turn off to the north-west by a footpath up hill and down hill, through pleasant meadows and green hedgerows, and, crossing the tiny brook which separates the parish of Newchurch from that of Binstead, climb the ascent which is crowned by BINSTEAD CHURCH ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile). The quarries in this vicinity produce a species of limestone composed of comminuted shells held together by sparry calcareous cement, which yields a stone sufficiently firm for building purposes. This stone was largely employed by Bishops Walkelyn and William of Wykeham, in the erection of Winchester Cathedral. Fresh-water shells abound here, and teeth and bones of mammalia, seed-vessels and stems of aquatic plants often repay the geologist's well-directed inquiries.

The CHURCH, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was rebuilt in 1842, from Mr. T. Hellyer's designs, and is a commendable specimen of Early English. The entrance-gateway exhibits a Norman door, and a curious sculpture, vulgarly known as "the Idol," of a grotesque demi-figure seated on a ram's head, preserved from the old Norman Church.

In the rear of the church, surrounded by beautiful grassy slopes, stands the villa of General Lord Downes, G.C.B.; and, in a delightful breadth of blooming garden, on the left, is the picturesque rectory-house.

The parish of BINSTEAD contained, in 1871, 748 inhabitants; 147 inhabited houses; and 1207 acres. The rectory is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Passing the church we enter, by a gate on the right hand, a long stretch of low oak-copses, commanding at several points the goodliest views imaginable of the gleaming Solent and the blue line of the Hampshire coast beyond. In the hollow to which

we now descend ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) lie the scanty remains of the once famous

QUARR ABBEY, anciently Quarraria, from the quarries in its neighbourhood. Out of its ruins have been constructed a deformed farm-house and its appendant buildings, and a large barn, whose walls are ancient, and which was, it is said, the monastic refectory. Remark a small building (to the east) with a Perpendicular door, and three arches in tolerable preservation; remains of a fine Decorated doorway, a moulded segmental arch, and "a nookshaft of excellent workmanship," may also be examined. Quarr Abbey was founded in 1132 by Baldwin de Redvers, afterwards Lord of the Island and Earl of Devon. He planted here a small colony of monks from the Benedictine abbey of Savigni in Normandy, which, in 1148, was attached to the Cistercian order. Quarr thus became the second Cistercian house established in England. It was dedicated by its founder to the Virgin Mary, and amply endowed with lands—an example which his successors imitated, so that, in due time, the Abbot of Quarr became one of the leading magnates of the island. By license from Edward III., the abbey, which was often exposed to the attacks of French sea-rovers, was fortified with a stone wall enclosing an area of 40 acres. The sea-gate and considerable portions of the wall may still be traced.

Many distinguished personages were buried at Quarr:—the founder, and his wife Adeliza; William de Vernon, lord of the island, who bequeathed £300 for the erection of a stately monument; and the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward IV., whose life, in its changes and contrasts, might well attract the attention of the romancist.

At the suppression of religious houses, the yearly revenue of Quarr was £181 : 15 : 2. In 1404 it was computed at £96, 13s. 4d. The abbey was purchased, and rudely demolished, by a Mr. John Mills of Southampton, whose son's widow, Mrs. Dowsabell Mills, became the mistress of Sir Edward Horsey, captain of the island. Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief-Justice *temp.* James I., purchased the manor of her representatives, and in the Fleming family it still remains.

Among the numerous traditions attached to Quarr, the following is specially absurd:—"At a short distance south of the ruins of the abbey is a wood, formerly thickly timbered, but now only consisting of a few decayed oaks and brushwood; it is called

Eleanor's Grove, from a tradition that Eleanor of Guienne, queen of Henry II., was imprisoned at Quarr, and frequented this secluded spot, where, after death, it is related she was interred in a golden coffin, which is supposed still to be protected from sacrilegious cupidity by magical spells."

Continuing our ramble, we soon arrive at FISHBOURNE, a small collection of small huts at the mouth of Fishbourne Creek, or, as it is more commonly called, WOOTTON RIVER. At high water—for the river is tidal as far as Wootton Bridge—the scene from this point is by no means devoid of beauty. The sloping banks are fringed with oak-copses, whose pendent branches are pleasantly reflected in the lucent waves shimmering beneath; which, above the causeway, broaden into an ample and tranquil lake.

The high road from Ryde to Newport crosses the creek at WOOTTON BRIDGE (*Inn*: The Sloop). A new bridge has recently been constructed here, and the approaches, which were awkward, have been very much improved. Crossing the bridge we ascend a steep hill, upon whose declivity clusters the little village of Wootton, while behind us stands the ivy-shrouded front of KITE HILL. On our left, a high tower rising above the richly-wooded uplands, belongs to FERN HILL, a "seat" of some pretensions, built (1791-1795) by the Right Hon. Thomas Orde, afterwards Lord Bolton, during his governorship of the island. Ascending the hill, we arrive at the picturesque OLD RECTORY (F. White Popham, Esq.), where are preserved some interesting relics of gentle "Izaak Walton," to whose family the late rector belonged.

At this point two roads branch off from our main route; that to the right leads, across green meadows, to WOOTTON CHURCH, and thence, through Barton, to East Cowes. The left road conducts us to ARRETON.

WOOTTON CHURCH, a long narrow edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, was built by one of the De Insulas, or L'Isles, a famous old island family, long time lords of Wootton. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. Its points of interest are—a Norman doorway, with chevron mouldings, on the south; an Early English arch, which formerly opened into the chantry of St. Edmund the King; and the Early Decorated windows on the east and west. Observe the pulpit, *temp.* James I., and the memorial to Sir William Lisle, d. 1665. Sir William, by the way, was the royalist brother of the regicide, Sir John Lisle, one of Cromwell's peers, and a sturdy

Puritan, slain at Lausanne, after the Restoration, by two Irish bravoos. His widow, Dame *Alice Lisle*, was condemned by Judge Jeffreys (A.D. 1685), for having mercifully sheltered two fugitives from the fatal field of Sedgemoor. "She was put to death on a scaffold in the market-place of Winchester, and underwent her fate with serene courage."—(*Macaulay*).

WOOTTON (*i.e.*, Wood-town) contains 1076 acres. Population in 1871, 82. The rectory, valued at £240, is in the gift of F. White Popham, Esq.

We now turn aside for a while from our Newport route, to examine the road to Arreton (3 miles).

BRANCH ROUTE—WOOTTON TO ARRETON.

On our right lie the green depths of QUARR Copse, affording some pleasant effects of light and shadow; on our left extend the grounds of Fernhill. Passing these "pleasant places," we turn aside to the left, and adopt a road which is agreeably picturesque, winding through deep banks clothed with verdure, with trailing ivy, and ferns, and grasses, and wild flowers. Crossing the Downs—those watch-towers of nature, from whence her disciples may survey all the wonders of vale, meadow, grove, and garden—we plunge abruptly into the sweet valley of ARRETON (population, 1880. *Inn*: Hare and Hounds), one of the fairest spots in the "Fair Island." Its CHURCH stands upon a slight ascent which rises gently from the road—a fine old building, mainly Early English in style, but retaining many traces of the earlier Norman foundation in the tower-arch, and the windows of the west gable. The tower itself is Perpendicular, and strengthened by heavy buttresses; the double chancel, Early English, and a satisfactory specimen. Observe the aumbry, on the west side of the altar; and the remarkable brass, in the south chancel, date 1430, exhibiting the effigy of an armed knight, and an early English epitaph:—

Here is y buried vnder this graue
Harry Hawles his soul God saue
Longe tyme steward of ye yle of Wyght
Have mercy on hym God ful of myght.

A brass plate against a pillar in the south aisle commemorates, in uncouth rhymes, the good deeds of one *William Serle*, d. 1595.

There are several memorials to members of the Holmes family—especially that by Westmacott to *Richard Fleming Worsley*—and the churchyard is unusually full of noticeable inscriptions. One of the most interesting of these is to the memory of *Elizabeth Wallbridge*, the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose simple story was told so effectively by the Rev. Legh Richmond.*

Just beyond the Church stands the ancient MANOR HOUSE, *temp.* James I, now occupied as a farm. The interior contains some excellent carving. From this point the tourist may ascend the chalk-hills, whose ridge exhibits several barrows of Anglo-Saxon date, and turning to the left, as if to cross ST. GEORGE'S DOWN, descend to the manor-house of EAST STANDEN, noticeable from its historical associations. The present building is of Georgian date, but occupies the site of the ancient residence of the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward IV., and a woman of singular beauty and merit. She stooped from her high estate, soon after her sister Elizabeth's marriage to Henry VII, to ally herself with John, Lord Wells, a gallant soldier about twice her own age. Left a widow in 1498, she chose for her second husband a man of still lower degree, one Thomas Kyme, of the Kymes of Lincolnshire, with whom she retired (*circa* 1504) to the Isle of Wight, and by whom she is said to have had two children, Richard and Margerie. In the tranquillity of East Standen she spent three quiet years. Her death took place on the 24th of August 1507, in the 38th year of her age. She was buried at Quarr Abbey, and commemorated by a stately monument.

South-east of Arreton is Haseley, where, during his captaincy of the island, resided the bold and unscrupulous Sir Edward Hersey. He died here, of the plague, in 1582.

[~~See~~ From Arreton a glorious walk along the crest of the chalk ridge—Arreton, Messaly, Ashe, and Brading Downs—may be extended to the village of BRADING, on the Ryde and Ventnor road. Or the tourist may stroll across St. George's Down to Shide, and thence to CARISBROOK or NEWPORT. A ramble of scarcely inferior interest may be made by way of Horringford, across the Yar or Main river, and passing the "DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER'S" COTTAGE, to SANDOWN, and its beautiful Bay; or the traveller may proceed from Arreton, *via* Merston, to GODSHILL, and thence, through Whitwell, to St. Lawrence and the Undercliff.

In this neighbourhood the botanist may search for the *Verbascum nigrum*, *Anthemis arvensis*, and *Daphne laureola*. The high banks which shelter its "green and leafy lanes" are luxuriantly prodigal of clematis, woodbine, and polypody.]

* The epitaph is from the pen of the late Mrs. W. C. Bousfield, well known as a poetess among her own friends.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—WOOTTON TO NEWPORT.

The country between Wootton and Newport is of a pleasing character, but scarcely calls for detailed description. The road crosses Wootton Heath; traverses the head of the small creek known as KING'S QUAY, from an old but erroneous tradition that its wooded shores afforded shelter to King John after his escape from the potent barons who had compelled his signature to Magna Charta; passes, on the right, the red brick buildings of the late Prince Consort's Farm, and after descending into the valley of the Medina, leaves behind it the respectable old mansion of FAIRLEE, and the recently constructed NEWPORT CEMETERY. Then it crosses the Medina at Coppin's Bridge, and connects itself with High Street, the main thoroughfare of Newport.

NEWPORT.

Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's Family Hotel. *Inns:* The Star, Green Dragon, Wheatsheaf, etc. *Banks:* London and County, National Provincial, and Hampshire Banking Company. Population 7956.

RAIL to West Cowes. **OMNIBUSES** several times during the day between Newport and Ryde, and Newport and Ventnor. Omnibuses to Freshwater every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon; and to Yarmouth, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

A BOAT leaves Newport Quay for West Cowes every tide.

Market-Day: Saturday. Cattle market every alternate Wednesday.]

Newport receives its name from its modern relation to the ancient capital of the island, which, by most antiquaries, is placed at Carisbrook. There is good reason, however, to believe that it is of Roman foundation, and numerous relics of the imperial colonists have been discovered here. The plan of the town as it is, was laid out by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon and lord of the island, early in the reign of Henry the First, "apportionments being let off for building at one shilling 'a place'"—(*Venables*). From Richard de Redvers, third of the name, the rising town received its first charter; and the privileges then granted were confirmed and enlarged by the famous Lady of the Island, Isabella de Fortibus. Fifteen charters, in amplification of these original provisions, were successively granted by our Sovereigns, from Richard II. to Charles II.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by James I., who substituted for "the Bailiff of Newport" a mayor, twenty-four burgesses, and a recorder. This arrangement was modified after the Restoration, and a mayor, eleven aldermen, and an equal number of burgesses, appointed. By the Municipal Corporation Act (William IV.) the corporation was again re-constituted, and now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen town-councillors—the latter of whom are elected by the inhabitants.

In August 1377 the prosperity of the town was seriously checked by a French invasion. The ravages of the marauders were so destructive that for two years "no tenant was resident in the town," and a couple of centuries passed before it rose to any degree of wealth or importance. In 1582 its inhabitants were almost decimated by the plague. "The road to Carisbrook (the mother-church) was blocked up by the dead-carts, and so crowded was the cemetery, that licence was accorded to the inhabitants to form a graveyard round their own church." But from this period the unfortunate town appears to have struggled into prosperity. A Town Hall and a Gaol were built, and an ordinary established, at which Sir John Oglander—an island-worthy, whose MSS. are full of curious details—had known "twelve knights and as many gentlemen to attend." Camden speaks of it as being, in his time, "a toune well-seated and much frequented, populous with inhabitants, having an entrance into the isle from the haven, and a passage for vessels of small burden unto the key."

Newport became, in 1648, the stage whereon was played out one of the most remarkable scenes in the terrible drama of the Civil War. It had previously been disturbed from its propriety by a silly attempt of Captain Burley, a royalist gentleman of Yarmouth, to provoke a re-action on behalf of Charles I. The outbreak was quickly put down by a detachment of soldiers from Carisbrook, and Captain Burley was seized, tried at Winchester for high treason, and executed on the 2d of February. The attachment of the majority of the inhabitants to the cause of the Parliament was not, however, to be questioned; and Newport was accordingly selected as the most convenient place for the negotiations commenced between the king and his opponents in September 1648. These negotiations took place in the Grammar School, the king occupying the house of a private citizen, his attendants being accommodated at the George Inn on the south side of High Street (now destroyed), and the Commissioners staying at the Bull (now the Bugle) Inn.

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Newport has been represented in Parliament by several historic worthies: Lord Falkland in 1640—Admiral Sir Robert Holmes in 1678-89—Lord Cutts, one of Marlborough's soldiers, 1698—Lord Palmerston in 1807—and the Right Honourable George Canning in 1826. Here were born the learned anti-quarian divine, *Thomas James*, in 1571; his nephew, an erudite controversialist, *Richard James*; and Sir *Thomas Fleming*, who rose from a low estate to the dignity of Lord Chief-Justice of England, *temp.* James I.

The first point of interest to which the tourist, in Newport, should direct his steps, is the new CHURCH, dedicated to St. Thomas, and erected, 1854-7, at a cost of £12,000, and from the designs of Mr. Dawkes. The *old* church dated from 1175, when it was erected by Richard de Redvers, and dedicated to the recently canonized Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket. The memorials it contained are preserved in the new building—an Early Decorated structure, of great beauty of proportion and unusual richness of detail. The tower at the west end is lofty and imposing. The nave is clerestoried, and there are gabled aisles and a chancel, north and south chapels, and north and south porches. The west doorway is elaborately ornamented, and the interior exhibits much admirable and thoughtful decoration. The PULPIT (from the old church) dates from 1633. Its carvings were the work of one Thomas Caper, whose device—a goat, in allusion to his name—may be seen on its back. Justice and Mercy figure on the sounding-board, which is lettered with a sentence from the Psalms:—"Cry aloud, and spare not: lift up thy voice like a trumpet." On the sides are sculptured a curious personification of the Three Graces, the Four Cardinal Virtues, and the Seven Liberal Sciences—grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, astrology. Remark the monument to Sir *Edward Horsey*, formerly captain of the island (1565-82), presenting his effigy, clad in armour, beneath a rich painted and gilded canopy, and an epitaph which ascribes to him many more virtues than, we fear, he possessed. The memorial (by Marochetti) erected by the queen to Charles the First's ill-fated daughter, the *Princess Elizabeth*, is chastely beautiful. It represents her as, according to tradition, she was discovered by her attendants, reclining in death upon her couch, her hands folded in prayer, and her face resting on the pages of an open Bible, a gift from her royal father. Her body was buried in the chancel

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of Old Newport Church on the 20th of September 1650, but its resting-place was totally forgotten until, in 1793, some labourers engaged in digging a grave for the Honourable Septimus West, discovered the royal maiden's coffin. The place of interment was then indicated by a stone bearing a suitable inscription.

The window of painted glass, on the south side of the chancel, is dedicated to the memory of officers and soldiers slain in the Crimean war, who had formerly been stationed at Parkhurst. A medallion likeness, in white marble, of Prince Albert has been placed in the north aisle by the inhabitants of Newport. During a violent storm in the spring of 1866, the vane and a portion of the spire on which it stood, were blown down on a Sunday forenoon, and fell through the roof of the church; but, fortunately, the clergyman had, in consequence of the storm, dismissed the congregation without the usual sermon, and scarcely had he done so when the accident occurred. The top of the spire which was so carried off, has only recently been restored.

The CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, at Node Hill, on the road to Shide, is a neat but commodious structure in the Early English style. It was erected in 1837 at the cost of about £4500. At Barton village, on the east side of the town, is ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, a neat edifice in the Norman style, erected in 1844 at the cost of about £2000.

The Independents have a handsome chapel in St. James' Street, erected, in 1848, on the site of a chapel first erected in 1699, and rebuilt in 1777. It is in the Early English style, and cost, together with its school, nearly £4000. There is another Independent Chapel at Node Hill, a Baptist Chapel in Castlehold, a Roman Catholic Chapel in Pyle Street (where the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French attended mass, when on a visit to Osborne, in August 1857), several Methodist, and other places of worship.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded in 1612 by Lord Chief-Justice Fleming, is a noticeable Jacobean mansion, much improved by the present head-master. The school-room remains in nearly the same condition as when it was occupied by Charles I. during the negotiations which resulted in the abortive treaty of Newport. It was here the unfortunate monarch was seized by Major Rolph and his myrmidons, November 30, 1648, and from hence he was hurried to Hurst Castle.

The TOWN HALL, from the designs of Nash, a semi-classical

structure, with Ionic portico and colonnade, was built in 1816. The lower portion is used as a market-house. The council-chamber is 30 feet long and 28 wide; the magistrates' room, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The ISLE OF WIGHT LITERARY INSTITUTION is a handsome stone building at the corner of High Street and St. James' Square, erected in 1810 at the cost of about £3000. It has an extensive library, and a well supplied news room. The annual subscription is £2 : 2s. The ISLE OF WIGHT MUSEUM, at the corner of St. James' Street and Crocker Street, contains a large and interesting collection of antiquities, fossils, etc., connected with the island; but, unfortunately, the arrangement and manner in which they are kept leave much room for improvement. In Lugley Street is THE BLUE SCHOOL, established in 1761 for educating and clothing poor girls. In St. Thomas' Square, opposite the principal entrance to the church, is the Corn Exchange, which has recently been covered in and glazed.

Small vessels come up the river with the tide as far as Newport, and the number of warehouses in the neighbourhood of its small quay show that in this way a considerable trade is carried on. It is also the centre of a considerable trade with the surrounding country.

To the east of the town, on the road to Ryde, is the Lace Factory, which formerly employed about 200 hands in the manufacture of Isle of Wight lace; but this branch of business having ceased to be remunerative, the establishment has lately been closed.

About 2 miles below the town, on the west bank of the river, are the extensive cement works of Messrs. Francis Brothers and Co. of Nine Elms, London, who employ here about 100 hands in the manufacture of Portland and Medina cements. There are several nurseries about the town.

The position of Newport, in a gentle valley, watered by the Lugley and the Medina, and sheltered by a cincture of noble downs, whose grassy slopes are constantly dappled with shifting shadows, cannot but commend itself to the tourist's attention.

“Set in the midst of our meridian Isle,
By wandering heaths and pensive woods embraced,
With dewy meads, and downs of open smile,
And winding waters, naturally graced,
The rural capital is meetly placed.

Newport, so long as to the blue-eyed deep
 Thy river by its gleamy wings is traced,
 Be it thine thy portion unimpaired to keep!"—*Edmund Peck.*

The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant rambles, and the Branch Routes we are about to indicate will conduct the traveller into a wonderful series of agreeable landscapes.

NEWPORT TO PARKHURST FOREST.

We leave Newport by St. James' Street, cross the shining waters of the Lugley, and passing the site of the ancient priory of Holy Cross, commence our ascent of Honey or Hunny Hill. The HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, established by Act of Parliament in 1770 for "the maintenance and employment of the poor of the Isle of Wight, by a general consolidation of the poor-rates"—the prototype, in fact, of the new poor law system—is now conspicuous on our right. We next arrive at the ALBANY BARRACKS, named after the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-chief, and erected in 1798—a congeries of red brick buildings which, however useful, are by no means ornamental. The parade-ground is of great extent, and the barracks themselves are capable of accommodating between 2000 or 3000 soldiers.

Just beyond stands the PARKHURST PRISON, which was established in 1838 as a "General Penitentiary for Juvenile Offenders;" but owing to the establishment of reformatories in various parts, it came to be less required for its original purpose, and the juveniles have been removed. At present the building is used as a general prison for convicts; but it has for some time been in contemplation to break up the establishment altogether.

Away to the westward spreads the leafy demesne of PARKHURST FOREST—a "cattle" of the old royal Park of Watchingwell, the first royal chase established in England*—still retaining the appellation of "Forest," though its primeval grandeur has entirely disappeared, and it now mainly consists of large plantations of stunted oaks and young firs. It offers, nevertheless, many pleasant walks; many rambles under green leaves,

* It is mentioned in Domesday Book as the King's Park, and extended from the Medina to Newtown river, east to west, and from the Solent to the Chalk Downs, north to south.

and through blossomy glades ; and the tourist's imagination will, perhaps, people it again with "the antlered herd," as in the days when James I. and Prince Charles hunted in the forest, and "killed a bocke"—(Aug. 2, 1609. *Vide* Parish Registers of Carisbrook).

COWES AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.

This convenient line of railway now connects the towns of Cowes and Newport. About midway is NORTHWOOD (population in 1871, 7374, including West Cowes), whose CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, remained a chapelry to Carisbrook until the reign of Henry VIII. Its general characteristics are Transition-Norman, and the south door is Norman, with a zig-zag moulding. It has recently been partially rebuilt and a new tower and spire added.

WEST COWES.

[Population, 6077. *Hotels*: The Marine, The Gloster, on the Parade (late the Royal Yacht Squadron House), Vine, Fountain, Globe, George, and Dolphin.]

Leland speaks somewhat bombastically of the two forts established by Henry VIII in 1539, on the eastern and western headlands of the Medina estuary :—

"The two great Cows that in loud thunder roar,
This on the eastern, that the western shore,
Where Newport enters stately Wight."

From the erection of this small castle, whose materials were obtained out of the ruins of the famous Abbey of Beaulieu, dates the history of WEST COWES, though its growth was slow, and even in Charles the First's time it contained but half a dozen houses. The advantages afforded by its commodious harbour became, however, gradually appreciated, and Sir John Oglander tells us that, in 1620, he had seen 300 ships there at anchor. In 1811, the port possessed 141 vessels or 4230 tons ; in 1857, 168 vessels, or 8000 tons ; and in 1866, 215 vessels, or 11,100 tons. The receipt of customs rose from £2348 in 1846, to £3634 in 1865.

The world-famous SHIP-BUILDING YARDS of the Messrs

White were originated in 1815. The **MEDINA DOCK** was built in 1845 ; it is 330 feet long by 62 feet wide. The vessels launched by this enterprising firm are celebrated for their sea-going qualities.

As a watering-place the popularity of West Cowes dates from the establishment of the **ROYAL YACHT CLUB** in 1812, and the foundation of a Club House in 1815. But its facilities for sea-bathing were appreciated at an earlier period. A rhymester, named Henry Jones, in a poem dedicated to the glorification of the Isle of Wight, and published in 1760, exclaims—

“No more to foreign baths shall Britain roam,
But plunge at Cowes, and find rich health at home.”

The **ROYAL YACHT CLUB** includes about 150 members, and registers 99 yachts, which employ upwards of 1400 seamen, and presents a total of 10,000 tons. Each member has a warrant from the Admiralty to carry the St. George's ensign, and the yachts are admitted into foreign ports free of port-dues. The yachting season lasts from May to November. The Regatta takes place annually on the 21st of August, and two following days, and usually under the immediate patronage of Royalty. Entrance-fee, £15 ; annual subscription, £8.

The **CASTLE** was purchased by the Club in 1856, and has been refitted and repaired at a considerable expense. For a long period it had simply served as a pleasant residence for a sinecure Governor. During the Commonwealth and Protectorate it was chiefly made use of as a state prison, and here Sir William Davenant, during his incarceration, wrote a portion of his epic of “Gondibert.” A small garrison occupied it during the Revolutionary War.

The **ROYAL LANDINGS** at Cowes have been numerous. Henry VIII. disembarked here in 1538, and proceeded to Appuldurcombe, on a visit to his favourite Richard Worsley, captain of the island. On August 2, 1609, it was visited by James I. and Prince Charles, on their way to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in Parkhurst Forest ; and on the 27th August 1618, by Prince Charles alone, who afterwards patronized with his presence a military display. Charles I. landed here, September 22, 1647, as a prisoner, on his way to Carisbrook ; and his children, the Princess Elizabeth and the young Duke of Gloucester, on Tues-

day, August 13, 1650. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., was here in 1673.

Morland, the artist, resided at West Cowes for some months, in 1799. Sir Charles Fellowes, the Lycian traveller, was also one of its more distinguished residents until his recent and much-lamented death. He erected the row of handsome houses known as **THE TERRACE** on the Marine Parade, and was unceasingly active in promoting the prosperity of the town.

Beyond the Castle, and extending along the shore of the Solent is **THE GREEN**, which has been recently laid out and presented to the inhabitants by G. R. Stephenson, Esq., and forms an agreeable promenade.

The Old **CHURCH** of West Cowes (a chapelry of Northwood and a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Carisbrook) was built in 1653, and consecrated, after the restoration of the Anglican Church, in 1662, by Morley, bishop of Winchester. In 1811, it was enlarged and deformed, at the cost of George Ward, Esq. of Northwood Park, from the designs of Nash, by whom the hideous tower was added as a mausoleum for the Ward family. The new church, the foundation-stone of which was laid 2d May 1867, was opened on 28th May 1868. The Chapel of the **HOLY TRINITY**, on the West Cliff, was founded in 1832 by Mrs. Goodwin. Its architect was a Mr. Bramble, of whose genius this structure affords no striking evidence. The **NATIONAL SCHOOLS** were erected in 1821, on ground presented by the late Mr. Ward. The Dissenters possess various places of worship—the *Independents*, in Union Road, the *Wesleyans*, in Birmingham Road, and there is a Roman Catholic Chapel (dating from 1796) in Carvel Lane.

Above the town, on the crest of the hill, stands the commodious Italian mansion, of stone, of **NORTHWOOD PARK**, the seat of W. G. Ward, Esq., the lord of the manor.

[A pleasant walk along the **MARINE PARADE** leads to a house, quaintly named **EGYPT**, now converted into a large boarding-school. From this point may be enjoyed a surprisingly beautiful prospect of the Hampshire coast, Eaglehurst and Calshot Castle, and the mast-thronged Solent. The ramble may be continued to **GUBNET BAY**, where Charles II. landed in 1671 on his way to Yarmouth. The tin-trade is supposed by some authorities to have been carried on between a port which formerly existed here and **LEAF** on the opposite shore. On the uplands above stands **WOODVALE** (Admiral Ffarington). The low cliffs in the vicinity of **THORNES BAY** consist of Bembridge limestone, and a few fossils may occasionally be obtained. The tourist may here ascend from the shore by Whippenance Farm into the high road, and return to West Cowes through Lower Cockleton.

The return to Newport may be varied by descending to the river bank at **WERRACE**

FARM, crossing the Medina to the FOLLY INN (notable for its oyster banquets, ascending into the East Cowes road, and so into Newport *via* Fairlie.)

NEWPORT TO OSBORNE AND EAST COWES.

The principal points of interest in this short but agreeable route (5 miles) are quickly enumerated. FAIRLIE is an old and unpretending mansion, formerly occupied by a branch of the ancient Oglander family, and pleasantly situated on the uplands, above the winding river. The neat cottages erected by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on their estates, and the late Prince Consort's farm-buildings, are seen on our right. From various points we command very good views of the river and valley of the Medina.

A road on the left descends the hill-side to WHIPPINGHAM (population, 3730—*i. e.*, Wipinga's *ham* or settlement)—a parish which includes in its area of 4638 acres East Cowes and a considerable portion of the Osborne estate. THE CHURCH was rebuilt in 1860 by Mr. A. J. Humbert, under the direction of the late Prince Consort, who took a special interest in the work. It is a cruciform structure, Transition-Norman in style, with an aisled chancel, and large central tower surmounted by a spire. The interior is neat and chaste, and in the chancel is a white marble monument, by Theed, to the late Prince, erected by Her Majesty. Two angels are represented holding an *immortelle*, and crowning a medallion bust of the Prince. The monument records that it "is placed in the Church, erected under his direction, by his broken-hearted widow, Queen Victoria. 1864." In the interior is also a plain memorial to Dr. Arnold's father.

A pretty rural lane now runs parallel for about three-quarters of a mile with the East Cowes road, and eventually joins it near one of the principal entrances of

OSBORNE.

This royal manor was anciently called Austerbourne or Oysterbourne, and derives its name, it is said, from the "oyster-beds of the Medina." From the Bowermans, an old island-family not yet extinct, the estate passed into the

hands of one Eustace Mann, who, during the troubles of the Civil War, buried a mass of gold and silver coins in a coppice still known as *Money Coppice*, and having forgotten to mark the spot, was never afterwards able to recover his treasure. A Mr. Blachford married his grand-daughter, and transmitted the estate to his heirs. From Lady Isabella Blachford it was purchased by Her Majesty in 1840, and it has since been enlarged by the addition of Barton and other demesnes until it includes an area of upwards of 5000 acres,—bounded, north by the Solent, south by the Ryde and Newport road, east by the inlet of King's Quay, and west by the Medina. The stone mansion, built by Mr. Blachford, was pulled down when the Queen became its possessor, and the present noble house erected, in the Italian style, under the direction of Mr. T. Cubitt. The campanile is 90 feet high, the flag-tower 112. The royal apartments are adorned by a large and choice collection of statuary and paintings, and look out upon terraced gardens, and a breadth of lawn slope which stretches to the very margin of the Solent. The surrounding grounds are of considerable beauty, and the farm is benefited by the introduction of every modern improvement. The best view of Osborne is obtained from the water. Neither the house nor grounds are opened to the public.

The manor of BARTON, or BURTON, lies to the east. An Oration was founded here in 1272 by John de Insula and Peter de Winton, respectively the rectors of Shalfleet and Godshill, for the reception of an arch-priest, six chaplains, and a clerk, of the Augustinian order. Its lands were granted in the fifteenth century to Winchester College; from whose authorities they were purchased by Her Majesty. The head steward of the royal estates resides in BARTON COURT HOUSE, recently rebuilt, but still retaining its characteristic Tudor front.

The road skirts the Osborne estate for a considerable distance. Near the principal entrance, and adjoining the road which descends through EAST COWES PARK (an unfortunate building speculation) to East Cowes, stands the pretentious gateway of EAST COWES CASTLE (Dowager Viscountess Gort), a tawdry specimen of Georgian Gothic, erected by Nash, the Regent Street architect, for his own residence. The grounds are admirably arranged. A noble conservatory, 250 feet long, is a splendid adjunct. The picture gallery and library are richly fitted up.

Lower down the hill, on the right, is SLATWOODS (the resi-

dence of B. Peacock Esq), which the tourist will regard with more than ordinary interest as the birthplace of the great and good Dr. Arnold (June 13, 1795). His father was collector of customs at East Cowes, and died here in 1801. The great historian and educational reformer never forgot the scene of his earlier days, and from the large willow-tree—still remaining in the grounds—transplanted slips successively to Laleham, Rugby, and Fox How.—(*Canon Stanley's Life and Letters of Arnold*).

A private road, passing SPRING HILL (W. G. Shedden, Esq.), ascends to NORRIS CASTLE (Robert Bell, Esq.), a noble castellated mansion, built for Lord Henry Seymour by Sir J. Wyattville. Its ivy-shrouded front is bold and picturesque; and the glorious prospects which it commands of Southampton Water, and the spires and masts beyond—of the deep shadowy masses of the New Forest—and the greenly-wooded coast of the island even to St. Helen's, are eminently striking in their constantly varying effects of light and shade.

George IV. was received here by Lord Henry Seymour in 1819, and it was a favourite residence of Her Majesty, while Princess Victoria. The Duchess of Kent occupied it in the summer of 1859.

Retracing our steps, we plunge suddenly into the squalid streets of EAST COWES (population, 1954. *Hotel*: The East Medina), where it will be unnecessary to detain the tourist for any lengthened period. Of East Cowes Castle, which Henry VIII. constructed upon the ruins of a cell attached to the abbey of Beaulieu, and known as EAST SHAMBLORD, there are no remains; but its position is still known as OLD CASTLE POINT. (Shamblord, in the reign of Edward III., was one of the three principal ports of the Island.) Mr. Hamilton White has a shipbuilding establishment below the Queen's private landing-place, called FALCON YARD. A floating bridge connects East and West Cowes.

The CHURCH of East Cowes, dedicated to St. James, has recently been taken down and a new edifice erected in its place, from plans prepared by Mr. Hellyer of Ryde, and approved of by her Majesty.

The tourist may return to Newport by boat if the tide permits; or keep along the river-bank to the Folly Inn, cross to Werror Farm, ascend the slope to Northwood Church, and thence, by way of Parkhurst, "regain the capital of the island."

NEWPORT TO GODSHILL.

We are inclined to consider the road from Newport to Godshill as one of the most picturesque in this part of the Wight. On emerging from the town—leaving behind us, on our right, the church of St. JOHN'S—we quickly descend to SHIDE BRIDGE, on the Medina—a spot of some importance in the earlier history of the island—cross the Medina, and traverse the romantic valley that here breaks through the great barren of the central range of chalk hills. We follow the course of the river with but little variation until Blackwater is reached. Here the valley opens upon a smiling expanse of grassy plains, and the undulating downs roll far away to the east, like the crest of some enormous wave. At the base of Pan Down may be noted the plain brick building of STANDEN HOUSE. To the right extend the leafy groves of Gatcombe, clustering in a pleasant valley, and watered by the winding river. Observe GATCOMBE HOUSE (Mrs. Estcourt), and the square gray tower of GATCOMBE CHURCH, rising conspicuously and gracefully above their environment of ancient trees. In due time we reach PIDFORD HOUSE, about 3 miles from Newport, where a road diverges to Gatcombe, and another road, or lane, a short distance beyond, to Sheat Farm, and thence southward to Chillerton. ROOKLEY, and its little schoolhouse, is our next point. Here we have a choice of routes. The road to the left skirts the sloping sides of Rookley Down, and passes some sequestered farmsteads on its way to Godshill, affording some noble vistas of the southern downs, and the distant hill (of ferruginous sand) upon which GODSHILL CHURCH raises its ancient tower, like a venerable landmark of the past. On our way we may endeavour to collect the fantastic navel-wort (*cotyledon umbilicus*), Tanacetum, and Datura stramonium. The other road at the *Chequers* Inn divides again,—one branch, by a circuitous route, reaching Godshill; the lane to the right crossing Bleak Down, and proceeding by way of Lashmere Pond—an excellent locality for the botanist—to NITON.

Let us suppose that we have arrived at GODSHILL (population, 1215. *Inn*: The Griffin). This, the "most romancy" (as old Aubrey would say) of the island-villages, abounds in bloom and leafiness, out of whose balmy depths rises the rugged church-

crested hill, its abrupt sides studded with irregular cottages, and broken into flowery rifts and chasms. The CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, is worth a visit, as well on account of its architectural merits and interesting memorials, as of its admirable and striking position. A panorama, only to be described by a poet, greets the spectator's eye from this insulated point. "To the north the gaze embraces the whole of the vale of Newchurch, with the undulating ridge of the chalk downs beyond, ending towards the valley of the Medina in the abrupt slope of St. George's Down. The white cliffs of Culver are just descried over some rising ground to the right; to the left we have the ridge separating the valleys of the Yar and Medina, and the bold line of chalk downs which here take a due southerly direction. To the south the view is more varied. The northern front of the southern chalk range, with its bold projecting spurs, and sinuous valleys lies before us. Appuldurcombe, or Week Down, with its shattered obelisk, bold wall of cliff (the northern face of the freestone stratum, which gives its picturesque character to the Undercliff), and rich hanging woods, rising immediately in front over the scattered houses and leafy knolls of the village; to the west is the huge mass of St. Catherine's, marked by the twin pharoses, and the slender Alexandrian pillar; to the east rises the more picturesque outline of Shanklin Down, with its belt of timber half concealing its cliffs, on the summit of which stands the modern ruin of Cook's Castle"—(*Venables*).

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH is a cruciform structure, with a western Perpendicular tower, so like to those of Carisbrook and Chale, that it was probably erected by the same architect. The two transepts are supplemented by small chapels. On the gable of the south transeptal chapel stands a singular SAINTS' or SANCTE BELL* turret. The porch contains two tablets blazoned with inscriptions—one in Latin, the other a versified translation—in honour of *Richard Gard*, who liberally endowed the village school, †

"The needy raised,
And by the latest memory will be praised."

* This bell was rang when the host was lifted up at the verse "Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth."

† Godshill once possessed an excellent grammar school, the chief in the island, founded in 1595 by Richard Andrews.

Many remarkable memorials demand our attention in the interior, which is spacious, lofty, and imposing. The best, perhaps, is the rich altar-tomb, *temp.* Henry VIII., with fretted canopy, of Sir *John Leigh* and his wife *Mary*. The recumbent alabaster figures are well executed. Observe, also, the kneeling figures of Sir *James Worsley* and his wife *Anne*; the memorial to *James Worsley*, captain of the island, d. 1595, and his two sons,—

“Sorte perempti
Prepropera, infesti pulveris igne jacent.”

slain in boyhood by an accidental explosion of gunpowder in the gate-house at Appuldurcombe. The huge sarcophagus, with its busts and figures, erected by Sir *Robert Worsley* for himself and his brother Henry, and the pretentious monument to Sir *Richard Worsley*, the last male of his famous line, erected by the late Earl of Yarborough, who married Sir Richard's niece, may both be examined to be—condemned.

Godshill was one of the six churches with which William Fitz-Osbert, after the Norman Conquest, endowed his favourite abbey of Lire, in Normandy. Charles I. presented it to Queen's College, Oxford. It was much injured by lightning in January 1778. A tradition (of no uncommon character) attempts to account for the peculiar name of the village. Its builders first proposed to erect it at the foot of the hill, but every morning found the preceding day's work undone, and their materials carried to the summit. After a few days' perseverance they wisely resolved to struggle no longer against the invisible workmen, and built the church on the site indicated by the spirits, where it still stands—to all the country side around a stately beacon of the Christian faith.

Dr. Henry Cole, a true “Vicar of Bray,” who changed from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism, and back again, according as Mary or Elizabeth sat upon the throne, and who “damn'd himself to everlasting fame” by consenting to preach the sermon when Cranmer was burnt, was born at Godshill.

[A day or two may be agreeably spent in examining this delightful locality. The road to VENTNOR passes SANDFORD (where the *Anthemis Arvensis* occurs), Wroxall, and crossing the Downs, suddenly descends to the plateau of the Under-cliff. The walk to WHITWELL and ST. LAWRENCE may also be commended; and an excursion should not fail to be made to Shanklin, by way of Sandford, French Mill, Whitely Bank, and Hungerberry Copsa.]

NEWPORT to CALBOURNE, 5½ Miles.

From Newport we strike forward at once for CARISBROOK (see *post*), but neglecting for the nonce its triple attractions—its church, its castle, and Roman villa—we turn aside, on the right, for Alvington or BOWCOMBE DOWN (Beau-combe, the fine valley), and climb its abrupt acclivity. In the hollow beneath us, towards the north, lies the manor-house of Alvington, backed, so to speak, by the young oak-coppices and dark-green fir-clumps of Parkhurst Forest. At PARK CROSS, 2½ miles, a road, right, branches off to Thorness, and thence by Tinker's Lane and Lower Cockleton into West Cowes; another, left, crosses the chalk hills to Bowcombe Farm. Continuing our route we reach (at 4 miles from Newport) the grounds and mansion of SWAINSTON (Lady Simeon), included in the manor of Swainston, a manor anciently attached by King Egbert (A.D. 826) to the see of Winchester, and retained by the bishops until John de Pontisserra yielded it up to Edward I. upon "mild compulsion." The manor was afterwards in the hands of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, the king-making Earl of Warwick, Clarence brother of Edward IV. and his victim, and the countess of Salisbury, beheaded in her gray hairs by Henry VIII. The countess's grand-daughter received the forfeited estates from the generosity of Queen Mary, and bestowed them and her hand upon Sir Thomas Barrington, from whom they have descended by marriage to their present proprietor. The house, a square stone mansion, about half a century old, contains some Early English fragments (ecclesiastical in character) of the ancient episcopal residence. The demesne is richly wooded, and to the north lies WATCHINGWELL, a portion of the old royal chase of Parkhurst Forest. Southward runs a picturesque lane to ROWRIDGE (where, in the neighbouring copses, may be found the beautiful *Calamintha sylvatica*, and on the downs several varieties of orchides), and across the hills to GALLIBURY and ROWBOROUGH, the sites of some ancient Celtic pit-villages.

At a mile and a half from Swainston we gain the interesting village of CALBOURNE (population, 728. *Inn*: The Sun), partly situated round a pleasant green, adorned by its church and

parsonage, and watered by the stream—the CAUL-BOURNE—from which it takes its name. All about this most charming village lie quarries, large and small, of freshwater limestone, where excellent specimens of the fossils peculiar to these strata may readily be obtained, and the botanist should be on the look out for the *Orchis ustulata*, *Inula helenium*, *Verbena officinalis*, *Neottia nidus-avis*, and *Bupleurum rotundiflorum*, of which some fine plants are often procurable.

The CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, was much altered and enlarged in 1836 by the late Sir Richard Simeon, to whom we owe the north porch and the north transept (the Simeon mausoleum), in the Early Decorated style. The Early English chancel and south aisle are both ancient. Remark the east window, two separate lancet lights, surmounted by a foliated circle. In a slab inserted in the pavement of the south aisle is a good brass effigy of an armed knight, *temp.* Edward III., supposed to commemorate one of the Montacutes, lords of Swainston. A brass plate affixed to the north wall of the chancel is inscribed to the memory of the puritan minister of Calbourne, the “reverend, religious, and learned preacher, Daniel Evance,” with an anagram on his name, “I can deal even.”

“ Who is sufficient for this thinge,
 Wisely to harpe on every stringe,
 Rightly divide the word of truth
 To babes and men, to age and youth.
 One of a thousand where he 's found,
 So learned, pious, and profound —
 Earth has but few—there is in Heaven
 One who answers, ‘ I can deal even.’ ”

The rectory of Calbourne, valued at £464 is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Hopton Sydenham, a kinsman of Sydenham the Roundhead soldier, and Sydenham the physician, enjoyed the living from 1638 to 1648.

A short distance below the church, its grounds skirted by Lynch Lane (leading to Calbourne Bottom, and across the downs to Brixton), stands WESTOVER, a modern house of no great pretensions, founded by the Holmes family, and recently occupied by their representative by marriage, the present Earl of Heytesbury (the Hon. W. Ashe A'Court, who assumed the name of Holmes on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir

Leonard Worsley Holmes). The late Lord Heytesbury was governor of the Isle of Wight from 1851 to 1857, when he was succeeded by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Eversley, the present governor.

[From Calbourne the tourist may prolong his excursion by way of Newbridge (across the Newton river), Stoneover, Wellow, and Thorley, to YARMOUTH, 6 miles; or he may turn aside at Newbridge, and proceed through the river-watered meadow to SEALFLEET, 3 miles. Through Lynch Lane and Calbourne Bottom to BRIXTON, 3½ miles, will be found a delightful walk. From Calbourne to Freshwater Gate, 6 miles, is an excursion of great interest and surprising beauty.]

NEWPORT TO KINGSTON, *via* GATCOMBE.

Six miles of woodland, meadow, and rugged heath; six miles of agreeable, if not particularly striking scenery, will be enjoyed by the traveller from Newport to Kingston, especially if he be not one of those who go "from Dan to Beersheba" to find, in their ignorance, that "all is barren." As we leave Newport and its canopy of smoke—out of which, in simple beauty, rises the tall tower of the new church—in our rear, the gray walls and conspicuous keep of Carisbrook Castle rise prominently on their insulated hill, and soon we penetrate the orchards of Whitcombe, clothing the green slopes with an admirable luxuriance of leaf and blossom. Just before we enter the park of Gatcombe, we pass, on our left, a lane, leading into the Blackwater road, which bears the appellation of SANDY LANE. A romantic road, on the right, leads to the sequestered village of GATCOMBE (population, 260)—the GATE, or mouth, of the COMBE, or valley.

GATCOMBE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Olave, raises its Perpendicular pinnacled tower above a mass of foliage, and in a dell of tranquil loveliness. A new chancel was added in 1865. It contains a remarkable wooden effigy of an armed knight, apparently of the time of Edward I., and commemorating, perhaps, one of the Esturs, anciently lords of the manor. The tradition among the villagers has long represented it as a figure of St. Rhadegund.

The rectory of Gatcombe is enjoyed by the principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, having been purchased by the university in 1821.

GATCOMBE HOUSE (Mrs. Estcourt) is a large stone mansion, built about 1750. "The high knolls of timber that back and

flank the building, and a range of coppice that covers the steep precipice of a lofty hill on the south side, sufficiently mark out its beautiful situation"—(*Wyndham*).

Resuming our ramble, we keep within the shelter of the hollow as far as the old Jacobean manor-house of SHEAT, and then commence the ascent of the ravine which, at CHILLERTON, breaks through the chalk-hills. Turning aside, at length, from the lofty crest of Chillerton Down, the road which we follow strikes into the open fields (lower greensand), passes BILLINGHAM HOUSE, formerly a seat of one of the branches of the Worsley family, and reaches, in an exposed and somewhat desolate situation, the little church of KINGSTON (population, 65), a low Early English building, containing some good stained glass windows, and a brass, with effigies, to *Sir Richard Mewys*, d. 1535, and his four sons.

In the neighbourhood will be found the plants characteristic of the lower greensand districts :—bristle bent (*Agrostis setacea*), the Knapweed, Ox-eye, *Silene anglica*, *Filago minima*, and *Tanacetum*.

NEWPORT TO SHORWELL.

From Newport to Shorwell is 5 miles. The tourist leaves Newport by the High Street, and that continuation of it which is known as CASTLE HOLD, "once a sort of ALSATIA, the privileged resort of the bad characters of the neighbourhood, in which a conventicle was forcibly dispersed in 1683"—(*Venables*); traverses the tree-bordered MALL, a favourite promenade with the beaux and belles of Newport; crosses the crystal rivulet of CARISBROOK; ascends the hill whose flank is covered with the pleasant village, and, turning off to the left, winds past the VICARAGE into the Fair Valley—the leafy hollow of Bowcombe. (For a full account of the antiquities of CARISBROOK, see "A Day at Carisbrook," *post*.) The scenery here increases in attraction. The gray old castle, lonely and magnificent, crowns the hill on our left, and soon the road creeps in and about the sloping sides of overhanging downs, occasionally passing an ancient farmstead, a pretty rose-trellised cottage, or a clump of ancient trees. (At ROWBOROUGH FARM, on the right, a steep lane diverges to the ANCIENT BRITISH SETTLEMENT, a pit-village well worth examination, lying in the hollow between Gallibury and Rowborough Downs.) In due time we come to the summit of

the chalk-range, and descend into the valley of Shorwell, the road for some distance skirting the grounds of NORTHCOURT (Sir H. P. Gordon), a stately Jacobean mansion, commenced by Sir John Leigh. The terraced gardens are of great beauty, and command some admirable views of the adjacent country, and the gleaming waters of the distant Channel. In a woody hollow is a mausoleum containing a stately sarcophagus of white marble in memory of Miss C. Bull, erected by her sister, a former proprietrix. In the grounds rises a crystal spring, which gives name to the neighbouring village.

SHORWELL (population, 612) rejoices in a position of more than ordinary beauty, and a church of more than ordinary interest. The latter building, dedicated to St. Peter, was well restored by the late vicar, the Rev. E. Robinson, and a visit to it should on no account be omitted by the tourist. It consists of a nave and chancel, with little constructional difference, north and south aisles—separated from the body of the church by low rude arcades—and tower and spire at the west end. A curious fresco, illustrative of the life and adventures of St. Christopher, ornaments the wall over the north door. It is in tolerable preservation. The stone pulpit, panelled and canopied, with its iron hour-glass frame, *temp.* James I., will attract the visitor's attention. The font is of the same period. A brass commemorates a former vicar of Shorwell, *Richard Bethell*, d. 1518; and to the Leighs of Northcourt there are numerous interesting memorials. Remark, especially, the singular brass plate erected by Barnabas Leigh in honour of his two deceased wives, *Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfild*, d. 1615, and *Mrs. Gartrude Percevall*, d. 1619, with a complimentary allusion to his *third* spouse, then living. One wife is followed by a train of children; the other stands solitary and childless. Equally worthy of notice is the memorial to Sir *John Leigh*, of Northcourt, d. 1629, and his great grandchild *Barnabas*, who died seven days after him. The inscription is in singular taste, or want of taste:—

“ Inmate in grave he took his grandchild heire,
Whose soul did haste to make to him repaire,
And so to heaven along, as little page,
With him did poast to wait upon his age.”

Observe, too, the memorials to *Lady Elizabeth Leigh*, d.

1619—"Sixteene a maid, and fiftie yeares a wife;" and *John Leigh*, d. 1688.

The chalice and paten are of curious workmanship. The latter was purchased abroad by the late vicar, and though unsuited to its sacred office, displays considerable artistic excellence. Twelve medallions of the Cæsars encircle a representation of Eve's temptation of Adam, which is also surrounded by an emblematic border, allegorizing "Musique, Grammatique, Aremitique, Astro- nomie, Minerve, and Retorique." The chalice is dated 1569.

From Shorwell the tourist may proceed to BRIXTON, 2 miles, or through Kingston to CHALE, 5 miles, and BLACKGANG CHINE, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. *Geranium lucidum* and *Campanula trachelium* occur in the lanes near Shorwell.

NEWPORT, via YARMOUTH, to FRESHWATER GATE.

[Shalfleet, 6 m.; Thorley, 4 m.; Yarmouth, 1 m.; Freshwater Village, 2 m. Freshwater Gate $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.]

Throughout all the isle

There was no covert, no retired cave

Unhaunted by the murmurous noise of waves.

KEATS.

The YARMOUTH ROAD diverges from the WEST COWES ROAD near the ALBANY BARRACKS, and traversing the growing plantations of Parkhurst Forest, passes the ancient farm of VITTLEFIELD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at WATCHINGWELL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, plunges into a pleasant breadth of green oak-coppices. For this road we are indebted, it is said, to brave old Sir Robert Holmes—Dryden's Holmes,—

"Holmes, the Achates of the general's fight,

Who first bewitched our eyes with Guinea gold,"—

but its present excellent condition dates from a more recent period. Some agreeable landscapes, enlivened by the many branches of the Newtown river, greet our eyes as we press forward to Shalfleet, but, until we arrive at that not too lively village there is really nothing to bid us pause. At SHALFLEET (population, 1196) we may stop awhile to examine its Norman CHURCH, for that it was originally built by Norman architects, its low, vast tower, with its plain string-course, is a sufficient proof.

The north doorway is also Norman, and the tympanum is filled up with a curious sculpture of a priest resting his hands on two heraldic griffins, though some antiquaries will have it that the allegory so rudely carved represents *David contending with the Lion and the Bear*. The remainder of the building is Early Second Pointed, or Early Decorated, and its most interesting features are the windows in the south aisle, the chancel-arch, and the arcades which separate the nave from the aisles. Remark the rudely sculptured shields, dated 1630, in the south aisle, and the monumental slab which lies on the chancel-floor; the latter, measuring 5 feet 10 inches, is adorned with shield and spear, and evidently dates from the early part of the twelfth century.

The vicarage of Shalfleet, valued at £210, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

From Shalfleet a very delightful lane leads to NEWTOWN (*Inn*: the Newtown Arms), a scattering of cottages along the shores of a navigable creek. It is worth visiting on account of its peculiar scenery, but retains nothing of its former importance. Up to 1832 it was a parliamentary borough, returning two members, and was as "close" a borough as Grampond or Haslemere. John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough (1678-81), Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson (1705), and George Canning (1793, 1806, 1807), were among its representatives. Certain lanes are still known as Gold Street, Quay Street, and High Street, and are supposed to indicate its former extent.

The first charter of **FRANCHEVILLE** (as it was originally called), was granted by Aymer, bishop of Winchester; a market was allowed it by Edward II. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1011, but recovered from the blow. In 1377 it was again devastated, this time by the French, but did *not* recover. Though out of the ashes of the unhappy Francheville sprang the borough of Newtown.

The **CHURCH**, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, is a chapelry to Calbourne. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Livesay, in the Early English style, and incorporated a few fragments of the ancient building. In the **TOWN HALL**, built in 1699, and now used as a school-house, is preserved a silver mace of the time of Edward IV.

Some tolerable trout-fishing may be enjoyed in a branch of

the Newtown river, and the botanist will find on its banks several notable aquatic plants. The salterns below the Church should be examined. From sea-water, collected in large shallow pans, the salt is procured by a series of evaporating processes.

BRANCH ROUTE—SHALFLEET TO CALBOURNE.

For the sake of the lover of the picturesque we indicate this pleasant ramble. It is equally agreeable whether he adopts the shortest road, and makes his way into Shalfleet by Elm Copse and Stoney Cross, or traverses the meadows by the bank of the Newtown river, turning into the Calbourne road at Newbridge; or, finally, selects a most circuitous but interesting path, and passes WARLANDS—so named from the ancient proprietor, Walleran Trenchard; NINGWOOD (Rev. T. Cottle), a picturesque old manor-house; and DODPITS, a large quarry abounding in the freshwater limestone fossils.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—SHALFLEET TO YARMOUTH.

A mile or so past Shalfleet, and close to the little rural bridge which carries the Yarmouth road across Ringwood Creek, a lane turns aside, on the left, to NINGWOOD FARM. The tourist then turns his face to the west, passes WELLOW—said to be the site of the "Waltham" referred to in the Saxon Chronicle, anno 1001, as destroyed by the Danes—and following, with tolerable exactness, the course of a branch of the River Yar, arrives, at 10 miles from Newport, at THORLEY (population, 154), situated in a ripe agricultural district, but scarcely noticeable for other considerations. Its barn-like CHURCH, dedicated to St. Swithin, has neither spire, nor tower, nor gables, nor interesting memorials—has nothing in its exterior or interior to attract the eye but a curious bell-turret over the south porch.

We pass the church, cross the Thorley rivulet, and quickly ascend to the bank of the Solent, along which the road now runs, at a slight elevation, and in full exposure—as experience has taught us—to a vast variety of winds, but commanding some peculiarly striking views of Lymington river, Hurst Castle, the New Forest, and the general line of the Hampshire coast. The most

and drawbridge which formerly protected the entrance to Yarmouth no longer exist, and the stranger goes on his way rejoicing and unchallenged.

YARMOUTH (population, 726. *Inns*: The George, the Bugle—the former the ancient mansion of Sir Robert Holmes, where he entertained Charles II. in 1671; the latter containing an excellent collection of local birds made by the landlord, Mr. Butler, a good shot, and a skilful taxidermist) will be found a convenient *point d'appui* by the tourist who meditates a thorough exploration of the extreme west of the island. It is an old decayed town, with an old-world look about it, though it possesses no antiquities wherewith we may “point a moral, or adorn a tale;” but the recent establishment of a steamboat and railway communication with London, *via* Lymington, and the erection of a bridge across the mouth of the Yar, may perhaps galvanize it into life. Its position is very attractive: Alum Bay, the Needles, and Fresh-water Gate, being within a day's easy ramble; and to the invalid its clear fresh air must be of unusual benefit. It is less exposed than Ryde to keen eastern winds, and than Ventnor to a glaring burning sun.

“Once upon a time”—that is, in the thirteenth century, when it was incorporated by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon—it was a place of some importance, and much frequented as a port of communication with the mainland. John Lackland visited it in 1206, and again in 1209, on each occasion residing here for a few days. A heavy blow was dealt to the prosperity of the rising town in 1277, when it was burnt to the ground by the marauding French, and a still heavier stroke^o was its second occupation by the same foe in 1524. A few years later (1539) a round port, or castle, was erected for its protection by Henry VIII. Up to 1832, and from the 27th of Elizabeth, it returned two members to parliament, its representatives being always selected by the Holmes family. The number of electors whose “most sweet voices” were thus expressed in parliament seldom exceeded *nine*.

The trade in the town consists in the importation of cattle—about 12,000 head annually—coals, and slate, and iron. A little corn is exported.

The CASTLE commands the entrance to the Yar, and is nothing but a semicircular battery, armed with four guns. But it is, we

believe, in pursuance of the recommendations of the recent defence commission, to be considerably enlarged and strengthened. It occupies the site of the church destroyed by the French in 1524.

The present CHURCH was erected 1611-1614, by private subscriptions, and the results of a brief issued for that purpose. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chapels, and square tower. To the architectural student it will scarcely be an object of admiration. In the south chapel stands a remarkably fine statue of white marble (by Rysbrach?), beneath an arched canopy, which solid Ionic columns of porphyry support, of Sir *Robert Holmes*, governor of the island, 1667-1692, and one of the stoutest seamen of the time. A ponderous epitaph in Latin records the principal events of his career; his birth at Mallow, county of Cork—his gallant deeds as a soldier under Prince Rupert and Charles I.—his successes against the Dutch on the coast of Guinea—his capture of the Dutch colony of Nova Belgia, now so famous as New York—his foray in the roads of Vlie, where he burnt the villages on the coast, two ships of war, and 140 merchantmen—his attack upon the Dutch Smyrna fleet of merchantmen—and, finally, his long governorship of the island. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1666.

The body of the statue—an exquisite work of art—as well as the sculptor engaged upon it, were captured, it is said, by Holmes on board a French ship. It was intended to be completed with a head of Louis XIV., but Holmes “compelled the sculptor to receive him as a sitter,” instead of le Grand Monarque. The rough old seaman conferred many benefits upon Yarmouth; and the embankment of its marshes was carried out under his direction.

The TOWN HALL, rebuilt in 1764, is one of the plainest of plain buildings. The NATIONAL SCHOOLS, erected in 1855-6, are a pleasing specimen of modern Elizabethan.

BRANCH ROUTE FROM YARMOUTH TO FRESHWATER GATE.

(East of the Yar.)

This brief but pleasant ramble will conduct the pedestrian through the little hamlet of THORLEY (see *antè*), and then, in a south-west direction, to WILMINGHAM. Skirting the great huge

barrier of the central downs, and penetrating the wooded valley of the Yar, we soon arrive at the Calbourne road, and turning to the right pass AFTON FARM, and, afterwards, AFTON HOUSE (B. Cotton, Esq.), a well-looking mansion, situated on the hill-side which slopes to the Yar. (AF, AVON—the generic British word for “water.”) A quarter of a mile more, and we find ourselves in the tiny hamlet of EASTON, from whence a green lane on the right leads to FARRINGFORD, the residence of Alfred Tennyson. Turning to the left we, however, now plunge through the narrow “gate” or opening in the chalk-range, formed by the little Yar, and arrive at FRESHWATER GATE, in face of the foaming channel, which here, as Tennyson says,

“Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand.”

A few yards inland, and separated from the sea only by a narrow bank of shingle and pebbles—a strip of beach, which, in stormy weather the ocean does not always respect as a barrier—is the source of the Yar. The river is tidal from Yarmouth to Freshwater Mill, a distance of about two miles.

At Freshwater Gate there are two good HOTELS—*Plumley's*, and the *Albion*. The neighbourhood is famous for its romantic beauty and savage grandeur, while to the geologist it affords an inexhaustible store of speculation and study.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—YARMOUTH TO FRESHWATER GATE. (West of the Yar.)

Instead of adopting the circuitous route through Wilmingham, Thorley, and Afton, which we have just described, and to which equestrians and “carriage folk” were formerly confined, we may now cross the estuary of the Yar by the new bridge, and proceed through the delectable village of Freshwater to Freshwater Gate. On the shore, facing the Lymington river, and commanding the finest views imaginable of Hurst Castle, the Solent, and the Hampshire coast, is situated NORTON, a collection of cottages and decent villas. Here are NORTON LODGE (the seat of Sir Andrew S. Hammond), THE MARINA (Rear-Admiral Crozier), HILL LODGE, (Capt. T. W. Pixley).

Climbing the hill which overlooks the shimmering waters of the Yar—at high water the scene is calmly beautiful—we pass through MORE GREEN, and descend into

FRESHWATER,

(Population, 2638. *Inn*: The Red Lion), 2 miles, a village very agreeably situated, and offering, from some points of view, picturesque "bits" which the sketcher will do well not to neglect. At its RECTORY was born, July 18, 1635, the ingenious and erudite Dr. *Robert Hooke*, one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and the great improver of the pendulum. Dr. Wood, the mathematician, was rector of Freshwater; died 1839.

The CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, is a Transition-Norman building, with a singular arched tower of unusual construction. The nave is divided from the aisles by two pointed arches, and the chancel is supported by north and south chapels of a later date. Remark the rood-screen, and the pulpit (*temp.* James I.); the ancient Transition-Norman recess in the south wall; and the characteristic epitaph which commemorates "the most virtuous Mrs. *Anne Toppe*, in her widowhood, by a memorable Providence, preserved out of the flames of the Irish rebellion," d. 1648.

The rectory is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, to whom it was granted by Lord-Keeper Williams in 1623.

In our route to Freshwater Gate we may include FARRINGFORD HOUSE, already referred to as the residence of the author of the "Idylls of the King." In a lyric addressed to the Rev. F. Maurice he speaks of it pleasantly:—

"Where, far from noise and smoke of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless-ordered garden,
Close to the ridge of a noble down."

In the bay, formed by the action of the sea upon the huge cliffs of chalk which here defend the Wight, rises the **ARCHED ROCK**, one of two isolated masses of chalk separated from the cliff by natural causes. Long ago, in the dim obscurity of a Past which ended, perhaps, before human annals had a beginning, the ceaseless ocean swept away the softer portion of the rock, and fashioned, in all its inimitable beauty, this mighty natural curiosity—this Triumphant Arch of the Waters, through which, ever and anon, they roll in grand procession, as if to the sounds of martial music. A similar mass, at no great distance from it, is called the **STAG ROCK**.

This part of the coast was often sketched by the artist Mor-

land, who made here some of his studies of fishermen, and was accustomed to frequent a small cabaret, "affording every accommodation," says Hassell, "a traveller could wish for"—called **THE CABIN** (A.D. 1799).

ALUM BAY, THE NEEDLES, AND CLIFF END.

No excursion in the Isle of Wight is, probably, more popular with tourists than that which we are now about to indicate. We regret that our limits will not permit us to dwell upon its attractive features with the minuteness which they deserve, and our familiarity with them would suggest. Days which we mark especially with a white chalk, and whose impressions are never to be forgotten, have been devoted by us to their thorough examination; and the pedestrian who surveys them with "leisurely love" will have no reason to consider his time mis-spent.

Passing the new **FORT**, planted on a plateau scooped out of the lofty cliffs, we traverse the ridge of the **HIGH DOWNS**, rising to the height of 716 feet above the sea, the ridge gradually narrowing as it approaches the Needles Point, where it breaks off abruptly in a bold bluff, overhanging the seething waters. "The view from hence," says Mr. Thorne, "is glorious, and the balmy breezes come over the wide waters with that delightful freshness which is never felt but in wandering along the lofty hills that rise at once from the ocean. The 'dreadful trade' of gathering samphire is still practised here. Samphire grows abundantly on these cliffs, and is in common use as a pickle among the poorer classes. But the main inducement to practise the perilous craft is the profit arising from the sale of the eggs and feathers of the various sea-birds which build in surprising numbers on the ledges and in the crevices of the cliffs. In order to get at these eggs, the men fasten a rope to an iron bar which they have driven firmly into the ground, and then placing themselves on a rude seat, formed of two pieces of wood placed across, they lower themselves, by means of a second rope, down the face of the cliff. The practice is almost as dangerous as it appears to be; many a bold man has lost his life in pursuing it."

A new **LIGHTHOUSE** was erected (1859) on the outermost Needle rock, the old one having often been rendered useless by the thick mists which, at certain seasons, enveloped it.

The NEEDLES. The celebrated Needles are five "isolated masses of the extreme west point of the middle range of Downs, which have been produced by the decomposition and wearing away of the rock in the direction of the joints or fissures with which the strata are traversed. The angular or wedge-shaped form of these rocks has resulted from the highly-inclined northward dip of the beds of which they are composed." The appellation *Needles* has been traced by some to the German *nieder fels*, or "nether cliff;" but, more probably, was suggested by the numerous pinnacles starting up from each rugged mass, or by the lofty conical rock, 120 feet high, known as "Lot's Wife," which fell into the sea, in 1764, with a clash and a roar audible at Portsmouth harbour. The channel between the Needles and the Dorsetshire coast is called *The Race*. "There is something imposing," wrote Mr. Rush, the American ambassador, in 1817, "in entering England by this access." "I afterwards," he continued, "entered at Dover in a packet from Calais—my eye fixed upon the sentinels as they slowly paced the heights. But those cliffs, bold as they are, and immortalized by Shakespeare, did not equal the passage through the Needles."

Retracing our steps for a short distance, we may descend the northern slope of the Down by a rugged footpath to the WARREN, a broad rugged tract of heath between the Down and HEADON HILL. Behind us may be noted the NEEDLES BAY HOTEL. From the Warren we descend, through a narrow rift or chine, to the shore, after passing the ROYAL HOTEL; then, turning to the left, find ourselves in ALUM BAY. The effect produced by its wonderfully coloured cliffs contrasting with the glittering masses of the snowy Needles, is very curious and delightful. The strata are vertically arranged, and their tints are so bright and so varied that they have not the appearance of anything natural:—"Deep purplish-red, dusky blue, bright ochreous-yellow, grey approaching nearly to white, and absolute black, succeed each other, as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain the sun, which from about noon till his setting in summer illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the high lights on real silk"—(*Englefield*).

Septaria (cement-stones), occur here on the shore, and fossils are also numerous. The *alum* which gives name to the bay is no longer gathered for commercial purposes, but considerable

quantities of the white sands found at the foot of Headon Hill are exported for use in glass factories, and the coloured sands, as every visitor to the island knows, are arranged in fantastic forms as pictures or ornaments for sale to curious strangers.

A small spring issuing from the chalk cliff is known as **MOTHER LARGE'S WELL**; the same old lady's **KITCHEN** is a cavern at a slight distance further, which a constant percolation of water renders, we fear, unpleasantly damp.

HEADON HILL, 397 feet (with its new fort), must certainly be ascended by every tourist in search of the picturesque. Colwell and Totland bays, the valley of the Yar, the wooded lanes and green meadows between Yarmouth and Newtown, Hurst Castle, Lymington, the distant shadows of the New Forest, are included in the magnificent prospect which it overlooks. The geologist will notice here the junction of the chalk with the freshwater deposits and the London clay. The eocene strata, from the uppermost bed in Headon Hill to the chalk, are 1660 feet in thickness.

From Headon Hill the tourist may push along the cliff to Colwell Chine. (At Colwell, a few yards inland, is a small **INN**, *The Nelson Arms*.) Colwell Bay is bounded, south, by Warden Point, terminating in the dangerous reef known as **WARDEN LEDGE**. The view from here is very fine. Among the fossils which occur are,—the *Cytheria incrassata*, *Neritina concava*, and several kinds of *Cerithia*. Near Bramble Chine are some banks of oysters of considerable thickness.

The north extremity of Colwell Bay is called **CLIFF'S END**, and protected by the **ALBERT FORT**, a battery mounting 40 guns, which is, we believe, to be enlarged and strengthened. On the site of **CAREY'S SCONCE**, a blockhouse erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir George Carey, stands **VICTORIA FORT**, with 50 guns, which is also to receive additional defensive works. Between the Sconce and Cliff's End formerly stood **WORSLEY'S TOWER**, erected by Richard Worsley, captain of the island, about 1544. From hence to Hurst Castle, three quarters of a mile, runs the submarine electric telegraph cable.

The return to Freshwater Gate may be made by way of Norton, More Green, and Freshwater, or from Cliff's End, through Colwell, Pound Green, Middleton, Farringford and Easton.

COAST ROUTE FROM FRESHWATER GATE TO YARMOUTH, BY SAILING BOAT.

We shall now point out the principal points of interest to be observed by the voyager along the western coast of the Wight, from Freshwater Gate to Yarmouth.

Rounding the point protected by the new Fort, we immediately enter **WATCOMBE BAY**, whose wall of cliff is burrowed by four cavernous recesses, and its farther extremity denoted by a pyramidal mass of rock, rudely but fantastically shapen. The cliffs, beneath whose dark shadow we glide along, gradually rise to a height of 617 feet,—this eastern portion being known as the **NODES**, the western portion (as far as Sun Corner) as the **MAIN BENCH**. There are numerous cavities in the face of the cliff, from one of which percolates a sweet, cold spring of fresh water. The larger and more important recesses, which we pass in the following order, are fantastically named :—

1. **NEPTUNE'S CAVES**, one of which is 200 feet deep ; the other 90 feet.
2. **BAR CAVE**, 90 feet deep.
3. **FRENCHMAN'S HOLE**, 90 feet deep.
4. **LORD HOLMES' PARLOUR**, where that noble governor of the island was wont to entertain his friends. His **KITCHEN** and **CELLAR** are close at hand.
5. **ROC'S HALL**, said to be 600 feet in height.
6. **PRESTON'S BOWER**.

The **WEDGE ROCK**, a triangular mass, 12 feet by 8, wedged in between the cliff and an isolated pyramidal rock, some 50 feet high ; and the **OLD PEPPER ROCK**, will serve to indicate to the tourist the commencement of the **MAIN BENCH**.]

Rounding the bold abrupt headland of **SUN CORNER**, we sail into **SCRATCHELL'S BAY**, where the cliffs are about 400 feet in height, and the sea has hollowed out a stupendous **ARCHED CAVERN**, which the voyager should assuredly land and explore. "Its edges are worn to an astonishing thinness by the action of wind and rain ; a segment, as it were, of a dome, from beneath which he looks out on the ocean, with all its solemn breadth and sparkling points rolling away, till it seems piled up against the sky"—(*Sterling*).

The **NEEDLES CAVE** is a recess, about 280 feet in depth.

Of the **NEEDLES** we have already spoken, and of **ALUM BAY**, whose glowing walls now dazzle the admiring eye. Rounding **HATHERWOOD POINTS** (beneath Headon Hill) we lose sight of the chalk, and come upon the darker cliffs of the eocene formation.

We now enter TOTLANDS BAY ; pass WARDEN POINT ; shoot into COLWELL BAY ; observe the "grinning brazen mouths" of the guns of ALBERT and VICTORIA FORTS, which, with those of Hurst Castle, completely command the entrance of the Solent ; and, in due time, glide into the sheltered harbour afforded by the estuary of the Yar, and land at Yarmouth.

FRESHWATER GATE to VENTNOR.

[Brook, 4 m. ; Mottistone, 1 m. ; Brixton, 2 m. ; Chale, 6½ m. ; Blackgang, ½ m. ; Sandrock Hotel, 1½ m. ; St. Lawrence, 2 m. ; Steephill, 1 m. ; Ventnor, 1 m.]

[A military road has recently been formed at considerable expense between Freshwater and Chale, and which is to be continued to Sandown, thus connecting the two principal military positions on the island. It runs for the most part at no great distance from the coast, and the traveller may occasionally avail himself of it with advantage. Unfortunately it sometimes interferes with the natural beauty of the scene.]

"The prospects from Afton Down have always been famous ; the view over Freshwater is especially striking. Freshwater Bay stretches round in a splendid curve, the chalk cliffs rising perpendicularly to a height of some 500 or 600 feet above the sea. Beyond is the broad belt of ocean, along which ships of all sizes are constantly passing to and fro. In the extreme distance lies the coast of Dorset, which is visible from Poole Harbour to Portland Bill, while the foreground obtains boldness and strength from the shattered and detached masses of rock that lift their heads far above the waters at Freshwater Gate. Nor, though less grand, is that inland view less pleasing where the Yar wends its 'silver-winding way' along the rich valley to which it gives its name, enlarging rapidly from a scarcely traceable rivulet till, in a mile or two, it has become a goodly estuary"—(Thorne).

To obtain the prospect thus admirably described the tourist will not complain of the steep ascent to AFTON DOWN, whose lofty crest is marked by numerous graves (barrows or *tumuli*) of the early British settlers in the Wight. The summit of this noble hill is 600 feet above the sea. On the edge of the cliff a simple stone commemorates the accidental death of a lad who fell over the brink, August 28, 1846. *15 - 8 - 1846*

Passing (in a hollow on the right) Compton Farm, whence a bye-path turns off to COMPTON GRANGE, we traverse SHALCOMBE DOWN, and descend into the valley which, at Brook Chine, opens

The view from Afton Down is especially striking. Freshwater Bay stretches round in a splendid curve, the chalk cliffs rising perpendicularly to a height of some 500 or 600 feet above the sea. Beyond is the broad belt of ocean, along which ships of all sizes are constantly passing to and fro. In the extreme distance lies the coast of Dorset, which is visible from Poole Harbour to Portland Bill, while the foreground obtains boldness and strength from the shattered and detached masses of rock that lift their heads far above the waters at Freshwater Gate. Nor, though less grand, is that inland view less pleasing where the Yar wends its 'silver-winding way' along the rich valley to which it gives its name, enlarging rapidly from a scarcely traceable rivulet till, in a mile or two, it has become a goodly estuary.—(Thorne).

out upon the sea. A road (to the left) leads to Chessel Farm, and crosses Chessel Down to Calbourne. Several Saxon tumuli have been excavated upon Chessel Down, which would seem to have been a favourite cemetery, or burial-place, with the Pictish colonists of the island.

Descending the ravine between Shalcombe and Mottistone Downs we pass the Church of BROOK (population, 157), rebuilt, in 1864, in the style of the thirteenth century, the old church having been destroyed by fire in 1863. It is dedicated to St. Mary. BROOK HOUSE (C. Seely, Esq., where he entertained Garibaldi in 1863), is a plain stone mansion, rebuilt by one of the Bowerman family about 1780, on the site of the old manor-house, where Dame Joanna Bowerman, in 1499, entertained King Henry VII.

[We next pass through the scattered little village to examine the Chine—produced like the other island-chines (*etnan*, Saxon, a cleft or cutting) by the action of a subterranean spring on the softer strata of the cliff. A walk, westward, along the beach conducts the tourist to BROOK POINT, geologically celebrated for its extensive FOSSIL FOREST. These petrified branches, boughs, and trunks of trees evidently originated “in a raft composed of a prostrate pine forest, transported from a distance by the river which flowed through the country whence the Wealden deposits were derived, and became submerged in the sand and mud of the delta, burying with it the bones of reptiles, mussel-shells, and other extraneous bodies it had gathered in its course. . . . Many of the stems are concealed and protected by the fuci, corallines, and zoophytes which here thrive luxuriantly, and occupy the place of the lichens and other parasitical plants, with which the now petrified trees were doubtlessly invested when flourishing in their native forests, and affording shelter to the Iguanodon and other gigantic reptiles”—(*Mantell*).]

We regain the high road at HULVERSTON, lying far beneath the lofty crest of MOTTISTONE DOWN, 610 feet above the sea. MOTTISTONE (population, 160) itself is soon gained, and the tourist will not fail to admire the attractive scene presented by its ancient CHURCH, its Jacobean MANOR-HOUSE (built, in 1567, by one of the Cheke family), and its little cluster of gray cottages. The CHURCH, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is mainly Early English in character, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and low spire. From this point a steep narrow lane leads up the hillside to the LONG STONE or MOTE STONE (*môt*, Saxon, a public assembly ?) which gives name, it is said, to the neighbouring village. The LONG STONE is a rudely shaped block of ferruginous sandstone, 13 feet high, 6½ feet wide, and 20 feet in circuit; and near it lies a similar pile, 9½ feet long and 4 feet wide—the remains, perhaps, of an ancient cromlech or sepulchral

chamber, though there are not wanting authorities who declare them to be simply **BOUNDARY MARKS**.

The road to BRIXTON (population, 695. *Inns*: The Five Bells, the New Inn), 2 miles, is not particularly striking, but the village itself is very lovely and picturesque; "a cheerful little village, on the sunny side of the Isle of Wight, sheltered from cold winds by overhanging hills, with a goodly church, and a near prospect of the sea." It is associated with pleasant recollections of good and great Bishop Kenn, who was rector here from 1667 to 1669; and of William Wilberforce, who spent at the rectory, then occupied by his son, the present Bishop of Oxford, the summer of 1832—"climbing with delight to the top of the chalk downs, or of an intermediate terrace, or walking long upon the unfrequented shore."

About 1 mile on the Shorwell road is LYMERSTON, at the foot of Lymerston Down, where one of the De Lymerstons founded, in the twelfth century, an oratory for three Augustinian priests. On the same road lie WEST COURT, an ivy-shrouded manor-house formerly belonging to the Lises, and WOOLVERTON (*i. e.*, Wulpher's town), an ancient mansion which is probably worth examination.

BRIXTON CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, was thoroughly restored, at the expense of the late rector (Rev. E. Macall), in 1852. Its chancel is Early English, the side chapel Perpendicular. The stained glass window in the tower was the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. Remark the piscina in the south aisle, the rood staircase, and the recess and bracket for a statuette, on the west side of one of the aisle columns.

The traveller intent upon reaching CHALE from Brixton may either adopt the high road through SHORWELL and KINGSTON (*ante*, Route 2), or follow the cliff path, a longer but more picturesque and varied route, by Grange, Barnes, and Atherfield. We shall presume that he selects the latter. In that case he will first direct his steps, seaward, to GRANGE CHINE, sometimes called JACKMAN'S, a rough, gaping, gorse-grown cleft in the Wealden cliffs, which is not without a certain savage grandeur of its own. Or he may commence his journey at CHILTON CHINE, about a mile to the west, and nearly opposite the dangerous mass of sandstone called the BULL-FACED ROCK. Continuing our eastward route along the shore, if the tide permits; other-

wise along the cliff—we pass the sandstone reef of SHIPLEGE, and next arrive at BARNES, where recent landslips have exposed to the curiosity of archæologists highly interesting traces of a Romano-British pottery. BARNES CHINE will attract the tourist's attention. At DUTCHMAN'S HOLE, a cavern into which (it is said) a Dutch vessel was once sea-driven, gold coins are occasionally discovered at certain turns of the tide. The low red cliffs of the Wealden formation continue as far as COWLEAZE CHINE, when we come upon the lower greensand. Both COWLEAZE and SHEPHERD CHINES were formed by one little rivulet which rises near Kingston, and formerly fell into the sea at Cowleaze; but its course having been diverted by an eel-loving shepherd, and its waters augmented by heavy rains, it wrought a new channel through the yielding strata, and created the ravine through which it now leaps and foams. These chines, as well as Whale, Ladder, and Walpen, are, to our thinking, far more picturesque and romantic than that "lion" of the island, and hackneyed show-place, BLACKGANG.

ATHERFIELD POINT, a superstructure of clay on a foundation of rock, is a good locality for the fossil-hunter. It throws out far into the sea a ledge of "blue slaty clay," which forms the dangerous ATHERFIELD RACE. (Atherfield, from *Aderfeldt*, the veined, or streaked field?) The cliffs here are about 150 feet in height.

Our next point of interest is WHALE CHINE, 180 feet wide at the mouth; and just beyond it is LADDER CHINE, an excavation in the black clay cliffs which dips deep into the land, and throws out, as it were, numerous ramifications. "The most striking peculiarity of its character is the copious exudation of chalybeate springs from its sides, which are stained with ochreous tints to a very great extent, and their dusky red on the black clay ground gives the appearance of a vast extinguished furnace to the deep hollow"—(*Englefeld*). All these chines originate in the action of small streams of waters upon the more pliable strata of the Wealden and greensand formations.

The cliffs gradually increase in height as we advance, and WALPEN CHINE assumes, therefore, a character of wild sublimity. Its sides are broken up into a variety of picturesque formations. Walpen Cliff is 190 feet above the sea. Inland lies WALPEN FARM.

Having thus skirted the dangerous shores of CHALE BAY, we

arrive, after a seven miles' walk, at BLACKGANG CHINE, the great "show-place" and natural wonder of the island, upon which, however, those who have traced with us the route from Grange Chine will hardly bestow an unmeasured admiration. Yet it is not without its characteristics of wild romance and savage grandeur. Its dull ochreous sides are unrelieved by tree or shrub, and constantly echo and re-echo with the roar of the ocean-waters, which, in winter storms, often roll irresistibly into their gloomy recesses. The neighbouring coast has been the scene of many lamentable wrecks, especially of the *Clarendon* West Indiaman, October 11, 1836, when only three lives were saved out of a crew of seventeen officers and seamen, and eleven passengers. Most of the bodies were recovered and buried in Chale church-yard.

Dr. Mantell's description of Blackgang may here be introduced :—"The cascade falls," he says "in a perpendicular column from a ledge of 70 feet high, down the midst of a deep chasm formed in dark ferruginous clays and sands, and surmounted by broken cliffs 400 feet high, and towering above all is the majestic escarpment of St. Catherine's Hill, rising to an altitude of between 800 and 900 feet. The bands of greenish-gray sand and sandstone which alternate with ferruginous clays in this division of the greensand system, appear very prominent, owing to the wearing away of the soft and friable intermediate beds. As the face of the sandstone, after long exposure to the atmosphere, separates into square blocks, the appearance of the projecting bands of stone, which are from 10 to 15 feet thick, is very singular, and is not unaptly compared by Sir Henry Englefield to courses of masonry, built up at different heights to sustain the mouldering cliffs. The thin layer of ironstone grit which is very constantly found in this division of the greensand, constituting as it were a line of demarcation between the upper arenaceous deposits and the lower more argillaceous group, intercepts the water that percolates through the upper porous strata, and projecting in a ledge, forms the bed of the stream that falls in a cascade over the face of the cliff." At the Museum is the skeleton of a large whale which had been washed ashore here some years ago.

Near the Chine stands an excellent HOTEL, and some good lodging-houses may be found in the vicinity. Half a mile inland lies CHALE (population, 584); its CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew, standing in an open waste, wind-beaten and weather-

worn, and raising a square gray tower, of the Perpendicular order, much resembling that of Carisbrook, among the grass-grown graves of many a shipwrecked mariner. It was founded in 1114 by Hugh de Vernun, and contains a simple piscina and a good monument to Major-General Sir *Henry Worsley*, d. 1846.

Beyond the church, on the right of the Newport road, the tourist will not fail to notice CHALE FARM, some interesting bits of antiquity being wrought up in the more modern building. A fine barn, 100 feet by 30, resembles the refectory of an ancient abbey. CHALE PARSONAGE is a picturesque house in a pleasurable locality.

BRANCH ROUTE—CHALE TO NEWPORT.

A road of an agreeable character leads through CHALE STREET, and by way of STROUD GREEN, to Kingston Down. Crossing this greensand ridge it winds through a barren district into the Shorwell valley, ascends the hill (NORTHCOURT, on the left) and proceeds, "under the shadow of melancholy boughs," to ROWBOROUGH FARM, where a lane (on the left) diverges to the *locale* of the ancient British villages of Rowborough and Gallibury. Traversing the valley of Bowcomb, we speedily come in sight of Carisbrook's gray keep, and turn into the NEWPORT road, entering the town by the MALL and CASTLE HOLD. The distance is about 10½ miles.

Another route may be suggested: At STROUD GREEN the tourist should turn to the right, passing North Ground Farm, and a walk of about two miles will bring him to LASHMERE POND, at the foot of Bleak Down.

[The Pond is a favourite spot with persevering botanists, and the Down also affords many interesting specimens. *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* and *Helosciadium inundatum* occur in the pond, and its banks are fringed with *Wahlbergia hederacea*, *Nardus stricta*, *Scirpus setaceus*, etc. About the hill-slope, and towards the summit, are found *Hypericum humifusum*, *Viola canina*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Mocuchia erecta*, and *Sagina subulata*.]

Traversing the Down (which commands some good views of Appuldurcombe, the valley of the eastern Yar, Godshill, and beacon-crowned St. Catherine's) we reach the CHEQUERS INN, cross KENNERLY HEATH, pass through ROOKLEY, where we join the Godshill road, and by way of PIDFORD, BLACKWATER, and

SHIDE, proceed to NEWPORT. which we enter at Node Hill—distance, 9 miles.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—BLACKGANG TO VENTNOR.

From Blackgang to Niton there are two routes : one crosses the southern slope of ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, in the direction of west to east, the other winds round the steep escarpment of the Undercliff, passes the Sandrock Hotel, and then turning to the north-east, plunges abruptly into Niton. The latter is, of course, to be adopted by carriages, and, after a visit to St. Catherine's, will be chosen by ourselves. Pedestrians may avail themselves of either, or even select the cliff-path, which is practicable as far as PUCKASTER COVE, and opens up some splendid views of ocean and many picturesque bits of coast scenery.

④ ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, 835 feet above the sea-level, is easily accessible from Blackgang or Niton, and no tourist should neglect to avail himself of the magnificent prospects of the Island which, in clear weather, its lofty crest commands. He will see that "the neighbouring coast forms part of a great bay, indented by smaller ones. The shore is closed in with red sand-cliffs, rather low, broken, and jagged; but away to the west the red sand changes into chalk, and the cliffs become very steep, and rise to a great height, standing out against the sky when the sun shines on them, until they almost dazzle the eye; and at other times covering themselves, as it were, with a blueish veil of mist, and looking out proudly from behind it. . . . Below the ridge the ground is very flat for a long way. From the edge of the cliff it is level for miles, cut up into corn-fields and pastures, with a few trees dotting the hedge-rows. We can see as far as Newport, and beyond it; away, indeed, to where the river, which has its source close to us, and is there only a tiny brook, becomes quite a broad stream, and deep enough to float vessels"—(*Miss Sewell's Ursula*). The coast of Hampshire is also visible across the thin bright line of the Solent, and in the opposite direction "the high lands about Cherbourg are said to be occasionally seen"—(*Thorne*).

Towards the close of the thirteenth century a Hermitage would seem to have been established on this lofty desolate height by some pious devotee. At all events, in the Winchester register

an entry notifies that, A.D. 1312, a certain Walter Langstrell (heart-weary of the world, we fancy) was admitted to it. In 1323 a chantry was built by Walter de Godyton, who dedicated it to the patron saint of hills and mountains, St. Catherine, and provided an endowment for a solitary priest, who was to sing masses for the souls of the founder and founder's ancestors, and maintain by night a signal-lamp for the guidance of mariners along this dangerous coast. Priest, and masses, and signal were swept away by Henry VIII., but the belfry tower, 35½ feet high, was preserved on account of its value as a landmark, and has frequently been repaired. Some excavations made in 1757 revealed the foundations of the chapel and of the priest's cell.

In 1785 the Trinity Board commenced the erection of a lighthouse here, but were forced to discontinue their labours; the mists which so frequently close over the hill rendering it of no use in tempestuous weather. "Only the stone scattered upon the green turf, and a portion of the lower walls remain; and a gooseberry-bush, which grew in the little garden belonging to the lighthouse, is the sole mark that any care had ever been taken to make such a place habitable"—(*Miss Sewell*).

"St. Catherine's is the western extremity of the south range of chalk-downs which is separated by a considerable district of greensand from the central chain of hills. This system of chalk-downs varies in breadth from half a mile to 3 miles, and extends 6 miles in a direction E.N.E. and W.S.W., from St. Catherine's Hill to Dunnose, its eastern termination, which is 771 feet high. The intermediate parts of this range maintain an elevation of from 650 to 800 feet, with the exception of a deep valley on the east of St. Catherine's, through which the road to Niton passes, and another at Steep Hill, called the Shute, or Shoot, above Ventnor, traversed by the road to Appuldurcombe and Newport"—(*Mantell*).

[Following the path along the ridge of the Down in a northerly direction, the ridge gradually narrowing into a species of promontory which juts out boldly into the level champaign, we come to the ALEXANDRIAN PILLAR; a column placed on the brink of the escarpment, and about 580 feet above the sea, by Michael Hoy, a Russian merchant, in commemoration of the visit to England, in 1814, of Alexander of Russia, and of "many years' happy residence in his dominions." A gentleman, Lieut. W. H. Dawes, recently affixed a tablet to the southern side of the capital "in memoriam" of the British officers and soldiers slain in the Crimean War. Thus the same pillar now perpetuates the memory of England's friendship with Alexander, and her hostility to Nicholas!]

A path through a thick mass of vigorous plantations, which are separated from

the Down by a light iron fence, leads to the picturesque seat of **THE HERMITAGE** (T. Hawkins, Esq.), celebrated in Miss Sewell's "Ursula" as **DENE** (see vol. 1. pp. 12-31.)

We now retrace our steps to the seaward face of St. Catherine's, but before we commence our descent, must pause to survey the wonderful scene unrolled beneath. "On reaching the edge, there is a sight which makes a stranger start. Far below lies, not the sea, but a broad tract of land, tossed up and down in little hills and valleys. It is scattered all over with huge rocks, which look as though giants had thrown them about in their play, and it slopes down in a steep descent towards the top of a second range of cliffs. This range cannot, of course, be discovered immediately underneath the upper cliffs, but it can be traced towards the west for many miles, forming the outline of Chale Bay. It must have been a fierce time on earth when the land sank away from the upper cliffs, and the great rocks were hurled down, and the streams, which have now worked their way through the lower cliffs and formed deep chasms, first began to flow"—(*Miss Sewell*).

☞ Before commencing his route to Niton, the tourist will wish, perhaps, to descend to **ST. CATHERINE'S POINT**, and visit the **LIGHTHOUSE**, erected there in 1838-40. From water-mark to the top of its lightning conductor is 204 feet; from the ground, 121 feet. The diameter of the interior is 14 feet, and 152 steps lead up to the lantern-room. The lighting apparatus embraces 250 mirrors, which reflect a steady glowing flame, visible at a distance of 25 miles. From hence the ramble along the shore may be extended westward to the savage desolation of **ROCKEN END**; or, eastward, to the **ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL**, and the sequestered loveliness of **PUCKASTER COVE**, where Charles II. was compelled, by stress of weather, to land, July 1, 1675. Some antiquaries trace its peculiar name to the Latin "Portus Castrensis," and represent it as the favoured harbour of the galleys which bore to continental shores the tin extracted from the Cornish mines, and stored in the Isle of Wight as in a central dépôt. (See *Adams's "History, Topography, and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight."*)

Let us now commence our journey. We are entering the beautiful region of the **UNDERCLIFF**, and at every step shall find something to interest and surprise us. It is, however, a region so well known, has supplied our artists with so many subjects

and received such frequent eulogium from distinguished pens, that it hardly requires description. It extends, broadly speaking, from Blackgang to Dunnose, a distance of some 7 miles. "Consisting of a platform varying from half a mile to a quarter of a mile in width, bounded on the south by the undulating bays and promontories of the Channel, and on the north by a perpendicular wall of gray rocks, which form the buttress to a range of downs of almost mountainous elevation, it is easy to perceive that it unites two of the principal constituents of a beautiful landscape. But when, besides its guardian hills and ever-varying ocean, we remember the richness of its vegetation, the clearness of its air, and the wild seclusion of its innumerable dells, the glowing expressions of enthusiastic tourists would seem not much, if at all, beyond the truth"—(*Rev. James White*). Lord Jeffrey speaks of it in language equally appreciative. "The cliffs," he writes, "are in some places enormously high—from 600 to 700 feet. The beautiful places are either where they sink deep into bays and valleys, opening like a theatre to the sun and the sea, or where there has been a terrace of low land formed at their feet, which stretches under the shelter of that enormous wall, like a rich garden plot all roughened over with masses of rock fallen in distant ages, and overshadowed with thickets of myrtle, and roses, and geraniums, which all grow wild in great luxuriance and profusion." With one more testimony to the singular beauty of the Undercliff, our quotations must conclude:—"The ground is tossed about in every direction, and huge rocks lie scattered upon it. But thorns, and chestnuts, and ash trees have sprung up amongst them upon the greensward; ivy has climbed up the ledges of the jagged cliffs; primroses cluster upon the banks; cowslips glitter on the turf; and masses of hyacinths may be seen in glades, half hidden by the foliage of the thick trees, and through which the jutting masses of gray rock peep out upon the open sea, sparkling with silver and blue some hundreds of feet beneath them. A lovely scene it is! There is a verse spoken of a very different country, which often comes to my mind when I think of it:—'It is a land which the Lord thy God careth for The eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year.' Sometimes it has even seemed to me that heaven itself can scarcely be more beautiful"—(*Miss Sewell*).

The question which the tourist will naturally put, *How was*

the Undercliff formed? is easily answered. Its strata are arranged in the following order :—chalk marl, chalk, green sandstone, blue marl, and red ferruginous sand. The blue marl is quickly acted upon by landsprings, and subsides into a soft yielding mud, locally called “blue slipper,” which oozes out, and consequently deprives the upper strata of their support. This inner action of the landsprings has, at the same time, been assisted by the operations of the sea, which have beaten out the ferruginous sand, and thus, the chalk and sandstone having been violently disrupted, the Undercliff has originated in the new formations. This great change must have occurred at a very distant period, and before the commencement of historic record ; but several landslips in the present century have plainly exhibited the secret agencies at work in this peculiar district. A fearful fall occurred in February 1799, when a farm near Niton, called Pitlands, and about 100 acres of land, were rent to pieces at one sudden catastrophe. At East End, in 1810, 30 acres were uptorn in a similar manner, and 50 acres in 1818 ; but there is no reason to apprehend any further disturbance of a serious character.

Our road runs in the shadow of “the eternal cliffs” for a considerable distance. But first we reach the pleasant villakin of MOUNT CLEEVES, and then our admiration is excited by the ROYAL SANDROCK HOTEL, which looks as little like an hotel as may well be imagined, and stands in the most picturesque grounds that ever an hotel was located in. It is at some distance from, and at some height (258 feet) above the sea, near the aluminous chalybeate spring, no longer in use, which Mr. Waterworth, a clever Newport surgeon, discovered in 1807.

We now turn our faces to the north-east, and passing on our left the terraced gardens of WEST CLIFF (Captain Kerr), soon find ourselves in NITON (population, 700. *Inn*: White Lion. There is also a neat wayside inn at BUDDLE, between Mount Cleeves and the Victoria Hotel), commonly called CRAB NITON, in honour of the crustaceous ground on the neighbouring shore, and to distinguish it from K-nighton, a ruined manor-house near Newchurch. This tranquil, neat, and pretty village—it emphatically deserves the three adjectives we have selected—is situated at the head of a valley which breaks through the great southern range of chalk hills, and opens out upon the sea at WREETH BAY. The CHURCH, dedicated to St. John, stands at the base of St. Cathe-


rine's Down, near the meeting point of two roads—one ascending the eastern slope of the down to its beacon-crowned summit, the other skirting the southern face, and joining the Chale road at Blackgang. The building is Early Decorated, and has recently been restored. Remark its piscina, and Flaxman's medallion monument (with bas-reliefs by Riou) to the late Mr. Arnold of Mirables.

Niton was one of the six churches with which William Fitz-Osbert endowed his abbey of Lire in Normandy. Charles I., at the instance of Queen Henrietta, conferred it upon Queen's College, Oxford.

BRANCH ROUTE—NITON TO NEWCHURCH.

Niton will be found a convenient resting-place by the tourist who desires to explore the southern district of the island, and a score of agreeable rambles might easily be pointed out for his advantage. But as we have already sketched the country through which those rambles would mainly be extended, we shall now confine ourselves to a brief indication of the road from Niton to NEWCHURCH, whence the tourist, if he so pleases, may continue his explorations as far as RYDE or NEWPORT.

A lane from Niton leads in a north-easterly direction across the fields (where rises the tiny stream of the Eastern Yar) to WHITWELL (population, 570), whose CHURCH, with its low square tower and two separate chapels,—one, built by De Estur of Gatcombe, dedicated to St. Rhadegund, and devoted to the ministrations on certain occasions of the rector of Gatcombe, the other dedicated to the Virgin, and devoted to the uses of the Whitwell parishioners—will interest the inquiring visitor. Both chapels present in the main Early English characteristics, and have recently been restored. The pulpit and reading-desk date from James I.

 WHITWELL SHUTE (*shute*, a localism), formerly a steep and somewhat dangerous road, has within the last two or three years been much improved, and though still steep is now a practicable carriage way. It descends the sloping undulating down to ST. LAWRENCE (see *post*), and opens up some fine and unexpected views at various points.

Following the main road through Whitwell we reach in due

time SOUTH FORD MILL, and turning aside from the Yar, speed on to LOWER STENBURY. A little beyond this farmstead there is a turning to the right which we adopt as far as SHEEPWASH, where we turn to the left, and keep due north to GODSHILL (see Route 2). Then we set our faces eastward as far as SANDFORD, where we again turn to the left (the road to the right leads by way of Appuldurcombe and Wroxall to VENTNOR), and cross a countryside which is occasionally picturesque, and always open and breezy, into NEWCHURCH, the parish, which, up to 1866, included Ryde and Ventnor, with a tolerably large village straggling along the high road to Ryde. The CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, a plain and exceedingly tasteless structure, with an Early English chancel, and Early Decorated arches separating the nave from the aisles, stands on the very brink of an abrupt red sand bluff, and thence acquires a prominence and an importance its architectural character would not insure it. The main road here descends a steep declivity through lofty and well-wooded banks, crosses the Yar at Lang Bridge, winds through the vale of KNIGHTON—where some gray fragments mark the site of a once celebrated manorial mansion—and climbing ASHEY DOWN (distinguished by its sea-mark, a triangular stone pillar erected in 1735), runs across meadow and cornfield, over rivulet and through leafy coppice, to Ryde.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—NITON TO VENTNOR.

From Niton let us now direct our steps to the Sandrock Hotel, and there resume our rambles in the Undercliff. As we move forward we pass, on our right, the charming grounds and picturesque cottage of PUCKASTER (F.L. Popham, Esq.); and the richly-blossomed terraces of THE ORCHARD (Sir Henry P. Gordon); and, on the left, BEAUCHAMP, always abounding in flowers—in the wildling daughters of Earth, and those rare exotics which are born of Art and Nature. CRIPPLE PATH, a romantic footway, here leads to the top of the cliff, whence a splendid prospect is obtained. In 1831 a young female, in attempting to recover a basket which she had dropped, fell over the cliffs in this neighbourhood, and was so little injured that she was able to walk on to Niton. A man carrying two water-cans, by night, stepped over the cliff, and though badly injured

shortly afterwards recovered. Soon we arrive at **MIRABLES** (J. Coape, Esq.), and a mile or so further, on our right, lies **OLD PARK** (Sir J. Cheape), sequestered in the bosom of rich leafy groves. We now pass through the little picturesque hamlet of **WRONGS**; and at **WOOLVERTON**, the ivy-shrouded ruins of its Early English **CHAPEL** will attract the tourist's attention. We now turn to the left, and ascend by a somewhat difficult road to **ST. LAWRENCE**, famous for its miniature sanctuary. The late Earl of Yarborough enlarged the chancel by 10 feet, and added a new porch and bell-turret. The dimensions now are, 30 feet length, 6 feet height (to the eaves), and 12 feet breadth.

We now pass **ST. LAWRENCE VILLA** (Lord Monson), built by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the island, who made here an unsuccessful attempt to plant a vineyard. **ST. LAWRENCE'S WELL**, a spring of the freshest and purest crystal, was enshrined in a little Gothic archway by the late Lord Yarborough; but since the formation of the new road, it has been enclosed, and is no longer accessible. Passing **PELHAM WOODS**, and the lodge and grounds of the Hon. Mrs. Pelham's cottage, we reach **STEEP-HILL CASTLE** (—Hamborough, Esq.), the finest "seat" in the island as far as regards its adjuncts of grove and garden, and the wonderful attractiveness of its situation. Its battlements, and parapets, and embrasures, and towers, have a picturesque appearance, especially when seen at a distance, reposing as it were, in the depth of a luxuriant wood. The building was erected from Sanderson's designs in 1835, on the site of a small villa built by the Right Hon. Hans Stanley (afterwards Lord Bolton), when governor of the island.

About three-quarters of a mile from Ventnor, is the site of the National Consumptive Hospital, comprising over six acres. It was projected by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, and is constructed on the cottage principle. It is intended to consist of sixteen houses, each with accommodation for at least six patients. The first block of building was occupied in November 1869; and a second block, —the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, on behalf of the Queen—was opened in March 1871. A third block of building has since been opened; and there is now accommodation for 40 patients. It is partly supported by voluntary contributions, and partly self-supporting.

VENTNOR.

Hotels: The Royal, Marine, Esplanade, Terminus, Commercial. *Inns:* Crab and Lobster, Globe, Freemasons, Prince of Wales. *House-agents:* Messrs. Spary and Son, Wicker and Son, W. Y. Brown, T. A. Raynes. *Bank:* Hampshire Banking Company. Population (1871), 4841.

Railway to Shanklin, Sandown, Brading, and Ryde. Coaches to Godshill and Newport; and, during the summer months, to Niton, Blackgang, and Freshwater.]

“Ventnor,” says Mr. Thorne, “has been most affected by the popularity of the Undercliff. Forty years ago it contained about half a dozen humble cottages, and until the publication of Sir James Clark’s work,* its few inhabitants were nearly all fishermen. It was one of the most picturesque spots along the coast. The platform was broken into several uneven terraces. The huge hills towered up aloft. Down to the broad smooth beach the ground ran in smooth slopes, mingled with abrupt banks of rock, along which a brawling rivulet careered gaily towards the sea, and the few fishermen’s huts gave a piquant rustic liveliness to all besides. The climate seemed most favourable, and the neighbourhood most agreeable, to the invalid. In the open gardens of the cottages, myrtles and other tender plants flourished abundantly, and without need of protection even in winter; snow hardly ever lies on the ground; sunny and sheltered walks abound, and the beach is excellent for bathing. Ventnor at once caught the attention of the crowd of visitors; and it was one of the first places to provide them suitable accommodation. In the tiny fishing-hamlet soon sprang up hotels, and boarding-houses, and shops, and a church, and Ventnor became the capital of the Undercliff. Invalids came here for a winter retreat, as well as a summer visit. Speculation was stimulated. And now, as Fuller has it, ‘the plague of building’ lighted on it, and it spread until every possible spot was planted with some staring building, or row of buildings. The variety of odd forms is remarkable. We have hotels, churches, shops, cottages, and villas, in every conceivable style and every outrageous shape. Strawberry Hill Gothic, Seaside Swiss, and Carpenter’s Palazzo, each has its representatives; and, as Spenser says—

‘each one

Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured.’”

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Catherine, was built in 1836-7, at the expense of the late J. Hambrough, Esq. of Steephill Castle.

* “On the Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Disease.”

VENTNOR TO GODSHILL.

in the designs of Mr. Ebbels. Holy Trinity Church, designed by Mr. Giles, was erected in 1862, at the eastern part of the town. It is a very handsome building surmounted by a lofty spire. The NATIONAL SCHOOLS, in Albert Street, are graceful and well proportioned. The INDEPENDENT CHAPEL was erected in 1854.

The ESPLANADE was constructed in 1848, and affords an agreeable promenade. There are some good houses in the singularly shaped hollow known as the COVE. The "Ventnor Diamonds" (bits of transparent quartz), agates, and specimens of chalcedony, and choamites, are found on the beach below.

At the undercliff of Ventnor is situated the ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, consisting of a series of separate blocks and a Chapel. The site is nearly twenty acres in extent, and admirably adapted for the object. The Hospital being for the relief of patients from all parts, and of all denominations, is worthy of general support.

At Hillside, Ventnor, resided (and died) John Sterling, immortalised by the biographies of Carlyle and Archdeacon Hare. He was buried in Bonchurch old churchyard. Among the celebrities of Ventnor and Bonchurch are the late Rev. James White, the dramatist and historian; Edmund Peel, the poet of "the Fair Island;" the Rev. E. Venables, who has ably illustrated the topography of the Wight; the late Dr. Martin, author of an interesting book on "the Undercliff;" Sir Lawrence Peel, the Indian Chief-Justice, and brother of the late Sir Robert; and Miss Sewell, to whom the reading world is indebted for "Amy Herbert," "Ivors," and "Ursula."

[EXCURSIONS to APPULDURCOMBE and GODSHILL by way of SLOVEN'S BUSH and WROKALL; to RYDE, *via* LUCCOMBE SHANKLIN, SANDOWN, and BRADING; to NEWPORT, *via* GODSHILL, ROOKLEY, BLACKWATER, and SHIDE; along the cliff to ST. LAWRENCE; across the Downs to WHITWELL; through the LANDSLIP, and along the shore, to LUCCOMBE and SHANKLIN; "over the hills" to COOK'S CASTLE, and the rare rich scenery of APSE. From VENTNOR to GODSHILL, and from VENTNOR to NEWCHURCH, are, however, Branch Routes which we cannot omit to particularise.]

VENTNOR TO GODSHILL.

A steep, heart-breaking road climbs up the hill to SLOVEN'S BUSH TURNPIKE, but the view from the summit—gorgeous in its contrast of colours, magnificent in its extent and variety—will amply repay the traveller for the labour of the ascent. The road then dips down into a picturesque hollow, which in spring is replete with fragrance, and bright with many-coloured blossoms, and

runs between the slopes of Rew Down and St Boniface Down (780 feet) to WROXALL CROSS. We then mount the hill to Cleveland Wood, and once more descending, plunge into APPULDURCOMBE STREET, opposite the pleasant grounds of Appuldurcombe.

APPULDURCOMBE—*apuldre-combe*, the apple-tree hollow—was recently taken by a Limited Liability Company for a hotel; which, however, did not succeed. It is now leased to the Rev. Mr. Pound for an academy. The manor was bestowed by Isabella de Fortibus, Lady of the Island, upon the Benedictine Abbey of Montesbourg (in Coutances—founded by Richard de Redvers, 1090), which established here a cell of a prior and two monks, removed by Edward III. to Salisbury. At the dissolution of religious houses these lands fell to the share of the Captain of the Island, Sir James Worsley, whose son, Richard, in the noble mansion which he erected here, entertained his burly sovereign Henry VIII., and that sovereign's ill-fated minister, the able and unprincipled Thomas Cromwell (A.D. 1539). The present house was commenced by Sir Robert Worsley in 1710, and finished by Sir Richard, half a century later. Sir Richard enshrined here a magnificent collection of antiques, statuary, and pictures, which has been removed by his representative, the present Earl of Yarborough, to his seat in Lincolnshire. The HOUSE is built of Portland stone, and consists of a centre with two projecting wings, in the Corinthian style, imposing but sombre. The PARK was laid out by "Capability Brown." The ground rises nobly in the rear of the mansion, and exhibits a fine mass of deep dense woods. On the crest of the hill stands the WORSLEY OBELISK, of Cornish granite, dedicated by Sir Richard Worsley, in 1774, to his ancestor Sir Robert. It suffered from lightning in 1831, and is now some few feet short of its original dimensions, 70 feet.

From Appuldurcombe we make our way by REDHILL LANE—a delightful spot on a summer afternoon—to SANDFORD, a picturesque gathering of quaint cottages; and, turning to the left, strike quickly into GODSHILL (see Route 2). The return to VENTNOR may be made by Sandford and French Mill (so called from the French monks at Appuldurcombe—*Rev. E. Venables*) to Whetely Bank; and thence, by Cook's Castle—a mimic ruin which overlooks an extensive prospect—across Shanklin and Boniface Downs into Ventnor.

VENTNOR TO NEWCHURCH.

This route follows the high road to Ryde as far as SHANKLIN, where the tourist must turn to the left, and by way of APSE CASTLE and APSE HEATH, penetrate to PRINCELET SHUTE, and thence, through Winford, into NEWCHURCH, 8 miles. APSE CASTLE is a locality of high interest, which has been graphically described by the late Dr. Bromfield, in the *Phytologist*, as "a thick wooded eminence, about one mile west-north-west of Shanklin, commanding a fine view, and flanked on one side by a deep ravine, along whose bottom winds a clear but shallow brook, overhung by precipitous banks covered with trees and shrubs, the natural growth of the place. A more delightful scene can hardly be imagined than is offered by this fresh and verdant spot, when, on some radiant morning in April or May, we tread the solitary mazes of Apse Castle, a blooming wilderness of primroses, wood-anemones, hyacinths, violets, and a hundred other lovely and fragrant things, overtopped by the taller and purple-stained wood-spurge, early purple orchis, and the pointed hoods of the spotted leaved wake-robin; the daisy besprinkled track leading us upward, skirted by mossy fern-clad banks on one hand, and by shelving thicket on the other, profusely overshadowed by ivy-arched oak and ash, the graceful birch, and varnished holly."

☞ For NEWCHURCH, see p. 53. From Newchurch, across Ashy Down, to Ryde, is about 6 miles.

VENTNOR to SHANKLIN and RYDE.

[Bonchurch, 1 m.; Luccombe, 1 m.; Shanklin, 1½ m.; Sandown, 2½ m.; Brading, 1 m.; Ryde, 4 m. (also rail from Ventnor to Ryde).]

"The quiet homes
And hallow'd birth-spots of the English race,
Scatter'd at will beneath the crag's rude face,
While springs gush round, and near the ocean foams,
What finds he like to these afar who roams?"

JOHN STERLING.

There are three roads leading from Ventnor into Bonchurch, of which the Madeira is the most attractive, affording a noble idea

of the grand beauty of **ST. BONIFACE DOWN**, 780 feet, and some picturesque glimpses of enchanting scenery.

The tourist, if his step is firm and his head not easily dizzied, may climb the steep ascent of **ST. BONIFACE** to the **WISHING WELL**. According to an old tradition, if you reach that crystal spring without, like Orpheus, once casting a backward glance, the wish to which you give utterance while drinking of its waters will receive a speedy fulfilment. Ships, as they sailed along this part of the coast, were wont to lower their topsails in honour of **St. Boniface**. At the foot of the down a square plot of glebe-land (attached to the rectory of Bonchurch) is known as **THE BISHOP'S ACRE**. It is said that, "once upon a time," a certain bishop, when riding across the Downs in a dense fog, suddenly found himself and his horse on the brink of this tremendous declivity, and flinging his reins on the horse's neck, resigned himself to his fate, vowing, that if he reached the bottom in safety he would give an acre of ground to the church of blessed **St. Boniface**. The saint, we presume, was bribed by the vow, for the bishop did *not* break his neck, and the acre still belongs to the priests of Bonchurch.

BONCHURCH (population, 564. *Hotel*: Ribband's) abounds in the most delightful scenery and most enchanting walks. It is a combination of wood and water, of rock and dell, of lawny slopes and blossoming gardens, of Italian skies and sunny seas, with, over all, the majestic shadow of lofty downs, upon which the dullest eye cannot gaze unsatisfied. Its climate enjoys so much genial warmth that the myrtle and the fuchsia, the verbena and the clianthus, grow in the open air, stalwart and vigorous, and demand from the gardener but little attention. In all sorts of odd nooks, either reposing against the mighty wall of the Undercliff, or hiding away in leafy hollows, are perched its picturesque cottages and handsome villas. At **EAST DENE** (**J. Snowdon Henry, Esq.**) ; at the **MAPLES** (**Dr. Leeson**) ; at **WOODLYNCH** (**Sir Lawrence Peel**) ; at **UNDER MOUNT** (**Sir J. Pringle**) ; at **MOUNT-FIELD** (— **Morrison, Esq.**) ; and at **UPPER MOUNT** (**Mrs. Huish**), art has been summoned to assist and develop nature.

The **PULPIT ROCK**, a projecting mass of sandstone surmounted by a rural cross, is a conspicuous object in any comprehensive survey of Bonchurch.

The new **CHURCH**, designed by Ferrey, merits attention from its correct imitation of the Norman style and the beauty of the

garth in which it stands. It was built in 1847-8, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept. The FONT is inscribed to the memory of the Rev. William Adams, the author of several beautiful Sacred Allegories, who died at Bonchurch in 1848. The stained glass in the east window is by Wailes.

Turning to the left we descend to the OLD CHURCH, a picturesque, leaf-shrouded Norman building, founded about 1070. Remark the chancel-arch and the south doorway. Some traces of a rude fresco were discovered on the north wall in 1849. In the quiet churchyard, within hearing of the restless sea, and in the shadow of many an ancient elm, lie the Rev. *William Adams*, his tomb distinguished by a cross of iron, in allusion to his pathetic volume "The Shadow of the Cross;" and *John Sterling*, the great but imperfect genius, commemorated by Carlyle and Archdeacon Hare.*

The sweet sequestered cove below the church is known as MONK'S BAY, and is said to have been the favourite landing-place of the monks of Lire, when they came to preach their faith at Bonchurch. It was here (according to Sir J. Oglander and Mr. Venables) that, in 1545, a detachment of soldiers was landed from D'Annebaut's fleet, while similar efforts were made at Sea View, and near Bembridge. The Frenchmen, at each point, were compelled to retire with heavy loss. (See Mr. *Froude's* graphic narrative in the 4th vol. (pp. 423-7) of his "History of England.")

Ascending the steep SHUTE at the extreme end of Bonchurch, we turn into the wild romantic scenery of "the Landslip," and make our way through its masses of gray rock and its murmurous copses to LUCCOMBE CHINE, from whence we may continue our walk to Shanklin along the cliff, or descending the chine, speed merrily along the firm and sandy beach. LUCCOMBE FARM lies about half a mile inland, at the foot of SHANKLIN DOWN (771 feet). The CHINE is a deep fissure in the ferruginous sandstone caused by the constant action of a small rivulet; one side is utterly bare and nude, the other is clothed with masses of hanging foliage. From the shore its aspect is very fine.

The glorious view of the white cliffs of the Culvers, of the

* Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson, the hero of Vigo Bay in 1702, was born at Bonchurch, of parents "of low degree." He ran away to sea from the tailor at Niton to whom he had been apprenticed.

rolling crests of the verdurous Downs, of the sweet copses of Shanklin, and the lovely bay of Sandown, which, as the traveller passes along the cliff from Luccombe, bursts at once upon his enraptured gaze, is a thing not to be easily forgotten.

SHANKLIN.

(Hotels : Daish's, Hollier's, and The Marine). "The village," writes Lord Jeffrey, "is very small and scattery, all mixed up with trees, and lying among sweet airy falls and swells of grounds which finally rise up behind the breezy downs 800 feet high, and sink down in front to the edge of the varying cliffs which overhang a pretty beach of fine sand, and are approachable by a very striking wooded ravine which they call the CHINE." Of course the Chine is the great "lion" of Shanklin.* The cliff, where the stream which forms the Chine enters the sea, is about 100 feet high, and about 150 wide at the top, but at the bottom little wider than the channel of the stream. The sides are very steep, and in most places are clothed with rich underwood. After proceeding about 100 yards in a direct line from the shore, the chasm makes a sudden bend to the left and grows much narrower. Its sides are nearly perpendicular, and but little covered with shrubbery. It terminates in an extremely narrow fissure, down which the rill which has formed the Chine falls about 30 feet. "The sides of the gloomy hollow in which it falls are of the blackish indurated clay, of which the greater part of the soil hereabouts is composed, and the damp of the water has covered most of it with shining green lichens and mosses of various shades"—(Sir H. Englefeld). Beyond the Chine the cliffs, extending westward, consist of an alternating series of clays and sands. The upper part is greenish-white sand, resting on a bed of dark-blue clay; the lower of ferruginous sands, with concretionary layers of green sand full of fossil *terebratulæ*.

SHANKLIN CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on a slight ascent bordered by trees, and dates from the reign of Edward III. It retains, however, little of its ancient character, and has been much disfigured by ill-devised additions.

* Keats, the poet, was at Shanklin in 1819, and wrote there his fine poem of "Lamia." Lord Jeffrey was a visitor in 1846,—the year before his death.

SHANKLIN TO NEWCHURCH.

The first point on our road is the old farm-stead of LANGUARD, from whence we proceed to MERRYGARDEN, and turning to the left, cross the hill to Cheverton. The road then skirts the fir-fringed APSE HEATH, and runs forward to ARRETON, but for ourselves we shall take, at Apse Heath, the right-hand turning, and push through the pleasant open glades of the ancient forest of BORDWOOD, a forest now, in name only, though it once abounded with red and fallow deer, and often rang with the shrill echoes of the huntsman's horn. A small mound, on the right, is called QUEEN BOWER, and was the spot, it is said, where Isabella de Fortibus, the good and great Lady of the Island, was wont to station herself, and watch the chase in the surrounding woodlands. The view from this point is extensive and beautiful.

A steep picturesque lane, on the left, leads up Skinner's Hill to NEWCHURCH (see p. 53).

[Many delightful EXCURSIONS may be made from Shanklin,—specially so, to the groves of AMERICA, to the old manor-house of APSE, to LUCCOMBE CHINE, across Shanklin and St. Boniface Downs to VENTNOR, to COOK'S CASTLE and APPULDURCOMBE; or, by way of Whetely Bank and Sandford, to GODSHILL.]

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—SHANKLIN TO BRADING.

As pleasant a summer day's walk as pedestrian could desire is afforded by the 4 miles between Shanklin and Brading. Delightful glimpses of the blue waters nestling in Sandown Bay, of the glittering headland of the Culver and the green crest of Bembridge Down, of the rich interchange of meadow, cornfield, and woodland which lies between the two great ranges of chalk-hills, are constantly afforded, and sometimes through the fanciful framework of over-arching foliage—like a landscape set in a ring of gleaming emerald. At the STAG INN diverges the Arreton road, passing CHEVERTON, the COTTAGE of the "Dairyman's Daughter," and HORRINGFORD; and just beyond a bye-lane turns aside to cross Blackpan Common, and ascend by way of ALVERSTON and KNIGHTON to ASHEY DOWN. Continuing in the main road, however, we pass through LAKE (note its Jacobean farm-house),

ascend an abrupt acclivity of the sandstone, and enter

SANDOWN,

(Population, 1030. *Hotels*: Sandown Hotel, Star and Garter, and King's Head. *House Agents*: Messrs. Mear and Higgs), with the BARRACKS on our left hand. The principal street winds down the hill to the low shore of SANDOWN BAY, and then strikes inland.

SANDOWN CHURCH, an excellent Early English building, erected in 1845 from the designs of a Mr. Woodman, and at a cost of £2600, raises its tall spire on the left of the road, and at a short distance from it. Close at hand are the admirable SCHOOLS, recently erected through the energetic exertions of some of the principal inhabitants.

Wilkes, the demagogue, was a resident at Sandown from 1788 to 1797, the year of his death. His "villakin" occupied the site of ROYAL HEATH COTTAGE.

The old FORT (of Sandown), lately removed, was built by Lord Conway, governor of the island, in 1632,—the old quadrangular block-house, erected by Henry VIII., having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. A new fort, on a much larger and more approved scale, has recently been erected further to the N. E. It is built of brickwork and turf, and faced with granite.

☞ The CULVER CLIFFS, BEMBRIDGE DOWN, and YAVERLAND, may well be visited from Sandown, and the tourist should certainly make this detour if his time will permit. The path turns off beyond the Fort, and climbs the acclivity of Bembridge Down, 355 feet in height. On the summit stood the obelisk erected in 1849 to the memory of the late Earl of Yarborough, but this has been removed further east, to make way for the vast fort which now crowns the Down. The prospect unrolled around is full of changes of colour and form, and comprehends the greater portion of the East of the Wight, with St. Helen's roads and Spithead to the north-west, the peninsula of Bembridge to the north-east, and Sandown Bay, with the sweep of cliffs to Shanklin and Dunnose Point, southward. From the Down we may descend to the CULVER CLIFF (from *culfre*, a pigeon), and by a somewhat difficult path to the fossiliferous locality of WHITE-CLIFF BAY,—a locality of intense interest to the geological student. The circuit of the peninsula may then be made to BEMBRIDGE, a

charmingly situated little village, on the eastern bank of BRADING HAVEN, with a neat new church, a ferry across to St. Helen's, a variety of pleasant prospects, and a peculiarly healthy air.

The village of YAVERLAND lies on the southern slope of Bembridge Down. It contains an ancient Norman CHURCH (with fine chancel-arch and south doorway) standing upon an elm-girdled mound, with an antique Jacobean MANOR-HOUSE (A.D. 1620) in its rear. The latter is a building of much interest, and contains some curious carvings.

A steep lane descends through a bold cutting in the sandstone to YARBRIDGE (*Inn*: The Angler's Arms), where the river broadens into a picturesque pool, and joins the Brading road.

From Yar Bridge, a favourite resort of anglers, we reach BRADING (*Inns*: The Bugle, Wheatsheaf, and New Inn), which was once represented in Parliament, and still boasts of two bailiffs, two justices, two constables, and a hayward, though it has neither trade nor manufactures to support its dignity. Descending the hilly street, the tourist will notice, in a small open area on the left, the BULL-RING, to which were bound the unfortunate beasts tortured for the amusement of our enlightened forefathers. The TOWN HALL, a small structure of wood supported upon brick arches, stands at the corner of the lane leading up to the CHURCH, nearly opposite the shed which encloses one of the BRASS GUNS made, in 1549, at the expense of the different parishes of the island to enable them to repulse the marauding French. In the market-place (under the Town Hall) stands an antiquated pair of stocks.

The CHURCH, of high interest, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is mainly Transition-Norman in character, with a few fragments of an earlier building. The tower, a stately pile, is Early English. In the interior is a fine *incised slab* of Flemish work, adorned with figures of the Virgin, the child Jesus, and the Twelve Apostles, and an effigy, in full armour, of Sir John Cherowin, d. 1441. constable of Portchester Castle. In the OGLANDER CHAPEL (at the east end of the south aisle), there may be seen effigies of members of that family, one a knight in armour, and the other a loyal cavalier, whose Diary in MS. contains some curious pictures of the condition of the island during the Civil Wars. The interior of the Church was restored in 1864, at the expense of Sir Henry Oglander.

In the churchyard some epitaphs of unusual merit will be found : especially Mrs. Steele's lines "Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear," set to music by Dr. Calcott ; and the Rev. Legh Richmond's tribute to "Jane, the Young Cottager." Legh Richmond was curate of Brading and Yaverland from 1797 to 1805.

Below Brading the Eastern Yar or "Main River" (as it is sometimes called) flows into the ample tidal lake known as BRADING HAVEN. From the high ground about Brading this expanse of waters (about 800 acres) presents, at favourable times of the tide, a beautiful spectacle. Attempts have been unsuccessfully made to reclaim some portion of the level which, at high water, the sea so completely covers, and Sir Hugh Middleton, the "New River" knight, brought, on one occasion, his engineering skill to bear upon the enterprise. The mouth of the HAVEN is closed in by the shelving sides of Bembridge Point, south east, and St. Helen's Spit, north-west. Oyster-beds have recently been formed here, and a company has been established for carrying on the trade.

From the Ryde road, as we emerge from Brading, glimpses are enjoyed of the oak-groves of Nunwell, the seat, since the Conquest, of the old Norman family of Ogländer. The house is picturesquely situated at the foot of Brading Down.

☞ A mile beyond, and a road diverges (on the right) to ST. HELEN'S (population, 3412), the only island-village grouped, in good old English fashion, around a pleasant green. The CHURCH, which formerly stood on the sea-shore, near the Spit, was destroyed by the encroaching waves ; but its TOWER, preserved and repaired at the cost of government, still serves as an important landmark. A new CHURCH was erected in 1719, on the road to Sea View ; a plain, insignificant building in a lonely and retired situation.

The main road now passes through Whitefield Wood (a pleasant lane, on the right, descends through BARNSELY to SEA VIEW and SPRING VALE), and across an agreeable open country, to ST. JOHN'S, a suburb of Ryde, with a good Early English CHURCH, erected in 1843, after the designs of Mr. Thomas Hellyer. ST. JOHN'S, a seat belonging to the heir of Sir John Sineon, was built by General Lord Amherst ; its attractive grounds were laid out by Repton, the landscape-

gardener. Descending St. John's Hill—observe, on the left, ST. JOHN'S PARK, a new settlement of trim smart villas—we cross the DUVER, or DOVER, formerly a waste tract, where the bodies of the ill-fated victims lost in the *Royal George* were interred, but now traversed by rows of excellent houses. Along the ESPLANADE—observe the iron pier projected by the Ryde and Stoke's Bay Steam Ferry Company—we proceed to the PIER, from whence, satisfied with our explorations of the island, we may speed to “fresh scenes and pastures new.”

Before taking leave of this part of the island we must indicate an excursion from Ryde to ST. HELEN'S. Keeping along the sea-wall we pass Appley Woods and APLEY (J. Hyde, Esq.), formerly the abode of a wealthy smuggler, one David Bryce—above whose trees rises the picturesque structure of APLEY TOWERS (G. Young, Esq.). Next, the narrow path skirts the grounds of St. CLARE (Col. V. Harcourt), a castellated mansion of some pretensions, and widens into a passable road at the sea-side lodging-house hamlet of SPRING VALE. Crossing the salterns, we turn into SEA VIEW, where an Early English church, small but excellently appointed, has recently been erected from Mr. T. Hellyer's designs. At Sea View the French, in 1549, made an unsuccessful attempt to invade the island.

We may cross the sands of PRIORY BAY, so named from a Cluniac house, founded about 1150, whose site is partly occupied by a modern mansion, erected by Chief-Justice Grose, and reach the ruined beacon-tower of old St. Helen's Church. Traversing the Spit we ascend to ST. HELEN'S, and turning to the right, return to Ryde by way of NETTLESTONE GREEN, WESTBROOK (P. Mahon, Esq.), and ST. JOHN'S.

Another excursion may be made to ASHEY DOWN, and the Ryde Waterworks, proceeding thither by way of Play Street, Haylands, and Upton House, and returning through Bloodstone Copse, Green Lane, and Smallbrook. ASHEY FARM marks the site of a cell of nuns, attached to the nunnery of Wherwell, in Hampshire. From Ashley Down is obtained one of the finest if not the very finest view in the island.

At HAVEN STREET, 3 miles from Ryde, a graceful little CHURCH, designed by Mr. T. Hellyer, will attract attention.]

VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND.

For the COAST ROUTE from YARMOUTH to FRESHWATER, see page 40.

☞ Steamers leave Ryde thrice a week during the summer-season, and accomplish the VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND in about six hours, but thoroughly to appreciate the beauties of the coast the tourist must charter a sailing-boat, and devote two days to the excursion, sleeping (the first night) at Yarmouth.

Starting from Ryde, westward, we pass WESTFIELD, the seat of Vice Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, distinguishable by its tower; the pretty semi-Elizabethan villa of BUCKLANDS (Mrs. Alleyne Yard); and the white-looking, tree-surrounded pile of RYDE HOUSE. The woods of BINSTEAD and the oak coppices of monastic QUARR now fringe the sloping shore, and soon we find ourselves at the mouth of WOOTTON RIVER, the rolling waters glinting through the trees with pleasant flashes of silver light, and the tower of FERN HILL shewing conspicuously in the distance. The next inlet is called KING'S QUAY, from a baseless tradition that the neighbouring woods were once the hiding-place of King John, and immediately after passing its oak-bordered banks we come in sight of Victoria's marine palace—of the towers, terraces, gardens and lawns of OSBORNE. NORRIS CASTLE (R. Bell, Esq.) next presents to our view its ivy-shrouded battlements. Now we shoot across the noble estuary of the Medina, alive with sails and masts of every nation, WEST COWES clustering on its western bank; we pass the romantically situated villa so quaintly named EGYPT, and glide along the well-wooded shores of GURNARD BAY, where the tin was landed from Leap, on the Hampshire coast. Soon we pass THORNESS BAY, the salterns of ELSWORTH, the mouth of the Newtown river, the fossiliferous locality of HEMPSTEAD HILL, abounding in the plants, seeds, shells and univalves of the fluvio-eocene deposits. The shore is low and uninteresting until we come in sight of YARMOUTH, and the bold slope, covered with villas and groves, of NORTON. Remark, now, the bristling ramparts of the VICTORIA and ALBERT FORTS (Sconce and Cliff End), commanding, in conjunction with the opposite stronghold (HURST CASTLE, so singularly situated at the extremity of yonder narrow promontory), the entrance of the Solent. Let us glide quickly across COLWELL BAY, and around

WARDEN LEDGE ; shoot across COLWELL and ALUM BAYS ; pass the famous rocks of the NEEDLES ; enter SCRATCHELL'S BAY ; and sail in the shadow of the lofty cliffs of MAIN BENCH and the NODES, to WATCOMBE BAY and FRESHWATER GATE. These are places we have already visited (see pp. 36-41). Now we enter Compton Bay (below Afton Down), and commence an exploration of the southern coast. Let us note down the points of interest we shall successively pass —

[In COMPTON BAY :

COMPTON CHINE. Observe the junction of the chalk and greensand formations.
COMPTON GRANGE CHINE.
BROOK POINT, and Ledge, with its remarkable petrified Forest (p. 42.)
BROOK CHINE ; above which is the village of Brook (see p. 42.)
BLACKWOOD POINT.

In BRIXTON BAY :

BULL FACED ROCK.
CHILTON CHINE.
GRANGE CHINE.
SHIP'S LEDGE.
BARNES CHINE.
COWLEAZE CHINE. Between these two Chines may be noted the junction-point of the Wealden and Greensand formations.

SHEPHERD'S CHINE. (p. 44.)

ATHERFIELD POINT, and dangerous ledge of rocks.

In CHALE BAY :

WHALE CHINE.
LADDER CHINE.
WALPEN CHINE.
BLACKGANG CHINE. (p. 45.)
ROCKEN END.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT and Lighthouse. Note the commencement of the lofty wall and picturesque terraces of the Undercliff. (pp. 47-56.)

WREETH BAY. On the shore, the ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

PUCKASTER COVE :—where Charles II. was driven ashore. (p. 49.)

BINNEL BAY.

BINNEL POINT. Remark the grounds north of OLD PARK.

WOODY BAY and Point. Above, is the site of the new town of Woolverton.

ORCHARD BAY. Note the marine villa of the Earl of Yarborough. The cliffs beyond are called the WESTERN LINES.

STEPHILL COVE.

MILL BAY. The Ventnor Esplanade will now be noticed : the quaint villas of Ventnor ; and the lofty crest of St. Boniface Down. Horse-shoe Bay (so named from its shape) ; Bonchurch old church, and Monk's Bay will next attract the attention, and the termination of the Undercliff is reached at

1) DUNNOSE : a formidable headland, rising to an elevation of 771 feet.]


The COAST from DUNNOSE to RYDE is well worthy of examination. Lofty cliffs of a dark brown colour, occasionally relieved

by patches of ochre, stretch northward until they dip down to the level sands of SANDOWN. These cliffs are rent at LUCCOMBE and SHANKLIN by bold deep Chines, the former cutting inland with a semicircular sweep; the latter, clothed in verdure, is broken up into several romantic curvatures. Sandown Bay stretches from Dunnose, south-east, to the Culvers, north-east, the town being seated on the level nearly in its centre. After passing Sandown, the cliffs gradually rise into the noble promontory of the CULVER, its face of glittering chalk curiously streaked with bands of flint. Now we sweep into WHITECLIFF BAY, and rounding Bembridge Ledge and the Foreland, glide past the village of BEMBRIDGE; shoot across BRADING HAVEN; and sail into the well-known roadstead of ST. HELEN'S. Here a small wooded curve in the shore is named from an ancient Cluniac foundation, PRIORY BAY. We are now in sight of SEA VIEW and NETTLESTONE POINT. The shore from this point is dull, level, and uninteresting. Remark the little hamlet of SPRING VALE, facing the broad firm sands, and offering "great facilities for bathing;" the castellated pile of ST. CLARE (Col. Harcourt), the woods of APPELY (J. Hyde, Esq.), the RYDE ESPLANADE, the iron pier and quay of the Ryde and Stokes Bay Steam Ferry Company; and finally, the long wooden arm of RYDE PIER, so well known to yachtsmen and promenaders, the boast and glory of the most fashionable watering-place in England.

EXCURSION—A DAY AT CARISBROOK.

[CARISBROOK is 1 m. from Newport, 8 m. from Ryde, and 6 m. from Cowes. Coaches daily from Ryde to Newport and Carisbrook; railway from Cowes to Newport, and omnibus to Carisbrook. The excursionist who leaves London early, may easily include Cowes, Newport, and Carisbrook, or Ryde, Newport, and Carisbrook, in his day's tour, by availing himself of these conveyances, though, of course, he will only be able to enjoy a cursory glance at the principal points of interest.

Inns at CARISBROOK : The Bugle, the Carisbrook Castle, etc.]

 We leave Newport by the HIGH STREET, pass through CASTLE HOLD, and traverse the pleasant promenade of the MALL, which brings us to the foot of Carisbrook hill. Here we may turn off to the left, and wind up a narrow lane to the CASTLE, or ascending the hill, through Carisbrook village, pay our first visit to the CHURCH; taking next the ROMAN VILLA; and lastly, the CASTLE.

CARISBROOK CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, was originally attached to the priory of Carisbrook, founded here by William Fitz-Osbert (to whom William the Conqueror granted the Isle of Wight) as a cell to his Abbey of Lire, or Lyra, in Normandy. The PRIORY, which stood north of the church, and of which a few grey stones are the only remains—these stones having been made use of in the neighbouring farm—was leased, at the dissolution of the religious houses, to Sir James Worsley, and passed to Queen Elizabeth's famous minister, Sir Francis Walsingham, on his marriage with Sir James' son's widow (the reader must excuse this complication of possessive cases). Walsingham thriftily converted the monastic buildings to profitable uses, and to avoid the expense of repairing the chancel of the priory-church, which, by lease, he was enforced to keep in due order, he persuaded the people of Carisbrook that the church was too large for them, and, with their consent, pulled down the chancel !

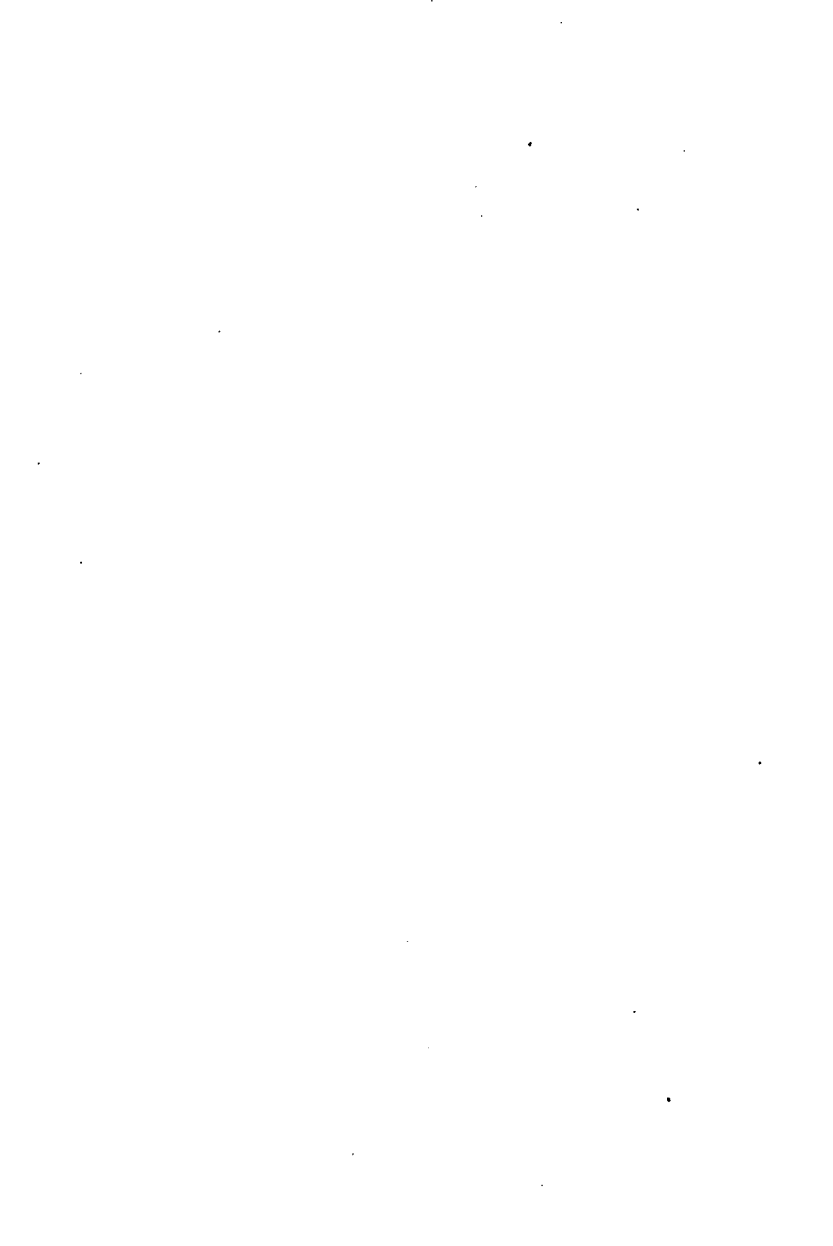
The CHURCH is still a very stately building, with a remarkably fine Perpendicular tower, of the same date as the towers of Gatcombe, Chale, and Godshill. The south aisle is separated from the nave, by a Transition-Norman arcade. An ancient slab, broken into two pieces, commemorates one of the monks, vicars of Carisbrook. Very noticeable is the sculpture dedicated to Lady *Dorothy Wadham*, Queen Jane Seymour's sister—the small figures in the back-ground being supposed to represent the deformed and lame whom her charity benefited. A curious rhyming inscription (in too many quatrains to be quoted here) records the merits of *William Keeling*, d. 1619, one of our early adventurers in the Eastern seas, and perpetuates the affection of his wife, who, we fancy, was its author. The allegory which surmounts the inscription is extremely quaint.

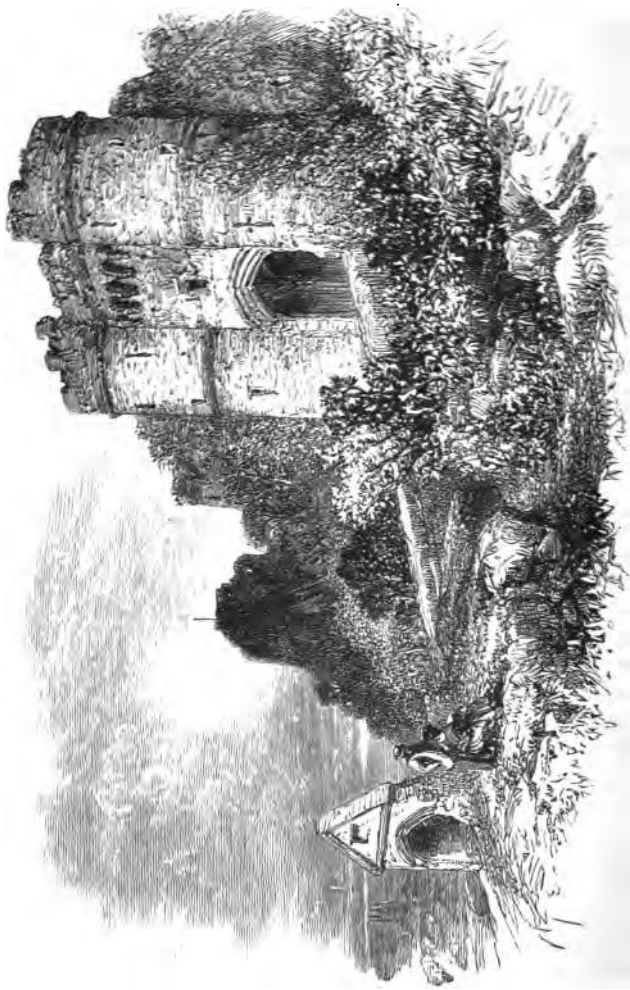
The vicarage of Carisbrook—one of the best livings in the island—was granted by Charles I. to Queen's College, Oxon, at the instigation of *Henrietta Maria* (A. D. 1626).

Near the parsonage lie the ruins of

THE ROMAN VILLA,

discovered during the works necessary for the construction of some stabling, early in 1859, and preserved for the public through





CARISBROOK CASTLE.

the exertions of C. Seeley, Esq. of Brook, E. P. Wilkins, Esq. of Newport, the Rev. E. Kell, and Mr. W. Spickernell of Carisbrook. The villa, it would seem, included an area of 120 feet by 55, and contains several apartments—the largest 40 feet by 22—a semicircular bath, hypocaust, etc. A mosaic pavement, some coins, and other relics, have been carefully preserved. The Queen and the late Prince Consort visited this memorial of the past, and expressed their desire it should be thrown open to public examination.

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

A chiefless castle, breathing stern farewells
From gray and ivied walls where Ruin greenly dwells.

BYRON.

The different historical periods through which the castle has passed might easily be inferred from a mere cursory examination of its ruins. The *Keep* is mainly Saxon, but retains some precise indications of having been founded upon a previous Roman fortress, while there are not wanting traces of even those wild but gallant British tribes who so stoutly resisted the legions, and so often brought disgrace upon the standards of the Cæsars. The fine gateway through which we entered, with its stout machicolated towers, recalls the days of the Roses, when Edward Woodville lorded it over the Isle of Wight. The ground-plan of the castle, with its pentagonal arrangement, represents the additions to its fortifications, made in the reign of Elizabeth under the direction of an Italian engineer named Genobella. The ruined chapel reminds us of its founder, Lord Lymington, who was governor of the castle in the days of George II. A dilapidated window, with a few rusty bars, brings back the storm and shadow of the Civil Wars, being pointed out as that through which Charles I., a king, but a prisoner, vainly attempted to escape.* Thus, almost every era of English history has some association with the ruined stronghold.

Every ancient ruin is, as it were, a picture in many panels

* The actual window, however, was an aperture further to the east, but now blocked up, though still recognisable in the exterior of the wall nearly adjoining the only buttress on this side of the castle.

Looking in this light at Carisbrook Castle, we will endeavour, though with an unskilful brush, to depict its most interesting "pictorial effects."

The tin trade, which first brought England into connection with the rest of the civilized world, appears to have had its depôt in the Isle of Wight, and the route by which it is supposed the caravans conveyed their stores across the island must have passed within a bow-shot of the present position of Carisbrook Castle. It is probable, therefore, that a site so commanding was early recognized, in a military point of view, by the Britons, and there is reason to believe that a Celtic (or British) encampment was formed upon it.

When the Romans occupied the island their military skill soon seized upon the strategical advantages of the British camp, and they erected a fortress upon its site. In like manner, the Saxons rehabilitated—if we may use the expression—the Roman stronghold, and undoubtedly formed the nucleus of the later feudal castle.

After the Battle of Hastings, William distributed with lavish liberality the riches of the conquered land among his followers. The Isle of Wight fell to the share of one of the most powerful, a knight ready both in council and action, William, son of Osbert, or Fitz-Osbert. This sagacious Norman repaired and enlarged the Saxon fortress, adding what is called the *basecourt* to the Saxon *keep*, and constructing strong stout walls, which included a space of an acre and a half. In the castle he had erected, he often held high revels, and, imitating the example of his royal master, he divided the surrounding country among his faithful vassals, who afterwards held their estates of "the Honour and Castle of Carisbrook."

William Fitz-Osbert died, as became so bold a warrior, on the red battle-field, and his honours passed to his son; but Count Roger, as he was called, was neither so prudent nor so able as his father, and rebelling against King William, was cast into prison and deprived of his possessions. Thus the Castle of Carisbrook fell into the hands of the king.

King William only paid one visit to his island-fortress, and that was in an hour of peril, which vividly brought out the manly qualities of his kingly mind. His half-brother, Odo, bishop of Bayeux, half warrior, half priest, who had received from King William the earldom of Kent, and fat estates and manifold honours,

during the Conqueror's absence in Normandy (1081), collected a large and powerful following in the Isle of Wight, and prepared to quit England for Italy. The king, apprised of the ambitious Odo's design, suddenly returned, and summoned to Carisbrook Castle his knights, and men-at-arms, and other vassals.

They met in the Royal Hall, by the shifting light of a hundred torches, which wavered and flickered merrily enough upon the glittering armour of the knightly throng. William, with moody brow and angry eye, sat in stern silence upon the dais; and when the murmur of voices was hushed, he recounted, one by one, the offences which Odo had done against him. "He has despoiled the church—he has wronged the state—has sought to seduce from their standard my soldiers who were designed to protect England. Tell me now," he cried, "how shall I act towards such a brother?"

Odo was a prelate and a noble—wealthy, powerful, and not over-slow in his punishment of an enemy. What marvel, then, that out of all that knightly gathering not one dared raise his voice against him?

"Seize him!" shouted the Conqueror, as if resolved to construe their silence into an acknowledgment of his brother's offences; "seize him, and let him be closely guarded!"

But not a knight laid his finger upon the prince of the church. All stood mute and aghast at the king's wrath. With instant decision, he sprang from his seat, strode through his astonished followers, and grasped his brother's robes.

Whereupon Odo exclaimed, "I am a priest, and a servant of the Lord! None but the Pope has the right to judge me."

But the monarch, prepared for the crafty excuse, replied,—
"I do not punish thee as a priest; but as my own vassal, and a noble, whom I myself have made."

And Odo was surrounded by his sovereign's guards, and in due time despatched across the seas, and imprisoned in a Norman fortress.*

Let the years roll by, and bear with them the names and deeds of many a famous knight and stout soldier, who in due succession governed the Isle of Wight, and maintained a splendid state in Carisbrook Castle. What legends, what quaint stories, what seemingly extravagant romances, its ivied stones, had they but tongues, could tell! Fair dames and gallant knights; the

* Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccles., book iv.

brawl. the fight, the wassail ; love, jealousy, sorrow, ambition, hate, revenge—all have mingled their weird influences to shed a poetry and a mystery upon the ruined ramparts of Carisbrook. Like the sea, it holds a thousand treasures which it will never unbosom.

In 1377, the Castle was surrounded with the din of battle. A large body of French rovers landed on the east shore of the island ; forced their way through its valleys and over its hills ; swept through Newport, and encamped beneath the walls of Carisbrook. Finding it too strong to be carried without regular military approaches, and being unprovided for a regular siege, they attempted to capture it by a *coup-de-main*, but fell into an ambuscade planned by Sir Hugh Tyrrel, the governor, and were cut to pieces—not a fugitive escaping to tell the French maidens of the beautiful island-glades. So great was the slaughter, that the islanders (according to a very doubtful tradition) called the fight thus easily won the battle of *the Noddies*, or simpletons, and the spot where the chief rush of the *mêlée* took place is still called *the Noddies'*, or *Node Hill*.

The Castle received a distinguished prisoner in 1397,—the Earl of Warwick, who had joined “the Fitzalan Conspiracy” against Richard II., and was saved from the scaffold by the earnest solicitations of the Earl of Salisbury. “Earl of Warwick,” said his judges, when announcing the king’s clemency, “this sentence is very lenient, for you have merited to die as much as your compeers ; but the excellent services rendered by you in times past to King Edward of blessed memory, as well on this as on the other side of the sea, have saved your life, and it is ordered that you banish yourself to the Isle of Wight, taking with you wherewithal to maintain your state as long as you live, and never quitting the island.”

Humphrey the “good” Duke of Gloucester,—Richard Duke of York who perished at Agincourt,—Edmund Duke of Somerset,—Anthony, the valiant and accomplished Lord Scales, the very mirror of knighthood, and chiefest ornament of the fourth Edward’s court,—Sir Edward Woodville, a gallant and courteous gentleman, who kept up a brave splendour at Carisbrook—and Richard Worsley, a favourite councillor of Henry the Eighth’s, were among the captains of Carisbrook Castle and lords of the Isle of Wight.

In Elizabeth’s reign, during the panic caused by the fitting

out of the Spanish Armada, the Castle was repaired, strengthened, and enlarged under the directions of a famous Italian engineer, Genobella. It was once visited by James I. and twice by Prince Charles, who "hunted in the parke, and killed a bucke," and otherwise amused their idle hours during their brief excursions.

At the outset of the great Civil War it was garrisoned by a small detachment of Royalist troops under a chivalrous cavalier, Colonel Brett. The wife of the governor of the island, the Countess of Portland, and her five children, were intrusted to their loyal care, and all hoped, in the stout castle, to secure a pleasant asylum. But the inhabitants of Newport were fiercely Parliamentary, and assisted by 400 naval auxiliaries, resolved upon seizing the Castle, and holding it for the Parliament. The besiegers were numerous, well provided with artillery, and easily supplied with stores. The garrison consisted but of a few invalided soldiers, and had but three days' provisions. "There seemed no alternative," says a recent writer, "but an unconditional surrender. In these critical circumstances, their only resource—but it was sufficient—was the hero-heart that beat in the bosom of the Countess. As she leapt upon the ramparts, with a lighted match in her hand, admiration insensibly stirred the minds of those who gazed upon her. Englishmen revered a true Englishwoman. She spoke—clearly, firmly, without a faltering accent—'Grant to us honourable terms; grant to these brave men safety of life and limb, and permission to go where they will—or, with my own hand, I will fire the first cannon, and will defend these walls until they bury us in their ruins!' The besiegers acceded to her demands," and the Countess retired from the Castle in much honour.

Thirty years had elapsed since Prince Charles hunted the buck in Parkhurst Forest, and rested awhile within the towers of Carisbrook Castle, free, beloved, happy in the prospect of a glorious crown and a noble people's affection, rich in personal graces and intellectual refinements,—when a king, crowned, sceptred, but powerless, he passed again under the massive archway to the solitude and sorrow of a prison! At first he was treated with all the respect due to his exalted dignity. He rode out whenever he pleased, and again hunted the deer in Parkhurst, though Colonel Hammond rode at his side. The parliament allowed him a yearly revenue of £5000, and he lived in the state apartments of

the castle—long shewn as *King Charles' Rooms*—surrounded with the ceremonials of royalty.

But he was gradually stripped of these. His chaplains and faithful attendants were removed, and others forced upon him, of whom he only knew that they were chosen by his enemies. He no longer rode abroad, no longer hunted in the forest, but was constrained to view the bright valleys and sparkling plains through the bars of his prison window. A decrepit old man was almost his sole companion.—“He is sent every morning to light my fire,” said King Charles to Philip Warwick, “and is the best companion I have had for many months.” Thus “cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined,” the unhappy monarch became careless of his attire, in which once he had so fine a taste; allowed his beard to grow; was wan and haggard,—“a gray discrowned king.”*

How the imprisoned king passed his days has been duly recorded by his faithful attendants. He rose early. He took moderate exercise, walking round the ramparts, or pacing to and fro the narrow bowling-green, into which Colonel Hammond had converted “the place of arms.” Of food he ate sparingly, and his drink at dinner was sack, diluted with two parts water. He chiefly employed his leisure hours in reading, writing, and meditating, or in conversation on things human and divine with those who waited about his person. The principal books he read were Bishop Andrews' Sermons, Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Herbert's Poems, Fairfax's version of Tasso's “Gierusalemme Liberata,” and Spenser's “Faëry Queen.” In one of these books he penned a Latin distich, which vividly illustrates his peculiar cast of thought:—

“Rebus in adversis facile est contemnere vitam;
Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.”

Englished.

In evil times, life we may well disdain:
He doeth bravely who can suffer pain.

Two attempts were made by the Royalists to secure the monarch's freedom, but both were ineffectual. He carried on a correspondence with his chief adherents in cipher; but the cipher was detected, and the letters were intercepted by the parliament.

* “My gray discrowned head,”—the king's own expression in his “*Majesty in Misery.*”

tarian leaders, who consequently were enabled to frustrate the plans contrived for his escape.

The first attempt was made on the night of the 20th of March 1648. Four or five gentlemen—Firebrace, Worsley, Newland, and Osborn—were on the watch to assist the king, whose purpose it was to force himself through his prison window, cross the court of the castle, and reach the counterscarp. A horse, ready saddled and bridled, was there waiting for him, in charge of a trusty cavalier. A ride across the island, protected by the heavy night-shadows, and at the sea-shore was a boat, well-manned, to bear him to liberty and a throne! The scheme was well-devised, but failed through the narrowness of the window, which prevented the unhappy monarch from forcing his person through it.

The second attempt was made on Sunday night, May 28th, when the king removed the bars which had impeded him on the former occasion, and might have escaped, but that the whole details of the project were known to Colonel Hammond, the governor of Carisbrook, and double guards were placed at convenient positions, to fire upon any person leaving the castle.

The king's captivity came to an end on November 29th. He was roused at the dead of night by a detachment of Roundhead soldiers, and hurried through the darkness towards Worsley's Tower, which stands upon the north-western shore of the island. Then he embarked with his few attendants, and crossed the strait to Hurst Castle.

A brief entry in the register of Carisbrook Church records the king's removal:—"The last day of November he went from Newport to Hurst Castell to prison, carried away by to (*two*) troops of horse." Another pithy passage sums up the ill-fated monarch's history:—"In the year of our Lord God, 1649, January the 30th day, was Kinge Charles beheaded at Whitehall Gate,"—last sad scene of "that deplorable tragedy," as Clarendon calls it, "so much to the dishonour of the nation, and the religion professed by it, though undeservedly."

The next prisoners in this famous castle were recommended to the humanity of their gaolers by their innocent youth as much as by their royal blood. The Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, the daughter and son of "the Martyr King," were removed here on the 16th of August 1650.

The Princess Elizabeth was "a lady of excellent parts, great observation, and an early understanding," fair, delicate—deformed

and bowed down by an unconquerable malady. Her brother has been described by the great Clarendon as "a prince of extraordinary hopes, both from the comeliness and gracefulness of his person, and the vivacity and vigour of his wit and understanding." While residing at Carisbrook he was addressed as "Master Harry," and a yearly allowance of £1000 was granted both to him and the princess for the maintenance of a decent splendour.

But within a week after their arrival, the princess "being at bowls, a sport she much delighted in, there fell a sudden shower, and being of a sickly constitution it caused her to take cold, and the next day she complained of headach and feverish distemper, which by fits increased upon her; and on the first three or four days she had the advice of Dr. Bignall, a worthy and able physician of Newport, and then care was taken by Dr. Treherne, in London, to send a physician and remedies of election [an astrological nostrum] to her. But notwithstanding the care of that honest and faithful gentleman, Anthony Mildmay, Esq., and all the art of her physicians, her disease grew upon her; and after many rare ejaculatory expressions, abundantly demonstrating her unparalleled piety, to the eternal honour of her own memory, and the astonishment of those who waited on her, she took leave of the world on Sunday the 8th September 1650."* It is said she was found lying upon her couch, as if sleeping, her face resting upon an open Bible, her royal father's gift. She was buried in Newport church September 20, 1650.

The young Duke of Gloucester remained a prisoner in the castle until 1652, when, by permission of Cromwell, he was released and departed into Holland.

We will now, having concluded our brief historical *resumé*, enter the castle by QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GATE (it bears a label, E.R. 1598), cross the grassy moat, and pass under the fine machicolated GATEWAY, erected by Anthony Woodville, afterwards Lord Scales, about 1464. A portcullis defends it, and on each side it is strengthened by a round tower. The stout wooden gates are very ancient. Entering the GREAT COURT we observe, on our left, the Elizabethan building occupied by Charles I. after his first attempt to escape. Here too is the chamber in which it is said that the Princess Elizabeth breathed her last.

* "Fuller's Worthies," vol. ii.

The main buildings (before us) were formerly the GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. Recent repairs, under the direction of Mr. Hardwick the architect, have brought to light some ancient features of high interest. The great staircase appears to have been converted out of an Early English CHAPEL, built by William de Vernon, 1184-1217, and the GREAT HALL (aula regia) of Baldwin de Redvers, 1135-1156, was found to have been divided into two storeys. The apartments occupied by Charles before his first attempted flight have been carefully renovated, and a good stone fireplace, and a hagioscope communicating with the chapel, will attract attention in the royal "Presence-Chamber." The "King's Bedroom" was on the upper storey.

The CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS, now a most shameful ruin, was built by Lord Lymington, governor of the island, in 1738, on the site of an ancient fane, which was supposed to be Saxon in its origin.

The KEEF, occupying the site of the old Celtic stronghold of the rude fortress erected by the Saxon Wihtgar, and the stout tower of William Fitz-Osbert, is still massive and imposing. Its summit overlooks a wide reach of landscape. The mound whereon it stands is scaled by 72 broken steps. "In a ruined chamber to the left is the WELL, nearly choked with rubbish, but still deep enough to need protection, as a very ugly fall may easily be met with by the unwary"—(*Venables*). It failed during the siege of the castle by King Stephen's forces in 1150, and Baldwin de Redvers was consequently forced to surrender. That a similar catastrophe might not again occur, Count Baldwin sunk, in another part of the castle-area, the famous WELL, so great an object of attraction to wondering visitors, from whose depths (145 feet) the water is drawn up by means of an industrious donkey and a large wooden wheel. The donkeys thus distinguished have been remarkable for their longevity: one died in 1798, aged 32. A successor "paid the debt of nature" in 1851, after 21 years' toil. The present labourer commenced his honourable service in 1851. The WELL-HOUSE, dating from the fifteenth century, has been well restored by Mr. Hardwick.

The visitor should conclude his examination of the castle by a stroll round its outworks, and a visit to the TILT-YARD (formerly the place of arms, and appropriated by Colonel Hammond to King Charles's use as a bowling green), and the MOUNTJOY TOWER, which strengthens the south-east angle of the ramparts.

The return to Newport should be made by the Node Hill road, passing the New Cemetery, and traversing the green slopes of Mountjoy—a summer ramble which the pedestrian will not fail to enjoy.

Behind the Cemetery, and on the way to Gatcombe, is the Roman Catholic Nunnery, erected in 1866 by the Dowager Countess of Clare, at a cost of £11,000.

[The word *Carisbrook* is derived by some authorities from the Saxon fortress erected by Wihthgar—i. e., *Wihthgarasburgh*; by others, from the compound *caer*, a fort, and *brook*, indicating its position upon the Medina river. The parish includes an area of 7630 acres. Its population, in 1851, was 7680, including 918 soldiers at Parkhurst. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and has supremacy over the rectory of Northwood.]

THE LORDS, WARDENS, GOVERNORS, AND CAPTAINS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

BRITISH PERIOD.

ROMAN PERIOD—The island subdued by Vespasian.

SAXON PERIOD—The island conquered by Cerdic and Cynric, two Jutish chiefs, in 580. Cerdic's nephew, Whitgar, is said to have founded Whitgarabyrig, or Carisbrook. Ceadwalla subdues the island, and converts it to Christianity, A.D. 686. Numerous incursions by the Danes, A.D. 897, 998, 1001, 1006, 1009, and 1013. Canute was here in 1022; Earl Godwin and his sons, 1050 and 1052.

THE NORMAN PERIOD—Duke William bestows the island on his kinsman and councillor, William Fitz-Osbert.

LORDS OF THE ISLAND.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1066-70. William Fitz-Osbert. | |
| 1070-86. Roger de Breteuil. William I. visits the island, and makes prisoner his half-brother, Bishop Odo, in the "Aula Regia" at Carisbrook (A.D. 1085). | |
| 1101-7. Richard de Redvers I. | 1163-1184. Richard de Redvers III. |
| 1107-1155. Baldwin de Redvers I. | 1184-1216. William de Vernon. |
| 1156-61. Richard de Redvers II. | 1216-1245. Baldwin de Redvers IV. |
| 1161-1162. Baldwin de Redvers II. | 1245-1283. Amicia de Clara. |
| 1283-1293. Isabella de Fortibus. Sovereignty of the island restored to the crown by engagement between her and Edward I. | |

WARDENS OF THE ISLAND.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1298-1295. John Fitz-Thomas. | 1307-1310. Nicholas de Lisle. |
| 1295-1302. Richard de Affeton. | 1310-1321. Sir John de Lisle. |
| 1302-1307. Sir John de Lisle. | 1321-1325. Sir Henry Tyes. |
| 1325- . John de la Hure and John Lisle. | |
| 1336- . John de Langford. | |
| 1338-1340. Sir Theobald Russell. Invasion of the French, A.D. 1340. They landed at St. Helen's, and were repulsed by Sir Theobald, who was slain in the action. | |
| 1377- . Sir Hugh Tyrrell. Another invasion: the French penetrated as far as Newport, where they fall into an ambuscade, and were cut to pieces. | |

LORDS OF THE ISLAND.

- 1386-97. William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
- 1397-1415. Edward, Earl of Rutland, and Duke of York (fifth son of Edward III). The Earl of Warwick, accused of treason, is banished to the Isle of Wight, A.D. 1397. Invasion by the French in 1404.
- 1415-1430. Duchess of York. Descents by the French in 1418 and 1419.

- 1439-1447. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Coronation of the youthful Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, as "King of the Isle of Wight," A.D. 1443.
 1449-1453. Richard, Duke of York (father of Edward IV).
 1453-1455. Edmund, Duke of Somerset.
 1455-1464. Henry, Duke of Somerset.
 1467-1483. Anthony, Lord Scales (afterwards Earl Rivers).

CAPTAINS OF THE ISLAND.

- 1483-1484. Sir William Berkeley.
 1484-1485. Sir John Savile.
 1485-1488. Sir Edward Woodville. Four hundred of the leading men of the island and their retainers follow him to assist the Duke of Brittany in his war against the French king. At the Battle of St. Austin they all perish, only one boy surviving to tell the tale.
 1496- . Sir Reginald Bray. The Princess Cicely, and her husband John Kime, retire to the Isle of Wight, 1504-1507.
 -1511. Sir Nicholas Wadham.
 1511-1538. Sir James Worsley.
 1538-1565. Sir Richard Worsley. Entertains Henry VIII. and his minister Cromwell at Appuldurcombe, A.D. 1640. Invasion by the French in 1549, who land detachments at Sea View, near Bembridge, and at Bonchurch. (?) About 1539-40, forts are built at Sandown, East and West Cowes, Yarmouth, and Worsley's Tower.
 1565-1582. Sir Edward Horsey.
 1582-1608. Sir George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunsdon.

CAPTAINS AND GOVERNORS OF THE ISLAND.

- 1603-1625. Henry, Earl of Southampton. King James and Prince Charles visit the island in 1607 and 1609; Prince Charles, in 1618.
 1625-1631. Edward, Lord Conway. | 1634-1642. Jerome, Earl of Portland.
 1631-1634. Richard, Earl of Portland. | 1642-1647. Earl of Pembroke.
 1647-1649. Colonel Robert Hammond. Imprisonment of Charles I. at Carisbrook, November 23, 1647, to November 29, 1648.
 1649-1660. Colonel Sydenham. Imprisonment of Princess Elizabeth and the young Duke of Gloucester at Carisbrook. The Princess dies Sept. 8, 1650.
 1660-1667. Thomas, Lord Culpeper.
 1667-1692. Admiral Sir Robert Holmes. Charles II. visits the island in 1671 and 1675. James, Duke of York, in 1678.
 1693-1706. John, Lord Cutts. | 1726-1733. Charles, Duke of Bolton.
 1706-1710. Charles, Duke of Bolton. | 1733-1734. John, Duke of Montague.
 1710-1715. Lieutenant-General Webb. | 1734-1742. Lord Viscount Lympington.
 1715-1723. William, Earl Cadogan. | 1742-1745. Charles, Duke of Bolton.
 1745-1762. Lord Lympington, afterwards Earl of Portsmouth.
 1763-1764. Thomas, Lord Holmes. | 1770-1780. Right Hon. Hans Stanley.
 1764-1766. Right Hon. Hans Stanley. | 1780-1782. Sir Richard Worsley.
 1766-1770. Duke of Bolton. | 1782-1791. Duke of Bolton.
 1791-1807. Right Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett, afterwards Lord Bolton.
 1807-1841. Earl of Malmesbury.
 1841-1857. Earl of Heytesbury.
 1857- . Viscount Eversley.

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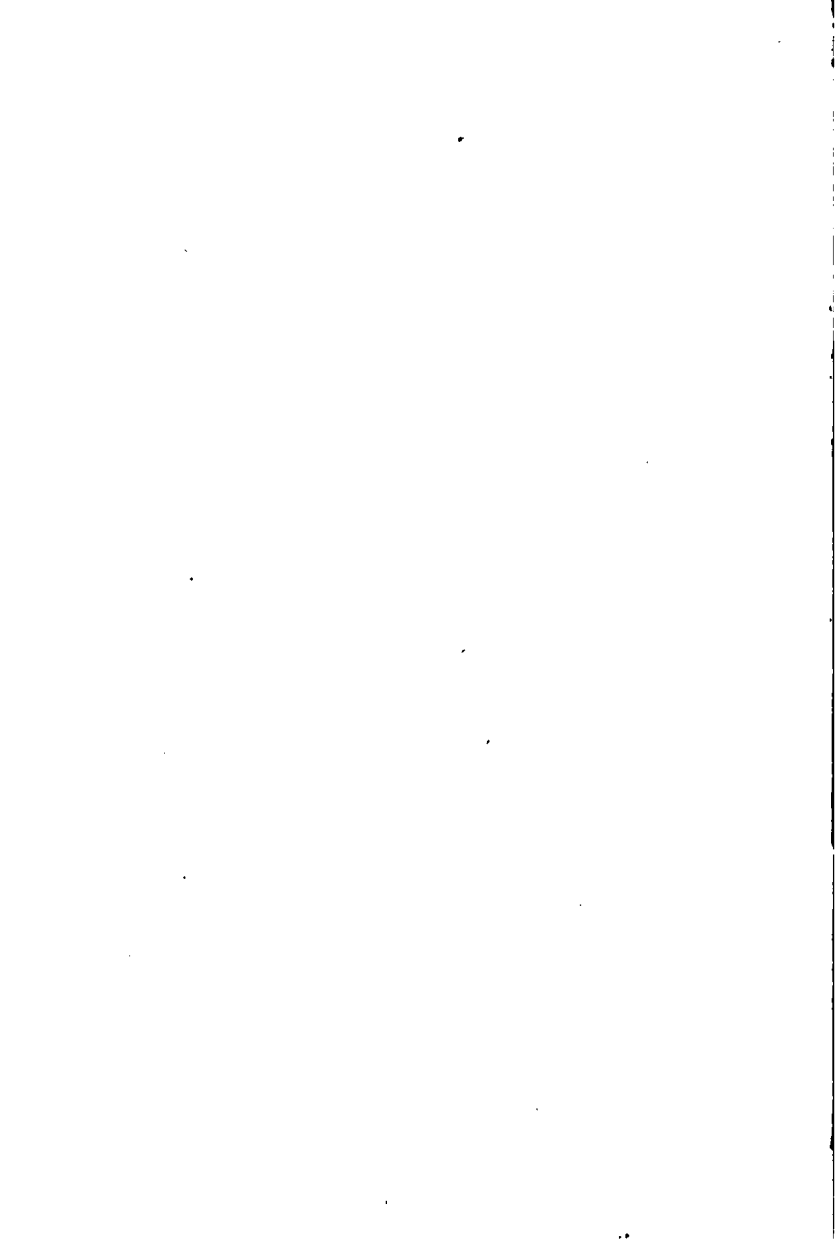
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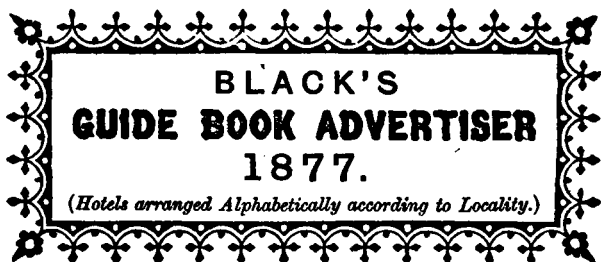
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GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—

IONA,	CHEVALIER,	GONDOLIER,	STAFFA,
MOUNTAINEER,	PIONEER,	GLENGARRY,	LINNET,
CLANSMAN,	CLYDESDALE,	CYGNET,	PLOVER,
ISLAY,	GLENCOE,	INVERARAY CASTLE,	

LOCHAWAWE, AND QUEEN OF THE LAKE,

Sail during the season for Port Ellen, Port Askaig, Islay, Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Loch Awe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver, and Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Loch Awe, Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

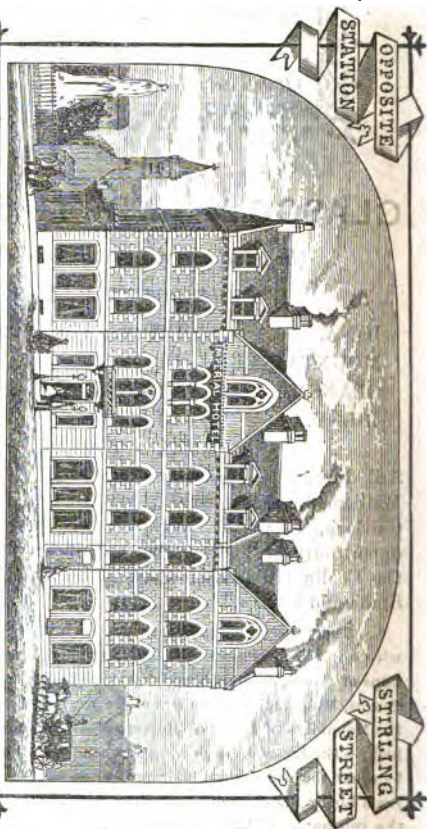
. These vessels afford in their passage a view of the beautiful scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—The Whirlpool of Corryvreckan—the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben Nevis—Inverlochy—The Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the clans raised his Standard in the '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal—Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time-Bill, with Map, sent post free on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHINSON and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1877.

ABERDEEN — IMPERIAL HOTEL
(NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RAILWAY STATION)

IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.



A Cascade with Rockery, whose delicious Fountains play on a profusion of Luxuriant Ferns, beautifies and refreshes the Hall.
Spacious Billiard Room for Residents in the Hotel,
In which a magnificent Grotto, with waterfalls, cools and purifies the air.

The only one in Aberdeen expressly built from the Foundation as a First-Class Hotel, and for which purpose the ENTIRE Building, as represented, is EXCLUSIVELY occupied.

Personally Patronised by their Royal Highnesses The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold. PRIVATE FAMILY SUITES, Retired and Distinct, with Warm, Cold, Shower, Spray, Douche Baths and Water services complete.

Magnificent Lavatories, with no Stairs to climb. Salt Water if ordered.

INTERVENED by its own ground from the noise and bustle of the main thoroughfare, the "Imperial" is agreeably quiet and cheerful; and although so close to the Station as not to require a "Bus," is entirely removed from the disturbing influence of the railway, and the dangerous and deleterious effect of proximity to the smoke and steam of the trains; while the nearest and most convenient access between the STATION and the CENTRE of the TOWN, by IMPERIAL PLACE, was constructed by means of Air shafts and Charcoal Frames, the DRAINAGE SYSTEM is PERFECT. Pure air, proper light, and thorough ventilation.

No Well Lights nor Inferior Bed-Rooms. Pure air, proper light, and thorough ventilation.

Wines are Imported direct for the Imperial, which, with the Cuisine, are of the choicest description. Charges no more than those of ordinary establishments. Address the LADY OF THE HOUSE or MANAGER.



ABERDEEN.

THE PALACE HOTEL,

UNION STREET AND BRIDGE STREET, ABERDEEN.

THIS Hotel, which has been recently erected and furnished with all modern improvements, is one of the finest in the City.

It is situated in the principal street, with convenient access to the Railway Station and chief Business localities.

Public and Private Drawing-Rooms are furnished with special reference to the comfort of Lady and Gentlemen, Visitors.

Handsome Commercial Room, Stock Rooms, Billiard Room; Bed-Room Accommodation for upwards of one hundred; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A. M. MACKIE,

Late of the "Northern Hotel," Lessee.

ABERFELDY.

BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL,

(One minute's walk from the Railway Station)

Containing First-class accommodation, is beautifully situated on the river Tay, in the County of Perth, close to the splendid Falls of Moness (Birks of Aberfeldy), Taymouth Castle, and the unrivalled scenery of Glen Lyon.

Parties leaving Edinburgh and Glasgow in the morning, and arriving in Aberfeldy by the first train, can enjoy a five hours' drive through the finest scenery in the Highlands (including Pass of Glen Lyon, Taymouth Castle and grounds from the "Fort"), and return south by the last train.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances punctually attended to.

The Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of all the Trains.

ABERFOYLE.

BAILIE NICOL JARVIE HOTEL.

Tourists and Visitors will find first-class accommodation at the above.
By writing the day before, parties can secure Boats for fishing on Loch Ard or Loch Chon, and Conveyances to meet them at Bucklyvie Station, on the Forth and Clyde Railway.

JAMES BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

ABERGELE, NORTH WALES.

THE CAMBRIAN HOTEL,

PENSARN, ABERGELE.

R. HUMPHREYS, PROPRIETOR.

Close to the Station, and within two minutes' walk of the Beach, for Boarding or Private Apartments, Posting, etc. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

A spacious Billiard Room has lately been added to the Hotel, with a first-class new Billiard Table, by the eminent makers Burroughes and Watts.

AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

THE SALUTATION HOTEL.

THIS fine old house, which has been established upwards of two centuries, has recently been considerably enlarged, re-modelled, and re-furnished. It contains Suites of Rooms for Families, also Dining, Drawing, Billiard, Smoking, and Bath (Hot, Cold, and Shower) Rooms. The views are unrivalled, and the famed Stock Ghyll Force is in the grounds of the "Salutation."

Post Horses, and Close and Open Carriages in great variety. District Coaches daily. Table d'hôte; Breakfast at 9 A.M., Dinner at 7 P.M.

Postal Telegraph Station.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, Proprietor.

BALLACHULISH HOTEL

AND COACHING ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE ENTRANCE TO GLENCOE,

ARGYLESIRE.

JOHN CURRIE, of the Tontine Hotel, Greenock, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general for the large amount of patronage he has so long enjoyed while at the Tontine, and begs to intimate that he has taken a Lease of the Ballachulish Hotel, Glencoe, which for its magnificent scenery is not surpassed in any other part of the Highlands.

J. C. trusts from his long experience in conducting such establishments to merit a share of general support.

BANAVIE.

BANAVIE HOTEL.

THE extensive additions and alterations on this HOTEL are now completed, and it will be found one of the most attractive places for pleasure-seekers in the Highlands. Several excursions can be made either by driving or on foot,—such as to the Falls of Glen Nevis, 12 miles; Glenfinnan, 15 miles; Glen Spean, 9 miles; the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, 17 miles; Loch Arkaig, 12 miles; the foot of Glencoe, Ballachulish, 16 miles; old Inverlochy Castle, 2 miles; Tor Castle, where tradition says Banquo lived, 2 miles. Guides and ponies are kept to ascend Ben Nevis: the Hotel is immediately in front, and the nearest place to start from.

Salmon and trout-fishing can also be had by parties staying at the Hotel on lake and river, the Lochy being the best salmon water in Scotland. Special terms made with parties staying by the week or month.

ROUTE:—London to Glasgow, and thence by steamer "Iona," or by rail to Kingussie and coach here.

JOHN M'GREGOR, *Proprietor.*

BELFAST.**THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

FIRST CLASS.

BEST SITUATION.

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

W. J. JURY, *Proprietor.*

BELFAST.**ROBINSON'S COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**

82 DONEGALL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Conducted on strictly Abstinence Principles. Comfort, Quiet, and moderate Charges.

Private Sitting Rooms and Show Rooms.

BEDDGELEERT—BIDEFORD.

7

BEDDGELEERT.



THE ROYAL & GOAT HOTEL.

THIS Establishment is beautifully situated in the midst of some of the finest scenery in Wales, and is within a mile and a half of the Aberglaslyn Pass. It is in the hands of a new Proprietor, Mr. RICHARD HUMPHREY, late of the Padarn Villa Hotel, Llanberis; has undergone a most complete repair; is newly and handsomely refurnished; and the intention is that a reputation for attention, comfort, and moderate charges shall be permanently earned. Coaches will run during the season between Portmadoc, the Hotel, and Llanberis.

It has an excellent Coffee Room, Billiard Room, Smoke Room, &c.
Fishing on the Lakes Gwynant, Dinas, and Cader.

BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

TANTON'S

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated, facing the river Torridge, noted for its Salmon, Trout, and other fishing.

An Omnibus meets every train; private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice. Skating Rink adjoining the Hotel.

BILLIARDS.

N.B.—The Mail-Coach starts from this Hotel daily at 7.15 A.M., taking passengers, parcels, etc., for Clovelly, Hartland, and its neighbourhood.

BLAIR ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

Adjoining the Railway Station. No Omnibus necessary.

THE recently completed additions render this Hotel one of the largest and best-appointed in the Highlands.

Very elegantly furnished **DRAWING-ROOM** for Ladies, and considerably enlarged Sitting-room, Bedroom, Smoking, and Bath-room accommodation.

Table d'Hôte daily during the season in the magnificent Dining Saloon.

Board by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Blair Athole is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and it is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain excursions.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, Proprietors.

1877.

BLAIR-ATHOLE.**BRIDGE OF TILT HOTEL.**

Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station.

ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous **GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS**, and within walking distance of the **FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP**, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glen Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

Parties boarded by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

BLAIRGOWRIE. QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Established Half a Century.

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Drivers.

Charges strictly Moderate.

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains.

D. M'DONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

ROYAL HOTEL.

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation.

SALMON FISHING ON THE TAY BY THE DAY OR LONGER.

All Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to Braemar early in July.

Seats secured by post or telegram. 'Bus meets all trains.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor.

BRAEMAR.

THE INVERCAULD ARMS HOTEL.

The Finest Hotel Situation in Scotland.

MR. M'GREGOR begs to announce that the extensive additions to this Hotel are completed, comprising Magnificent Dining Saloon, Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard Hall, Smoking Room, and over Thirty Bedrooms, all furnished in the most modern style. Beautiful Croquet and Pleasure Grounds. Posting in all its branches. Guides and Ponies to the different hills. Coaches during the season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater. *Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.*

N.B.—Besides the excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing belonging to the Establishment, the Proprietor has concluded arrangements in terms of which Visitors staying at the Hotel will be allowed to fish on the Invercauld private Water, reckoned the best in Scotland for Salmon.

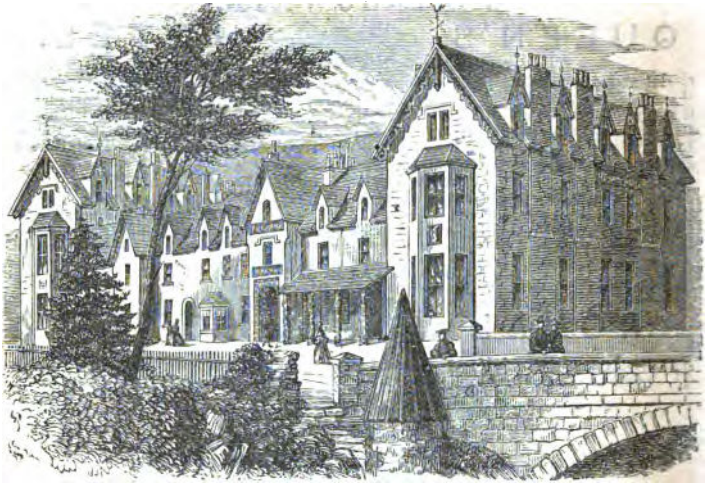
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, Proprietor.



THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL

BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

MR. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season to Ballater and Blairgowrie Stations.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

NOTE.—*Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing free of all charge.*

THE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

OCHIL PARK, STIRLINGSHIRE,

Medical Adviser—Dr. Hunter,

COMBINES Salubrity of Climate, Dry Soil, and Exquisite Scenery. The House is well appointed, and provides a good Table with cheerful society.

Terms, including all charges, £2 : 12 : 6 per week.

Applications regarding accommodation, &c., to be addressed to Mr. M'KAY, House Superintendent.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Visitors.

THE HOTEL OMNIBUS AWAITS ALL TRAINS.

A. ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world. The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited.

Sea Lions, monster Porpoises, Royal Sturgeons, baby Sturgeons, Telescope Fish, Sea Horses, Herring, Mackerel, Starlet, Mud Fish (Gambia), Electric Eels (Amazon), Family of Alligators (Mississippi), Sea Birds (Northern Divers), and thousands of other rare Specimens.

The Aquarium Band at intervals daily, and every evening at 7.50. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 5.

Admission:—Daily, 1s.; Evening 6d. Schools Half-Price.

Periodical Tickets.—One Month, 7s. 6d.; Three Months, 10s. 6d.

G. REEVES SMITH, *General Manager.*

BRIGHTON.

ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL,

MARINE PARADE,

Facing the Sea, contains comfortable and spacious Suites of Apartments for Families, handsome Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, good Bed-Rooms, Smoking-Room, &c. &c. Boarding arrangements made. Tariff on application. HENRY HILLIAR, *Proprietor.*

BRISTOL.

ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Telegraph Office and Post Office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. All Omnibuses pass the door. Night Porter kept.

F. SWANSON, *Manager.*

CALLANDER.

THE DREADNOUGHT HOTEL.

THIS well-known and favourite Hotel has just been refurnished throughout, and is now open for visitors, who will meet with every comfort. Salmon Fishing in the Teith, also Boats and Men for Loch Vennachar and Loch Lubnaig. Posting in all its branches as heretofore. Letters and Telegrams addressed to the Manager will receive prompt attention.

JAMES M'LEOD, *Manager.*

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fireproof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by *Covered Colonnade* with the *Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens*, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been re-decorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public Dining & Drawing Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

OLD HALL HOTEL, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BRIAN BATES, PROPRIETOR.

Also of Grosvenor Boarding House, No. 6 and 7 Broad Walk, Buxton.

TERMS SENT ON APPLICATION.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, HORSES, STABLING, & COACH-HOUSES.

SEASON PRICES.

Private Sitting Rooms (including lights), 42s., 49s., 56s. per week. Bed Rooms, 14s., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s. per week. Double Bedded Rooms, 25s. and 28s. per week. Servants' Beds from 7s. to 10s. 6d. per week. Board in Private, 7s. 6d. per day and upwards. Board in Public, 7s. 6d. per day. Hot Meat to Breakfast or Tea (Ham or Eggs excepted at Breakfast only), 6d. extra. Breakfasts in Bed Rooms, 6d. extra. Children's Board in Private (under 10 years of age), from 3s. to 4s. per day; if in Public, full price. Servant's Board (including malt liquors), 4s. per day. Fires in Sitting Rooms, 1s. 3d. per day. Fires in Bed Rooms, 10d. per day. Wax Lights, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pair. Charge for attendance, including Waiters and every Female Servant throughout the Establishment, 1s. 6d. each person per day. Hip or Sponge Baths, 4d. each.

Visitors leaving early will oblige the Proprietor by ordering their Bills the night previous.

GROSVENOR BOARD AND LODGING-HOUSE,

6 & 7 BROAD WALK, BUXTON

(IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE BATHS AND WELLS).

BRIAN BATES, PROPRIETOR.

Also of the Old Hall Hotel, and Brooklyn Board and Lodging House, Buxton, Derbyshire.)

SUPERIOR SITTING-ROOMS,

The Grosvenor Boarding House having a full view of the Pavilion and Gardens.

TERMS:

For Board and Lodgings, including attendance, at 7s. and 8s. per day—in Public. Ditto, in Private, 9s. per day and upwards. Servant's Bed and Board, 4s. per day. Boots extra—Gentlemen, 2s. per week; Ladies, 1s. 6d. per week.

WINTER TERMS (FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO APRIL 30TH).

Bed Room and Board in Public, 6s. per day. Ditto in Private, 7s. per day.

SMOKING ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN, FOR VISITORS ONLY.

Carriages may be ordered at the Bar of the Old Hall Hotel.

No. 1 & 2 BROOKLYN PLACE, SPRING GARDENS, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BOARD AND LODGING HOUSE.

TO suit all parties, Mr. BATES has opened an excellent Board and Lodging House, as above, at most Moderate Charges, viz.—£2 : 2s. and £2 : 5 : 6 per week, or 7s. per day for less than a week. Boots extra—Gentlemen, 1s. 9d. per week; Ladies, 1s. 3d. per week.

Carriages may be ordered at Mr. Bates' Stables, near to the above.

BRIAN BATES, PROPRIETOR.



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

ROYAL HOTEL

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.
Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9.25 a.m. train, *via* Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE.

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Rowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.

A spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well appointed Bed-Rooms.
Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR :

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.

Railway Station, ROWSLEY.

Postal address, BAKEWELL.

Day Tickets for the Chatsworth Fishery.

CHELTENHAM.

BELLE VUE HOTEL.

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of the town.

TERMS MODERATE.

G. ROLPH, Proprietor.

CHEPSTOW.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL.

An Old-Established First-class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Castle, and River Wye.

Ladies' Coffee-Room 60 feet by 30. Gentlemen's Coffee and Billiard Rooms.

Omnibuses and Carriages meet all trains.

The **BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL**, Tintern Abbey, conducted by
the same Proprietor. **W. GARRETT.**

CHEPSTOW.

GEORGE FAMILY HOTEL.

Ladies' Coffee and Sitting Rooms; Large Garden and Meadows back of the Hotel.

Post Horses and Carriages.

Excellent Billiard Room.

GOOD STABLES AND COACH HORSES.

JOHN PRICHARD, *Proprietor.*

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views, and miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, *Proprietor.*

CLIFTON-DOWN HOTEL, CLIFTON.

Facing the Suspension Bridge.

THE popularity of this Hotel has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation by the addition of several Bedrooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, a Suite of Apartments for Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, &c. &c. Visitors will find all the comforts of home, with fixed and moderate charges. The situation of the Hotel is unrivalled, being on the Downs, and within ten minutes' walk of the new Clifton-Down Railway Station.

N.B.—From this Hotel the following Trips are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day:—Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Tor, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Portishead, Cardiff, Newport, and Channel Docks.

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

D. GITTINS, Manager.

CONISTON LAKE, LANCASHIRE SLY'S WATERHEAD HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Establishment is perhaps the most delightfully situated of any Hotel in the Lake District; it is surrounded with beautiful pleasure-grounds and select walks, and embraces most interesting Lake and Mountain Views.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM.

BILLIARDS. PRIVATE BOATS. CROQUET GROUND.

A Steam Gondola runs daily on the Lake during the Season.

OPEN AND CLOSE CARRIAGES, POST HORSES, GUIDES.

COACHES DAILY TO AMBLESIDE DURING THE SEASON.

Postal-Telegraph Station at Coniston.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

Postal Address—CONISTON, AMBLESIDE.

JOSEPH SLY, Proprietor.

CONNEMARA.

GLENDALOUGH FISHERY HOTEL.

TMULLARKEY begs leave to announce that the above establishment is in connection with his Hotel at Clifden. It is admirably situated for the Angler, commanding as it does the key or centre of the splendid and extensive Fishery of Ballinahinch; and for the Tourist and Family Parties visiting the Irish Highlands affording the most beautiful Scenery in the West of Ireland, with all the comforts of Home. The Proprietor trusts that, with every attention to the comforts of his Visitors, he will merit their future support and patronage. Timely application is requested.—Address T. MULLARKEY, Hotel, Clifden; or, Fishery Hotel, Glendalough, viâ Galway.

CONWAY.

THE CASTLE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Beautifully situated in the Vale of Conway, and very central for Tourists in North Wales.

13th April 1877.

CORK.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,
From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the
North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

CRIEFF.

THE DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

The only First-Class Hotel in Crieff. Families boarded by Week or Month. Large Posting Establishment.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train.

D. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.



C O R K .

P. CURRY, Proprietor.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the Comfort and Convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

OVER ONE HUNDRED BEDROOMS,

Three Coffee Rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The Hotel adjoins the General Post Office; as also the Commercial Building, where Merchants meet on "Change," and the earliest Telegraphic News is received, to the Reading Room of which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronised within the last few years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc D'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres, the successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglinton, Carlisle, and Abercorn—as well as by the Nobility, and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

The Charges will be found most Moderate.

The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

Extract from Sir CUSACK RONEY'S "Month in Ireland:"

"Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) says, 'There are two things to be recommended to the notice of visitors to Ireland:—If you are an admirer of beautiful scenery, go to the Cove of Cork; if you want a good hotel, go to the Imperial.' The Hotel in question is situated in Pembroke Street, having an entrance also in the South Mall, through the Commercial Buildings, the splendid News Room of which is open to visitors to the Hotel. For convenience and comfort there is not a hotel superior to it in the Empire."

LOCH AWE.

DALMALLY HOTEL

GLENORCHY.

(At the Termini of the Callander and Oban Railway.)

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated on the main road between Oban, Inveraray, Tarbet, and Killin, and commands unrivalled views of mountain scenery, which are unsurpassed for grandeur by any in Scotland. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Awe and River Orchy free of charge to parties staying at the Hotel. The Tarbet, Inveraray, Oban, and Tyndrum Coaches arrive and depart daily from this Hotel, where seats are secured and every information given.

N.B.—Passengers by the above Coaches have the liberty of breaking the journey at Dalmally, visiting the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood, and proceeding any following day.

D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

DORKING.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

FOR FAMILIES and TOURISTS. Enlarged and re-decorated. First-class accommodation. Saddle Horses. Carriages of every description for Picnics to Leath Hill, Boxhill, &c. Excellent Stabling. **FREDERICK COOKE, Proprietor.**

Omnibus on arrival of Trains at both Stations.

N.B.—Dorking Coach Office. **FLY-MASTER** by Appointment to Brighton and South-Eastern Railway Companies.

DOVER.

HARP FAMILY HOTEL.

ADJOINING the Harbour Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

One of the best-appointed Houses on the Coast for Families and Tourists. Good attention and reasonable Charges.

THOS. WICKENS FRY,
Proprietor.

DIVER'S DOVER CASTLE HOTEL,**Established upwards of Half a Century.**

THIS Hotel, having been considerably enlarged and redecored, offers every advantage to Families and the Public travelling to and from the Continent—is situated on the Quay—close to both Railway Stations, and nearly adjoining the Admiralty Pier whence the Mail Boats depart. Good view of Sea, Harbour, Castle, and Cliffs. New large and lofty Coffee Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, and Private Rooms. Charges moderate. Arrangements made for Boarding per week on application. French and German spoken. Night Porter.

PEVERIL HOTEL,**DOVE DALE,****NEAR ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE.**

THIS Hotel is most delightfully situated near the entrance to the Dale, with private Garden and Croquet Ground. The Proprietor, G. HUGGERS, in thanking his numerous Friends and the Public in general for their past favours, assures them that he will devote his best energies to merit their continued support.

Luncheons always Ready, and Dinners on the Shortest Notice.

Parties Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month at Moderate Charges.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF WINES, LIQUEURS, &c.

*Conveyances to and from the Station.**Tariff on Application.*

DUBLIN.

JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.*Established 40 Years.***Greatly Enlarged and Improved.**

Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Castle, Theatres, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.*Charges Moderate.***TWO NIGHT PORTERS IN ATTENDANCE.****HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor.**

DUBLIN.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.**S**ITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin.

Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY & COTTON, Proprietors.

DUBLIN.

THE "ABBEY" HOTEL,**Commercial and Family Hotel (Scotch House),**

102 & 103 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET (OFF SACKVILLE STREET),

MRS. ARTHUR, *Proprietress,*

COMBINES the Comfort of a Home with Moderate Charges. Is centrally situated, being within two minutes' walk of the General Post Office, and near the Bank, College, Steamboats, and Railway Stations.

Show Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen.

DUNBLANE.

STIRLING ARMS HOTEL.

VISITORS and TOURISTS visiting the Far-famed Cathedral will find every Comfort combined with Moderate Charges in the above Hotel.

H. MARSHALL, *Proprietor.*

DUNOON.

ARGYLL HOTEL.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

ALEXANDER GUNN, Lessee,

BEGS to call the attention of the Nobility, Tourists, and Travelling Public to the superior accommodation he is now able to give. The Hotel is greatly enlarged, remodelled, and refurnished in elegant style, with all modern improvements.

Suites of Apartments; magnificent Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room; Private Parlours; Smoking and Billiard Saloon; Fresh and Salt Water Baths; and upwards of Fifty Large and Well-Aired Bed-Rooms, looking over the Firth of Clyde. Altogether, this Hotel will be found one of the most complete in Scotland.

The "Argyll" is the only first-class Hotel in Dunoon, and is situated within one minute's walk of the Pier.

Table D'Hote Daily.

Dinners a la Carte.

Posting in all its Branches.

All Orders punctually attended to.

Post and Telegram Office in connection with the Hotel.

Dunoon is the favourite Watering-place on the Clyde, and the most central station for the following Excursions:—Ardrishaig (by Steamer *Iona*), Lochlomond, Lochlong, Lochgoll, Gareloch, Ayr, Rothesay, Arran, all returning the same day. Parties going by Steamer *Iona* would do well to be in Dunoon the previous evening.

M'COLL'S HOTEL,

ADJOINING THE CASTLE HILL,
WEST BAY, DUNOON.

MR. M'COLL, late Lessee of the Argyll Hotel, Dunoon, begs to intimate to his numerous friends that he has purchased Lismore Lodge, (late residence of H. E. C. Ewing, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire) and has opened it as a First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel. The house is beautifully situated, and commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde. Every attention having been paid to the fitting up of the house, it will be found to possess all the comforts of a home.

Tourists will find this a very convenient resting-place, as all the Steamers for the favourite routes touch here at convenient hours.

This is the only Hotel in Dunoon with LADIES' DRAWING ROOM and PRIVATE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO WEST BAY SHORE FOR SEA BATHING.

Spacious and Airy Bed Rooms, Private Sitting and magnificent Drawing Rooms. Splendid Dining Room. Croquet Lawn.

Table D'Hote Daily. Charges Moderate.

DUNKELD.

FISHER'S ROYAL HOTEL.

(Under the Patronage of the Royal Family.)

THIS HOTEL, one of the largest in the Highlands of Scotland, and well known as a first-class establishment, is most conveniently situated for visiting the Duke of Athole's Pleasure Grounds, the ancient Cathedral, the Hermitage, Rumbling Bridge, and the numerous Lakes in the immediate neighbourhood; and also for making Excursions to the Pass of Killiecrankie, Falls of the Tummel and Bruar, Blair Castle, Aberfeldy, and Taymouth Castle. Families Boarded at moderate terms during the early part of the Season. Coach to Braemar and Balmoral; seats secured only at the Hotel.

Carriages of every description.

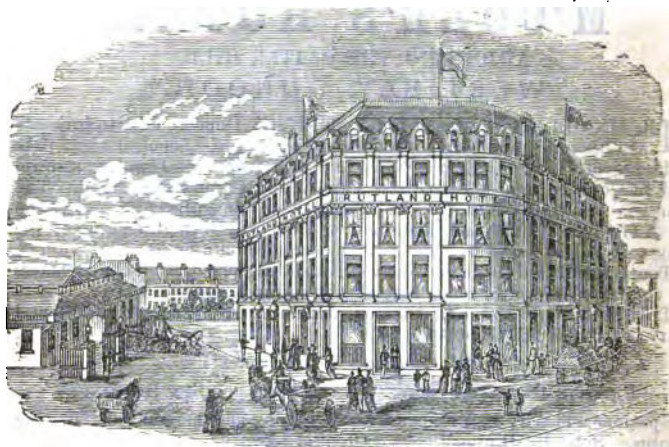
Omnibuses to meet each Train.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and MISS BROWN hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received. Coffee-room and public drawing-room.



THE RUTLAND HOTEL,

NEWLY CONSTRUCTED, DECORATED, AND FURNISHED

WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT,

Adjoining the Caledonian Railway Station, West End of Princes Street, and within 3 minutes' walk of the Haymarket Station, North British Railway,

EDINBURGH.

“THE RUTLAND” commands the finest views of the City; contains a Magnificent Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Rooms, spacious Bed-Rooms, with uninterrupted views; Suites of Apartments; Stock-Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, &c. &c. Tariff of Charges on application to the Manager.

THOMAS LAIDLAW, PROPRIETOR.

MUSSELBURGH (NEAR EDINBURGH).

MUSSELBURGH ARMS HOTEL.

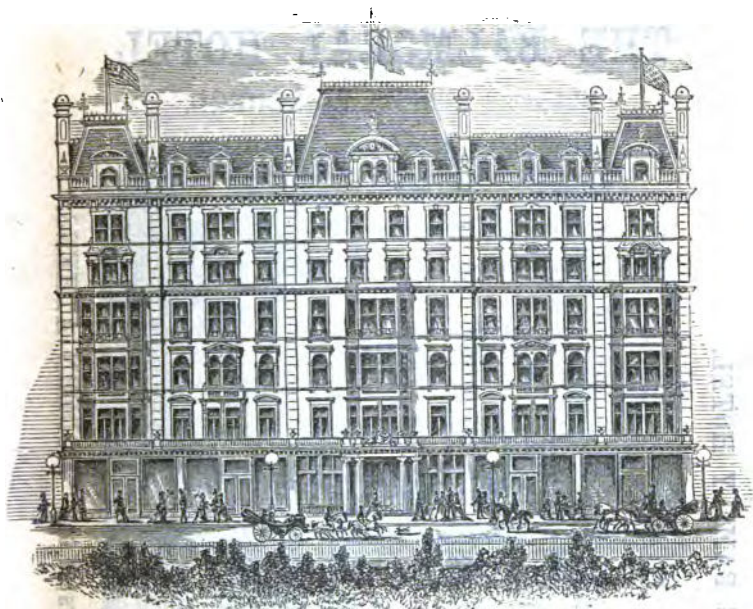
CONVENIENTLY situated in the centre of the Town, and in the immediate vicinity of the Links. Commercial Gentlemen, Visitors, Golfers visiting Musselburgh, will find the Hotel replete with every modern convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Stabling attached with accommodation for Race Meetings.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THOMAS LAIDLAW, PROPRIETOR.



Opposite the Scott Monument and Gardens.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

(MacGregor, late GIBB'S)

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

In answer to the enquiries of his numerous PATRONS, Mr. MACGREGOR has the pleasure to announce that the GRAND ENTRANCE, with all the PUBLIC ROOMS connected therewith, is now OPEN and ready for their reception.

PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL:—Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall. Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory. Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties. The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Stations, and occupies the finest position in the City.

Charges Moderate.

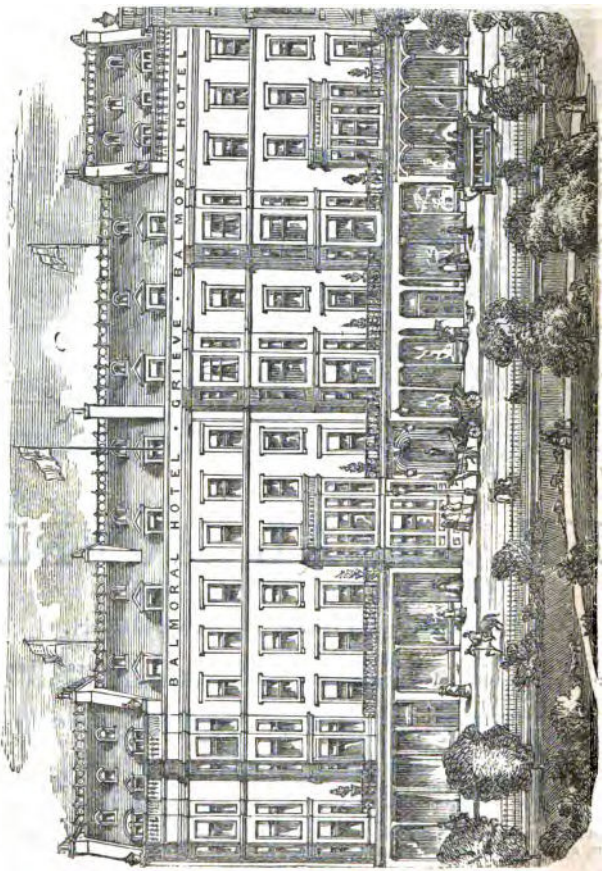
AN ELEVATOR. NIGHT PORTERS.

CAUTION.—*Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred, causing great disappointment.*

THE BALMORAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

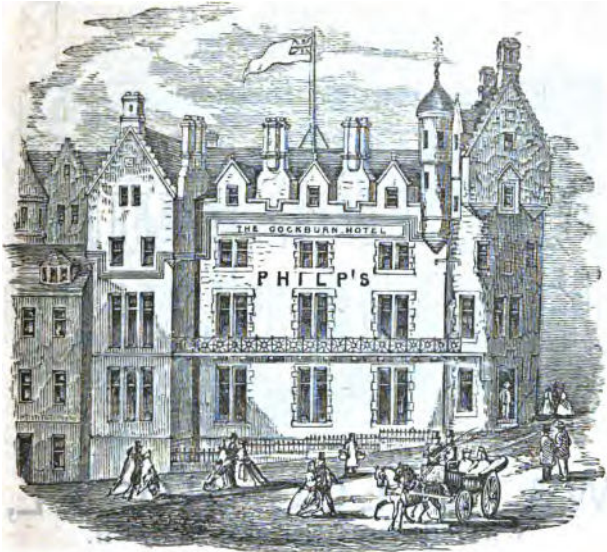
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.



Commands the Finest Views of the "MODERN ATHENS."

E. THEIM, *Manager.*

J. GRIEVE, *Proprietor.*



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

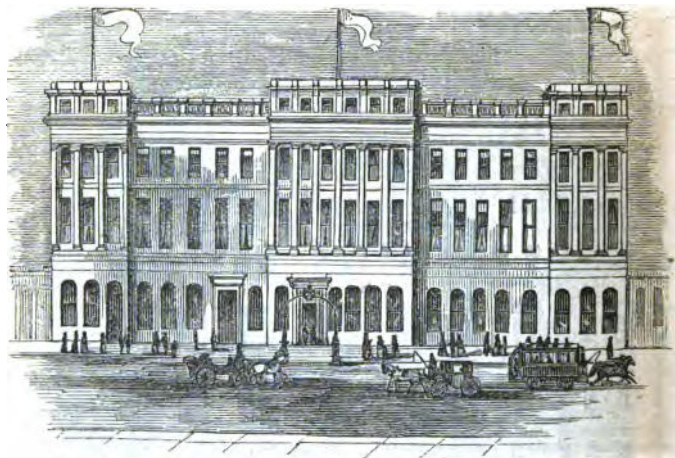
P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted at the Cockburn.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

First-Class Turkish Baths in connection with this Hotel.



WATERLOO HOTEL, WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

THIS elegant and Commodious Building, the finest in Scotland specially built for a First-Class Hotel, with every modern convenience and appliance, has now passed into the hands of Mr. ANDERSON of the Café Royal Hotel, and the whole Establishment has been newly decorated and furnished in a style unsurpassed.

'THE WATERLOO' is nearly opposite the General Post Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the General Railway Terminus, Register House, Banks, and other Public Offices.

Charges on the lowest scale consistent with First-Class Accommodation.

Marriage Dejeuners—Suites of Apartments.

THE CAFÉ ROYAL HOTEL & DINING-ROOMS

(The largest Dining-Rooms in Scotland)

will—along with 'THE WATERLOO'—be conducted, as hitherto, under the personal superintendence of Mr. ANDERSON.

To meet the requirements of the age, *Table d' Hôte* daily, from 5 to 8, on the London Dining Establishment principle, at 3s., consisting of Soups, Fishes, Entrees, Joints, Sweets, and Dessert.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, A LA CARTE.

This Hotel also affords every accommodation to Visitors, and has recently been refurbished and redecored in a very superior style.

SPACIOUS COFFEE-ROOM. LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

Large Well-Ventilated Bed-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS & LAVATORIES.

BED AND ATTENDANCE, 3s.

W. ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

**THE OLD
WAVERLEY
TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
43 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.**

ROBERT CRANSTON, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been re-constructed, fitted, and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present times can supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in Princes Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Hotel, the charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 33 years ago. Hoping for a continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeavour to attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

TO STRANGERS unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. begs to intimate that the situation of the OLD WAVERLEY is within one minute from the Great Central Railway Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the street itself is said to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the south side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promenade, upon which stand the unequalled "Scott" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below form the valley betwixt the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, towering over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Giles' Cathedral and other prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of the Bay of Naples.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the same Proprietor:—

EDINBURGH	OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH	NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.
GLASGOW	185 BUCHANAN STREET.
LONDON	37 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Breakfast or Tea	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.
Public Dinner	2s.
Bed-Room	1s. 6d.
Private Parlours	8s.
Service	1s.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperance Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only Home he had found since leaving his own in America."

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.

ROBERT MIDDLEMASS, PROPRIETOR OF THE
EDINBURGH HOTEL, PRINCES STREET,
 has the honour of announcing that he has
 entered on a Lease of

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

which has for many years been distinguished by the Patronage of the
Royal Families of Great Britain and Europe.

It is situated in the principal Square, from which picturesque views
 are obtained, within a short distance of all the Railway Stations; and
 while it commands perfect quietude, is in the vicinity of the various Public
 Buildings and Places of Interest for which the City is so justly famed.

The moderate Tariff, which has given such universal satisfaction to visit-
 ors at the Edinburgh Hotel, has been adopted at the Douglas.

THE

PALACE HOTEL

109 AND 110 PRINCES STREET,
 EDINBURGH.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

OCCUPIES the BEST POSITION in PRINCES STREET, immediately
 opposite EDINBURGH CASTLE, and commands BEAUTIFUL VIEWS over
 the GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the
 distance. EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS have just been completed, not
 only adding to the accommodation, but supplying increased RESI-
 DENTIAL COMFORTS; and although the House was built only five
 years ago, the FURNISHINGS and DECORATIONS have been entirely
 overhauled and LARGELY RENEWED.

A detailed TARIFF will be forwarded on application, and prompt
 attention given to all communications.

J. FERGUSON, *Manager.*

THE WINDSOR HOTEL,

(LATE DEJAY'S)

99, 100, 101, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS First-class Family HOTEL, having recently been considerably improved, is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, opposite the Castle, and overlooking West Princes Street Gardens. Private suites of Apartments, handsome Coffee Room, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Rooms, Smoking Room, and Bath Rooms.

The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, whose thorough practical experience as *Chef de Cuisine* of the BALMORAL HOTEL is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency.

Continental Languages Spoken.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

French and German Newspapers kept.

A. M. THIEM, *Proprietor.*

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,

104 and 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

Directly opposite the Castle, and overlooking West Princes Street Gardens.

THIS First-Class Hotel, after having been entirely built, and furnished in the most elegant manner, was opened May 1876 for the reception of Visitors.

The view from the large oriel windows of Public and Private Sitting Rooms is unsurpassed, the Bed Rooms large and airy, and fitted up with every regard to comfort.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

JAMES M'GREGOR,

Proprietor.

THE LONDON HOTEL,

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

THIS COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE HOTEL, entirely RE-MODELLED and RE-FURNISHED throughout, has been opened by

HENRY WHITE, late Clubmaster to the UNIVERSITY CLUB, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

From its Central Situation and the spacious character of its Accommodation, the LONDON will be found, as hitherto, an EXTREMELY CONVENIENT HOTEL; while from Mr. WHITE's experience as Clubmaster and otherwise, he can confidently ensure to the Public an *Exceptionally Superior Cuisine*.

The BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS have been fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

EDINBURGH.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

115, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1 CASTLE STREET.

Established 40 Years.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, and 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle.)

COMBINING all the comforts of a Home with the convenience of a Hotel. Ladies' Coffee-room and Drawing-room. Table d'Hôte. Charges strictly moderate.

A. ADDISON, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

THE ROXBURGHE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in Charlotte Square, one of the finest parts of the City. The garden in front of the Hotel was specially approved of by Her Majesty the Queen for the site of the National Albert Monument. The Coffee-room is quiet and comfortable, and well adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen. The Private Sitting-rooms are laid out with Bed-rooms and Dressing-room *en suite*. In connection with the above is

KERR'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

VEITCH'S

FIRST-CLASS

PRIVATE HOTEL,

120 AND 122 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Charges strictly Moderate. Established over 30 Years.

GUNN'S (LATE MOORE'S) PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL*(Established over Twenty Years).*

**2 FORRES STREET & 1 ST. COLME STREET,
WEST END OF QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.**

THIS First-Class Family Hotel occupies one of the best and quietest positions in Edinburgh, and only three minutes' walk from the Caledonian Railway Station, Princes St. Bed-Rooms and Attendance from 2s. 6d. Sitting-Rooms from 3s. per day. Plain Breakfasts and Teas from 1s. Full Dinners from 2s. 6d.

JOHN GUNN, PROPRIETOR,

TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

THE
ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,

22 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Public Drawing-Room. Suites of Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte in the Grand Saloon.

Public and Private Billiard-Rooms.

J. GRIEVE, PROPRIETOR.



EXETER.
ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL
CATHEDRAL YARD.

This Old-Established and Fashionable Hotel has just undergone entire renovation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. *Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies' Coffee-Room.*

W. BIRKETT, Proprietor.

EXETER.

POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel contains all the appointments found in First-Class Establishments, adjoining Northernbay Park, and within three minutes' walk of the Cathedral. Visitors will find the comfort and attention of home with fixed moderate charges. A Ladies' Coffee Room. Night Porter. Omnibuses to every Train. Posting in all its branches.

FORRES.

WILKIE'S (Late Edgar's)
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
HIGH STREET, FORRES.

Charges Moderate.

CAMPBELL'S ROYAL STATION HOTEL

FORRES, Adjoining the Railway Platform.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the
Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)

APARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD AND SMOKING
ROOM JUST ADDED.

Boots in attendance at all Trains.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Proprietor and Lessee.*

FORT-WILLIAM.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

RODERICK M'DONALD, of long experience as Hotel-keeper in Scotland and England, begs most respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of the above first-class Hotel, which contains excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5-30 a.m. steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben-Nevis. Guides, Ponies, &c., kept for ascending the mountain.

An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness steamers on the Caledonian Canal at Bannavie twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

GLASGOW.

ROYAL HANOVER HOTEL, HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW. MERTON R. COTES, *Proprietor.*

"The Editor of 'BRADSHAW' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.

"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Home."—*Murray's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

"Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department."—*Black's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

GLASGOW.

BALMORAL HOTEL

Opposite Caledonian Railway Station, Buchanan St.

SUITES OF ROOMS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Drawing Room, with Bed and Dressing Rooms <i>en suite</i>	8	0	to 10	0

SERVICE.

Each person			1	6
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Breakfasts	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dinners from	1	6	to 2	6
			2	6

BED ROOMS.

Bed Rooms for One Person	2	0
Do. for Two Persons	3	0

THIS HOTEL is, in Style and Comfort, equal to any in Glasgow, while the Charges are Moderate in the extreme.

Ladies' Coffee Room.

D. J. BROWN, *Proprietor.*



GAIRLOCH HOTEL,

Sea-Bathing.] ROSS-SHIRE. [Sea-Bathing.

(In connection with Loch Maree Hotel)

THIS large and splendid Establishment, built in 1872 and 1873, offers, through its magnificent situation and superior accommodation, all the comforts of the best first-class Hotels. It contains handsome Dining Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms and most comfortable and spacious Bedrooms, overlooking a noble Beach, and commanding exquisite Sea Views and Landscapes of singular beauty. It is distant about six miles respectively from the middle and north end of the beautiful LOCH MAREE; twelve miles from Fhionn Loch, of which the scenery is said to outrival Coruisk; and is within view of the most noted portions of the Island of Skye.

GAIRLOCH HOTEL is also the starting-point for Tourists from Oban and Portree, proceeding via LOCH MAREE to Inverness and the South, and *vice versa*.

BATH ROOMS, WITH HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Bathing-Machines and Excellent Sea-Bathing on one of the Finest Beaches in Scotland.

Sea-Fishing can be enjoyed in great perfection, and the Hotel has the right of Rod-Fishing for Trout on a capital Loch in the immediate vicinity. No charge for Fishing or Boats.

Over Seventy Beds can be made up.

POSTING.

Coaches run daily to and from the Hotel, in connection with the trains of the Dingwall and Skye Railway Company; and Messrs. David Hutchison & Co.'s swift steamers ply direct from Oban throughout the season.

Orders by Letter or Telegram for Conveyances, Coach Seats, or Apartments, carefully attended to.

JAMES HORNSBY.

GLASGOW.

MACLEAN'S HOTEL,

ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

M R. MACLEAN begs to announce that he will REMOVE his Business early in July to his Magnificent NEW PREMISES, situated on the Plateau immediately above the old House, and adjoining Blythswood Square (the most central and salubrious situation in Glasgow).

The New Hotel is built from the foundation in the grandest style, and contains every comfort and convenience suggested by modern ingenuity.

ELEVATOR to convey Visitors to each Floor.

The Finest Ladies' Drawing-Room in the Kingdom.

READING, SMOKING, and BILLIARD ROOMS.

Handsome Coffee-Room and Magnificent Dining Saloon.

APARTMENTS *en suite* for FAMILIES, and over 120 BEDROOMS.

Baths of every description.

Visitors may rely upon every attention being given to ensure their comfort.

Moderate Charges:

GLASGOW.

THE BLYTHSWOOD HOTEL

FOOT OF HOPE STREET, IN ARGYLE STREET.

CONSISTING of Fifty Apartments—viz. Coffee Room, Commercial Room, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Reading and Writing Room, Six Parlours, and Forty Bedrooms. Every accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen and Families. Two minutes' walk from St. Enoch Station.

JNO. LEARY (late Clubmaster, New Club), Proprietor.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL

(Opposite the Entrance of the North British Railway Station),

DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that, having found the "ATHOLE ARMS" much too small for his increasing business, he has made extensive Alterations and Additions. The Hotel has been thoroughly Re-decorated and Re-furnished, consisting of a spacious COFFEE ROOM for Ladies and Gentlemen; COMMERCIAL ROOM; BILLIARD ROOM; SMOKING ROOM; several Elegantly Furnished PRIVATE PARLOURS. Upwards of Thirty Extra BED ROOMS have been added. Hot, Cold, Shower, and Spray Baths. Bed Room, including attendance, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Quality, having been specially selected.

NIGHT PORTER.

JAMES M'KENZIE, Proprietor.

P.S.—New Entrances, Nos. 13 and 21 Dundas Street.

MANN'S RAINBOW HOTEL,

6 BRIDGE STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS Hotel has undergone extensive Alterations and Improvements, and is now, in point of Comfort, all that could be desired. Its immediate proximity to the various Railway Termini, the arrival and departure Wharves of the American, Highland, and Coasting Steamers, renders it unquestionably convenient alike for Commercial Gentlemen, Families, and Tourists.

Numerous Suites of Private Rooms.

LARGE AND ELEGANT COMMERCIAL ROOM.

Superbly Furnished Coffee Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

SMOKING ROOM. BILLIARD ROOM. BATH ROOMS.

Wines of Choicest Brands carefully selected.

Man Spricht Deutsch.

On Parle Française.

CHARLES MANN, *Proprietor.*

*. * IONA BERTH DIRECTLY OPPOSITE.

NORTH BRITISH IMPERIAL HOTEL

(AT THE NORTH BRITISH TERMINUS),

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

PETER MACDONALD, *Proprietor.*

REGENT HOTEL,

221 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

(Under New Management.)

First-Class for Families and Visitors.

Bed and Attendance, 8s. and 8s. 6d.

Parlours from 5s. per day.

Spacious Coffee-Room, capable of dining over 130 persons.

AN ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM.

JOHN KENNEDY, *Proprietor*

(Many years in the Queen's and George Hotels, Glasgow,
and late of Rothesay).

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

172 TO 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minutes' drive of the Railways.

Breakfast and Tea, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Bed and Attendance, 2s. 9d.

CITY COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS,

54 & 60 UNION STREET, AND 35 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.

ONE of the most Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas, served with comfort, economy, and despatch.

Bill of Fare, EXTRA MODERATE.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOM. GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY

No Gratuities to Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL

(COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY)

ST. GEORGE'S PLACE (CORNER OF BUCHANAN STREET),
GLASGOW.

THIS Commodious and Comfortable Hotel, entirely Remodelled and Refurnished anew, has been opened by JOHN GUNN.

Reading and Drawing Room in connection with Coffee-Room. Stock Rooms.

GLASGOW.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL,
10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS; OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Coffee-Room. Good Lavatory, and Smoking-Room.

Charges Moderate.

Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.

E. SALMON, PROPRIETOR.

HEALTH RESORT, GLENGARRIFF,

IS strongly recommended by Eminent Physicians for its equable, mild, but not relaxing climate. The excursions by land and water are numerous, —amongst others, the celebrated drive to the LAKES OF KILLARNEY, thus described by LORD JOHN MANNERS :—

“The twenty miles from Kenmare to Glengarriff form the *grandest road, barring the Alpine passes, that I know.*”

The celebrated THACKERAY writes :—“*What sends picturesque tourists to the Rhine and Saxon Switzerland? Within five miles of the pretty Inn of Glengarriff, there is a country of the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea.* The journey from Glengarriff to Kenmare is one of astonishing beauty ; and I have seen Killarney since, and am sure that Glengarriff loses nothing by comparison with this most famous of lakes.”

From HAPPY THOUGHT NOTES,—Punch. “*Glengarriff.*—Eccles Hotel. Charmingly situated. Facing the bay, and on the road. Old-fashioned, covered with creepers and roses, and bed-rooms commanding the bay. Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, is worth far more than a passing visit. I am delighted with it. It is, as far as attendance and cuisine and general comfort, the best Hotel I’ve been in. The coffee-room seems to have been fitted up to the very latest fashion of taste ; the climate is so mild, that even at nine o’clock on an early spring evening you can sit out in front of the hotel, and *enjoy* your coffee and cigar. And here also I will introduce a useful piece of advice for the tourist who may be passing the same route as myself. *Only hire your car from Killarney to Glengarriff. You can get another at your own convenience, and just as good at Glengarriff, to take you on.*”

MURRAY’S HANDBOOK FOR IRELAND describes this Hostelry as one of the best of the South of Ireland Hotels. Over Ten Thousand Pounds have recently been expended on

THE ECCLES HOTEL

and its extensive pleasure grounds, through which are five miles of beautiful walks.

The Hotel is replete with indoor comforts, library, picture gallery, &c The telegraph office and pier adjoin the Hotel. Sea bathing, boating, fishing, shooting, &c. Reduced tariff during the winter months. Terms and Testimonials from Eminent Physicians can be obtained from the Manager.

GLOUCESTER.

THE BELL,

OLD-ESTABLISHED, First-class Family and Commercial Hotel. Appointments, Cuisine, and Wines perfect, combined with the certainty of Comfort and Attention. Omnibuses to and from every Train. Extensive Stabling, Post Horses, and Carriages. Night Porter in attendance. Tariff on application to

THOMAS ALLEN, Manager, etc.

GOLSPIE.

ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

GRANTOWN.

GRANTOWN, ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.
THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL,

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

THIS well-known Hotel has lately been rebuilt and greatly enlarged. Commercial Room, Coffee Room, Private Parlours, *en suite*. Grantown is acknowledged to be one of the very healthiest places in Scotland. The summer climate being peculiarly salubrious, with delightfully bracing air, which is invariably experienced by Visitors in One Day's time. Cairngorm and the surrounding Mountains, Huntly's Cave, and Castle Grant, are specially interesting, besides the famed scenery of Rothiemurchus and Banks of the Spey, which afford beautiful drives. Good Trout Fishing can be had in the neighbourhood, and Salmon occasionally. The Hotel 'Bus attends the Trains. Posting. Carriages of every description for Hiring. Parties Posted on to Balmoral, Braemar, and Ballater.

A. FRASER, Proprietor.

GREENOCK.

TONTINE HOTEL.

BEING the Largest and Principal Hotel in Greenock, Travellers and Tourists will find all the Comforts of a Home at the Tontine.

JOHN CURRIE, Proprietor.

GRASMERE.

PRINCE OF WALES' LAKE HOTEL

ERECTED EXPRESSLY FOR A HOTEL, ON THE MARGIN OF
THE LAKE,

And contains Public Dining and Drawing Rooms. Private Sitting Rooms. Large and Airy Bed-rooms. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Cannot be equalled for varied and beautiful views, or as a central station for making daily Excursions to all the principal Lakes and Mountains, which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any of the Lake Guide Books. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in the Lake District made this Hotel their headquarters, and made their daily excursions from it.

Posting in all its branches. Mountain Ponies and Guides. Boats.

COACHES AND OMNIBUSES TO ALL THE RAILWAYS
AND LAKE STEAMERS.

EDWARD BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

N.B.—*Postal Address*—GRASMERE, WESTMORELAND.

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House." *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.*

J. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

GARDNER'S

ROYAL  HOTEL,

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNSEY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing the spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view of the adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especially careful on landing to ask for the "Royal." *Table d'Hôte.*

GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS Hotel commands the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A MODERATE FIXED TARIFF INCLUDING ATTENDANCE.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

HARLECH, NORTH WALES.

CASTLE HOTEL.

THE above Hotel, which has been newly built and elegantly furnished with all the latest improvements conducive to comfort and health, is now ready for the reception of Visitors. It is situate opposite the Old Castle, and in the most picturesque part of North Wales, in close proximity to Dolgelly, Barmouth, Festiniog, Snowdon, Llanberis, Carnarvon, and other favourite resorts.

Harlech possesses an excellent beach for bathing, within a short distance of the Hotel, where bathing-machines are provided.

Billiard Table by one of the best Makers.

POST HORSES AND CARS.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

W. J. LOVEGROVE, *Proprietor.*

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.

VISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary residence at this Hotel, it being situated within three minutes' walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert Rooms, etc. The sheltered situation of the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for Visitors in Spring and Autumn. Terms per day:—Board and Lodgings, in Public Room, 6s. 6d. each; Ditto ditto, in Private Rooms, 7s. 6d. each; Private Sitting-Rooms, 8s. to 5s. each; Attendance, 1s. each. Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horse's Hay, 14s. per week. Boots and Ostler extra. Billiard Room. Excellent Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses. *N.B.*—No fees given to conductor to recommend this Hotel.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardnishig, Crinan, and Oban, and Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, *Proprietor.*

THE SANDRINGHAM HOTEL,
HUNSTANTON.

THIS Hotel is now open, and is replete with every Comfort for the Convenience and Accommodation of Visitors. Spacious Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Extensive Sea Views. Hot and Cold Baths.

The Hotel is within an hour's Drive of the Residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

A. J. MUIR, *Manager.*

ILFRACOMBE.

**ROYAL CLARENCE
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

REPLETE with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-Room. Moderate Charges. R. LAKE, *Proprietor.*

First-Class Billiard-Room. Good Post Horses.

Omnibus meets every Train.

N.B.—General Coach Office and Delivery Agent.

INNELLAN.
ROYAL HOTEL.

JOHN CLARK has much pleasure in thanking his friends and the public for past favours; having added largely to the former Hotel, which now makes it one of the Largest and most Complete Hotels on the Firth of Clyde, and it will be his constant endeavour, by strict personal superintendence, to make it one of the most Comfortable Hotels for Families and Tourists. Boarding terms by day or week upon application. The Hotel is unequalled for situation, being placed on an elevation near the Pier, and commands one of the most magnificent views on the Firth of Clyde and the surrounding scenery; being enclosed by about three acres of ground, makes it quite private.

Parties intending to proceed by the "Iona" to Ardrishaig and the North would do well to arrive at the "ROYAL" the previous evening, not requiring to leave till 10 a.m. next morning.

During Summer, Steamers arrive and depart nearly every hour for all the different places on the coast, and there is convenient access from Glasgow by Caledonian and Wemyss Bay and Greenock and Ayrshire Railways daily, from Bridge Street and St. Enoch Stations, Glasgow.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Carriages and Horses kept for Hire.

PRIVATE SEA BATHING.

Drives beautiful.

ROYAL HOTEL RESTAURANT

(Head of the Pier).

LUNCHEONS AND REFRESHMENTS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

INVERARAY.

ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL.

INVERARAY, at the head of Lochfyne, is one of the most desirable, as well as the most romantic and beautiful retreats for Tourists and Visitors. His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL kindly allows Parties staying at the Hotel the privilege of Walking or Driving through the Castle Grounds at all times.

Gentlemen staying at the ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL can have excellent SALMON and TROUT FISHING on the Rivers Aray and Douglas, *Free of Charge.*

Ponies kept for ascending Duniquoich Hill.

D. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.



MACDONALD'S STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family, and by most of the Nobility of Europe.

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and *vice versa*, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, including

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM,
SMOKING-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c.**

Over 100 beds can be made up.

Parties leaving this Hotel in the morning can go over the grand scenery along the Skye Railway, or visit either Loch-maree, Gairloch, Dunrobin, and Goolpie, and return same day.

Table d'Hôte at 5. R. d 7.30.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND GOSMAN SPOKEN.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers. Posting.



INVERNESS.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.

J. S. CHRISTIE begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Public to the ROYAL HOTEL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class Bed-Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWING-ROOM en suite, and several elegant and handsomely furnished SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately *opposite* and within a *few yards* of the Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from the bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually affect the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

Table d'Hote at 5.30 and 7.30.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and an Omnibus attends the Caledonian Canal Steamers. Posting.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

(TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great glen of "Caledonia."

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,
Proprietor.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.

ISLE OF WIGHT—SHANKLIN.

MADEIRA HOTEL,*(On the Main Road from the Station to the Sea.)*

RELETE with every Convenience. Cleanliness and Comfort ensured. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-room, Private Sitting Rooms, Billiards, Crêquet Lawn.

*Terms Strictly Moderate.*M. SHARP, *Manageress.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.*PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.**The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.***N.B.—Board at low Rates during the Winter Months.**

ISLE OF WIGHT—SHANKLIN.

HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL.*(On the Esplanade, directly facing the Sea.)*

Aspect south south-east. Well sheltered by surrounding cliffs. Tariff on application. Table-d'Hôte at Seven o'clock.

Drawing-room and Billiards for Families staying in the Hotel only.

PENSION—10s. 6d. per Day.

JERSEY.

BRITISH HOTEL,**FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.****T**HIS Hotel enjoys an established reputation of more than fifty years, and affords Visitors every accommodation at moderate charges.

JERSEY.—STOPFORD HOTEL.

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St. Heliers, has for upwards of thirty years been successfully conducted under the name of

BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and is lofty and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is new and unequalled by any in the Channel Islands.

The Cuisine is perfect, and the Wines excellent.

Table d'Hote every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED.

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice.

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to

E. BREE, PROPRIETOR.

KENMORE.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel.

Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for Trout and Salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N.B.—During the first four weeks of Salmon Fishing (1875) Gentlemen at this Hotel landed 244 Salmon, or an average of 10 salmon per day.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

KESWICK.
DERWENTWATER LAKE.
THE BORROWDALE HOTEL,

(Late ARMSTRONG'S)

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Nobility of Great Britain.

THE above large establishment is the *only* Hotel situated immediately at the head of Derwentwater, at the entrance of the picturesque Vale of Borrowdale, and commands the grandest views of the Lakes, Mountains, and Valleys of this, the most romantic, part of the Lake District. Parties visiting this Hotel may safely rely upon the best attendance and all the comforts of Home.

An Omnibus meets all Trains at the Keswick Station.

Posting in all its Branches, Mountain Ponies, experienced Guides, Boatmen, &c., and good Boating on the Lake.

Fishing Free to those staying in the Hotel.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Parties Boarded by Day, Week, or Month, on the most reasonable terms.

E. B. GOODFELLOW, *Proprietor.*

THE ENGLISH LAKES—SKIDDAW.

**FAMILY & COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
KESWICK.**

(In the Centre of the Town, near the Banks, Post-Office, &c.)

In connection with the above Hotel are to be had POST HORSES, MOUNTAIN PONIES, and GUIDES, on the shortest notice, to any part of the Lake District.

Good and extensive STABLING, and Lock-up COACH-HOUSE. Also, a large HALL, suitable for Pic-Nic Parties, School Trips, or Excursion Parties.

N.B.—A COACH leaves the above Hotel every morning during the Season, at 10 o'clock, for Buttermere, through Borrowdale, returning by way of Newlands, and arriving at Keswick at 6 P.M.

J. GILLESPIE, *Proprietor.*

KILKEE.

KILLARNEY TO CONNEMARA, THE LOWER SHANNON, AND KILKEE.

MOOORE'S HOTEL, KILKEE.—Tourists purposing to visit the delightful Scenery of the Western Coast are respectfully informed that this Establishment has been fitted up in a style that will ensure them every comfort and accommodation. Every exertion is used by the Proprietor to secure from each individual a confirmation of the character his house bears. Tourists will find this to be the most convenient as well as most interesting route from Killarney to Connemara, as, together with the grand and varied Coast Scenery in the immediate vicinity, the road leads by the stupendous Cliffs of Moher, and the interesting Coast Drive by Black Head and Galway Bay. All from Killarney to Galway two days' journey.

* * * Omnibuses attend the Steamer at Kiltrush, and Public Cars convey from here to Ballyvaughan, and Steamer to Galway.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

LAKES OF KILLARNEY,

ADJOINS Lord Kenmare's Demesne, is within a few minutes' drive of Ross Castle, and within easy distance of Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe, and the other points of interest. It is the largest and most commodious in the Lake District, and possesses every comfort for the convenience of Tourists and Families.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal of luggage, etc.

Boats, Carriages, Ponies, etc., with steady attendants, always ready for engagement.

The **MANAGER** personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties, with a view to their comfort and economy.

Table d'Hôte at Half-past Six o'clock.

The charges are fixed and moderate. All attendance charged in the Bill.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to

G. J. CAPSEY, Manager.

(Late Manager, Westminster Palace Hotel, London.)

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from 1st Nov. to 1st May.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

KILLARNEY LAKES.
THE MUCKROSS HOTEL.

JOHN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

IN the centre of the best scenery, as a glance at Map of Lake District will show, near the foot of Mangerton, Muckcross Abbey, Torc Waterfall, close to the Lower and Middle Lakes, near the entrance to the far-famed Demesne of Muckcross, to which *free* access is accorded. Charges *extremely moderate.* Good Salmon and Trout fishing.

Table d'Hote at 6.30 p.m.

Hotel Omnibus and Porters attend all Trains.

See that the 'Bus you enter bears Proprietor's Name.

LEAMINGTON.
MANOR HOUSE HOTEL,

FOR Families and Gentlemen, beautifully situated in its own Grounds. Within 3 minutes' walk of North-Western and Great Western Stations.

Charges very moderate. Elegant Coffee Room for Ladies. Private Rooms en Suite.

Spacious Billiard Room, Croquet Lawns, Archery Grounds, Pleasure Boats, etc. Special attention has been given to selections of the Wines, etc., quality and purity of which are guaranteed. Terms on Application.

There is excellent Spring Water on the Premises.

WILLIAM WALSH, *Manager.*

LEAMINGTON.
THE REGENT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT:

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.*

LIMERICK.
CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

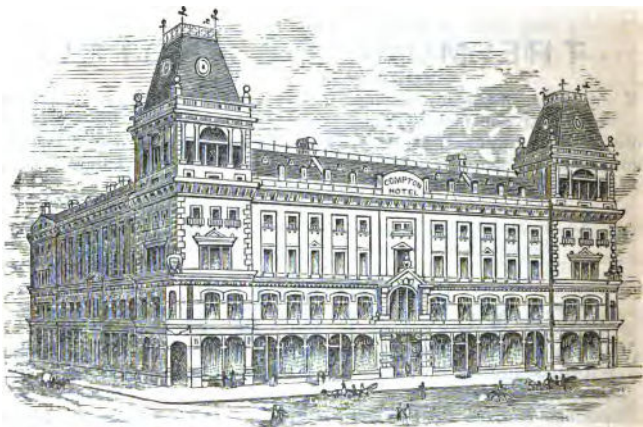
THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and TOURISTS, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL.



COMPTON HOTEL, CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ONE of the most elegant, commodious, and economical Hotels in England, for a description of which the Proprietor begs to refer to a graphic account of his establishment which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, from which he has freely quoted the following passages :—

Having passed the handsomely carved mahogany doors, the visitor finds himself in a capacious vestibule, 15 feet wide, supported by Sienna Marble Columns, all the walls being painted in corresponding colours.

The **BILLIARD ROOM**, situated on the ground floor, is furnished with eleven handsome new tables, and so seated that the spectator can witness any one or all of the games in progress.

The **RESTAURANT** or **LUNCHEON ROOM**, in the furnishing and decoration of which no expense has been spared, is supported by handsome marble columns, and tastefully panelled and painted in warm and cheerful tints.

The **COFFEE ROOM**, which is 40 feet square, is beautifully furnished in mahogany, and is suited to the most fastidious taste.

The **LADIES' DRAWING ROOM**, 30 feet by 20 feet, is, perhaps, the most beautiful apartment in the Hotel, the furniture being Walnut, upholstered in the richest Maroon-coloured Utrecht Velvet.

The **COMMERCIAL ROOM**, 50 feet by 30 feet, has all the necessary arrangements for Commercial Gentlemen to carry on their correspondence or to meet their customers, and **SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISPLAY OF GOODS** have been made in rooms prepared and fitted for the purpose.

On the first floor of the Hotel are **TEA, WRITING, and SMOKING ROOMS**.

The **BED ROOMS** are furnished either in Mahogany or Walnut, and nothing but Brussels Carpet has been used. These rooms have been so arranged that several can be used with an adjoining Sitting Room, as a **SUITE OF APARTMENTS**, or may be individually occupied and completely shut off from each other.

The **SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS** have received the fullest attention, and are of the most complete and satisfactory kind.

The **FURNITURE, LINEN, EARTHENWARE, and PLATE**, have all been made expressly for this Hotel at a cost of many thousand pounds.

In short, in the Fittings and Decorations of the house no expense has been spared to secure the Comfort of the Guests, and to invest the Hotel with the character of a **Home**.—*Liverpool Daily Mercury*, December 26th, 1874.

WM. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

LINCOLN.

SARACEN'S HEAD HOTEL.

THIS, the Oldest, Largest, and Principal Family and Commercial Hotel and Posting House in the City, is the most Central, and replete with every Comfort, at Moderate Charges. Foreigners can obtain here every information respecting this far-famed Agricultural County.

Hearses, Mourning Coaches, Waggonettes, Broughams, &c., with first-class Horses. Hunters for Sale. Carriage Manufactory. Ladies' Coffee Room.

N.B.—A New Wing has been built to this Hotel; also several New Boxes for Horses. Omnibuses, painted Yellow, meet every Train.

L. T. THORNTON, *Proprietor.*

LLANDUDNO.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS beautiful Hotel stands in one of the most desirable spots in Llandudno, commanding a view of the entire Bay, the Great and the Little Orme, the Irish Channel, and the Snowdonian Range. The Hotel, which is elegantly furnished, is the favourite resort of the leading Families of the Kingdom, and all modern improvements have been adopted in the arrangements. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all trains. Excellent Stabling, &c.

Tariff on application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANGOLLEN.

EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.**THE "HAND,"**

Unequaled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dee.

Several Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful Neighbourhood.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

BILLIARDS.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains at Llangollen Station.

LOCH AWE, ARGYLSHIRE, PORT SONACHAN HOTEL.

THOMAS CAMERON begs to intimate that the above Hotel, of which he has taken a lease, is NOW OPEN, after having been rebuilt on a new site commanding a magnificent view of the Lake. It contains Public Rooms, Private Parlours, and upwards of twenty Bedrooms, which have all been newly furnished in a superior manner throughout. The Trout Fishing in Loch Awe is free, and is not surpassed in Scotland. Anglers will find first-class boats, with experienced boatmen, always in attendance. The Hotel, which is the principal one on the banks of the Lake, is situated 13 miles from Inveraray, Dalnally 10, Tyndrum 22, Oban 20. Steamer passes and re-passes daily during Summer.

Passengers by the Steamer can break their journey at Port Sonachan, and resume it again with the same ticket.

A Coach runs between Dalnally Station and Port Sonachan during the Season.

Horses and Conveyances kept for Hire.

DAILY POST VIA INVERARAY.

LOCH EARN HEAD.

LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL, BALQUHIDDER, PERTSHIRE

12 miles by rail from Callander.

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlich, Rob Roy's Grave, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Posting and Carriages for Hire. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trains during Summer.

Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

R. DAYTON.

LOCHLOMOND.

TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June.

Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.

May 1877.

Under New Management.
HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.
ARDLUI HOTEL.

One Minute's Walk from the Pier.

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, &c., in connection with the Railway at Crianlarich to Killin, Callander, &c. Also a starting-point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches, all of which start daily from the Hotel during the season, where seats can be secured and all information supplied. Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Ardlui Hotel the previous evening, so as to secure seats. Parties staying at this Hotel can visit the Trossachs and return same day. Parties arranged with by the Week or Month. Four arrivals and departures of Steamboats to and from Ardlui daily during the season. Good Fishing on the Falloch and Loch Lomond, free. *Boats, and Posting in all its Branches.* Comfortable and airy Bed-Rooms, with Moderate Charges.

D. SINCLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillichewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Lochlomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, &c. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlachar Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

R. BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LOCH LOMOND, LUSS HOTEL.

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

LOCHLOMOND.

ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

Foot of Ben Lomond.

B. JARRATT begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last nine years. Visitors will find this Hotel clean and comfortable, with every attention. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben Lomond, and the only place where Guides and Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch Lomond Steamers call at Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their route up and down the Loch.—*May 1877.*

LOCH MAREE HOTEL,

ROSS-SHIRE,

(In connection with Mr. Hornsby's Gairloch Hotel.)

THE accommodation and comforts of this fine Hotel, which occupies the most beautiful site on LOCH MAREE—opposite the Islands, with Sliugach, 4000 feet, on the further shore—renders it a charming summer resort for SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, and FAMILIES.

Visitors have the privilege of Fishing on the Loch, which abounds in sea-trout and salmon, besides the native fish, which run to a large size.

In the Posting Department are Horses and Carriages of superior description. There are frequent excursions to Gairloch and the scenery of Glen Torridon; and the mail coaches plying between Gairloch Hotel and Achnasheen (Dingwall and Skye Railway) pass the Hotel twice daily in summer.

Table-d'Hote at 5 p.m. Daily, or shortly after arrival of Coach.

Orders for Conveyances, Coach Seats, or Apartments, carefully attended to.

1st June 1877.

JAMES & ROBERT HORNSBY.

LOCH TAY—PERTHSHIRE.

BEN LAWERS HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been largely added to and refurnished, offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and Visitors. The Mountain, which is easy of ascent, is unequalled for the forest Alpine plants. Parties wishing to ascend with ponies should give notice the day previous. Salmon and Trout Fishing in the Loch. Trout fishing free. Coaches in connection with this Hotel to and from Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy daily. Telegrams or letters for Boats, Coach-seats, Apartments, and Private Conveyances, strictly attended to.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation ; its commanding and central position ; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. It is built on a dry gravelly soil, and stands at an elevation of 390 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by several acres of its own pleasure-grounds and pastures.

There are Wings detached from the main building for the accommodation of Families and their suites, Wedding Breakfast parties, &c. The establishment also has its own Dairy, Home-made Bread, Kitchen Garden, &c. The Stabling Department is large and complete, and is provided with an ample number of lock-up Coach-houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Tourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c. Application for terms and other information to be addressed to the MANAGER.

THE
HOLBORN RESTAURANT,
 218 HIGH HOLBORN.

ONE OF THE SIGHTS AND ONE OF THE COMFORTS OF LONDON.

Attractions of the Chief Parisian Establishments, with the quiet and order essential to English Customs.

DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS FROM DAILY BILL OF FARE.

A TABLE D'HOTE, AT SEPARATE TABLES, EVERY EVENING,

In the GRAND SALON, the PRINCE'S SALON, and the DUKE'S SALON,

From 6 to 8.30, 3s. 6d., including

TWO SOUPS, TWO KINDS OF FISH, TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, SWEETS, CHEESE (IN VARIETY), SALAD, &c., WITH ICES AND DESSERT.

This favourite Dinner is accompanied by a Selection of high-class Instrumental Music.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
 12 BISHOPGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

HENRY G. CHALKLEY, *Proprietor.*

THIS New First-class TEMPERANCE and FAMILY HOTEL, now open to the Public, the best of the kind in the Metropolis, is fitted with every modern improvement, and offers great advantages to Visitors for its excellent position, being in one of the best parts of the City, and two minutes' walk from the North London, London and North-Western, Great Eastern, and Metropolitan Railway Stations in Liverpool Street; and five minutes' walk from the Midland and Great Northern Railway Stations in Moorgate Street and Bank. Splendid Public Rooms, and a spacious Room for holding Public Meetings. The private Sitting Rooms, with lofty Bedrooms *en suite*, are replete with every home comfort. Moderate Charges and first-class attention. Reduced charges during the Winter, and liberal arrangements made with Visitors staying a lengthened period. A Night Porter for late Trains. Address E. CESARI, *Manager.*

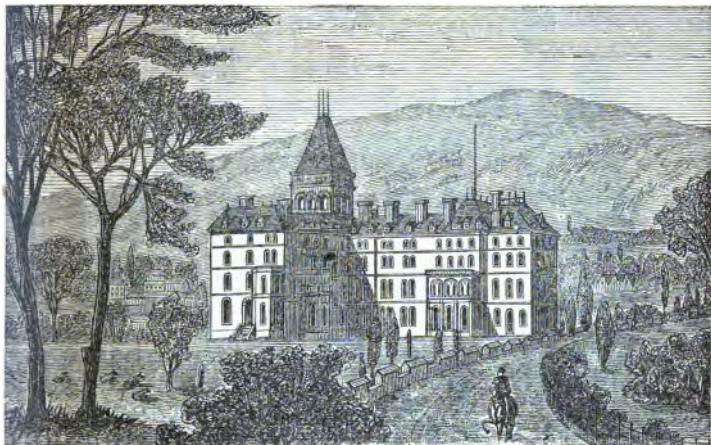
LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL

THIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, combines with moderate charge all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Sitting Rooms, range in a long front overlooking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*



MALVERN. THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets *en suite*, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentlemen's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hote, Reading and Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

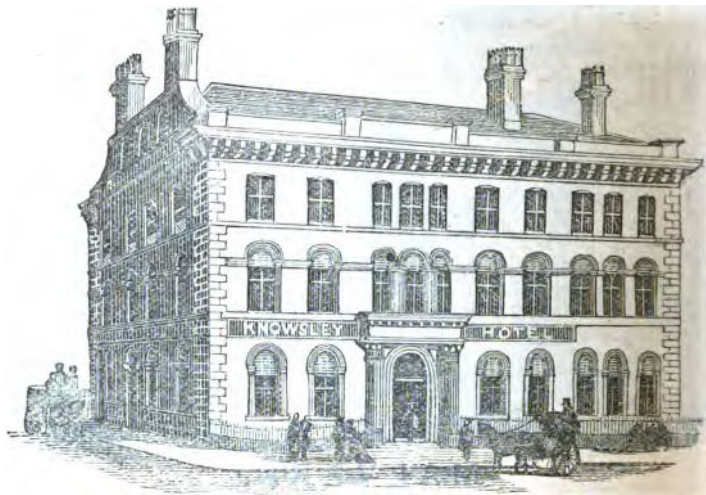
Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel.

To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.



MANCHESTER.
KNOWSLEY HOTEL,
CHEETHAM HILL ROAD,

Only a few minutes' walk from Victoria Railway Station,

Will be found by Travellers who appreciate Good and Lofty Rooms, and enjoy the Quietude and Comfort which the noisy part of the City cannot offer, a very acceptable house.

Omnibuses to all parts of the City pass the door every few minutes.

J. B. BRENMEHL, PROPRIETOR.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

THE above Hotel is beautifully situated in its own grounds, comprising over twelve acres, laid out for the recreation of visitors, and commands the finest views of the Bristol Channel, the South Wales Coast, Valleys of the East and West Lynns, &c. &c.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a Private Hotel and Boarding House, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood. The Hotel is within easy distance of all places of interest in the vicinity, and has been recently enlarged to meet the progressive increase of patronage.

New and Elegant Coffee Rooms. Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

THOMAS BAKER, *Proprietor.*

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, etc. etc., it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.

**MELROSE, CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.**

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and back, 6s. 6d. Do. to Dryburgh and back, 7s. 6d.

Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

MELROSE.

GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

is now Enlarged and Improved, with Ladies' Drawing-Room, Smoking-Rooms, Billiard-Rooms, and all the latest improvements of a First-class Hotel, while the Charges are not more than minor Hotels. Being only two minutes' walk from the Station, the same from the Abbey, it is therefore convenient for Strangers visiting Melrose.

March 30, 1877.

MOFFAT SPA.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, *Proprietor*.

Tourists and Visitors to this famous watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel first-class accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route—passing "Craigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail, to St. Mary's Loch, each Tuesday and Saturday. Omnibuses ply to the Well every morning. Carriages of all kinds. Job and Post Horses on Hire. A first-class Billiard Room on the Premises.

MUMBLES, SOUTH WALES.

SHIP AND CASTLE HOTEL.

FAMILIES and Tourists visiting the Mumbles will find at the above Hotel comfortable Accommodation combined with Moderate Charges.

MISS PHILLIPS, *Proprietress*.

NORWICH.

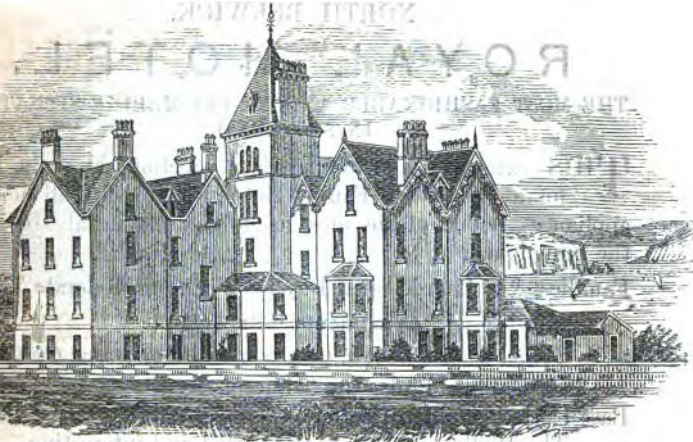
"LIVINGSTONE" (FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE) HOTEL.

The Most Noble the Marquis Townshend, after staying at the "Livingstone" Hotel, gave the following Testimonial:—"Dec. 22d, 1875.—I beg to recommend the 'Livingstone' Hotel as an establishment extremely well conducted. The accommodation is excellent, and the Charges very reasonable. In every respect the Hotel is all that can be desired.
TOWNSHEND."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"In all respects a first-class Temperance Hotel."—*Norfolk Chronicle*. "One of the most commodious, clean, and comfortable Hotels in the Eastern Counties."—*Norwich Free Press*.

Good Stables and Stock Rooms.

EDWARD BURGESS, *Proprietor*.



MARINE HOTEL,

NAIRN,

"The Brighton of the North."

Under the same Management as Station Hotel, Inverness.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for Families and Tourists, and Boarding Establishment. The house was specially built for a Hotel, and has undergone a thorough and extensive repair, and is newly and elegantly furnished in the most modern style, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Saloon with Drawing-Room; also Smoking Room, Billiard Room, &c. Over Seventy Beds can be made up.

The Climate of Nairn is well known to be the best in Scotland, and is becoming yearly more and more a favourite resort of the Upper Classes and Tourists from all parts of the Kingdom. It is also in high repute with the leading Physicians of the Country, who invariably recommend their patients in increasing numbers to secure the benefits of the dry and bracing air of the district.

Superior Hot and Cold Salt Water Baths in the Hotel.

AN OMNIBUS AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF ALL TRAINS.

Posting in all its branches will be done in first-class style, and will be carefully attended to.

JOHN MACDONALD, PROPRIETOR,
AND LESSEE OF STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS.

NORTH BERWICK.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION
IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Suite."

Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short Distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

CHAS. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

MARINE HOTEL,

NORTH BERWICK.

(One Hour by Rail from Edinburgh.)

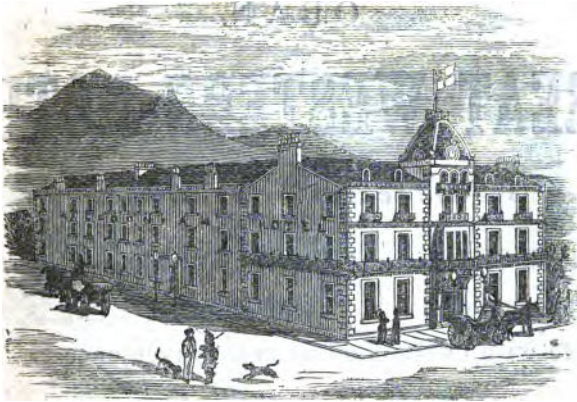
THIS NEW FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

Acknowledged to be one of the most COMFORTABLE RESIDENCES in Scotland, is OPEN all the Year round. It stands within its own Grounds, close to the FAVOURITE GOLFING LINKS, and commands MAGNIFICENT VIEWS of the varied scenery of the FIRTH OF FORTH, including the BASS ROCK, the MAY, and other islands.

The attractions of this Fashionable Marine Resort have been increased since Last Season by the great extension and improvement of the Golfing Links.

Numerous Suites of Apartments and Single Bed-Rooms at moderate charges. Spacious Public Rooms. Hot, Cold, Spray, Douche, Fresh and Salt Water Baths; also Medicated Baths on the premises. Good Stabling and Omnibus to meet the Trains.

Tariff on application to J. MEPHIUS, Manager.



CAMPBELL'S
CALEDONIAN HOTEL
OBAN.

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has just undergone extensive Additions and Improvements. It has been furnished anew in a most handsome and elegant style, rendering it the finest and most comfortable Hotel in TOWN and WEST HIGHLANDS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Proprietor and Manager.

O B A N.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

FIRST-CLASS. This well-known Hotel has been recently enlarged and improved. It is now replete with every comfort and convenience.

J. CAMPBELL,

Proprietress.

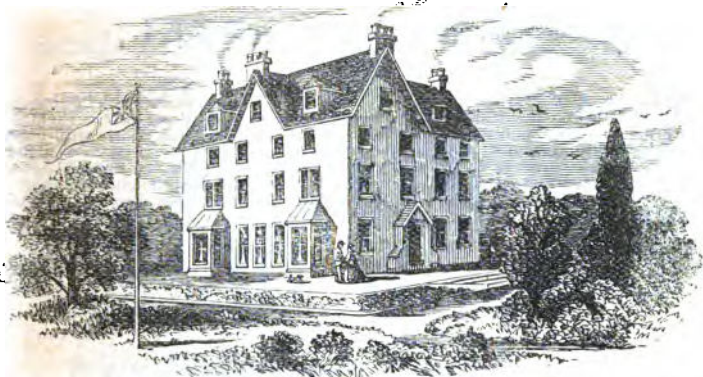
O B A N.

THE ALEXANDRA

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

L. G. MACARTHUR having now finished the large additions to his Hotel, begs to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that the ALEXANDRA is now one of the most complete Hotels in Scotland; and that it will ever be his constant endeavour, by personal superintendence, to make it one of the most comfortable.



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

OXFORD.

In the Best and most Central part of the City.

RANDOLPH HOTEL

(Opposite Martyrs' Memorial, and surrounded by the Principal Colleges)

OXFORD.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HANDSOME COFFEE-ROOM FOR LADIES.

BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATHS, &c. &c.

GOOD STABLING, LOOSE BOXES, &c.

MISS I'ANSON, Manageress.

THE GRAND HOTEL, OBAN.

THIS New First-class Hotel has been erected upon the grandest site which this famous Scottish Watering-Place affords, and commands an unsurpassed view of Highland magnificence. It has been elegantly furnished, and will be found replete with every comfort and convenience; and from the Proprietor's extensive experience in England, and latterly for over seven years as Chef-de-Cuisine in the Western Club, Glasgow, visitors are sure to find this Establishment in harmony with its scenic surroundings.

Conveyance awaits Steamers and Coaches. Telegrams for Rooms promptly attended to.

C. H. FOX, *Proprietor.*



PENZANCE—SEA-SIDE. QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(*On the Esplanade.*)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, *Proprietor.*

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.

MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an *uninterrupted* and *unsurpassed* View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction.

*POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES, YACHTS AND PLEASURE
BOATS, ON SHORTEST NOTICE.*

CHARGES MODERATE.

MRS. EDWARD LAVIN, PROPRIETRESS.

PERTH.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

MR. KENNEDY begs to intimate that the Royal George Hotel having been recently greatly enlarged and improved, Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors, will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort.

The Queen's Room, Commercial Room, Private Parlours, and Bed-Rooms, will be found of the most approved modern style, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon is both elegant and complete.

The situation is the best in town, and Omnibuses run to suit all trains.

Charges strictly Moderate, and Attendance charged in the Bill.

N.B.—A Magnificent Billiard Saloon, the best in Scotland in connection with a Hotel, has just been added.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

PERTH.

POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL

(Opposite the General Station).

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.

THIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which are universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be his constant study to continue.

RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.

**ROTHESAY—
QUEEN'S****WEST BAY.
HOTEL.**

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay on the Esplanade.

WM. M. **W**HYTE begs to announce that the extensive alterations and additions to this Old-Established and First-class Hotel are complete, comprising a magnificent Dining-Saloon (one of the finest in Scotland), Ladies' Drawing-Room, elegant Sitting-Rooms, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, and over Forty Bed-Rooms—all furnished in the most modern style. Beautiful Gardens and Pleasure-Grounds.

*Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.***PARTIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.**

N.B.—Headquarters of the Royal Northern Yacht Club are in connection with the Hotel.



PITLOCHRIE.
FISHER'S HOTEL.
 FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
 AND
 POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

**Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;
 The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
 Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.**

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glen-shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

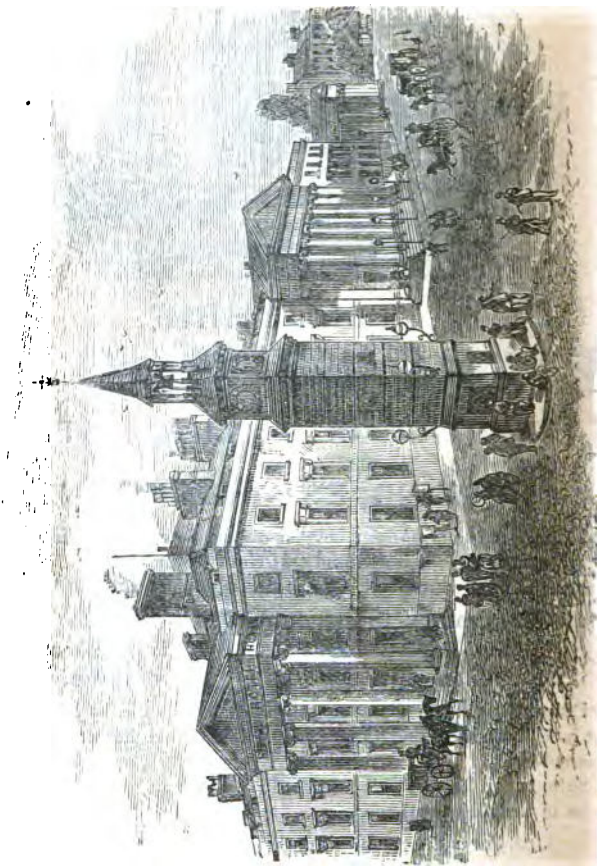
Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

*Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,
 By the Day, Week, or Month.*

**ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY
 ATTENDED TO.**

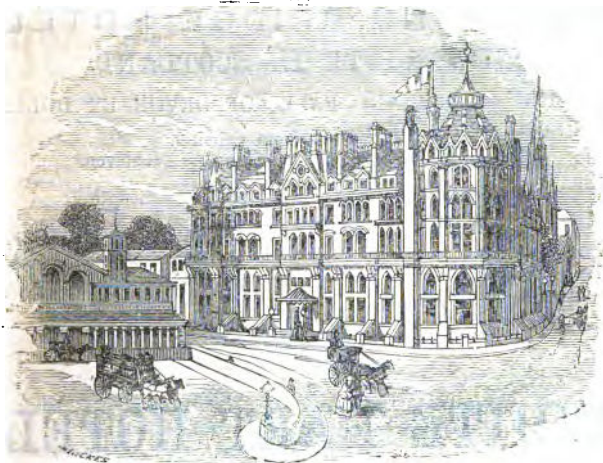
*Two Lines of Railway from London and the North of England and Plymouth, viz.—
London and South-Western and Great Western.*

The Royal Hotel, Plymouth.



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station).

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.

LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (*Two Tables*).

SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL NEW ROUTE IN SCOTLAND.

RUMBLING BRIDGE AND FALLS OF DEVON BY DOLLAR.

1 hour by rail from Stirling.

Fifteen minutes by rail from Kinross, Lochleven.

Fine Scenery and First-class Hotel Accommodation.

D. M'ARA, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.



WHITE HART HOTEL,

AN Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral, and a pleasant drive to Stonehenge.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen, and a first-class Billiard and Smoking Room. Hot and Cold Baths.

Posting-master to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description. H. T. BOWES, *Manager.*

SALISBURY.

THE

THREE SWANS - FAMILY HOTEL.

A LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited Liability Company.

HENRY FIGES, *Proprietor.*

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.—YORKSHIRE.

THE ZETLAND HOTEL.

THIS Palatial Establishment has been recently enlarged and embellished, and now contains upwards of 150 Rooms, embracing splendid Coffee-Rooms, large Drawing and Music Rooms, Bed-Rooms, Rooms *en suite*, Smoke and Billiard Rooms, etc. Extensive Livery Stabling and Coach-Houses, with Rooms for Livery Servants. Carriages and Horses of every description. Posting in all its branches. Excellent *Cuisine*. Wines and Spirits most carefully selected. Specialities in Old Vintage Ports, Clarets, etc.

“THE ZETLAND faces the Sea, and commands magnificent Ocean and Inland Views, and is, for comfort, etc., acknowledged to be *par excellence* THE HOTEL OF THE NORTH.”

All Visitors to this Hotel have free access into the beautiful Pleasure-Grounds of the Improvement Company. A Platform connects the Railway Station with the Hotel, and Porters are in attendance on the arrival of every train. Direct Telegraph communication from the Hotel.

Private and Public Dinners, Luncheons, etc., on the shortest notice.

Wedding Breakfasts, Carriages, etc., provided.

MISS BOULDING, *Manageress.*

S K Y E.

SLIGACHAN HOTEL.

THIS House, which has been greatly added to, is nine and a half miles from Portree, fifteen from Broadford, and is beautifully situated at the very foot of the Cuchullin Hills. Ponies and Guides for Coruisk, the Spar Cave, Heart-o-Corry. &c. &c.

Good Fishing.

Posting.

J. A. BUTTERS, *Lessee.*

PORTREE, SKYE.

ROSS'S ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, and commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay and Cuchullin Hills, and within easy access to the famous Quiraing and Coruisk.

Coaches leave the Hotel daily (Sundays excepted) for Uig (near Quiraing) and Sligachan (near Coruisk), returning same evening.

Posting in all its Branches.

SLIGO.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved system. The Proprietress begs to solicit the Patronage of Families and Commercial Gentlemen, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit their Patronage. A Coffee-room for Ladies. Posting in all its branches. The "Imperial" Omnibus awaits the arrival and departure of each Train.

STAFFORD.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL

(ADJOINING THE RAILWAY STATION).

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for the Nobility and Gentry, which is fitted up with all the Requirements of a Modern Establishment, combined with Strictly Moderate Charges, and is under the personal superintendence of

SARAH WOOD, *Proprietress.*

HORSES and CARRIAGES in Connection with the Hotel at the Shortest Notice.

STIRLING.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

THIS Oldest Established and First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated near the Railway Station and Castle. It has been newly renovated and improved, and affords comfortable accommodation to Tourists and Families visiting the Beautiful and Historical Scenery in the vicinity.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROBERT STUART, *Proprietor.*

May 1877.

See Shearer's Guide to Stirling and Lakes, 1s. free by Post.

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

T HIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

TENBY.

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL.

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.

(FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

TORQUAY.

ROYAL HOTEL.

First-class Family Hotel overlooking the Sea. Very comfortable.

W. G. KING, *Proprietor and Manager.*

TROSSACHS.

STRONACLACHER HOTEL,

HEAD OF LOCH KATRINE.

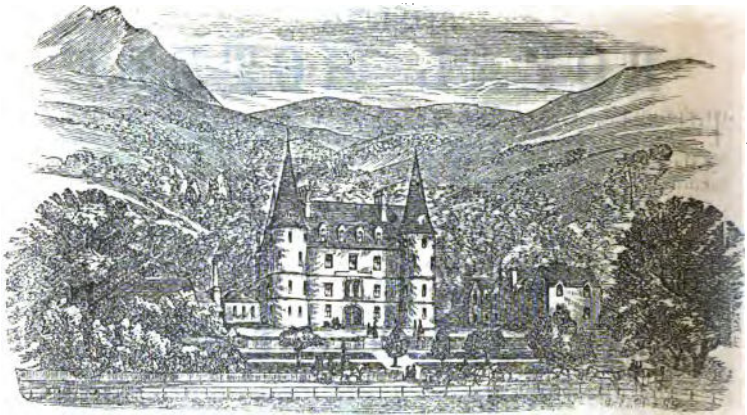
D ONALD FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others for their liberal support for the last twenty-five years (since the above Hotel was opened). It is beautifully situated at the Head of Loch Katrine, and the only Hotel that commands a view of the Lake.

It is the best Fishing Station, and Boats with experienced Boatmen are always in readiness.

During the season Coaches run to and from Inversnaid, in connection with the Steamers on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire.

STRONACLACHER, 1877.



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TYNDRUM, PERTHSHIRE.

ROYAL HOTEL.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Proprietor*,

BEGS to intimate having taken a Lease of this Hotel, which adjoins the Station of the Callander and Oban Railway, and recently built, has had it most comfortably furnished and fitted up. The Apartments are of a superior description, and consist of Coffee-Room, Dining and Private Sitting Rooms, and splendid Billiard-Room. The Bedrooms are high, airy, and cheerful. The Wines and Liquors are first quality. Posting in all its branches. Good Trout-Fishing on Loch Nabea, with boats, also Fishing on River Fillan. Coaches to and from Dalmally, Inveraray, Oban, Fort-William, Ballachulish, and Glencoe daily, Sunday excepted. All Orders by Post or Telegram carefully attended to. *Charges very Moderate.*

WINDERMERE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, BOWNESS,

IS THE OLDEST AT WINDERMERE LAKE.

This Establishment is situate near the Lake, and on the Road thence to the Railway Station. A separate Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiards, Posting, &c.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the Trains, and Private Carriages if required.

District Coach Office.

Westmoreland smoked hams and bacon always on sale at reasonable prices.

Mrs. SCOTT, *Proprietress.*

WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.*(Patronised by Royalty, American Presidents, and the Rothschilds.)*

THE pre-eminence of the CROWN is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the CROWN, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Piers.

The District Coaches run from the CROWN for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

NINETY BEDS.*Table d'Hote Daily at 6.30 P.M.*

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermere Station, and Steamers at the Pier.

YORK.

HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established and First-Class FAMILY HOTEL is in the best Situation in the City, being *nearest* to the Minster, the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, &c., and within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

C. ABBOTT (LATE SCAWIN),

RAILWAY AND FAMILY HOTEL,*(First Class)***YORK.**

ESTABLISHED many years. Refurnished and thoroughly Renovated. Adjoining the Station Gates. The Largest Hotel in York. Private Rooms. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-Rooms. Every accommodation for Night Travellers. Porters attend the Station Night and Day. A good Commercial connection attached to this House. Excellent Stabling. Billiard Saloon. N.B.—"Ask for Abbott's Porters."

Midland Railway.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

THE SETTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY IS NOW OPEN for Passenger Traffic, and an entirely New Service of Express and Fast Trains has been established between the Midland System and Scotland.

A Morning Express Train runs between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, in each direction, with Pullman Drawing-Room Cars attached, and a Night Express Train runs in each direction between the same places, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached. First-Class Passengers may avail themselves of the comfort and convenience of these luxurious Cars on payment of a small charge in addition to the Railway Fare, particulars of which may be ascertained at the Stations.

For the convenience of Passengers to and from the West of England and Scotland, a New Service of Express Passenger Trains has been established to and from Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and Birmingham, in connection with the Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Up and Down Day Express Trains stop half-an-hour at Normanton, in all cases, to enable Passengers to dine. A spacious and comfortable Dining Room is provided at that Station for their accommodation.

Through Guards, in charge of the Luggage of Passengers, travel between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow by the Day and Night Express Trains in both directions.

Passengers by this Route by the Express Trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow are conveyed in Through Carriages of the most improved description, fitted up with the Westinghouse Continuous Break and all the most approved modern appliances.

Ordinary Return Tickets between Stations in England and Stations in Scotland are available for the Return Journey on any day within One Calendar Month of the date of issue.

BELFAST,

BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE *via* BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTHEA," "BOE," "TALBOT," and "SHELburne," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

TOURISTS' TICKETS.

SCOTLAND.

During the summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for two Calendar Months, will be issued from London (St. Pancras) and principal Stations on the Midland Railway to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other places of interest in Scotland.

Saloon, Family, and Invalid carriages can be obtained for the use of parties travelling to and from Scotland by the Midland Route, by giving a few days' notice to the Station Master at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for Two Calendar Months, are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, PENRITH, KESWICK, TROUTBECK, and MORECAMBE.

Every Saturday, from May 19th to October 8th, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

MATLOCK AND BUXTON.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton—Tickets being available for Two Calendar Months.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 19th to October 8th, available for Return by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.

First and Third Class available (in most cases) for Two Months, are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to

Scarboro', Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast.

Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Newport, Monmouth, Cardiff, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Aberystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Malvern, Leamington, Brecon, etc.; as well as to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Principal Stations in Scotland.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1877,

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

For particulars apply to the Station-masters on the Line, or to the Superintendent of the Line at Derby.

DERBY, 1877.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.

WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, AVAILABLE
FOR TWO MONTHS,

are (during the Season commencing 14th May), issued from the Principal Stations in England to the chief places of interest in Scotland, and also from the same places in Scotland to English Stations.

Passengers by the Through Trains between London (Euston Station) and Scotland are conveyed in

THROUGH CARRIAGES

of the most improved description, and constructed specially for the accommodation of this Traffic.

Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. and N.-W. Line, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. WARD, General Superintendent, Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Station-masters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rates between London and Scotland have been revised and reduced.

TABLE OF EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND.

DOWN JOURNEY.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.	
	morn.	mo n.	morn.	morn.	night	night	night	night.
London (Euston) dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	10.10	8.50	9.0	8.50	9.0
Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.) art.	4.40	5.50	7.50	9.45	6.45	9.0	6.45	9.0
Glasgow (Buchanan St. Stn.) „	4.58	6.0	8.10	10.0	6.55	9.15	6.55	9.15
Gresnock „	6.40	7.10	9.5	11.8	*7.50	*11.20	7.50	11.20
Stirling „	..	6.48	..	10.27	7.53	*9.55	7.53	9.55
Perth „	..	9.30	..	11.35	9.0	*11.5	9.0	11.5
Aberdeen . . . . . „	..	..	..	3.20	12.40	*4.5	12.40	4.5
Inverness . . . . . „	..	..	..	8.55	2.45	*6.25	2.45	6.25

No connection from London to Places marked thus () on Saturday Night.*

UP JOURNEY.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.	
	aft.	morn.	morn.	morn.	aft.	aft.	morn.	night.
INVERNESS dep.	7.35	..	..	10.18	..	12.40	10.18	..
Aberdeen . . . . . "	..	..	9.15	12.23	..	4.10	12.23	..
	morn.							
Perth "	8.30	..	1.55	4.4	..	7.30	4.4	..
Stirling "	9.30	..	3.24	5.3	..	8.36	5.3	..
Greenock "	9.0	..	3.0	4.40	..	..	..	..
Glasgow (Buchanan St. Stn.) "	10.0	10.10	4.15	6.0	9.10	..	6.0	9.10
Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.) "	10.0	10.40	4.25	6.10	9.25	..	6.10	9.25
London (Euston) arr.	8.10	9.50	5.30	4.5	*8.0	*9.0	4.5	†8.15
	night.	night.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.

* From Scotland daily, except Sunday.

† From Scotland on Sunday.

On and after the 1st June the 10.0 A.M. Fast Express from Euston Station, London, will be run to Perth and Dundee.

THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

travel by this route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the Outlying Districts of the Highlands. These Trains have recently been accelerated between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and additional accommodation and increased facilities are now afforded to passengers travelling by them.

DAY SALOONS,

with Lavatory accommodation attached, are now run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, leaving Euston Station by 10.0 A.M. Down Express, and returning from Edinburgh and Glasgow by 10.0 A.M. Up Express on Week Days. *No extra charge* is made for Passengers travelling in these Saloons, and Compartments are specially reserved for Ladies and Family Parties.

SLEEPING SALOONS

between London and Perth and Glasgow, and CARRIAGES with SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS, are also run between London and Edinburgh by the Night-Trains. The extra charge for berths in the Saloons or Sleeping Carriages is 5s. in addition to the ordinary 1st class fare.

CONDUCTORS, in charge of the Luggage, &c., travel by the Through Trains.

DOG BOXES specially provided.

GAME CONSIGNMENTS conveyed by the Limited Mail.

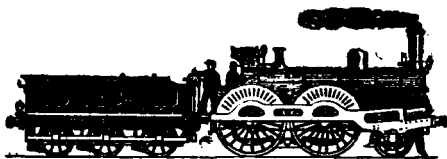
FAMILY LUGGAGE.—With a view of giving greater facility for the conveyance of heavy Luggage by Passenger Trains, arrangements have been made in all the large towns for carting to the Station, at low rates, the Luggage of Families proceeding to Scotland, and also for forwarding such Luggage by Passenger Trains in advance.

The charge for conveyance by Passenger Train is at the rate of 6d. per Truck per Mile, for any weight up to 50 cwts., with a minimum of 7s. 6d., and exclusive of a reasonable charge for collection and delivery.

May 1877.

BY ORDER.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



ROYAL MAIL ROUTE,

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS run to and from LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, &c., and GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and the NORTH.

Sleeping and Day Saloons are run between England and Scotland.

Tourists may break their journey at various Stations on the Route.

To Greenock, Paisley, Wemyss Bay, the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands of Scotland.

The Company's Trains run Daily from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., to Greenock, Wemyss Bay, &c., in connection with the Steamers "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," and other steamers, to Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Tarbert, Inveraray, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Ballachulish, Glencoe, Fort-William, Caledonian Canal, Falls of Foyers, Inverness, Isle of Skye, and Loch-Long, Loch-Goil, Kilmun, Blairmore, Arran, &c.

To Stirling, Callander, Dalmally, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c., and the North Highlands.

Trains run from Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to the North, in connection with Coaches from Callander for Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, and Loch-Lomond; from Crieff and Lochearnhead for Circular Tour *via* St. Fillans and Loch-Earn; from Killin and Aberfeldy for Circular Tour *via* Loch-Tay and Taymouth Castle; also for Tours *via* Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair-Athole, Inverness, Aberdeen, Isle of Skye, &c.; from Tyndrum for Glenorchy, Blackmount Deer Forest, Glencoe, and Fort-William; and from Dalmally for Loch-Awe, Inveraray, Taynult, Oban, Iona, Staffa, &c.

Direct Trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A full service of Trains is run by the Direct Route between Edinburgh and Glasgow at the most convenient hours of the day.

For particulars, see the Company's Time Tables and Programme of Tours.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES,
GLASGOW, 1877.

JAMES SMITHELLS,
General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS 1877.

1st, 2d, and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for two calendar Months, and renewable (with exceptions) on payment of a certain percentage up to December 31st, will be issued from May 14th to October 31st inclusive, at the principal stations on this Railway, to the Watering and other places of attraction in the West and South of England, North and South Wales; also to Malvern, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Scotland, and Ireland. Passengers holding 1st or 2d-Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in *four hours and a quarter*, and Plymouth in *six hours and a quarter*.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking-offices.

PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

During the Summer months (May 1st to October 31st inclusive), 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2d or 3d class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued by certain trains daily from May 1st to October 31st inclusive, from Paddington, Moorgate Street, and all Stations on the Metropolitan Railway, to Edgware Road inclusive, Mansion House and all Stations on the District Railway to Gloucester Road inclusive, Kensington (Addison Road), and other London Stations, to the undermentioned stations at the fares shown:—

WINDSOR, 2s. 6d.	} Third Class.	|	COCKHAM,	} Third Class, 3s. 6d.
MAIDENHEAD } 3s.			BOURNE END,	
TAPLOW,			GREAT MARLOW, HENLEY-ON-THAMES,	

EXCURSION TRAINS

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, the West of England, North and South Wales, the South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents:— Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. A. Higgins, Paddington; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading; Mr. T. Graham or Mr. T. W. Walton, Bristol; Mr. E. C. Compton, Plymouth; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. N. J. Burlinson, Birmingham; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Newport (Mon.); Mr. H. Besant, Swansea; and Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.)

J. GRIERSON,

General Manager.

Paddington Terminus.

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THE WAVERLEY ROUTE between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

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Are run daily by Express Trains between

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(WAVERLEY STATION) (St. PANCRAS STATION)

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the New Midland Route and the Waverley Route, see the North British and Midland Companies' Time-tables.

BY THE EAST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON,
(QUEEN'S STREET STATION) (WAVERLEY STATION) (KING'S CROSS STATION)

SLEEPING CARRIAGES RUN DAILY.

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the East Coast Route, see the North British and East Coast Companies' Time-tables.

EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets.

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The North British Company's own Carriages run from Glasgow (Queen Street) to Stirling, Alloa, &c., and vice versa.

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MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above-mentioned places are issued at GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

To the TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and LOCH LOMOND.

SEVEN-DAY TICKETS are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour *via* Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back *via* Dumbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

J. WALKER, *General Manager.*

EDINBURGH, 1877.



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TOURIST RETURN TICKETS

Are issued from Broadstone Station, Dublin, during the Season, available for One Month, enabling the holders to visit the magnificent and picturesque Mountain and Lake District of

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The bold Cliffs and curious Caves of the
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The celebrated Chalybeate Spas of
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And the Romantic Scenery of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

On the Route are many remarkable ANTIQUITIES and places of HISTORIC INTEREST; and the most frequented resorts of the

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WEST OF IRELAND,

INCLUDING THE
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GOOD HOTELS,
 Some of which have been recently opened, whilst others have been considerably enlarged

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ASK FOR A CONNEMARA TOURIST TICKET.

Tourists holding Through Tickets for Killarney and other parts of Ireland, may obtain, on arrival in Dublin, Supplemental Coupons, at Reduced Fares, for the Connemara Tour, on application at Broadstone Station.

An Illustrated Prospectus of all the Circular Tours in connection with the Midland Great Western system, containing Skeleton Routes for Tours of a week or fortnight, a "DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE" to the places named, and "ANGLER'S COMPANION," with coloured maps of the Fishing districts, may be obtained, with every further information required, on application at the **MANAGER'S OFFICE, BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN,** price 6d.

BROADSTONE, DUBLIN, May 1877.

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SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS RACON, CAMEL, LLAMA, BUFFALO, AND PENGUIN, sail as under:—

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From GLASGOW, Broomielaw	by Steamer	* 5 P.M.
From GLASGOW, St. Enoch's Station	by Train	8 P.M.
From PAISLEY	by Train	7.14 P.M.
From GREENOCK, Prince's Pier	by Steamer	8.45 P.M.
Arrive at BELFAST	about	5 A.M.
From BELFAST for DUBLIN	by Train	† 7 A.M.
From BELFAST for LONDONDERRY	by Train	† 6.10 A.M.
From BELFAST for PORTRUSH	by Train	† 6.10 A.M.

* On SATURDAYS the Steamer Sails from Glasgow at 3 P.M.

Passengers from EDINBURGH are conveyed to Greenock without change of carriage, by North British Train, leaving EDINBURGH at 3.30 P.M., for First Service, and 6.40 P.M. for Second Service; and Passengers from ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, PERTH, STIRLING, &c., will find in the Time Tables of the Railway Companies Trains at suitable hours.

† Passengers can proceed from Belfast by later Trains during the day, if they choose.

From IRELAND to SCOTLAND.		DAILY (Sundays excepted).
From DUBLIN	by Train	2.0 P.M.
From LONDONDERRY	by Train	2.45 P.M.
From PORTRUSH	by Train	3.35 P.M.
From BELFAST	by Steamer	8 P.M.
Arrive at GREENOCK, Prince's Pier	about	4.30 A.M.
From GREENOCK, Prince's Pier	by Train	4.45 A.M.
Arrive at PAISLEY	by Train	5.15 A.M.
Arrive at GLASGOW	by Train	5.30 A.M.
Arrive at GLASGOW, about	by Steamer	7 A.M.

Passengers for EDINBURGH are conveyed direct from Greenock without change of carriage by North British Rail (Sundays excepted). No Train from Greenock to Glasgow on Sundays.

F A R E S.

Between GLASGOW, PAISLEY, or GREENOCK and BELFAST—1st Class and Cabin, Single Journey, 12s. 6d.; Return, 20s. 3d Class and Steerage, Single Journey, 4s. Between GLASGOW, PAISLEY, or GREENOCK, and DUBLIN—1st Class and Cabin, Single Journey, 25s.; Return, 40s. 3d Class and Steerage, Single Journey, 11s. Between GLASGOW, PAISLEY, or GREENOCK, and LONDONDERRY or PORTRUSH (Giant's Causeway Station)—1st Class and Cabin, Single Journey, 22s. 6d.; Return, 35s. 3d Class and Steerage, Single Journey, 9s. 11d.

* Return Tickets are available for One Calendar Month.

These Fares are exclusive of conveyance of Passengers or Luggage between the Terminus and Steamers. Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage.

Passengers must procure Tickets before going on board the Steamers.

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NORTH OF



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Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 7-45 p.m., arriving in Fleetwood in time for early morning trains to the above places.

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SPECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS

Are issued during the Summer Season, *via* the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Companies' Books of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board FREE OF CHARGE.

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For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, page 304, or apply at any of the stations of the Railway Companies before named; T. C. HAINES, 20 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.



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Passengers taking "RETURN TICKETS" by this line of Steamers can go out by way of Quebec, and return by way of Baltimore, or vice versa.

For further particulars apply in Montreal to Hugh and Andrew Allan; in Quebec to Allans, Rae, and Company; in Baltimore to A. Schumacher and Company; in Halifax to S. Cunard and Company; in London to Montgomerie and Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to James and Alexander Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; or to

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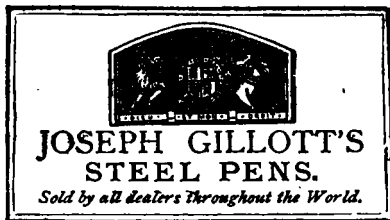
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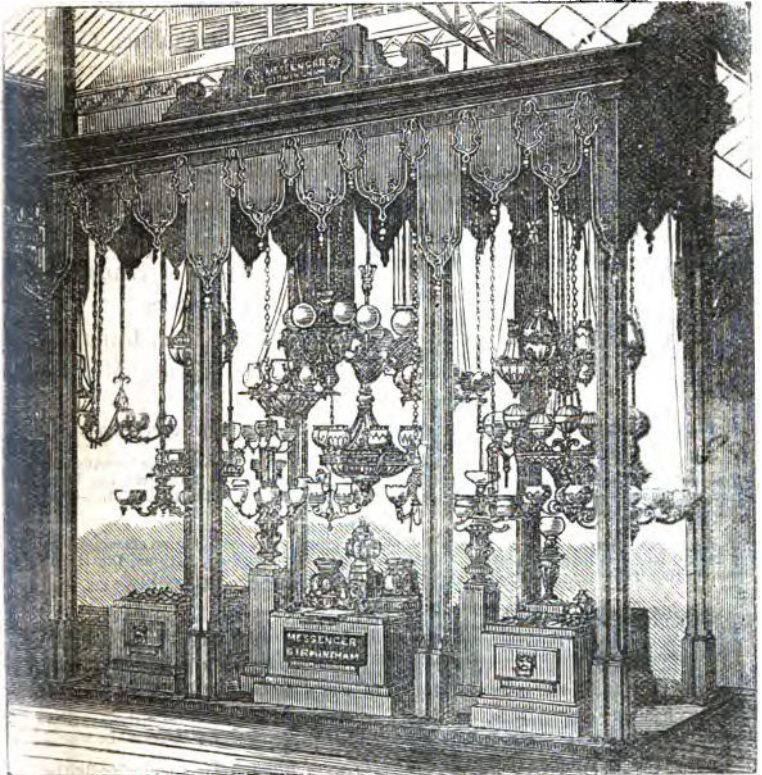
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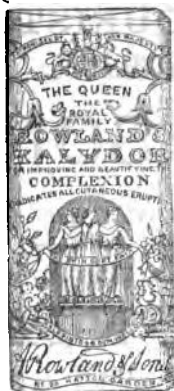
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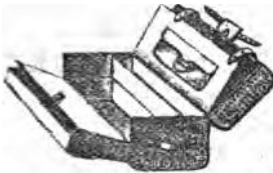
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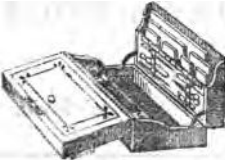
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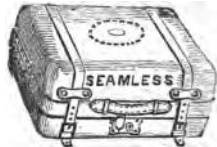
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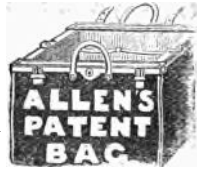
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