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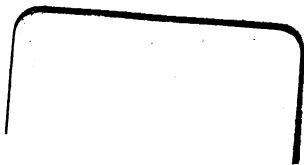
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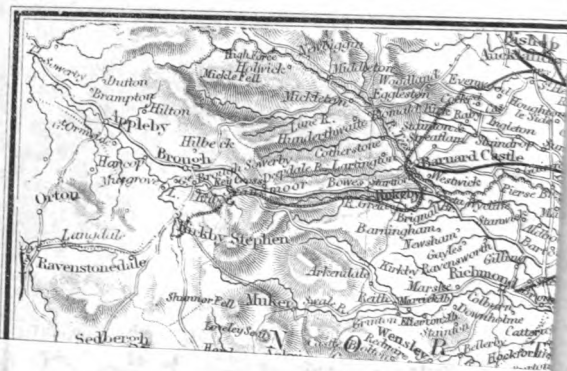
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BLACK'S
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BLACK'S
PICTURESQUE GUIDE
TO
YORKSHIRE

With Map of the County, and several Illustrations.



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YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE is the largest county in England,* exceeding by upwards of 600 square miles the combined areas of Lincolnshire and Devonshire, which rank next to it in extent. In point of population it is inferior only to Lancashire and the metropolitan county of Middlesex. The outline of this county is an irregular quadrangle, marked out by great natural boundaries. Its whole east side is washed by the German Ocean; on the north, the Tees separates it from Durham; on the south, the Humber divides it from Lincoln; while a range of hills on the west almost exactly defines its limits towards Westmoreland and Lancashire. Perhaps no county in England possesses such varied and interesting physical features. Not to refer to its geology, which presents a vast field for the scientific inquirer, its scenery, whether sea coast or inland, is of the most diversified description. From the lofty summits of Mickle Fell, Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and the other hills in the western range, down to the level and extensive Vale of York, and eastward to the chalk Wolds over the Humber, the high moors above the Esk, and the indented sea-coast beyond, there is a succession of scenery presenting every order of beauty, from the wildest sublimity to the gentlest loveliness. The dales of Yorkshire are acknowledged to be unequalled by any others in the kingdom; and some of them, in the more remote parts of the county, present, both in their

* **GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY.**—Area, 5,983 square miles, or 3,829,296 statute acres. Population in 1851—Males, 892,749; females, 904,946; total, 1,797,695. Increase per cent in 50 years, 95. Houses—inhabited, 360,188; uninhabited, 3,207. To a square mile—2,330 persons; 455 houses. Acres—to a person, 2.95; to an inhabited house, 13.65. Average number of persons to each inhabited house, 4.95. Amount of real property, assessed to property and income tax, in 1851, £8,180,661. Greatest length, 100 miles; greatest breadth, 85 miles. About 2,500,000 acres are arable, meadow, and pasture land.

scenery and their inhabitants, attractions of no ordinary kind to the adventurous tourist. The climate, like the soil, varies in different places. The western moors and dales have a bracing climate, the cold being more severe than on the eastern heights. The climate of the central part of the county is equable and healthy. The highest points are Mickel Fell, in the north-west angle of the county, 2600 feet above the sea; Wharfedale, 2384; Ingleborough, 2361; and other hills of rather less altitude in the west; and Burton Head, 1485, in the north-east. The waters of Yorkshire, with the exception of that very small part of the county on the west slope of the Pennine chain which is drained by the Ribbles, all find their way to the eastern sea at points within the limits of the county. The principal rivers unite in the Humber. They are—the Don, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, Swale, Derwent, and Hull. The Esk has its own outfall to the sea, as has also the Tees, which forms the northern boundary.

The earliest inhabitants of Yorkshire, of whom we have any record, were the Brigantes, one of the most powerful British tribes. Their territories appear to have included Yorkshire and Lancashire, with perhaps portions of the neighbouring counties. Cartimandua, who delivered up the heroic Caractacus to the Romans, A. D. 51, was queen of this tribe. This action probably conciliated the Romans for a time; for the Brigantes were not reduced under the power of that nation till the reign of Vespasian, in the year 71. When Constantine divided Britain into three parts, Yorkshire was included in *Maxima Caesariensis*. Under the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland, having the name of Deira, when that kingdom was divided into two parts. Along with the rest of the kingdom of Northumbria, Yorkshire yielded to Egbert, king of the West Saxons, about the year 827. On the invasion of the Danes, Yorkshire was reduced after some sanguinary conflicts, in one of which the rival Saxon kings, Osbert and Ella, too late in uniting against the common foe, were slain at York, in 867. Seventy years later, Athelstan, "of earls the lord, of heroes the bracelet giver," defeated the Danes in a bloody battle, and brought Northumbria again under Saxon rule. Again and again the Danes renewed the contest, as their fleets landed fresh troops of hardy Northmen on the English coast. The last great struggle was fought in 1066. Hadrada, king of Norway, entered the Humber with 500 ships, and landed an army, which, with that of the Danish prince Tosti, who had invited him, amounted to 60,000 men. Marching upon York, the invaders speedily

took it by storm. Harold, the Saxon king of England, at once marched towards York to oppose the invaders, who withdrew, and took up a strong position at Stamford Brig. The dauntless Harold at once attacked them. The battle raged from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, and issued in the death of Hadrada and Tosti, and the almost total destruction of their army. Three weeks later, Harold had to resist another invader; and the last of the Saxons perished on the field of Hastings. William the Conqueror pursued the same policy towards Yorkshire as towards the rest of the kingdom. He garrisoned York, and bestowed the castles and manors throughout the county on his followers. Several risings against the Norman power, which took place in this county, were punished with great severity. The first parliament mentioned in history, was held in York, by Henry II., in 1160. Many of the principal facts in the history of the county after this period fall to be noticed in that of its chief city, which continued for a long period to be the scene of many of the most important events in our national history. (See YORK, HISTORY OF.) During the wars of the Roses, Yorkshire was the scene of various important struggles, the chief of which were the battles of Wakefield, in 1460, and of Towton in 1461. The suppression of monastic houses by Henry VIII. gave rise to a serious rebellion, commonly called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," in 1536. Several smaller risings occurred shortly after this period; but they were easily and summarily suppressed. Yorkshire was the theatre of many struggles between the royalists and parliamentarians. It was at Marston Moor that the important battle was fought which gave a blow to the fortunes of the haughty and unfortunate Charles, from which they never recovered. With the exception of some royal visits, and several risings in the manufacturing districts, occasioned by commercial distress and the introduction of machinery, the subsequent history of this county presents no events deserving special notice.

Yorkshire contains numerous remains of the peoples who have successively ruled it. The Brigantes, or Highlanders—that being the meaning of their name—have left traces of themselves in the names of many of the rivers, and some of the mountains and ancient sites of population; in their tumuli, containing bones, weapons, and ornaments, to be seen on the Wolds and elsewhere; in their camps, such as antiquarians trace at Barwick in Elmet, Hutton Ambo, and Langton; in their stone monuments, and in their pottery. The Romans have left very numerous and distinct memorials of themselves.

Their military roads traverse the county in various directions. One great line enters Yorkshire near Bawtry, crosses the Don at Doncaster (*Danum*), the Aire at Castleford (*Legeolium*), and the Wharfe at Tadcaster (*Calcaria*), and reaches York (*Eburacum*), whence it passes in a north-westerly direction to Aldborough (*Isurium*), then to Catterick Bridge (*Cataractonium*), where it crosses the Swale, and passing still north, leaves the county by crossing the Tees at Pierse Bridge. A little to the north of Catterick, a branch of the road goes off to the left to Greta Bridge, whence it proceeds towards Carlisle. From Isurium several lines of road branch off; one, very distinctly marked, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, crossing the Nid, Wharfe, and Aire, and following the course of the Ribble towards Preston. Roman camps are numerous. The earliest of their stations appears to have been at Aldborough. Traces, more or less distinct, may be seen of camps at York, Bainbridge, Catterick Bridge, Greta Bridge, and Stainmoor; while the names and positions of numerous other places, taken in conjunction with the geography of Ptolemy and the itineraries of Antoninus, make it evident that they were Roman settlements. Relics of the Romans have been frequently found, in the shape of votive altars, stone coffins, ornaments of glass, coral, bronzes, gold, and silver; pavements, sculptures, coins, etc. The Anglo-Saxons and Danes are not without their monuments. These are chiefly mounds, raised either for defence or as memorials for the fallen brave. Warlike weapons and ornaments of various kinds have been found in these mounds. The remains of Saxon architecture which Yorkshire possesses consist chiefly of a few pillars, arches, and inscriptions, preserved by being incorporated with later structures. These, which are chiefly in churches, are very interesting. Norman remains are more numerous, and are to be found in much purity and perfection in various castles and ecclesiastical edifices. There are many old fortresses in this county, which are interesting alike for the antiquity of their erection and their historical associations. Its stately minsters, still preserved in their old magnificence, its ancient churches, and the grand ruins of its crumbling abbeys, present abundant and excellent materials for a study and comparison of the different orders of architecture.

This extensive county has given to the world many eminent names. The principal natives of Yorkshire who figure prominently in public affairs, in ancient times, are: Richard Plantagenet, third Duke of York, whose ambition and fate are celebrated by Shakspeare in "King Henry VI.;" Richard

Scroop, also immortalized by Shakspeare, beheaded for high treason in 1405; John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards Cardinal, born in 1458, and beheaded, for his opposition to Henry VIII., in 1535; Sir William Gascoigne, the chief justice who committed Prince Henry to prison for contempt of court, born 1350, died 1413; Sir William de la Pole, founder of the powerful family of Suffolk—the character of the fourth Earl and first Duke of which family is delineated in “King Henry VI., Part II. ;” Andrew Marvell, the friend of Milton, and the consistent and unswerving advocate of constitutional principles, born 1620, died 1678. In later times, Hull, the birth-place of Marvell, and the place he represented in Parliament, has given birth to William Wilberforce, the friend of the slave, and returned him as its representative. He was born in 1759, and died in 1833. Of noted commanders Yorkshire claims—Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the famous parliamentary general, born 1611, died 1671; Sir John Lawson, the celebrated admiral, died in action, after a brilliant career, 1665; Sir Martin Frobisher, knighted for his gallantry in an action with the Spaniards, and killed in an attack on Brest, 1594. Several noted travellers were born in this county: Armigel Waad, styled by Fuller, “the English Columbus,” the first Englishman to set foot on the shores of America, died in 1568; Sir Thomas Herbert, who explored many parts of Asia and Africa, and published an account of his travels, was born in 1606, and died in 1682; and Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator of the globe, born 1728, killed by the savages at the Sandwich Islands, 1779. In literature, Yorkshire presents a vast array of names. Alcuin, the most distinguished scholar of his age, and the friend of Charlemagne, was born about 735, and died 804. Other natives celebrated for their learning are—Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, died 1568; Sir Henry Saville, an accomplished Greek scholar, and the founder of two professorships at Oxford, born 1549, died 1622; Dr. Joseph Hill, editor of Schrevelius’ Lexicon, born 1625, died 1707; Richard Bentley, the celebrated classical critic, born 1661, died 1742; John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, author of the “Antiquities of Greece,” born 1674, died 1747; Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the “Life of Cicero,” “Letter from Rome,” etc., born 1683, died 1750. In an enumeration of writers on divinity belonging to this county, an honoured place must be given to John de Wickliffe, “the Morning Star of the Reformation,” and the translator of the Bible, born about 1324, died 1384; and to Miles Coverdale, the English reformer, born 1499, died 1580.

More recent are—Matthew Pool, author of the “Synopsis Criticorum,” a classic in biblical interpretation, born 1624, died 1679; John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose “Sermons” hold a high place among the literature of the pulpit; Joseph Bingham, author of the “Origines Ecclesiasticæ,” born 1668, died 1723; Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, author of a “Life of Archbishop Slaker,” and various works in theology, and of some elegant poems, born 1731, died 1808; Joseph Milner, author of a valuable “History of the Church of Christ,” born 1744, died 1820; John Pye Smith, D.D., author of “The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,” and other works, born 1775, died 1850. Next let us notice the men of science:—John Smeaton, civil engineer, the architect of Eddystone Lighthouse, was born in 1724, and died in 1792; Joseph Priestley, author of numerous works on experimental philosophy and other subjects, born 1733, died 1804; John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., a noted botanist, born 1820, died 1854; Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge University, author of “A Synopsis of the Classification of the Palaeozoic Rocks,” was born about the year 1786. Yorkshire has produced a fair number of poets, though none of them stand in the highest rank. We take the principal names, in the order of time: John Gower, called by Bale “poet laureate,” and said to have been the instructor of Chaucer, was the author of various works, written, some in English, others in French and Latin, died in 1402; George Sandys, translator of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*—a work to which Pope declares that English poetry owes much, was born in 1577, and died in 1643; Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, died in 1632; Sir Robert Stapleton, the translator of Juvenal and other classic poets, and author of some dramatic pieces, died in 1669; William Congreve, the dramatist, was born in 1669, and died in 1729; Sir Samuel Garth, author of “The Dispensary,” and other poems, was born in 1671, and died in 1718; William Mason, best known by his dramatic poem of “*Caractacus*,” and his biography of the poet Gray, was born in 1725, and died in 1797; Ebenezer Elliott, the “*Corn-Law Rhymers*,” born 1781, died 1849; Herbert Knowles, best known by his exquisite “*Lines written in the Churchyard of Richmond*,” died at the early age of nineteen, born 1797, died 1816; Monckton Milnes, M.P., author of “*Memorials of a Tour in Greece*,” and three volumes of poems, born 1809. In other departments of literature are—David Hartley, author of “*Observations on Man*,” born 1705, died 1757; John Foster, author of “*Essays in a series of Letters*,” an “*Essay on the*

Evils of Popular Ignorance," etc., born 1770, died 1839; the present Earl of Carlisle, author of a "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," born 1802. Several names of novelists occur, all of them females: Mrs. Hofland, author of "The Son a Genius," and numerous works for the young, born 1770, died 1844; the Brontës—Charlotte, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and Vilette," born 1816, died 1855—Emily, author of "Wuthering Heights," born 1819, died 1848—and Agnes, author of "Agnes Grey," and "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," born 1822, died 1849; Mrs. Gaskell, the biographer of Miss Brontë, and author of "Ruth," "North and South," and other works; Miss Pardoe, author of "The City of the Sultan," "The Romance of the Harem," and numerous other works. To Yorkshire belong the painters—Benjamin Wilson, who flourished about 1760; William Kent, born 1685, died 1748; and William Etty, R.A., born 1787, died 1849; the sculptor, John Flaxman, born 1755, died 1826; the engraver, William Lodge, born 1649, died 1689; and the actor, Richard John Smith, of the Adelphi, born 1786, died 1855. As connected with the literature of Yorkshire by their valuable and elaborate works, the following names (one or two of them, we believe, those of natives) deserve to be mentioned: Dr. Thomas Whitaker (1547-1597), Dr. Burton (1697-1771), Thomas Gent (1691-1778), Ralph Thoresby (1658-1725), Francis Drake (died 1770), Dr. Young, Rev. J. Hunter, Rev. C. Wellbeloved, G. Poulson, and Professor Phillips.

The county is divided into four parts—the North, East, and West Ridings, and the Ainsty of York; each of which returns two members to Parliament. Other 29 members are returned for various towns and boroughs in the three Ridings, making the total number of members for Yorkshire amount to 37. The North Riding contains an area of 2109 square miles, or 1,350,121 acres, and 215,214 persons. The occupations are chiefly agricultural, but lead mines employ 1572 persons. The total number of members returned from this Riding is 11. The East Riding, taking along with it the city of York, has an area of 1205 square miles, or 771,139 acres, and a population of 254,352. In this part of the county the number of persons employed in agriculture is almost equal to that of those engaged in every kind of manufacture. Cotton and flax, engines and ships, are the chief manufactures. Total number of members, 8. The West Riding is the most important division of the county in point of manufactures and commerce. Its extent is 2669 square miles, or 1,708,026 acres. This is the great seat of the woollen and iron manufactures, of which

details will be given below, and under the respective towns where the manufactures are carried on. The West Riding is represented in Parliament by 18 members.

Agriculture is in a medium state of improvement, but is regarded as not so advanced as in Northumberland and Lincolnshire. Yorkshire, however, is more a grazing than an agricultural county. Vast numbers of horses are bred here. The breed called Cleveland bays make good carriage horses. Cattle are mostly of the long-horned breed; but there are large numbers of short-horns, and many varieties produced by crosses of these two breeds. Sheep are numerous, and also of different breeds. They are computed at 1,200,000, producing annually 28,000 packs of wool. Farms are very small, and are mostly let from year to year—a circumstance which is undoubtedly an obstacle to agricultural improvement. The total number of farmers in this county, according to the last census, is 30,313; of whom 27,554 are males, and 2,759 females. Farm labourers are reckoned at 83,514; 74,771 being males, and 8743 females.

The mineral productions of Yorkshire are—coal, in abundance, iron, lead, copper, alum, slate, limestone (some of it equal, if not superior, to the Derbyshire marble), building stone, etc. There are very valuable mineral waters in various parts of the county. Those of Harrowgate and Scarborough have been long celebrated, and are much resorted to.

It is to its manufactures that this county is chiefly indebted for its importance and prosperity. In the North Riding 1929 persons are employed in mining iron and lead, and 723 on flax. In the East Riding 994 men and 1256 women are employed on cotton, 712 men on engines and boilers, and 633 on ships. The manufactures of the West Riding are very numerous. Fifteen of the chief of these give employment to 282,767 persons. The following are the most important of the statistics that go to make up this amount:—Worsted employs 48,940 males, and 48,207 females; woollen cloth, 53,532 males, and 27,749 females; cotton, 13,282 males, and 11,129 females; flax, 7943 males, and 8955 females; stuff, 3072 males, and 2359 females; silk, 1034 males, and 984 females; iron, 6990 males; cutlery, 6029; files, 4177; nails, 1248 males, 189 females; engines and boilers, 6337 males; coal, 21,148 males, 103 females.

Y O R K.

NO city in the empire can boast of an antiquity greater or more celebrated than that of York.* It can very well afford to dispense with the aid of the old monkish fables which claim as its founder a great-grandson of Æneas, and contemporary of David. There can be no doubt that Cæsar Ebrauc, Cæsar Effroc, Eborac, Eboracum, or Euruic (not to mention any other forms of its ancient designation), was a Brigantian town of considerable importance long before Julius Agricola (A.D. 78) took up his residence in the north of England, and began to introduce Roman luxury and civilisation. The city owes its rise into importance to the Romans. Probably Agricola made it one of his principal stations; but whether he did so or not, there are good grounds for believing that the Emperor Hadrian took up his residence here about 120. Alcuin, a native of this city, in the seventh century, speaks of its foundation by the Romans:—

“Hanc, Romana manus, muris et turribus altam,
Fundavit primo—
Ut fieret ducibus secunda potentia regni,
Et decus imperii, terrorque hostilibus armis.”

“This city first by Roman hand was formed,
With lofty towers and high-built walls adorned,
To give their leaders a secure repose,
Honour to the empire, terror to their foes.”

* **HOTELS IN YORK.**—*Station Hotel*, Holiday—Bed 3s. 6d., breakfast 2s., tea 2s., attendance 1s. 6d., private room 3s. 6d. *Great Northern*, Shaw—bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d., attendance 1s. 8d. Winn's *George Hotel*—breakfast 2s. 3d. *Holiday's North-Eastern Hotel*; *Harker's York Hotel*; *Bland's Old George*; *Scawin's Railway Hotel*—bed 1s. 6d. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., attendance 1s. *Parker's White Horse*; *Snow's Temperance Hotel*.

Population in 1851, 36,303. Inhabited houses, 7077. Members of Parliament, 2.

York from London, 191 miles; from Birmingham, 130½; from Oxford, 196; from Edinburgh, 208½; from Berwick, 151; from Newcastle, 84; from Harrogate, 18½; from Scarborough, 42½; from Leeds (rail) 36½.

Our space admits of only a brief and meagre outline of the HISTORY OF YORK. That history comprises many of the most important events in the national annals for sixteen centuries. Round the first rude British fortification many a fierce battle was fought, as the burial mounds that still rise on the smooth surface of the Wolds sufficiently testify. Here, when Yorkshire and England came under Roman rule, the "*legio sexta victrix*" had its head-quarters for 300 years. As might have been expected, the Romans have left abundant traces of themselves. Besides the wall, part of which, with the multi-angular tower, still remains in good preservation, there have been discovered tombs, plain and with inscriptions, statues, altars, fire-places, tiles, pipes, amphoræ, urns, bronze instruments, ornaments of gold, silver, bronze, and jet, and numerous other valuable and interesting relics. It is recorded by Roman historians that the emperor Severus died here. This was in 210. In 304, Constantius Chlorus took up his residence at York. Some historians are of opinion that his son Constantine the Great was born here; but this is doubtful. Constantine, however, was at York at the period of his father's death, and assisted at the ceremony of his deification. Under Hadrian, York had received the dignity of a *civitas*, and had been distinguished by the erection of a temple to Bellona. Under Constantine Christian churches were erected, and, according to Gough, there was a bishop of York at the Council of Arles in 314. When the Romans finally withdrew from Britain in 450, the Saxons landed on the invitation of the British princes, and, under Hengist, retook York from the Scots and Picts. In 524, Arthur, having signally defeated the Saxons, took possession of York without opposition, and celebrated the first Christmas ever held in Britain. We pass over the struggles between Saxons and Danes, which ensued after this period. York at first submitted to the Normans, after a brief resistance, in 1068. The next year, however, the Saxons, aided by the Danes, retook the city, putting the Norman garrison to the sword. William the Conqueror took a terrible vengeance, almost entirely depopulating the country between York and Durham—the number of human beings who perished being stated by some writers to amount to 100,000. The first parliament mentioned in history was held at York by Henry II. in 1160. Parliaments were held in this city, more or less regularly, during the next five hundred years. During that period York took an important part in almost all the great public transactions which are recorded in English history. Here were held friendly conventions between the kings of Scotland

and England. Here was Edward III. married to the beautiful and heroic Philippa; and it was from this city that the queen, in her husband's absence, marched against the Scots, and gained the great victory of Neville's Cross. It was here that, in the reign of Henry IV., Archbishop Scroope, and his friend Lord Mowbray, raised an army for the reformation of abuses, an enterprise which ended in their being treacherously seized and put to death. When the brave Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, fell at the battle of Wakefield, the haughty Margaret of Anjou, in the insolence of her short-lived triumph, gave the order—

"Off with his head, and set it on York gates,
So York may overlook the town of York."

His son Edward, having been proclaimed king at London, marched to York, where Henry VI., Margaret, and the Prince of Wales were stationed, and defeated them in the bloody battle of Towton. According to some accounts, Edward was crowned in the cathedral. The events of the next few years are too well known to require to be recounted here. They are recorded in the poetry of Shakspeare, and the romance of Bulwer, as well as on the more sober page of history. Edward, when he landed in England to regain his crown, committed the deliberate act of perjury in the Minster—swearing that he only came to claim his private estates, and that he would be loyal to King Henry—which affixes to his memory a stigma which his apologists in vain try to remove. The city welcomed him cordially when he returned in triumph. Richard III. visited York after his usurpation, and was greeted with a splendid reception. Some writers affirm that he was crowned here, but there seem to be no grounds for the assertion. Three years after, Richard fell at Bosworth Field, and Henry VII. made a "progress in the north," during which he made a grand entry into York. The dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. caused much discontent here, and, in the "Pilgrimage of Grace" which ensued, York was taken by the rebels, but speedily recaptured, and the ringleaders executed. This insurrection, and other disturbances, led to the institution by king Henry of the Council of the North, which met in this city, and continued to execute its oppressive functions, till it was abolished in 1640 by the Long Parliament. In 1572 the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded here, for the abortive insurrection in favour of Mary queen of Scots, and the Roman Catholic religion. James I., while going to London to receive the English crown, visited York on his way, and was welcomed

with much enthusiasm. His unfortunate son removed his court to York, when his difficulties with the Parliament were increasing. The battle-field of Marston Moor, where Charles' hopes were completely wrecked, is within sight of the city walls. York held out for the king for thirteen weeks, but was at length obliged to make an honourable capitulation. At the revolution, the citizens officially declared for the Prince of Orange, by presenting him with an address, in which they congratulated him as the deliverer of the Protestant religion. Since that time York has ceased to have a place of much importance in history. Yet one more event, and one hardly less important than any of those which have been referred to, remained to be recorded— to York belongs the honour of being the birth-place of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was organized here in September 1831.

"The changes," remarks Mr. Phillips, "which York has experienced in the course of the present century, have not effaced, but have much impaired its antique and singular character. The ramparts reared over Roman walls and Roman villas open to admit Stephenson and his chariots, alike impressed with the stamp of the latest iron age; railway stations replace the abbeys and hospitals which sheltered within the walls; the castle is transformed into a jail; the Gothic bridge is gone; the very river has lost its tide; and we can hardly trace the ford or ferry by which the soldiers passed from the camp of Eburacum to enjoy the baths on the road to Calcaria.

"But nature still endures; and many of the monuments of other days remain. From the summit of Clifford's, which replaced Earl Waltheof's, Tower, we trace the woody vale across which, in earlier times, the cohorts marched to Derwentio. The road remains which conducted Hadrada to a bloody grave, and Edward IV. to a troubled crown; and, over all, more durable and unchangeable than Norman tower or Roman road, the smooth and shadowy Wold, crowned by the burial-mounds of Brigantian chiefs, rises calm and cold as in primeval times." *

York is situated at the junction of the rivers Ouse and Foss, in one of the richest and most extensive vales in England. It is a county in itself, and the see of an archbishop, and occupies a position at the point where the three Ridings of Yorkshire meet. It is nearly equidistant between London and Edinburgh, and is an important centre of railway communication. The commerce of this city is considerable,

* "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coasts of Yorkshire," p. 73.

but it is not so great as it once was. There are some large iron foundries, and an extensive glass manufactory. Brewing and comb-making are extensively carried on; and among other manufactures may be mentioned gloves, leather, paper-hangings, confectionary, etc. Though it seems, with its narrow streets and ancient buildings, to belong to the past, York has nevertheless much of the life and activity of the present, and seems to hold out the promise of advancing in importance and material wealth as much as it has formerly declined. It is provided with the various institutions which we expect to find in a city which still claims to be the metropolis of the north of England. Such of these as require to be noticed will be mentioned afterwards.

York returns two members to Parliament.

In describing the antiquities of York, we shall take them in their order, not of time, but of importance.

THE MINSTER is the great attraction of this ancient city. It is acknowledged to be one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in existence, and is visited annually by travellers from every part of the civilized world.

The venerable Bede informs us that the first building on the site of this cathedral was erected by Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria, who was baptized on Easter day, 627. By his orders, the little wooden oratory, hastily erected for the occasion, was replaced by an edifice of stone. The building having fallen into a state of decay, was repaired and beautified by Wilfrid, the third Archbishop. The cathedral suffered much in the deadly struggles of which York was the scene in 1069; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale, about 1080, by Archbishop Thomas. Again, we read of its partial destruction by fire, in 1137, and of its tardy restoration in 1171. At that time Archbishop Roger rebuilt the choir in the Norman style. The commencement of the present structure, however, may be dated from 1227, when Walter de Grey erected the *south transept*. In 1260, the *north transept* was built by John le Romaine, father of the archbishop of that name. The archbishop was not behind his father in zeal; for in 1291 he laid the foundation of the *nave*, which, along with the *west front*, was completed by his successor about 1338. About the same period the *chapter house* was erected. The choir, as built by Archbishop Roger in 1171, not harmonizing with the rest of the building, was taken down, and the first stone of the present *choir* laid by Archbishop Thoresby, July 19, 1361. The funds for this, as

for the other parts of the building, were principally derived from the liberality of the archbishop, who superintended the work, and from the proceeds of "indulgences." The choir was not entirely completed till about 1400. The *central tower*, which had been erected as a bell tower about 1260, was re-cased, heightened, and changed into a lantern tower, being adorned in the perpendicular style, to correspond with the rest of the building, in 1405. The structure was completed by the erection of the *south-west tower*, commenced in 1432, and the *north-west tower*, commenced about 1470. The Cathedral was reconsecrated in 1472. We shall quote only two more dates connected with the history of York Minster—1829 and 1840—both of them memorable for destructive conflagrations. On Feb. 1st, 1829, a madman named Jonathan Martin, having concealed himself behind the tomb of Archbishop Grenfield, after evening service, set fire to the choir. The fire not being discovered till next morning, all efforts to save the choir were unavailing. The conflagration was, however, prevented from extending farther. The whole of the beautiful tabernacle work of carved oak, the stalls, the pulpit, the organ, the roof, and the rest of the wood work of the choir, were destroyed. The damage was estimated at £65,000; which sum was soon raised by public subscription. The repairs were completed, and the Cathedral re-opened in 1832.* Again in 1840 this noble edifice suffered seriously from fire. The fire originated in the south-west tower, which it reduced to a mere shell, and then spread to the roof of the nave, which was entirely destroyed. The damage was £23,000. The restoration of the parts which were destroyed has been admirably effected.

The attention of the tourist is naturally first devoted to a survey of *the exterior* of this noble pile. The ground plan is a Latin cross, and the building consists of a nave with side aisles; a transept with aisles; a choir and aisles, with a chapel in continuation. There are, besides, a chapter-house and other buildings, in addition to the general plan, connected with different parts of the cathedral. The length of the building, from base to base of the buttresses, is 524½ feet, and its extreme breadth is 223 feet.†

The West Front, with which we shall begin, consists of a

* Martin was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was accordingly directed to be confined as a lunatic. He died in 1838.

† The extreme length of St. Paul's Cathedral is 500 feet, and the breadth is 250 feet. Westminster Abbey is 375 feet from east to west, and 200 from north to south.

centre and two side divisions, corresponding with the nave and aisles. These divisions are separated by buttresses, which are richly encased with niches and canopies in relief. The buttresses form the corners of two uniform towers that rise, massive yet graceful, at the extremity of the aisles. The elevation of the central portion commences with an elegant entrance. It is divided into two doorways by a pillar composed of three clustered columns with foliated capitals. The mouldings round this entrance are ornamented with sculpture of much delicacy and beauty. The arch is surmounted by an acutely pointed pediment. Above the door is a great window of exquisite beauty, "an unrivalled specimen," says Mr. Britton, "of the leafy tracery that marks the style of the middle of the fourteenth century." The west front is adorned with various statues (among them that of Archbishop Melton, who completed this part of the cathedral), and other sculptured ornaments.

The Nave is divided by buttresses, on both sides, into seven symmetrical divisions. The north side, however, is in a plainer style than the south. The buttresses on the south side are adorned with niches, which formerly contained statues, and are surmounted by lofty and elegant pinnacles. On the north side the buttresses have each a low pyramidal cap. Each division of the aisles has a fine window in three lights, made by mullions. The clerestory windows above correspond in number. They are of five lights, and have generally a circle or wheel in the head of the arch, with quatrefoil tracery.

The South Transept is the oldest portion of the present building, with the exception of the crypt. The usual entrance to the cathedral is by the porch in the centre of this front. The windows are narrow and acutely pointed, and the ornaments are more simple and chaste in their style than those of the nave. There is a magnificent rose window in the pediment which surmounts this front. On the west side of this transept there is an ugly building used as a *Will Office*, and on the east there are *Vestries*, which it is a marvel to every tourist of taste that the people of York should suffer to disfigure their magnificent minster.

The North Transept differs materially in style from the south. Five splendid lancet windows surmount an arcade of trifol arches, occupying the greater part both of the width and height of this transept.

The Choir (including the *Lady Chapel*, its continuation) is built in the same style as the nave, but is of a later date, and displays the progress of Gothic architecture from the

decorated to the perpendicular order. The great east window, which has been pronounced, by the historian of York, "the finest window in the world," has on each side of it buttresses adorned with tabernacle work, and surmounted with octagonal crocketed pinnacles. A figure, supposed to be meant for Archbishop Thoresby, who built this part of the edifice, is above the window. Beneath it is a row of heads, representing our Saviour and his twelve apostles.

The Chapter House, an octagonal building connected with the north transept, has a beautiful decorated window in each side, and massive buttresses at each angle.

The Central, or Lantern Tower, has on each side two perpendicular windows. Its four angles are strengthened by buttresses, terminating somewhat abruptly at the top. Its top, which is beautifully battlemented, is 213 feet high. This tower is 65 feet broad, and is said to be the most massive in England.

We proceed now to a survey of *the interior* of the Cathedral.

Entering by the western door, a view of the entire length of the minster is obtained. The vaulted roof, a hundred feet high, stretches in a grand vista of five hundred feet to the east window, the great clustered pillars on either side of the nave presenting a perspective which perhaps cannot be excelled in any similar building in the kingdom. The effect is greatly heightened by the mellowed light that streams down from the painted windows. The *Nave* has much interesting sculpture in the capitals of the columns, and in the ceiling. The west window, which is 54 feet high and 30 broad, is reckoned one of the finest, in the decorated style, existing in this country. The figures in the stained glass are those of archbishops of this see, along with various kings and saints. There are similar figures in the windows of the aisles. A tomb in the north aisle is ascribed to Archbishop Roger.

Coming next to the Transepts, the *South Transept* will be viewed with special interest, being, as we have already remarked, the oldest part of the building. It is regarded as a fine specimen of the early English style. The circular window in this part of the building is 30 feet in diameter. Beneath it are three large windows, also filled with painted glass, the figures on which are meant to represent the saints—William, Peter, Paul, and Wilfred. In the west aisle of this transept is the baptismal font, formed of dark shell marble. The east aisle possesses two tombs deserving a careful inspection. That of Archbishop Walter de Grey is extremely inte-

resting. It consists of two tiers of trefoil arches, supported by eight columns, with capitals of luxuriant foliage, sustaining a canopy. Beneath the canopy is a recumbent figure of the archbishop. This is one of the oldest and finest tombs of this kind in the country. Walter de Grey died in 1255. Near this tomb is one ascribed to Archbishop Godfrey de Ludham or Kinton, who died in 1264. It has a sculptured crozier upon it, but no legible inscription. In passing to the north transept the tourist will not fail to pause under the great *Central Tower*. It is supported by four pointed arches 109 feet high. Each arch has two coats of arms over it—one on each side. Each side of the tower has two beautiful perpendicular windows. The roof is 180 feet from the ground, and is adorned with tracery. The *North Transept* has a series of beautiful lancet windows in its front, called the Five Sisters, from their fair donors and designers. The east aisle contains the altar-tomb of Archbishop Grenfield, who died in 1315. The effigy of the archbishop is engraved in brass. Here also is a newly-erected altar-tomb to Stephen Beckwith, M.D., who died in 1843. It bears a recumbent marble effigy of the deceased, and in niches on its sides are recorded his munificent bequests to charitable and other purposes. They amount altogether to £46,000. The west aisle has another fine modern monument. It is an altar-tomb in white marble to the memory of the late Archbishop Harcourt, who died in 1847. The figure of the archbishop is recumbent, with his hands folded over a bible lying on his breast. It was executed by Mr. Noble of London, in 1855. In this aisle is the monument of John Haxby, treasurer of the cathedral, who died in 1424. It consists of the effigy of a wasted corpse wrapped in a winding-sheet, and is very properly inclosed within an iron grating to preserve it from further dilapidation.

The Organ Screen at the entrance into the choir is regarded by architects as one of the finest pieces of work of this description in the world. It is of stone, and is in the richest form of the perpendicular style. In fifteen niches, seven on the north side and eight on the south side of the choir door, are placed statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. The last of the series is a modern work. Above these statues is a smaller series of niches, with figures of angels playing different musical instruments. The screen is 25 feet high, and 50 broad. It belongs to the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century; but the name of its designer is unknown. The *Organ*, which is placed over this screen, is said to be the finest in the kingdom. It

was presented by the Earl of Scarborough to supply the place of the one destroyed by the conflagration of 1829. The entrance to

The Choir is through a beautiful canopied recess, with iron gates. The view of the choir from this doorway is very magnificent. It would be impossible, in our limited space, to describe all the beauties of this, the richest part of the cathedral. There are fifty-two exquisitely carved *oak stalls*, with beautiful canopies in tabernacle work. The *archbishop's throne*, also of oak, is covered with a lofty canopy, which is much admired. The pulpit, too, is a handsome work. The wood work of the choir is modern, but is an almost exact copy of that which was destroyed by the conflagration of 1829. Among other objects of interest are a brazen eagle-stand, presented by Thomas Croft, D.D., 1686, and an *ancient chair*, said to have been used in the coronation of several Saxon kings. The choir is open for divine service daily at 10 A.M. (10.30 A.M. on Sundays) and 4 P.M.

The Lady Chapel extends from the altar screen to the eastern end of the cathedral. Here the attention is at once arrested by the great *East Window*, "the wonder of the world," as Drake calls it, "both for masonry and glazing." It is 75 feet high, and 32 broad. The tracery of the upper part is extremely beautiful. The stained glass of this window consists of about 200 compartments, each about a yard square, and containing figures of about two feet in height. The subjects are taken from the whole range of Scripture—those from the Apocalypse being interesting as indicating to some extent the notions prevalent at the time (1400) as to the interpretation of that book. There are several fine monuments in the Lady Chapel to Archbishops of York and other persons. The monument of most historical interest in this part of the cathedral is that of Archbishop Scroope. It is an altar-tomb of freestone, without inscription. Scroope has been immortalized on the page of Shakspeare, the unfortunate rising for which he was beheaded forming part of the plot of "*King Henry IV.*," part second. A few of Shakspeare's fine lines may be appropriately quoted here :

——— " You, lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained ;
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touched ;
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutored ;
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and very blessed spirit of peace,—
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace that bears such grace,

Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war,
Turning your books to greaves, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war?"—*Act IV. Scene 1.*

—— "With you, lord bishop,
It is even so:—Who hath not heard it spoken
How deep you were within the books of God?
To us, the speaker in his parliament;
To us, the imagined voice of God himself;
The very opener and intelligencer,
Between the grace, the sanctities of heaven,
And our dull workings: O who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place,
Employ the countenance and grace of Heaven,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name,
In deeds dishonourable?"—*Act IV. Scene 2.*

Scroope was beheaded in 1405. He was so beloved by the people that his grave was resorted to as a shrine. Among the other monuments deserving of notice here, are those of Archbishops Sharp, Matthew,* Sewal, Rotherham, Frewen, and Markham; Mrs. Matthew (wife of the archbishop), etc.

The *Aisles* of the choir contain numerous monuments, many of them worthy of an attentive examination. We give a list of the most interesting. In the south aisle the following monuments are worthy of notice:—

To Sir William Gee, secretary to James I., and a member of his privy council. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains the effigies of himself, his two wives, and five children, in the attitude of prayer. He died in 1611.

To Archbishop Hutton, with his recumbent figure between two columns, surmounted by coats of arms. His three children kneel in three arches below. Archbishop Hutton died in 1605.

To Archbishop Lamplugh, who died in 1691. His mitred effigy stands on a pedestal, and bears a crozier in its hand. This monument is modern.

To Archbishop Dolben, bearing his recumbent effigy, mitred. Above is a group of cherubs, with other sculptured ornaments. This archbishop in his youth made some figure in arms. He was a standard-bearer in the royal army at the battle of Marston Moor, and was wounded afterwards in the defence of York. He died in 1686.

A monument in white marble, by Westmacott, to William Burgh, D.C.L., of York, author of a work "On the Holy Trinity," who died in 1808. It bears a full-length emblematic figure of Religion. On its base is a poetical inscription by

* The effigy from an ancient monument destroyed by the fire of 1829. A modern monument to his memory has been erected in the south aisle.

John B. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby, the friend of Sir Walter Scott.

A monument of veined marble, with Corinthian columns, to the memory of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, son of the famous earl of that name. He died in 1695. The monument contains the effigies of himself and his lady.

To the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, third son of Edward, Lord Rockingham. This monument consists of a full-length statue of the deceased, erect, in a Roman habit, and with the left hand leaning upon an urn. The monument also bears a fine female figure in a sitting posture.

To Archbishop Bowet, who died in 1423. This monument is a fine specimen of the time of Henry VI. It is thirty feet high, and consists of a beautiful Gothic arch, with pinnacles, statues, and other ornaments.

To Archbishop Matthew, an altar-tomb of modern construction, the original having been destroyed by the fire of 1829.

The north aisle also contains many monuments. The chief are—

A monument to Archbishop Sterne, an ancestor of the author of "Tristram Shandy." His mitred figure reclines on a pedestal, the head resting on the hand. Above is an architrave, frieze, and cornice, adorned with drapery and festoons. He died in 1683.

To Sir George Saville, who was a representative of Yorkshire in five successive parliaments, and died in 1784. This monument was erected by a general subscription in the county. It bears a statue of the deceased, leaning on a pillar.

A pyramidal monument to Sir Thomas Davenport. Died 1786.

Another modern tomb to the Hon. Dorothy Langley, who died in 1824. It has a fine canopy, with pinnacles.

A monument to Vice-Admiral Medley, with bust, arms, naval implements, etc. He died in 1747.

A monument, with inscriptions, to the memory of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who died in 1684; Sir John Fenwicke, his son-in-law, who was executed for high treason in 1696; and Lady Mary Fenwicke, his daughter, and wife of Sir John. The monument was erected by Lady Mary to her father and husband. It is composed of two pilasters and a circular pediment, adorned with cherubim, coats of arms, a bust of the earl, and several urns.

A fine antique monument to Sir William Ingram and his wife, with their figures in the costume of the time of James I. Sir William died in 1623. His epitaph is worth quoting:—

"Here the judge of testators lies dead in Christ, the judge and testator of the new covenant. He has given these legacies—himself to the Lord, his joys to heaven, his deeds to the world, his gains to his friends, his body to the earth. The hearts of his friends contain a better picture of his character; but, would you know his whole conduct, you must follow him to heaven."

The monument of Sir Henry Belasis and his lady. It is composed of a large canopy, supported by columns. Under it are their effigies, in the costume of the period. Below are the figures of their children.

The monument of Archbishop Savage, a fine altar-tomb, somewhat mutilated. The effigy of the archbishop lies under an arch. He died in 1507, and his tomb is regarded as a beautiful specimen of the monumental architecture of the period.

The last tomb we shall notice is that of Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., who died in the eighth year of his age. His recumbent figure, in alabaster, much defaced, with a coronet on his head, and a lion at his feet, is clad in an embroidered vest and cloak. The effigy lies under a beautiful canopy.

The Crypt may be reached by a flight of steps, descending from either of the aisles. This is the oldest portion of the edifice. The architecture is Norman, though not unmingled with work of a later date. The roof is groined, and supported by six Norman pillars. The excavations consequent upon the fire of 1829 led to the discovery of another crypt, extending eastward, nearly the whole length of the choir. It contains numerous interesting portions of Saxon and Norman architecture, but is seldom shown to the visitor, owing to the dense darkness.

The Vestry adjoins the south aisle of the choir. It contains various curiosities. Chief of these is the horn of Ulphus. The tradition connected with it is, that Ulphus, a Saxon prince, to hinder his two sons from quarrelling about their inheritance, solemnly presented the whole of his lands and revenues to God and St. Peter, accompanying the gift with the ceremony of kneeling before the altar of the Cathedral, and drinking the wine with which he had filled this horn. The horn is of ivory, and is a curious and valuable relic of ancient art. Archbishop Scroope's indulgence cup, some antique silver chalices, a silver crozier, archiepiscopal rings, an old copy of the Bible, with its chain attached, and other relics, are also shown here.

The Chapter House is on the north side of the cathedral, and is entered by a vestibule from the east aisle of the north transept. It is octagonal in shape, and is 63 feet in diameter, and 67 feet 10 inches high. Each side of the house, except that in which is the entrance, has a large and beautiful window, filled with stained glass. Much of the beauty of this building is owing to the absence of any central pillar (so often found in chapter houses) for the support of the roof, which is of oak, beautifully groined. Forty-four stone stalls are ranged round the entire circumference, below the windows, for the dignitaries who compose the chapter. Each of these stalls has a fine projecting canopy, composed of three acute arches, crowned with canopies, and ending in finials. Above the canopies, a gallery goes round the wall on the level of the sills of the windows. The Chapter House was carefully and tastefully restored in 1845, £3000 having been left for the purpose by Dr. Beckwith. Few who examine this beautiful building will deny that it is indeed an architectural gem, and that the old inscription in Saxon characters still to be seen near the entrance door, has in it not a little appropriateness:—

“ Ut Rosa Flos Florum,
Sic est Domus ista Domorum.”

(As is the rose the flower of flowers,
So of houses is this of ours.)

The Towers may be ascended. From the central tower a magnificent prospect is obtained. The eye can sweep over an immense extent of the great vale which extends from Durham into Nottinghamshire and Lincoln. There is a fine peal of bells in the south-west tower, the bequest of Dr. Beckwith; and in the north-west tower is a monster bell, purchased by subscription (£2000), said to be the largest in England.

Before concluding this notice, it may be useful to present, in a collected form, the principal

Dimensions of the Minster.—External: extreme length, 524½ feet; breadth (across the transepts), 250; height of central tower, 213; breadth of do., 65; height of western towers, 202; breadth of do., 32.

Internal: extreme length, 486 feet; breadth (across the transepts), 222½. Choir—length, 222½; breadth, 99½; height, 102. Nave—length, 264; breadth, 104½; height, 99½. Transepts—length, 222; breadth, 93½. Organ screen—height, 25; breadth, 50. Lantern tower—height, 188. East window—height, 76; breadth, 32. West window—height, 54;

breadth, 30. "Five Sisters"—height, 54; breadth of each, 5½. Chapter house—height, 67; diameter, 63.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.—This beautiful ruin is situated in the Museum Gardens. Its early history is involved in some obscurity. It appears, however, to have been founded about the year 1078, when Alan, Earl of Richmond, gave a church and four acres of land to some persecuted monks of Whitby. The church was dedicated to St. Olave. In 1088, William Rufus laid with his own hand the foundation of a larger building, which was dedicated to St. Mary. This, the original abbey, was destroyed by fire in 1137. In 1270, the abbot, Simon de Warwick, undertook to rebuild it, and lived to see it completed, which was effected in twenty-two years. This abbey soon grew to be one of the most powerful and important in the kingdom. Its abbot had a mitre and a seat in Parliament. At the dissolution in 1540, there were 50 monks in the establishment, and the yearly revenues were rated at £2091:4:7½ of total income, and £1650:0:7½ of clear value—a great sum for those days. Soon after the dissolution, an order was issued for the erection, on a portion of its site, of a residence for the Lord President of the newly instituted Council of the North; and accordingly the church and offices of the abbey were dismantled. The palace so built was called the *King's Manor*, and is now used as a school for the blind, and dedicated to the memory of William Wilberforce. In 1701, license was granted to the authorities to take materials from this venerable ruin to repair York Castle; and again in 1705, it was used as a quarry for the restoration of one of the city churches. At a later date, it afforded stone for the repair of Beverley Minster; and the work of demolition might have been consummated ere this, had not the Yorkshire Philosophical Society succeeded in obtaining from government a grant of the abbey and the greater part of its site. Considerable portions of the old walls have been excavated, and many interesting sculptured remains have been discovered. The principal portion of the ruin consists of the north wall of the nave of the church. It has eight windows, the lights and tracery of which, alternately varied, are extremely beautiful. The church has been 371 feet long and 60 broad. From the portions of it which yet remain, the west front must have been very beautiful; and the ornaments of the doorway are much admired. The bases of the pillars and walls of the choir may be seen, as may also those of the chapter-house. An old Norman arch, now the entrance to the Museum Gardens from

Marygate, formed the principal entrance to the abbey. Portions of a wall built by the monks to defend them from the assaults of the citizens, with whom they were generally on bad terms, may still be seen.

The tourist will find many other things to interest him in the Museum Gardens.

THE MUSEUM itself is an elegant Doric structure, erected in 1827. Catalogues of its contents may be had on the spot; and it will therefore be enough for us to say that the collections in natural history, geology, and other departments, are extensive and admirably arranged. It should be mentioned, too, that some of the specimens are of great rarity and interest; as the Plesiosaurs, the fossil bones from Kirkdale Cave and Bielbecks, the meteorolites, etc. There are also numerous antiquities here and in the Hospitium. Within the grounds are a Botanical Garden and Conservatories. On the right of the entrance to the Gardens is .

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL. This building has been much more extensive than it is at present. It is said to have been originally founded by Athelstane, the Saxon, in 936. Through the favour of subsequent kings, and the rich grants it received from time to time, this hospital became one of the largest and best endowed foundations in the north of England. The present building was erected after the fire of 1137, which destroyed the former edifice. The existing remains are very interesting. They consist of the entrance passage, the ambulatory, and the chapel, a beautiful specimen of early English. Near this hospital is the celebrated

MULTANGULAR TOWER, an object of great interest to antiquarians. There cannot be the slightest doubt that this is a Roman work; this point having been decisively settled by the discovery of Roman legionary inscriptions in the lower courses of the interior. The tower has ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles—whence its name. It formed one of the angle towers in the walls of Eburacum; a portion of which is still to be seen here, passing from the tower in a north-easterly direction. These remains of Roman work are in excellent preservation.

THE HOSPITIUM is a singular building of stone and timber, in the lower part of the grounds. It is supposed to have been erected for the accommodation of strangers who

were not admitted to the principal apartments of the monastery. It has been restored, and is now used as a museum for antiquities. The Roman relics, in particular, are numerous and interesting.

CHURCHES. York, in its palmy days, possessed fifty churches; now, it has only half the number, and some of these are not valued, or at least cared for as they deserve to be. Many of the churches are of considerable antiquity, and would attract much attention but for the presence of the Minster in their neighbourhood. It is manifestly impossible to give a detailed account of those which are most worthy of notice. Our space only admits of them being indicated in the briefest manner.

St. Mary, Bishophill, Junior, in Bishophill, has a square tower in the Saxon style. It is believed by some to be genuine Saxon work; but others are of opinion that it was reconstructed in later times, after an ancient model.

St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior, is an ancient edifice, in the early English and decorated styles. The east window is good. The interior is well fitted up, and contains many monuments, none of them remarkable.

St. Dennis, in Walmgate, has a Norman doorway. The church is handsome. Its style is a mixture of the decorated and perpendicular. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who fell at Towton Field, is said to be buried under a blue marble slab in the choir. There are several monuments, one bearing a female figure in the costume of the seventeenth century.

St. Margaret's, also in Walmgate, is celebrated for its Norman porch. Drake is of opinion that this porch was brought from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicholas (without the neighbouring bar), and placed in its present position. It comprises four united circular arches, all curiously sculptured with figures, chiefly hieroglyphical. The church is not otherwise of much interest.

St. Michael le Belfrey, on the south-west side of the Minster yard, is the largest and most elegant church in the city. It derives its name from its contiguity to the bell towers of the Minster. It was founded in 1066, but rebuilt in 1535, and is in the late perpendicular style. Thomas Gent, printer, and author of numerous works connected with the topography and history of Yorkshire, is interred in this church.

St. Maurice, Monkgate, is an ancient building, of early perpendicular style, in a dilapidated condition.

St. Mary, Castlegate, has a fine spire, 154 feet high, being

the highest in the city. The church is a pleasing structure of considerable antiquity.

All Saints, in North Street, has also a fine spire. Its style is a mixture of decorated and perpendicular. The interior is interesting.

St. Helen, Stonegate, has an elegant octagonal lantern tower over its west front. In the interior is a curious Norman font.

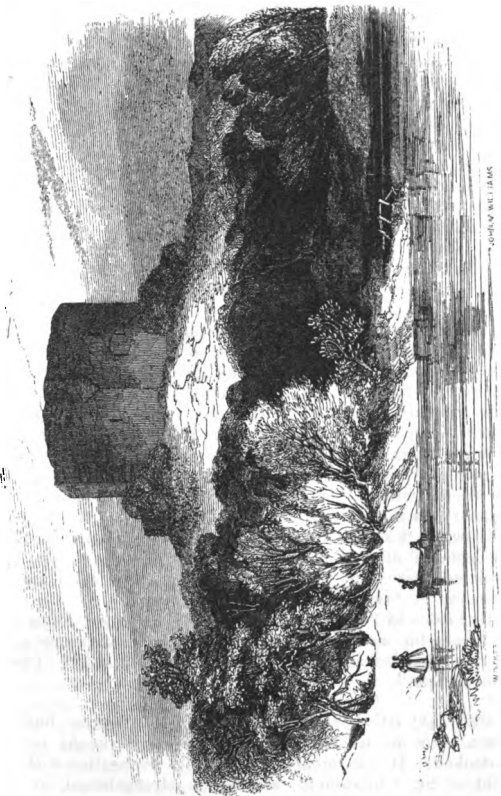
Holy Trinity, Micklegate. This ancient church is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of Trinity Priory. It is of a mixed style. John Burton, M.D., author of "*Monasticon Eboracense*," is buried in this church.

Our space does not allow of other churches being mentioned. There are numerous dissenting chapels.

YORK CASTLE, now become a gaol for debtors and malefactors, was once a noble and important fortress. Its walls inclose an area of four acres, and the castle-yard will contain 40,000 persons. As may be seen from our sketch of the history of the city, York Castle frequently was the scene of important events in former times. A fortress existed here long before the Conquest—indeed, the Britons seem to have had a fortified mound here before the Roman invasion. The fortress, of which some parts still remain, was built by William the Conqueror in 1068. It is probable that he found a Roman fortification on the spot, and replaced it with one more suited to his purpose. The only portion of the old castle of any consequence now remaining, is

CLIFFORD'S TOWER, so called from one of the first governors. This tower is situated on a high artificial mound, and forms a picturesque and prominent object. It was the keep or donjon of the castle, and, with the rest of the fortification, seems to have been of great strength. In 1190, this tower was the scene of the self-immolation of upwards of 1500 Jews, who, in order to disappoint a blood-thirsty mob of citizens, destroyed themselves and their property by setting fire to the tower. When York surrendered to the parliamentarians in 1644, the city was dismantled of all its garrisons except that of Clifford's Tower. In 1684, either by accident or design, the tower took fire, and the powder magazine blew up, reducing it to a mere shell, in which condition it has remained ever since. A strong wall has been erected round the mound, to preserve this interesting relic as much as possible from further decay.

The walls of the tower are from nine to ten feet thick. Its plan consists of four segments of circles joined, the largest



CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

diameter being 64 feet, and the shortest 45. The entrance is through a square building, which was added to strengthen it in 1642. Over the entrance are the arms of the Cliffords. The interior of the tower is picturesquely clad with ivy and other creepers. In the centre of the area grows a large walnut tree. An apartment evidently constructed for a chapel still exists. It has an arcade of early English arches surrounding its walls. The summit of the tower may be reached by a staircase, and an extensive view obtained of the surrounding country.

The other parts of the old castle were turned into a county prison shortly after they ceased to be occupied by a garrison. Falling into decay, they were pulled down in 1708, and the *Old Buildings*, now used as the *Debtors' Prison*, erected in their place. York Castle also includes the *County Assize Courts*, erected in 1777, and the *Felons' Prison*, erected in 1826. A magistrate's order is necessary for admission to view the prison.

York Castle has various interesting memories associated with it as a prison. Here, in 1604, Walter Calverley, of Calverley Hall, the hero of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," was tried and executed. Here, in 1746, many unfortunate Jacobites were tried, and expiated with their lives their devotion to Prince Charlie. Here, too, in 1759, Eugene Aram, the murderer whose name and story have been rendered immortal on the pages of romance and poetry, made his wonderful defence—a defence which, though it could not save him from justice, elevated him in his death above the vulgar crowd of criminals.

Howard the philanthropist visited York Castle in 1787, and declared, after an examination of it, that it was the best regulated prison he had seen. Smollett has left a similar testimony in "Humphrey Clinker."

In 1795 and 1796, James Montgomery, the poet, was confined here for newspaper articles which the government of the day regarded as libels. Here he composed his "Prison Amusements."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. These are numerous, but not generally of much interest. The *Guildhall* should not be overlooked. It was erected in 1446, in connection with the Guild of St. Christopher, afterwards strengthened by the accession of the Guild of St. George. It was granted to the municipal authorities of the city on the dissolution of the religious houses. The Hall is a grand old room, 96 feet long, 43 broad, and 29½ high. It is in the perpendicular style, and

is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of octagonal oak pillars on stone bases, their capitals grotesquely carved. Some of the windows are filled with stained glass. The room contains a large painting by Richard Manders, of "Paul before Agrippa," a large bell captured at the storming of Rangoon, and one or two other objects of interest.

The *Mansion House* is situated in front of the Guildhall. It was erected in 1725, after a design by the Earl of Burlington. The *Assembly Rooms*, in Blake Street, built in 1730, were designed by the same nobleman. There are numerous hospitals and charities, schools, a theatre, etc.

CITY WALLS AND BARS. The city walls existed before the time of Henry III., but the exact date of their foundation is unknown. They suffered much in the siege of 1644, but were repaired between twenty and thirty years after. In 1831, having fallen into great decay, their repair was commenced by public subscription, and carried on with considerable vigour. Large portions of these walls still remain in excellent preservation. The most complete and important part of the walls is that which lies to the west of the Ouse. It completely encompasses the city on this side, and forms a promenade, from which fine views of the Minster, Clifford's Tower, and other prominent buildings, may be obtained. Situated midway in this portion of the wall is

MICKLEGATE BAR, forming the great southern entrance to the city. This gateway is of great antiquity, and has even been attributed by Drake and Lord Burlington to the Romans—a point, however, on which they have been conclusively shewn to be mistaken. It seems to be generally agreed now that it is a Norman work. Previous to the destruction of its barbican, or outwork, the appearance of this bar must have been still more imposing than it is at present. It consists of a square tower built over a circular arch, with embattled turrets at the angles, each turret having a stone figure in a menacing attitude on the top. Above the gateway are the arms of Sir John Lister Kaye, Lord Mayor of York in 1737, with the inscription beneath, "Renovata A.D. MDCCXXXVII." Higher up are the royal arms (old France and England, quarterly), between those of the city of York. Over each shield there is a small Gothic canopy. On the inner side of the bar are the royal arms again. It was on this gate that the heads of persons regarded as traitors were formerly ex-

posed. Here, as elsewhere related,* the head of Richard Plantagenet was placed in 1460, along with those of other Yorkists, to be replaced the following year by the heads of the Earls of Devonshire and Wiltshire, and other leading men of the Lancastrian party. The last occasion on which human heads were exposed on this gate was in 1746, after the Jacobite rebellion.



MICKLEGATE BAR.

The oldest portion of the wall is that extending from Walmgate Bar easterly to the *Red Tower*, a curious old brick building, not much noticed. The wall is built on a series of rude and irregular arches, evidently of very great antiquity. On the portion of the wall extending westward from Walmgate Bar, there is an agreeable public promenade.

WALMGATE BAR is the only one which retains its barbican, and it is therefore a very interesting relic of antiquity. Walmgate is supposed to be a corruption from Watlingate; which is very probable, as the Watling Street of the Romans

* See page 11.

from York to Lincoln commences here. It is much in the same style as Micklegate and the other two bars, being square, with embattled turrets. The old door, wickets, and portcullis still remain.

MONK BAR is situated in Monkgate, and forms the entrance to York from Scarborough and the north-east. Mr. Britton pronounces it "the most perfect specimen of this sort of architecture in the kingdom." It is loftier than any of the other bars. The interior of it consists of two storeys of vaulted chambers, formerly used as prisons for freemen of the city. The portcullis is still in existence. The turrets are ornamented with small figures in the attitude of throwing down stones.

BOOTHAM BAR, the entrance from the north, is similar in form to the other bars. It possessed a barbican the most perfect in York, which was taken down in 1831. The bar would have shared its fate, but for the remonstrance of a public meeting of the inhabitants. A subscription was raised in 1832, by means of which the bar was restored and strengthened.

There are several smaller bars or posterns, but none of them so important as to require special mention.

Not a few *eminent men* have been born at York. We shall mention only the chief of them. The learned Alcuin was born here, probably before the middle of the eighth century. His fame as a man of learning and genius caused Charlemagne to invite him to his court, and become his pupil. Alcuin contributed in a great degree to the revival of learning under that great emperor. He is even regarded by some writers as the virtual founder of the University of Paris, his academical institutions having pioneered the way for its establishment. He died, full of honours, at the Abbey of St. Martin, at Tours, in the year 804. Sir Thomas Herbert, a celebrated traveller, was born at York in 1606. The fourth edition of his "Travels in Africa and Asia," was published at London in 1677. He died in 1682. Matthew Pool, whose "Annotations" on the Bible form a standard work in theology, was born here in 1624, and died in Holland in 1679. Thomas Calvert, and his nephew James, both learned Non-conformist divines and authors, were born in this city. The former died in 1679; the latter in 1698. Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, noted both as an elegant poet and a writer in divinity, was born here in 1731, and died in 1808. John Flaxman, R.A., the famous sculptor, was born in 1755, and died in 1826. George

Wallis, physician and satirist, translator of the works of Sydenham, was born in 1740, and died in 1802. Godfrey Higgins, author of "The Celtic Druids," etc., was born in 1771, and died in 1833. Richard John Smith, the celebrated actor of the Adelphi, was born in 1786, and died in 1855.

VICINITY OF YORK.

BISHOPTHORPE—BOLTON PERCY—CAWOOD—TADCASTER AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE—KIRKHAM PRIORY—CASTLE HOWARD AND ITS PAINTINGS—NEW MALTON—SLINGSBY CASTLE—CRAIKE CASTLE—BYLAND ABBEY.

BISHOPTHORPE, the residence of the Archbishop of York, is pleasantly situated on the Ouse, about three miles from York. The pedestrian may reach it by an agreeable walk along the bank of the river. The village presents nothing worthy of mention, the church having been erected so recently as 1768.

The palace was built by Archbishop Walter de Grey, who died in 1255, but has been altered and repaired by many succeeding archbishops. As it now stands, it is chiefly the work of Archbishop Drummond, who died in 1766, and is buried in the church. In front of the palace is a gateway in the pointed style, ornamented with the arms of the see, and surmounted by a crocketed turret. The front of the mansion is in the same style, there being a handsome canopy over the entrance. The palace contains a number of fine apartments, and is adorned with some good paintings, engravings, and other works of art. Among the paintings may be mentioned a large one, by West, of George III., with Lord Harcourt and a yeoman of the guard in waiting; George I., by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Archbishop Markham, by the same painter; a portrait of the late Archbishop Harcourt, by W. Owen, R.A.; and portraits of former archbishops. The drawing-room, library, and dining-room are fine apartments. The windows afford picturesque views. The chapel, which adjoins the dining room, is small but interesting. The floor is of black and white marble; the windows are filled with stained glass—the east one containing the arms of the archbishops, from

the Reformation to the Revolution ; and the pulpit exhibits curious antique carving.

The pleasure-grounds are limited in extent, but tastefully laid out. Visitors are admitted to view the principal apartments and the grounds of the palace.

BOLTON PERCY, distant from York $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by rail, possesses a fine *Church*, said to be the largest and best built in the ainsty of York. It was erected in 1423 by Thomas Parker, rector of the parish, who died the same year. The edifice, which is in the perpendicular style, consists of nave and aisles, a chancel, and a chapel on the north side, with a handsome tower, finished with a battlement and pinnacles, at the west end. The architectural details of the exterior will present various points worthy of notice. The interior, too, is very interesting. The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on clustered columns. On the south side of the chancel there are three beautiful stalls, surmounted by crocketed canopies, exquisitely carved. Adjoining is a niche, with canopy and pointed arch. A piscina in its lower part is regarded as among the most perfect and elegant in the county. The windows contain figures of saints, and bishops, in stained glass of great beauty and antiquity. There are several monuments, the only one of general interest being that to the memory of Lord Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general.

CAWOOD. This small market town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, about 10 miles from York, and 4 miles from the Ulleskelf station, possesses the remains of a palace, formerly one of the most magnificent of the residences of the archbishops of York. A castle is said to have been built here about the year 920, by King Athelstane, who presented it to the see of York, to which it remained attached as a residence till the period of its demolition. The structure, however, of which the gateway tower now remaining formed a part, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., by Archbishop Bowett, and his successor Archbishop Kempe.

There is not, we believe, any description extant of the Castle of Cawood in its perfect state. Leland notices it thus : "Cawood, a very fair castle, longith to the archbishops of York ; and there is a pretty village." Camden's notice of it is equally brief.

The only remains of the castle are the *Gateway Tower*, already alluded to, and a brick building which seems to have

been a *Chapel*. The tower is square, with buttresses at the angles. There are two entrances through it—one for carriages, and the other for foot-passengers. On a broad filleting above the entrance are eleven mutilated shields of arms. Above this filleting is a projecting window of three lights. In the apartment which this window lightens, the archbishop's courts'leet are held twice a-year, for the manor of Cawood. The upper storey has a window of two trefoil-headed lights, under a square canopy. A modern farm-house joins the tower on the left. The chapel is on the other side, and is used as a barn. Its south wall is flanked by some buttresses, and pierced by narrow windows; but there is nothing about it to attract particular attention.

The history of Cawood presents several facts of interest. Its chief associations are connected with the downfall of the great Cardinal Wolsey. It was here that Wolsey began to understand

"How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours."

He was arrested here by the Earl of Northumberland, who had instructions to hand him over as prisoner to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Wolsey remained at Sheffield Manor-house for sixteen days, during which Shrewsbury treated him more as a guest than a prisoner. Notwithstanding his being seized with a dangerous illness, he was hurried on towards London, to take his trial for treason.

"At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the abbey; where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him;
To whom he gave these words:—*O father abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!*
So went to bed: where eagerly his sickness
Pursued him still; and, three nights after this,
About the hour of eight (which he himself
Foretold would be his last), full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows,
He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace." *

Two archbishops of York died here in 1628—Tobias Matthew, a celebrated extempore preacher; and George Montaigne, a native of Cawood, and son of a poor farmer there. In 1642, the castle was garrisoned for Charles I. After being held for two years, it was surrendered to the Parliamentarians, who subsequently dismantled it.

* *King Henry VIII.*—Act iv., scene 2.

TADCASTER. (INNS — *Railway Hotel*; *Angel*. Population in 1851, 2527; inhabited houses, 592. Distant from York, by rail, 15½ miles.) This town is supposed to have been the *Calcaria* of the Romans, both from its distance from York corresponding with that given by Antoninus in his Itinerary, and from the great abundance of limestone in its vicinity. Many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug up here. The town is well built, occupying a position on both banks of the Wharfe, which is here crossed by one of the most handsome bridges to be seen in the county. A castle existed here in former times, from the materials of which this bridge was built in the beginning of last century. The principal building is the *Church*, a fine old structure in the perpendicular style, with a beautiful tower.

This town was the scene of several struggles between bodies of the Parliamentary and Royalist forces. Sir Thomas Fairfax, with only 900 men, kept at bay 4000 men under the Earl of Newcastle, during a contest which lasted from eleven in the morning till nightfall; and then, under cover of the darkness, retreated to Selby.

Towton Heath, the scene of the bloodiest battle in the wars of the Roses, is about three miles to the south of Tadcaster. On the way, the tourist may observe, about half a mile from the town, an ancient *bridge*, to the left, crossing the Cock, a small stream which here joins the Wharfe. This bridge is supposed to be of Roman construction. It is small, but sufficiently curious to tempt the visitor to turn aside for a moment to view it. Towton Heath is between the villages of Towton and Saxton. It is not very easy to settle the positions of the opposing armies; but, if the tourist is particularly desirous of information on the spot, he may readily find a rustic cicerone to expound every particular. The battle was fought on Palm Sunday (March 29), 1461. The slaughter was fearful, Edward IV. having issued orders that no quarter should be given. Between thirty and forty thousand Englishmen are said to have fallen in this insane contest. Some of the noblest of the slain were interred in Saxton church and churchyard; but the thousands of the undistinguished brave sleep where they fell, and the red and white roses which bloom on the field of their last strife form their touching and appropriate memorial.

On *Bramham Moor*, about four miles from Tadcaster, there are remains of a Roman road. Bramham Park and Haslewood Hall are in the neighbourhood. *Bramham Park* was built in the reign of Queen Anne by Robert, Lord Bingley, who had the honour of entertaining her Majesty here, and received from

her a fine original portrait of herself, in acknowledgment of his attention. The portrait is still preserved in the mansion, which is adorned with other valuable paintings. George IV. once spent two nights here. *Haslewood Hall* has belonged to the ancestors of the present proprietor since the time of William the Conqueror, with the exception of a short period during the reign of Henry III., when it was pledged to a Jew for £350. Fuller remarks of the Vavasours, to whom the mansion belongs,—"It is observed of this family, that they never married an heir, or buried their wives." The view from Haslewood is very extensive. The cathedrals of York and Lincoln, which are sixty miles apart, are both within sight from the same point. In the chapel are numerous monuments to members of the Vavasour family.

BOSTON SPA. (HOTELS: *Crown; Dalby's; Victoria and Albert.*) This charming village, frequented for its mineral waters, is about a quarter of a mile from the Thorpe Arch station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tadcaster. It consists of a single street of well-built houses. In the neighbourhood, which is highly picturesque, are numerous handsome residences. There is a fine bridge over the Wharfe here. The church is a respectable structure, with a tower at its west end. The Spa, which is saline, was discovered in 1744. It issues from the bottom of a lofty limestone rock, on the bank of the river. There are a pump-room, hot and cold baths, and all the usual means and appliances of similar places. This mineral spring has been noticed by Garnet and other physicians of note. The walks in the neighbourhood are delightful; and the place has, altogether, considerable attractions for those who desiderate more quietness and repose than are sometimes to be found in more crowded and fashionable watering-places.

WETHERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, by rail, is of no interest in itself, but has picturesque scenery in its neighbourhood. This town withstood two attacks of the Royalists in 1642, the garrison being commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Roman military road crossed the Wharfe at St. Helen's Ford, a little below the town.

Marston Moor is midway between Wetherby and York. It can be easily reached from York, by taking the railway to the Marston Station, a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The battle, which has rendered this place famous, was fought on the 2d of July 1644. The parliamentary army was drawn up on

the side of the rising ground called Marston Field, their front extending from Marston to Tockwith. The Royal army occupied the moor below. Lord Fairfax commanded the Parliamentarians, Sir Thomas Fairfax being on his right wing, and the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell on his left. The king's generals were—Prince Rupert, the Marquis of Newcastle, General Porter, Lord Goring, and Sir Charles Lucas. Prince Rupert was successful in his attack on the right wing of the Parliamentary army; but, with his usual impetuosity, he went too far in pursuit of his scattered foes, and on returning to the field, found he was too late to prevent the rout of the Royal army. The Royalists fell back upon York, which was not long in yielding to the Parliamentarians. This battle was fatal to the cause of Charles I. Upwards of 4000 bodies were buried on the field of battle. The graves may yet be seen; and interesting remnants of the strife are occasionally turned up by the plough.

The church of Long Marston has some circular Norman arches preserved in combination with architecture of a more recent time.

SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE. The village and castle of Sheriff Hutton are finely situated on an eminence, about 2 miles from the Flaxton Station of the North-Eastern Railway, 10 miles from York. The *Village*—(INNS: *Forster Arms, Pack Horse, Wellington*)—is respectably built, but contains no public edifices of importance, with the exception of the church. This is a large structure, and is dedicated to St. Helen. In the chancel there is a recumbent figure of a crusader, supposed to be one of the Bytham family.

The Castle is a somewhat picturesque ruin, consisting of several detached but stately piles. It was originally built by Bertrand de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen, and passed along with the manor to Geoffrey de Neville, who married his only daughter Emma. Ralph de Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland, rebuilt the castle, and greatly enlarged and strengthened it. This earl is a prominent character in Spenser's *King Henry IV.* The castle and manor continued in this family till the death of the famous Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, when they were seized by Edward IV., who conferred them on his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. After various transmissions, during which the castle was the residence of the Duke of Norfolk (1490-1500), and of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. (about

1530), the property came into the possession of the Marquis of Hertford, with whose family it now remains.

The ruins consist of the remains of four corner towers, one of them nearly a hundred feet high. The principal entrance has been on the east side. Its pointed arch still remains, with four carved shields above it. The highest of the towers is that at the south-west corner. In its base is a vault or dungeon, with an arched stone roof, 40 feet long, and 20 feet broad. Above it is another apartment, similarly arched, and in pretty good preservation. The tower above this is open to the sky. The circular stair which led to the top, communicating with the different storeys, has also been destroyed. The north-west tower is thoroughly ruinous, all its apartments being broken down. The north-east tower, which is the most massive, has a vault similar to the one already noticed in the south-west tower. The remaining tower, in the south-east corner, differs from the others in having buttresses on its outward angles. The castle has been partly moated; the ditch may still be seen.

From the eminence on which the village and castle of Sheriff Hutton are situated, extensive views may be obtained of Ryedale, the ancient forest of Galtres, the vale of York, and the Wolds.

KIRKHAM PRIORY. This picturesque ruin is situated on the left bank of the Derwent, close to the Kirkham Station, 15½ miles from York. The remains are not very extensive, but they are well worthy of a visit. The view from the railway is very pleasing. The ruin, one mass of which presents a tall and fine Gothic arch, has the Derwent in front, falling over a mimic cascade, and rich woodland scenery in the background. Proceeding to a more particular examination of this priory, the principal portion of it, as it now stands, is the *Gateway*. If we may judge of the priory from this part of it, it must have been a structure of great magnificence. The gateway apparently belongs to the time of Edward I. It is pointed but very slightly, shewing the transition from the early English to the decorated style. The archway is surmounted by a large pediment, crocketed, and terminating in a finial. Above the archway are two windows, both of them of two lights, with trefoil heads. Above these windows, as well as over the spaces between and adjoining them, is a series of fine crocketed pediments; and the whole is surmounted by quatrefoil panelling, considerably damaged. Between the windows are two niches, with mutilated statues. There are

various other niches on the gateway, some with statues, and others without them. Among the figures the ingenuity of antiquarians has recognised St. Peter, Pilate sitting in judgment, St. George and the Dragon, David and Goliath, etc. There are numerous shields on this front, bearing the arms of the priory, and other heraldic devices. On the right of the gateway are the remains of a cross. Of the *Church* only the east end of the chancel remains. The mouldings and carvings are of great beauty. A lofty Gothic tower, picturesquely clad with ivy, is said to have stood till 1784, when it was blown down by a high wind. Some portion of the cloisters may yet be seen.

The priory was founded in 1121, by Sir Walter L'Espece, and Adeline his wife, after the death of their only son by a fall from his horse. Its history presents no facts of general interest. The curious in such matters may find in Burton and Dugdale an account of the numerous estates with which it was endowed, and a list of the priors from its foundation to its dissolution.

CASTLE HOWARD, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is about three miles distant from the station of the same name, sixteen miles from York. In a spirit of liberality which entitles him to the gratitude of the public, the proprietor of this mansion allows its grounds and its treasures of art to be inspected daily by visitors. No private mansion in Yorkshire, and few in the kingdom, can present so much to interest and delight the intelligent tourist.

This mansion was erected in 1702, by the Right Hon. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old Castle of Hinderkelf, which was destroyed by an accidental fire. The design was by Sir John Vanbrugh, afterwards the architect of Blenheim House, Oxfordshire—a building which Castle Howard much resembles. The exterior is very magnificent. The south front is 323 feet in length, and consists of a centre and two wings. The centre has a pediment and entablature, supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters, and is approached by a broad flight of steps. The north front has also a centre of the Corinthian order, with a cupola surmounting it, and two wings, the west one being after a design by Sir James Robinson, and differing in style from that on the east.

The limits of this work do not admit of a detailed notice of all the objects of interest in the interior of this princely mansion, as they present themselves to the view of the visitor in a survey of the different apartments. The following de-

scription will, however, embrace the principal features of the interior, as well as a list of the most celebrated and interesting paintings, and other objects of art, with which the mansion is adorned.

The *Great Hall* is 35 feet square, and 60 high, or 100 feet high to the centre of the cupola. The cupola is painted with the Fall of Phæton, by Antonio Pellegrini; and on the walls are representations of the Four Seasons, the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and various classical designs by the same artist. Here there are various statues and busts; among them, Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, Sabina, Julia Mammæa, Bacchus, Ceres, Paris, etc.

The *State Bed-Room*, 26 feet by 22, is hung with Brussels tapestry, after designs of Teniers. It has a very elegant chimney-piece, and decorations in precious stones and antique marbles.

The *Dining-Room*, 27 feet by 23, in addition to its paintings (which will receive a general notice in conjunction with those in the other apartments), is adorned with busts of Marcus Aurelius and a Bacchanal; bronzes of Brutus, Cassius, and Laocoon; a beautiful urn of green porphyry; and slabs of Sicilian jasper. The chimney-piece is of Sienna marble.

The *Saloon* is 34 feet by 24. It contains several fine pictures and sculptures; among the latter, Jupiter, Pallas, Cupid, Commodus, and Domitian. The ceiling is painted with a representation of Aurora.

The *Drawing-Room*, 27 feet by 23, is adorned with tapestry from the designs of Rubens, slabs of alabaster and porphyry, antique bronzes, and an ancient bust brought from Rome by the late Earl of Carlisle.

The *Museum*, which is about 24 feet square, contains numerous objects calculated to interest the antiquarian. Ancient funeral urns, groups of sculpture, and busts; mosaic work; a basso-relievo of Victory; antique marble slabs, inlaid, and other objects, will severally attract attention. A poetical inscription on a tablet above a small cylindrical altar, bids the visitor—

“ Pass not this ancient altar with disdain,
’Twas once in Delphi’s sacred temple reared.”

Here also may be seen a splendid casket, or wine-cooler, presented, in 1841, to the present Earl, then Lord Morpeth, by his friends and supporters in the West Riding. It is made of bog-oak, mounted in massive silver, and cost a thousand guineas. A monster address, 400 feet long, presented to Lord

Carlisle on his retiring from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is also kept here.

The *Antique Gallery*, which is 160 feet long, and 20 broad, has a large number of rare and curious antique marble slabs. There are also two tables of Egyptian granite in this apartment. A small gilt and inlaid statue, said to have been found in the wall of Severus, is worthy of notice. This room also contains, besides pictures, some fine tapestry, and a collection of valuable books.

The foregoing are the principal apartments in the suite of rooms usually shown to the public, some of the less important ones having been passed over. Several beautiful apartments, not generally open to inspection, deserve a word of notice in this rapid survey. The *Saloon above stairs* (33 feet by 26), is adorned with four splendid tables, two of them of Egyptian granite, and the others *jaune antique*. The roof is painted with subjects from the Trojan war. The *Blue Drawing-Room*, 28 feet by 20, has a mosaic floor, a curious cabinet of precious stones, an urn of green porphyry, two tables of verd antique, one of nero bianco, and several busts and paintings. The *Green Damask Room*, 27 feet by 22, is also rich in marbles and rare stones; as are the *Yellow, Silver, and Blue Silk Bed-Rooms*.

THE PAINTINGS. The collection of pictures at Castle Howard is large and valuable. The late Earl of Carlisle, as is well known, was one of the three chief purchasers of the Orleans Gallery; and some of the paintings which he secured from that celebrated collection are regarded as almost of inestimable value. The most noted of these paintings are the "Three Marys" of Annibale Caracci; the "Entombment," by Ludovico Caracci; and the "Adoration of the Kings," by Mabeuse. Dr. Waagen, in his "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," remarks that "the chief strength of the collection lies in capital works of the Caracci and their scholars, as well as in Flemish pictures of the time of Rubens." The following list, arranged alphabetically, comprises the best pictures. Full catalogues can be obtained, if desired, at Castle Howard.

Aikman.—Portraits of the first three Earls of Carlisle.

Giacomo Bassano.—Portrait of his Wife, "painted," says Waagen, "with vulgar and disagreeable truth."

Sir George Beaumont.—View of Conway Castle.

Giovanni Bellini.—The Circumcision. A picture of which many copies exist. It is regarded as a fine specimen of the great instructor of Titian and Giorgione.

Ferdinand Bol.—A Boy holding a goblet.

Paul Brill.—The Campagna from Tivoli, a fine work of the latter period of this great master.

Burgonioni.—Two spirited battle-pieces.

Canaletto.—A large view of Venice—in every respect one of his best works. There are numerous other paintings by this master, some of them very excellent.

Agostino Caracci.—The Virgin and Infant Christ presenting the cross to St. John. A small picture, exquisitely finished.

Annibale Caracci.—The Three Marys. The Virgin has fainted with the dead body of Christ on her lap; the elder Mary is violently affected with grief and terror; while Mary Magdalene expresses the most passionate and heart-rending woe. This noble picture is universally allowed to be entitled to its high reputation. Other pictures by this master will be observed—two large landscapes; a portrait of himself; and an animated and humorous picture of a boy and girl teasing a cat.

Ludovico Caracci.—The Entombment of Christ. A very noble picture, both in composition and execution. Waagen thinks the shadows too dark.

Collins.—A Sea Piece.

Domenichino.—St. John the Evangelist. This is one of the most indisputable and admirable pictures of Domenichino existing.

Domenico Feti.—Portrait of a Man—perhaps himself.

Gainsborough.—Sketch of a Servant Maid; Portrait of Isabella Byron, second wife to the fourth Earl of Carlisle.

Gale.—Battle of the Boyne.

Orazio Gentileschi (or *Honthorst*).—The Finding of Moses.

Guercino.—Tancred and Erminia. Carefully painted in the usual style of that master.

Holbein.—Three portraits.

Hudson.—Portrait of Henry, fourth Earl of Carlisle.

Cornelius Jansens.—Several portraits, one that of "Belted Will."

Jennet.—Numerous interesting French historical portraits.

Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Portraits—Duke of Devonshire, and sixth Earl of Carlisle.

Sir Peter Lely.—Portraits, the most important of which are those of James Duke of York, afterwards James II.; Jocelyn Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and the Duchess of Richmond.

Mabeuse.—The Adoration of the Kings of the East. This admirable painting is about six feet high, by five wide, and

contains thirty important figures. It is in as fine a state of preservation as if it had been painted yesterday. The name of the painter, "Jan Gossart," is inscribed on it (he is only known now by that of his native town Maubeuge). It is agreed that this picture is not only the master-piece of Mabeuse, but one of the very best specimens of the whole early Netherlandish school.

Pierre Mignard.—Portrait of Des Cartes.

Sir Anthony Moore.—Portrait of Queen Mary ("Bloody Mary").

Rembrandt.—His own Head; Portrait of an old Man; and Isaac going to be sacrificed.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Portraits of several Earls of Carlisle, and members of the family; and a portrait of Omai, a native of Otaheite, who was brought to England by Captain Cook. The latter is regarded as one of Sir Joshua's best pictures.

Salvator Rosa.—St. John with the Dove; "surprisingly noble," says Dr. Waagen, "in the expression, and unusually clear and warm in the colour;" Diogenes and Alexander; Mahomet; a Trial.

Rubens.—Portrait, in his best style, of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel; Herodias, with the Head of John the Baptist.

Saracino.—Death of the Virgin. A good altar-piece for the chapel of the mansion.

Stubbs.—Portrait of a favourite Horse.

Tintoretto. The Nativity; portraits of two Dukes of Ferrara; and two landscapes.

Titian.—Butcher's Dog and three Cats, a powerful picture; Philip II. of Spain; portrait of himself.

Vandervelde.—A Sea Piece.

Vandyck.—Portrait of Frans Snyders the painter. One of Vandyck's best pictures. There are several other portraits by Vandyck in this collection.

Velasquez.—Portrait of Mariana of Austria, queen of Spain, mother of Charles II.; portrait of a Moor; Dogs Snarling.

Paul Veronese.—Head of Sappho.

Westall.—Landscape; and Eloisa.

Williams.—Several Italian views.

Peter Wouwermans.—Horse Fair; and Farrier's Shop.

Zuccherro.—Portrait of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, beheaded by Queen Elizabeth for a conspiracy in favour of Mary Queen of Scots; and a portrait of the Earl of Suffolk.

In addition to numerous paintings by artists of less celebrity than those quoted above, there is a considerable number

of copies after noted masters, and of original pictures whose authors are unknown. Many of these will reward an attentive examination. The principal statues and other objects of art in the various apartments have already been referred to. Many fine statues will be noticed in a survey of the grounds.

THE GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS are very extensive, and are laid out with much beauty and taste. *The Gardens* occupy an area of twelve acres, and are surrounded by a wall upwards of twelve feet in height. There are numerous hot-houses in which the choicest pines and grapes are produced; and a green-house or conservatory, sixty feet long by fifteen broad, contains a fine collection of the most rare and valuable plants. The botanist may enjoy a rich treat in these gardens, for, in addition to the beautiful specimens of the more common flowers and plants growing in the open air, or in the hot-houses, he will find many rare exotics, not often to be met with in private conservatories.

The Pleasure Grounds present many charming combinations of lawn, wood, and water; while statues and ornamental buildings, are tastefully placed in various positions. In the gravel walk contiguous to the garden wall, on the north side, the tourist will pause to read a poetical inscription on a square pedestal near the rosary, written by the present Earl when a student at Oxford in 1821, having for its theme *Paestum* and its "twice-blowing roses." Next, the great antique Boar, which was brought from Florence by the fifth Earl, arrests attention. It is regarded as an admirable piece of sculpture. From this place the vista down an avenue of stately lime-trees is exceedingly fine. On the lawn near the house, and along the gravel and terrace walks, are the following statues:—Jason stealing the Golden Fleece; Pluto carrying off Proserpine; Midas; Apollo; Hercules and Antæus wrestling; Silenus and young Bacchus; Bacchus, Hercules, Meleager, Adonis, and Pan. One walk conducts to the Raywood, at the entrance to which is a pedestal bearing an urn with figures, representing the Sacrifice of Iphigenia. This wood contains several large oaks, and a beech tree twenty feet in circumference. Here there is a *Temple of Venus*, with a statue of the goddess. In other parts of the wood are statues of Flora, an old slave, and a Highland shepherd. The terrace walk which branches off from that leading to the Raywood, conducts to the *Ionic Temple*, or Temple of Diana, a graceful building, with four fronts. The cornices of the door-ways are supported by Ionic columns of black and yellow marble. Niches over the door contain busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and

Sabina. The flooring is of elegant Mosaic work ; and the temple is surmounted with a fine dome. Statues, representing Grace, Faith, Hope, and Charity, adorn the exterior. Beautiful views of the grounds and of the distant country are obtained from this temple. About a quarter of a mile from the Ionic temple is the *Mausoleum*, the burial-place of the Earls of Carlisle and their family. It is a circular building, crowned with a dome, and is surrounded with a colonnade of twenty-one pillars of the Roman Doric order. This building has a very prominent position, as viewed from various points. It also commands a fine view of the mansion, with the pleasure-grounds, temple of Diana, Serpentine river, and bridge. In the basement of the Mausoleum are sixty-four catacombs, built under groined arches, for the reception of bodies. The *Obelisk* in honour of the Duke of Marlborough, and the *Pyramid* to the memory of William, Lord Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, deserve notice, as do other features of the park which there is not space to mention. The park is stocked with deer. The short-horned cattle of Castle Howard have long been celebrated.

NEW MALTON. (HOTELS : *Talbot ; White Horse ; New Globe ; Bay Horse*. Population in 1851, 7661 ; inhabited houses, 1545. Two members of Parliament. From York, 21½ miles.) This is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity. There are good grounds for supposing that it was an important settlement of the Brigantes, and the Romans have left numerous and indisputable evidences of their residence. Roads, British and Roman, communicated with towns and stations in different directions ; and we find numerous places on these and other lines in other parts of the county still bearing the suffix "in the street." Coins, urns, inscriptions, graves, baths, and other relics of the Romans, have been found here. Malton is generally supposed to have been the site of the Roman *Camulodunum*. From this opinion Professor Phillips dissents, holding that *Camulodunum* was a southern colonia.

This was also a place of some importance in Saxon times. King Edwin had a villa here ; and it is related that it was in this place that the king was preserved from an assassin by his faithful Lilla. After the Norman conquest, a castle and a priory were built at Malton by the family of Vescy, on whom the manor was conferred. The castle was destroyed by Henry II., and the town was burnt down at an earlier date, on the occasion of an incursion of the Scots. On the town being rebuilt, it took the name of New Malton. A fine castellated

mansion was erected in the close of the sixteenth century, by Ralph, Lord Eure, on the site of the original castle. This mansion came to a ridiculous end. His lordship's two granddaughters not being able to agree as to the division of the property, the house was pulled down, and its materials shared between them, in 1674, by the Sheriff of Yorkshire. The *Lodge* and gateway still remain. They belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the town.

The town is well built, and pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Derwent. *St. Michael's Church*, situated in the market-place, is a large building, of some interest, in the Anglo-Norman style. It has a good tower at the west end. *St. Leonard's Church* has a tower with a truncated spire. There are several dissenting chapels, and a number of good schools. Other public buildings are the town-hall, assembly rooms, theatre, mechanics' institute, etc. The town has a considerable trade, by rail and river, in agricultural produce and provisions.

Old Malton is a mile distant. It has an interesting *Church*, which has formed part of the nave of the church of a priory founded here about 1150 by Eustace Fitz-John, for canons of the order of St. Gilbert. This appears to have been the mother church to St. Michael's and St. Leonard's at New Malton. The choir was taken down in 1734. The east front is late Norman, but has some details of a later order. On the west side there is a beautiful doorway. It is a receding arch, consisting of various mouldings springing from the capitals of seven columns on either side. The exquisite mouldings of this doorway appear to belong to the early part of the twelfth century.

There is a chalybeate spring a quarter of a mile from New Malton. This neighbourhood possesses some attractive scenery.

SLINGSBY CASTLE is about 8 miles from Malton, by the Thirsk and Malton Railway. This ruin is worthy of examination, though it does not possess those features of antiquity and gloomy strength presented by many of the castles of Yorkshire. Its history is of no interest. The first possessor of the domain after the Conquest was Roger de Mowbray, who probably founded a castle here. The estates being forfeited to the crown in 1322, when John de Mowbray was beheaded for being in arms against the king at Boroughbridge, passed next into the possession of Ralph de Hastings, who also erected a castle. In 1303 Sir C. Cavendish, a sub-

sequent possessor, began the present building. It was never completed, and remains almost in the condition in which he left it. The castle and estate now belong to the Earl of Carlisle.

The position of Slingsby Castle is not a favourable one for defence, it being built on a plain. A deep moat has, however, surrounded one or both of the ancient buildings. The area of the castle is about 120 feet by 90. The greatest height of the walls is 40 feet. The building is of three storeys; the basement containing the kitchen, store-rooms, and other offices, being strongly arched; the second and third storeys being intended for the state apartments and other rooms. The state rooms have been very large, and lighted with magnificent windows. There is some elegant carving on the tops of the windows and doorways. At each corner of the castle, and in every storey, there is a small room, five feet by four, and twelve high, arched over, and having two small square holes for windows. The ivy, with which this elegant ruin is in some parts clothed, serves to add considerably to its picturesqueness.

The *Church*, among other monuments, contains the mutilated effigy of a warrior.

CRAIKE CASTLE is 12 miles from York by road; and Coxwold Station, the nearest point to it by rail, is 22 miles from York. It is about four miles from Coxwold.* The parish of Craike, in which this ruin stands, though in the very centre of Yorkshire, belongs to Durham. A monastery is said to have been founded here as early as 685. It was destroyed by the Danes about 882. There was a castle built here soon

* COXWOLD is a pleasant village, with an elegant *Church*, adorned with an octagonal tower, and containing some handsome monuments to the Belasyse family. At the west side of the village stands *Shandy Hall*, the residence, for seven years, of Laurence Sterne. Here he wrote "*Tristram Shandy*," and other works. In this parish is

Newburgh Park, occupying the site and part of the buildings of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded in 1145. William de Newburgh, the famous historian, was a canon in this house.

Gilling Castle, another mansion in this neighbourhood, deserves a word of notice. Formerly the residence of the Mowbrays, it has long been in the possession of the family of Fairfax. It is picturesquely situated on a woody promontory, overlooking the valley of the Holbeck. The most ancient part of the mansion is the east end, which is circular. The great dining-room has a singular record of the county families in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The armorial trees of each family of importance, in every wapentake in this county at that period, are painted in the upper part of the panels of the wainscot. The whole of this work is in the most perfect preservation. The large old church in the village has some ancient monuments of interest, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is attractive. Gilling is 13 miles from Malton by rail.

after the Conquest by one of the bishops of Durham; but no traces of it remain. The present building, according to Leland, "was erected totally by Neville, Bishop of Durdome" (Durham), who died in 1457. It is situated on the top of a hill, and is in good preservation. The building is in the Tudor style. It is square, four storeys high, and embattled at the top. The greater part of this edifice is used as a farmhouse.

A view of great extent and beauty is obtained from the summit of the hill on which Craike Castle stands. The eye can sweep over the vast basin through which, from various directions, the rivers Swale, Ure, Nid, Ouse, and Derwent, flow towards the points where their waters mingle. Southward is the Forest of Galtres, with York Minster beyond, and the rich vale stretching away into the dim distance. Eastward may be seen the Wolds, and northward the hills of Hambleton and Wensleydale. The view is one which will repay a visit.

BYLAND ABBEY. This interesting ruin is about 23 miles from York, being 2 miles from the Coxwold Station. It is 14 miles from Thirsk, and 20 from Malton. The Cistercian monks who settled here in 1177, and erected a noble church and conventual buildings, had previously experienced more than the usual share of vicissitudes. At one time it was an incursion of the Scots which caused them to change their residence; at another it was the sound of the bells of their brethren of Rievaulx, which were much too near; and a third time they removed on aesthetical grounds, taking up their final abode on the site of the present abbey. The site was given to them by Roger de Mowbray, a bold crusader, who retired hither in his old age, and was buried in the chapter house, with a sword carved on his tomb. Here, too, Wymund, the warrior-bishop of the Isle of Man, found an asylum in his closing years. Being defeated and taken prisoner in one of his marauding expeditions by a brother bishop, his eyes were put out by order of the victor. After being confined for some time, he was permitted to retire to this abbey; and he is said to have derived some comfort in his blindness, from relating to his monkish auditors the story of his numerous exploits. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Byland Abbey, in 1322, between the Scots, under Robert Bruce, and the English, under Edward II., in which the latter were completely defeated. There is no mention of any injury being done to the monastery on this occasion. At the time of the dissolution, the gross revenue of this abbey was £295, 5s. 4d.

The monks were in possession of 516 ounces of plate. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Pickering ; subsequently it came into the possession of the family of Stapylton, the present owners.

The principal ruins are those of the church. The most important portion is the west front. It has three doorways, all different ; that on the north being pointed, the centre one a trefoil, and the south a semicircle. Above the central doorway is a range of nine lancet arches, three of which are windows. Above these there has been a grand circular window, of larger diameter than that in the south transept of York Minster. Scarcely half of the outer circle of this fine window remains. An octagonal shaft with a pinnacle is the only part of the building which retains its original height. The north side of the nave, transept, and chancel have also important remains. The round-headed lights with which these portions of the church are pierced, from the purity of the very early English style which they exhibit, increase the regret which one feels at this interesting ruin not having received the care and attention which it deserves.

The antiquarian tourist may be able, from the broken lines of wall, often covered by rubbish, to form some conjectures regarding the general arrangement and character of the conventual buildings, but the materials for such speculations are too vague and doubtful to be here detailed. A thorough excavation of the ruin would add greatly to the interest of this ancient abbey.

Some of the houses in the village have been built with the spoils of the monastery. There is a good deal of attractive scenery in the neighbourhood.

SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH well deserves the title of "the Queen of English Watering Places."* Along with the combined attractions of mineral waters of acknowledged virtue, and the finest beach in the kingdom for sea-bathing, it has, in its picturesque situation, its noble bay, which has been compared to that of Naples, the beautiful coast scenery within easy reach, and the charming inland excursions that may be taken in different directions, an array of advantages such as are probably unsurpassed by those of any similar locality. The accommodation for visitors is not unworthy of its natural advantages.

This town is of considerable antiquity, but the precise date of its foundation is unknown. The name is Saxon, signifying a town or fortified place on a rock. In an old saga the name is given as Skardaborgar. The first fact recorded concerning Scarborough is its destruction by Harold Hadrada, in 1066, on the occasion of the invasion which ended so fatally for himself. The town was long in recovering from this blow. It began to rise into some importance about 1136, when the castle was built. A charter, giving the citizens the same rights as those of York, was obtained from Henry II. in 1181. Since 1282, the town has been represented in Parliament by two members. In ancient times Scarborough was defended by walls, a moat, and earthen mound. It has undergone several sieges. Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II., took refuge here from the insurgent barons, but, after a short siege, was obliged to surrender. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon the castle by Robert Aske, the

* **Hotels.**—Winn's *Crown Hotel*, South Cliff—Board in public room 8s. 6d. per day, attendance 1s. 6d., beds (if for less than one week) 2s. 6d.; board in private room 9s. 6d. per day, attendance 1s. 6d., private apartments from 6s. per day, dressing room 2s. per day; servants' board and lodging 4s. 6d. per day. Terms reduced from November to May. Lower charges at the *Queen's Hotel*, *Royal Hotel*, Reid's *Bull Hotel*, Spang's *Talbot Hotel*, *Bell Hotel*, *Blanchard's Hotel*, Wilson's *Castle Commercial*, Gamble's *York Hotel*, Ayscough's *Railway Hotel*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d.; terms per day, including bed, 4s. 6d., if longer than three days. Private lodgings can be had in all parts of the town.

Population in 1851, 12,915; inhabited houses, 2838. Two members of Parliament.

From York 42½ miles; from Hull 53½ miles; from London 254½ miles.

leader of the Pilgrims of Grace, in 1536. The castle was taken by stratagem in 1553 by Thomas, second son of Lord Stafford, who had joined the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He and his followers gained admission under the disguise of peasants, and overpowered the garrison. This is the origin of the proverbial expression, "A Scarborough warning," equivalent to "A word and a blow—but the blow first." The triumph of the insurgents was brief. In three days the Earl of Westmoreland retook the castle, and the ringleaders were carried to London, where they were beheaded. In the time of Charles I., Scarborough was twice besieged by the Parliamentarians. On the first of these occasions the garrison held out for twelve months, and at length, when overcome by disease and famine, obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The castle, damaged by these sieges, was still further dismantled by order of the Parliament. In the rebellion of 1745 it was put into a state of temporary repair, and garrisoned by sailors. A barrack was built in the following year; and a new battery erected, facing the bay. The castle is still kept by a small garrison.

The trade and commerce of the town are not very considerable. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1856, was 192, amounting to a tonnage of 34,090. The customs receipts for 1856 were £4276. The imports consist chiefly of timber and deals from the Baltic and North America, and wheat from Holland, Denmark, and Germany. Tea, coffee, wine, and spirits, are warehoused here. Fish are abundant and good, and employ a considerable number of persons. There are two annual fairs for cattle.

THE CASTLE. The history of this fortress has been already briefly stated. Its founder was William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. During the Earl's lifetime the castle was taken possession of by Henry II., in pursuance of his policy of reducing the power of the nobles. It appears to have continued without interruption in the possession of the crown ever since that period. Several kings of England have, either from choice or necessity, honoured it with a visit. Various prisoners have been confined here; among them George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, who suffered an imprisonment of nearly twelve months in 1655.

The promontory on which the castle stands is 300 feet above the sea, which washes its base on the north, east, and south sides. It is accessible only from the west side, where the steep slope by which it is approached could be

easily defended. The remains of the castle are not extensive. The principal portion consists of the stately ruins of the great tower or keep. It is of a square form, and has originally been at least 100 feet high, though it is not now more than 80. Leland tells us that the approach to it was defended by two other towers, with a drawbridge between them; and some remains of these are still traceable. The keep is in the Norman style. Each side measures 54 feet, and the walls are about 12 feet thick. The building has consisted of three storeys, with, as usual, an underground dungeon. The dungeon is nearly filled up with rubbish. The apartments have been spacious and lofty, each floor being 30 feet square, and from 20 to 30 feet high. The different storeys have been vaulted, and communicated by staircases in the usual way. There are the remains of a large fireplace in the lower storey; private passages and other recesses may also be observed. The windows are larger than they usually are in such buildings. They are divided by round mullions, and are in semicircular arched recesses, nearly seven feet deep, six broad, and ten high. The other remains of the castle are not of much importance. Some ruins of an ancient chapel may be seen in the castle-yard. Near them, under an arched vault, is a reservoir of water, called the Lady's Well, supposed to be the spring mentioned by some old writers as consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and possessing healing powers. The water is very transparent, and is said to be lighter than any in the vicinity. The reservoir is capable of holding about forty tons.

The Castle Hill affords very extensive views, the most charming of which is the bay spread out from the foot of the receding cliffs, where the sea breaks in waves or ripples according to its varying mood, to the far horizon, where it ends in clear, sharp outline, or fades into the hazy sky—a scene that can never lose its novelty.

“ Nature here

Exhausted all her powers. For site she gave
A mountain neighbour to the moon; for walls
A pensile cliff, whence down the boldest eye
With dizzy horror looks: for moat, the abyss
Of boundless ocean, spiked with guardian rocks,
Then decked the mountain's top, a spacious mead
With ever-verdant robes.”—REV. M. FOSTER.

“ Beauty and romance

Are thine, thou region of the rock and wave:
And priests of Nature, such as poets are,
May well enshrine thee in their songs, and make
Thy scene immortal to melodious hearts.”

REV. R. MONTGOMERY.

THE SPA. The Scarborough mineral waters consist of two springs, within a few yards of each other, close upon the sea shore. They were discovered by a lady in 1620. A cistern for collecting the waters was built in 1698, they having by that time come to be pretty generally known and resorted to. The disturbance caused by a slight earthquake in 1737, buried the springs; but after a careful search they were recovered. A very violent gale in 1836 made it necessary to remove the old Spa house. The present structure was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1839. Various additions and improvements have been made at a subsequent period.

The springs are distinguished by the names of the North or Chalybeate, and the South, or Salt-well. No such difference exists between the waters as the names would lead a stranger to expect. Their taste does not very materially differ; and their ingredients are the same, with the exception that the south spring contains rather more chloride of sodium (common salt) and sulphate of lime, and considerably more sulphate of magnesia than the north one. The water of these springs has been often analysed. The latest analysis, we believe, is that of R. Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., which we quote in his own words:—

“Estimating such of the saline contents of the water as are usually crystallized to be in that state, one gallon of the north spring contains—

Azotic gas	6.3 cubic inches.
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	26.64 grains.
Crystallized sulphate of magnesia	142.68 ”
Crystallized sulphate of lime	104.00 ”
Bicarbonate of lime	48.26 ”
Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron	1.84 ”
Total contents	323.42 grains.

“In analysing the waters of the south spring, the same plan was exactly followed as in the former; the contents of a gallon are found to be—

Azotic gas	7.5 cubic inches.
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	29.63 grains.
Crystallized sulphate of magnesia	225.33 ”
Crystallized sulphate of lime	110.78 ”
Bicarbonate of lime	47.80 ”
Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron	1.81 ”
Total contents	415.35 grains.

Temperature, 49°, with very little variation.

“I observed that a trace of oxide of manganese appeared to exist in both waters; the quantity was so exceedingly minute, that it was impossible to determine it.”

The doses of the water are of course regulated by the taste or ailments of visitors. Those who are in health may drink

the water *ad libitum*; while those afflicted with disease would do well to take medical advice regarding the use of it. The water of the South Well, owing to the larger proportion of salts which it contains, acts gently on the bowels and kidneys, when taken in sufficient quantities. It has at the same time tonic properties, from the impregnation of iron; so that it is free from the fatiguing and harassing effects so often produced by aperient waters. It is regarded as beneficial in debility and relaxation of the stomach, in nervous disorders, scurvy, struma, or swelled glands, chlorosis, and particular weakness. Dr. Granville makes the following remarks:—"Even from the little I have said, an inference may be drawn that, after a course of the Harrogate waters, the daily use of the South Spring water of Scarborough would form the most appropriate and beneficial appendix to the treatment of a vast number of disorders, for the cure of which the powerful and exciting effect of the sulphuretted waters had been deemed necessary; as that remedy may have set up a morbid sensibility of the nerves of the stomach, and an irritability of its lining membrane, which a feeble solution of bicarbonate of protoxide of iron, combined with half a drachm, or a drachm of Epsom salts, would be calculated entirely to remove. I must therefore invite the attention of medical men, who may have to send invalids to Harrogate, and that of invalids themselves who may happen to go to Harrogate without advice, and feel grieved, after a course of the waters, to find that their stomach is in an irritable condition—to the fact, that, by going afterwards to Scarborough, they will find means to counteract that unpleasant result."

The North Well has little or no aperient power, but is highly beneficial in its tonic and strengthening qualities. This character points out its value in cases of relaxation. "The North Well water," remarks a medical writer, "is peculiarly useful in a variety of nervous cases, particularly those consequent on confinement, dissipation, or a town life, where the bowels require no assistance. It is also serviceable in those very numerous cases, which occur to females at that time of life, when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a pale complexion, depraved appetite, weariness, and pains in the limbs, palpitations," &c.

The best time for taking the water is before breakfast. It should, if possible, be drunk on the spot.

The admission to the *Cliff Bridge* and the Spa is by tickets, daily, weekly, or otherwise. A good band of music

is engaged during the season for the entertainment of visitors. From the sea-wall defending the saloon, and from the walks traversing the cliff, a charming prospect of the bay and town spreads out before the eye. During the months of "the season," the promenade is the favourite resort of beauty and fashion. The Cliff Bridge, which is the main feature of this promenade, is 75 feet above high-water mark, and consists of four cast-iron arches. Its length is 414 feet, and its breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$; and the original cost of its erection was about £9000.

SEA-BATHING. For sea-bathing there is every facility and convenience. Abundance of machines are always in readiness; and, as has been remarked, the beach of Scarborough is unsurpassed. Those who, from whatever cause, cannot venture to bathe in the open sea, may have all the advantages of the sea-water in any of the various bathing establishments in the town, where baths of other descriptions can also be had.

The Sands are of course the great resort of visitors, whether bathers or not. On a fine day during the season the aspect of the shore is very animated. Large numbers of bathing machines are in requisition, and, while some visitors are gambolling among the waves, others traverse the sands on horseback, or take a quieter ride on donkeys, or pass to and fro in light carriages, or move about leisurely on foot, watching the bathers, the riders, and the loungers. These, with groups of visitors variously occupied—the ladies sitting on rocks and crocheting, reading, sketching, or doing nothing; or searching for zoophytes, and shells, and sea-plants; and the gentlemen assisting them,—present altogether a very lively and picturesque spectacle; the old castle, the pier, and harbour, with the church, the brick houses of the old town, and the handsome range of buildings on the cliff, forming a fine background to the view.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure on a prominent site. It originally belonged to a Cistercian monastery which was established here in the time of Richard I., and has been a much larger and more imposing edifice than it is at present. Before the Reformation it was adorned with three ancient towers, none of which now exist. The present tower occupies the place of one of these, which fell in 1659. The ruinous condition of this church is due to its having been used as a position for a battery by the Parliamentary forces, in the siege of the castle, in

1644. It has been recently repaired and restored, and is calculated to contain accommodation for 1300 persons. This ancient church still contains numerous features worthy of the attention of the antiquarian. There are some monuments of no particular interest in the interior. Thomas Hinderwell, author of a valuable "History of Scarborough," is interred in the churchyard.

There are two other churches in Scarborough—*Christ Church*, erected in 1828, an elegant structure, with a good tower; and *St. Thomas's*, a humbler edifice, erected in 1840, at an expense of about £1400. There are numerous *Dissenting Chapels*.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. *The Museum* is near the Cliff Bridge. It is a rotunda of the Roman Doric order, and was erected in 1828 at a cost of about £1300. Besides a variety of antiquities such as are to be found in most museums, there is here a very interesting collection of marine objects.

The Town Hall, in St. Nicholas Street, contains portraits of George III., and the late Bartholomew Johnson, a noted musician of Scarborough, who attained the age of 103 years.

The Market Hall, in St. Helen's Square, is a neat and convenient building, recently erected, in the Tuscan style.

The Assembly Rooms, Theatre, Odd Fellows' Hall, and Banks, are the other buildings of note. Many of the hotels are very handsome structures. There are many schools and charitable institutions. The private houses in the fashionable part of the town need not dread comparison with those of any watering-place in the kingdom.

Scarborough possesses the usual resources for the amusement of visitors. Weekly lists of visitors appear in the "Gazette" and "Advertiser," two well-conducted local newspapers.

VICINITY OF SCARBOROUGH.

THE COAST—OLIVER'S MOUNT—CARNELIAN BAY—SCALBY—HACKNESS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—FILEY—FLAMBOROUGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—BRIDLINGTON, ITS PRIORY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The scenery accessible from Scarborough, whether on the coast or inland, is of a most varied and interesting description. Whitby, distant 21 miles, and readily reached by steamer or

rail, is, with its neighbourhood, of sufficient importance to require a separate notice. (See page 66). Pickering (distant 23 miles by rail), and its vicinity, will also deserve a distinct notice. (See page 79).

THE COAST, in the immediate neighbourhood of Scarborough, has numerous spots which are the favourite resort of visitors. The geological features of the coast are interesting. "From Scarborough to the northward," remarks Mr. Phillips, "the coast is for several miles irregular and rugged, but rather low, never rising to so much as 135 feet above the sea until we reach Cloughton Wyke. The cliffs are formed of gritstone and shales, yielding fossils at Scalby; and just before arriving at Cloughton Wyke, the calcareous rock of White Nab comes up from beneath the sandstones, and ascends to the edge of the little bay (or wyke). Over this series is detrital sand and gravel. In the shale above the limestone are ironstone balls. In the limestone many fossils." The stratifications exhibited by various parts of the coast still farther to the north are very interesting, yielding beautiful shells and fossil plants, such as Ferns, *Zamiæ*, and *Equiseta*. To the south of Scarborough, the features of the coast are in some places highly picturesque, and in others tame and comparatively unattractive. From the Spa to White Nab, the low scars are formed of the oolite; and the cliffs contain carbonaceous sandstones and shales, with many fossils. Red Cliff and Gristhorp Cliff, the next elevations of note on the line of coast, present interesting stratifications. In the shales between these two elevations may be found beautiful fossils, chiefly Ferns, *Zamiæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*. Filey Brig, Speeton Cliff, Flamborough, with its "Matron," "King," and "Queen," and Bridlington, with its wasting shore, all possess attractions of a very high description, both to the scientific and the general tourist.

OLIVER'S MOUNT, distant about a mile, is a favourite resort of visitors. This eminence rises 600 feet above the sea, and is said to be one of the finest terraces in England. Its original name was Weaponness, derived, doubtless, from its being a suitable position for defence. The modern designation is due to a tradition, not corroborated by any historical facts, that Oliver Cromwell was at the siege of Scarborough Castle, and planted a battery here. The summit is easy of access, and the views which it affords, both of land and sea, will be acknowledged abundantly to repay any fatigue which

the ascent may occasion. A rural tea-house at the bottom offers its simple refreshments to visitors. The return to Scarborough may be either by the Bridlington road or by Seamer Lane,* and the pleasant village of *Falsgrave*, which possesses a public pleasure garden, resorted to by visitors.

CARNELIAN BAY, so called from the pebbles which are found in it in abundance, is about three miles to the south of Scarborough. Jaspers, moss agates, and carnelians, are the chief pebbles found here ; and the collection of specimens forms a powerful inducement to many visitors to take healthful exercise in this pretty little bay.

SCALBY MILL, about a mile and a half from the town, to the north, is in a pleasant glen, through which Scalby Beck finds its way to the sea. Here romantic visitors may, if they choose, enjoy the luxury of tea and cakes, under the shade of leafy arbours.

The village of *Scalby*, about three miles from Scarborough, is beautifully situated. Its church is neat, but uninteresting. Between two and three miles distant, westward, is

HACKNESS, a charming village, well worthy of a visit. From the eminence of Harebrow, above the vale in which Hackness is situated, the tourist looks back on an extensive and beautiful prospect, in which Scarborough Castle and the village of Scalby, lately left, are prominent features. Descending from this hill, the road lies along the edge of a precipitous and finely wooded glen. The village of Hackness is embosomed in a pleasant vale, the sides of which rise to an elevation of about 300 feet, and are adorned with wood, and natural cascades. The church is a very ancient structure, with a good spire. In the interior are several monuments worthy of notice, among them one by Chantrey. The Lady Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, erected a cell for nuns here, and, it is said, retired hither to close her days. This building was destroyed by the Danes about the year 867, but was subsequently rebuilt as a cell for monks of the order of Benedictines. Four monks were residing here at the dissolution. Hackness Hall, the mansion of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, was erected by the late baronet, who inherited the estate from his mother, the Marchioness of Annandale. The gardens and pleasure grounds are tastefully

* The village of *Seamer* has a church, with some remains of Norman architecture. The Mere, once a fine lake, but gradually changing into a marsh, is worthy of notice.

laid out ; and the green houses contain an excellent collection of exotics and rare flowers.

This delightful excursion may be continued by following the road which descends the Forge Valley, as this part of the course of the Derwent is called, from the remains of a forge formerly erected for the manufacture of iron. The scenery of this glen is of the most picturesque description. The Derwent is a pretty good trouting stream ; but the gentle art must not be practised without the permission of the " Angler's Club " being first obtained. The road down the Forge Valley brings the tourist to the villages of *East* and *West Ayton*, on opposite banks of the Derwent. In West Ayton are some remains of an ancient castellated building. Here if the tourist, instead of returning to Scarborough, proceed two miles on the road to York, he will reach

WYKEHAM (7 miles from Scarborough), the village of *Hutton Buscel* being passed, a mile from West Ayton. Wykeham has been the site of an abbey ; and an old tower, in the early English style, still standing on the north side of the road, may have belonged to the building. The parish church was an old edifice, with some Norman arches in the nave. Unfortunately it was thought advisable to take it down a few years ago. The new church has been erected near the old tower referred to, which has been repaired and surmounted by a spire.

FILEY. (HOTELS: *Royal, Crescent*. Population in 1851, 1885. From Scarborough, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.) This small town, now a prosperous watering-place, as its fine hotels and handsome houses testify, was a place of no importance less than thirty years ago. Yet there can be little doubt that Filey is a place of considerable antiquity, as its situation corresponds with the " well-havened bay " of Ptolemy ; and it is probable that the watering-place of to-day was a resort of the Romans ages before it passed into the obscurity from which it has so recently emerged. Its picturesque position on the cliffs of a noble bay, and its valuable spa, make this a very attractive watering-place.

The town is divided into two parts by a deep glen—the one part comprising the old town, and the other the church and the new town. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a venerable structure, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and transepts, with a massive square tower at the intersection. It is said to have been built in 1160. The Norman work which this interesting structure exhibits deserves examination.

The *Spa* is situated at the top of a cliff, called the Nab Hill, about half a mile to the north of the town. The taste of the water is saline, not unlike sea water. It is regarded as useful in dyspepsia, scrofula, and nervous diseases. The following is an analysis of one pint of the water :—

Sulphate of Magnesia	6.12 grains.
Chloride of Magnesia	4.45 "
Chloride of Calcium	5.15 "
Chloride of Sodium	26.35 "
Carbonate of Soda	7.26 "

with a small quantity of iron, and traces of iodine and bromine. From the *Spa* fine views are obtained.

Filey Brig, the northern boundary of the bay, is a remarkable ridge of rocks, projecting nearly half a mile into the sea. It is perfectly dry at low water, and forms a most agreeable promenade. The spectacle presented by the breaking of the waves upon this reef during storms is often very magnificent; and, when the storms have abated, naturalists may pick up abundant and beautiful specimens of the spoils of the sea. Many varieties of corallines and marine algae may be found here, and the reef has abundance of beautiful helianthoidea.* *Filey* has also its attractions for the geologist. The reef itself, worn and hollowed in many places into caves by the storms of ages, is an interesting object of study. Fine agates, and other pebbles, may be picked up on the sands. The cliffs contain numerous fossil relics of a former world. This is especially the case at *Speeton*, seven miles to the south, where the clay is rich in belemnites and ammonites in considerable variety, and possesses a few crioceratites, and some beautiful crustacea. These cliffs are the haunt of vast numbers of sea fowl. *Gristhorp*, already referred to as very interesting to the geologist, is two miles distant, to the north. This place has attractions also for the antiquarian; for the tumulus on the cliff was the grave of an ancient British chief. On the tumulus being opened between twenty and thirty years ago, a rude oak coffin was discovered, 7½ feet long and 3½ feet broad; its greatest internal measurements being 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 7½ inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. The coffin contained the perfect skeleton of the warrior, with some of his weapons and ornaments. These interesting relics are deposited in the Museum at Scarborough. *Hunmanby*, 3 miles distant, has a church with some Norman work, and an ancient market cross.

* A list of marine algae, found on this part of the coast, is given in a small local guide-book, lately published.

Hunmanby Hall, an ancient structure, has pleasant grounds, and possesses some good pictures.

FLAMBOROUGH, once a town of considerable importance, is now only a fishing village. It is about 19 miles from Scarborough, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Bridlington. This is a place of great interest to the tourist. It is unnecessary to enter into the speculations regarding the origin of the name. The place itself is doubtless of considerable antiquity; the old church and the Danes' tower sufficiently testifying to the fact.

The village itself has nothing worthy of notice besides the two structures just mentioned. The *Church* is of considerable antiquity, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and a small turret at the west end. The interior is plainly fitted up. It contains a screen of carved oak of exquisite workmanship, an old font, and a brass tablet with a long poetical inscription to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knight, who commanded the left wing of the English army at Flodden Field. The epitaph ends thus, in moralising strain :

"But now all thes tryumphes as passed and set on syde,
For all worldly joyes they will not long endure,
They are sounne passed and away dothe glyde,
And who that puttith his trust i the & call by most usure.
For when death striketh he sparith no creature,
Nor geuith no warnyg but taketh the by one & one;
And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no other socure,
For as ye se hym, here he lieth vnder this stone.

I pray you my kynsme, lovers and frendis all,
To pray to our lord Jhesu to have marcy of my sowill."

The Danish Tower is the name given to some small remains of an ancient tower at the west end of the town. There is no record of the time and purpose of its erection. The irregular mounds by which it is surrounded are perhaps the foundations of other buildings.

Flamborough Head is two miles from the village. This celebrated promontory presents the most extraordinary sea-view on the Yorkshire coast. The cliffs, which are composed of chalk, rise perpendicularly to the height of from 300 to 450 feet. This promontory, though it has withstood the encroachments of the waves for ages, while the detrital deposits of the adjoining portions of the coast have been continually yielding to their violence, is not without its marks of the slower, but not less sure effects of the action of the sea. Its rugged sides are penetrated by numerous caverns; and the rocks which

stand in the sea, detached from the promontory, shew that, though durable as compared with the softer portions of the coast, these cliffs have yielded, and will still yield, to the assaults of the ocean. This promontory affords only two landing places, and these not always very safe; yet here Ida the Saxon landed with forty ships, to fight for, and win, the crown of Northumbria. So says Camden on the authority of the Saxon authors. Mr. Phillips adds the conjecture:—"Perhaps this bold cape was Ocellum Promontorium; perhaps here, or near it, was the Praetorium of Antoninus." The ledges of these rocks harbour innumerable flocks of sea-fowl, in the useless destruction of which some visitors find "sport." More rational enjoyment may be derived from an examination of the many interesting features of the promontory and adjoining coast. "The Matron," "The King," and "The Queen," are the names by which the picturesque chalk rocks which stand amid the waves are commonly known. These, with the natural caverns in the rock, are highly interesting; and boats can easily be obtained to convey the visitor to them. The caves are named—Robin Lyth's Hole, the Dovecot, and Kirk Hole. Robin Lyth's Hole is the largest and most striking. It has two openings, one from the sea and the other from the land; and the effect of the interior, as well as the view outwards to the sea, is very fine. Robin Lyth, according to one tradition, was an honest mariner who here escaped from a tempest; while according to another he holds the higher and more romantic rank of a pirate. The Dovecot cave is named from the rock-pigeons which breed here; and the Kirk Hole, from a tradition that it extends as far as the church.

This neighbourhood, it is almost needless to say, contains many things which will reward the industry of the naturalist and the geologist. The organic remains of the chalk are interesting and valuable. Among others may be found beautiful Spongiadæ, and the elegant crinoids called Marsupites and Apiocrinus.

The Danes' Dyke is an ancient work drawn across the peninsula which terminates in Flamborough Head. This great line of defence has received its name from the tradition that it was constructed by the Danes; but there is nothing in the features of the work itself to enable the antiquarian to conclude certainly that it is of Danish origin. It is, on the contrary, by no means improbable that this singular rampart is of British construction, as it much resembles similar works, attributed by antiquarians to the ancient Britons. It consists of a ditch, at the southern extremity of which advantage is

taken of a natural ravine, and contains two lines of defence, with breastworks. The Danes' Dyke can be easily reached from Flamborough (or from Marton, the nearest railway station), and from Bridlington. It may be an additional inducement to many tourists to visit it, to know that this is the best place for collecting the fossils of the chalk.

BRIDLINGTON. (HOTELS: *Black Lion*; *Crown*.—Bed, breakfast, and dinner, each 2s.; tea, 1s. 3d.; *Britannia*, &c. Population in 1851, 2,432; inhabited houses, 504). Bridlington is 22½ miles from Scarborough. There are good grounds for supposing that either this town or Flamborough was the site of the Roman *Prætorium*. The ancient Roman road, leading straight to York, may easily be traced across the high wolds. The Priory, some noble remains of which still survive, dates from the time of Henry I. Notwithstanding its antiquity, however, the history of the town includes no events of any note, with the exception of the landing here, in 1643, of Henrietta, Queen of Charles I., with arms and ammunition from Holland, purchased with the Crown jewels. On that occasion the town was bombarded by a squadron under Batten, the Parliamentary admiral, whom her Majesty had narrowly escaped.

Bridlington, called often Burlington, is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, in the recess of a beautiful bay, and about a mile from the sea-shore. None of its public buildings call for special mention, with the exception of

The Priory Church, dedicated to St. Mary, and used as the parish church. The nave of the church, and the great Gateway, are the only parts which now remain of the once magnificent Augustinian Priory, founded in 1106 by Walter de Gaunt, son of Gilbert de Gaunt, nephew to William the Conqueror. Walter de Gaunt, and other Norman nobles, gave liberal endowments to the monastery; and we find King Stephen, in the 15th year of his reign, granting various privileges to the canons and friars. The priory was fortified with walls and ditches in 1164, after the plunder of Whitby Abbey by the Danes; and license was obtained about the year 1388 to increase the strength of its defences. Sir George Ripley, the celebrated physician and alchemist, was a canon in this monastery. He died in the year 1490. The most noted of the priors were John de Bridlington, born at Bridlington in 1319, died 1397, whose grave was resorted to as a shrine, and was said to be the scene of many miracles; and William Wode, the last prior, executed at Tyburn in 1537, for taking part in the

"Pilgrimage of Grace." At the dissolution, the clear annual revenue amounted to £547 : 6 : 11½. The greater part of the priory was pulled down in 1539.

The present church consists of the nave of the priory church, now converted into a nave and chancel, with aisles. The west front consists of a centre, flanked with towers, which now rise only to the level of the roof of the nave. The principal entrance, in the centre of this front, is a pointed arch, surmounted by a crocketed pediment. A smaller entrance, in the southern tower, is of the same description ; but that in the north tower, now walled up, is circular, and much older than the others. Above the principal entrance is a large pointed window of seven lights, divided by two transoms. This front was considerably restored in 1854. On the north side there is a porch, which from its style appears to belong to the fourteenth century. The great tower with which the church was adorned has long been removed. The interior does not present very much to interest the tourist. The large west window has been filled with modern stained glass, which has a good effect. Four great pillars, erected for the support of the central tower, will be observed in the chancel ; similar pillars support the two western towers. There is some ancient oak carving, that of the pulpit being specially deserving of notice. None of the monuments are of any interest. The interior measurements of the church are—length, 188 feet ; breadth, 68 ; height of nave, 69 ; height of great window, 50 ; breadth, 27.

The Abbey Gateway, a very interesting specimen of pointed architecture, of the time of Richard II., is about 120 yards westward of the church. This massive structure has two arches, the one a carriage-way, and the other for foot-passengers. Both of these entrances have been protected by strong gates, the hooks of which are still attached to the wall. The vaulted roof of the lofty archway is worthy of notice ; the ribs are of freestone, and the angular compartments of chalk. The cross-springers rest on four sculptured figures in monastic habits. A large room over the gateway is used as the town-hall. There are several other apartments in this old pile, one of which, on the ground floor, has probably been used as a dungeon.

Bridlington Quay, about a mile from the town, is a favourite resort for sea-bathing and its mineral spring. It constitutes of itself, a small but handsome town ; and its piers, its fine sands, its cliffs, and its fine sea-views, render a sojourn here very attractive. The mineral spring is a chalybeate,

resembling the waters of Scarborough and Cheltenham, but with perhaps less of salts in its ingredients. In the harbour there is an intermittent spring, acted upon by the tide. This spring, which was discovered in 1811, furnishes an abundant supply of fresh water of excellent quality.

Bridlington is the birth-place of William Kent, noted as a painter, an architect, and a landscape gardener. He was born in 1685, and died in 1748. Horace Walpole says of him—"He was a painter, an architect, and the father of modern gardening. In the first character, he was below mediocrity; in the second, he was a restorer of the science; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realises painting and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium, but Kent created many."

Rudstone, a small village, five miles from Bridlington, is deserving of a visit, on account of the tall monolith standing there. It is 29 feet above the ground, higher than any of the stones at Boroughbridge, and is said to be very deeply rooted in the ground. The cause of the erection of this stone is unknown. Many regard it as a relic of the Druids; while it is not impossible that the Saxons may have raised it. The name of the village is perhaps derived from it—*Rood-stone* meaning "stone of the holy cross,"—a derivation which would infer, either that it was reared by the Saxons, or that they gave to the relic of idolatrous worship an association with their own purer faith.

It is in this neighbourhood that those intermittent streams called the *Gypseys** chiefly take their rise. At certain periods, particularly after long rains, they send forth water in considerable volume, while at others they are perfectly dry. The principal gypsey takes its rise at Wold Newton, and enters the sea at Bridlington harbour. Another occasionally bursts forth at Kilham.

* The *g* is sounded hard.

WHITBY.*

WHITBY is a town of some antiquity, but no historical importance. It owes its origin to the foundation of an abbey here in 658, by Oswy, King of Northumberland. No traces of the Romans have been found here; but Dunsley Bay, between two and three miles to the north-west, has been recognised as the *Dunum Sinus* (*Dounon Kolpos*) of Ptolemy, from which a line of road led to Malton. In Anglo-Saxon history, the name of this town is Streoneshalh—a word regarding the precise etymology of which antiquarians are not agreed. The latter part of the word signifies a tower or high building; and the former part is variously rendered “strand” or “bay.” The more modern name of Whitby signifies “white town.” By the year 1396 the fishing trade of Whitby seems to have become somewhat important, as the spiritual dues paid to the abbey amounted, at that date, to £52:13:11, for half a year, exclusive of the tithe fish used in the monastery. Whitby, however, continued to be only a small fishing town for many years subsequent to this period. In 1540 it consisted of less than 40 houses and 200 inhabitants. The erection of alum works at Sands-end, in 1615, greatly contributed to its prosperity. In 1690 the inhabitants numbered nearly 3000, and 60 ships of eighty tons burden and upwards belonged to the port. By 1790 the population had reached 10,000. It is now 10,989. Whitby is now the sixth port in England. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1850 was 399, with a tonnage of 63,028. The number of vessels entered at the

* **HOTELS.**—*Royal*, West Cliff, C. Hudson—Board and lodging in public room, 7s. per day; in private room, 9s.; servants' board and lodging, 3s. 6d. per day; private sitting rooms, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day; fires in sitting rooms, 1s., in bed rooms, 6d.; attendance, 1s. 6d. These terms are for not less than a week. *Angel*, Baxtergate, M. L. Simpson—Board and lodging in public room, per day, 6s.; in private room, 7s. 6d.; servants' board and lodging, 3s. 6d.; private sitting rooms, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; fire in sitting-room, 1s. 6d., in bed room, 6d.; attendance, 1s. 6d. *White Horse*; *Black Horse*; *Turf*; *Custom House Coffee House*; *Queen*. Lodgings are to be had in all parts of the town.

Population in 1851, 10,989; inhabited houses, 2239. One member of Parliament.

From York, 56½ miles; from Pickering, 24; from Scarborough, 21; from London, 275.

custom house in 1854 was 725. Whitby trades with all parts of the world; but its shipping is principally engaged in the Baltic, American, East Indian, and home coasting trade. Ship-building is carried on to some extent here; but this, as well as the general commercial progress of the town, has been subject to fluctuations. Sail-cloth, ropes, and other ship equipments, are manufactured in this town. A considerable business is done in the manufacture of brooches and other ornaments out of jet and ammonite stones found in the neighbourhood. There is also a large trade in coals and alum; and fish is sent into the interior in considerable quantities. Whitby has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom.

The town is built along the sloping banks of the Esk, which forms the harbour. The two parts of the town are connected by a drawbridge, which admits vessels of 500 tons burden. The streets are generally narrow, and the older parts of the town present nothing remarkable. The West Cliff has many very handsome buildings, affording excellent accommodation to visitors.

THE ABBEY. About the year 658, King Oswy, in fulfilment of a vow for a victory gained over Penda, founded a convent here for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, and gave his infant daughter Ethelfleda into the care of the abbess, the saintly Hilda, to be dedicated to God in perpetual virginity. The history of the abbey thus founded contains some particulars of an interesting and romantic description. Here took place the controversy regarding Easter between the Scottish Christians and their Romish antagonists, in which, as the venerable Bede informs us, Oswy decided for the latter, from the fear lest otherwise he might find St. Peter his adversary when he presented himself at the gate of heaven. Hilda died in 680, at the age of sixty-six, and was succeeded by her royal pupil Ethelfleda. Many are the stories which have been handed down by the old chroniclers of the miracles effected in "high Whitby's cloistered pile," by the sanctity of the Lady Hilda. Scott refers to these tales in the following lines:—

" They told, how in their convent cell
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfled;
And how, of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone,
When holy Hilda prayed;
Themselves, within their holy bound,
Their stony folds had often found.

They told how sea-fowls' pinions fail,
 As over Whitby's towers they sail,
 And, sinking down, with flutterings faint,
 They do their homage to the saint."

The petrified snakes are fossil ammonites, which abound among these rocks. The wild fowls naturally alight from fatigue after a long flight across the sea. At a particular window of the abbey, the form of Hilda was said to appear, not at night, like other supernatural visions, but "all day long," as the rhyme preserved in Grose's "Antiquities" testifies:—

"Likewise the abbey that you see,
 I made that you might think of me;
 Also a window there I placed,
 That you might see me as, undress'd,
 In morning gown and night trail there,
 All the day long fairly appear.
 At the west end of the church you'll see
 Nine paces there in each degree;
 But if one foot you stir aside,
 My comely presence is deny'd."

In the time of Hilda and Elfleda, this monastery numbered among its inhabitants the monk Coedman, the first Saxon poet. He received the poetical inspiration in sleep, when he was advanced in years. One of his poems which has been preserved, is contained in Sharon Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," and is interesting as the earliest poetical production in the language. In 867, Whitby was destroyed by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba. For more than two hundred years the Abbey lay desolate; but at length Reinfred, a soldier who had turned monk, and devoted himself to the restoration of the monasteries, induced William de Percy, one of the barons of William the Conqueror, to rebuild it. The monastery seems to have suffered more than the usual amount of troubles for many years after this. Pirates from the sea, and robbers from the land, often plundered the holy place, and put the inmates in peril of their lives. Tradition even relates a romantic story of "three barons bold," who slew an unoffending hermit belonging to the fraternity, and had to engage to do yearly penance for their lives and estates, and bind their heirs to hold their lands of the abbot of Whitby by the same service. Of this Sir Walter Scott speaks in *Marmion*:—

"Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,
 How to their house three barons bold
 Must menial service do;
 While horns blow out a note of shame,
 And monks cry, 'Fye upon your name!'

In wrath, for loss of sylvan game,
Saint Hilda's priest ye slew.'—
'This, on Ascension-day, each year,
While labouring on our harbour-pier,
Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear.'"

Dr. Young in his "Picture of Whitby," remarks, "There is something so romantic in this monkish story, that one is tempted to wish it were true." The story is given at length in the "Picture of Whitby," in the notes to "Marmion," and in other works. A list of the abbots of Whitby, from Reinfred to the time of Henry VIII., has been preserved, but it possesses no interest for the general tourist. At the dissolution the net yearly revenues amounted to £437:2s. The building was stripped of everything that would sell, and abandoned to decay. The site of the abbey passed, after various transmissions, into the possession of the family of Cholmley, in which it still remains.

The Ruins of the venerable structure occupy an imposing position on a high cliff overlooking the town on its east side. They are 250 feet above the sea, and form a very prominent and picturesque object when viewed from various points. The remains are those of the church, which has evidently been a building of great magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the early English style, and, though the precise year cannot be stated, was most probably erected in the latter part of the twelfth, and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries. The church appears to have been built at three different periods; the choir is evidently the oldest part, and the western portion of the nave the most modern. The dimensions of the church, according to Mr. Charlton, whose "History of Whitby" was published in 1779, have been as follows:—Length, 300 feet; breadth of nave, 69; length of transepts, 150; height of nave, 60; height of central tower, 150.

The north and east sides of the edifice are those which remain in the best state of preservation. The east end, instead of a single great window, has six lancet windows in two tiers, and small windows in the gable above. The sides of these windows are deeply moulded, and adorned with zig-zag and tooth ornaments. The side aisles are divided from the centre by seven pointed arches, resting on clustered columns. Above are the triforium and clerestory windows, in a pretty good state of preservation. The groining of the north aisle, also tolerably complete, exhibits some fine sculpture. The north transept is nearly perfect. Its front exhibits three tiers of windows, with one small circular one in the

upper part of the pediment. A pillar in this transept bears an inscription, now illegible, which, according to Gent the antiquarian, was as follows:—"Johannes de Brumton, quondam famulus Domino de la Phe, has columnas erexit in metum et honorem beatæ Mariæ." (John de Brumton, formerly servant to Lord de la Phe, erected these columns in veneration and honour of the blessed Mary.) The central tower fell in 1830, but two of the pillars which supported it still remain; they are very strong, and consist of sixteen clustered columns. The western part of the nave is the latest portion of the building. The great doorway remains, but the upper part of this front has fallen. The southern side of the church is mostly in ruins.

WHITBY HALL. The monastic buildings have all disappeared. Some of the materials were used, about 1580, by Sir Francis Cholmley, for the erection of a mansion on the site of the abbot's house. This building was enlarged and fortified about the year 1635, by Sir Hugh Cholmley. It was shortly after seized and occupied by the Parliamentarians. Some large additions were subsequently made to this mansion; and it is described as "a merry place in days of yore." Since 1743, however, when the Cholmley family succeeded to other estates, Whitby Hall has gradually declined in importance. Sixty years ago it was found necessary to take down the north front of the mansion; and it is only occasionally that the remaining portion of the building is inhabited by the family.

THE PARISH CHURCH. This large structure is prominently situated on the cliff, not far from the abbey, and is reached by a long flight of steps. It is a matter of much regret that the course of time and circumstance should have brought about so many alterations and "improvements" in this ancient church. The original style was Norman, some interesting remains of which may still be seen in the south wall. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1100; and the conjecture has been thrown out that it may have been the church of the original Norman abbey, and may have been given to the town when the somewhat later and more magnificent church was erected. So many alterations have been made, that the church retains little of its ancient form. There are several monuments in the interior, the most remarkable being that to the memory of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who served in Spain in the reign of Queen Anne, and in Scotland in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. He died in 1772. This church has sittings for 2200.

There are several other places of worship in connection with the Established Church, the most important of which is the Church of St. John the Evangelist, opened in 1850, a handsome edifice, built in the early English style. There are numerous dissenting chapels.

The *Public Buildings* are not of much interest. The Town Hall, erected in 1788, is of the Tuscan order of architecture. The Museum, containing among other objects some gigantic fossil remains, discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, is well worthy of a visit. Libraries and news-rooms afford abundance of literary and political reading. The West Pier affords a fine and much frequented promenade.

This town possesses the usual sources of amusement for visitors. Boats for aquatic excursions can readily be obtained.

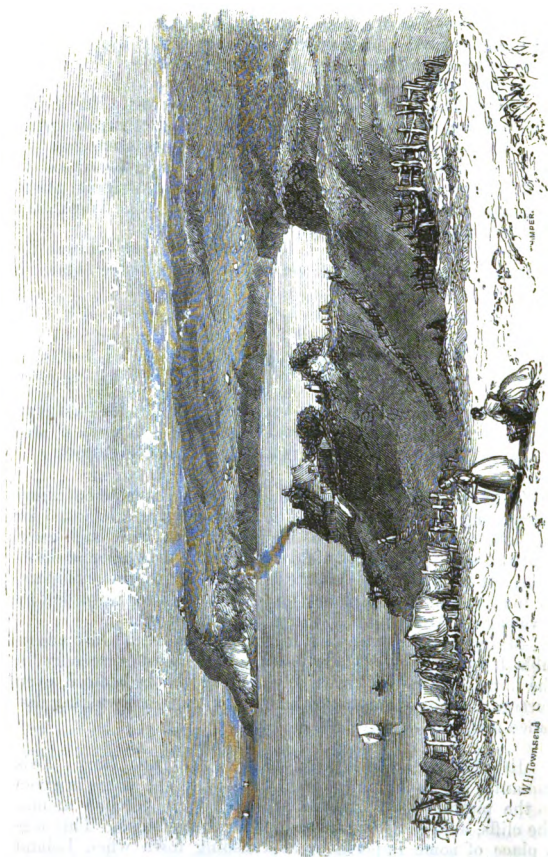
VICINITY OF WHITBY.

THE COAST—ROBIN HOOD'S BAY—EGTON AND ESKDALE—ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGES—MULGRAVE CASTLE—RUNSWICK AND STAITHES—GUISBOROUGH PRIORY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE COAST, both north and south, is possessed of many attractions to the geologist. The lias shales are celebrated for the Ichthyosauri, Teleosauri, Plesiosauri, and other huge fossil reptiles, which they have yielded. Should the geologist, however, not have the good fortune to secure one of these monsters, he may at least calculate on his diligence being rewarded by a variety of Ammonites, Belemnites, Nautili, etc.

Many places, interesting to the general tourist, are accessible from Whitby. There is some very pleasant scenery in the immediate neighbourhood, which cannot be noticed even cursorily. The villages and hamlets within easy walking distance are often picturesque.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY. (INN: *The New Inn*). This romantic bay is six miles from Whitby. The name is given to the picturesquely-situated fishing village perched among the cliffs, as well as to the bay which it overlooks. This was a place of some importance as a fishing town when Leland visited it, more than 300 years ago. It derives its name from the famous English outlaw, whose exploits have been so often told in song and story. The tradition, which accounts for the



Robin Hood's Bay.

name of Robin Hood being attached to this place, is to the effect that, when he was hard pressed by the myrmidons of the law, he retired hither with his men, and put out to sea in some of the boats which he took care to have always ready for an emergency. He is said to have occasionally resided here; and two mounds on the adjoining moor were supposed to have served as marks for him and his men when exercising themselves in shooting with the long bow. "The Butts," as these mounds were called from this tradition, have been ascertained to be the sepulchral tumuli of ancient Britons. The town has recently increased much in wealth and importance, there being now a considerable number of shipowners belonging to it. It is so situated as not to be seen on the approach from Whitby till the tourist is close upon it. Fine views are obtained of this strangely-placed town, as well as of the bay, from various points, particularly from Canfoot Hill, on the south-east, and Ness Point, on the north side. By extending his excursion to *Stow Brow*, about two miles to the south, the tourist will obtain a most magnificent sea and land view. *Stow Brow* is 800 feet above the sea. At *Peak*, in this neighbourhood, near the promontory, are large alum works. *Robin Hood's Butts*, already referred to, are on the moor here, and may have an attraction for some antiquarians.

EGTON, about a mile and a half from Grosmont station, forms a pleasant excursion from Whitby, from which town it is distant eight miles. *Grosmont* or *Gromond* was the site of a priory, founded about the year 1200, but no remains of it, of any importance, now exist. A lane on the right hand, after crossing the Esk at Grosmont Bridge, conducts to the site of the priory. The ironstone which is worked at Grosmont is worthy of the notice of the geologist. A walk of about a mile up the Esk brings the tourist to *Egton Bridge*, a lovely hamlet, situated in a picturesque valley at the foot of Egton Cliff. The small market-town of *Egton*, from which this hamlet takes its name, is about a mile distant, but possesses nothing of particular interest to the tourist. The scenery in the neighbourhood is, however, of remarkable beauty, and spots well deserving of a visit may be easily reached from either the town or the hamlet. The scenery of this part of Eskdale will reward the pedestrian, From Egton Bridge up to Glazedale, the course of the river is highly picturesque. The channel of the Esk is in many places cut through the sandstone and shale, over the opposing ridges of which its waters break musically, and woods with their high dark cliffs tower on either side. This sylvan soli-

tude, charming at all times, is peculiarly so when autumn begins to shew the varying tints of the dying foliage.

The Beggar's Bridge is a spot that is often visited, and not unfrequently the scene of pic-nics. This is an elegant single arch which spans the stream, about a mile and a-half above Egton Bridge. Why it is called the "Beggar's Bridge" does not appear; but there is a story told regarding the cause of its erection, somewhat resembling that which forms the subject of the beautiful ballad entitled "Annan Water," in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The story, which has been prettily rendered in verse by a lady, does not, however, involve the catastrophe which gives its touching pathos to the ballad referred to. The lover, trying to cross the Esk to visit his mistress, on the evening before his departure to seek his fortune abroad, was repeatedly foiled by the violence of the flood, and had at length to give up the attempt.

"Exhausted, he climbed the steep side of the brae,
And looked up the dale ere he turned him away;
Ah! from her far window a light flickered dim,
And he knew she was faithfully watching for him."

* * * * *

"If fortune ever favour me,
St. Hilda, hear my vow!
No lover again, in my native plain,
Shall be thwarted as I am now.
One day I'll come back to claim my bride
As a worthy and wealthy man;
And my well-earned gold shall raise a bridge,
Across the torrent's span!"

* * * * *

"The rover came from a far distant land,
And he claimed of the maiden her long-promised hand;
But he built, ere he won her, the bridge of his vow;
And the lovers of Egton pass over it now."

The Arncliffe Wood may afford an agreeable ramble, and the view from its summit is very fine. The course of the Esk above Glaizedale is less attractive; yet the tourist who may explore it will not be likely to think his time altogether wasted. About a mile and a half above Lealholm Bridge, which is pleasantly situated at the union of the little vale of Lealholm with that of the Esk, stand the remains of *Danby Castle*, on an eminence on the south side of the valley. This building, said to have been erected shortly after the Conquest by Robert de Brus, is of no historical or traditionary interest. The conspicuous height on the other side of the dale is called *Danby Beacon*. It is 966 feet high, and commands an extensive view. On the moor, a mile beyond the Beacon, are the remains of an ancient British village (noticed below). Higher

up the valley, and on its south side, is the old mound of *Castleton*, the site, doubtless, of an ancient stronghold. Still farther up the dale we reach *Commandale*, with its farms and cottages, meadows and corn-fields. There is some picturesque scenery in the small glens that branch off in the upper part of the dale.

BRIGANTIAN VILLAGES. The remains of several ancient British villages may be visited from Whitby. Most of these might be included in a survey of Eskdale, such as that just given from Egton upwards; but it seems to be a more satisfactory way to give these interesting remains a separate notice. The places where the most important traces of the abodes of the original inhabitants have been discovered, are—Egton Grange, near the edge of the moor, a short distance to the right of the *Rosedale* road; *Killing Pits*, a mile south of *Goathland Chapel* (near the *Goathland* station, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whitby); *Hole Pits*, near *Westerdale Chapel* (16 miles from Whitby); *Danby Moor* (about 13 miles from Whitby); and *Roseberry Topping* (24 miles from Whitby, and 3 from *Guisborough*). These dwellings have consisted of circular pits, varying in diameter from 6 to 18 feet, and 4 or 5 feet in depth. The earth excavated from the pit was formed into a raised border or screen round it; and this shelter was made more complete by branches of trees being inserted in it, and so placed as to form a conical roof. This, again, was probably thatched with turf or rushes. The fire was in the centre of the floor, traces of it having been found in many of the huts at *Egton Grange*. At the places mentioned, the bases of huts have been found in such numbers, and so associated, as to leave no doubt that these were villages. The most important of these assemblages is perhaps that on *Danby Moor*. There the pits are in two parallel lines, with an open space like a street between them. A small stream divides the settlement into two parts. There are several large tumuli and tall upright stones near this village. The other villages which have been mentioned are likewise very interesting to the antiquarian; but as the foundations of huts are similar to those discovered at *Danby*, they do not require to be separately described. It may be mentioned, that in the neighbourhood of the *Killing Pits* at *Goathland*, there are some small but picturesque waterfalls in the glen of the *Eller Beck*, a stream which joins the *Esk* at *Grosmont*.

MULGRAVE CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Nor-

manby (from whose agent in Whitby tickets of admission to the grounds may be obtained), is four miles distant. The park combines the attractions of beautifully wooded grounds, and the near view of the sea. The modern mansion takes its name from an ancient stronghold, the ruins of which still stand in a strong position on the ridge of a hill within the grounds. A castle is said to have been built here 200 years before the conquest, by Wade, or Wada, a Saxon. This personage is represented by traditions preserved in Mulgrave as having been a giant, and the maker of the Roman road leading from Dunsley to Malton, called, after him, "Wade's Causeway." His wife, Bell, was also of gigantic stature, and assisted him in his work by carrying the stones for the road in her apron. In later times, the domain of Wada came into the possession of Peter de Mauley, who rebuilt the ruinous castle in the reign of King John. The history of this castle is unimportant. It was dismantled in the time of Charles I. by order of the Parliament. The ruins consist of two circular towers guarding the entrance, one of them of considerable height; the central keep, square, with towers at the corners, in a very ruinous condition; a square tower at the south-east angle of the outer wall, and other unimportant fragments.

There are numerous attractive spots within the bounds of Mulgrave woods, such as the hermitage, with its neighbouring cascade, the old mill, etc.

The modern mansion is a handsome building in the castellated style, in an elevated situation, commanding fine views. The excursion may be extended to

RUNSWICK and STAITHES, two romantic villages on the coast, the former 8, and the latter 10 miles from Whitby. The village of *Runswick* is most singularly situated. Its houses are perched in tiers on the cliff, the various elevations on which it is built communicating with each other by foot-paths, streets being out of the question. The bay runs far inland, and is very picturesque. A cave called "Hobhole," excavated by the waves in the alum rock, can be examined at low water, and will be found worth a visit.

The village of *Staithes* is also beautifully situated, the small stream which here flows into the sea contributing highly to its picturesqueness. The only fact of any general interest in the history of this place is, that here Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator of the globe, was apprenticed to a grocer for a few months; he got tired of his situation, and went to sea. Between Runswick and Staithes, the cliffs have

the general character of a lias base, with a sandstone covering. At the highest part of this range of coast (about 320 feet above the sea), there are some tumuli.

GUISBOROUGH PRIORY. The town of Guisborough is 21 miles from Whitby. It can be reached from the west by the Stockton and Darlington railway; and though geographically it must be referred to the vicinity of Whitby, it can be more readily and rapidly reached from Richmond, Thirsk, or Northallerton, than from that town. Guisborough is situated in a narrow but fertile valley, in the most beautiful part of Cleveland. It possesses various attractions for the tourist, the greatest of which is its Priory, near the eastern extremity of the town.

The Priory has been a structure of great beauty. No one can look upon its stately ruins without regretting that so little of this noble building has been preserved. It was founded in 1129 by Robert de Brus, already referred to as the founder of Danby Castle. The monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its inmates to St. Augustine. The founder and many of his descendants and relatives were buried in the priory. The establishment suffered at various periods from fire and pirates; but it speedily recovered from these disasters. At the dissolution the gross yearly value was £712 : 6 : 6. Among the canons in this priory was Walter de Hemingford, the author of a history of England, from the Conquest to 1308. He died in 1347. The eastern end of the church is the only part of the priory which remains. This front is about 100 feet in length, and is supported by four massive buttresses. Its main feature is the magnificent east window, an exquisite example of the purest style of pointed architecture. The wall beneath the window has been broken down to the ground, but the lofty arch itself preserves its superb outline unmutilated, and the fragments of tracery in its sweep, add to its picturesqueness. In the pediment above is a small window of five lights. On either side is a window of smaller dimensions. These windows have lighted the aisles of the chancel, and have contained fine tracery. The buttresses are surmounted by octagonal crocketed pinnacles, which have a fine effect. The buttresses next the central window are ornamented with niches, under crocketed canopies. None of the other existing fragments of the priory are of any importance.

The Town consists chiefly of one main street, and the houses are generally tastefully built. Camden says regarding it—"The place is really fine, and may, for pleasantness, a

curious variety, and its natural advantages, compare with Puteoli, in Italy; and for a healthful and agreeable situation, it certainly far surpasses it." The church, though partly rebuilt in 1791, has some remains of an ancient structure—the most important being the fine east window. About a mile to the south-east of the town, is a mineral spring, efficacious in scorbutic, rheumatic, and bilious complaints. It is deserving of mention, that Guisborough was the first place in England where alum-works were erected. Sir Thomas Chaloner brought skilled workmen from Italy for the purpose, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The neighbourhood of Guisborough is very beautiful. Very extensive prospects may be obtained from Barnaby Moor, or Eston Nab, between two and three miles to the north, and from Roseberry Topping, four miles to the south-west. The latter hill is additionally interesting on account of the ancient British huts which have been ranged in a double series round its summit. This village or encampment is well deserving of a visit. *Stokesley*, a town of 2310 inhabitants, several miles farther distant, manufactures linen, paper, and gunpowder. *Marton*, 7 miles from Guisborough, westward, is worthy of mention as the birth-place of Captain Cook, the celebrated voyager. He was born Nov. 3, 1728, and killed at Owyhee in an affray with the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. *Skelton Castle*, about three miles distant to the north-east, is a place of great antiquity, though we find few traces of the old fortified mansion of the Fauconbergs. This celebrated seat was at one time the property of John Hall, author of "Crazy Tales," etc. There are several other elegant residences in this neighbourhood—*Upleatham Hall*, *Marske Hall* (Earl of Zetland), *Wilton Castle* (Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart.), and *Kirkleatham Hall* (Sir C. Turner, Bart.) Near the last-named mansion is Turner's Hospital, founded by Sir W. Turner for 40 poor persons. A short distance from the hospital is the parish church, with a splendid mausoleum adjoining its east end. *Redcarr* and *Cotham*, two small villages on the coast beyond, are much resorted to for sea-bathing. The sands are firm and extensive. These villages are seven miles from Guisborough.

PICKERING.*

PICKERING, though of little importance in the present day, is a town of great antiquity. There is a legend told by the old chroniclers, that it was built 270 years before Christ, and derived its name from the recovery of a ring lost in the river Costa, a little below the town, by a British king, and found in the belly of a pike. The manor of Pickering belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, in the time of Edward the Confessor. After the conquest it remained for many years in the possession of the Crown. After various transmissions, it came into the possession of John of Gaunt, and was subsequently annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the town still belongs.

Pickering is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which flows a small stream called the Pickering Beck, which joins the Costa a short distance from the town. With the exception of its castle and church, this town has nothing to interest the tourist. These edifices, however, taken in conjunction with the neighbouring scenery, which can be conveniently visited from this town, entitle Pickering to a separate notice.

THE CASTLE is situated on an eminence on the northern extremity of the town. The date of its erection is unknown; but there can be no doubt that a castle existed here from a very early period. The first mention of it in authentic records is in documents of the reign of Henry III. In the year 1399, the unfortunate Richard II. was confined here for a short time, previous to his removal to Pontefract Castle, where he was murdered. An old rhymer says—

“The kyng then sent kyng Richard to Ledes,
There to be kepte surely in privtee,
Fro thens after to Pykering went he needis,
And to Knaresbrough after led was hee,
But to Pountefrete last, where he did dee.”

* HOTELS.—*Black Swan*.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; breakfast, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s. and upwards; tea, 1s. 6d. *George, White Swan*.

Population in 1851, 2511. Inhabited houses, 552.

From York, 32½ miles; from Whitby, 24; from Scarborough, 23—all by rail.

In the time of Charles I., it was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians, who appear to have dismantled it. The extensive and interesting ruins of this fortress still remain.

The area inclosed within the castle walls is about three acres, a portion of the space being used as garden ground. The gate tower, which is on the south side, is in ruins. Through this tower, a modern doorway gives admission to the castle. It consists of an outer and inner court, each strongly defended with walls and towers. Two interesting surveys of this castle, the one taken in the time of James I., and the other in the time of the Commonwealth, are printed in a work on the "Scenery on the line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway." There is not space for comparing the present remains with the particulars of that survey. The principal features still exist as they were then described, but are much more ruinous. Rosamond's Tower, so named from a tradition that Fair Rosamond, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Henry II., was once a prisoner in it, is still nearly complete. It is three storeys high; and a staircase, communicating with the different apartments, leads to its top. The Devil Tower, as that to the north is designated, is in ruins; but the Mill Tower, at the south-west corner, is of some elevation. The Keep, the oldest part of the structure, occupies a position on a large artificial mound in the inner court. Only the basement storey remains, with some openings for windows or arrow slits, about two inches wide. The inner court has been defended by a wall and towers, and by a moat.

Fine views of neighbouring scenery may be obtained from various parts of the ruins, particularly from the Mill Tower and the Keep.

THE CHURCH is a spacious and ancient structure, with a beautiful spire, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a good specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the fourteenth century, when the early English passed into the decorated style. The stone of which it is constructed is considerably worn by the action of the weather. Various alterations and repairs have been made externally and internally. The interior contains a number of monuments, several of which, though mutilated, are worthy of examination on account of their antiquity. In 1853, in the course of some repairs, several frescoes were discovered on the wall of the chancel, on the accidental displacement of a portion of the whitewash. The figures, it is said, were life-size, and finely drawn, the colours

being as fresh as when they were laid on. The subjects of the paintings were the Last Supper and the Crucifixion. These relics of Roman Catholic times were naturally regarded by the vicar as improper decorations of a Protestant place of worship; and they were accordingly again covered with a coat of whitewash. It is perhaps to be regretted that some means was not adopted for the preservation of these frescoes for the inspection, at proper times, of antiquarians and other persons interested in such things. A folding panel, or some such device, might have served for this purpose.

VICINITY OF PICKERING.

LEVISHAM—CAWTHORNE—CROPTON—LASTINGHAM—KIRKBY
MOORSIDE—KIRKDALE CHURCH AND CAVE—HELMSLEY
CASTLE—DUNCOMBE PARK—RIEVAULX ABBEY.

LEVISHAM, six miles distant by rail, is an unimportant hamlet, but has in its neighbourhood various places worth a visit. Levisham Bottoms, as the vale here traversed by the railway is called, is cultivated and well wooded, but not so picturesque as the upper and wilder part of Newton Dale. The view of Newton Dale from its head at Fen Bog has been compared to that of a wilderness in Judea. The line of railway between Whitby and Pickering presents views of scenery of the most diversified kind; and many of the smaller glens which branch off from Eskdale, the Vale of Goathland, and Newton Dale, possess considerable attractions to the lover of nature.

Near the village of Levisham is a deep and beautiful glen, called the Hole of Hercum. "Here," says Professor Phillips, "the botanist may exult in the discovery of *arbutus uva ursi*. The sections of strata about the Levisham station are very instructive parts of the peculiar oolitic coalfield, showing, in downward order, the coralline oolite, calcareous grit, Oxford clay, Kelloway's rock, cornbrash, sandstones and shales, with plants, marks of coal, and granular ironstone of great richness, in thin, irregular beds and nodules. This dale is occasionally enlivened by the evening strains of the blackcap, a warbler not to be contemned even where the nightingale has been heard.

Blackhow Topping, an eminence $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-

east, has, on the moor adjoining it, a number of tumuli and other ancient works.

CAWTHORNE, four miles from Pickering, or two from the Levisham station, is very interesting to the antiquarian, on account of its Roman fortifications. Here there are four camps. One of these appears to have been a permanent military station; and the others have probably been merely temporary camps. King (in his "*Munimenta Antiqua*," vol. ii. p. 132) is of opinion that these works confirm the idea of auxiliary troops being encamped, or stationed distinct from legionary troops, and by themselves. The principal camp here has been the most westerly one. Though smaller than the others, it is superior to them in strength and workmanship; it is square, and fortified by a double trench. The Roman road from Dunsley to Malton passes through this camp, dividing it into two equal portions. The adjoining works are irregular in their outlines; that next the principal camp approaching an oval, 850 feet in length, and 320 in breadth. The other two are larger, forming an oblong divided into two irregular squares by a common wall. The largest of these Roman camps is said to be 560 feet by 550. These fortifications are among the most complete and interesting in the country. On the moor, near them, are some British tumuli.

CROPTON, half a mile distant from Cawthorne, is the site of some early British works. About 200 yards from the village chapel is a lofty mound, on a projecting point of the eminence on which the chapel is situated. It is about 30 feet high, and 150 feet when measured from the bottom of the trench by which it is defended, over the top, and to the bottom on the other side. It is very generally agreed by antiquarians, that the mounds or "raths," of which this is a good example, were British. They are sometimes wholly artificial; but often, as in the present instance, advantage is taken of some natural elevation of the ground. This mound has never been opened; neither, indeed, we believe, have any of the other British camps of this kind in this part of the country. About two miles from Cropton is the village of

LASTINGHAM, which has a *Church*, with a good deal of Norman work. The east end is rounded, and its plain small circular arches will have a greater attraction for the student of ecclesiastical architecture than the most elaborate and magnificent tracery and mouldings of later times. Be-

neath the choir is a vaulted crypt, altogether a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

This village was the birthplace of John Jackson, R. A., an eminent painter, who presented to the church a fine painting of Christ in the Garden. He was born in 1778, and died in 1830.

About three miles distant is *Rosedale*, with some fragments of a Benedictine priory, founded in the time of Richard I.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE. (INNS: *King's Head, White Horse*. Population, 1835.) This small market town is 8 miles from Pickering. Its *Church* is an ancient edifice, dedicated to All Saints, and contains, among other monuments, one to the memory of a Lady Brooke, with the carved figures of herself and her six sons and five daughters on a brass plate.

This town possesses its chief interest from its associations with George Villiers, the famous Duke of Buckingham, who died in a house in the market-place (not "the worst inn's worst room," for there is no tradition of the house having ever been an inn). This house may be visited by the tourist. The poet has taken rather more than the usual license in describing the scene of the death of this remarkable man, or he has been misinformed. The following are Pope's famous lines:—

"In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how changed from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
Or just as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen, and their merry king.
No wit to flatter, left of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."*

"When this extraordinary man," says Horace Walpole, "with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax and the dissolute Charles; when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his solemn chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad ministers, or, equally unprincipled, supported its cause with

* "Moral Essays," Epistle iii. ver. 299-314.

bad patriots—one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chymist, when he is a real bubble, and a visionary miser; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worst designs are for the foolish ends—contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character.”* The account which Pope has given regarding the death of Buckingham, in a note to the passage quoted above, is as follows:—“This Lord, yet more famous for his vices than his misfortunes, having been possessed of about £50,000 a-year, and passed through many of the highest posts in the kingdom, died in the year 1687, in a remote inn in Yorkshire, reduced to the utmost misery.” His burial is recorded in the parish register as follows:—“1687, April 17th. Gorges vilas Lord dooke of bookingam.”

Kirkby Moorside is on the Dove. The scenery of Farnedale, the valley traversed by this stream, is varied and pleasing.

KIRKDALE CHURCH AND CAVE. Kirkdale is an extensive but thinly-inhabited parish, running parallel to that of Kirkby Moorside, and watered by the Bran. This stream is swallowed up in the limestone rock near Kirkdale, but reappears farther down the valley. *Kirkdale Church* occupies a most sequestered and beautiful position in the lower part of the vale, between two and three miles from Kirkby Moorside, and about nine from Pickering. A curious dial over the south door, with a Saxon inscription, assigns to this church an antiquity possessed by very few edifices in this country. The inscription states that it was built in the days of King Edward and Earl Tosti—that is, about 1060. The value of such a relic as this to the archæologist can hardly be over-estimated, as the instances are very rare in which such distinct and indisputable Saxon work has been preserved to our times. The inscription deserves to be quoted. The sun-dial is on a semi-circular plan, divided into eight hour spaces. Above the dial are the words—“THIS IS DÆGES SOL MERCA” (this is day’s sun mark); below, on the semicircle—“ÆT ILCUM TIDE” (at every time); and at the bottom—“+ AND HAWARD ME WROHTE AND BRAND PRS” (and Haward me wrought and Brand Priest). There are two other compartments, one on either side of the dial. The inscription on these sides runs thus—“ORM. GAMAL. SUNA. BOHTE. SCS. GREGORIUS MINSTER. DONNE. HIT. WES ÆL TO BROCAN. AND TO FALAN. AND HE HIT LET MACAN NEWAN FROM GRUNDE. CHRE. AND SCS GREGORIUS. IN. EADWARD. DAGUM. CNG.

* “Catalogue of Noble Authors,” vol. ii p. 77.

IN TOSTI. DAGUM. EORL + " (Orm, Gamal's son, bought St. Gregory's Minster, when it was all to broken and to fallen. And he it caused to be made anew from ground to Christ and St. Gregory, in Edward's days, king, in Tosti's days, earl). The interior of the church is interesting, and contains some elegant monuments. There is said to be another dial, of somewhat similar style to that of Kirkdale, at *Edstone*, a hamlet about a mile to the south of Kirkby Moorside; but its inscription is imperfect.

Kirkdale Cave, celebrated for the fossil bones which were discovered in it, is near the church. It was discovered in 1821, in the working of the limestone quarry in which it is situated. The floor of this cave is about thirty feet above the present level of the Bran. There is much probability in the theory that, at the time when the animals lived whose bones have been found here, the Vale of Pickering was a great lake; for it is difficult to account for the presence of these bones in the cave on any other hypothesis. Professor Buckland, who carefully examined the cave shortly after its discovery, gave the following list of animals, whose fossil remains he had found in it:—hyæna, lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel; elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse; ox, deer (three species); hare, rabbit, water-rat, mouse; raven, pigeon, lark, duck, partridge. The bones were found in a layer of mud, about a foot thick, which covered the floor of the cave, and were in a nearly fresh state, still retaining their animal gelatine. They were mostly broken and gnawed in pieces, and were intermixed with teeth. The only probable conjecture to account for the presence of these bones here, is that offered by Professor Buckland, that this cave has been a den of hyænas, and that the bones were carried in for food by them. What a picture may the imagination thus call up of the Vale of Pickering, as it existed ages before the Brigantes began to build their rude huts and to rear their burial mounds! On the borders of a vast lake lived species of animals, many of which have not been in existence in this country within the period embraced by the remotest tradition. The elephant, the hippopotamus, and the rhinoceros traversed its banks or disported in its waters; the lion and tiger lay in wait for the deer as they came to its margin to drink; the hyæna was ready to feed on the relics of their prey, or to overpower the nobler animals themselves, when the opportunity presented itself; whilst numerous animals and birds still in existence filled their appropriate places in the economy of nature, and preyed on, or were preyed on by, each other.

HELMSLEY — (INN: *Crown*; Population 1481. From Pickering, 13½ miles; from Kirkby Moorside, 5½). Helmsley is a small market town situated on the Rye. Its large market place is surrounded by quaint old wooden houses. The inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture and the linen manufacture, and several fairs are held annually for cattle, sheep, linen, woollen cloth, etc. The *Church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine old building, in the perpendicular style, with a tower at the west end. In the chancel are monuments to members of the Duncombe family, lords of Feversham. But the object of chief interest in Helmsley is

The Castle, the ruins of which are situated on an eminence to the west of the town. It was built in the twelfth century by Robert de Roos, surnamed Fursan, from whom it was sometimes called Fursan Castle. After continuing in this family for many generations, the castle and estate passed by marriage to the first Duke of Buckingham. On the miserable death of his profligate successor, as already detailed (page 83), the estate was sold by his trustees to Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight, with whose descendants it still remains. Pope refers to the sale of the estate in one of his "Imitations of Horace"—

"And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city knight.
Let lands and houses have what lords they will,
Let us be fixed, and our own masters still."

The only historical event of any interest connected with Helmsley Castle is its siege by the Parliamentarians in 1644. After maintaining a strenuous defence for some time, the garrison made an honourable capitulation.

The castle has been defended by an outer and an inner moat, both of them very broad and deep. The sides of the inner moat are adorned with trees, which add very much to the picturesqueness of the ruin. The principal entrance has been from the south; and the remains of the gateway and barbican are very interesting. The most important part of the building now remaining is the keep, a fine fragment about ninety-five feet high. It has been square, about fourteen yards each way; but only one side, the west, remains complete. It is battlemented at the top, and has bartisans at the two angles. The style is early English; the windows in this western front are only slightly pointed on the outside, but somewhat more acutely within. The interior arrangements of this keep seem to have been much of the same description as those noticed

in similar and more important fortresses in this county—a dungeon, of course, below; and three storeys above it, communicating with each other by a stone staircase, the remains of which may be seen. A fireplace also remains on the north side.

On the western side of the castle, close to the moat, is a range of buildings in the Elizabethan style of architecture—perhaps the scene of some of the revelries of “proud Buckingham.” A large upper room in this range of buildings is used as a court-room for the manor of Helmsley.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the splendid mansion of Lord Feversham, is half a mile from Helmsley.* It was built by Wakefield, from a design by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Castle Howard and Blenheim. The style is Doric, and the general effect good, though in some parts rather heavy. A high gratification awaits the tourist in the inspection of this fine mansion and its grounds—the noble owner, in the most liberal spirit, throwing them open to the public.

The interior of this mansion is worthy of its exterior. Many of the apartments are magnificent in their proportions and decorations. The hall and saloon are especially admired. The *Hall* is 60 feet long by 40 broad, and is surrounded by lofty Corinthian columns. This splendid apartment contains much valuable sculpture. The *Saloon*, 88 feet by 24½, is formed into three divisions by Ionic pillars, and is adorned with sculpture and paintings. It is impossible to particularize the other apartments, which are in a corresponding style of magnificence. The mansion contains a large and valuable collection of works of art in sculpture and painting. Our space admits of only a bare mention of the most important of these.

Sculpture. The Dog of Alcibiades, supposed to be the work of Myron, the famous Greek artist; and the Discobolus, or Quoit Thrower, said to be the finest antique statue in England—are the gems of this collection. Besides these, there are antique statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Mars, Mercury, etc.; busts of Greek and Latin poets; medallions, etc.

Paintings. These are numerous, and include specimens of several of the great masters. Among the pictures in this collection which are most admired are the following:—

Leonardo da Vinci.—Head of St. Paul, one of his masterpieces.

Old Palma.—Scourging of Christ. This picture is from

* From Pickering, 14 miles; from Castle Howard, 14; from York, 23.

the Justinian Palace at Rome. It was painted in competition with Titian, and crowned.

Poussin.—A Land Storm.

Titian.—Venus and Adonis; and the Madonna della Cogniglia.

Carlo Cignani.—Madonna and Child.

Claude Lorraine.—Two Landscapes.

Hogarth.—Garrick in the character of Richard the Third.

Guido.—The Adoration of the Shepherds; and numerous other works.

This collection contains paintings by Rubens, Carlo Dolci, Parmegiano, Salvator Rosa, etc.

The Grounds are very tastefully laid out, and command prospects of great extent and beauty. The view from the Tuscan Temple, in particular, is universally admired. The grounds contain many objects worthy of notice.

RIEVAULX ABBEY, 2 miles from Helmsley, is one of the most beautiful ruins in Yorkshire. It is beautiful alike in style and in situation, and is eminently deserving of a visit. The style of this monastery is the purest early English, with the exception of some remains of Norman work in the lower part of the west sides of the transept. The small round windows here may have been part of an earlier structure. With the exception of these, and some similar traces in the dormitory, the architecture is of singular purity throughout. Probably a finer example of the earliest English style is not to be found in the kingdom.

This abbey was founded in 1131, by Sir Walter L'Espece, who dedicated it to the blessed Virgin, and endowed it with the extensive tract of Bilsdale, the manor of Helmsley, and other possessions. Sir Walter L'Espece was also the founder of Kirkham Priory, in this county. The death of his son was an affliction from which he never recovered; and, having made Christ his heir, by devoting his property to religious purposes, the Norman warrior retired in his old age to Rievaulx Abbey, took the vows, and died a monk. He was interred in the chapter-house, March 8, 1153.

The principal remains are those of the church and refectory. The *Church*, instead of standing east and west, which is the usual position, approaches more nearly to north and south. This is evidently owing to the nature of the ground. The dimensions of the church have been as follows:—Length of choir, 144 feet; breadth, 63; length of transepts, 118; breadth of transepts, 33; length of nave, 166; breadth of

nave, 59. The views of the exterior from different points are much admired, and a minute examination of details will give no less pleasure. The south front has two fine rows of lancet windows, and is beautifully clothed with ivy. The wall of the choir has flying buttresses. The nave has probably been the oldest portion of the church, and of Norman construction, but it is entirely destroyed, only its foundations being now traceable. The choir and part of its aisles, the transept with its aisle, and the commencement of the tower, are the portions of the church which still remain. The transept is the oldest part, as may be seen from the windows already referred to. The arch opening from the transept into the choir is 75 feet high; and the circumference of the pillars from which it rises, is 30 feet. The aisles of the choir are divided from the centre by clustered columns, above which is the triforium arcade. The clerestory windows above are small lancet lights, in pairs, each pair enclosed by one bold arch. The southern (what should have been the *eastern*) end of the choir is lighted by two tiers of lancet windows, three and three. The architectural details of the clustered columns and arches are of extreme beauty. The mouldings, foliage, and other decorative sculpture, are for the most part as fresh as when they came from the hand of the workman. Between thirty and forty years ago, the choir and transepts were cleared of rubbish, when part of a tessellated pavement, and some fragments of stained glass, were discovered.

The Refectory has been a magnificent apartment, 125 feet long, and 37 broad. It is in a good state of preservation. It is lighted by beautiful lancet windows, and has a recess for a reader's pulpit, reached by a winding staircase, part of which yet remains.

There are the ruins of other monastic buildings of less importance. The dormitory, which is in a line west from the transept of the church, has been of great extent, but is now completely ruinous. A Norman doorway, leading into a square court, is also worth notice. The foundations, which can be traced far beyond the bounds of the present ruins, show that this monastery has been an establishment of great extent.

On the hill above the abbey is a *terrace*, from which are obtained fine views of the ruin and neighbouring scenery. Here there are a Grecian temple and a pavilion, with paintings of classical subjects by an Italian artist.

The scenery of *Bilsdale*, above Rievaulx, possesses in some places features of grandeur. The view from the summit of the dale is said to be very magnificent.

BEVERLEY.*

BEVERLEY, the ancient capital of the East Riding, is situated at the foot of the York Wolds, and about a mile from the river Hull. There are some grounds for believing that it was founded in the second century by Lucius, a British king, in the reign of Aurelius Commodus, and that it is the *Petouaria* mentioned by Ptolemy. It was known anciently by the names of Beuerlega, Beverlacus, and Beverlac. It is supposed by most writers that the name means "lake of beavers," from the abundance of these animals in the neighbourhood, which was a lake or a morass, according as the waters of the Hull rose or fell.† Its ancient history is, however, very obscure till the time of St. John of Beverley, who founded a church here. St. John died in 721. He was archbishop of York for thirty-three years, but died and was buried at Beverley. In 867 the church and the monastery attached to it were destroyed by the Danes; but they were rebuilt three years afterwards. Athelstane, after his great victory over the Danes in 938, on which occasion the standard of St. John of Beverley had been carried before his army, granted many privileges to the town and monastery. In 1188, the principal part of the town was destroyed by fire, the church of St. John sharing its fate. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., Beverley was alternately in the possession of Royalists and Parliamentarians. Sir John Hotham, who had represented the town in successive parliaments, was arrested here on his flight from Hull (which he had been making overtures to betray to the king), as a traitor to the Commonwealth.

* HOTELS.—*Beverley Arms*, Morley. Bed 1s. 6d. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Cross Keys*, *Holderness*, *Queen's Arms*.

Population in 1851, 10,058. Inhabited houses, 2183. Two members of Parliament.

From Hull, 8½ miles; from Scarborough, 45½; from York, 52½; from Selby, 89—all by rail. From Market Weighton, 10.

† Phillips controverts this derivation: "Beverley itself, instead of being Bever-lac, owing its name to beavers and lakes, is simply Pedwar-lech, the ancient *Petouaria*, marked, as other British towns seem to have been, by 'four stones'—in this instance stones of sanctuary, a privilege of higher antiquity, it is probable, than Athelstane, by whom it is said to have been granted after the battle of Brunanburgh."

Beverley had repeated disputes with Hull as to the free passage of the river; and it was not without many struggles that it gradually yielded the supremacy to that rising town.

The importance of Beverley lies almost entirely in the past. Its houses are good, but they look mean in the presence of such noble edifices as the Minster and St. Mary's Church. The town still returns two members to parliament; the elections for the East Riding, and county courts, are held here; and it is these circumstances, more than its trade, which keep it from falling into decay. Its present trade is in tanned leather, oatmeal, malt, corn, and coal.

Whatever the commercial importance of this town, it must always be a place of the greatest attraction to tourists. It must be acknowledged, however, that this ancient and pleasant town is not so much frequented as it deserves. This is probably owing to its being a little out of the ordinary track of the majority of tourists. Yet we venture to say that the grand old Minster will repay a detour of many miles, and the tourist in Yorkshire will lose a great pleasure if he leave Beverley unvisited.

THE MINSTER, or Collegiate Church of St. John, ranks next to York Minster among the ecclesiastical structures of the county. The original edifice, as has been stated, was built by St. John of Beverley—or, as some say, enlarged and beautified by him, in the beginning of the eighth century. There is, however, no record of the date of the erection of the present building. The difference in the style of different parts makes it evident that it must have been built at different periods. The oldest parts belong to the thirteenth century, being in the early pointed or early English style. The whole east end, with the first arch of the nave, is in this style, with the exception of the windows in the south aisle of the choir, and the great east window, which are later. Mr. Britton remarks—"The compactness, the regularity, and the fine proportions of the elevations of the south front of the larger transept, make it worthy of minute examination; such an example of the style of the thirteenth century being very rarely to be met with." The nave is next in point of antiquity, being of the decorated English style. Of a later style—the perpendicular—are the north porch, three western windows in the north aisle of the nave, and the west front. We quote the description given of these parts by Mr. Rickman, in his work on the "Styles of Architecture in England." Regarding the north porch, he says—"The north porch of Beverley Minster

is, as a panelled front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogee, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses, breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panelled; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles." Of the west front he remarks—"What the west front of York is to the decorated style, this is to the perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen; all is harmonious. Like York Minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows in the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work, of excellent composition and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have the hanging feathered ornament; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands full in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with early English." The great east window is in this style, though it has manifestly been originally early English. It is apparently a copy of that in York Minster, and contains all the remains of old stained glass which the building now possesses.

Having given this account of the styles of architecture observable in the building, we may give its principal dimensions before proceeding with our description:—length from east to west, 334 ft. 4 in.; breadth of the nave and side aisles, 64 ft. 3 in.; length of the great cross aisle, 167 ft. 6 in.; height of the nave, 67 ft.; height of side aisles, 33 ft.; height of central tower, 107 ft.; height of the two western towers, 200 ft.

From its perfectly insulated position, this noble pile may be examined on all sides, and the peculiar style and beauty of the various parts readily observed. We cannot dwell upon the various details which are deserving of note; indeed, the intelligent visitor does not require to have his attention drawn to the western towers, with their finely ornamented buttresses, and beautiful windows; to the great centre door between

them, with its exquisitely carved arch, and the noble window above; to the flying buttresses and pinnacles of the nave; to the varying style of the windows, as he passes on to examine the exterior of the transept; to the great east window, and other hardly less important features of the sacred edifice. Fine views of the Minster, in conjunction with neighbouring scenery, may be had from various points, particularly from Westwood common, in the vicinity.

The interior is very imposing. The NAVE comprises eleven pointed arches; and the simplicity and chasteness of its lofty vaulted roof has a finer effect than the most elaborate ornamentation could produce. It is vaulted with arches and cross springers. We cannot dwell upon the technical architectural details of the nave, but may remark that the elevation shows three storeys of architecture—1st, the principal arcade formed by the main pillars dividing the nave and aisles; 2d, the triforium, a small arcade of pointed arches; and 3d, the clerestory, with its lancet arches on each side of the mullioned window, which has been subsequently introduced.

The CHOIR and TRANSEPTS are of a similar style. The Organ Screen, which separates the choir from the nave, is not admired. The *Altar Screen*, however, is a beautiful work. It is a restoration of one partially destroyed by the Puritans in the time of Cromwell. "The whole of this screen," remarks Rickman, "is so excellent, and so near the eye, that it forms perhaps the best school in England for decorated details; and there is also in the nave and transepts of the church, the details of foliage, figures, and animals almost level with the eye, in the niches under the windows, from the early English to the perpendicular style, both included. In this respect this church is superior, as a study, to York Minster; because there, though the details are as good in many parts, they are, most of them, so far from the eye as to be drawn with great difficulty."

The *Stalls*, too, present richly carved wood work. The seats, when folded up, present the grotesque carved figures that seem to have been generally regarded in ancient times as their appropriate embellishments. From a date on one of them, these stalls appear to belong to the time of Henry VIII.

There are two modern figures, one on each side of the entrance to the choir, intended to represent King Athelstane and St. John of Beverley. These personages may also be seen in an old and faded painting on wood over the door of the south transept. Athelstane is represented as giving St. John a charter of privilege, with the words—

Als fre make I The
 As hart may thynke
 Or eygh may see.

On the other side of this door is another painting on wood of the same size, bearing the royal arms, with the initials "C. R." above them.

In the north aisle of the choir is a rude stone chair called the *Frid-stool*, or *Freedstool*. Camden preserves an inscription which is said to have been engraved upon it, but he evidently gives it from the report of others, not having seen it himself. The inscription he gives is as follows:—"Hæc sedes lapidea Freedstool dicitur; i. e., pacis cathedra, adquam reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet securitatem." It would thus appear, that the criminal who fled for sanctuary to Beverley, whether on account of debt or any capital offence, was free from all danger when he was seated in this chair. There is no trace of any inscription on the chair, but it is not improbable that there may have been an inscription upon it at one time, as it is considerably defaced.

The *Percy Shrine* is the principal monument in the Minster. It is on the north side of the chancel, between two of the columns. This stately and much admired monument is referred to the days of Edward III. The monument itself bears no inscription serving to indicate the person in memory of which it was raised; but various collateral circumstances go to strengthen the tradition which assigns it to Lady Idonea, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford, and wife of Henry de Percy, second Lord Percy of Alnwick. It consists of a pedestal surmounted by a magnificent canopy, the canopy terminating in a splendid finial. On this finial sits a figure emblematic of the Deity in the posture of benediction. The object of benediction is the lady to whom the monument belongs; she appears to be rising out of a winding sheet, the ends of which are supported by angels. The tomb is further adorned with figures of knights with shields, angels with censers, and other details, all exquisitely sculptured. This shrine has been pronounced to be "the first of models of ancient monuments, wherein every effort that sculpture and masonry could combine is displayed in one great excellence."

In the east aisle of the north transept, there is an altar-tomb to another member of the Percy family. It bears the effigy of a priest, and is much mutilated. This tomb is supposed to belong to the fifteenth century.

The *Percy Chapel*, on the north side of the great east window, contains an altar-tomb of grey marble, in the perpen-

dicular style, to Henry the fourth Earl of Northumberland, who was killed near Thirsk in 1489. Little of the original magnificence of this tomb now remains. The funeral of this nobleman cost £1510:0:8, equal to £12,000 of our money.

The *Maiden Tomb*, in the south aisle of the nave, is the only other monument we shall notice. It is of earlier date than the Percy shrine, and, though less rich, is not less chaste and elegant. It is an altar-tomb, covered with a ponderous slab of Purbeck marble, and placed under a beautiful canopy. There is no inscription, or indeed any other clue, to lead to a knowledge of the person or persons to whose memory it was erected. Tradition says that it marks the resting-place of two maiden sisters, who gave two of the common pastures to the town. A legend connected with these sisters has been embodied in a poem,* originally published in the "Literary Gazette." We can quote only a few stanzas:—

"The tapers are blazing, the mass is sung,
In the Chapel of Beverley,
And merrily too the bells have rung;
'Tis the eve of our Lord's nativity;
And the holy maids are kneeling round,
While the moon shines bright on the hallowed ground.

And again the merry bells have rung,
So sweet through the starry sky;
For the midnight mass hath this night been sung,
And the chalice is lifted high,
And the nuns are kneeling in holiest prayer,
Yes, all, save these meek-eyed sisters fair.

The snows have melted, the fields are green,
The cuckoo singeth aloud,
The flowers are budding, the sunny sheen
Beams bright through the parted cloud,
And maidens are gathering the sweet breathed May,
But these gentle sisters, oh, where are they?

And summer is come in rosy pride,
'Tis the eve of the blessed Saint John,
And the holy nuns after vesper tide
All forth from the chapel are gone;
While to taste the cool of the evening hour,
The Abbess hath sought the topmost tower.

Gramercy, sweet ladye! and can it be?—
The long-lost sisters fair
On the threshold lie calm and silently,
As in holiest slumber there!

* Both the story and the poem have a somewhat close resemblance to Hogg's exquisite poem of *Bonnie Kilmeny*. See the "*Queen's Wake*."

Yet sleep they not, but entranced they lie,
With lifted hands and heavenward eye.

'O long lost maidens, arise ! arise !
Say, when did ye hither stray ?'
They have turned to the abbess with their meek blue eyes—
'Not an hour hath passed away ;
But glorious visions our eyes have seen :
O, sure in the kingdom of heaven we've been !'

'Tis o'er ! side by side, in the chapel fair,
Are the sainted maidens laid ;
With their snowy brow, and their glossy hair,
They look not like the dead ;
Fifty summers have come and passed away,
But their loveliness knoweth no decay !

And many a chaplet of flowers is hung,
And many a bead told there,
And many a hymn of praise is sung,
And many a low breathed prayer ;
And many a pilgrim bends the knee
At the shrine of the sisters of Beverley."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. This edifice of itself would be sufficient to give an interest to Beverley in the eyes of all admirers of ancient and beautiful ecclesiastical architecture. Little is known of its history previous to 1325, when it was constituted a vicarage. The present church, which is a large and handsome building, is in various styles, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and transepts ; a tower rising at the intersection. "Every part of this church," says Mr. Rickman, "is curious. The original buildings were evidently Norman and early English ; some portions are very early decorated, and of various gradations to advanced perpendicular ; and the additions have been made, not only round, but under the former work, so as to cause some curious anomalies."

The West Front is in the perpendicular style, and exceedingly rich. The entrance is in the centre, by a fine pointed doorway, the mouldings of which rest on four columns. Above the door is an elegant window of seven lights. The tracery in this window, as in those of the aisles in this front, is particularly beautiful. The two octagonal towers in this front, rising above the roof, in a line with the walls of the nave, have been much admired.

The Nave is also perpendicular ; but some parts of it are earlier. The north door is early English ; and the south door has remains of Norman. The latter is particularly deserving

of notice. It is a noble stone porch of considerable projection, each side of which is divided by buttresses into two divisions, containing each two pointed windows of two lights. But it is to the entrance-arch itself that we call attention. It is very rich, its spandril being filled with grotesque heads and other ornaments. Above the arch is a canopy richly crocketed. The flying buttresses against the wall, on either side of the entrance, were designed by Mr. Pugin, the celebrated architect.* They are so thoroughly in keeping with the general character of the building, that they would scarcely be recognised as a modern addition.

The other parts of the exterior are analogous in design and decoration. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, and ends in a richly embattled parapet adorned with pinnacles.

The interior of the church is exceedingly interesting, though it presents many sad evidences of neglect and decay in different parts. The *Nave* (fitted up with pews, most of which have neither elegance nor antiquity to recommend them) contains a number of curious inscriptions. From some of these it appears that the pillars on its north side were built at the expense of various private individuals. One of the pillars, in addition to having the legends—"Thys pyllor made the maynstyrls," and "Orate pro animabus Hysteriorum," has the figures of five minstrels with their musical instruments; and, the pillar being immediately facing the corporation-pew, the mimic little band seem to be preparing to play in honour of the magistrates.

At the west end of the nave there is a marble font, with the inscription—"Pray for the soules of Wyllyam Feryfax, draper, and his wyvis, which made this font of his pper cost, the day of March v., of our Lord M.D.X.X.X."

On the ceiling of the *South Transept* are painted the figures of various saints, with the name of each, and the invocation—"Ora pro nobis." The corresponding part of the *North Transept*, used originally, no doubt, as a chapel (as was also the part of the south transept already alluded to), is now occupied as a vestry.

The *Chancel* and its *Aisles* form a very interesting part of the building. The roof of the chancel is divided into forty compartments, containing the portraits of the English kings from "King Brutus" down to Edward IV., with the length of their reigns and their places of burial. Unless the

* We have been informed that Mr. Pugin left a plan for the restoration of the church, and that it is in contemplation to follow it in the projected improvements.

tourist is a great adept in these matters, he will strain his eyes in vain to make out these legends. There are here some oak stalls with the usual grotesque carvings.

There is one part of the chancel which is very much admired by architects and ecclesiologists. We refer to the *ceiling of the eastern part of the north aisle*. "It makes a singular appearance from the mode in which the ribs spring from the piers, and cross each other as they rise upwards. The ribs which form the groins of the roof unite on the north side in a cluster at the impost, and are continued down the pier, forming with it one unbroken line, being destitute of impost, mouldings, or capital; but on the opposite side they all enter into rings, without appearing below them; they do not spring, as is usual, from the same circumference of one circle, but are distributed. The arrangement produces this singular effect, that the ribs upon the south side cross each other, whereas those on the north side diverge uniformly—a contrast which is extremely curious." This intersection and interlacing of the mouldings is as unusual as it is beautiful. There is a side chapel out of this aisle, also groined. Before leaving the north aisle, let us copy a weighty inscription which is carved on one of the oaken beams here:—

"Wagn in thy lyffing lōve God aboven all thyng and ever thyne
at the begynnynge what schall come off the endynge."

Among the *Monuments* in this church, the chief are those to Sir Robert Warton, who died in 1700; Ralph Warton, who died in 1708; and Sir Edward Barnard, who died in 1686. There is a slab to the memory of Dr. Drake, author of "*Eboracum*, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York." He died in 1771, aged 76. The contemplated alterations and improvements will probably necessitate the removal of some of the mural monuments from their present positions.

In ancient times there was a monastery of Black Friars, and another of Franciscans, or Grey Friars here. Two gateways of the former may still be seen on the north-east of the Minster. The Knights Hospitallers, too, had an estate here.

There is an ancient gateway, the only remaining one of five, by which the town was originally entered. It is called the *North Bar*. Its antiquity of appearance might have been better preserved. The *Town Cross* is a modern erection, more curious than useful.

Beverley has numerous schools, hospitals, and charities. It possesses also a number of dissenting chapels. None of

these, or of the other public buildings, however, require to be especially noticed.

The *Eminent Natives* of Beverley deserve a word of notice. Alured, of Beverley, the biographer of St. John, was born about 1109, and died about 1166. John Alcocke, successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, twice held the office of Lord High Chancellor of England. The date of his birth is unknown ; he died in 1500. John Fisher, born in 1459, was first private chaplain to the mother of Henry VII., and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. For his determined opposition to the measures of Henry VIII. he was committed to the tower, and, the Pope having rewarded his constancy by making him a cardinal, he was shortly afterwards tried and executed, 1535. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, was born in 1706, and died in 1779. He left a fund in support of education in his native place. Miss Julia Pardoe, the accomplished author of "The City of the Sultan," "The River and the Desert," "The Romance of the Harem," and numerous other popular works, is a native of Beverley.

HULL.*

HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, one of the most important seaports in the kingdom, takes its name from the river on the banks of which it stands. The estuary of the Humber, which forms its boundary on the south, is the great natural outlet for the drainage of Lincolnshire, and of a large part of Yorkshire, as well as the great inlet for the waters of the German ocean. Hull is most advantageously situated for trade, both export and import; and it is to this circumstance, even more than the royal favour with which it was visited at an early period, that its rise into importance is to be ascribed. Hull cannot boast of an antiquity equal to that of many other towns in this county. The first historical notice of any consequence which we have of it, is the purchase by Edward I., from the abbot of Meaux, of the point of land on which the present town is built. Edward I. changed the name of the place from Wyke to Kingston-upon-Hull, and held out many inducements to settling here, in the shape of privileges and immunities. Hull first employed its energies in the whale fishery, and in the importation of stock-fish from Iceland, which latter trade seems to have been very lucrative to the inhabitants in the reign of Edward II. That monarch fortified the town in the year 1322. Trinity Church was built ten years previous to that date. Sir William de la Pole, originally a merchant of Hull, and the friend and favourite of Edward III., was a great benefactor to his native town. He commenced a Carthusian monastery and hospital, a pious work completed by his son, Sir Michael de la Pole. Sir Michael, being created Earl of Suffolk, built a stately palace, afterwards known by the name of Suffolk's Palace. The fortunes of this family are intimately mixed up with the history of their times. Few towns can boast of having given rise to so celebrated a family, or to one which has been so mindful in prosperity of the interests of the locality from which it sprung. In 1414 we find the merchants of Hull furnishing several large ships to Henry V., for his expedition against France.

* HOTELS.—*Royal Station Hotel*, John Brodie—Bed and attendance 3s. 6d., breakfast 2s., tea 2s. *Minerva*, John Hurst—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. 4d., tea 1s. 6d. to 2s. *Cross Keys*—Bed 1s. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 9d. to 2s., dinner 2s. to 3s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d. *George*; *Nelson*; *Victoria*.

Population in 1851, 84,690. Inhabited houses, 16,634. Two members of Parliament.

From London, 174 miles; from Leeds, 51; from Scarborough, 53½.

In the wars of the Roses, Hull was steadfast in its attachment to the house of Lancaster, its mayor falling, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Wakefield Green. During the Parliamentary war, the town was twice besieged by the Royalists, but without success. The subsequent history of Hull presents no remarkable features. Taylor, the water-poet, who paid this town a visit in 1622, pays it this compliment :—

“ It is the only bulwark of the north;
 All other towns for strength to it must strike,
 And all the northern parts have not the like;
 The people from the sea much wealth have won,
 Each man doth live as he were Neptune’s son.”

Hull does not possess many architectural attractions, although, as a whole, it is well built. The old part of the town consists chiefly of narrow streets, but the portion near the docks has handsome streets. The *Market Place* will probably be among the first places visited. On market days this fine street presents a very animated appearance. In the centre of it is Schemaker’s equestrian statue of William III. in gilt bronze, erected in 1734. On the west side of the market-place is

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. This venerable and interesting edifice is considered to be the largest parish church, not a cathedral, in England. It was founded in the beginning of the fourteenth century, or towards the close of the thirteenth. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and transepts. The church is as beautiful as it is complete. Its magnificent east window is worthy of the finest cathedral. The central tower at the crossing of the nave and transepts, with its decorated pinnacles, the light delicate work of the western or nave portion, the fine tracery of the large window of the south transept, will all be found worthy of more than a mere passing glance. The interior will also reward a careful inspection. The extreme length is 272 feet; of which the nave occupies 144 feet, and the chancel 100. The breadth of the nave is 72 feet, and that of the chancel 70. We have not space to refer particularly to the different objects of interest in the interior. The finely carved oak screens, the figures of saints and angels supporting the mouldings of the arches, the stained glass of the east window, and the old monuments in several parts of the building, will doubtless meet with that attention from the tourist which they deserve. The Rev. Joseph Milner, author of the “History of the Church,” is buried here.

There are numerous other churches and chapels, but none of them of sufficient importance to demand notice. Among the public buildings and institutions of Hull, we may mention the *Trinity House*, a handsome brick building, erected in 1753. The Guild of the Trinity House was established in 1457, and, after various modifications in its constitution, its use is now defined to be "the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town." This influential guild has also for its object the relief and support of poor mariners, their widows and children. In Trinity House there is a portrait of Andrew Marvel. The *Charter House* is an ancient foundation, dating from the reign of Richard II.; but the present structure, which is of brick, is neither ancient nor interesting. It is for the support of a number of poor men and women, "feeble and old." There are numerous other hospitals and charitable institutions. Of edifices connected with education, the oldest is the *Grammar School*, founded in the reign of Richard III., the existing structure, however, being Elizabethan both in date and style. Among the masters of this school, we find the names of the Rev. Andrew Marvel, father of the great patriot of that name; the Rev. John Clarke, translator of Suetonius and Sallust; and the Rev. Joseph Milner, the church historian. Among the eminent men educated here may be mentioned the following—Andrew Marvel, long member of Parliament for Hull; Thomas Watson, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of St. David's in the time of James II.; and William Wilberforce, for many years member for Hull, and the noble champion of the slave. The birthplace of Wilberforce is No. 25 High Street. A fine *Monument* to his memory stands near the Junction Dock, at the end of Whitefriargate. It consists of a fine Doric column, surmounted by a statue of the eminent philanthropist. The foundation stone was laid Aug. 1st, 1834.

Hull College and *Kingston College*, two rival institutions, the former for dissenters and the latter for churchmen, were established about twenty years ago. Hull College is in the Grecian style, with a Corinthian portico, and wings having semicircular ends. Kingston College is a somewhat picturesque structure in the Tudor style.

The eminent Natives of Hull have been already almost all incidentally alluded to. From Sir William de la Pole, a merchant prince of Hull, sprang the powerful family of Suffolk. William de la Pole, fourth Earl and first Duke of Suffolk, is the most important historical personage of the family. He served, both in arms and in diplomacy, in France, and took a

foremost place in court intrigues at home. His character and fate are sketched by Shakspeare in King Henry VI., part 2d. Sir John Lawson, the famous admiral, is supposed to have been a native of Hull. He distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the Dutch. After a brilliant career, he died of a wound received in an action off Lowestoffe, June 3d, 1665. Andrew Marvel, the patriot, and the friend of Milton, is commonly regarded as a native of Hull; though there are satisfactory evidences that he was born at Winestead, about seventeen miles distant. His father was rector of that parish; and in the register his baptism is entered, on March 31st, 1621, in his father's handwriting. No name of his age is more thoroughly deserving of admiration than that of this excellent man and incorruptible senator. As a poet and controversial writer, he holds a high position. He died suddenly, August 16, 1678—it was suspected of poison, though by whom administered is unknown. William Wilberforce was born in 1759, and died in 1833. William Mason, the poet, was born at Hull in 1725, and died in 1797. John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., a noted botanist, was born near Hull in 1820, and died in 1854.

The Commerce and Trade of Hull are large and important, its situation being highly advantageous both for importing and exporting. It trades with the whole world, but to the greatest extent with Holland, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Sweden, and Norway. It has three large docks. In 1850 there were 258 vessels of 50 tons and upwards, and 195 of smaller dimensions, belonging to the town of Hull. The value of exports from Hull, in the same year, was £10,366,610. The custom-house dues amounted to £383,519. The number of vessels which entered inwards at the port of Hull in 1850, was—British, 1172, with a tonnage of 297,710 tons; foreign, 1313,—168,720 tons. Of vessels clearing outwards, there were 836 British, 237,900 tons; and 928 foreign, 131,843 tons. Hull exports the cottons of Manchester, the woollens and linens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of Nottingham; and imports, in return for them, large quantities of foreign wool, flax, iron, timber, deals, tallow, grain, etc. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, as well as the making of ropes and sails. The chief manufactures are of cotton, the crushing and refining of oil from linseed and rapeseed, and the making of linseed cakes. There are also glass works, pottery works, colour works, etc.

At the beginning of the present century, the population of Hull was 29,580. It is now 84,690.

Hull sends two members to Parliament.

VICINITY OF HULL.

WITHERNSEA, eighteen miles distant, and easily and rapidly reached by railway, is rising into importance as the sea-bathing place of Hull. We believe a good deal has been done of late years to render this a comfortable and attractive place of resort. HORNSEA, sixteen miles distant, is also a favourite bathing-place.

BEVERLEY, eight and a quarter miles distant (by rail), has received a separate notice (page 90).

GREAT DRIFFIELD. (INNS: *Blue Bell*, and *Red Lion*. Population in 1851, 3792; inhabited houses, 811.) This pleasant town, the capital of the YORK WOLDS, is nineteen and a-half miles from Hull by rail. It consists chiefly of one long and broad street. The principal building is the *Church*, which is a very fine structure, with a magnificent tower. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. The tower is of more modern construction than the rest of the building. Tradition says that it was built by one of the Hotham family, to absolve himself from a vow to undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which he had made when under a dangerous illness. Driffeld carries on a considerable trade in corn. Four large fairs are held annually at LITTLE DRIFFIELD, about a mile distant. This small hamlet is the burial-place of Alfred, King of Northumbria. A marble tablet in the *Chapel*, which is a respectable building, bears the inscription:—"Here lies the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life, January 19th, A.D. 705, in the xxth year of his reign. Statutum est omnibus mori. It is appointed for all once to die." This Alfred must not be confounded with Alfred the Great, who lived 200 years later. There can be no doubt that Driffeld was the scene of many fierce battles about the time referred to, for the tumuli of the slain may yet be seen in various places in the neighbourhood; it is not improbable, therefore, that Alfred may have received his death-wound here, if he fell in battle, as some writers say. Search has been more than once made for the bones of the king, but in vain. The vicinity of Driffeld has, however, yielded many valuable facts regarding British burials. In the tumuli have been found flint spear heads, fragments of urns, beads of jet,

amber, and glass, and other ornaments, along with the crumbling skeletons of their possessors. The skeletons of females have been found in the tumuli on these Wolds, with the bracelets, rings, brooches, and beads that adorned them in life; and British charioteers have been found with their accoutrements, and even the remains of the skeletons of their steeds lying beside them.

"THE WOLDS," says Professor Phillips,* "constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow—the Great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. Along this valley burst the most remarkable of those intermitting springs to which the name of 'Gypseys' is applied. By gradually upswelling from the cliffs of Flamborough, 159 feet, and Speeton, 450 feet, the chalk wolds arise to 805 feet in Wilton Beacon—a mark on the old British and Roman road from Eburacum to the sea-coast; and from this point they decline gently to Hunsley Beacon, 531 feet, and beyond that drop to the Humber.

"Everywhere these hills present a smooth bold front to the north and west; and from a point like Leavening Brow, which commands views in both directions, the prospect is singular and delightful. An immense vale sweeping round, with the great tower of York Minster for its centre; in the south the gleaming water of the Humber; on the west the far-off mountains; to the north dreary moorlands; while immediately surrounding us are the green wold hills, crowned with the tumuli and camps of semi-barbarous people, who chased the deer and wild boar through Galtres Forest, watered their flocks at Acklam Springs, chipped the flint, or carved the bone, or moulded the rude pottery in their smoky huts, and listened to warriors and priests at the mound of Aldrow, and the temple of Goodmanham."

About five and a half miles south of Great Driffild is the small village of *WATTON*, with the remains of an *Abbey*. According to Bede, a nunnery existed here as early as the year 686. It was destroyed by the Danes about 870, and refounded in 1149 by Eustace Fitz-John, at the instance of Murdac, Archbishop of York, as an expiation for his crimes. This abbey, along with the nunnery attached to it, shared the fate of all similar institutions at the dissolution. The present structure exhibits no traces of the early building. It is con-

* "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire," page 41.

structed of brick and stone, and belongs to the early part of the Tudor period of architecture. This interesting old edifice has suffered as much from the hand of man as from that of time; the materials having been freely taken away for building elsewhere. Enough, however, remains of the abbey itself to render it worthy of the attention of the antiquary.

DONCASTER, CONISBOROUGH CASTLE, AND VICINITY.*

DONCASTER, the Danum of Antoninus, the Don-Castle of the Scots, and the Dona-ceaster of the Saxons, is situated pleasantly on the south bank of the Don, from which it derives its name. It is one of the cleanest and best-built towns in the kingdom. The town stands on the line of the great Roman road from Eburacum (York) to Lindum (Lincoln), and was probably a station of some importance. Few Roman remains, however, have been found here—the only relic of importance being a votive altar, finely sculptured, dedicated to the “*Dææ Matres*.” The front has the inscription—“*Matribus Magnis Nonnius Antonius ob Romanorum totam alam votum solvit lubens merito*.” During the Saxon period, Doncaster was the site of a palace of the Kings of Northumbria. According to Bede, the second Christian church erected in Northumbria was at Doncaster. It was erected by Paulinus, between 627 and 633, under the immediate inspection of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria. Doncaster appears to have repeatedly suffered from the ravages of the Danes. In the wars of the Roses, Doncaster was the scene of various unimportant incidents, and during the Parliamentary war it was for some time the head-quarters of the Earl of Manchester, after the battle of Marston Moor. The subsequent history of Doncaster embraces only the uneventful details of the progress of civilization and material prosperity.

Doncaster, we have said, is a well-built town. The High Street, which is nearly a mile long, is particularly handsome.

* **HOTELS.**—*Angel and Royal*, Thomas Pye—Beds 2s., breakfast 2s., tea 1s. 6d. *Reindeer*; *Woolpack*; *Red Lion*.

Population in 1851, 12,052. Inhabited houses, 2,583.

From London, 156½ miles; from York, 34½.

The *Parish Church* (dedicated to St. George) was an exceedingly beautiful cruciform structure, with a handsome tower. It belonged to various periods, the oldest part, from a stone found in it, bearing the date 1071, being conjectured to have been built in the time of William the Conqueror—a matter, however, admitting of very serious doubts. This beautiful old church was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1853. This was regarded as a national calamity, and a public subscription was at once commenced with the view of having the church rebuilt. The appeal was liberally responded to, at least £40,000 having been raised. While we write (March 1858) the building is already far advanced. The church will be one of the finest in England. The style of architecture will be the same as that of the original building—the early decorated Gothic. The tower will be similar to the former one in size, form, and decorations. The masonry of the church is expected to be completed in the summer of the present year, but it will probably not be ready to be used for divine worship till 1859. It will contain accommodation for 1350 persons. The church contained several curious monuments.

Christ Church is a handsome modern structure in the style of the fourteenth century. It has a tasteful tower and spire. This church was opened in 1829. There are numerous *Charities*, a *Grammar School*, *Chapels*, &c. The *Mansion House*, the residence of the mayor, is a fine building. Other prominent buildings are the *Town Hall*, *Gaol*, *Theatre*, *Banks*, and several of the *Hotels*.

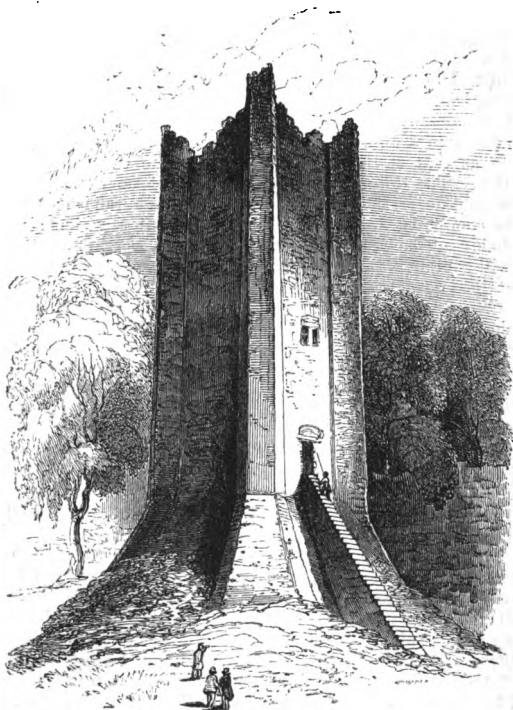
Doncaster is celebrated for its races. The *Race Course* adjoins the town on the south-east. The races were established in 1703. The famous St. Leger stakes were founded in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, and have since been annually run in for September by the best horses in England.

In this town or neighbourhood was born the celebrated naval commander Sir Martin Frobisher, who distinguished himself by his efforts to find a north-west passage. He served under Drake in the West Indies, shared the glory of discomfitting the Spanish Armada, and was killed in an assault upon a fort near Brest in 1594. The Rev. William Bingley, author of "Animal Biography," and other works, was born here in 1774. John Lacy, the dramatist, author of "The Dumb Lady," was a native of Doncaster. He died in 1681.

Five miles from Doncaster, by rail, is

CONISBOROUGH CASTLE. "There are few more beautiful or striking scenes in England," says Sir Walter

Scott, "than are presented by the vicinity of this ancient Saxon fortress. The soft and gentle river Don sweeps through an amphitheatre in which cultivation is richly blended with woodland, and on a mount ascending from the river, well defended by walls and ditches, rises this ancient edifice, which,



Conisborough Castle.

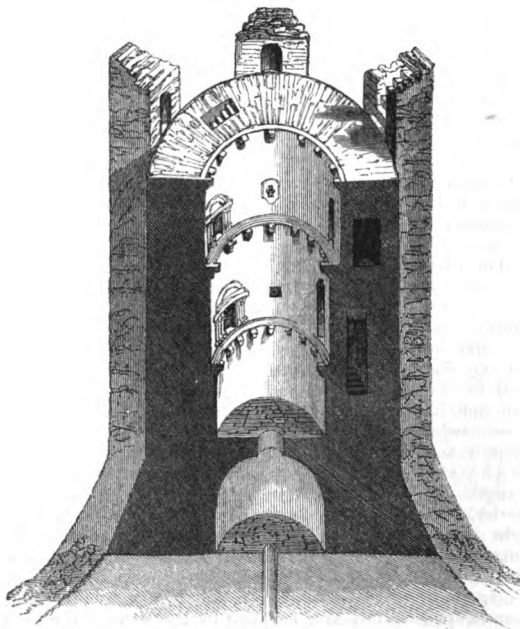
as its Saxon name implies, was, previous to the Conquest, a royal residence of the kings of England. The distant appearance of this huge building is as interesting to the lovers of the

picturesque, as the interior of the castle is to the eager antiquary, whose imagination it carries back to the days of the Heptarchy."

Antiquaries are not quite agreed as to the origin of this interesting ruin. It has even been referred to the days of the British queen Cartismandua by one class of antiquaries; while another would ascribe it to the Norman Earls of Warren. We believe, however, that the true date of its erection lies between these extremes, and that Scott is right when he refers the inner keep to the Saxons, and the outer walls to the Normans. The history of the castle presents no features of general interest. Conisborough will probably be more interesting to the tourist from its being the scene of some of the incidents in "Ivanhoe," than on any other account. This was Athelstane's residence, and it was here that the noble Saxon re-appeared to banquet at his own funeral. (See chapters xlii. and xliii.)

The castle is situated on a natural eminence, and must have been a place of considerable strength in early times. The entrance to the area of the castle has been carefully planned, with a view to its effectual defence. The outer wall has been strengthened with several round towers, and has had several apartments built to it. The keep itself is about eighty-six feet high. It is cylindrical in form, and is propped or defended by six huge square buttresses, which rise to its entire height. The masonry is compact and good; and the base of the keep is wider than the part above, evidently for the purpose of securing greater strength and stability. There is only one entrance to the interior, and that is by a small door reached by a steep flight of thirty-three stone steps. Entering the keep, the visitor traverses a passage through the wall, which is here fifteen feet thick. By a flight of steps on the right hand, the principal apartment may be reached. The apartment is circular, comprising the whole area enclosed by the walls of the keep. Its diameter is twenty-two feet. The accompanying section will serve to make our account more intelligible. There seems to be no provision for heat or light here. Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, is of opinion that what little light reached this apartment, was derived from a circular hole in the centre of the roof, which was provided for in the laying of the beams and stone trusses. Dismal though this apartment is, there is one below it much worse. By a circular aperture in the floor, the tourist can look down into this cellar or dungeon, or, if he is sufficiently curious and adventurous, may descend to examine

it. It is spacious, and has a vaulted stone roof. The only entrance is from the aperture just mentioned, which is about six feet in diameter. In the centre of this cellar or dungeon, there is a well of some depth, but destitute of water.



Section of Conisborough Castle.

The floors of the apartments above that one which we have described have been destroyed; and as there is no roof over all, the interior of the keep is like a circular tube open to the heavens. These apartments, which are two in number, are circular, like the one below, but they widen in ascending; that on the second storey being two feet more in diameter than the ground floor, and that on the third storey being propor-

tionally wider than the apartment below it. This additional width is owing to the setting in of the walls for laying the floors. The second floor is reached by a flight of twenty-five steps, which follow the curvature of the wall. This apartment has a noble fire-place, about nine feet wide, with a triple pillar on each side, having Norman capitals. Passing along the benching of the wall we come to a doorway, from which is the ascent to a retiring closet in one of the buttresses. Beyond this is a small chamber formed in the circular part of the wall, with a stone bench running round three of its sides. Here there is the largest window in the castle, though small indeed. This little apartment would probably be a favourite resort of the Lord and Lady of Conisborough when they had the leisure and the inclination for quiet social converse; as it is undoubtedly the most cheerful part of the building, and affords a pleasant prospect towards Crookhill and Clifton.

A flight of thirty-four steps leads to the next storey. The apartment here is similar to the last, but somewhat wider, for the reason already given. Its details are much the same as those of the room below. From this apartment the tourist reaches

The Chapel or Oratory, of which we give an engraving. This is one of the most interesting parts of the castle. It is formed in the thickness of the wall and one of the buttresses, and is beyond all doubt an integral part of the original design. It is an irregular hexagon, twelve feet in length, and in breadth eight feet in the middle, and six at each end. The roof, which is about sixteen feet high, has two pairs of cross arches springing from six circular columns. A narrow loophole serves for an east window, and a lavatory and piscina will be observed in the wall on each side. A doorway on the left of the entrance to this chapel conducts into a small apartment, also lighted by a loophole, probably used as a kind of vestry.

There has been another circular apartment similar to those already described. The steps leading to this may be seen; but the circular part of the wall above has been broken down, all that remains being the tops of the six buttresses, which rise to a height of about nine feet above the level of the floor of the upper apartment.

There are the remains of a mound near the castle wall. This is said to be the tomb of Hengist.

The village of Conisborough is pleasantly situated, and well built. The church is a spacious and lofty edifice of considerable antiquity. A Saxon monumental stone, a mutilated statue of

a knight, a font, and several monuments, form the objects of interest which it contains. The sacred structure itself is worthy of inspection.



Conisborough Chapel.

TICKHILL CASTLE, and **ROCHE ABBEY**, are in the vicinity of Doncaster, and will repay a visit.

Tickhill Castle is seven miles from Doncaster, and about four from either the Rossington or Bawtry station of the Great Northern Railway. This building has, when in its complete

state, borne a striking resemblance to the castle of Conisborough, consisting, like it, of a round keep, situated on a hill, with an area with but one entrance, and that strongly defended, and having a moat drawn round the base of the elevation. The date of the erection of the castle cannot be exactly ascertained. A castle seems to have been either built or enlarged here by Roger de Busli, who died in the end of the eleventh century. We find the castle and honour of Tickhill subsequently in the possession of Henry II. On the return of Richard I. to England, the castles of Tickhill and Nottingham were the only ones in the kingdom which held out against him, and in favour of his brother John. In the Parliamentary war the castle was held by the Royalists, but surrendered after the battle of Marston Moor. The circular keep was demolished by command of the Parliament, and only its foundations, with some fragments of the walls, now remain. The gateway tower is the only part of the structure that has to any great extent withstood the violence of man and the ravages of time. There is a handsome apartment over the entrance, with a large window towards the area. The area contained a chapel and several buildings for the residence of persons connected with the castle. The remains of an old doorway, with the words—"Peace and grace be in this place," are supposed to have belonged to the chapel. The northern part of the castle, with additions and alterations, forms a picturesque modern mansion. The ground is well laid out. The top of the mount affords agreeable but not extensive prospects. The town, which is small, possesses a fine church of the time of Richard II., in the interior of which are numerous interesting monuments. Our space does not admit of more than a recommendation of these important objects of interest to the attention of the visitor.

Roche Abbey is about three miles from Tickhill, and eight from Rotherham. The Cistercian Monks who settled here are denominated in the foundation deeds *Monachi de Rupe*. Some writers are of opinion that they obtained this name from living in the open air, only sheltered by the limestone rock; but it is more probable that their name arose from the fragment of rock which was discovered here, resembling the figure of our Saviour on the cross. This image was called "Our Saviour of the Roche," and was held in high veneration. The abbey was endowed by the two lords of the soil on whose lands the monks settled themselves, Richard de Busli, and Richard de Wickersley. It was probably founded about the year 1147. The remains of the abbey are beautiful, but not

extensive. The gateway, which is on the side towards Maltby, is of a later style of architecture than the rest of the remains. It consists of two aisles, with groined arches above, and is supposed to be the *novum hospitium* mentioned in the account of the abbey property, and erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Passing on through the delightful grounds, the visitor reaches a spot where the valley suddenly opens, and discloses a charming view of the remains of the abbey church. There is a large mass of stonework at some distance from the principal portion of the ruins of the church. This is evidently part of the great western entrance, and admitted to the nave, which has been flanked by side aisles, as may be seen from the base of one or two of the columns. Going eastward, we find large remains of the columns which supported the tower. The tower rose at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transept. The eastern walls of the transepts still exist, and enough of the inner work to show that each transept has had two small chapels, entered from the open part of the transept, and lighted by windows looking eastward. In this and other particulars, we note a great conformity to the church at Kirkstall, which was also built by the Cistercian monks. Between these side chapels was the chancel, with windows on the east, north, and south. On the north side of it are some remains of rich tabernacle work.

Immediately adjoining these picturesque ruins is *Sandbeck Park*, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Scarborough, to whom the abbey and demesne belong.

ASKERNE—(HOTELS: *Crown; Swan; White Hart*, etc. Population, 382. From York, 28½ miles; from Doncaster, 6½).—This place, now becoming celebrated for its mineral waters, was, a few years ago, an insignificant hamlet. It is pleasantly situated on a rocky eminence. The Spa, which is sulphureous, is situated by the side of a small but picturesque sheet of water, called Askerne Pool. It is of great benefit to persons afflicted with rheumatism and scorbutic diseases; but the place has also attractions, in the salubrity of its air, and the scenery in its neighbourhood, for those who are afflicted with no bodily ailment. Our space does not admit of a more detailed notice of this rising watering-place. It has hotels and private lodgings for the accommodation of visitors, and will doubtless be rendered additionally attractive by the exertions of its inhabitants.

The scenery readily accessible from Askerne is pleasing, but not very romantic. There are several places in the

neighbourhood that may be visited—among others, *Campsall*; *Burgh Wallis* and *Adwick-le-Street*, both of which have old monuments in their churches; and *Robin Hood's Well*, an insignificant hamlet, named after a well by the side of the turnpike, which tradition has associated with the name of the renowned freebooter. We must not omit to mention, apropos of Robin Hood, that “merry Barnsdale,” in this neighbourhood, was the scene of one of his most noted exploits—his adventure with the Bishop of Hereford. The concluding verses of the ballad give the principal points of the story:—

“Then Robin he took the bishop by the hand,
And led him to merry Barnsdale;
He made him to stay and sup with him that night,
And to drink wine, beer, and ale.

“‘Call in a reckoning,’ said the bishop,
‘For methinks it goes wondrous high.’—
‘Lend me your purse, master,’ said Little John,
‘And I’ll tell you by and by.’

“Then Little John took the bishop’s cloak,
And spread it upon the ground,
And out of the bishop’s portmanteau
He told three hundred pound.

“‘Here’s money enough, master,’ said Little John,
‘And a comely sight ’tis to see;
It makes me in charity with the bishop,
Though he heartily loveth not me.’

“Robin Hood took the bishop by the hand,
And he caused the music to play,
And he made the old bishop to dance in his boots,
And glad he could so get away.”

SHEFFIELD.*

SHEFFIELD, "the metropolis of steel," is situated near the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, at the eastern foot of that extensive range of hills which traverses the centre of the island from Staffordshire to Westmoreland. It is the chief town of the ancient Saxon district of Hallamshire,† but it is only in modern times that it has risen into importance. The name of Sheffield is evidently derived from the Sheaf, which here mingles its waters with the Don. Under William the Conqueror the manor of Sheffield was held by Roger de Busli, and the widow of the Saxon Earl Waltheof. In the reign of Henry I. it came, with other estates, to the family of De Lavetot. A castle, no vestiges of which now remain, was built at a very early period, probably by a member of this family. The castle and manor passed by marriage to the Furnivals, and ultimately to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. On the failure of heirs-male to that line, it passed by marriage to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, with whose heirs it still continues. In 1530 Cardinal Wolsey, having been arrested at Cawood by order of Henry VIII., was brought to the manor-house, where he remained sixteen days. In 1570 the manor-house received a no-less illustrious captive. Mary Queen of Scots was delivered over by Elizabeth to the keeping of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and for fourteen weary years was kept a close prisoner here. In the civil wars, Sheffield declared for the Parliament, and was taken possession of by a body of Parliamentary troops. On the approach of the Earl of Newcastle, however, the Parliamentarians retired, and the town surrendered to the opposite party. After the battle of Marston Moor, Sheffield was retaken by the Parliamentarians after a brief

* HOTELS.—*Royal Hotel*, Bishop.—Bed, 2s., breakfast 1s. 9d. and 2s., tea 1s. 6d. *Angel*.—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., attendance optional. *King's Head*.—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s., dinner, 2s. 6d. *Commercial*.—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d., attendance 1s.

Population in 1851, 135,810. Inhabited houses, 27,099. Members of Parliament, two.

From London, 177 miles; from Leeds, 39.

† An elaborate and valuable account of this district is given in the Rev. Joseph Hunter's "History of Hallamshire."

resistance, and the castle demolished by order of the Parliament, 1648. There are no other facts of a remarkable kind in the former history of Sheffield. It need hardly be added that this important town has always taken a worthy part in the various movements of our national progress in more recent times.

Sheffield owes its first establishment and its extraordinary development to its great natural advantages. The value of the five rapid and manageable streams which converge towards the town from the surrounding hills, must have been immense in the days when steam-power was yet unknown. These streams turn numerous grinding-wheels, which are situated in every favourable position, and, with the rough half-civilized men who work with them, form highly picturesque objects.* But its abundant water-power is one of the smallest, and, in these days, least important advantages of Sheffield. Abundance of coal, of the kinds best suited for the different operations of the Sheffield manufacturers, is to be found in the vicinity. Iron ore is abundant. Building stone, capable of bearing the great heat of the furnaces, and clay for bricks and melting pots, are also obtained in plenty in the neighbourhood.

In the thirteenth century Sheffield had gained some reputation by its iron manufactures, its "whittles" † finding their way into the southern and eastern counties. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many artisans emigrated from the Netherlands into England, in consequence of the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, and the iron workers settled in Sheffield, thereby giving a great impetus to the trade. From this period the town began to be noted for the manufacture of shears, sickles, knives, and scissors.

Sheffield, with its neighbourhood, is the chief seat of the steel manufacture. The greater part of the iron here turned into steel is imported from northern Europe. The iron of Sweden, Norway, and Russia, is much superior for steel purposes to that produced in this country; and vast quantities are received annually in the port of Hull, and forwarded to Sheffield, to be there turned into the numberless articles of

* "Beautiful rivers of the desert! ye
Bring food for labour from the foodless waste.
Pleased stops the wanderer on his way, to see,
The frequent weir oppose your heedless haste,
Where toils the mill, by ancient woods embraced.
Hark, how the cold steel screams in hissing fire!
There draws the grinder his laborious breath;
There, coughing at his deadly trade, he bends."—*Elliott*.

† "A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hose."—*Chaucer*.

utility and ornament for the production of which this town is so famous. It is not within our province to give a detailed account of the manufactures of Sheffield. Some establishments confine themselves to the preliminary process of converting the iron into steel; others to the beating of the bars into a harder and finer quality; others to "milling" and "rolling." Some establishments, again, unite all these operations. In the final manufacture of the steel into articles of commerce, some houses produce almost every article, while others direct their attention chiefly to one branch. Many of these establishments are of vast size, but the steel manufacture is not confined to them; for in the surrounding district there are villages of cutlers, fork-makers, and file-cutters, and in many a cottage, with its little patch of land attached, there is a forge for the manufacture of a particular sort of knife. Cutlery, in all its branches, is the chief manufacture of Sheffield. Plated goods are also one of its staple manufactures. Brass-foundries are numerous. Buttons, wire, fenders, grates, boilers, spoons, tea and coffee pots, candlesticks, and other articles of Britannia metal, are made in great quantities. The manufacture of steel springs for railway carriages is a very important branch of trade here.

The following are some of the largest and most interesting of the manufactories:—the *Cyclops Steel Works*, Charles Cammell and Co.; the *Queen's Cutlery Works*, Mappin, Brothers; *Rockingham Works*, Unwin and Rodgers; the works of Ward and Payne.

Sheffield is the second town in Yorkshire in point of population and commercial importance, Leeds occupying the first place. Its population has been trebled since the beginning of the present century. In 1801, the population was 45,755; in 1841, 111,091; and in 1851, 135,310.

This is not a town which is of much interest to the general tourist. It has numerous handsome public buildings, but none of any antiquity, with the exception of

THE PARISH CHURCH. The church of St. Peter is a noble edifice, with a fine crocketed spire rising from its centre. There was a church here in the reign of Henry I., but this building is more recent. Probably the oldest parts of it belong to the reign of Edward III. The structure comprises nave, chancel, and aisles, and is 240 feet long, and 130 broad. The interior contains some interesting monuments. The one which will probably first attract the attention of the visitor is a bust of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield,

the first work of Sir Francis Chantrey. This fine work has in it the unmistakeable indications of the genius and success which crowned the career of that great sculptor. The part of the chancel on the right hand from the altar forms the sepulchral chapel of the Talbot family, commonly called the Shrewsbury Chapel. The most imposing monument here is that of George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. It is massive in form, and Grecian in style. Above a sarcophagus lies a full-length figure of the earl in armour, with his helmet behind his head. Beside the sculptured helmet lies an old one of metal, broken and rusty, probably a relic of the deceased. At his feet is another of the same description. On the stone above is a long Latin inscription in gilt letters, written by John Fox, the martyrologist, setting forth the noble origin, personal dignities, and public and private virtues of the earl. The whole is finely surmounted with the arms of the earl, with various heraldic devices.

A few feet from the front of this monument is an old altar-tomb, without any figure or inscription, to some other member of the family.

On a line with these two tombs, and near the altar, is the monument of George, the fourth earl, and his two countesses. It is altar-shaped, and finely sculptured. The effigies of the earl and his two wives are beautifully executed in marble. This tomb is under an arch of a peculiar form, which has been very properly preserved on the restoration and alteration of the interior of the church. There are several small monumental brasses and marble tablets attached to various parts of the walls.

It is a fact worth recording, in connection with this church, that William Walker, the executioner of Charles I., is interred in the churchyard, near the chancel door, though the precise spot is unknown. Walker belonged to Darnall, in this parish, about two miles from Sheffield, and his burial is entered in the old register of the church. He died in 1700.

Sheffield contains numerous churches and dissenting chapels, but none of these require to be particularly mentioned. Among the more important of its public buildings are—the *Town Hall*, the *Corn Exchange*, the *Cutlers' Hall*, the *School of Art*, the *Public Baths*, *Infirmaries*, *Shrewsbury Hospital*, *Banks*, *Mechanics' Institution*, *Theatre*, and *Assembly Rooms*. In the suburbs there is an attractive *Botanical Garden*.

A monument to *Ebenezer Elliott* stands opposite the Post

Office. It consists of a bronze statue of the poet, in a sitting posture, upon a pedestal. Ebenezer Elliott is not, strictly speaking, a native of Sheffield, having been born at Masborough, a suburb of Rotherham.* Sheffield claims another poet, who is not a native. James Montgomery was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, on the 4th of November 1771, but spent the greater part of his life at Sheffield, where he died, April 30th, 1854. For about half a century he was editor of the *Sheffield Iris*; and his staunch adherence to liberal principles twice subjected him to fine and imprisonment. In the collected edition of his poetical works, in four volumes, published in 1841, he gives an interesting account of these transactions. He beguiled the tediousness of his confinement by writing a number of poems, which he entitled "Prison Amusements." For several years before his death he enjoyed a government pension. An elaborate biography of the poet has lately appeared.

Sheffield was the birthplace of Mrs. Hofland, authoress of "The Son of a Genius," and numerous other works. Her series of books written for the young are deservedly popular. Before her second marriage she kept a school at Harrogate. On her marriage to Mr. Hofland, a landscape painter of ability, she removed with him to London, where she soon gained a high reputation as an authoress. She was born 1770, and died in 1844.

John Pye Smith, D.D., was born at Sheffield in 1775. He was educated at the Independent College, Rotherham. His refutation of the Socinian heresy, in a work entitled "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," at once gained him a high reputation as a theologian, and the degree of D.D. (from Yale College, America). In subsequent works he maintained the high reputation which he had gained by his first publication. For fifty years he discharged the duties of Theological Professor at Homerton College. He died in 1851.

* See p. 125.

ROTHERHAM.*

ROTHERHAM is situated in a valley, near the confluence of the Rother and Don. There are no facts of importance in its ancient history. Before the Reformation there was a college here, founded by Thomas Scott, usually called Thomas of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who died in 1500. The dissolution of this college by Henry VIII. was a serious blow to the place, which declined both in business and wealth, after its suppression.

Though not a handsomely-built town, Rotherham is by no means destitute of picturesqueness, as our view will show. Its nearness to Sheffield makes Rotherham, as it were, a suburb of that great town, and consequently lessens its individual importance. The trade and manufactures of this town are considerable. It exports coals and lime in large quantities; and its iron works give employment to a great number of persons. The principal iron foundries are those of Messrs. Walker, at Masborough, on the other side of the river. Mr. Samuel Walker, the founder of these celebrated works, was born in 1716, and died in 1782. He was an intimate friend of the poet Mason, who wrote the inscription on a monument to his memory in the Wesleyan Chapel. The iron bridge of Sunderland, and that of Southwark, in the metropolis, were cast in these foundries. Large cannon, and almost every kind of cast-iron articles, are manufactured here.

THE CHURCH is the chief attraction of this town to the general tourist. Its spire, which is particularly handsome and lofty, rises from a square tower, adorned with pointed windows, and terminating with battlement and crocketed pinnacles. The church consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and choir. There are probably few who, on seeing this church, will be inclined to dispute the opinion of the late Mr. Rickman, that it is "one of the finest perpendicular churches in the north." He adds, "Its execution is excellent, and the

* **HOTELS.** — *Royal* — Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Crown*; *Prince of Wales*.

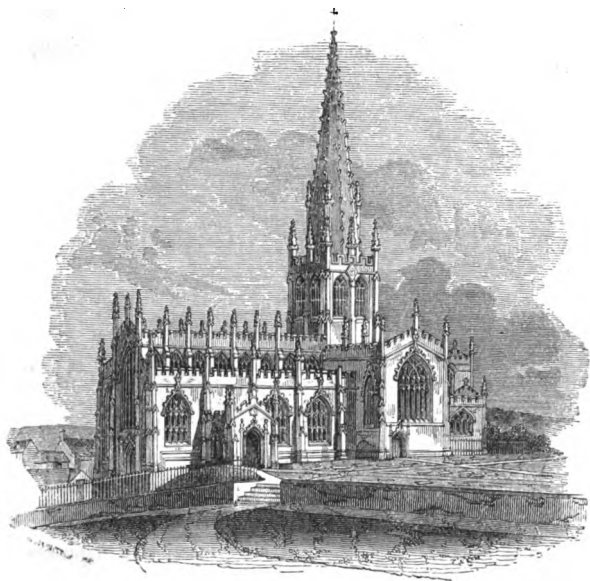
Population in 1851, 6325. Inhabited houses, 1269.

From Sheffield, 6 miles.



design is in every part very rich ; it is also in very good preservation." Burton refers this church to the reign of Edward IV., but it is possible that it may have been built somewhat earlier.

On the south side of the *nave* there is an ornamented porch, with double buttresses, terminating in pinnacles at its



ROTHERHAM CHURCH.

angles. The windows are of four lights, with fine tracery. They are surmounted by crocketed weather cornices, with grotesque figures. The large south window of the *transept* is of six lights, and similar in style to those of the nave. Passing round to the *chancel*, the great east window is of seven lights, with a transom. The north side of the church is similar to its south side. The west window is large and tasteful.

The *interior* is spacious and interesting. The pointed arches, which separate the nave from the aisles, rest on columns with curious leafed capitals. There is an oak pulpit, probably of the seventeenth century, as well as a beautiful screen (now considerably injured), and some old stalls, of much earlier date. There are several monuments; among them, an ancient monumental brass, the remains of two altartombs, and a marble tablet with a basso-relievo by Flaxman. The church is well fitted up, and possesses a good organ.

In the churchyard there is an old *Saxon Font*, originally placed in the church.



OLD SAXON FONT.

The *Independent College*, for the education of ministers for Congregational churches, is situated on a gentle eminence, half a mile from the town. It was opened in the year 1795. The house has two fronts, one to the south-west and the other to the north-east, and is surrounded by a garden and pasture ground. Twenty-one students can be lodged and educated in this institution. Their studies are conducted by a Principal, who is Professor of Theology and Hebrew; a Professor of Classics and Mathematics; and a Teacher of Modern languages.

Among the principal buildings in Rotherham may be mentioned a *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1584; a *Town*

Hall, several *Dissenting Chapels*, and a *Bridge* of five pointed arches, with an old and interesting chapel on the centre pier.

At Masborough, in 1781, was born Ebenezer Elliott, the celebrated "Corn Law Rhymer." He died on the 1st of December 1849, at Argilt Hill, near Barnsley. We quote one of his rhymes:—

"Child, is thy father dead?
 Father is gone!
 Why did they tax his bread?
 God's will be done!
 Mother has sold her bed;
 Better to die than wed!
 Where shall she lay her head?
 Home we have none!

"Father claim'd * thrice a week—
 God's will be done!
 Long for work did he seek,
 Work he found none.
 Tears on his hollow cheek
 Told what no tongue could speak;
 Why did his master break?
 God's will be done!

"Doctor said air was best—
 Food we had none;
 Father, with panting breast,
 Longed to be gone:
 Now he is with the blest—
 Mother says death is best!
 We have no place of rest—
 Yes, we have one!"

VICINITY OF SHEFFIELD & ROTHERHAM.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, the princely seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, is four miles from Rotherham. For extent and magnificence it can be equalled by few private residences in the kingdom. The principal front is to the park, and consists of a centre and two wings, its length being upwards of six hundred feet. In the centre six magnificent Corinthian columns rise from a rusticated stylobate, and support an angular pediment, with the motto and arms of the Marquis of Rockingham (the mansion having been erected by the first marquis, who died in 1750.) The pediment is surmounted by

* Hungred.

three fine statues, one at each angle. The rest of the building corresponds admirably in style with the centre.

The *Entrance Hall* is very large and lofty, and contains some good sculptures, chiefly copies in marble from the famous antiques. Among them is the *Venus de Medicis*.

The collection of paintings is valuable. It includes works by Vandyck, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Sir Peter Lely, and numerous other celebrated painters. We give the names of the principal pictures.

First Room. Vandyck—Three children of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford. Sir Joshua Reynolds—Full-length portrait of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.

Library. Vandyck's famous painting of Lord Strafford and his Secretary. Sir Peter Lely—Lady Anne and Lady Arabella Wentworth.

Gallery. Sir Peter Lely—Two Children. Vandyck—Henrietta Maria; Rinaldo and Armido. Salvator Rosa—Jason and the Dragon; a rocky sea-coast. Teniers—A landscape, with peasants. Vandyck—Lord Strafford in armour. Raphael—Virgin and Child (a copy, Waagen says.) Titian—A holy family. Palma Vecchio—Virgin and Child, with the Baptist and St. Catherine. Van Ostade—Peasant Wedding. Claude Lorraine—Landscape. Sir Joshua Reynolds—Portrait of the Countess Fitzwilliam, mother of the present Earl. Sir Godfrey Kneller—Portrait of Shakspeare, a copy, presented by Sir Godfrey to Dryden (having the same features as the Chandos picture in the Bridgewater Gallery.)

Yellow Damask Room. Hogarth—Family of the Earl of Rockingham.

Drawing Room. Sir Joshua Reynolds—Present Earl, when four years of age. Sir Thomas Lawrence—Father of the present Earl. Stubbs—A horse, size of life.

Vandyck Room. Vandyck—Earl of Strafford, in armour; William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henrietta Maria; Arabella, second Countess of Lord Strafford. Sir Peter Lely—Duke of Gloucester, son of Charles I.; Prince Rupert. Sir Joshua Reynolds—The infant Hercules strangling the Serpents. Jacob Jordaens—A Girl and Old Man. Paul Veronese—The Tribute Money. Titian—A Magdalen.

We have not space to mention other pictures; neither can we particularise the other valuable objects of art with which this noble residence is adorned.

The *Park* contains upwards of 1500 acres, and is adorned with wood and water in a style worthy of the mansion.

The *Mausoleum* of Charles Marquis of Rockingham is in the park, to the south of the mansion, and near the grand entrance from the Rotherham road. It is ninety feet high, and consists of three storeys. The basement storey is square, and Doric in style; the next is of the same form, but Ionic, each of its four sides opening into an arch; and the third storey consists of twelve Ionic columns supporting a cupola. The arches in the second storey disclose to view a beautiful sarcophagus standing in the centre. Over the arches is the following inscription:—“This monument was erected by Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, 1788, to the memory of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.” The lower storey, which consists of an apartment rising into a dome, contains a white marble statue of the marquis in his robes, by Nollekens. On the pedestal, besides an enumeration of his titles, and a tribute in verse by Frederick Montague, Esq., there is an eulogium on the public and private character of this great statesman from the pen of Edmund Burke. This inscription is too long to be quoted entire. The following is its first paragraph:—

“A man worthy to be held in remembrance, because he did not live for himself. His abilities, industry, and influence were employed, without interruption, to the last hour of his life, to give stability to the liberties of his country; security to its landed property; increase to its commerce; independence to its public councils, and concord to its empire. These were his ends. For the attainment of these ends, his policy consisted in sincerity, fidelity, directness, and constancy. In opposition, he respected the principles of government; in administration he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realizing everything that he had professed in a popular situation, the distinguishing mark of his public conduct. Reserved in profession, sure in performance, he laid the foundation of a solid confidence.”

In niches in the wall, there are busts in white marble of Edmund Burke, the Duke of Portland, Frederick Montague, Sir George Saville, Charles James Fox, Admiral Keppel, John Lee, and Lord George Cavendish.

The Marquis of Rockingham was uncle to Earl Fitzwilliam, who succeeded to the estates on his death.

The *Village* is picturesque. In the church are some ancient monuments of the Wentworth family.

WHARNCLIFFE LODGE. A visit to this place will afford an agreeable excursion from Sheffield. The distance is six or seven miles, and can be gone by railway. Small and un-

pretending in its appearance, it yet occupies a situation perhaps unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty by that of any edifice, public or private, in the kingdom. Lady Mary Wortley Montague resided here during much of the first two or three years of her married life, and here her son was born. Writing afterwards from Avignon, and speaking of the exquisite landscape that lies spread out before the eye of the tourist, when he stands on the height crowned by the old Castle of the Popes, she describes it as "the most beautiful land prospect I ever saw, *except Wharncliffe.*"

The Lodge and estate are the property of Lord Wharncliffe, and under the charge of a keeper, who, we believe, affords the necessary accommodation for pic-nic or pleasure parties. There is nothing about the building itself deserving of special notice. Close to the Lodge is a large ground-fast stone, "in burthen at least a hundred cart-loads," as John Taylor, the water-poet, has observed. The stone is about 12 feet long by 6 wide. It bears an inscription, now illegible, but which was deciphered by Mr. Hunter as follows:—"Pray for the Saule of Thomas Wryttelay Knyght for the Kyngys bode to Edward the forthe Richard therd Hare the vii. and Hare viii. hows Saules God perdon wyche Thomas cawsyd a loge to be made hon this crag in mydys of Wanclyfe for his plesor to her the hartes bel in the yere of owr Lord a thousand ccccc.x." Some accounts say that this Sir Thomas was fonder of hearing the harts bell than he was of hearing the sounds of human life and industry; and that he cleared away a whole village on the moor between Sheffield and Penistone, "to lengthen out his chase." The legend (which, it must be confessed, is of doubtful authority) adds, that he received poetical justice; for "it came to pass, that before he died he belled like a deer, and was distracted."

The view from the summit of the Wharncliffe Crag is extensive and magnificent in the highest degree. Westward, the eye ranges over an expanse of wood, with the Don beneath, and pleasant hills beyond, the distance being closed in by wild moorland. To the south stretches a wide and beautiful valley, the rich green of its bottom, through which the stream pleasantly wanders, contrasting with the dark brown of the bold hills that rise on either side. More cultivated and quietly beautiful, is the vale of the Loxley, to the east. The whole view is extremely picturesque, presenting features of the most varied kind.

Wharncliffe will possess an additional interest to some visitors, from the fact of its being generally supposed to be the

scene of the ballad entitled, "The Dragon of Wantley," published in Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Antient English Poetry." The ballad is a burlesque (Dr. Percy and other critics are of opinion), upon a contest at law between an overgrown Yorkshire attorney and a gentleman of this neighbourhood. The attorney having, among other dishonest and disreputable actions, deprived three orphans of their inheritance, this gentleman generously took up their cause. He completely defeated his antagonist; and—strangest part of the whole—the attorney broke his heart with vexation at his defeat! More Hall, mentioned in the following extract, is on the opposite side of the Don from Wharnccliffe. In the Wharnccliffe Crag, near the summit, is a cave, which, in accordance with the "foregone conclusion" of the ballad, is called the Dragon's Cave.

"In Yorkshire, near fair Rotherham,
The place I know it well;
Some two or three miles, or thereabouts,
I vow I cannot tell.
But there is a hedge, just on the hill edge,
And Matthew's house hard by it;
O there and then was this dragon's den,
You could not choose but spy it.

Old stories tell how Hercules
A dragon slew at Lerna,
With seven heads and fourteen eyes,
To see and well discern-a:
But he had a club, this dragon to drub,
Or he had ne'er done it, I warrant ye:
But More of More Hall, with nothing at all,
He slew the dragon of Wantley."

WENTWORTH CASTLE, the seat of F. V. Wentworth, Esq., is eight miles from Rotherham, and two from Barnsley. It was built about 1730, by Thomas, Earl of Strafford, on the site of an ancient fortress. The grounds are finely laid out; but the mansion, which is quadrangular in form, is regarded by some persons as heavy and deficient in taste. The apartments are spacious and elegant, and are adorned with some good paintings. The following are the names of the chief of these:—Holbein—Portrait of a Monk; Lorenzo Lotto—Male portrait; Rubens—A landscape; Sir Peter Lely—Portrait of Cromwell; Unknown—Portrait of Æcolampadius the Reformer (Waagen ascribes it to Holbein); Lucas de Heere—Portrait of Eleanor Brandon, dated 1550; Albano—The Flight into Egypt; Velasquez—Portrait of Sir Philip Sidney; Rubens—Portrait of a General; Frederigo Zuccherò—The Earl of

Essex; Sir Peter Lely—Female portrait; Vandyck—The Earl of Strafford; and one of the portraits of Vandyck.

SHERWOOD FOREST. The reader of Scott will scarcely require to be reminded that many of the scenes of "Ivanhoe" are laid in the tract of country in the neighbourhood of Sheffield and Rotherham. "In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the Don," begins Sir Walter, "there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of Wentworth, of Wharnccliffe Park, and around Rotherham. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the civil wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws, whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song."

Sherwood Forest extended in ancient times from Nottingham to Whitby, 100 miles in a straight line. So late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, it contained a space equal to the present dimensions of the New Forest. There are considerable remains of it near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, and there is enough of fine and old wood remaining in this part of the West Riding to which Scott refers, to help the tourist to realise the truth of the charming description of sylvan scenery with which "Ivanhoe" opens. The tourist will doubtless be glad to recal the scene in which Wamba, the son of Witless, and Gurth, with his herd of porkers, make their first appearance:—"The sun was setting upon one of the rich grassy glades of that forest which we have mentioned in the beginning of the chapter. Hundreds of broad-headed, short-stemmed, wide-branched oaks, which had witnessed perhaps the stately march of the Roman soldiery, flung their gnarled arms over a thick carpet of the most delicious greensward; in some places they were intermingled with beeches, hollies, and copsewood of various descriptions, so closely as totally to intercept the level beams of the sinking sun; in others they receded from each other, forming those long sweeping vistas, in the intricacy of which the eye delights to lose itself, while imagination considers them as the paths to yet wilder scenes of sylvan solitude. Here the red rays of the sun shot a broken and discoloured light, that partially hung upon the shattered boughs and mossy trunks of the trees, and there they illuminated in brilliant patches the portions of turf to which they made their way."



PONTEFRACT.*

THIS town† is pleasantly situated and well built; but there is nothing in its architecture or its commerce of interest to the tourist. It has extensive gardens and nurseries, from which large quantities of vegetables are sent to Leeds, Wakefield, and other towns; while seedlings are sent to considerable distances. Liquorice is much cultivated here; and the liquorice cakes of Pontefract are largely exported, and justly celebrated.

The Church is plain and modern. There is a *Town Hall* of neat construction. Other public buildings are, the Market House, Court House, Dissenting chapels, and schools.

This town has been uninterruptedly represented in Parliament since the time of James I. It returns two members.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE, the ruins of which serve to give some idea of its ancient strength and magnificence, is one of the most celebrated fortresses in the kingdom. It was built by Hildebert de Lacy, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, about 1080. In 1310, the Castle and estates came by marriage into the possession of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded in the neighbourhood of his castle for an unsuccessful rising against Edward II., several lords, his adherents, being hanged at Pontefract the same day. Pontefract Castle is chiefly famous as the scene of the death of Richard II., in 1399. Historians are not agreed as to the manner of Richard's death. Some say that he was starved to death; others that he was murdered by Sir Pierce Exton and his attendants. Shakspeare adopts the latter version:—

* *HOTELS*.—*New Elephant*, John Sewell—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Red Lion*, Thomas Dunhill; *Dragon*, Charles Norton.

Population in 1851, 11,515. Inhabited houses, 2496. Members of Parliament, 2.

From York 22½ miles; from Knottingley 2½; from Doncaster 17½.

† "In the Saxons' time it was called Kirkby, but the Normans, of a broken bridge, named it in French, Pontfract. Upon this occasion, as it is commonly thought, that the wooden bridge over Airedale was broken, when a mighty multitude of people accompanied William, Archbishop of York (King Stephen's sister's son), newly returned from Rome. Whereby a great number fell into the river, and yet by reason that the Archbishop shed many a tear at this accident, and called upon God for help, there was not one of them that perished."—*Camden*.

"Enter EXTON and servants, armed.

KING RICHARD. How now? what means death in this rude assault?
Villain, thine own hand yields thy death's instrument.

(Snatching a weapon, and killing one.)

Go thou, and fill another room in hell.

(He kills another, then EXTON strikes him down.)

That hand shall burn in never quenching fire,
That staggers thus my person. Exton, thy fierce hand
Hath with the king's blood stained the king's own land.
Mount, mount, my soul! thy seat is up on high;
Whilst my gross flesh sinks downward here to die.

(Dies.)

EXTON. As full of valour, as of royal blood:
Both have I spilt; Oh, would the deed were good!
For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is chronicled in hell.
This dead king to the living king I'll bear;
Take hence the rest, and give them burial here.

[Exeunt.]

King Richard II., Act V., Scene 5.

In the reign of Henry IV., Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, who had been in arms against the king, being treacherously taken prisoner, was here condemned to death. The sentence was executed near Bishopthorpe, June 8, 1405. Again, in 1483, was Pontefract Castle the scene of a bloody tragedy. Earl Rivers, Richard Lord Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, were executed here without any legal trial by the orders of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Shakspeare puts the following lines in the mouth of Rivers:—

"O Pomfret, Pomfret! O thou bloody prison,
Fatal and ominous to noble peers!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls,
Richard the Second here was hacked to death;
And, for more slander to thy dismal seat,
We give thee up our guiltless blood to drink."

—King Richard III., Act III., Scene 3.

The castle sustained three sieges, one in 1536, from Robert Aske, captain-general of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," to whom it surrendered; and the other two in the time of Charles I. It was demolished in 1649, by order of the Parliament.

The style of the castle is Norman, but there have been additions and improvements of a later date. The defences were on an elaborate scale. To reach the round tower or keep, which was the citadel of the building, it was necessary to pass one of the outer barbicans or gatehouses, traverse the outer yard, pass another gate in the centre wall into the castle yard, from which a steep flight of stairs conducted to the keep. Add to this the moats or ditches, the great strength of

masonry of the tower, and its excellent position, and the importance of this fortress may be conceived.

The principal part of the ruin is a fragment of the keep, consisting of the remains of two massive round towers, with some connecting walls. Entering the keep, which is about sixty-four feet in diameter, the remains of the great staircase (leading to the state and other apartments above, now destroyed) may be observed on the right hand. Farther on from this staircase is a small square room, probably designed for the captain of the guard. It is formed in the heart of one of the round towers referred to, which is of solid stone from the level of this room to the bottom of the mount on which the keep is built. The other tower, also built down to the ground, has a very singular staircase, narrow and zig-zag, leading down to a sally-port at the outside of the tower. About half-way down this staircase there are two small branches, leading, the one to what seems to have been a well, and the other to a frightfully small dungeon.

There seem to have been no provisions for the admission of light into the lower storey of the keep. Like Conisborough Castle, its great lower apartment has evidently depended for light upon the doorway. There has been a small window in the guard-room already mentioned. A little way in front of the foot of the stairs, by which the keep is entered, is the square mouth of what may have been either a dungeon or the commencement of a subterranean sally-port. In the great wall, which is eighteen feet thick, and farther from the entrance to the keep, is a wretched chamber or dungeon. Tradition says that it was here that Richard II. was confined and murdered. The smallness of the apartment, however, hardly agrees with the ordinarily received account of his death. It is not improbable that the unfortunate monarch was confined and murdered in one of the large apartments in the keep, now destroyed. Near the centre of the area is the powder magazine, cut out of the solid rock, and 27 feet below the surface of the ground. It is 18 feet long by 10 broad, and has several cells or dungeons adjoining.

The entire area of the fortress has been about seven acres. It has been turned into orchards and gardens. From the highest part of the ruins there are very extensive and beautiful views in all directions.

THE VICINITY of Pontefract has one or two spots of interest.

FERRY BRIDGE—(Inns: *Angel* and *Greyhound*)—two miles distant, is celebrated as the scene of a skirmish in 1461, previous to the great battle of Towton Field. Human skeletons, ancient armour, and other relics of the contest have been found here. This was a place of some considerable importance in the old coaching days, but it is now a sufficiently dull and melancholy village.

METHLEY is about two and a half miles distant by rail. It is a place of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Doomsday Book. The church is the principal edifice. It is interesting on account of the monuments it contains. An altar monument bears the alabaster figures of Robert Waterton, and Cicely his wife, the founders of the chapel. Opposite to this is another alabaster tomb, with the recumbent figures of, it is believed, Lionel Lord Welles, who fell in the battle of Towton Field, and his lady. There are several fine monuments to members of the Saville family. A mutilated statue of the Northumbrian King Oswald, the patron saint of this church, occupied a position above the door. Oswald died in battle, 642.

Methley Park, the residence of the Earl of Mexborough, is a stately building, finely situated, at a short distance from the village.

CASTLEFORD, two and three quarter miles from Pontefract, is the *Legeolium* of Antoninus. Camden was the first to direct attention to this place, though all that he has recorded is the fact of the frequent discovery here of ancient coins, to which the ignorant inhabitants gave the name of Saracen's heads. Urns, stone pavements, and foundations have been found here. At this place, Rudgate, the great road from Isurium crossed the Aire, by a ford at the head of the tide. Dr. Whitaker remarks, regarding Castleford, "It is still a fact to me inexplicable, that the sites of some of our stations, and Castleford among them, appear to have been sown with coins. When I was there, considerable gleanings of the harvest remained, and besides a pretty intaglia on a cornelian, I procured a scarce denarius of Caracalla, reverse a lion." The church occupies the site of the Roman *castrum*, and is, perhaps, built out of its ruins. The church is of no interest.

WAKEFIELD.*

WAKEFIELD, one of the handsomest towns in the West Riding, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the river Calder. The name is probably derived from that of its original Saxon possessor. In Domesday Book we find it called *Wache-feld*. Fuller informs us that it was called "Merry Wakefield," remarking, "What peculiar cause of mirth this town hath above others I do not know, and dare not too curiously inquire, lest I should turn their mirth among themselves into anger against me." Whitaker is bolder than Fuller, finding one cause of the merriment in "the great abundance of barley grown, and of malt manufactured, in the neighbourhood." The town is well built, the streets being in general regular and spacious, and the houses (mostly of brick) large and handsome. Formerly the manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted yarn was carried on here to a very large extent, insomuch that we find Leland saying, "It standith now al by clothynge." This is no longer the case; the chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle; though the woollen cloth trade, as well as the spinning of woollen and worsted yarn, is still carried on to some extent. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood, which, in addition to supplying the consumption of the district, yield enough to allow of large exportation. Wakefield returns one member to Parliament.

THE PARISH CHURCH is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure. Mention is made of two churches in Domesday Book, as existing in Wakefield and "its nine Berewicks;" but the present structure manifestly cannot lay claim to so much antiquity. The oldest parts of the building appear to belong to the time of Henry III. The south front was rebuilt in 1724; and towards the close of the century the greater part of the north side, and the east end, were also rebuilt. The church is 156 feet long, and 69 broad. It has an elegant square tower, adorned with battlements and

* HOTELS.—*Strafford Arms*, Elizabeth Rhodes—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. to 3s., tea 1s. 9d. *George, Royal, Woolpack*.

Population in 1851, 22,065. Inhabited houses, 4391. Members of Parliament, 1.

From London, 181½ miles; from Leeds, 12½; from Manchester, 47.

pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire. This is considered one of the highest steeples in Yorkshire. The interior of the church is very handsome. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel. The nave is divided from the aisles by clustered pillars supporting pointed arches, and from the chancel by a lofty and beautiful screen. Our space does not admit of a detailed account of the monuments in this church, some of which will be found to be interesting. Besides the parish church (All Saints), there are the churches of St. John and Trinity, and chapels for various denominations of dissenters.

THE BRIDGE over the Calder was built in the reign of Edward III. On it there is a very beautiful Gothic chapel called the *Chantry*. It is said to have been erected by Edward IV., in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, and his followers, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. This very interesting structure, after being long used as an office and lumber-room, was a few years ago restored to purposes more in accordance with the intentions of its founder, being employed as a chapel of ease to the church. The tourist will find it well worthy of examination. It is about 30 feet long and 24 wide. The windows are adorned with beautiful tracery. The west front of the building, facing the passage over the bridge, surpasses all the other parts in profusion of ornament. It is "divided by buttresses into compartments forming recesses, with crocketed pediments and pointed arches, having spandrels enriched with crockets; and above is an entablature, supporting five basso-relievos, the whole being crowned with battlements."

Of other public buildings we may mention the *New Corn Exchange*, erected in 1837; the *Market Cross*, an elegant open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, in the interior of which is a spacious room, lighted from the top, and used for the transaction of the public business of the town; the *Theatre*, the *Wakefield Proprietary School*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, *Alms-houses*, and *Hospital*, and the *Free Grammar School*. The latter institution was founded in 1592, by Queen Elizabeth; but has been subsequently much improved by private benefactions. Several eminent natives of Wakefield were educated here; among them Archbishop Potter, a distinguished author, born 1674; Dr. John Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library in the University of Oxford; and Dr. Richard Bentley, the celebrated classical critic, born at Oulton, a few miles distant, in 1661. Besides these, Wakefield boasts of

having given birth to Dr. Thomas Touch, a learned divine ; Dr. John Burton, author of "Monasticon Eboracense, and Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire," who died in 1771; and Joseph Bingham, author of the "Antiquities of the Christian Church." At Crofton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, was born Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford.

THE VICINITY of Wakefield presents scenes interesting both on account of their own beauty and the associations connected with them. We have deferred our notice of the battle of Wakefield, alluded to above, till we should mention

SANDAL CASTLE, the remains of which may be seen at the village of Sandal, two miles to the south of Wakefield. The traces of this ancient castle which still remain, derive their interest from the bloody battle which was here fought between Margaret of Anjou and Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

This battle was fought December 31st, 1460. Margaret of Anjou had entered England, and succeeded in collecting a considerable army in the north, in support of the claims of her son Edward, Prince of Wales, to succeed to the throne of his father Henry VI. It will be recollected that in the attempted reconciliation of the two houses, it was arranged that, on the death of Henry VI., Richard, Duke of York, should succeed to the throne of England. The Queen having taken up arms in behalf of her son, the Duke of York marched northwards to frustrate her designs. Reaching Wakefield, he found that the Queen's army was far superior to his own, and accordingly he retired to the Castle of Sandal, which, along with the manor of Wakefield, had descended to him from his uncle, Edward, Earl of Rutland. Without waiting for his expected reinforcements, he risked battle, hoping by skill and daring to make up for deficiency in numbers. The Duke's forces were entirely routed, and himself and his second son, the Earl of Rutland, slain.

—"York himself, before his castle gate,
Mangled with wounds, on his own earth lay dead ;
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate,
Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off the head,
Crowned it with paper, and, to wreake his teene,
Presents it so to his victorious queene."—*Drayton*.

We need hardly remind the reader of Shakspeare of the admirable use which that great poet has made of the historical facts of this battle in the third part of "King Henry VI." The manor of Wakefield, after the death of the Duke of York,

came to the crown in the person of his son, Edward IV. Richard III. is said to have resided in Sandal Castle for some time after his accession to the throne. The manor was united to the duchy of Lancaster in 1554. After various changes and transmissions, it is now the property of the Duke of Leeds.

Walton Hall, not far from Sandal, deserves to be mentioned here, as the residence of the well-known naturalist and traveller, Charles Waterton, author of "Wanderings in South America," etc., and three series of "Essays on Natural History." Mr. Waterton has here a menagerie, aviary, etc.*

Two miles east of Wakefield, on the road to Pontefract, is the village of *Heath*, situated on a fine eminence on the south side of the Calder. This is one of the most delightfully situated villages in England. Heath Hall, on the other side of the Calder, is an elegant castellated building of some antiquity.

At *Stanley Hall*, a mile and a half from Wakefield, down the Calder, is the spot famed in ancient story, where Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John, had a contest with the "jolly Pinder" of Wakefield.

"Now turn again, turn again," said the Pinder,
 "For a wrong way you have gone ;
 For you have forsaken the king's highway,
 And made a path over the corn."

"O that were a shame," said jolly Robin,
 "We being three, and thou but one."
 The Pinder leapt back then thirty good foot,
 'Twas thirty good foot and one.

He leaned his back fast unto a thorn,
 And his foot against a stone,
 And there he fought a long summer's day,
 A summer's day so long,
 Till that their swords on their broad bucklers
 Were broke fast into their hands.

"O wilt thou forsake the Pinder his craft,
 And go to the greenwood with me ?
 Thou shalt have a livery twice in the year,
 The one green, the other brown."

"If Michaelmas day was come and gone,
 And my master had paid me my fee,
 Then would I set as little by him,
 As my master doth by me."

* For a well-written notice of this venerable naturalist, see the "National Review" for October 1857.

Nostal Priory, about four miles from Wakefield, and two from the Crofton station, was the site of a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1121. This mansion, the seat of Charles Wynn, Esq., is chiefly interesting as possessing Holbein's largest and most celebrated painting, *Sir Thomas More and his Family*. The picture is eleven feet wide by nine high. Dr. Waagen * "came unwillingly to the conclusion that this is nothing more than an early copy" — a conclusion, by the way, to which he pretty often comes with regard to some of our paintings by the old masters. The figures are well arranged and finely painted. Sir Thomas More is in the centre, seated, dressed in a furred coat, and with the chancellor's chain. The names and ages of all the persons introduced (eleven in number, and the size of life) are inscribed over them. We are sorry our limited space will not allow of a full description of this painting, and of several in other apartments. We may mention that this private collection contains pictures by the following masters : William Van de Velde, Jacob Ruysdael, Robert Van der Hoeck, Jan Miel, Carel Dujardin, Guercino, Gerritz van Herp, Jan Wynants, F. Dicker, and others.

* "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," vol. iii., p. 335.

HUDDERSFIELD.

HUDDERSFIELD* is supposed to derive its name from Oder or Hudder, the first Saxon colonist in the place. Though it seems thus to be able to claim a tolerable antiquity, there is little in its history deserving to be mentioned. The town is named in several old charters of the time of Richard II., which grant "free warren in Huddersfield to the prior and canons of Nostel." It appears even that there were profitable mills here as early as 1200, an old grant by Colin de Dammeville giving "to God, the blessed St. Mary, and the abbots and monks of Stanlaw, for the soul of his lord, Roger de Lacy, all his part of the said mill at Huddersfield, on the river Caune, and 20s. annual rent."

The town is built mostly of stone, but contains little to attract the tourist. There is an elegant modern parish Church in the perpendicular style. There are several other churches. Dissenting chapels are numerous. One of these, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, is said to be the largest Methodist chapel in England. It was built at an expense of £8000, and has sittings for 2400 persons.

The principal manufactures of Huddersfield are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, and "fancy goods." Coal is abundant in its neighbourhood. In addition to the railways which afford it rapid communication with all parts of the country, Huddersfield is connected by canals with both the Mersey and the Humber. The canal communicating with the Mersey is carried, at the highest canal level in England, through the "English Apennines" by

* HOTELS:—*George*; Thomas Wigney.—Bed 1s. 6d. and 2s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d. *Imperial, Rose, and Crown.*

Population in 1851, 30,880. Inhabited houses, 5,739. Member of parliament, 1.

From Sheffield 26½ miles; from Manchester 26; from London 203½.

a tunnel $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. Huddersfield returns one member to Parliament.

ALMONDBURY, 2 miles distant, is indicated by many writers as the site of *Cambodunum*, a station mentioned by Antoninus as on the way between Eburacum and Mancunium (Manchester). Whitaker strenuously opposes this opinion, holding that Almondbury is destitute of every symptom belonging either to the site or the structure of a Roman encampment. Hunter thinks that *Cambodunum* was at *Gretland*, near *Elland*, a small town five miles on the other side of Huddersfield. He founds his opinion on the discovery of a votive altar there, bearing the following inscriptions. On the one side, "DVI . CI . BRIG ET . NVM . AVGG . T . AVR . AVRELIANVS . DD . PRO . SE . ET . SVIS . S . M . A . G . S . ;" and on the other, "ANTONINO III . ET GET . COSS." This altar was therefore dedicated to the god of the Brigantes and to the deities of the emperors; Titus Aurelius Antoninus being sufficiently latitudinarian in his religious views to present his services to both together. The discovery of this altar, however, does not necessarily fix the Roman encampment at Gretland. Another votive altar was found at *Slack*, in the township of *Stainland*, in this same neighbourhood. It is almost impossible, therefore, to decide positively as to the exact site of *Cambodunum*. Whether or not Almondbury was a Roman encampment, it appears to have been a place of some importance in Saxon times; for it is said to have been a seat of the kings of Northumbria and to have had a church built by Paulinus. Subsequently there was a castle here, some few traces of which may still be seen. "The crown of the hill," says Dr. Whitaker, "has been strongly fortified by a double wall and trenches; the area within has also been subdivided into an outer and inner enclosure from the gate, and the remains of mortar and stones, almost vitrified, prove beyond all controversy that the place has been destroyed by fire."

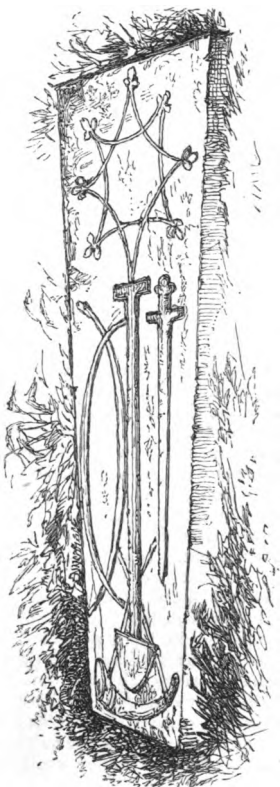
KIRKLEES HALL is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Huddersfield, and is near the Cooper's Bridge Station. This elegant residence, the seat of Sir G. Armytage, Bart., occupies the site of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. Some traces of the nunnery may yet be seen, and the tomb of a prioress has been discovered, bearing the inscription—"Douce Jhesu de Nazaret fites mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis Prioires de cest Maison." Kirklees is interesting as the burial-place of Robin Hood. Falling sick, he put himself, so

runs the tradition, under the hands of a nun belonging to this abbey, and was treacherously bled to death. His grave is still pointed out in the park. There has been some discussion among antiquarians as to the genuineness of an epitaph said to have been originally engraved over the tomb. There can be no doubt that there once was an inscription of some kind, though no evidence has been given to establish the genuineness of the epitaph in question. There are many versions of it. We give the oldest, as found "amongst the papers of the learned Dr. Gale, late dean of Yorke :"—

"Hear undernead dis laitl
steat

lai; robert earl of Huntingtun
nea arcir ber a; hie sa gend
an pipl kauld im robin hend
sick nrlaw; a; hi an i; men
bil england nibr si agen.

obiit 24 kal dekem-
bris 1247."



HALIFAX.*

THIS celebrated commercial town is situated on the declivity of a gentle eminence rising above the river Hebble, although, from the ranges of hills by which it is surrounded, it seems to stand in a low valley. Camden tells a "pretty story" regarding the origin of the name:—A certain wicked clerk cut off the head of a virtuous maiden, and hung it upon a yew tree, which with its gastly relic was highly venerated by the common people. As the tree decayed the reverence for it grew stronger, for the fibres beneath its bark were regarded as the very hairs of the virgin's head. Pilgrims resorted to the place, and the little village, aforetime called Horton, became the large town of Halifax; the name, according to this explanation, meaning "holy hair." Others derive the name from a relic said to have been preserved in a hermitage, and called the *face* of St. John. There is little remarkable in the early history of Halifax; and it cannot boast of the antiquity of Doomsday Book. In the civil wars it was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians. At that period, an obstinate action took place in the neighbourhood, the scene of which is called Bloody Field to this day. After the conclusion of the civil wars, Halifax was rewarded by being invested with the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament. It at present returns two members.

Halifax derives its importance from its extensive manufactures of woollen goods. The spinning-jenny was introduced about the year 1790. About 15,225 persons are now employed in its manufactories. Among the articles manufactured at Halifax are—Cashmeres, orleans, coburgs, merinoes, lastings, alpacas, damasks, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, kerseymeres, muslin-de-laines, shalloons, fancy waist-coatings, etc. A large *Cloth Hall*, constructed of free-stone, which is plentiful in the neighbourhood, is used for the weekly market, for the sale of woollen cloth. It occupies an area of

* HOTELS.—*Old Cock*, Mrs. Young—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 9d. dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Swan*, *White Lion*, *Upper George*.

Population in 1851, 33,582. Inhabited houses, 6528. Members of Parliament, 2.

From Leeds, 16½ miles: from Huddersfield, 10½; from London, 214½.

10,000 square yards, and contains upwards of 300 rooms for the lodgment of goods.

Halifax is built partly of stone, and partly of brick—a circumstance which gives the town a singular and somewhat picturesque appearance from a distance. It contains several public buildings worthy of notice. Chief of these is

THE PARISH CHURCH. It is a large and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower, surmounted by pinnacles. The interior is 192 feet long, and 60 in breadth, and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and two chapels. The present structure, with the exception of part of the north wall, cannot date back farther than the middle of the fifteenth century. The church is supposed to have been originally built by the Earl of Warren and Surrey in the reign of Henry I. The ceiling is adorned with the armorial bearings of the several incumbents. The baptismal font is an octagonal basin, with a beautifully carved spiral cone, 16 feet in height. There are several monuments. Two in the south aisle of the nave, to members of the family of Rawson, are by Westmacott, and display fine emblematic sculpture worthy of that artist. There is another marble monument by Westmacott on the south side of the altar, to the memory of H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. The two chapels, one on the north side, and the other on the south, do not call for any special description.

The parish contains several other churches (Holy Trinity, Christ Church, etc.), as well as places of worship of various bodies of dissenters. The latter are very numerous—several of them handsome.

There are several charities and alms-houses; but these are not of any importance. The *Free Grammar School* was founded in 1585. It is open to the children of the parish, free of expense, for instruction in the classics only. Several eminent men have been educated in this school; among them John Milner, B.D., Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, and William Jackson, his brother, Bishop of Oxford.

In some of the streets may be seen houses with the ancient projecting and timbered fronts, which form an interesting feature in some of our oldest towns. Crown Street contains a number of buildings of this description.

Halifax possesses all the charitable and literary institutions which one expects to find in a thriving manufacturing town. It has its *Infirmaries, Public Baths, Theatre, Assembly Rooms*, etc.

In a *gaol* of the lord of the manor (Duke of Leeds) for the imprisonment of debtors, is preserved the *gibbet axe*, or, as it has been sometimes called, the "Maid of Halifax," a species of guillotine, in former times used for the execution of criminals. As *Halifax Gibbet Law* is a subject of some interest, we must find room for a brief account of it here.

From a very early period, the inhabitants not only of the hamlet of Halifax, but of the whole forest of Hardwick (including, it is supposed, rather more than the present parish of Halifax), possessed the power of criminal jurisdiction. The principle of what has been called Gibbet Law, is briefly this:—"If a felon were taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty of the said forest, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessand, any commodity of the value of thirteence-halfpenny, he should, after three markets or meeting-days, within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and have his head cut off from his body." The felon, on being apprehended, was brought before the bailiff of the lord of the manor at Halifax, who summoned four frith-burghers from each of four several towns within the precincts of the liberty, to appear before him on a certain day, and examine into the truth of the charge. If the party accused was condemned, he was immediately executed, if it happened to be the principal market-day; otherwise, he was kept till then, being, meanwhile, on the lesser market-days, placed in the stocks, with the stolen goods on his back, or before him. The axe, which weighed about eight pounds, was fixed in a block of wood, and had a framework 15 feet high, with grooves to admit of its rapid descent. The axe was drawn up by a cord and pulley. Commentators differ as to the way in which the fatal instrument was set free; some holding that the cord was cut by the bailiff, others that it was pulled by all present, and others, again, that this was done by an animal, particularly if the condemned person had been guilty of stealing an ox, sheep, or horse, etc., in which case the animal itself was made to perform the duty. Executions were very numerous—a fact which may serve to account for the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds, "From Hell, Hull,* and Halifax, good Lord deliver us!" It is worth adding here, that it was the sight of one of these executions which induced the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, to introduce the *Maiden* into his

* Hull was noted for the strictness of its police, which, with its walls and fortifications, made it a very unsafe place for thieves.

own country.* It obtained that name from remaining for many years unused, till he at length suffered by it himself.

There are several eminent names connected, by birth or otherwise, with Halifax. Henry Briggs, an eminent mathematician, was born here in 1556, and died at Oxford, where he was Savilian professor, in 1630. He was a friend of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and published several learned and valuable mathematical works. At Haugbend, in this parish, Archbishop Tillotson was born in 1630. His sermons and works in opposition to popery are classics in theological literature. He died in 1694. A statue of him stands in the chancel of Sowerby chapel. Sir Henry Saville, an accomplished scholar and author, was born at Bradley, in this parish, in 1549. He died at Eton in 1622.† Daniel Defoe, although not a native, was for some time a resident in Halifax. It is said that he composed "Robinson Crusoe" during his residence here. John Foster, author of "An Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance," and "Essays, in a Series of Letters," was born in this parish in 1770. He died in 1839.

The parish of Halifax is nearly as large as the whole county of Rutland, being 17 miles long and 11 broad, comprising an area of 124 square miles, or 79,200 acres. It contains quarries of slate and stone, and coal mines. Halifax is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom.

* "Gentleman's Magazine," April, 1793. This curious instrument of execution may be seen in the Antiquarian Society's Museum, Edinburgh.

† Sir Henry Saville's edition of the works of Chrysostom is a beautiful and valuable one, and very rare.

LEEDS.*

LEEDS, the largest and most flourishing town in Yorkshire, and the fifth in England in point of population and commercial activity, is situated on the Aire, in the north-east corner of the *Clothing District*, of which it is the capital. The conjectures of antiquarians as to the origin of its name are very vague and unsatisfactory; but, however that point may be settled, there can be no doubt that the town is of great antiquity. In 655, a bloody battle was fought in this neighbourhood, in which Penda, King of Mercia, was slain, and most of his army perished. A grant of land here was given by William the Conqueror to Ilbert de Lacy, a powerful noble, who also possessed the barony of Pontefract. A castle was built here, either by De Lacy or by one of his dependents. This castle makes some figure in history—having been besieged by King Stephen in 1139, and been for a brief period, in 1399, the prison of the unfortunate Richard II., but no vestiges of it now remain. Leeds pronounced for the Parliament in the troubles of the time of Charles I., and was the scene of one or two struggles between the opposing parties. During the great plague of 1665 this town suffered dreadfully; one-fifth of the entire population perished. There are no remarkable events in the subsequent history of Leeds. Its history is one of continued advancement in wealth and improvement, with occasional periods of commercial depression and distress. It is almost superfluous to add that Leeds, like all other great manufacturing towns, has uniformly exerted its influence in behalf of the leading measures of political progress in recent times. The history of the town records few popular tumults.

* **HOTELS.**—*Great Northern*, Samuel Kelly—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. to 3s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d. *Rose and Crown*, J. Linley—Bed 2s. 6d., breakfast 2s. to 2s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., tea 2s., attendance 2s. *Scarborough*, J. B. Fleischman—Bed 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d. and 2s., dinner 1s. 6d. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d., attendance 1s. and 1s. 6d. *Griffin*, *Corn Exchange*, *Temperance*.

Population in 1851, 172,270. Inhabited houses, 36,165. Members of Parliament, 2.

From London, 206 miles; from York, 36½; from Hull, 51.

The town is well built. The aspect of its streets and shops sufficiently testifies to its immense commercial activity and material prosperity. Its public buildings are not generally of a kind to interest the tourist; though some of them are well worthy of examination.

The Town Hall, of which the foundation was laid in 1853, deserves to be noticed first, as the most imposing of the public edifices of Leeds. The style is that called the Roman Corinthian. The building forms a parallelogram of 250 feet by 200. It stands on an elevated platform, and is surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature and attic, rising altogether to about 65 feet in height. The large hall rises out of the centre of the building to a height from the ground, of 92 feet. The tower is 240 feet high, exclusive of the vane. The south and principal façade has a deeply recessed portico of ten columns, and is approached by a flight of twenty-five steps, 135 feet in length, with pedestals for sculpture. The Great Hall is perhaps the largest in England. The building was designed by Mr. Broderick of Hull, and cost upwards of £50,000.

CHURCHES. None of the churches of Leeds are of any antiquity. *St. Peter's*, the original parish church, a building of the time of Edward III., was taken down in 1838, and the present structure erected in its place. It is regarded as one of the best modern specimens of the later decorated style of architecture. The nave and chancel have been so planned as to present a clear vista of 160 feet. A tower rises from the north end of the transept, to the height of 130 feet. This church is justly regarded one of the chief architectural ornaments of Leeds. *St. John's Church* was built in 1634. Whitaker remarks that it "has all the gloom and all the obstructions of an ancient church, without one vestige of its dignity and grace." *Trinity Church* was erected in 1727. It is in a modified Grecian style. *St. Paul's*, built seventy years later, is also Grecian in its main features. There are several other churches. Dissent is strong in Leeds; and some of the places of worship built by various bodies display much taste.

The other PUBLIC BUILDINGS may be noticed very summarily. There is no lack of educational and charitable institutions. Among the former are an *Industrial School*, situated in Burmantofts, built in 1848 at a cost of £16,000, a fine building in the Elizabethan style, worth inspection; and a free *Grammar School*. Among the latter are hospitals,

dispensaries, infirmaries, almshouses, etc. The *Markets* and the *Corn Exchange* are respectable buildings. The *Commercial Buildings*, an excellent structure situated in Park Row, should not be overlooked. In the entrance hall, "change" is held daily; and the structure contains, in addition to apartments and offices for business, a hotel, concert rooms, and other apartments. Leeds possesses a Philosophical and Literary Society, a Mechanic's Institute, and a Theatre.

The *Cloth Halls* form a very interesting spectacle on market days. The Coloured or Mixed Cloth Hall is near the Commercial Buildings, in the busiest centre of Leeds. It is a quadrangular brick building, 380 feet long by 200 broad, and contains nearly 2000 stalls, arranged in six streets, each of which has its own distinctive name. Each stall is about two feet in width, and is marked with the name of its occupant. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday. The tourist who may be in Leeds on either of these days would do well to pay a visit to the Cloth Hall; for besides the various fabrics here sold, the mode of traffic and the broad dialect of many of the clothiers and buyers, will be found to be novel and interesting. The cloth sold here has been dyed in the wool, and undergone all the operations except that of finishing. The *White Cloth Hall* is similar in style and arrangement to the hall just noticed. It is 300 feet long, and contains about 1200 stands in five streets. It opens as soon as the Coloured Cloth Hall closes, for the sale of cloth in an undyed state.

The extent of the manufactures of Leeds may be conceived from the following statistics, taken from the last census:—Woollen manufactures employ 4706 males, and 2746 females; flax, 1405 females, and 870 males; iron, 1075 males; engines, 667; coal-miners, 667 males.

Before the days of railways, Leeds had communication, by means of canals, with both the eastern and western seas. It is now connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom.

This town, or its immediate neighbourhood, has been the birthplace of a number of *eminent men*. David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man," was born at Armley, in this parish, in 1705, and died in 1757. Benjamin Wilson, the painter, was born here about 1720. Joseph Milner, the church historian, was born here in 1744, and died 1797. His brother Isaac was born here in 1751, and died 1820. (Originally a weaver, he became dean of Carlisle, and achieved some fame as a natural philosopher.) John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, builder of Eddystone Lighthouse, was born in this neighbourhood in 1724, and died in 1792. Joseph Priestley,

more noted as an experimental philosopher than a divine, was born at Birstall, seven miles distant, in 1733. He officiated for several years as minister of a Unitarian chapel in Leeds, and founded a library, which is one of the most extensive in the north of England. He died in 1804. Less famous than the preceding, but still worthy of mention, are the following natives of Leeds:—Richard Baron, a political writer, died 1768; John Bergenhout, physician and author, born 1730, died 1791; Newcome Cappe, Socinian author, 1732—1800; Samuel Clapham, author, born 1755; Francis Fawkes, poet and miscellaneous writer, 1731—1777; William Lodge, distinguished engraver, 1649—1689; and John Scott, D.D. ("Anti-Sejanus"), author, 1733—1814.

VICINITY OF LEEDS.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY. These ruins are considered among the finest in the kingdom. They occupy a very picturesque position in the valley of the Aire, about three miles from Leeds, and near the Kirkstall station. The abbey was founded in 1153, by Henry de Lacy, the great baron of Pontefract, in fulfilment of a vow which he had made while suffering under a dangerous illness. A colony of Cistercian monks from Fountains Abbey settled here upon the invitation of De Lacy, who, in addition to the grant of the beautiful site for their monastery, plentifully supplied them with money and provisions. The monks thrived under the protection of this powerful and generous patron; and under him and his successor they considerably extended their boundaries. Hard times, however, seem to have followed, or the monks were improvident, for in 1284 we find them in debt to the extent of £5248 : 15 : 7. The affairs of the monastery were considerably retrieved towards the end of the century, the debt being reduced to £160. The gross annual value at the dissolution in 1540 was stated at £512 : 13 : 4. The site was granted by Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. After various transmissions, the abbey and some adjacent estates came into the possession of the Earls of Cardigan, with whom they still remain.

The ruins occupy a considerable space. Their length is about 340 feet from north to south, and 445 from east to west.

The walls inclose a quadrangle of 115 feet by 143. The principal *Gateway* of the monastery is at a distance of about 300 feet to the north-west of the church. The *Church* is in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection. The tower remained entire till 1779, when two sides, and part of a third, fell down. This catastrophe, though to be lamented, has probably increased the picturesqueness of the ruin. The body of the church consists of a nave and two side aisles, divided by massy clustered columns, terminating in pointed arches, over which is a range of windows with round arches. The view of the interior from the west end is exquisite. Indeed, both the interior and exterior, from numberless points, present views which artists are fond of transferring to their drawing-books or their canvas. The east window is pointed, but the west end is Norman, and in good preservation. The era at which this abbey was erected appears to have been a transition period; for both the round and pointed arches in the body of the church must have been built at the same time. The architecture of the whole structure is remarkable for its chasteness and simplicity. The roof, between the east end and the tower, was adorned with fret-work and intersecting arches, but has been long destroyed. There are no traces of any monuments in the interior. The remains of the refectory and chapter-house, as well as of other parts of the original structure, may still be seen. The chapter-house is the most interesting of these. It is divided into two portions by double arches. The portion contiguous to the cloisters has the remains of a cluster of columns in the centre; but the other portion has been without it, the groins springing from angle to angle. The seats for members of the chapter are ranged around.

To the neglect of man, and the beautifying power of nature, this fine old ruin is indebted for the picturesqueness which charms every visitor. Man has left it to decay; and nature has carpeted its floor with grass and flowers, and adorned its walls with a luxuriant growth of ivy. And so it stands, in the neighbourhood of furnaces and factories such as its founders never dreamed of, a thing of beauty, asking nothing from the busy industry around but to be protected from violence, and left to gradual and inevitable, but picturesque decay.

"Since the day," remarks Mr. Phillips, "when Henry de Lacy brought the Cistercians to this sweet retreat (1152), how changed are the scenes which the river looks upon! Then, from the high rocks of Malham, and the pastures of Craven, to Loidis in Elmete, the deer, wild boar, and white

bull, were wandering in unfrequented woods, or wading in untainted waters, or roaming over boundless heaths. Now, hundreds of thousands of men of many races have extirpated the wood, dyed the waters with tints derived from other lands, turned the heaths into fertile fields, and filled the valley with mills and looms, water-wheels and engine-chimneys. Yet is not all the beauty of Airedale lost; nor should the thoughtful mind, which now regards the busy stream of the Aire, lament the change. The quiet spinner is happier than the rude and violent hunter; the spirit of true religion fills these populous villages as well as once it filled those cloistered walls; the woods are gone, and in their place the iron road; but that road conducts the intelligent lover of beauty to other hills and dales where art has had no contest with nature, and by enabling him to compare one region with another, corrects his judgment, heightens his enjoyment, and deepens his sympathy with man."

HAREWOOD HOUSE AND CASTLE. The *Village* * of Harewood (*Inn—Harewood Arms*) is about 8 miles from Leeds, and about half that distance from the Arthington station. It is very neatly and pleasantly built, and possesses a church of great antiquity. This picturesque and venerable edifice was originally founded in the reign of Henry I., but the date of the building as it stands is more recent. In the interior are some very ancient and interesting sepulchral monuments. Chief of these is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent figures of Sir William Gascoigne and his wife. Sir William was born in this parish. He was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV., and is famous in English history for having committed to prison, for contempt of court, Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. The inscription on a brass filleting round the tomb has disappeared, having been torn away, it is generally said, in the time of the civil wars.† It is said to have run as follows:—"Hic jacet Will-mus Gascoigne nup: Capt. Justic. de Banco Henrici nup. regis Angliae quarti et Elizabeth uxor ejus, qui quidem Will-mus obiit die Dominica VI^o. die De-

* "This," says Whitaker, "is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility; and in the compass of a country village, with nearly an entire though dismantled castle, a modern palace surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, and a parish church filled with unmutated sculptures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

† Fuller, however, seems to have seen it; for he says, speaking of the Chief Justice, "This date of his death is fairly written in his stately monument in Harwood Church."—*Worthies of England*, vol. iii. p. 414.

cembris Anno D-ni MCCCCXII-XIV Henrici IVi factus iudex MCCCCI." Not far from the church is

Harewood House, the seat of the Earls of Harewood. It is in the Corinthian style, and consists of a centre and two wings. Fine pleasure-grounds and gardens, to the extent of 150 acres, and laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown, at an expense of £16,000, add much to the attractions of this mansion. The house and grounds are shewn to visitors on Saturdays.

The house contains many spacious and beautifully furnished apartments. The ceilings were modelled chiefly by Rose, and painted by Zucchi and Rebecchi.

The Ruins of Harewood Castle, built about 1370, occupy a fine position overlooking the valley of the Wharfe. These remains possess much to interest the antiquarian.

SELBY.—(HOTELS: *George*, W. Armstrong; bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d., *Petre's Arms*; *Rose and Crown*. Population in 1851, 5109; inhabited houses, 1079. From Leeds, 20 miles; from York, 23; from Hull, 31).—This thriving town is supposed by some writers, but on no tangible grounds, to be of Roman origin. There are no records of it previous to the Conquest. Since that period, any facts in its history deserving of narration, are comprised in the history of

The Abbey. It was founded by William the Conqueror in 1069, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germanus. William had occasion to be at Selby the following year, in connection with the endowment; and his queen, who accompanied him, was here delivered of her youngest son, Henry, afterwards King of England. The Conqueror bestowed many privileges on the monks of Selby, and succeeding monarchs regarded them with equal favour. It is on record that Pope Alexander III., in 1076, conferred on the abbot, and "his successors for ever," the privilege of "using the ring, mitre, pastoral staff, dalmatic coat, gloves, and sandals; of blessing the palls of the altar, and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and of conferring the first tonsures." The abbots of Selby and of St. Mary's, York, were the only mitred abbots in England north of the Trent. The abbey was in a state of great splendour and prosperity at the time of the dissolution of monastic establishments by Henry VIII., its clear annual revenue amounting to £729 : 12 : 10½. The site was sold in 1542 to Sir Ralph Sadler, knight. After various transmissions, it came into the family of Lord Petre, with whom it remained

till 1854, when it was sold to the Earl of Londesborough, the present owner.

After the dissolution, the *Abbey Church* was made parochial; and it is to this circumstance that we owe the preservation, in so much of its early glory, of this beautiful structure. The church is the great attraction of Selby, and it is pleasant to know that it is valued as it deserves to be, and that every care is likely to be taken by the town to preserve it from the ravages of time. Its whole length is 267 feet; its breadth 50 feet; length of transepts, 100 feet. A tower or steeple stood at the intersection of the transepts. It fell in 1690, destroying the south end of the transept, and part of the roof of the south aisle. Burton, in his "*Monasticon Eboracense*," is of opinion that there were intended to be three towers, the large one in the middle, and two smaller ones at the west end. The massive piers within the church are a sufficient evidence that these two towers were included in the original design; but they do not seem ever to have been built.

The west front is particularly admired. Here there is a fine Norman entrance, richly ornamented. The windows are pointed. The front is finished with a battlemented top, and four graceful pinnacles. There is another beautiful Norman doorway on the north side. The porch over it is in the mixed style, which marks the period of transition between the circular and the pointed arch. The walls of the nave and north transept are also Norman; but the distinctive features of that order of architecture have been in a great measure replaced on the exterior by windows and decorations of a later style. The interior is extremely interesting. The nave, with its round Norman pillars and its magnificent circular arches, surmounted by clerestory windows, also Norman, contrasts with the choir, which is a beautiful specimen of the decorated style in its best period. The four Norman arches, at the intersection of the transepts, for the support of the great tower, are simple, but grand and massive in their style. The lover of early architecture will further be interested by the elegant low early English arcades which run along the walls of the choir. The east window of the choir is much admired. It is a fine specimen of the decorated style. In the chancel there are several sedilia, and carved oak stalls.

There are numerous monumental slabs, more or less defaced, to the memory of abbots and monks of the ancient establishment. Neither these, however, nor those of a more modern date, are of so much general interest as to justify particular reference to them.

The remains of the monastic buildings are inconsiderable and unimportant. The barn and granary still exist. The great gateway was pulled down in 1806.

The town has few features of interest in addition to the church. A handsome movable wooden bridge over the Ouse, affords a ready passage for vessels up and down the river. A Gothic market-cross, a well-endowed grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and several dissenting chapels, are among the chief erections.

In the VICINITY OF SELBY are Wressil Castle, and Howden.

Wressil Castle is less known and visited than it deserves.* It is near the Wressil station, which is six miles from Selby. The ruin, as it now stands, consists of only the fourth side of a great square castle, built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, in the days of Richard II. Three sides of the square were pulled down in 1650, by order of the Parliament, who seemed to have feared lest it might be seized for the king. Leland, who visited the castle about 1554, has left a description of it. The following sentence contains the most interesting part his description:—"One thing I likid exceedingly; yn one of the toures ther was a study, caullid Paradise, wher was a closet in the middle of 8 squares latisid aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a*deske ledgid to set bookes on cofers withyn them, and this semid as joined hard to the toppe of the closet, and yet by pulling, one or al wolde cum downe briste highte in rabettes, and serve for deskes to lay bookes on." Three of the apartments were adorned with poetical inscriptions, perhaps written by the celebrated Henry Algonon Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland, a great lover of learning and learned men.

The part of the castle which still remains is the south front. It is flanked by two large square towers. This fine old ruin was used as a farm-house till an accidental but opportune conflagration turned it from that ignoble use by reducing it to a complete ruin. The towers can be ascended by a circular stone stair. Their summits command extensive views. The walls of this castle have suffered little or nothing from the ravages of time. The edges of the carvings and mouldings

* The same remark is true of *Hemingbrough Church*, a view of which may be obtained from the railway, between the Cliff and Wressil stations. It has a lofty spire, beautifully tapered. The church is cruciform, and has three aisles. There are some interesting details in the architecture of this church both externally and internally. It was collegiate before the Reformation.

are scarcely less fresh than when they came from the hands of the workman.

Howden (Inns: *Half Moon*—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s.; *Wellington*; *Bowman's Commercial*. Population in 1851, 2235; inhabited houses, 497; is 8 miles from Selby by rail.)—Its *Church* is one of the noblest in Yorkshire. This beautiful Gothic structure belongs chiefly to the thirteenth century; but there are some fine additions of a later date. The eastern part is in ruins, and has a magnificent and venerable aspect. The western portion is in excellent repair, and used regularly for divine service. The church of Howden was originally a rectory parochial, in the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham. In 1267 it was made collegiate; the patrons ordaining that in this church there should be "five prebends for ever, and each of them to maintain at his own proper costs a priest and clerk in holy orders, to administer in the same, in a canonical habit," etc. On the dissolution of the college, in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues, which should have kept the church in repair, passed into private hands, and the fabric began soon to show symptoms of decay. An ineffectual attempt was made in 1591 to procure a grant of money for repairing the chancel. In 1630, the chancel being considered unsafe for the celebration of divine worship, the nave was repaired and fitted up for that purpose. The roof of the chancel fell in in 1696, since which period this part of the church has been in ruins.

The church is in the form of a cross, with a lofty square tower in the centre. The following are its principal dimensions:—Length of nave, 105 feet—breadth, 66; length of transept, 117—breadth, 30; length of choir, 120—breadth, 66; height of the tower, 135; total length of the church, 255 feet. The west front is extremely elegant. It consists of four divisions, made by buttresses terminating in crocketed finials. The buttresses on either side of the central elevation are panelled, and have niches containing statues, the one of a bishop, the other of a saint. A large window of four lights, divided by a transom, and containing much beautiful tracery, is the main feature of this front. This window is surmounted by a crocketed pediment rising to the roof. The entrance from this side is by an elegant pointed doorway under the centre of the great west window, the parts of the central division on either side of it being panelled with blank pointed arches. The north aisle has a window of three lights, with tracery corresponding in its general design with that of the central window. There are two south aisles; the window of

the one nearest the nave being the same as that of the north aisle, while the other has a depressed arched window of three lights. The south side of the church is no less worthy of an attentive examination; but there is not space for a detailed account of it. The parapet of the nave has some beautiful carving, consisting of human heads, foliage, monsters, etc. The pointed windows of three lights are different from each other, but correspond with those on the opposite side of the nave. The windows of the south transept contain elegant tracery. A small chapel is attached to its east side. The ruins of the chancel are by no means the least interesting part of the structure. The great east window has lost its tracery; but, if it has been at all in keeping with the architectural details still uninjured, it must have been of exquisite beauty. Adjoining the choir, on the south side, is the chapter-house, an elegant octagonal building, resembling the chapter-house of York, erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was surmounted by an elegant octagonal stone spire, which fell in and reduced it to a ruin in 1750. The north side of the church does not require to be described, being similar to the south side. The tower is plain, but tasteful, with no architectural features requiring to be noticed.*

The interior of the church is no less worthy of examination than the exterior. Six pointed arches, resting on clustered columns with octagonal capitals, divide the nave from the aisles. The arch between the nave and choir is filled up, and has an altar-piece between its bows. There are several interesting sepulchral monuments of great antiquity. The most splendid is an altar-tomb, in a chapel adjoining the south transept, bearing the effigies of a crusader and his lady, beneath a beautiful canopy. The warrior is without his helmet, and has a shield on his arm bearing the arms of Metham. In the same chapel is the altar-shaped monument of another crusader, with his recumbent figure. His shield bears the arms of Saltmarsh. At the south-east pier of the transept is an altar-monument, with shields of arms on the dado. Behind this monument is the full-length figure of an ecclesiastic, with his right hand in the attitude of benediction.

* It has been playfully remarked, on the authority of Camden and the "Book of Durham," that this tower was built with the same view as that of Babel! The town occupies a low situation, and is subject to inundations from the Ouse and the Derwent. One of the county historians takes the trouble to show that, to guard against any possible inundation, it was quite unnecessary to erect a tower 185 feet high!

In the ruined choir may be seen some stone coffins, found here in 1785, on the removal of the ruins of the roof. The chapter-house is entered from the choir by a splendid arch, and a passage of much beauty. This is generally regarded as the most interesting part of the building. It is octagonal, like the chapter-house at York, as has been already said, but it is greatly inferior in dimensions. It contains thirty seats, the exquisitely delicate and beautiful sculpture of which is much admired. Seven sides of the building have large windows of three lights, with fine tracery. The entrance from the church is on the eighth side; and the space above the door, corresponding with the other windows, is occupied with niches for statues, beautifully canopied with tabernacle work. The springings of the vaulted roof, which fell in 1750, still remain. Hutchinson, in his "History of Durham," pronounces this chapter-house the most perfect example of pointed architecture in England, remarking that it may justly vie even with Melrose Abbey with its elegant work in stone—opinions in which few antiquaries or tourists will coincide.

Adjoining the church, on the south side, are the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. Several eminent bishops died here.

BRADFORD.*

BRADFORD, one of the most important manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, is finely situated at the union of three extensive valleys. The name, according to antiquarians, is derived from a *broad ford* over the small stream, a tributary of the Aire, on which it is situated. The town does not seem to have been of any note in ancient times, though the name occurs in some old records. In the civil wars in the time of Charles I., Bradford sided with the Parliament, and twice repulsed a large body of the king's troops from the garrison of Leeds. It was afterwards taken by the Earl of Newcastle. In 1812 occurred the disturbances of the "Luddites," which resulted in the destruction of the newly-introduced machinery in several mills, and in the conviction and execution of seventeen of the rioters. A strike of ten months' duration occurred in 1825, and was productive of the usual unhappy effects. Since that date the history of Bradford has been one of industry and prosperity, with occasional but not frequent periods of commercial depression.

The town, which is built of stone, contains many very handsome public and private buildings. The PARISH CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is in the perpendicular style. The body of the edifice belongs to the time of Henry VI., but the tower is of a later date. The interior contains many monuments, among which may be mentioned one to Abraham Sharpe, a celebrated mathematician, who died in 1742. A very beautiful monument by Flaxman, cannot fail to attract the notice of the visitor. It is to a gentleman named Balme, and bears a very fine personification of old age. There are several other churches of handsome construction, but they are modern, and do not call for special mention. There are numerous dissenting chapels.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL was completed in 1853, at a cost of £13,000. This imposing building is in every way

* HOTELS.—*Talbot*, John Lupton—Bed 1s. 6d. to 2s., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 2s., dinner 2s. to 3s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d. *George, Commercial*.

Population in 1851, 103,778. Inhabited houses, 19,002. Two Members of Parliament.

From Leeds, 13½ miles; from London, 219½.

worthy of such a wealthy and prosperous town as Bradford. It is Grecian in style, and constructed of Yorkshire stone. The front elevation is 75 feet from the ground to the apex of the pediment, and is composed of a rusticated basement 27 feet high, surmounted with Corinthian columns and pilasters, which support the entablature. The great hall is 152 feet long, 76 broad, and 54 high. It is lighted by 16 arched windows, 14 feet high. In the evening it is illuminated by a continuous line of 1800 gas jets, from pipes carried entirely round the hall, on the upper surface of the cornice. It is heated by hot-water pipes.

Among other buildings deserving of notice are the *Cloth Hall*, the *Grammar School*, etc.

The chief manufactures of Bradford are woollen cloths and cotton. The articles manufactured are of the most varied description, including cashmeres, orleans, coburgs, merinos, lastings, alpacas, damasks, camlets, says, plainbacks; mouselines de laine, paramattas, shalloons, and fancy waistcoatings.

The increase of Bradford in population and manufactures since the beginning of the present century, has been immense. The population in 1801 was 13,264; in 1831, 43,527; and in 1851, 103,778. In the beginning of the century there were only three mills in the town; now there are upwards of 160. In the parish of Bradford and the village of Bingley, there were employed in manufacturing operations, in 1851, 33,855 persons. Of these, 10,846 were males, 1469 being under 13 years of age; 3426 from 13 to 18; and 5951 above 18. Of the 23,009 females, 1729 were under, and 21,280 above 13.

Bradford sends two members to Parliament.

THE VICINITY of Bradford presents picturesque and interesting scenery. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is *Airedale College*, an institution for the preparation of young men for the ministry in Independent Churches. There are also, near Bradford, academical establishments in connection with the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

Bowling, a mile and a half to the south of Bradford, was the head-quarters of the Earl of Newcastle during the siege of Bradford. He resided in the Hall; and there is a tradition that he was there dissuaded by an apparition from the bloody resolution to which he had come to give the inhabitants of Bradford to the sword.

At *Fulneck*, in the township of *Pudsey*, about five miles to the east, is a Moravian settlement, founded about 1748. The chief buildings are the hall, containing a chapel, a school for

girls, and minister's dwelling; a school-house for boys; a house for single men, another for single women, and another for widows. These buildings are situated on a terrace which commands a good prospect. Here James Montgomery, the poet, was educated. There are also houses for families. The chief employment of the inhabitants of this neat village is the woollen manufacture.

Calverley, distant 3 miles, is interesting as being the scene of "The Yorkshire Tragedy," a play which has been attributed (it is now agreed incorrectly) to Shakspeare. The events on which the tragedy is founded took place at Calverley Hall in 1604. The hall was turned into separate tenements for a number of manufacturers in the early part of the present century.*

Saltaire, with its immense factory, is 4 miles from Bradford, by the side of the Aire, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway to Skipton and Lancaster. This village and its manufactory owe their existence to the energy and enterprise of Titus Salt, Esq. The Saltaire Alpaca Mills are undoubtedly one of the greatest wonders of this manufacturing age. The floor area of this colossal building is about 12 acres. The main range runs from east to west. It is 550 feet long, 50 wide, 72 high, and consists of six storeys. The style is Italian, and the material stone. Alpaca fabrics of every description are manufactured here. Mr. Salt, who was one of the first to introduce alpaca wool into the Bradford trade, has carried the manufacture to a high point of perfection. The village consists of several hundreds of houses, with shops, baths, wash-houses, a covered market, schools, gas-works, church and parsonage, model-lodging houses, etc.

* A full account of the tragedy referred to is given by Dr. Whitaker and other writers. Whitaker gives views of the apartments which were the scene of the deeds of blood. See his "Loidis and Elmete," vol. ii. page 220.

AIREDALE.

BINGLEY—KEIGHLEY—HAWORTH—SKIPTON—SETTLE AND
MALHAM COVE.

Any places of general interest in the valley of the Aire, and in those of its tributaries below Leeds and Kirkstall, have been already noticed in their proper order, in the course of our survey of the south-eastern part of the county. The places and scenes of interest in the upper part of the dale, may now be conveniently grouped under one heading.

BINGLEY.—(INNS: *Elm Tree, Fleece*. Population in 1851, 5019; inhabited houses 961.)—Bingley is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leeds, and 6 from Bradford. It is situated on a fine eminence near the Aire, and consists chiefly of one long street, built partly of brick, and partly of stone. The lordship of this place was bestowed by William the Conqueror on one of his followers, but nothing of any importance is recorded regarding the town in former times. A castle existed here two hundred and fifty years ago, on an elevation called the "Bailey Hill," but no traces of it now remain. The church is a plain structure, of the time of Henry VIII. There are in this town several dissenting chapels, and a free grammar school. The neighbourhood is picturesquely wooded.

About a mile distant from Bingley, to the east, is *Baildon Hill*, a remarkable elevation overlooking the Aire. This hill is 922 feet high. Here there are ancient entrenchments and tumuli.

KEIGHLEY.—(INNS: *Devonshire Arms*, John Ellison—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 8d., attendance, per night, 1s. 3d.; *Wellington; Hare and Hounds*. Population in 1851, 13,050. Inhabited houses, 2402. From Leeds $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Bradford, $9\frac{1}{2}$; from Skipton $8\frac{1}{2}$.)—Keighley is picturesque in spite of its chimneys and smoke. It is finely situated in a hollow at the foot of several high but gently sloping hills, about four hundred yards from the southern bank of the Aire; and the views from several points, particularly from the heights on the opposite side of the stream, are very striking. This town is of no historical note, the only fact recorded in connection with it, in former times, being an insignificant skirmish between the Royalists and the

Parliamentarians. Keighley does a considerable trade in cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures.

The Parish Church, St. Andrews, is a large and elegant building, probably erected in the reign of Henry I. It has, however, undergone some alterations. The interior is very handsomely fitted up. There is a fine window of modern stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, with the Virgin on our Saviour's right, and St. John on his left. The baptismal font, and its finely carved canopy of tabernacle work, also modern, are well worthy of notice. The church is as tastefully and handsomely pewed as the best metropolitan edifices of the same kind. In the north aisle there are two remarkable gravestones. Each of them has a cross, and one a sword and two escutcheons—the higher nearly effaced, the lower charged with a cross fleury, and circumscribed—*Gilbertus Anglby de Atlay et Margaria Uxor Ej. A.D. M. CCC. XXXIII.* This date is of such an unusual antiquity that some writers have supposed that the original date was 1203, and that the CC of the inscription, becoming defaced by time or accident, were restored as XX by some careless hand. The conjecture is by no means improbable.

There are in Keighley several respectable public buildings, chief among which the Craven Bank deserves to be noticed. The County Court is neat, though small; and two Methodist chapels display more taste than one commonly finds in such buildings. The town is built of stone—a feature which distinguishes it pleasingly from many towns of its class in Yorkshire and the midland counties.

HAWORTH (INN: *The Black Bull*). This village, mean and unimportant in itself, has within the last year been visited by considerable numbers of tourists. Mrs. Gaskell's "*Life of Charlotte Brontë*" has had the effect of drawing attention to it; and as, doubtless, the home and burial-place of Currer Bell and her gentle sisters, will continue to be a spot of permanent interest to the tourist in Yorkshire, a notice of Haworth will be appropriate in this place.

The village of Haworth is about 4 miles from Keighley. The road, which is on the ascent the greater part of the way, presents no features of interest. Haworth can be seen while the traveller is yet two miles distant. It lies on the slope of a hill, and consists chiefly of a steep narrow street of poor houses. The church, with its grey tower, occupies a conspicuous position above the village; and behind rise the brown moors which close in the hill prospect all round.

There are no buildings of importance in the village. The Wesleyan chapels are like other Wesleyan chapels in country villages—more commodious than tasteful. The only edifices on which the tourist will look with any interest are the church and parsonage.

The Church is situated, as has been remarked, on the slope of the hill immediately above the village. From the tomb-paved grave-yard is obtained a pretty extensive view. The people of Haworth, by no fewer than three separate inscriptions, claim an extraordinary antiquity for their church. Inside the building, on the left of the vestry door, is an inscription, which says that the steeple and bell were made in the year of our Lord 600. On the outside, on the church tower, may be seen the following, in somewhat ancient characters:—"Orate Pbono Statu Autest 600." For the benefit of the unlearned, a translation into the vulgar tongue is engraved on a stone which is placed alongside:—"Pray for ye soul of Autest. 600." There can be no doubt that this date is a mistake, as the gospel was not preached in Northumbria at that period, King Edwin being baptized in 626. Whitaker is of opinion that the mistake originated in the illiterate copying out, by some modern stone-cutter, of the word *Tod*—which he affirms to be the reading in the Latin inscription quoted above, though the characters certainly look very like 600. There is nothing particularly calling for notice in the architecture of the church, either externally or internally. The massive pillars in the interior have evidently belonged to a larger edifice. On the old-fashioned pews the names of the parties to whom the sittings belong are inscribed with white paint. Within the communion rails the visitor will be shewn the tombs of Charlotte Brontë, and her mother, sisters, and brother. The inscriptions in memory of the deceased are very brief, being confined to a statement of dates and ages. We give the names of the different members of the family, with the time of their death, and their age, as here inscribed:—Mrs. Brontë, died in 1821, aged 39; Maria, in 1825, aged 12; Elizabeth, the same year, aged 11; Patrick Branwell, in 1848, aged 30; Emily, the same year, aged 29; Anne (buried at Scarborough), in 1849, aged 27. The last entry is as follows:—

"Adjoining lie the remains of

CHARLOTTE, Wife of the

Rev. ARTHUR BELL NICHOLS, A.B.,

And Daughter of the Rev. P. BRONTE, A.B., Incumbent.

She died March 31st, 1855, in the 39th
year of her age."

There is room for another inscription, which in the course of nature will fall to be added at no distant day; and then the melancholy family register will be complete.

The door-keeper will point out the pew in which Miss Brontë used to sit, and will indicate her favourite corner. He is also ready to show the record of her marriage to Mr. Nichols in the parish register kept in the vestry.

The Parsonage is a plain two-storey house, a little higher up the hill than the church, and is separated from the churchyard only by a wall and hedge. The piece of ground in front consists simply of a grass plot with a small border round it, in which a few neglected flowers bloom sickly, and some hawthorn trees and other shrubs grow. The house is tenanted by the Rev. Patrick Brontë and Rev. A. B. Nichols, who officiate in the church on Sundays.

Haworth Parsonage was not the birth-place of any of the Brontës. The Rev. Patrick Brontë came to Haworth with his wife and six children in 1820, from Thornton, his former charge, a village four miles from Bradford. Charlotte Brontë (Mrs. Nichols is best known by her maiden name; her married life was as brief as it was happy) was born at Thornton, April 21st, 1816. Mr. Brontë's other children were born at the same place. For the particulars of Miss Brontë's life the tourist is referred to Mrs. Gaskell's volumes. The present writer must content himself with a simple mention of the dates of publication of the works by the "Brothers Bell," which have given such an interest to this quiet and melancholy house. In their first publication, the three sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, appeared under the names, which they afterwards retained, of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. This was a volume of poems, published in 1846. "*Jane Eyre*," published in 1847, at once arrested attention; and, after criticisms both favourable and the reverse, became very popular. "*Wuthering Heights*," and "*Agnes Grey*," by Miss Brontë's sisters, appeared in the close of the same year, and were pretty generally looked upon as earlier and cruder productions of the author of "*Jane Eyre*." "*The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*" was published in 1848. Emily Brontë died the same year, and Anne the year following. "*Shirley*," Miss Brontë's second publication as a novelist, appeared in October 1849, and achieved great success. In January 1853, Miss Brontë's last work, "*Villette*," appeared, still under the name of Currer Bell, and took the same high position which her previous works had gained. She was married to Mr. Nichols in 1854, and died March 31st, 1855. "*The Professor*," her first tale,

which was refused by the publishers, has been published since her death.

The tourist who visits Haworth Church would do well to extend his walk to the moor on the heights above it, which was a favourite haunt of the three sisters. The view from the hill-top is extensive and beautiful.

"When I go out there alone," says Charlotte Brontë, in one of her letters, "everything reminds me of the times when others were with me, and then the moors seem a wilderness, featureless, solitary, saddening. My sister Emily had a particular love for them, and there is not a knoll of heather, not a branch of fern, not a young bilberry leaf, not a fluttering lark or linnet, but reminds me of her. The distant prospects were Anne's delight, and, when I look round, she is in the blue tints, the pale mists, the waves and shadows of the horizon. In the hill-country silence, their poetry comes by lines and stanzas into my mind; once I loved it, now I dare not read it; and am driven often to wish I could taste one draught of oblivion, and forget much that, while mind remains, I never shall forget."*

As the poem† of the sisters Brontë are comparatively little known, it may not be inappropriate to close this notice of Haworth with a brief extract from each as specimens. Here is one, signed "Curren," entitled "Evening Solace:"—

"The human heart has hidden treasures,
In secret kept, in silence sealed;—
The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures,
Whose charms were broken if revealed.
And days may pass in gay confusion,
And nights in rosy riot fly,
While, lost in Fame's or Wealth's illusion,
The memory of the past may die.

"But there are hours of lonely musing,
Such as in evening silence come,
When, soft as birds their pinions closing,
The heart's best feelings gather home.
Then in our souls there seems to languish
A tender grief that is not woe;
And thoughts, that once wrung groans of anguish,
Now cause but some mild tears to flow.

"And feelings, once as strong as passions,
Float softly back—a faded dream;
Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations
The tale of others' sufferings seem.

* "Life of Charlotte Brontë, vol. ii. p. 159.

† "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell." London 1846.

Oh! when the heart is freshly bleeding,
 How longs it for that time to be,
 When, through the mist of years receding,
 Its woes but live in reverie!

“And it can dwell on moonlight glimmer,
 On evening shade and loneliness;
 And, while the sky grows dim and dimmer,
 Feel no untold and strange distress—
 Only a deeper impulse given,
 By lonely hour and darken'd room,
 To solemn thoughts that soar to heaven,
 Seeking a life and world to come!”

The poems of Ellis (Emily Brontë) were generally pronounced by the reviewers, who took any notice of the publication, to be the best in the volume. The best of the poems marked “Ellis” are too long for quotation here. The following are the concluding verses of “A Day Dream:”—

“And, while the wide earth echoing rung
 To their strange minstrelsy,
 The little glittering spirits sung,
 Or seemed to sing to me.

“‘O mortal! mortal! let them die;
 Let time and tears destroy,
 That we may overflow the sky
 With universal joy!

“‘Let grief distract the sufferer’s breast,
 And night obscure his way;
 They hasten him to endless rest,
 And everlasting day.

“‘To thee the world is like a tomb,
 A desert’s naked shore;
 To us in unimagined bloom,
 It brightens more and more!

“‘And could we lift the veil, and give
 One brief glimpse to thine eye,
 Thou would’st rejoice for those that live,
Because they live to die.’

“The music ceased; the noonday dream,
 Like dream of night withdrew;
 But Fancy, still, will sometimes deem
 Her fond creation true.”

The following piece, entitled “A Reminiscence,” is one of Anne Brontë’s (Acton Bell’s) best poems:—

“Yes, thou art gone! and never more
 Thy sunny smile shall gladden me;
 But I may pass the old church door,
 And pace the floor that covers thee

" May stand upon the cold, damp stone;
And think that, frozen, lies below
The lightest heart that I have known,
The kindest I shall ever know.

" Yet, though I cannot see thee more,
'T is still a comfort to have seen ;
And though thy transient life is o'er,
'T is sweet to think that thou hast been :

" To think a soul so near divine,
Within a form so angel fair,
United to a heart like thine,
Has gladden'd once our humble sphere."

SKIPTON.—(Inns : *Devonshire Arms, Black Horse*—
Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. Population in
1851, 4962 ; inhabited houses, 979. From Leeds, 26 miles ;
from Bradford, 18 ; from Settle, 15.)—The Vale of Skipton
(that part of the valley of the Aire which extends from the
town five or six miles up and down the stream) is regarded as
one of the richest tracts of land in the county. Some parts of
this vale are of great beauty ; indeed an enthusiastic county
historian pronounces one of its richest and finest districts " a
terrestrial paradise." Skipton is generally regarded as the
capital of Craven, an extensive tract of country, whose beauties
and antiquities have been elaborately described by Dr. Whit-
aker. The scenes of chief interest in this, the more classic
part of the Highlands of Yorkshire, will be noticed under
WHARFEDALE.

In Domesday Book and old charters this town is called
Sriptone or Sceptone, the name being derived, according to
Whitaker, from *Sceap*, the Saxon for sheep, as there were
vast tracts of sheep-walks in the surrounding country. Skip-
ton is of considerable note in history. The history of the town
is that of the castle, from which it derived its importance. At
the Conquest, Skipton was conferred on Robert de Romillé,
who built a castle here. After several transmissions, the
castle and estate came, in 1311, into the possession of the
Clifford family, with whose collateral descendants it still
remains. The part which the Cliffords took in the wars of
York and Lancaster does not require to be detailed. One
Lord Clifford fell in the battle of St. Albans in 1454 ; and his
death seems to have inspired his son with a ferocious spirit of
revenge :—

" Even at this sight
My heart is turned to stone ; and, while 't is mine,
It shall be stony. York not our old men spares ;
No more will I their babes ; tears virginal

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax.
Henceforth I will not have to do with pity;
Meet I an infant of the house of York,
Into as many gobbets will I cut it,
As wild Medea young Absyrtus did;
In cruelty will I seek out my fame.*

Six years after, at the battle of Wakefield, Clifford shewed that he was animated by the feelings so forcibly described by the poet, by murdering in cold blood the Earl of Rutland, a youth of seventeen. Leland, says that "for slaughter of men at Wakefield, he was called 'the butcher.'" This Lord Clifford perished at Towton field. His estates were confiscated, but subsequently restored to his son Henry, the "Shepherd Lord," whose son, of the same name, was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. The third earl distinguished himself as an admiral in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His daughter was the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, who was born in Skipton Castle. The castle having been dismantled by orders of the Parliament, on its being surrendered after a long siege, the Countess of Pembroke set herself resolutely to its restoration, as soon as it appeared safe to do so. An inscription over a doorway states that she repaired the castle in 1657 and 1658. Her daughter brought the castle and estate, by marriage, to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet. They still continue in the possession of the Tufton family.

The Castle is situated close to the church, at the north end of the town. The entrance is through a slightly pointed arch in a square tower, with a massive round tower on either side. In the upper part of the square tower is the motto of the Cliffords, "DESORMAIS," in large letters cut out in stone, and forming a battlement. Little of the original Norman building now remains, except a semicircular arch on square piers, forming the western doorway to the inner castle. The oldest parts of the castle are the round towers. These are connected by rectilinear apartments, forming an irregular quadrangular court within; and their walls are said to be from nine to twelve feet thick. This part of the castle was built in the reign of Edward II., by Robert de Clifford. The eastern part was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., in the short space of four or five months, by the first Earl of Cumberland, for the reception of his son and his wife, "the Lady Eleanor Brandon's grace." It consists of a range of building about

* *King Henry VI., Part Second, Act V. Scene 2.*

180 feet long, terminated by a large octangular tower. Our space does not admit of a detailed description of the interior, which is very interesting. The wainscot, with its fluted panels, and some of the furniture in the apartments raised by the first Earl of Cumberland, are probably nearly in their original condition. Several interesting family pictures exist here, though in an indifferent state of preservation. In the courtyard of the castle is a very large yew-tree, said to be 500 years old. Good views of the neighbouring scenery may be obtained from the front of the castle.

The Church is a large and spacious structure, built at various periods. It was probably founded by Robert de Romillé on his coming into possession of the manor; but nothing remains of the original edifice, unless the four stone seats with pointed arches and cylindrical columns, in the south wall of the nave, may have belonged to it. The oldest part of the church, as it now stands, appears to be of the time of Richard III. In the interior are some monuments to the family of Clifford, whose burial vault is beneath the altar.

The town is well built, and has a good grammar school. Woollen and cotton manufactures are carried on; and there is a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and sheep.

About 15 miles south-west from Skipton, on the border of the county, are the **RUINS OF SAWLEY ABBEY**. They can be reached, circuitously, by rail. These ruins are situated on the banks of the Ribble, close to the village of Sawley, and about three miles from the town of Clitheroe, in Lancashire. Sawley Abbey was founded in 1147 by Willian de Percy, for Cistercian monks. The remains present a good deal to interest the tourist, having been recently cleared of rubbish. The ruins of the church are particularly worthy of examination. The east side of the transept has six small chapels, divided by partition walls, each having an altar and piscina remaining. The tile flooring of some of these chapels, and one or two ancient tombstones (the most important of which has an inscription to the memory of William de Rimington, chancellor of Oxford in 1372, and a great opponent of Wycliffe), will doubtless meet with the attention they deserve. The principal features of the choir and the chapter-house can easily be traced. The antiquarian tourist will be able to note the position and character of the conventual buildings without much difficulty. The neighbourhood is picturesque. It may be mentioned here that about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Clitheroe is *Brownsholme*, the seat of E. Parker, Esq., erected in the time of Henry VII., containing, among other interesting antiquities, the original

silver seal of the commonwealth. It is inscribed "Seal for the approbation of Ministers," and has in the centre two branches of palm, with a bible between them.

SETTLE.—(INN: *Golden Lion*. Population 2041. From Leeds $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Skipton 15; from Lancaster 24.) Settle is picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty limestone rock called Castleberg. This cliff, which towers above the town to a height of about 300 feet, commands a fine prospect. This town is of some importance on account of its fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses; but it is only its neighbourhood that possesses an interest to the general tourist. The parish church is at *Giggleswick*, a mile distant, and probably belongs to the time of Henry VIII. At Giggleswick also is a celebrated grammar school, at which Archdeacon Paley was educated. *Giggleswick Scar* skirts the road leading towards Clapham for about two miles. Near the centre of this scar, and close to the roadside, there is a noted spring, whose waters are continually ebbing and flowing.

MALHAM COVE, the source of the Aire, is about six miles from Settle. This huge cliff, 285 feet high, with the river issuing in a full stream from its base, is a favourite resort of tourists. There can be little doubt that the river which springs here derives a large portion of its water from *Malham Tarn*, a beautiful but lonely lake on the high ground to the north. A small stream flows out of this lake, but is swallowed up by the limestone rock. Malham Cove is the most striking part of a long range of limestone cliff extending from Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmoreland) to Threshfield, on the southern side of Wharfedale. The perpendicular rocks here produce an amphitheatre of much grandeur. A mile east from the Cove is *Gordale Scar*, a very romantic cleft in the rocks, whence a stream of water falls in a beautiful cascade. This has been pronounced one of the grandest rock scenes in the north of England.

INGLEBOROUGH AND ITS CAVES.

THE mountains of Yorkshire form a subject of vast interest to the geologist and the botanist. In common with the other features of the country, they have been ably described by Professor Phillips and other writers, to whose works those who wish full information on the whole subject must be referred.* The plan of this work will not admit of even a cursory notice of the general features of interest presented by the principal mountains throughout the county. Ingleborough is selected for notice on account of those famous caves, which render it, to the general tourist, by far the most interesting and important of the mountains of Yorkshire.

INGLEBOROUGH, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 2361 feet in height, being inferior only to Mickel Fell (2600), and Wharfedale (2384). It may be reached from the Clapham station of the North-Western (Midland) Railway, where, if desired, conveyances may be had at an inn close to the station. The walk to the village, however, is short and easy. *Clapham*—(INN: *The New Inn*, Emanuel Shiers)—is picturesquely situated, but uninteresting. The view of Ingleborough from many distant points in the adjacent country, particularly from the valley of the Lune, above Lancaster, is bold and striking. "Its conical mass," says Mr. Phillips, "is crowned by a nearly flat cap of millstone grit, and is founded on a vast tabular surface of time-worn limestone rocks, these being in their turn supported by huge cliffs of massive and slaty Silurian strata. Magnificent caverns penetrate into the substance of Ingleborough, and on every side large cavities swallow up the moisture collected about the summit. Purified by trickling through the subterranean clefts of rocks, the water issues from the clearest of fountains with a constant temperature, often depositing on the surface the calcareous earth which it had dissolved on its passage, and had refused to give up to the stalactites which are always growing in the caverns."

The caverns are numerous. The largest and most magnificent of them is the

* See Professor Phillips' "Geology of Yorkshire," in 2 vols.; his "Geological Chart;" and "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coasts of Yorkshire;" Baines' "Flora of Yorkshire;" Young and Bird's "Geology of the Yorkshire Coast," etc.

INGLEBOROUGH CAVE. It cannot be seen without a guide, who may be found either in the village of Clapham, or at the station inn. (The charge for a single person is 2s. 6d., but the rates are much lower for each member of a party.—Ladies who intend to explore these caves should not go in dresses which will be easily spoiled.) The gate of the cave is kept locked for the preservation of the stalactites with which it is adorned.

This cavern is of great extent. Till not many years ago only about eighty yards of it were known; and it was by the explorations of Mr. Farrer, the present proprietor, that the vast and beautiful grotto, as it is now exhibited to the tourist, was laid open. It is about half a mile in extent, but seems longer from the time taken in exploring it. It is by no means improbable that future discoveries may open up chambers extending still farther into the bowels of the mountain. The course of the cavern is first north, then north-west, then north and north-east, and finally east. In some places its roof admits of persons walking erect; in others it is necessary to stoop, more or less; while in one or two places the only practicable way of proceeding is by clambering along on the hands and feet—a mode of locomotion requiring some skill, particularly if the tourist wear a hat for which he has any regard. At these latter places wooden shields are provided for the hands, and make the passage much easier than it would otherwise be. At every step there is some object to attract the attention of the visitor. Stalactites and stalagmites may be seen in every stage of advancement, from the incipient drop to the complete pillar. As the guide who conducts the tourist will not fail to dilate on the various features of interest, a minute enumeration of them here is unnecessary. There is one peculiarly fine stalactitic pillar. A curiously-shaped mass of stalagmite, called the “Jockey Cap,” ten feet in circumference at the base, and about two feet high, is calculated to have been formed by the continual droppings of 260 years. One part of the cave called the “Gothic Archway” is exceedingly beautiful. It has the beauty, and almost the regularity, of an aisle of the finest pointed architecture. The effect of the lights on the surface of the water in various places is very striking.

The rill of water which flows through this cave, and the much larger stream which is heard at a lower level, and issues from the foot of the rock a little way from the entrance of the cave, are derived from the hill overhead. If the tourist ascend Ingleborough, he will find it worth while to take a look on his way at the chasm called *Gaping Gill Hole*. Here a stream of

water falls into the bowels of the mountain to a vast depth. The time which elapses before the sound produced by a stone thrown into it dies away may serve to give the visitor an idea of the profundity of this gloomy abyss. This is the only known opening into the cave from the upper ground. The water flows for at least a mile in the heart of the mountain before it reappears.

The summit of Ingleborough is the site of an ancient *British Camp*. It is in shape an irregular quadrangle, of which the longest side is somewhat less than 400 yards, and the shortest about 220. The area enclosed by the walls, which are of grit-stone, is about 15 acres. Within this space there are the horse-shoe-shaped foundations of nineteen ancient huts, about 30 feet in diameter. All of them have their openings towards the south-east, doubtless to avoid the bitter blasts which come from the north-west. There are no traces of fire in these huts.

WHERNSIDE, the neighbouring and slightly higher summit, can be easily ascended from the east and south. Like Ingleborough, it affords fine views. There are several small lakes near the top. Westward from Whernside, and on the border of the county, is the point called Dent Crag, or County Stone. At this point the three counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, meet.

There are numerous caves in this group of mountains, inferior in extent and importance to the one in Clapdale already noticed, but still extremely interesting. These may be most conveniently reached from *Ingleton*, 4 miles north-west from Clapham. *Weathercote Cave*, about 4 miles distant, is possessed of an attraction unusual in such places—a magnificent cascade, 75 feet high. This waterfall is much admired by artists, and has often employed their pencils. When the morning sun shines into the cave, it produces a vivid rainbow with the spray which fills it. The water disappears in a fissure of the floor of the cave as it falls, and runs underground for about a mile. The mouth of the cave is adorned with trees. A similar waterfall, but much smaller, is in *Douk Cave*, nearer Ingleton.

About a mile above Weathercote Cave, in the same valley, is *Gatekirk Cave*. This cave, which is richly ornamented with pendant stalactites, is traversed by the principal feeder of the Greta—the same stream which passes through Weathercote Cave. It is about 300 feet long, and has two entrances, the one towards the north, and the other towards the south. Many

other caves and "holes" might be mentioned here; but there is only room for a brief mention of

Yordas Cave, a famous cavern in the scar of Graygarth or Gragreth, adjoining Whernside on the south-west. The entrance is through a rude arched opening, closed by a door for the protection of the stalactites. The principal part of this cave consists of a lofty apartment, 180 feet long and 60 high, adorned with stalactites and stalagmites, some of which are of curious shapes. A narrow passage leads to a circular chamber beyond. The bed-chamber, oven, etc., of Yordas, the mythical personage who has given his name to the cave, are also pointed out. A small cascade in the circular apartment alluded to considerably heightens the effect of this fine cave.

Not far below Yordas Cave are Thornton Force and Thornton Scar, at a short distance from each other. *Thornton Force* is a very picturesque cascade, about 90 feet high. *Thornton Scar* is a precipitous cliff, partly wooded, rising to a height of 300 feet. This towering crag has a magnificent effect. These spots, as well as others of romantic beauty, are in the neighbourhood of the village of *Thornton in Lonsdale*, from which they take their name.

BOLTON PRIORY AND WHARFEDALE.

THE WHARFE—OTLEY—BEN RHYDDING—ILKLEY—BOLTON
PRIORY AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS—THE STRID—BARDEN
TOWER.

From its source at Cam Fell, to its union with the Ouse near Cawood, the Wharfe flows amid scenery of the most varied description. At first its course lies through many miles of bleak moorland, but, as it descends from the higher ground, it presents, in conjunction with the rugged precipices which tower above its channel, many features of gentler loveliness. The stream has now its rich green border of meadows, and here and there a pleasant village, with its church and churchyard. By and by, leaving the wilder and barer district in which its course has lain, the Wharfe enters a woody glen, where the most classic portion of the dale begins. From the romantic grounds of Bolton it passes on to Ilkley and Otley, through a charming country; and then, through scarcely less interesting scenery to Wetherby, Tadcaster, and Cawood—places already described from their vicinity to York.

Wharfedale contains many spots which the tourist will delight to visit. They may be taken in their order in ascending the stream. The first place of importance above Wetherby is

OTLEY.* Whitaker says this place is the Othelai of Domesday Book, the field of Othe or Otho, a name not uncommon before and after the Conquest. Long before the Conquest the manor of Otley was given by Athelstan to the Archbishops of York, who had a castellated palace here, no traces of which now remain. This town at one period returned two members to Parliament, but, having to pay their expenses, was relieved from the burdensome honour, on petitioning Henry VI. to that effect.

The town is well built, and charmingly situated. *The Church*, dedicated to All-Saints, is a spacious and interesting

* HOTELS.—*White Horse, Black Horse, The Mount*—Bed 2s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d.

Population, 4522. Inhabited houses, 846.

From Arthington and Poole Station (North-Eastern Railway), 4 miles.

structure. A Saxon church existed here, but the only part of it which now remains is a circular arch, forming the north doorway. The interior contains numerous ancient monuments to the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The tomb of Thomas Lord Fairfax and his wife, Lady Helen Aske, the grandfather and grandmother of the famous Parliamentary general, has the quaint inscription:—

“ Here Lea’s frvtfvlnes, here Rachel’s bevtv,
Here lyeth Rebecca’s fath, here Sarah’s dvty.”

The churchyard, too, has several interesting tombs. One to the memory of a Mr. Ritchie bears the following lines:—

“ From torrid climes by nautic art conveyed,
I sought the refuge of a peaceful shade;
Oft in the tumult of the broken wave
I votive called, and Heaven vouchsafed to save.
Here all is calm; ye idly vain deduce
The pointed moral to salvation’s use:
Tired of this mortal toil, debate, and strife,
I rise triumphant to eternal life.”

The other public buildings are not of much interest. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, fitted up in the style of the more handsome of these buildings. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. It was once famed for its woollen cloth; but Leeds has absorbed this manufacture.*

The Chevin, a precipitous cliff at the south-east of the town, has been often described by travellers. It now presents fewer of its bold crags, these being to a considerable extent hid by trees, or quarried for building purposes. It is said that blocks of stone from the Chevin were taken to London, and now form the foundations of the Houses of Parliament. The view of Wharfedale from the summit of the Chevin is one of great beauty.

Newhall, near Otley, was the seat of the poet Edward Fairfax, best known for his translation of Tasso. He died here in 1632.

BEN RHYDDING. This hydropathic establishment has become so famed as a place of resort, both for patients and visitors, that it is presumed a notice of it will be acceptable even to the passing tourist.

Ben Rhydding is 16 miles from Leeds, 5 from Otley, and

* A clever, gossiping account of Otley and Wharfedale is given in two lectures, delivered by the Rev. J. Hart, B.A., to the Mechanics' Institute, Otley, and published under the title, “Wharfedale, its Topography, Antiquities, and Scenery.”

1 from Ilkley. The nearest railway stations are Arthington (North-Eastern Railway), and Skipton (Midland), from which either omnibuses or private conveyances may be obtained to Ben Rhydding, or to Ilkley Wells, a rival establishment to be noticed subsequently. The pedestrian may reach Ben Rhydding from Keighley by a delightful walk over the heights of Rombald's Moor.

The situation of this establishment, whether for health or beauty, could hardly be surpassed. The building, which is a very imposing pile, stands on a fine eminence midway up the slope of Rombald's Moor. It was erected about twelve years ago, at an expense of nearly £30,000. The grounds by which it is surrounded are extensive, and pleasantly laid out, and visitors may roam beyond their bounds to the banks of the Wharfe, or to the upland moors. The arrangements of the interior are of the best description, the greatest attention being bestowed upon ventilation, heating, etc. Besides the dining and drawing-rooms, where visitors meet on common ground, there are numerous private sitting-rooms for those who may wish to live retired. The south wing of the building contains the ladies', and the north the gentlemen's bedrooms. The windows of the sitting-rooms and bedrooms, on all sides of the house, afford beautiful prospects. Abundant provision is made for the amusement as well as the comfort of patients and visitors, in the billiard-room, bowling-green, American bowling-alley, and racket-court, which are attached to the establishment. The library is well provided with standard works, reviews, magazines, and newspapers.

Ben Rhydding is under the management of Dr. Macleod, F.R.C.P. It differs in one very marked respect from many similar establishments in this country: instead of the treatment being solely hydropathic, Dr. Macleod makes use of "every practice, whether exclusively hydropathic or not, which modern science and experience commend as sound and salutary." The two great features of the medical treatment of Ben Rhydding are the Water Cure and the Compressed Air Bath. The Water Cure does not require any description here. The *Compressed Air Bath*, however, is as yet a novelty in medical treatment in this country, and demands a word or two of explanation. To Dr. Macleod belongs the merit of its introduction; indeed, we believe that as yet the only compressed air-chamber in use for medical purposes in any part of the kingdom is that at Ben Rhydding. As its beneficial effects come to be generally known, the compressed air-bath will doubtless attract that attention on the part of the medical

profession which it seems to deserve. The air chamber is constructed of iron plates, rivetted together so as to be perfectly air-tight, and is provided with a close-fitting iron door, and small windows, each of a single piece of strong plate-glass. A steam-engine pumps in air to the required pressure; and there is a contrivance for securing proper ventilation without disturbing the uniform pressure. It would be out of place here to enter upon an account of the medical effects of this new agency. Dr. Macleod states emphatically regarding it: "During the whole period I have had it in operation"—now about two years—"I have not seen one prejudicial effect arise from its use." With regard to the complaints in the treatment of which he has found it to be beneficial, he says: "I regard the compressed air-bath, associated with mild tonic treatment, and residence in a bracing district, as the best, the most powerful, and the safest, means which we possess for the cure or relief of phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and asthma. I look upon it also as the best treatment for nervous palpitation of the heart, chronic headaches from over study, and chronic jaundice; and I think we have no means at our disposal, which can so certainly reproduce, when partially or entirely suppressed, the retarded periodical secretions." Along with the water-cure and compressed air-bath, Dr. Macleod regards gymnastics, exercise in the open air, and the careful regulation of diet, clothing, and sleep, as important parts of medical treatment, and he takes advantage of the assistance of pharmaceutical remedies when they are necessary to supplement his system of treatment.*

For invalids and visitors alike, Ben Rhydding is a pleasant residence. There is always abundance of society; the number of ladies and gentlemen who daily take their places at the dinner table during the height of the season† being, we believe, from eighty to a hundred. The scenery in the neighbourhood is of the most attractive kind, and parties of the inmates are always getting up excursions to places of interest in the surrounding country. Carriages can always be had. The following are the principal charges in this establishment:—

* Those who wish full information regarding this establishment and its mode of treatment, are referred to a work just published, entitled, "Ben Rhydding; the Principles of Hydropathy, and of the Compressed Air Bath, by a Graduate of Edinburgh University." London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co. See also Dr. Macleod's Pamphlet, "Hydro-Therapeutics."

† Ben Rhydding has, within the last two or three years, been the residence, even in winter, of consumptive patients. Dr. Macleod finds even the severest months of winter to be suitable for his treatment of such cases.

PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Introductory consultation fee (renewable after an absence of six months)	1	1	0
Board, lodging, medical attendance, and baths for one patient per week	3	12	0
Do. do. with compressed air bath	4	0	0
Patients under twelve years of age	2	12	6

Patients are charged by the week, and no deductions are made from charges on patients being away any portion of the week.

Patients can bring with them the blankets and sheets for bathing, or purchase them in the House.

VISITORS' DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging, per week	2	12	6
" " a child above eight and under twelve years	2	0	0
" " a child under eight years	1	0	0
" " private servants—men	1	10	0
" " " women	1	4	0
Board and lodging, per day	0	9	0
" " a child under eight years	0	3	0
" " a child above eight and under twelve years	0	6	0
" " a private servant	0	4	6
A private sitting-room, per day	3s. to	0	4
A private sitting-room, per week	£1: 1s. to	1	10

FOR PATIENTS IN ILKLEY.

	£	s.	d.
Introductory consultation fee	1	1	0
For medical attendance, with the use of the douche and pleasure grounds of Ben Rhydding	1	11	6
For medical attendance and compressed air bath	1	18	0
For medical attendance alone	1	1	0

ILKLEY WELLS. The success of Ben Rhydding led to the erection of this mansion as a hydropathic establishment and hotel. It is at a short distance from the village of Ilkley, and occupies a site which, though prominent, strikes an observer as bare and unsheltered. The building, which is in "the Italian Palazzo style," is large and handsome, and its interior is well fitted up. The medical direction of the establishment is in the hands of Dr. Edmund Smith, late of Sheffield. The pleasure-grounds have been laid out by Mr. Major, the landscape gardener, who also planned those of Ben Rhydding. With regard to the treatment pursued here, it will suffice to state, that it does not in any point materially differ from that usually employed in hydropathic establishments. The terms are:—

FOR PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.
The first consultation fee	1	1	0
Board, lodging, medical attendance, and baths, per week	3	13	6
Patients under ten years of age, per week	2	13	6
Patients treated at their lodging-houses in the village, per week	1	1	0

FOR VISITORS.

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging, taking meals at table d'hôte, per week	2	12	6
Do. do. per day, if less than a week	0	10	6
Children under twelve years of age, 6s. per day, or per week	2	0	0
Children under six years of age, 4s. per day, or per week	1	5	0
Men servants, in the house, 4s. per day, or 25s. per week.			

(No beer allowed.)

Female servants, 3s. 6d. per day, or 24s. per week.

Private sitting-rooms, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; 21s. to 30s. per week.

ILKLEY.* This is a place of great antiquity. There can be no doubt that it was the *Olicana* of the Romans, and the *Olecanon* of Ptolemy. An inscription dug up near the church, and preserved in Camden, states that the town was rebuilt in the days of Severus by Virius Lupus, legate and proprætor—"IM. SEVERVS. AVG. ET ANTONINVS CÆS DESTINATVS RESTITVERVNT, CVRANTE VIRIO LVPO. LEG. EORVM PR. PR." To Camden also we are indebted for the preservation of the inscription once legible on a Roman votive altar found here. The inscription ran thus—"VERBEIÆ SACRV M CLODIVS FRONTO PRÆF. COH. II. LINGON." From this it would appear, that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, and that their prefect dedicated this altar to the goddess or nymph Verbeia—probably the presiding genius of the Wharfe. Professor Phillips remarks, regarding this name, that it "scarcely conceals the British *Gwru*—rough, rapid—which exactly fits this free and impetuous mountain-stream. The Saxon name *Guerf* is scarcely different." Very distinct remains of a Roman camp can be traced on the south side of the Wharfe, near the church; and in the neighbourhood are entrenchments and camps, "rocking-stones," and tumuli of an earlier people. In the churchyard are the remains of three Saxon crosses of much interest.

The village of Ilkley itself has little to interest the tourist. Its buildings are neat, some of them elegant. Handsome houses have of late years been erected in the immediate

* HOTELS.—*Rose and Crown*; *Wheat Sheaf*; *Ben Rhydding*—dinner at hydropathic table, 2s. 6d.; *Ilkley Wells Hotel*—dinner at public table, 3s. From Otley, 6 miles; from Skipton, 9.

neighbourhood. The *Church*, dedicated to All-Saints, is a neat but unimportant structure. It contains, however, an ancient monument worthy of notice—the tomb of Sir Adam de Middleton, with his effigy in chain mail. The date of this monument is 1312.

In the neighbourhood of Ilkley is *Denton Park*, on the other side of the Wharfe, and exactly opposite Ben Rhydding. This was the residence of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the noted Parliamentary general, and was for several generations the property of the Fairfax family. The edifice is modern, and the grounds, though finely wooded, are not extensive.

BOLTON PRIORY is reached from Ilkley by a pleasant walk or drive of five miles, and is about six miles from Skipton. Wordsworth and Rogers with their poetry, and Landseer with his painting of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," have made this part of Wharfedale classic ground. And the place is worthy of its associations; for though inferior to some of the abbeys of Yorkshire as a ruin, it yields to none of them in picturesqueness of situation.

The history of this priory is romantic. About the year 1120, William de Meschines, and Cecily his wife, the heiress of Robert de Romillé, founded at Embsay, two miles east from Skipton, a priory for Augustinian canons, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. After the death of the founders, their daughter Alice, who retained her mother's name, and had married William Fitz-Duncan, nephew to David, King of Scotland, gave the monks the present site for their abbey. The commonly-received story in connection with the removal of the priory from its bleak situation at Embsay, to this beautiful and sheltered spot, is that the Lady Alice caused it to be erected on the nearest eligible site to the place where her only son, "the boy of Egremond," perished in the Wharfe. Rogers tells the story thus:—

"At Embsay rung the matin bell,
The stag was roused on Barden Fell;
The mingled sounds were swelling, dying,
And down the Wharfe a hern was flying;
When near the cabin in the wood,
In tartan clad, and forest green,
With hound in leash, and hawk in hood,
The boy of Egremond was seen.
Blithe was his song—a song of yore—
But where the rock is rent in two,
And the river rushes through,
His voice was heard no more.
'Twas but a step, the gulph he passed;
But that step—it was his last!

As through the mist he winged his way,
 (A cloud that hovers night and day),
 The hound hung back, and back he drew
 The master and his merlin too!
 That narrow place of noise and strife
 Received their little all of life!"

A forester witnessed the fate of young Romillé, and conveyed the sad intelligence to his mother, preparing her for it by putting the question—"What is good for a bootless beane?" (What remains when prayer is unavailing?) Her heart at once told her the calamity she had undergone, and she replied, "Endless sorrow!" The bereaved mother vowed that many a poor man's son should be her heir. She

"Mourned
 Her son, and felt in her despair
 The pang of unavailing prayer;
 Her son in Wharfe's abysses drowned,
 The noble boy of Egremound.
 From which affliction—when the grace
 Of God had in her heart found place—
 A pious structure, fair to see,
 Rose up, this stately priory."*

The Lady Alice liberally endowed the Priory, as did numerous other persons at subsequent periods. In 1299, the gross annual income amounted to £867:17:6½; and about the same period the monks possessed 2193 sheep, 713 horned cattle, 95 pigs, and 91 goats. At the time of the dissolution, the revenues had declined to less than one-half of the above amount. The priory and estate were purchased in 1542, for the sum of £2490, by Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, from whom they have descended to the Duke of Devonshire, the present possessor.

The foundation of the monastery at Bolton by the Lady Alice, according to the account already detailed, was in the year 1151. Some parts of the structure may date almost as far back as this; but others are much later—a tower at the west end of the church being only in progress of erection when the priory met the fate of all similar institutions, in 1540.

A scene of exquisite beauty meets the eye of the visitor when, crossing the "Town-field" (where Prince Rupert is said to have encamped on his way to Marston Moor), he comes in sight of the priory. It forms the centre of a landscape, comprising every feature which can be required to constitute a perfect picture. It is needless, however, to attempt a description of any of the favourite views of the beauties of Bolton, or to indicate the points from which it may be seen to

* Wordsworth.

most advantage. Having sufficiently admired the view as a whole, and observed the chief features in the background—"the aged groves of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon's Seat and Barden Fell, contrasted to the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below"—the tourist may proceed to an examination of this beautiful ruin in its different parts.

BOLTON HALL, nearly opposite the west front of the church, was the ancient gateway of the priory. It is in the perpendicular style, being erected shortly before the dissolution. Subsequently it was converted into a lodge by the Cliffords, and it was enlarged by the late Duke of Devonshire, for occasional residence during the shooting season. The hall contains some pictures, which the tourist is allowed to inspect.

THE CHURCH is the only important part of the priory now remaining. Its shell remains entire, and the nave is still used as a parochial chapel—

" In the shattered fabric's heart
Remaineth one protected part,
A chapel, like a wild bird's nest,
Closely embowered and trimly drest ;
And thither young and old repair
On Sabbath day, for praise and prayer."

As the whole edifice was not erected at one period, different parts of it present different styles. The latest part is the tower at the west end, begun in 1520 by Richard Moon, but never finished. This tower is the first part of the edifice which attracts the notice of the tourist. In the spandrels over the doorway are the arms of Clifford and of the priory. An inscription on a frieze above commemorates the founder after a quaint fashion, noticeable also at Fountains Abbey and other places—

In the yere of our lord MCCC. X. — beganne the foundacion
on whose soul god have merce. amen.

The exterior of this tower, an able antiquary has remarked, "exhibits great originality of design; but, internally, the sectional outline of the arch, by which it should have communicated with the nave, is of very insufficient projection." The south-west buttress has a figure which Whitaker supposes to be that of a pilgrim.

The west front of the *Nave* has a deeply recessed doorway, surmounted by three lancet lights, and enriched with a series of arcades. The north side of the nave is chiefly in the deco-

rated style, and the south early English. The interior of the nave is very interesting. It is lighted on the south side by six fine lancet windows, occupying the space of two arches, which are divided each into three compartments by shallow pilasters. There are some fragments of the original stained glass still remaining in them. The triforium crossed the base of these windows. The nave has only one aisle, which is on its north side, and is separated from it by one cylindrical column placed between two of octagonal form. Above are four single and plain lancet windows. The aisle has three decorated windows with elegant tracery. At the east end of the aisle is a space, inclosed by a wooden lattice in the perpendicular style, called the Chantry Chapel. Here eight large stones, lying side by side, about seven feet long, and raised twenty inches above the floor, cover the vault of the Claphams of Beamsley, who, according to the tradition alluded to by Wordsworth, were interred upright.

“ Pass, pass, who will, yon chantry door ;
And through the chink in the fractured floor
Look down, and see a griesly sight ;
A vault where the bodies are buried upright !
There, face by face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand ;
And, in his place, among son and sire,
Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
A valiant man, and a name of dread
In the ruthless wars of the White and Red ;
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury church,
And smote off his head on the stones of the porch ! ”

The “ griesly sight ” can no longer be seen, if, indeed, it was ever visible.

Before leaving the nave, the tourist will hardly fail to notice its other features of interest. There is a carved wooden screen of Tudor work ; the roof is painted in the fashion of the same period—its beams resting on figures of angels ; and the cornice is painted in panels, with flowers and heads much faded.

Coming to the *Transepts*, the south transept has only its west wall now standing. It retains two fine windows and a doorway in the decorated style. Here there is the tomb of Christopher Wood, prior in 1483. The north transept is nearly perfect, and appears to have been almost completely rebuilt in the decorated period. The arches which have supported the central tower still remain. “ That there *was* a tower is proved,” says Whitaker, “ not only from the mention of bells at the dissolution, when they could have had no other place, but from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have

terminated, westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge."

The *Choir* is an excellent specimen of the best kind of decorated architecture. It has neither aisles nor triforium, and is lighted on each side by five lofty windows of three lights, only one of which, unfortunately, retains its exquisite tracery. There are some fragments of tracery still clinging to the arch of the great east window. A very interesting feature of the interior of the choir is the arcade of circular and intersecting arches, stretching along both walls from the aisles of the transepts to the steps of the altar. These arches are in two tiers, and are manifestly older than the present choir. The architect who rebuilt this portion of the church in the fourteenth century has carefully and skilfully incorporated with his work these remains of the original Norman structure. In the choir there are some fragments of sepulchral slabs, one of them supposed to be that of John, Lord Clifford, who was slain at Meaux in the time of Henry V. There were two chapels on the south side of the choir.

The interior dimensions of the church are—total length, 234 feet; length of nave, $88\frac{1}{2}$; length of transept, $121\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of nave, $41\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of choir, $40\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the conventual buildings the traces are small. The quadrangular or *Cloister Court* adjoined the south side of the nave. A range of lofty buildings stood on its west side, the lower storey being probably the storehouse, and the upper the dormitory. The refectory, on the south of the court, from its remains (which are small), seems to have been among the oldest parts of the structure. Another court to the south-east of this, and near the site of the minister's house,* contained the kitchens, guests' hall, etc. The east side of the cloister court is formed by the transept, as its north side is by the nave. From the southern extremity of the east side a fine passage led to the chapter house. Only the entrance arch remains, picturesquely clothed with ivy. Of the chapter house itself only the site has been discovered. It seems to have been octagonal, in the early English style, and about thirty feet in diameter. There are traces of other buildings, but they are unimportant.

On the north side of the priory is the churchyard, for ever

* The loveliest little parsonage that ever arose in a maiden's day dream, who hoped one day to be wedded to a young clergyman. Its garden was crimson with roses, its old ivied porch, in a sort of tower, with an ancient escutcheon emblazoned on its little gateway up a few steps, overhung on each hand with drooping masses of wild hops and lady of the bower."—*Rev. J. Hart, B.A.*

classic from the associations which Wordsworth has attached to it in his "White Doe of Rylstone." Emily Norton,

———"Exalted Emily,
Maid of the blasted family,"

and her doe "most beautiful, clear-white," will always give an interest to the spot; for, says the poet,—

"Most to Bolton's sacred pile,
On favouring nights she loved to go;
There ranged through cloister, court, and aisle,
Attended by the soft-paced doe;
Nor feared she in the still moonshine
To look upon Saint Mary's shrine;
Nor on the lonely turf that showed
Where Francis slept in his last abode.
For that she came; there oft she sate
Forlorn, but not disconsolate:
And, when she from the abyss returned
Of thought, she neither shrunk nor mourned;
Was happy that she lived to greet
Her mute companion, as it lay
In love and pity at her feet.

Most glorious sunset! and a ray
Survives—the twilight of this day—
In that fair creature whom the fields
Support, and whom the forest shields;
Who, having filled a holy place,
Partakes, in her degree, Heaven's grace;
And bears a memory and a mind
Raised far above the law of kind;
Haunting the spots with lonely cheer
Which her dear mistress once held dear.

But chiefly by that single grave,
That one sequestered hillock green,
The pensive visitant is seen.
There doth the gentle creature lie
With those adversities unmoved;
Calm spectacle, by earth and sky
In their benignity approved!
And aye, methinks, this hoary pile,
Subdued by outrage and decay,
Looks down upon her with a smile,
A gracious smile, that seems to say—
'Thou, thou art not a Child of Time,
But Daughter of the Eternal Prime!'

Visitors are permitted to wander at their pleasure through the woods of Bolton, except on Sunday; and an hour or two will not be misspent in exploring their beauties.

THE STRID is a contraction of the channel of the Wharfe, about half a mile above the priory. It receives its name from

the ledges of rock by which the torrent is hemmed in, being here so near to each other that it is easy to stride across. The scene is a very striking one. "Either side of the Wharfe," says Dr. Whitaker, "is overhung by solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals. . . . Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharfe; there the Wharfe itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft in the rock, and next becomes a hurried flood enclosing a woody island—sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, and impetuous." The cleft in the rock, to which the historian of Craven refers, is the Strid, into which the impetuous waters of the stream are hurled with a "deep and solemn roar, like 'the voice of the angry Spirit of the Waters,' heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods." It was here that young Romillé met with his melancholy fate. A few lines from Wordsworth's "Force of Prayer," ere we pass on:—

"This striding-place is called *The Strid*,
A name which it took of yore:
A thousand years bath it borne that name,
And shall a thousand more.

And hither is young Romilly come,
And what may now forbid
That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
Shall bound across the Strid?

He sprang in glee,—for what cared he
That the river was strong, and the rocks were steep?
But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
And checked him in his leap.

The boy is in the arms of Wharfe,
And strangled by a merciless force;
For never more was young Romilly seen,
Till he rose a lifeless corse.

Now there is stillness in the vale,
And long, unspeaking sorrow:
Wharfe shall be to pitying hearts
A name more sad than Yarrow."

BARDEN TOWER is about three miles above Bolton Priory. Its position is highly picturesque, and its associations, though neither very ancient nor warlike, are of a kind thoroughly in accordance with the beauty and seclusion of its situation. It is a plain house, in the Elizabethan style, now in ruins, although so late as 1774 it was in good repair. This house was built by Henry Clifford, "the Shepherd Lord," so

named from his having led the lowly life of a shepherd for many years, when deprived of his paternal estate and title. On his property and honours being restored to him in the reign of Henry VII., he erected this mansion, and retired hither to spend the close of his days in peaceful studies. In 1513, however, he was called into public active service, and was present at the battle of Flodden Field.

“ But not in wars did he delight ;
This Clifford wished for worthier might ;
 Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state ;
 Him his own thoughts did elevate, —
 Most happy in the shy recess
 Of Barden's lowly quietness.
 And choice of studious friends had he
 Of Bolton's dear fraternity ;
 Who, standing on this old church-tower,
 In many a calm, propitious hour
 Perused, with him, the starry sky ;
 Or, in their cells, with him did pry
 For other lore, — by keen desire
 Urged to close toil with chemic fire ;
 In quest belike of transmutations,
 Rich as the mine's most bright creations. —
 But they and their good works are fled.”

The Shepherd Lord died in 1523, aged about 70 years. Barden Tower has been a ruin since 1774, and is probably a more picturesque object as it now stands than it was in its perfect state. Architecturally, the ruin is uninteresting. The chapel, a building of the same age, attached to the adjoining farmhouse, is still used for religious worship.

There are many other spots in the upper part of the valley of the Wharfe, which will be found worth a visit, though they cannot be here noticed at length. From *Simon's Seat*, a lofty summit beyond Barden Tower, a panoramic view of great extent and beauty. *Posforth Gill* and the *Valley of Desolation* are not far distant, and, with *Künsey Crag* (about 7 miles above Barden) and other scenes in the more distant part of the dale, are frequently visited.

HARROGATE.*

LIKE many other fashionable spas, Harrogate can boast of no antiquity. It was almost unknown till about a century and a half ago, though the oldest of its mineral springs was discovered in 1576. Indeed, it is only about eighty years since Smollett, in "*Humphrey Clinker*," described Harrogate as a "wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least signs of cultivation." The appearance of Harrogate has been much improved since Smollett's time; but, to some people, the expanse of grass, unrelieved by trees, that lies spread out in front of High Harrogate, may still have (particularly in the hot summer months) rather too much of the bare and unsheltered aspect of a common. Medical accounts of the qualities and virtues of the Harrogate waters appeared as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century; but it was only slowly that the place came into public notice. Mineral springs have been discovered from time to time, several having been added to the now numerous list since the beginning of the

* **HOTELS.**—The three principal hotels are the *Granby*, the *Dragon*, and the *Crown*. As their charges are nearly the same, we need not give a separate list for each. The following will be found sufficiently correct as a statement of the ordinary charges of these fashionable hotels: Lodging and board at the public table 7s. 6d. per day, in private 9s. 6d. per day; lunch in private, extra 1s., tea, do., 1s.; dressing rooms 10s. 6d. per week; private sitting rooms 3s. to 9s. per day; fires 1s. per day; wax lights 2s. 6d. per pair; upper servants 4s., ditto in livery 3s. 6d.; admission to the balls 3s. each; attendance 1s. 6d. each person per day, boots, hostler, etc., extra; beds charged 2s. per night, if for less than a week.—There are other hotels deserving of notice, which are scarcely, if at all, inferior to those already mentioned. In High Harrogate there are the *Queen*, *Gascoigne's*, the *Royal Hotel*, etc. Charges somewhat lower than the above. In Low Harrogate, the *Swan*—Board and lodging 7s. per day in public, and 8s. 6d. in private; servant's board and lodging per week 24s. 6d.; private sitting rooms 21s. and upwards per week (no charge for fires and lights); attendance 1s. per day, boots and hostler extra; beds charged if for less than four nights. The *Brunswick*—Board and lodging 6s. and 7s. per day; *Somerses*, 5s. and 6s.; *Albion*, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. (including attendance); *Wheatley's*, 6s. and 7s.; *Wellington*, *George*, etc. There are many inns of humbler pretensions. Private lodgings of every description are to be had in the town.

Population in 1851, 3678. Inhabited houses, 763.

Harrogate, from London, 223½ miles; from Edinburgh, 206½; from York, 18½; from Scarborough, 61½; from Leeds, 16.

present century. Harrogate is now visited annually by large numbers of persons, in pursuit of health or pleasure.

Harrogate consists of two scattered villages, called High and Low Harrogate. The Hotels (some of the chief of which are enumerated below) are the most important buildings. There are some elegant private houses, and good shops. The pump-rooms, baths, pleasure grounds, etc., are in a style worthy of the high reputation of Harrogate as a watering-place. The Church of High Harrogate is a large structure, very handsome both externally and internally; but it possesses little to attract the notice of the ecclesiologist, having been consecrated so recently as 1831. Its erection cost £4500. The Church at Low Harrogate was erected in 1824. There are various dissenting chapels.

The distinguishing peculiarity of Harrogate, especially of High Harrogate, which is the more fashionable part of the town, is its complete openness to the sunshine and the green fields. A broad, unenclosed tract of ground stretches in front of the main line of houses. This ground, we believe, is secured by Act of Parliament from ever being built on; provision being thus made for preserving the freshness and charm of a rural position and prospect, in conjunction with all the appliances and advantages of the most aristocratic and artificial life.

"Who can cavil," says Dr. Granville in his "Spas of England," "at the native genuineness and efficacy of the Harrogate waters? On the other hand, who has not cavilled at the waters of both Leamington and Cheltenham? Those of Harrogate are unsophisticated, because the place remains as it was! You dip your cup into the fountain head, and get your *strong* waters. Harrogate, in fact, is a true and genuine spa."

THE MINERAL WATERS are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate. Some of the springs possess all these properties, to a greater or less extent. For a full account of the properties of these waters, the tourist must be referred to the medical works that have been published regarding them. Persons in good health can readily drink the water of any of these springs; but invalids should not use them without previously obtaining medical advice. It will be sufficient for the plan of this work to give a brief account of the different springs. Beginning with the oldest,

The Tewit Well was discovered by one "Mr. William Slingsby," about the year 1570, and was about 1596 named by Dr. Timothy Bright "the English Spaw." It is situated

on the common, to the east side of the Brunswick Hotel, and near the Leeds and Harrogate road. A quaint writer has observed regarding this water, that "it occasions the retention of nothing that should be evacuated, and, by relaxation, evacuates nothing that should be retained; that it dries nothing but what's too moist and flaccid, and heats nothing but what's too cold, and *à contra*; that, though no doubt there are some accidents and objections to the contrary, it makes the lean fat, the fat lean, cures the cholick, and melancholy, and the vapours; and that it cures all aches speedily, and cheereth the heart." It is a pity that a spring with such virtues should not be more fashionable. The following is Professor Hofmann's analysis of this water. A gallon of it contains:—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .	.697	Carbonic acid . . .	11.85
Carbonate of lime . . .	1.435	Oxygen . . .	0.40
Carbonate of magnesia . . .	2.667	Nitrogen . . .	5.53
Chloride of potassium . . .	1.323		
Chloride of sodium . . .	.280		
Bromide of sodium . . .	trace		
Iodide of sodium . . .	trace		
Carbonate of potassa . . .	1.057		
Ammonia . . .	trace		
Carbonate of iron . . .	1.358		
Carbonate of manganese . . .	trace		
Silica . . .	1.041		
Organic matter . . .	.663		
	<hr/> 11.021		<hr/> 17.78

The Sweet Spa, discovered in 1601 by Dr. Stanhope of York, is about a quarter of a mile from the Tewit Well. Dr. Stanhope introduced the new spa to the public by a now rare pamphlet, entitled, "Cures without Care, or a summons to all such as find little or no help from the use of Physick, to repair to the Northern Spaw." This spring is covered by a neat octagonal building, erected in 1842. Professor Hofmann found a gallon of this water to contain—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .	.307	Carbonic acid . . .	14.95
Carbonate of lime . . .	2.264	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .	.15
Carbonate of magnesia . . .	3.039	Oxygen . . .	.67
Carbonate of potassa . . .	.991	Nitrogen . . .	6.35
Chloride of sodium . . .	1.543		
Carbonate of soda . . .	1.338		
Carbonate of iron . . .	.609		
Silica . . .	trace		
Organic matter . . .	trace		
	<hr/> 10.091		<hr/> 22.12

The Old Sulphur Well stands in the centre of Low Harrogate. This very valuable mineral water is covered by an elegant pump-room. There are three springs, differing in strength, one of which is generally covered up. This well was discovered about the year 1656; but for a good many years its water was only used externally. In 1700 it had come to be very generally used, both externally and internally, and its beneficial effects in scorbutic and other diseases were well known. It is now universally admitted that sulphureous waters are of great value in scrofula and cutaneous diseases. In such cases, therefore, as well as in promoting the natural excretions, this well is invaluable. The following is Hofmann's analysis:—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .	.182	Carbonic acid . . .	22.03
Carbonate of lime . . .	12.365	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .	5.84
Fluoride of calcium . . .	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	5.31
Chloride of calcium . . .	81.735	Oxygen . . .	—
Chloride of magnesium . . .	55.693	Nitrogen . . .	2.91
Chloride of potassium . . .	64.701		
Chloride of sodium . . .	866.190		
Sulphide of sodium . . .	15.479		
Bromide of sodium . . .	trace		
Iodide of sodium . . .	trace		
Carbonate of iron . . .	trace		
Carbonate of manganese . . .	trace		
Silica . . .	.246		
Organic matter . . .	trace		
Ammonia . . .	trace		
	<hr/> 1096.580		<hr/> 36.09

The terms of subscription at this well are, for one person—a day, 3d.; a week, 1s.; three weeks, 2s. 6d.; a month, 3s.; the season, 7s. For a family—a week, four shillings; three weeks, 10s.; a month, 12s.; the season, 20s. Those who cannot, or do not, choose to pay for the water, may help themselves at the pump without the walls.

The Montpelier Pump-Room and Baths are about 100 yards east of the old wells. The building is in the Chinese style. The oldest sulphur spring was discovered in 1822 by the proprietor of the Crown Hotel, in whose grounds it is situated. These waters are open to visitors at a fixed rate of charges, considerably higher than those quoted above. The following is Hofmann's analysis of a gallon of the "*Montpelier Strong Sulphur Well*:"—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .	.594	Carbonic acid . . .	14.01
Carbonate of lime . . .	24.182	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .	.53
Fluoride of calcium . . .	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	—
Chloride of calcium . . .	61.910	Oxygen . . .	.48
Chloride of magnesium . . .	54.667	Nitrogen . . .	4.82
Chloride of potassium . . .	5.750		
Chloride of sodium . . .	803.093		
Bromide of sodium . . .	trace		
Iodide of sodium . . .	trace		
Sulphide of sodium . . .	14.414		
Carbonate of iron . . .	trace		
Carbonate of manganese . . .	trace		
Ammonia . . .	trace		
Silica . . .	1.846		
Organic matter . . .	trace		
	<hr/> 966.456		<hr/> 19.84

The "Montpelier Mild Sulphur Well" contains little more than a quarter of the solid ingredients of the "Strong" spring, as may be seen from the following analysis:—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .	12.104	Carbonic acid . . .	14.28
Carbonate of lime . . .	20.457	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .	.90
Fluoride of calcium . . .	trace	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	—
Carbonate of magnesia . . .	3.251	Oxygen . . .	—
Chloride of magnesium . . .	17.140	Nitrogen . . .	7.67
Chloride of potassium . . .	3.975		
Chloride of sodium . . .	232.413		
Bromide of sodium . . .	trace		
Iodide of sodium . . .	trace		
Sulphide of sodium . . .	3.398		
Carbonate of iron . . .	trace		
Carbonate of manganese . . .	trace		
Silica . . .	.165		
Ammonia . . .	trace		
Organic matter . . .	trace		
	<hr/> 292.903		<hr/> 22.85

The Cheltenham Pump Room is a spacious and elegant building in the Doric style. It has a fine saloon, 100 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high, used as a promenade room for visitors. This apartment is also used as a reading-room; and concerts are frequently given here, for which the first musical talent of the country is often engaged. The grounds are well laid out. The mineral spring here is a saline chalybeate; and the ingredients of a gallon are—

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Carbonate of lime . . .	7.604	Carbonic acid . . .	19.50
Fluoride of calcium . . .	trace	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .	5.00
Chloride of calcium . . .	51.629	Oxygen . . .	} 1.02
Chloride of magnesium . . .	34.027	Nitrogen . . .	
Chloride of potassium . . .	27.410		
Chloride of sodium . . .	158.840		
Bromide of sodium . . .	trace		
Iodide of sodium . . .	trace		
Ammonia . . .	trace		
Carbonate of iron . . .	4.627		
Carbonate of manganese . . .	trace		
Silica . . .	1.450		
Organic matter . . .	.282		
	<hr/> 285.869		<hr/> 25.52

At *Harlow Carr*, upwards of a mile from the Brunswick Hotel, on the road to Otley, are three sulphur springs and one chalybeate, which are of much value,—the former on account of the total absence of chloride of soda, an ingredient which figures so largely in the analysis of the sulphureous springs already noticed, and which is apt to have an irritating effect on the bowels; and the latter from its being, as Mr. West remarks in his analysis of this water, “of very desirable strength.” As the sulphureous waters do not differ materially in point of strength, it will be sufficient to give Mr. West’s analysis of the strongest of them, “Sulphur Spring, No. 2”:

Solid Contents.	grs.	Gaseous Contents.	c. in.
Muriate of lime . . .	8.85	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .	2.8
Sulphate of magnesia . . .	2.91	Carbonic acid . . .	5.75
Carbonate of magnesia . . .	8.48	Nitrogen . . .	7.97
Carbonate of lime . . .	0.12		
Carbonate of soda . . .	17.64		
	<hr/> 38.00		<hr/> 16.52

The contents of the chalybeate spring, according to the same chemist, are—

	grs.
Protoxide of iron	2.16
Muriate of lime	1.63
Sulphate of magnesia	0.77
Sulphate of soda	1.65
Carbonate of lime	2.93
Carbonate of soda	1.27
	<hr/> 10.4

Harlow Carr is an attractive place for those who wish quiet and seclusion. There is a hotel, with baths and other appliances. Near *Harlow Carr* is a tower, 100 feet high, situated on elevated ground, and commanding a very exten-

sive view. The Peak of Derbyshire can be seen in clear weather from its summit.

Other mineral wells might be mentioned, and their ingredients stated; but, as they very much resemble those which have been already described, it is unnecessary to refer to them particularly. Medical works on the waters and their uses are numerous, and may be had of any of the booksellers in town.

Baths.—The beneficial effects of sulphuretted mineral waters, when applied externally, for many complaints, are universally allowed. There are abundant provisions in connection with the establishments mentioned above, as well as in others which there is not room specially to refer to, not only for mineral baths, but for those of other descriptions.* The terms vary at different establishments; but the following may be regarded as an approximation to the general average:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hot air	0	3	6	Sulphur water baths	0	2	6
Ditto, medicated	0	4	0	Or nine for	1	1	0
Vapour	0	3	6	Mild sulphur water baths	0	2	6
Sulphur vapour douche	0	2	6	Or nine for	1	1	0
Or nine for	1	1	0	Fresh water baths	0	2	6
Sulphur water douche	0	2	6	Or nine for	1	1	0
Or nine for	1	1	0	Shower baths	0	1	6
				Or fifteen for	1	0	0

A Bath Hospital was founded in 1834, for the relief of poor patients. This institution, which can accommodate nearly a hundred patients, is chiefly supported by the contributions of visitors. There is surely no way in which those whom Providence has blessed with wealth can better show their gratitude for any benefit or pleasure they derive from their residence at this health-restoring spa, than by contributing towards bringing the same benefits within the reach of those who are themselves unable to procure them.

Harrogate possesses abundant means of recreation and amusement. The balls at the principal hotels are of the most brilliant and attractive kind. These, indeed, seem to be the principal feature of Harrogate life during the season; and

* Smollett, in "Humphrey Clinker," thus refers to the means and appliances of Harrogate, in the way of baths, in his time:—"At night I was conducted into a dark hole on the ground floor, where the tub smoked and stunk like the pot of Acheron in one corner, and in another stood a dirty bed provided with thick blankets, in which I was to sweat after coming out of the bath. My heart seemed to die within me when I entered this dismal bagnio, and found my brain assaulted by such insufferable effluvia. . . . After having endured all but real suffocation for above a quarter of an hour in the tub, I was moved to the bed and wrapped in blankets. There I lay a full hour, panting with intolerable heat."

in the fine drawing rooms of the Dragon, Granby, Crown, and some other hotels, on such occasions, there is a distinguished array of beauty and fashion. Less formal, but not less agreeable recreation, is afforded by the promenades in such edifices as the Cheltenham and Montpelier rooms. There are all the usual means of passing the time pleasantly or profitably, such as billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, etc. Races occasionally take place on the course, which was laid out in 1793.

But the great charm of Harrogate to the tourist consists in the large number of places and objects of interest which may be conveniently reached from it. Knaresborough, Fountains Abbey, Ripon Cathedral, Bolton Abbey, and York, as well as numberless places of less importance which will repay a visit, are all within a circuit of eighteen miles. Carriages of all kinds can readily be had for excursions; and many of the places of interest lie within easy walking distance of railway stations.

Two newspapers are published weekly in Harrogate during the season—the *Advertiser* and the *Herald*. They contain lists of the visitors.

KNARESBOROUGH.*

WHETHER on account of its situation, or its historical and literary associations, Knaresborough is a most interesting town. "If Knaresborough," remarks Mr. Phillips, "must yield the palm to Richmond, it may boldly challenge any other town in Yorkshire to match its river, rocks, wood, castles, and houses piled up the sides of the cliff." From its position, this town was probably a settlement of the ancient Britons; but on this point we have no precise information. The remains of an ancient ditch and rampart have been traced, which may have been constructed either by the Britons or by the Romans, who appear to have subsequently occupied the place, as coins and other relics of that nation have been found here. At the Conquest, Knaresborough was a complete Saxon manor. It suffered severely in the ruthless devastation with which William the Conqueror visited the whole country between York and Durham in 1070. The ancient history of Knaresborough is necessarily that of its castle; for it was from the beetling fortress that crowned the cliff that the houses, which clustered round for protection, derived any importance.

The manor of Knaresborough was bestowed by the Conqueror on Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who built a castle here, no part of which now remains. The more prominent features in the history of the place are touched upon in the following passages from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's novel of "Eugene Aram":—"You would be at some loss to recognise now the truth of old Leland's description of that once stout and gallant bulwark of the North, when he 'numbrid 11 or 12 towres in the walles of the castel, and one very fayre beside in the second area.' In that castle the four knightly murderers of the haughty Becket (the Wolsey of his age) remained for a whole year, defying the weak justice of the times. There, too, the unfortunate Richard II.—the Stuart of the Plantagenets—passed some portion of his bitter imprisonment. And there, after the battle of Marston Moor,

* HOTELS.—*Crown*, Stead—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. and upwards, tea 1s. 6d. *Commercial*, *Swan*.

Population in 1851, 5536; inhabited houses, 1326; members of Parliament, 2.

From London, 223½ miles; from Harrogate, 3; from York, 16½; from Thirsk, 21.

waved the banners of the Loyalists against the soldiers of Lilburne. It was made yet more touchingly memorable at that time, as you may have heard, by an instance of filial piety. The town was greatly straitened for want of provisions. A youth, whose father was in the garrison, was accustomed nightly to get into the deep dry moat, climb up the glacis, and put provisions through a hole, where the father stood ready to receive them. He was perceived at length; the soldiers fired on him. He was taken prisoner, and sentenced to be hanged in the sight of the besieged, in order to strike terror into those who might be similarly disposed to render assistance to the garrison. Fortunately, however, this disgrace was spared the memory of Lilburne and the republican arms. With great difficulty, a certain lady obtained his respite, and after the conquest of the place and the departure of the troops, the adventurous son was released.

"The castle then, once the residence of John of Gaunt, was dismantled and destroyed. Many of the houses we shall pass have been built from its massive ruins. It is singular, by the way, that it was twice captured by men of the name of Lilburn or Lillburne,—once in the reign of Edward II., once as I have related. On looking over historical records we are surprised to find how often certain names have been fatal to certain spots; and this reminds me, by the way, that we boast the origin of the English sibyl, the venerable Mother Shipton. The wild rock, at whose foot she is said to have been born, is worthy of the tradition." *

The municipal history of Knaresbrough presents no points of sufficient importance to call for notice here. Neither would the tourist be interested by a detailed account of the different changes of ownership of the castle and manor. The castle was dismantled and rendered untenable in 1646, by order of the Parliament.

The town is quiet and pleasant, with nothing remarkable about its architecture. The most prominent building is the *Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower (scarcely improved by the small wooden spire in the centre), and belongs to different periods. In 1318, this church, as well as a large portion of the town, was burned by the Scots. The tower is founded on four large clustered pillars, which support four very beautiful arches. In the interior are several ancient and interesting monuments.

There are manufactories of linen and cotton in this town;

* *Eugene Aram*, book iv., chapter 10.

and its corn market is one of the largest in the county. Knaresborough was the birth-place of John Metcalf, commonly called "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." This extraordinary man was born in 1717, and lost his sight when only four years old. His blindness seems to have been scarcely any bar to his energy and enterprise. He commenced business on his own account as common carrier between Knaresborough and York, and often acted as guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the paths were hidden by the snow. He was eagerly fond of the chase, and could follow the hounds, on foot or on horseback, as well as most of those who joined in that sport. Still more strange than this, he contracted for, and constructed, roads, bridges, and houses,—an employment which he followed for forty years. He died near Spofforth in 1810, aged 93.

THE CASTLE will be first visited after this brief survey of the town. The inconsiderable ruins of this fortress are situated on a commanding eminence above the river Nid and the town. It consists of several detached portions, not a few of which are mere shapeless masses of stone and lime. These remains are not unpicturesque, though the presence of a little ivy would improve their general effect. The area of the castle is nearly two acres and a half. It was flanked by eleven towers, the shapeless remains of some of which may yet be seen. The largest and most interesting part of the ruin is the principal tower, which is shewn by a person who has it in charge. This tower is supposed to have been built about the time of Edward III. Some writers claim for it a higher antiquity, regarding the base of the keep as Saxon, and the superstructure Norman, the work of Serlo de Burgh, already mentioned; but the style of the arches in the dungeon is a sufficient refutation of any such theory. The *Dungeon*, the lowest part of the keep, is reached by a descent of twelve steps. Its walls are said to be six yards thick, and they are formed of hewn stone, like those of the rest of the castle. This dark and miserable prison is 23 feet long and 20 broad, and is arched with stone, the roof being strengthened by one round pillar, 9 feet in circumference. Above the dungeon the keep consists of three storeys. In the first is the *Guard Room*, 32 feet by 22, its vaulted roof supported by two massive pillars. There are two other apartments on this floor, one the ancient repository of court records, and the other the old prison for debtors within the forest and liberties of Knaresborough. The second storey was called the *King's Chamber*,

probably from its having been for some time the place of confinement of the unfortunate Richard II. There were two apartments, the antechamber and the state-room, each about 16 feet square. The approach to these apartments was from the outer court, and was carefully defended by portcullis. Each room had a fire-place, that of the state-room being large and handsome. The state-room was lighted by a magnificent window, 15 feet high and 10 broad, the rich tracery of which was destroyed in a thunderstorm in 1806. The third storey was of the same dimensions as the others, and we may suppose that it was divided somewhat in the same way as the one immediately below it. The keep terminated in a parapet and battlements, which must have commanded a most extensive prospect.

There are the remains of a *Gateway*, in the early English style, on the south-east side of the castle. There are also some small ruins of a *Chapel*, probably Norman, discovered in 1786. In the excavations which then took place, some fragments of stained glass, human bones, and a rude marble sculpture of the Virgin and Child, were discovered. The other remains of the castle are of no interest or importance. The castle hill commands pleasant views; one of them presenting a picturesque combination of the railway bridge, the church, and the town.

THE DROPPING WELL. The banks of the Nid, in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough, besides affording charming walks, and presenting beautiful views, have several spots which will be visited with interest by the tourist. He will probably first proceed to view the celebrated Dropping Well (paying 6d. to the guardian of the spring). It is situated in the Long Walk, and close upon the bank of the Nid. The water of this spring is strongly impregnated with lime, which it deposits plentifully on bodies exposed to its influence. Articles thus "petrified" are sold on the spot to those who wish to carry away mementos of the place. The spring rises from the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yards from the river, and, on reaching the rock from which it falls, spreads itself over its top, and trickles down in many little rills. This rock is beautifully clothed with foliage and flowers. The spring gives out about 20 gallons in one minute. It was at the foot of this rock that, according to tradition, Mother Shipton, the Yorkshire sibyl, was born. Without referring to any of the minor features of these walks—

ST. ROBERT'S CHAPEL next claims attention. This curious monument of piety is hollowed out of the solid rock, and is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high. On one side of the entrance is the uncouth figure of a knight-templar, cut in the rock, as if to guard the cell against intruders. The roof and altar are neatly adorned in Gothic style. The niches have long been destitute of images. This chapel is said to have been executed by St. Robert of Knaresborough. An account of this remarkable man has been given by Drake and other writers. He was born at York, of which his father was twice mayor. From infancy he was inclined to prayer and contemplation; and on reaching maturity he devoted himself to a monastic life. Soon he became famous for his austerity and sanctity; and the lord of the forest, who at first persecuted him as a hypocrite, was induced by a frightful vision to make peace with the holy man, and become his patron. He died at an advanced age, and was buried in his own chapel of the Holy Cross, the site on which the Priory was afterwards built. Numerous and wonderful miracles were performed by him; and after his death, Matthew Paris informs us, a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.

Above St. Robert's Chapel is a *Hermitage* made of petrifactions and other curiosities. Still higher is a house called *Fort Montague*, an ornamental structure laboriously formed out of the rock by a poor weaver and his son, who might have devoted the sixteen years which they took to complete it, to some more useful purpose. This spot commands good views of the valley of the Nid. Near the chapel are several excavations in the rock, the chief of which is called the *Rock House*, and is worthy of a visit. The site of the *Priory*, half a mile down the river, is occupied by a modern mansion, called the *Abbey House*.

ST. ROBERT'S CAVE is still farther down the stream. This hermitage is said to have been the saint's usual residence, but its great interest will always consist in its connection with the story of Eugene Aram. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's tale has given this singular man an immortality, which, probably, he did not deserve. There is, perhaps, no case in the whole range of fiction in which the powers of genius have invested a criminal with such a thrilling interest, and enlisted for him such feelings of sympathy and admiration. The words which the curate of Knaresborough utters respecting Eugene Aram in the novel seem almost to have been Sir Edward's own con-

ception regarding him :—"Strange, musing, solitary from a boy : but what accomplishment of learning he had reached ! Never did I see one whom nature so emphatically marked to be GREAT." Yet an examination of the actual facts of the case makes it evident that, though undoubtedly a man of extraordinary attainments, the original Eugene Aram can lay claim to few of the excellences of the hero of the novel. Eugene Aram and John Houseman having, in company with their victim, Daniel Clark, defrauded several of the inhabitants of Knaresborough of plate and other goods to a large amount, had met in St. Robert's Cave to consult regarding the disposal of their booty ; when Aram and Houseman, wishing to share the whole of the stolen property between themselves, murdered their wretched accomplice, and buried him in the cave. This was in 1745. On Clark's disappearance it was generally thought that he had absconded, and, though there were some vague suspicions of foul play, there was little investigation made regarding the affair. Shortly after the murder, Eugene Aram went to Norfolk, where he lived for thirteen years, when the murder was discovered in a remarkable manner. A labourer digging in a quarry having discovered a human skeleton, it was supposed by some of the people of Knaresborough to be that of Clark, whose mysterious disappearance was still remembered. An inquest was held, and Houseman, who had brought suspicion on himself by thoughtlessly taking hold of one of the bones, and saying that it was no more Daniel Clark's than it was his, at length confessed his guilt, and directed the officers of justice to St. Robert's Cave, as the place where the body was actually deposited. Eugene Aram was apprehended at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he was usher in a school. Houseman was admitted as king's evidence, and Aram was convicted and executed at York. "Equal to either fortune," as he himself declared, Eugene Aram was his own counsel, and delivered a defence wonderful both for ability and erudition. He tried to prevent his execution by suicide, and had nearly succeeded, being almost insensible from the loss of blood when brought to the scaffold. He was well acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic and other languages ; and his knowledge of mathematics, heraldry, and antiquities was very extensive. He was born at Ramsgill, about 18 miles from Knaresborough, in the year 1704, and was executed at York in 1759.

Thomas Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram" is regarded as one of his best poems. We quote a few stanzas :—

" 'My gentle lad, what is't you read—
 Romance or fairy fable?
 Or is it some historic page
 Of kings and crowns unstable?'
 The young boy gave an upward glance,—
 'It is the death of Abel.'

"The Usher took six hasty strides,
 As smit with sudden pain,—
 Six hasty strides beyond the place,
 Then slowly back again;
 And down he sat beside the lad,
 And talked with him of Cain.

.

" 'And well,' quoth he, 'I know for truth,
 Their pangs must be extreme,—
 Woe, woe, unutterable woe,—
 Who spill life's sacred stream!
 For why? Methought, last night, I wrought,
 A murder in a dream!

" 'One that had never done me wrong—
 A feeble man and old;
 I led him to a lonely field,—
 The moon shone clear and cold.
 Now here, said I, this man shall die,
 And I will have his gold!

" 'Two sudden blows with a ragged stick,
 And one with a heavy stone,
 One hurried gash with a hasty knife,
 And then the deed was done:
 There was nothing lying at my foot
 But lifeless flesh and bone!

" 'Nothing but lifeless flesh and bone,
 That could not do me ill;
 And yet I feared him all the more,
 For lying there so still:
 There was a manhood in his look
 That murder could not kill!

.

" 'Then down I cast me on my face,
 And first began to weep,
 For I knew my secret then was one
 That earth refused to keep;
 Or land or sea, though he should be
 Ten thousand fathoms deep.

" 'So wills the fierce avenging Sprite,
 Till blood for blood atones!
 Ay, though he's buried in a cave,
 And trodden down with stones,—
 And years have rotted off his flesh,
 The world shall see his bones!'

THE KNARESBOROUGH SPA. This spring is at Starbeck, between Harrogate and Knaresborough. The establishment is supplied with baths, waiting rooms, and every accessory for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following is Professor Hoffmann's analysis of the contents of a gallon of the water :—

Solid Contents.		grs.	Gaseous Contents.		c. in.
Sulphate of lime . . .		.870	Carbonic acid . . .		9.26
Carbonate of lime . . .		6.960	Carbonetted hydrogen . . .		5.15
Fluoride of calcium . . .	faint trace		Sulphuretted hydrogen . . .		trace
Carbonate of magnesia . . .		5.390	Nitrogen		4.21
Carbonate of potash . . .		12.207			
Chloride of sodium . . .		121.798			
Bromide of sodium . . .		trace			
Iodide of sodium . . .		trace			
Sulphide of sodium . . .		1.711			
Carbonate of soda . . .		5.133			
Carbonate of manganese . . .		trace			
Ammonia		trace			
Carbonate of iron . . .		trace			
Silica		1.753			
Organic matter . . .		1.740			
		<hr/> 157.562			<hr/> 18.62

RIPON.*

THE old cathedral city of Ripon is situated in a fertile plain, at the junction of the small streams Skell and Laver with the Ure, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches. The name is thought to be derived from the Latin *ripa*, on account of its position on the bank of the river. There can be no doubt that the place is of great antiquity. Mr. Walbran, Mayor of Ripon, an accomplished antiquarian, is of opinion that there was a settlement of Brigantian Celts here, and that this was even their seat of government; the remains which have been found being such as, in his opinion, to establish the point. A few Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood; but there is nothing to indicate that they had any permanent settlement there. The Roman Watling Street passes Ripon at a distance of three miles to the east. It is recorded that, about the year 660, Alfred, or Alchfrid, King of Deira, bestowed a piece of ground here upon Eata, Abbot of Melrose, for the erection of a monastery. The Scotch monks were expelled because they differed with the king on the computation of Easter; and Alchfrid bestowed the monastery on a fraternity more subservient to the royal will. At the head of the monastery was Wilfrid, a man of extensive learning and piety, who was subsequently made Archbishop of York. An imposing building erected by Wilfrid was destroyed by the Danes in 860. A conical tumulus, called Ailcy Hill, on the east side of the town, is supposed to have been heaped over those who fell in the dreadful carnage that occurred about this time. The tumulus contains large quantities of human bones; and Saxon coins have been found in it from time to time. Towards the close of the thirteenth century, Ripon was judged of sufficient importance to be represented in Parliament. About this time the manufacture of woollen cloth appears to have been carried on to a considerable extent. This trade, however, did not continue to

* HOTELS.—*Black Bull*, Mrs. Beaumont—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 9d. *Unicorn*; *Crown and Anchor*; *Dragon*.

Population in 1851, 6080; inhabited houses, 1345. Members of Parliament, 2.

From Leeds, 29 miles; from York, 23; from Harrogate, 11; from London, 208; from Edinburgh, 191.

thrive; for we find Ieland, who visited Ripon in the early part of the sixteenth century, saying—"But now idleness is sore increased in the town, and clothe making almost decayed." Ripon suffered severely from the plague in 1534, and again in 1625. In 1640 the Scotch lords met here with the English commissioners. The house where the negotiations took place, with the benches and table with which the apartment in which the commissioners met was furnished, were in existence within the memory of persons still alive. A skirmish occurred here, in 1643, between the Parliamentarians and Royalists. There are no events of importance in the subsequent history of Ripon.

The interest of Ripon lies entirely in the past. Its very manufactures are matter of antiquity. The woollen-cloth trade has long ceased, and the Ripon spurs, once excellent to a proverb,* are no longer manufactured. But, though undistinguished for commercial activity, Ripon will continue to have attractions for those who admire noble architecture and beautiful natural scenery. The tourist who wishes to examine the cathedral of Ripon and the Abbey of Fountains, and to explore the beauties of Wensleydale, and other parts of the adjacent country, cannot find more convenient head-quarters than this old town.

THE CATHEDRAL. Of the early structures erected by Eata and Wilfrid there are no remains. The present cathedral has generally been ascribed to Archbishop Thurstan; but Mr. Walbran has conclusively shown that it owes its erection to the liberality and piety of Archbishop Roger, who devoted £1000 ("mille libras veteris monetæ") to the purpose. Archbishop Roger died in 1181. In 1284 and 1287 money was raised, in furtherance of the works of the church, by letters of indulgence. On the occasion of an incursion of the Scots in 1319, considerable damage was done to the building, the roof, screens, stalls, and other wood-work being consumed. Additions and changes were made at many different periods.

* " 'As true steel as Ripon rowels.' It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. Spurs are a principal part of knightly hatchments; yea, a poet observes—

'The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth to bear,
Have for their blazon had the snaffle, spur, and spear.'

Indeed, the best spurs of England are made at Ripon, a famous town in this county, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow. However, the horses in this county are generally so good, they prevent the spurs, or answer unto them, a good sign of thrifty metal for continuance."—*Fuller's Worthies*, vol. iii. p. 398.

The great spire fell down in 1660, demolishing the roof of the chancel, which was shortly afterwards restored. In 1664, to obviate a similar catastrophe, the spires which surmounted the two western towers were removed. Some alterations and repairs were made in 1829. In 1836 the Bishoprick of Ripon was established, and C. T. Longley, D.D., formerly head master of Harrow School, consecrated first bishop.

It has been already stated that the present building was originally raised by Archbishop Roger. The cathedral, as it now stands, is only an amplification of his original plan, though much of it has been rebuilt. The different parts of this edifice afford materials for a study of various styles of architecture. Early English, transition Norman, perpendicular, and decorated, may all be seen; and there are even some remains of early Saxon. The persons who have charge of the building, and offer their services to visitors, will point out the varying styles to the tourist who is not acquainted with these details.

The West Front, approached by Kirkgate, is a lofty and imposing façade. It consists of a gabled compartment, 103 feet high, and 43 feet wide, flanked by two massive square towers of somewhat greater altitude. This front was erected nearly a century after the death of Archbishop Roger by some unknown benefactor, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of early English in the kingdom. The entrance on this front is by three deeply-recessed doorways in the central compartment. Above the doorway are two tiers of five lancet windows each. These windows are chastely divided into trefoil-headed lights and surmounting quatrefoils. In the pediment above are three lancet lights. The towers are divided into three storeys, pierced with lancet lights. They are surmounted by a battlement and pinnacles, added in 1797, as the best substitute for the original octagonal spires of timber and lead which had to be removed in 1664. The south tower contains a fine peal of bells. Proceeding with a survey of **THE EXTERIOR**,

The Nave will be next viewed. It is divided into six bays, with windows in the early English style. The south side seems to be somewhat earlier than the north. *The Transepts* are extremely interesting, being (with the exception of a small portion of the south transept) precisely as built by Archbishop Roger. The windows, which are almost semi-circular, are in two tiers, the space between them being occupied by the triforium in the interior. A window of three lights, similarly shaped, occupies the pediment of each tran-

sept. There is a doorway in both transepts. "This doorway," says Mr. Walbran, "is very remarkable, having a plain trefoil head rising from a corbel-like projection, placed at the impost of the soffit, and is flanked by three receding shafts, whose elegantly foliated capitals assimilate with this Romanesque trefoil, and support an archvolt of bold but undecorated mouldings." The Choir is divided into five bays. The three next the transept, on the north side, are the work of Archbishop Roger, and perhaps the best specimen of it remaining. The other two bays are in the decorated style, as are also the windows of this side of the choir. The east end is in the same style. Its great window of seven lights, 51 feet high and 25 wide, is a magnificent example of this style in its early type. Attached to the south aisle of the choir is a building, now used as a *Vestry* and *Chapter House*, by some supposed to be the original church of Wilfrid, or, at all events, that erected by "Odo, Archbishop of Cantewarbyri," who, according to Leland, "had pitie on the desolation of Ripon Chirch, and began, or causid a new work to be edified wher the minstre now is," about the year 950. The building, however, seems rather to be Norman than Saxon, and is probably part of a church erected shortly after the Conquest.

We come now to an examination of THE INTERIOR, the best general perspective of which is obtained on entering at the western door. The entire length of the interior is 270 feet—the nave being 171 feet, and the choir 99. The other interior dimensions are as follows:—Breadth of nave and aisles, 87 feet; breadth of choir, 67; height of nave, 88; height of choir, 79; length of transept, 132; breadth, 36; length of chapter house, 34½; of vestry, 28; breadth of both, 18½.

The Nave, as originally built, was without the side aisles which now add so much to its breadth and beauty. Archbishop Roger's plan, however, permitted, and probably was meant to provide for, the addition of aisles to the nave; as the western towers projected beyond the line of the original nave, defining a space on either side of it, which could be fitly and beautifully rendered available for making the church perfectly complete in this respect. The aisles are open to the roof, and are separated from the nave by tall and graceful pillars. In the west end of the south aisle is the font. It is octagonal in shape, and formed of blue marble. Near it is an altar-tomb, on the slab of which is a sculpture in low relief, representing a man and a lion in a grove of trees, the lion retreating with his tail between his legs, and the man on his knees, probably returning thanks for his deliverance. The inscription is

illegible. On the walls and floors of the aisles are numerous monumental inscriptions of no general interest.

The Centre Tower, originally supported on four lofty and beautiful circular arches, has still two of these remaining, the others having been destroyed by the fall of the steeple, and replaced by perpendicular arches. Dean Waddilove remarks, that "the antiquarian, accustomed to contemplate the massive pillars and heavy arcades of the Saxon or Norman churches, views with wonder and delight a lofty arch of great expansion and delicate workmanship, that seems to unite the classic beauties of the Grecian architecture with the airy lightness of the Gothic. These arches are 22 feet broad in the span, 33 feet high to the crown of the arch, on a column of 26 feet, and are formed with a slight moulding of not more than 5 feet in thickness."

The Transepts deserve a careful examination, as they exhibit ecclesiastical architecture in its transition period between the round and pointed styles. In the transepts are several monuments. An aisle of the north transept contains the Markenfield Chapel, so called from its having been formerly the burial-place of the Markenfields of Markenfield, near this city. Here there is a fine altar-tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Markenfield, a warrior of the time of Richard II., and Dionisia, his lady. A noble altar-tomb, with the effigies of another Sir Thomas and his lady, has been removed from this chapel, and placed without the rails. Since the seventeenth century, the chapel has been appropriated to the Blackets of Newby-on-Ure, as a burial-placc. The tomb of Sir Edward Blacket, who died in 1718, is marked by a monument bearing his effigy between those of two of his wives, who stand mourning over him. In this transept, adjoining the entrance to the north aisle of the choir, is an old stone pulpit. The south transept contains a small but chaste monument, consisting of a bust by Nollekens on a tripod, to the memory of W. Weddell, Esq. of Newby. Here, in the Mallorie chapel, are interred some men of note of the Mallorie family.

The Choir is entered by a doorway through a stone screen finely carved in the perpendicular style usual in such works. The screen is 19 feet high. Above it is a good organ. The great east window naturally arrests attention on the visitor entering the choir. Its character and dimensions have already been stated in the survey of the exterior. The stained glass with which this window was originally filled, was destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers in 1643. Such fragments as escaped their fury are preserved in a window of the nave near the font. The window was filled with the stained glass which

now adorns it in 1854, at a cost of £1000. The chief figures are the size of life, and the general subject the commissioning and labours of the apostles. A fillet at the foot of the window bears the inscription: "This window was erected in commemoration of the creation of the see of Ripon, Anno Domini 1836, C. T. Longley, D.D., first Bishop elect." There are in the choir some fine stalls in carved wood-work, and a handsome modern throne for the bishop. The altar-screen was erected in 1832. Three sedilia, a lavatory, and a piscina are worthy of notice. Attached to the south aisle of the choir are the

Chapter-House and Vestry.—This building, as already remarked, is supposed by some antiquaries to be the original church of Wilfrid, an opinion evidently held by the door-keepers, who will draw the tourist's attention to the "great east window," in dimensions the size of a pigeon-hole, and will indicate other details on an equally diminutive scale. Mr. Walbran is of opinion, however, that "it is the south aisle of a collegiate church, which the devastation that ensued in these parts after the year 1069, demanded from Thomas, Archbishop of York, who was lord of Ripon at the time when the domesday survey was made, and died here on the 18th of November 1100. The rest of that structure was doubtless destroyed by Archbishop Roger when he commenced his 'Basilica,' this portion being retained as convenient for the chapter-house and sacristy; the arcade by which it joined its original structure having been closed and flanked by the wall of the choir." * Above the chapter-house is the library, founded in 1624.

St. Wilfrid's Needle is a crypt under the central tower. It is entered from the nave by a narrow passage, 45 feet in length, and consists of a vaulted cell, 9½ feet high, 7 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet long. An opening in the north side of the cell, 13 inches by 18, is called "The Needle." The purpose for which this crypt and the singular opening were intended, cannot be now certainly ascertained. There is a popular tradition to the effect that "The Needle" was in former times used as a test of female chastity. "They pricked their credits who could not thread the needle," is the quaint remark of Fuller, in reference to this supposed use of the opening. Other explanations given of this vault make it a confessional, or a place of penance, or a sepulchre for the host on Good Friday.

The Bone House, with its piles of ghastly relics, deserves a word of notice before concluding the survey of the cathedral. It is under the chapter-house, but is entered from the church-

* Walbran's "Ripon, Harrogate, Fountains Abbey," etc., page 49.

yard. The floor on which the visitor treads has under it a layer of bones, four feet deep. Bones are built to a thickness of six feet round the walls, and some singular and interesting specimens are arranged on a bench, and form the text for various anatomical observations on the part of the guide, which, though neither profound nor original, nevertheless derive something of novelty from the place and circumstances of their delivery.

Ripon contains few other public buildings of interest. The *Market Place* is a fine and spacious square. In the centre of it is the *Market Cross*, an obelisk 90 feet high, erected in 1781, at the expense of William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley, who represented the borough of Ripon in Parliament for sixty years. The principal building in the Market Place is the *Town Hall*, a plain but tasteful building, with an Ionic front. It was built in 1801, from a design by Wyatt, at the expense of Mrs. Allanson of Studley, a full-length portrait of whom adorns the Assembly Room, in the upper front storey. *Trinity Church* was built and endowed in 1826, at an expense of £13,000, by the Rev. E. Kilvington, with funds left at his disposal for Christian purposes by a relative. There are in Ripon various *Dissenting Chapels* and *Hospitals*, a *Free Grammar School*, founded in 1546 by Edward VI.—a seminary in which Matthew Hatton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, Archdeacon Thomas Balguy, and other eminent men, have been educated. The *Palace* of the Bishop of Ripon is a fine building, about a mile distant. It is in the Tudor style, and was erected in 1841.

Ripon affords the title of Earl to the Robinson family.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.*

The grounds of Studley Royal, and the ruins of the old Abbey of Fountains, present attractions unequalled by those of any similar scenes in Yorkshire. In the laying out of the grounds and walks, art has admirably accommodated itself to nature; and if sometimes the eye of taste would desiderate something less stiff and formal in a water-course, or in the outline of a pond, or the position of a statue, the beauties which everywhere meet the view are such as to make any remarks on these real or fancied defects entirely hypercritical.

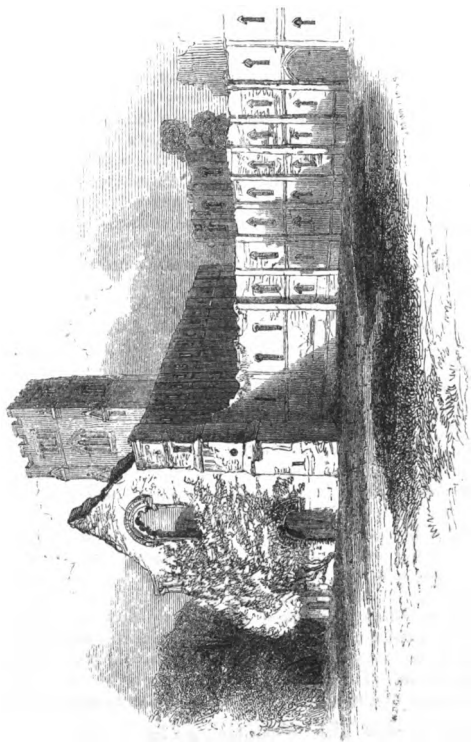
Fountains Abbey is within easy walking distance of Ripon. The pedestrian may take a footpath at the toll-bar on the Studley road, proceeding through a large field, with some fine trees scattered through it. At the village of Studley, he may either enter the park by a stile, or go round by the lodge-gate, and proceed up the avenue. This avenue is about a mile in length, and is lined with noble trees. The park is beautifully wooded, and stocked with deer.

STUDLEY ROYAL, the seat of Earl de Grey, may be seen to the right of the middle drive, as the tourist approaches the gate which gives admission to the pleasure-grounds. By taking any of the paths leading towards the mansion, a good view of it will be obtained in a few minutes. There is nothing, however, calling for any notice about its appearance. The house is not shown to visitors. It contains some good paintings: among them, a portrait of Rubens, by himself, and portraits of Lord Bacon, Peter the Great, and Lady Jane Grey.

Keeping by a footpath a little to the left of the carriage drive, the tourist may come to a spot, not far from the lodge-gate, where the trees open and display a charming view of a small lake and broad water-course beyond. This is as pleasant a spot as can be desired for resting, before commencing the survey of the pleasure-grounds and ruins.

After inscribing his name in the Visitors' Book, in the lodge at the gate, the tourist will be conducted over the grounds by one of the guides, who are generally very intelli-

* From Ripon, 3 miles; from Harrogate, 14. May be visited every lawful day. Admission, 1s. each person.



FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY.

gent men. He will be informed at the outset that there are three ways of viewing the grounds and ruins—"the long way, the middle way, and the short way." The longest way takes about two hours and a half, and the others proportionally less. The visitor will, therefore, choose the one that best answers to the time he has at his disposal.

THE GROUNDS are extremely interesting and pleasing. Every now and then the visitor comes to some spot, from which openings among the embowering woods present charming views. Among the finest of these views are those of the *Octagon Tower*, on a prominent site on the other side of the valley, the *Temple of Fame* on the brow of the same hill, and the *Temple of Piety* in a more lowly but scarcely less beautiful situation. These "temples" harmonise well with the grounds, but present nothing in their architecture to attract special notice. In them, as in various parts of the grounds, may be seen copies of some of the most noted antique sculptures. The way in which the Skell is conducted through artificially-shaped channels, made to fall over tiny cascades, and to expand into lakes, in different parts of these grounds, though formal, is not unpleasing. To many visitors, one of the most interesting features of these grounds will be the magnificent trees with which they are adorned. One tree in particular, a *Norway spruce fir*, is pointed out by the guide. It is 133 feet high, straight to the top, and its trunk is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. Another fir, nearer the canal, is little inferior in dimensions. A noble *hemlock spruce*, upwards of 60 feet high, and 7 feet in circumference, will also be recommended to notice. These trees were planted, about the year 1720, by John Aislalie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who originally planned the pleasure-grounds, and whose designs have been altered and improved by his son, and subsequent proprietors.* Without detailing the different objects of interest which are successively presented to notice, the view from *Anne Boleyn's Seat* may be referred to as beyond doubt the most charming prospect in these grounds. The guide makes his party stand in a line with the door of the arbour, when, on his suddenly throwing

* It may be worth while to state here, in a few words, the history of Studley Royal. After being in the families of Aleman, Le Gras, Tempest, and Mallory, it came by marriage into the family of Aislalie, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Aislalie, Esq., son of the chancellor, purchased the Abbey of Fountains, and added it to his ancestral estate, in 1768. From him the estate descended, in default of heirs-male, to his grand-daughter, the late Mrs. Lawrence, who left it to the Earl de Grey, one of whose ancestors married a sister of the Chancellor Aislalie.

it open, Fountains Abbey, in the centre of a scene of exquisite beauty—forming a picture framed by the doorway—is seen for the first time. Having sufficiently feasted his eyes on this prospect, the tourist will be conducted towards the Abbey, glancing, on his way, at the glade where Robin Hood fought with the stout “Curtal Friar” of Fountains, and pausing to take a draught of cold, clear water from the *Well* which tradition has associated with the outlaw’s name.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY. Before proceeding to a survey of the ruins, it will be useful to give, in as brief limits as possible, a

History of the Abbey. In the year 1132, certain monks of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary’s, York, becoming dissatisfied with the lax discipline of their own order, conceived the design of adopting the Cistercian rule, then becoming famous for its strictness and sanctity. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, was favourable to the proposal, which, however, was resolutely opposed by the abbot of St. Mary’s. Prior Richard and twelve monks deserted their monastery, and were absolved by Thurstan from their vows as Benedictines. The Archbishop entertained the monks in his house for eleven weeks, after which, finding the duties of hospitality either tiresome or expensive, he gave them a site for their residence in the valley of the Skell, then fitter to be a den for wild beasts, as the chroniclers inform us, than a habitation for men. A somewhat romantic account is given of the manner of life of these monks for the two first years of their residence in Skeldale. Their lodging was under the shelter of an umbrageous elm, even in the depth of winter. Some yew trees, several of which yet survive, are said to have also afforded them a friendly though insufficient covert. Their food was of the poorest and scantiest description. Bread was a luxury; and they were often compelled to satisfy their hunger with the leaves of trees, and herbs boiled with a little salt. Still, in their poverty, they were charitable: tradition says they were always ready to share their last loaf with the stranger. Better times soon succeeded. Persons of wealth and influence joined the brotherhood; and the monks were speedily in a position to commence the building of their abbey. The original structure appears to have been completed before 1146; for we read of the monastery, along with half the oratory, being destroyed by fire in that year. The monastery was soon restored by the contributions of wealthy friends. John de Ebor, the eighth abbot, laid the foundation of the choir, and erected some of its pillars

(1203-1211). His successor, John Pherd, afterwards Bishop of Ely, carried on the work. John de Cancia, who died in 1246, has the honour of completing the church. He also built the cloister, the infirmary, and a house for the entertainment of strangers. Fountains Abbey became one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom. Its church was one of the most beautiful structures in the land, and the reputation for sanctity which the abbey enjoyed, made many persons eager to purchase, by large donations, the right of sepulture within its walls. The lands in Craven possessed by the monastery, contained in a ring fence, were computed moderately at 60,000 acres. At the dissolution, the annual revenues amounted to £998 : 6 : 7½. The monks were then in possession of 1976 head of cattle, 1106 sheep, 86 horses, and 79 swine, as well as large quantities of wheat, oats, hay, etc.

The origin of the name of Fountains has been explained in various ways. St. Bernard, the celebrated founder of the Cistercian order, was born at Fontaines in Burgundy; and it is possible the monks who settled here named their abbey after the birth-place of the man who was the glory of their order. Gent, in his poem of "Studley Park," has the lines:—

"Low in a vale, with springs well stored, and wood,
And sovereign herbs whence failing health's renewed,
A neighbouring Abbey next invites the eye :
Stupendous act of former piety !
From streams and springs which nature here contrives,
The name of *Fountains* this sweet place derives."

Whitaker remarks that Skell, the rivulet which washes its walls, signifies a fountain. The monastery was originally called the Abbey of Skeldale, which, written in Latin, became *de Fontibus*, and, when translated back into English, after the original name was lost sight of, was rendered *Fountains*.

We proceed now to an examination of the Abbey, which has been pronounced the most perfect monastic building in England. The buildings connected with the monastery are said to have covered ten or twelve acres. This, however, included the orchard, gardens, etc. The ruins occupy scarcely more than two acres. The approach to the ruins is so arranged as to afford the visitor a good general view of the building, and of the relative position of its different parts.

Crossing the Skell by an ancient bridge, built in the thirteenth century, and passing the fragments of the *Gate-house*, the *Hospitium* will be first reached. It consisted of two separate buildings, the general character of which may be observed from the remains. The eastern house has been the larger of

the two; and its basement storey, 73 feet long and 23 wide, has been vaulted from a row of five pillars. Near this house, and built over the course of the Skell, is what is supposed to have been the *Infirmery*, erected, like the hospitium, by John de Cancia. Proceeding to an examination of the main body of the Abbey,

THE CLOISTER will be first visited. This covered court, which is in admirable preservation, is 300 feet long, and 42 feet wide. A row of nineteen octagonal pillars runs down the middle, and from these spring two ranges of arches supporting the roof. It can be readily perceived that this cloister has been built at two different periods, the windows in the northern portion being circular, and in the southern, pointed. A large octagonal stone basin may be observed here. It was probably used by the monks as a lavatory; but in more recent times it has been employed as a cider mill. Above the cloister, and extending its whole length, is the *Dormitory*, its floor now richly carpeted with grass and wild flowers. It contained forty cells, twenty on each side, with a narrow corridor between them. From the cloister, the visitor may pass into

THE CHURCH. This part of the abbey is exceedingly interesting, both to the student of architecture and the general tourist. Few edifices, indeed, in this county or elsewhere, afford such ample and excellent materials as are presented by this old monastery for a comparison of different styles of Gothic architecture, and an understanding of the transition between them. The greater part of the church is late Norman, but the choir is early English, the Lady Chapel of the same style, with some later modifications, and the tower perpendicular.

The *Nave*, the oldest remaining portion of the abbey, is a fine specimen of the Norman style, at the period when the transition from the round to the pointed arch was beginning. Above the great western window, on the outside, may be observed the figure of a bird holding a crossier, and perched on a tun, with a label inscribed "DERN 1494." This window was introduced by Abbot Darnton, in the place of the original Norman lights; and the sculptor has adopted this quaint device to keep him in remembrance. Entering at the western door, a perspective of the interior is obtained, which is universally admired. Massive pillars, 16 feet in circumference, and 23 feet high, divide the nave from the aisles. "Each bay of the aisles," says Mr. Walbran, "has been covered by a pointed but transverse vault, divided by semicircular arches, of which the imposts are placed considerably lower than those of the

pillars to which they are attached. Nearly the whole of the eastern half of these aisles has been divided by lattices into chapels, of which there are some indications in the painted devices and matrices of their furniture, traceable on the piers. There has been also a wooden screen across the nave, at the seventh pillar eastward."

The Transept belongs to the same period as the nave, and presents even fewer of the indications of the transition style than may be observed in that part of the church. There are four small chapels in the transept, two in the north part, and two in the south. In one of these, dedicated to St. Peter, is the tomb of Baron Roger de Mowbray, who died at Ghent in 1298, and was brought hither for interment. Another has been dedicated to Michael the Archangel, for the inscription, "Altare s'ci Michaelis arch," may yet be deciphered over its entrance. In one of the south chapels is the tomb of one of the abbots. Part of a mutilated monumental slab, with a carving in low relief, marks the spot.

The Tower was originally built, in accordance with the common practice, at the intersection of the transept and nave, fragments of the arches which supported it being yet visible. Probably it was taken down on account of its insecure condition, though the period of its removal cannot be precisely ascertained. The tower now stands at the north end of the transept, instead of its intersection with the nave. It is in the pure perpendicular style, and is regarded as a magnificent piece of architecture. The height is 168 feet 6 inches, and the base is, internally, about 25 feet square. With the exception of the floors of the several storeys which have fallen down, and the tracery of a single window which fell many years ago, the tower is as perfect and strong as when it was erected. The initials "M. H.," and the date 1494, seem to indicate that it was erected that year by Marmaduke Hubby, who was abbot of Fountains from 1494 to 1526. The four sides of the tower are adorned with carved shields and inscriptions. On the east side are four armorial shields, two of them bearing the arms of the abbey (three horse-shoes, two and one). This side contains the following inscriptions:—

"Benediccio et caritas et sapiencia graciaram accio honor.
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor."

On the north side there are two shields, and the following inscriptions:—

"Et virtus et fortitudo deo nostro in secula seculorum amen.
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor ame'."

On the west side, there are four shields of arms, similar to those on the other sides, and the inscriptions :—

“ Regi autem seculorum immortalis invisili
Soli deo i'hu x'po honor et gl'ia in s'cla s'clor.”

And on the south side there are two shields, and the inscription :—

“ Soli deo honor et gloria in secula seculorum amen.”

The Choir is early English, with plain lancet lights ; each, however, interiorly, being under an arcade of one pointed, between two round-headed members. The tessellated pavement of the high altar, and one or two tombs, yet remain. The *Lady Chapel*, a continuation of the choir, is perhaps the most beautiful part of the church. “ One feature of it,” remarks Mr. Phillips, “ is almost a miracle, the slender octagonal pillars of vast height, which bear the lofty arches connected with the clerestory of the nave.” The great east window is most magnificent in style and proportions. It has lost all its tracery, but appears to have had nine lights and a transom. The height of the window is 60 feet, and the breadth 23½. A fanciful rendering of the name of the abbot Darnton, similar to that previously observed at the great western window, leads us to suppose that the windows in the Lady Chapel, which are in style more recent than the building itself, were made by him. Some interesting sculptured details may be observed here. An extension of the Lady Chapel, right and left, forms a kind of transept. This is called the *Chapel of the Nine Altars*. The remains of six of these have been discovered in the course of excavations. They are said to have been instituted by John de Cancia.

The Quadrangular Court may be entered by a door at the south-east angle of the nave. It is about 128 feet square, and has formed a much more agreeable promenade than the cloister. A cedar of Lebanon grows in this court.

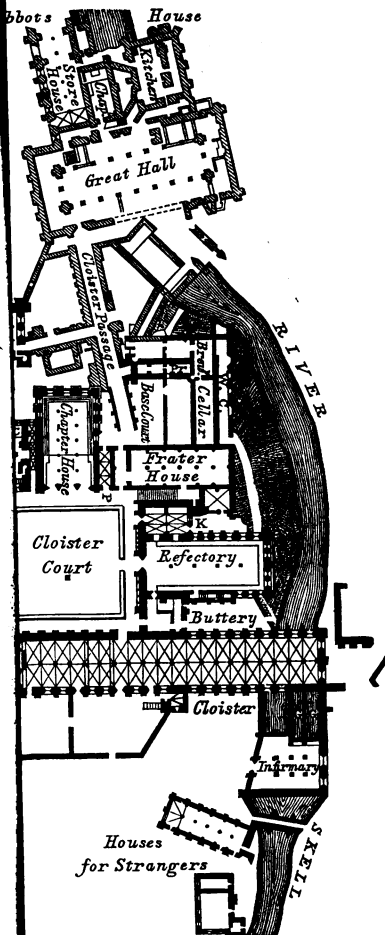
The Refectory is on the south side of the cloister court just noticed. It is a very beautiful structure in the early English style. The entrance is by a handsome receding circular arch, which appears to be the only piece of Norman work in this part of the building. The windows are pointed, some of them more than others. The dining-hall is 109 feet long and 46 wide. A row of columns in the middle has supported the roof. The *buttery, kitchen*, and other apartments adjoining the refectory are worth notice.

The Frater-House, the next building eastward from the

kitchen, is a fine vaulted apartment in the transition Norman style, 104 feet long and 29 wide. It communicates with *the cellar* (59 feet long and 18 wide—very ample dimensions for a society of monks who established themselves on the principles of strictness and mortification!) and *the Brew-house* (30 feet by 18). A hoard of silver money was found under the arch of the water-course, at the eastern end of the brew-house, during the recent excavation. There were 354 pieces, ranging from the time of Philip and Mary to that of Charles I. *The Court-House*, or *Hall of Pleas*, reached by a spacious staircase from the south-east angle of the quadrangular cloister-court, contains some interesting relics and casts.

The Chapter-House, which adjoins the south transept of the church, is an exceedingly interesting building. Mr. Walbran says, that it is of a date between the transept and the early English choir, but bears no local assimilation of style to any contemporary building of the Abbey. It is rather more than 84 feet long and 41 wide. Probably it was erected by Richard Fastolph, the sixth abbot, who had previously been prior of Clarevale in France. The foundations of columns, which formerly divided the chapter-house into three aisles, have been discovered, and the benches on which the members of the chapter sat may still be seen. It has been ascertained that no fewer than nineteen abbots are buried in the chapter-house. Several of their monumental slabs may be seen, the carvings and inscriptions all more or less obliterated. Two inscriptions which have been deciphered are given as follows:—"Hⁱ REQIESCIT : DOMPNVS. JOHⁱs. X : ABBAS. DE FONTIBⁱ. qvj. OBIJT. VII KL DECEMBRIS."; and, " + Hⁱ. REQIESCIT DOMPNUS JOHⁱs XII ABBAS DE FONTIBⁱ qⁱ : OBIJT." The former of these is supposed to be the tomb of John of Kent, and the latter that of John of York. Above the chapter-house were the *Library* and *Scriptorium*.

The Abbot's House, the foundations of which have been recently excavated, deserves a careful inspection. The house was pulled down in 1611 by Sir Stephen Proctor, to obtain materials for building Fountains Hall. It is built over the channel of the Skell, which is ingeniously arched with four parallel tunnels, each nearly 300 feet long. The principal apartment was the *Great Hall*, which, in Mr. Walbran's opinion, "has been unquestionably one of the most spacious and magnificent apartments ever erected in the kingdom." It is 171 feet long and 70 wide, and appears to have been divided by eighteen cylindrical columns into a nave and two aisles. From various indications in its foundations, and some remains that have been dug up, the hall seems to have been in the



OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

same style as the Lady Chapel. The range of buildings that have adjoined the eastern wall of the great hall, beginning with that to the north, appear to have been the *Storehouse*, the *Chapel*, and the *Kitchen*. On the other side of the hall has been a small building, probably a *Refectory*. The tourist will hardly leave these ruins without taking a glance at the three *Cells*, or places of confinement, a little farther west, adjoining what has been the *Base Court*. Neither should the visitor depart without taking a look at

FOUNTAINS HALL. This building is situated about 200 yards west of the abbey. It was built by Sir Stephen Proctor, out of the materials of the abbot's house, at an expense of £3000. The aspect of the hall is antique and pleasing, but not very remarkable. The dining-room is hung with faded tapestry, representing various subjects from classical mythology. The chapel has a sculpture of the judgment of Solomon over the fireplace, and numerous armorial bearings in stained glass.

The *Abbot's Yew* will be pointed out by the guide when the visitor is on this side of the ruins. It is supposed to be 1200 years old. The circumference of the trunk is about 27 feet. Though completely hollow, it retains much greenness and vigour, and bids fair to flourish for many years to come. A curious circumstance in connection with this tree is, that two young trunks have grown up in the hollow, as if sent off by the root for the support of the aged stem. Here, too, may be seen

The *Monks' Corn Mill*, a picturesque object, presenting much the same appearance which it must have had when it ground the grain of the abbey. Its wheel still goes merrily and usefully round, though those who set it in motion have long passed away, and the stately pile in which they worshipped, and lived, and feasted, has crumbled into ruins over their forgotten graves.

Not far from Studley is the village of *Aldfield*, where there is a sulphuretted spring of some value. This spa is situated very picturesquely in the valley of the Skell. The following is the analysis of its contents. A gallon of the water gave—

Carbonate of lime . . .	12.5 grains.	Carbonic acid . . .	6 cubic inches.
Carbonate of magnesia . .	3.5 "	Nitrogen . . .	4 "
Sulphate of magnesia . .	5 "	Sulphuretted hy-	
Muriate of soda . . .	208 "	drogen . . .	21 "
Muriate of magnesia . .	96 "		
			31
	325		

The water, in taste, smell, and general appearance, is like the sulphuretted springs in other parts of the county. If it were not so near Harrogate, it might be more highly prized.

By extending his excursion a little farther, the tourist may reach the *Lakes of High Grantley* (distant from Ripon 6 miles), which, though not large, are really picturesque, and deserving of a visit.

VICINITY OF HARROGATE, KNARES- BOROUGH, AND RIPON.

PLUMPTON — SPOFFORTH CASTLE — ALMES CLIFF — RIPLEY CASTLE — BRIMHAM ROCKS — ALDBOROUGH, THE ROMAN *Isurium* — BOROUGHBRIDGE — NORTHALLERTON AND MOUNT GRACE PRIORY — BEDALE — HACKFALL — MASHAM.

PLUMPTON is within walking distance of Harrogate, being about four miles to the south-east. This estate was for about six hundred years in the possession of the family of the same name, and is now the property of the Earl of Harewood. Sir William Plumpton, a member of this family, was beheaded along with his uncle, Archbishop Scroope,* for rebellion, in 1405.

The pleasure-grounds comprise about 23 acres, and are laid out with much taste. They are open for the inspection of visitors. About a mile from Plumpton, on the road to Spofforth, is a singular rock, 24 feet high, and 90 in circumference, curiously perforated.

SPOFFORTH CASTLE is near the Spofforth station, and about five miles from Harrogate. It consists of the remains rather of an English mansion than a fortress meant for permanent defence. The ruins stand on a slight eminence on the south-west side of the village of Spofforth. The building of which these ruins are a part was erected by Henry de Percy, who obtained a license to fortify his castle here in the year 1309. This, among the other possessions of the family, was forfeited to the crown in 1407, when Henry de Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham Moor, in an insurrection against Henry IV. It was not long,

* This word is variously written—Scrop, Scrope, Scroop, or Scroope. In Shakspeare the spelling is Scroop.

however, ere Spofforth came again into the possession of the Percy family. After the battle of Towton, in 1462, Spofforth Castle was greatly injured by the violence of the victorious party. Again repaired in 1559, it was finally dismantled and rendered untenable during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

The remains are not very important. The ground-plan of the building is a parallelogram, with a square projection at the northern side, and an octagonal turret at the north-west corner. The great hall of the castle has been a noble apartment, 25 or 26 yards long and about 14 broad. It has been lighted by fine Gothic windows, like those used in ecclesiastical buildings of the period. There is a gloomy vaulted apartment—perhaps a dungeon—in the lower storey of the projecting building on the north.

In the parish Church there is a small but handsome monument to the memory of Blind Jack of Knaresborough, who died on a farm near the village.

ALMES CLIFF is about five miles to the south-west of Harrogate. This is a crag of gritstone crowning a hill which has an elevation of 716 feet. On its summit are numerous basins hollowed out of the gritstone; but whether by the action of the weather, or the hand of man, is uncertain. The largest of these basins is 14 inches deep, and 28 in diameter. On the west side of the rock is a fissure called "Fairy-parlour," which has been explored to a great length. From the summit a very extensive and varied panorama lies spread out to the eye. This cliff is called *Great Almes Cliff*, to distinguish it from *Little Almes Cliff*, which is about 3 miles distant to the north-west, and is higher by 121 feet. On Little Almes Cliff, too, there are several basins scooped out in the rock.

RIPLEY CASTLE (from Harrogate 4 miles, from Ripon 7) is in the neighbourhood of the town of *Ripley*, which was mostly rebuilt in 1829, and presents a very attractive appearance. The castle, which is less of a fortress than its name would lead one to suppose, is shown to visitors on Fridays. It is a spacious and handsome mansion; and only the lodge and the great tower tell of the times when fortifications were needed. The date of its erection is indicated by the following sentence carved on the frieze of the wainscot in one of the chambers of the tower:—"In the yeire of owre Ld. M.D.L.V. was this howse buyldyd, by Sir Wylliam Ingilby, knight; Philip and

Marie reigning that time." In the great staircase is an elegant Venetian window, containing a series of escutcheons on stained glass, displaying the arms of the Ingilbys, and the families with whom they have intermarried. The different apartments are elegant, but do not require special mention here.

Oliver Cromwell passed a night in Ripley Castle after the battle of Marston Moor. Sir William Ingilby was absent at the time, probably with the Royalists; and his lady was at first inclined to refuse admission to Cromwell. Being warned, however, of the folly of resistance, she received him at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings, telling him she expected him and his soldiers to behave properly. Cromwell and the lady passed the whole night in the hall, sitting on opposite sofas, equally distrustful of each other's intentions. On the following morning, when Cromwell took his departure, the warlike dame hinted to him that it was well for him that his conduct had been so peaceable; as, had he acted otherwise, he would have paid for it with his life!

The gardens and grounds of Ripley Castle are extensive and beautiful.

In the churchyard of Ripley there is the pedestal of an ancient cross. The *Church* contains a number of old monuments to members of the Ingilby family. There is a *Free School* founded by Mary Ingilby in 1702, but rebuilt, in 1830, in a neat Gothic style.

BRIMHAM ROCKS (from Harrogate, or from Ripon, 9 miles) may be visited by continuing the excursion from Ripley about 5 miles farther, on the road to Pateley Bridge. These fantastic masses of rock have afforded matter for much speculation. They have generally been pronounced Druidical monuments; but, though it is by no means improbable that the Druids may have here found a fitting scene for their worship, some earlier and more powerful agency must be sought to account for the number, size, shape, and position of these remarkable stones. Mr. Walbran is of opinion that they are the result of some natural convulsion brought about by volcanic agency. "An attentive examination," he remarks, "soon satisfies us as to their origin, and leaves us in the enjoyment of the rude similitudes they present, and contemplation of the volcanic power that has rent their vast blocks asunder, and projected them, in all forms, to vast distances. Impending high on the ridge of Nidderdale, the storms and floods of unnumbered ages have washed away the soil that had been

accumulated around their forms, and exposed their bare bleak sides in piles the Titans might credibly have heaped up. The friable nature of their composition, wasted by the corroding blasts sweeping both from the Atlantic and Northern Seas, across miles of unsheltered moors, has aided the distorted formation, and created grotesque and singular shapes, analogous to those presumed to have been used by Druidical superstition." Mr. Phillips, in his "Geology of Yorkshire," remarks, "The wasting power of the atmosphere is very conspicuous in these rocks, seeking out their secret laminations; working perpendicular furrows and horizontal cavities; wearing away the bases; and thus bringing a slow but sure destruction on the whole of the exposed masses. The rocks of Brimham are in this respect very remarkable, for they are truly in a state of ruin; those that remain are but perishing monuments of what have been destroyed; and it is difficult to conceive circumstances of inanimate nature more affecting to the contemplative mind than the strange forms and unaccountable combinations of these gigantic masses."

The Brimham Rocks are scattered on an area of about 40 acres, and present at a distance the appearance of a ruined city. Their forms are so varied and peculiar as to defy description. Three or four of them are so nicely poised as to rock on the application of the slightest force. The largest of these rocking stones is calculated to weigh 100 tons. Some of the stones are perforated with singular regularity, and have received from this circumstance the name of the "Cannon Rocks." The bore of one of the rocks is 12 inches in diameter. Several tumuli may be observed in the neighbourhood of these stones, the largest of them about 150 feet in circumference. The place is called *Graffa-plain*—the plain of graves.

ALDBOROUGH, the ISURIUM of the Romans, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Harrogate, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Ripon. This is a place of vast interest to the antiquarian. Here he finds more than is presented by the Roman stations in other parts of the county. The remains which have been discovered here are such, both in their character and abundance, as to indicate that Isurium was a Roman city, and that those who resided in it called into requisition the arts and elegancies of their own civilization in the barbarous country in which they had settled.

There can be no doubt that Isurium was a place of importance long before the invasion of the Romans. Probably it was the earliest city of the Brigantes, by whom it seems to

have been called Isure,* its later name being a latinized form of the appellation. Isurium was the capital of North Britain before, and for some time after, the Roman conquest. This probably was the scene of the principal events mentioned by Tacitus regarding the Brigantes. Here probably would be the rude court of Cartismandua, the betrayer of Caractacus. After Agricola at length completed the conquest of the Brigantes, he seems to have made his head-quarters here for a time, till at length the site of Eburacum was taken as more suitable for a fortified station for his troops. During the Roman occupation of Britain, however, Isurium seems to have been the abode of luxury and civilization, and, if inferior to Eburacum in dignity and warlike strength, it may have been much before that city in the polished arts and comforts of life. Under the Saxons the city received the name of Eald-burgh, or Aldburgh, from its antiquity and importance. In 766 it was sacked and burned by the Danes. This calamity, and the subsequent removal of the bridge across the Ure from this place to Boroughbridge, made the ruin of Aldburgh complete. The place still continued, indeed, to possess some importance from the memory of its past greatness; for, in 1542, it was invested with the dignity of representation in Parliament. From that date till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised, the borough continued to return two members.

This Roman city has engaged the attention of antiquarians from the time of Leland downwards, but the subject is one which seems to be not yet exhausted, as many most important discoveries have been made within the last twenty years. The city is mentioned by Ptolemy in his "Geography," and by Antoninus in his "Itinerary," and its site has been most conclusively identified with that of Aldborough. The tourist who wishes a fuller account of Isurium than it is possible to give in these pages, may consult the work of Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith,† which contains engravings of many of the most important remains which have been discovered here.

That Isurium was a fortified place, is evident from the remains of a rampart. Drake is of opinion that the city was square; but subsequent researches have shown that it was a long parallelogram, like that of York, but without corner towers. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the angles of the paral-

* "Derived evidently," a writer has remarked, "from a contraction of Isis, an idol worshipped by the early migrators into Britain, and Ure, which was held sacred to it."

† *Reliquiae Isurianse: the Remains of the Roman Isurium.* By Henry Ecroyd Smith." London, 1852.

lelogram were cut off. Aldborough Church stands almost exactly in the centre of the ancient city; Aldborough Hall occupies the site of the east gate; and Aldborough Manor that of the west gate. The inclosed area is about 60 acres, the walls being about 1940 feet by 1320. A Roman bridge of wood crossed the Ure at Isurium; and many piles of it existed, and were used by the fishermen for drying their nets, as lately as the beginning of last century. The antiquarian can yet trace the walls of Isurium with tolerable exactness. Gough says they have been four yards thick, and founded on large pebbles laid in a bed of blue clay. Borough-hill, a small hillock formerly adjoining the church, but levelled about seventy years ago, was perhaps the site of the citadel.

In the excavation of the site of this ancient city, Roman remains of the most interesting and valuable description have been discovered in remarkable abundance. These are preserved here for the inspection of visitors, and cannot fail to afford a rich treat to those who take an interest in antiquities. Of sculpture, the principal specimen is a statue of Mercury, built into the wall of the church. Foundations of buildings, bases of columns, pavements, baths, wall-paintings, and other relics of Roman habitations, serve sufficiently to show that the residence of the conquerors in this place was more that of settled colonists than of warriors in a temporary camp. Mosaic floors have been found in many places; one tessellated pavement, which was discovered in 1832, being particularly deserving of notice, on account of the exquisite beauty both of its design and execution. Numerous urns and sarcophagi have been discovered here. One of the latter, which Mr. Smith has engraved in his work already alluded to, is very curious. It is constructed of the fine bright red and well-tempered clay of which the Samian ware of the Romans is composed, and is of the form of the sole of a shoe. Outwardly, it is 7 feet 2 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad; inwardly, 6 feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It contained oak ashes, with fragments of bones, and a few very perfect teeth. In 1846, the remains of a basilica (judgment-hall or senate-house) were discovered. A plan of this building, as it is supposed from these remains to have existed, and some speculations regarding it, will be found in Mr. Smith's book.

In addition to these larger and more important remains, there have been found in this "British Pompeii," great numbers of articles of pottery, coins, ornaments in jet, glass, gold, silver, and brass, bronze lamps, etc., to which there is not room to refer particularly. Some ancient British remains

have also been found here—among them a sculptured figure eighteen inches high, supposed to be an idol of the early Britons.

The village is itself of little interest. The *Church* is a building of some antiquity, and is supposed to have been constructed out of the ruins of Isurium. In the interior there is an old monumental brass, to the memory of a member of the Aldborough family. The figure of Mercury already referred to, is built into the outside of the vestry wall. On a gravestone in the churchyard there is the sculpture in relief of a female in the attitude of prayer. This gravestone is supposed to be Saxon.

BOROUGHBRIDGE is about a mile and a half west from Aldborough, and lies in the way of the tourist who visits the site of Isurium from Harrogate or Ripon. This small town has a population of 1095, and is still of some note on account of its fairs; but it has greatly declined in importance since the old coaching days. In the market-place is a handsome fluted column of the Doric order. The church is unimportant.

At Boroughbridge, in 1321, a battle was fought between Edward I. and his rebellious barons under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in which the latter were completely defeated. The Earl of Lancaster and several noblemen of his party were made prisoners, and beheaded a few days afterwards at Pontefract.

The Devil's Arrows, three immense masses of stone which have given rise to much speculation among antiquarians, are about half a mile distant to the south-west. The northernmost stone is, according to Gough, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the middle one, $21\frac{1}{2}$, and the southernmost, $22\frac{1}{2}$. The weight of the first of these obelisks is estimated at 36 tons; that of the other two at 39 tons each. We quote a brief account of the opinions that have been entertained regarding these interesting monuments, which are probably older than Isurium itself:—"The great monoliths of Boroughbridge have caught the attention of all our topographers, and speculation has not been idle as to their history and uses. The stones, which have doubtless been extracted from the great rocks of Brimham or Plumpton, have been conjectured to be of artificial composition; the furrows on the sides, which are merely the effects of 2000 years of rain, have been supposed to be the flutings of columns, fitted to imaginary capitals or busts. They have been called marks for four roads, metæ of a chariot race, trophies of victory,

and we might add other such fancies, if it were proper to delay without necessity our pleasant journey on the banks of the Ure.”*

THIRSK† is ten miles from Ripon, and twenty-one from Harrogate, by rail. It is well built, and agreeably situated on the banks of a brook called the Codbeck, which divides the old town from the new. Of late years the town has considerably increased. Its manufactures are, coarse linens, sacking, and saddlery. Thirsk, however, seems to derive more importance from having a representative in parliament, and being the polling place of the North Riding, than it does from its commerce.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure of considerable antiquity, said to have been built out of the ruins of the old castle of Roger de Mowbray, which stood at the south-western extremity of the town, and was destroyed by orders of Henry II. The architecture of the church is not uniform, some of the windows being pointed, and others approaching to the circular arch. In the interior are several monuments, none of which are of any interest. There are three sedilia in the south wall of the chancel, near the altar.

In addition to the parish church, there are chapels of various bodies of dissenters. The town possesses no public buildings worthy of mention. The environs are pleasant. At *Topcliffe*, a village four miles distant, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of the county, is said to have been beheaded by the mob, during a popular commotion, in the reign of Henry VII.

NORTHALLERTON.‡ This town is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Thirsk, and 17 from Ripon. It is situated on the side of a gentle eminence, sloping towards the east. The *Church* is an ancient and elegant structure, on the site of an edifice raised, according to Dr. Stukeley, the famous antiquarian, as early as the year 630. Northallerton was a Roman station; indubitable traces of the sixth legion having been found in the Castle Hill, by railway excavators.

* “Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire,” p. 65.

† INNS:—*Golden Fleeco and Three Tuns*.

Population in 1851, 5319. Inhabited houses, 1154. One member of Parliament.

‡ INNS:—*Golden Lion, Black Bull, King's Head*.

Population in 1851, 4995. Inhabited houses, 1064. One member of Parliament.

Near Northallerton, in 1138, was fought the Battle of the Standard, in which David I. of Scotland was defeated by Thurstan, Archbishop of York. The battle took its name from the standard of the English, which was a tall mast, fixed in a huge chariot, having at the top a pix with the host, and a cross bearing the banners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverley.

About 7 miles north-east from Northallerton, are the RUINS OF MOUNT-GRACE PRIORY. This priory was founded in 1396 by Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, for Carthusian monks. Its situation is secluded and romantic; and its remains will repay an examination. The church is the most interesting part of these ruins. It is cruciform in its plan, and has the remains of a square tower at the intersection of the transepts. Many parts of the walls are still of considerable height, and the masses of ivy which cluster luxuriantly in some places, add much to the effect of the ruins. The east end of the chancel has disappeared, as has also the south wall; but part of the north wall is about half its original height, and has two windows of three lights each. Some tracery remains in a window in the south transept. The remains of the conventual buildings are also interesting, especially to antiquarians, as this is perhaps the only Carthusian house in the county. The refectory, the cells of the monks, the kitchen, with the marks of fire in its ample chimney, and other details, may be noticed and compared with those of the houses of other religious orders more commonly met with. No inscriptions are visible; but it is thought that a careful excavation of the ruins might lead to discoveries which would repay the trouble.

BEDALE* is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by rail, from Northallerton, and 12 from Ripon. This quiet little market town is pleasantly situated in a rich valley. The *Church* is a spacious building with a handsome square tower, which is said to have often proved useful in former days for defence against the Scots. The church was restored in 1855, when due care was taken to preserve its various features of antiquity. There are two old monuments in the interior, at the west end, both having a pair of recumbent figures, with lions or other animals at their feet. The figures on the right, on entering, have no inscription. Those on the left are the effigies of Sir Brian Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, and his wife. "He was the King's Lieutenant," says an inscription on a board over the figures, "of the whole Realme of Scotland, in ye time of Edward ye

* INNS:—*George, Royal Oak, Black Swan.*

first. He built a castle at Kilwardby, and another at Bedale, Com-Ebor. His coat armour is in the east window of the south Isle of this Chancell (viz.) Barry of Eight Peices or, and Gules." There is a monumental brass inserted in a stone in the floor, in front of the chancel. In the chancel there are three sedilia and a piscina. The east window is a good one, though small, and is filled with fine stained glass. Two modern monuments may be noticed—that of Sir John Poo Beresford, Baronet, K.C.B., G.C.H., and G.C.T.S., Admiral of the White; and that of Henry Peirse, Esq. of Bedale, and his daughter, with their sculptured figures in relief. There is a handsome font at the west end of the church. Some old sculptured stones, probably sepulchral, have been built into the outside of the vestry wall. The churchyard contains a few interesting epitaphs.

Of the castle built at Bedale by Brian Fitzallan, to which reference is made in the inscription quoted above, there are now no remains visible. It stood at a short distance from the church, and partly on the grounds of the elegant mansion of H. Peirse, Esq.

Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, is 5 miles from Bedale, to the north-west. Some portions of this stately mansion are of much antiquity, being said to date as far back as the Conquest; but the general aspect of the building is modern. The apartments are superb in their dimensions and style of furnishing, and contain numerous paintings, some of them valuable. The site is a commanding one, presenting fine views, and the grounds and neighbourhood are very attractive.

HACKFALL. (From Ripon 7 miles; from Harrogate 18). These pleasant grounds, pronounced by Pennant one of the most picturesque scenes in the north of England, are entered by a gate a little beyond the village of Grewelthorpe. Though many of the features of the glen are of an artificial character, there is enough of genuine natural beauty in this umbrageous retreat to please the most cultivated taste. The artificial ruins and other buildings in different positions are as respectable as such erections can be expected to be. In the bottom of the dell is a grotto, called *Fisher's Hall*, composed of petrifications, or rather incrustations, collected from the streams in the grounds. *Mowbray Castle*, as a ruined tower is called, is well placed. From *Mowbray Point*, the highest situation in the grounds, an extensive and beautiful view is obtained. The view comprehends York Minster (30 miles distant), and a vast expanse of country, stretching northward almost to the Tees.

The tourist may pause here for a moment to mark the more prominent features in the scene before him. Tanfield Church, near at hand, is the burial-place of the Marmions and Fitzhughs. In the distance, eastward, are the Hambleton Hills, with the town of Thirsk at their foot. To the left is Northallerton, with its memories of the Battle of the Standard; and, away far beyond, is the summit of Roseberry Topping. Gilpin remarks of the view obtained from this point,—“Here Nature hath wrought with her broadest pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct; I scarcely remember in any other place an extensive view so full of beauties and so free from faults.”

MASHAM* may be visited by continuing the excursion to Hackfall, about three miles further. It is about 10 miles from Ripon, and 6 from Bedale. The only edifice which will interest the tourist in this picturesque town is the *church*. This fine structure possesses a beautiful spire, which forms a very prominent object in a distant view of the town. Ecclesiologists will admire the Norman doorway at the west end of the church. This fine arch does not seem to have attracted the attention which it deserves. The principal monument in the interior is that of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill. In the churchyard there is a singular sculptured cylindrical stone, which may have been the base of a cross.

Masham gave a title to a branch of the family of Scroop. Henry, Lord Scroop, the friend and counsellor of Henry V., who was executed for treason in 1415, is the most celebrated member of this branch of the family. Shakspeare has immortalized his offence and his fate in “King Henry V.” The Duke of Exeter, in arresting him, says—“I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Henry, Lord Scroop of Masham.” Shakspeare represents King Henry as reproaching him thus, on the same occasion:—

“What shall I say to thee, Lord Scroop; thou cruel,
Ingrateful, savage, and inhuman creature!
Thou, that didst bear the key of all my counsels,
That knewst the very bottom of my soul,
That almost mightst have coined me into gold,
Wouldst thou have practised on me for thy use?
May it be possible, that foreign hire
Could out of thee extract one spark of evil,
That might annoy my finger? ’Tis so strange,
That, though the truth of it stands off as gross
As black from white, my eye will scarcely see it.

* INNS: *George and Dragon, Bay Horse, King's Head.*

O, how hast thou with jealousy infected
 The sweetness of affiance! Shew men dutiful?
 Why, so didst thou: seem they grave and learned?
 Why, so didst thou: come they of noble family?
 Why, so didst thou: seem they religious?
 Why, so didst thou: or, are they spare in diet;
 Free from gross passion, or of mirth or anger;
 Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood;
 Garnished and decked in modest complement;
 Not working with the eye, without the ear,
 And, but in purged judgment, trusting neither?
 Such, and so finely bolted, didst thou seem.
 And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,
 To mark the full-fraught man, and best endued,
 With some suspicion. I will weep for thee;
 For this revolt of thine, methinks, is like
 Another fall of man."—*King Henry V.*, Act ii., Scene 2.

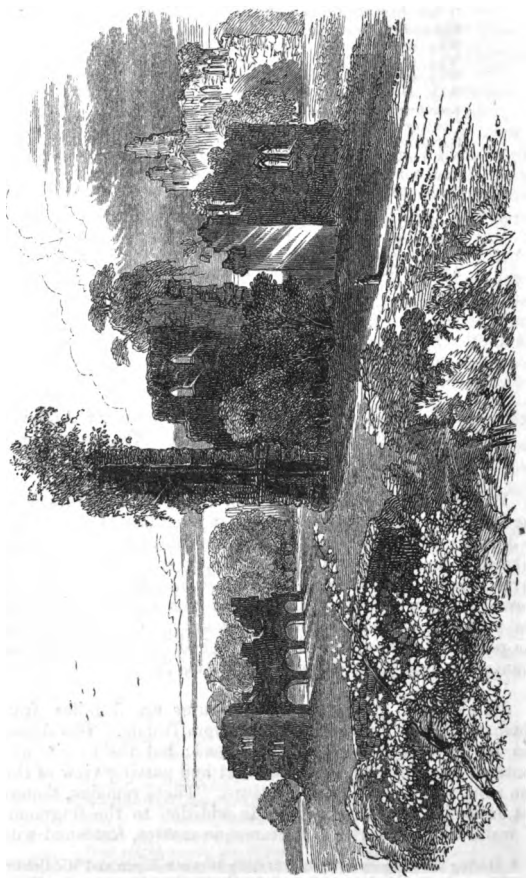
WENSLEYDALE.*

JERVAUX ABBEY—MIDDLEHAM CASTLE—COVERHAM ABBEY—
 LEYBURN—WENSLEY—BOLTON CASTLE—AYSGARTH FORCE
 —ASKRIGG—BAINBRIDGE—HAWES—HARDRAW FORCE.

Wensleydale is the name given to the dale traversed by the Ure, from its source on the western boundary of the country to Jervaux Abbey, where it enters into the great vale of York. Like the other dales of Yorkshire, it presents in its different parts scenery of the most varied description. Some of the views which will reward the tourist who explores this dale are probably unsurpassed in the county. Proceeding from the point which has been already reached in the survey of the county, the first place deserving of notice is

JERVAUX ABBEY. These ruins are 5 miles from Masham, 3 from Middleham, and 7 from Bedale. The Abbey can be pretty well seen from the road; but the tourist who contents himself with a mere distant and passing view of this fine ruin, will lose a great pleasure. These remains, though not extensive, are interesting. In addition to the fragments of walls which still rise in picturesque masses, festooned with

* During the summer a coach runs daily between Ripon and Middleham, affording a cheap and pleasant transit for the tourist who approaches Wensleydale from the south, or leaves it in that direction. Wensleydale may also be conveniently entered by the railway from Dalton Junction to Bedale and Leyburn.



JERVAUX ABBEY.

ivy, the foundations of the whole of the abbey buildings, excavated in 1805 by the Marquis of Ailesbury, may be examined.

The abbey was founded in 1156 by Conan, fifth Earl of Richmond, for Cistercian monks. Succeeding earls added to its endowments; and at the dissolution the gross annual revenue was £455:10:5. The last of the abbots of this house was executed at Tyburn, for having taken part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. The reader of Scott will scarcely need to be reminded that Prior Aymer of Jorvaulx (as Sir Walter prefers to spell it) is an important personage in *Ivanhoe*.

The abbey church and conventual buildings can be distinguished with the utmost correctness. The church is 270 feet long. On its floors there are many tombstones, with their inscriptions still legible. Here also is the mutilated effigy of Lord Fitzhugh, who died in 1424. Adjoining the nave, on its south side, was the quadrangular, or cloister court. On the west side of this court was a range of cloisters, with the dormitory above; and on its east side the chapter-house and refectory. The chapter-house adjoins the south transept. It is a noble apartment, 48 feet by 35, and still displays the hexagonal columns of grey marble which supported the groined roof, and the stone benches on which the members of the chapter sat. Here the abbots were buried; and the tombstones of several of them may be seen. The remains of the refectory, also, are very interesting; the walls are somewhat higher than those of any other part of the abbey, and the late Norman and early English styles can be very distinctly noticed in its architecture. The kitchen, of course, immediately adjoins the refectory; and its huge fireplaces, the freestone of which still shews the effect of intense heat, sufficiently prove that the monks of Jervaux were not indifferent to the pleasures of the table. Beyond the kitchen and adjoining apartments, is the site of the abbot's house.

The grounds surrounding Jervaux Abbey are well kept, being planted with shrubs and flowers, and laid out with walks. The spot, altogether, is very attractive.

Proceeding up the dale for about a mile, the village of *East Wilton*, with its handsome modern church, is passed. Two miles more bring the tourist to

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE. The small town of *Middleham** is prominently situated on the slope on the south side

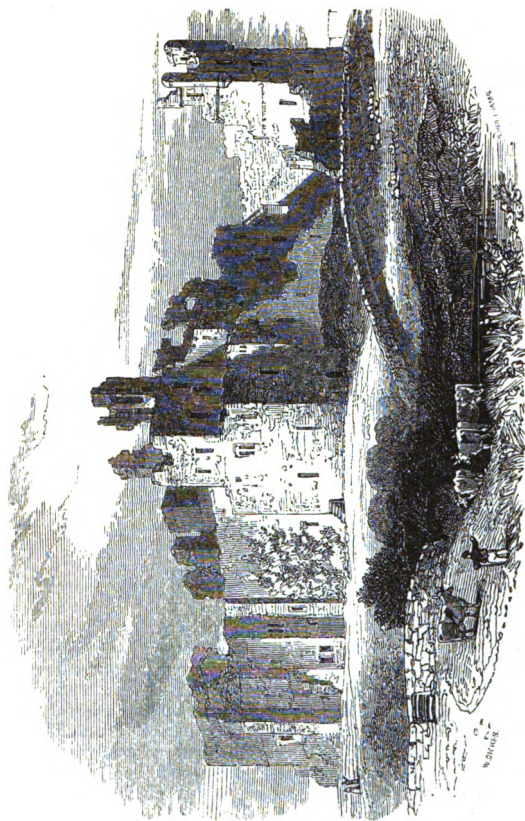
* *Inns*—Nicholson's *Commercial*; *Green Dragon*; *Swale's Old Commercial*; *Black Bull*.

of the Ure, from which it is distant about half a mile. The great object of attraction here is

The Castle, which occupies a commanding position above the town. It was founded soon after the Conquest by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, grandson of Ribald, one of the followers of William. In the thirteenth century the castle and lands of Middleham came by marriage into the family of Neville. This celebrated family acted an important part in public affairs in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Ralph Neville, a younger brother of the Lord of Middleham, was the hero of the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346. John, Lord Neville, who died in 1388, highly distinguished himself in Scotland, France, and Turkey. Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, who succeeded him, and greatly enlarged the castle, was the betrayer of Archbishop Scroop and his principal supporters in 1405. He persuaded them to disband the forces they had raised to enforce their petition for the "reformation of abuses," by promising that their demands would be complied with; but no sooner had they done so than they were seized and executed. This Earl of Westmoreland is a prominent character in Shakspeare's "King Henry IV." But the most celebrated of the owners of Middleham was Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the setter up and plucker down of kings." Here the great "king-maker" frequently had for his guest Edward IV., for whom he afterwards contracted such a deadly enmity as to espouse the cause of Henry VI., whom he had himself been the means of deposing.* After the death of Warwick, on the field of Barnet in 1471, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who married Warwick's youngest daughter, came into the possession of Middleham. Richard appears to have often resided here; and it was in this castle that his only son was born, in 1473. From this period little is recorded regarding the history of the castle till the year 1646, when it was rendered untenable by order of the Parliament.

The appearance of the castle from a distance is picturesque, but it is only when the visitor stands among the ruins that he can obtain an adequate idea of the extent and importance of this desolate but still imposing pile. The castle is in the form of a quadrangle of 210 feet by 175, with towers at the angles. The arch of the entrance gateway is very perfect. The central part of the castle is the original structure of Fitz-

* Few tourists will require to be reminded that some of the finest scenes in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's romance, "The Last of the Barons," are laid here.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

Ranulph, with, of course, some repairs and changes by subsequent owners; but the quadrangle inclosing it is the work of the Nevilles. The central keep is a good specimen of the Norman work of the close of the twelfth century. The arch over the staircase leading to the great hall is worthy of notice. The different apartments will be pointed out by the person who has charge of the ruins. The walls of the keep are of great thickness, and the mortar seems to be almost as durable as the stone itself. Solid masses of masonry lie here and there in the area of the castle; and, in some places, ponderous piles hang overhead, with very little support other than is afforded by the tenacity of the mortar, and apparently in defiance of gravitation.

"As a specimen of architecture," says Dr. Whitaker, "Middleham Castle is an unique, but not a happy work. The Norman keep, the fortress of the first lords, not being sufficient for the vast trains and princely habits of the Nevilles, was inclosed, at no long period before Leland's time, by a complete quadrangle, which almost entirely darkened what was dark enough before; and the first structure now stands completely insulated in the centre of a later work, of no very ample dimensions within, and nearly as high as itself. I must, however, suppose that the original keep was surrounded by a baily, occupying nearly the same space as the present quadrangular work. Within the original building are the remains of a magnificent hall and chapel; but it might be difficult to pronounce whether the first or second work consists of the more massive and indissoluble grout work."

The castle has been surrounded by a moat, which can be partially traced. On the south side of the castle there is a fine echo.

The Church of Middleham is worth a visit. It appears from its style to belong to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Richard III. entertained the intention of making it collegiate; but his death at Bosworth Field prevented this from being accomplished. The east window is filled with old stained glass, representing the martyrdom of St. Alkelda. The doorkeeper also points out a tombstone, probably brought from Jervaux, to serve (like other tombstones here) for pavement, on which the twenty-second abbot of that house is quaintly commemorated by the rebus of a sculptured *thorn* and *tun*—his name being Robert Thornton.

COVERHAM ABBEY is in the secluded valley of Coverdale, one of the branches of Wensleydale, and about a mile

and a half from Middleham. This was a priory of Premonstratensian canons, originally founded at Swainby, in 1190, by Helewysia, daughter and heiress of Ralph Glanville, Lord Chief-Justice of England, but subsequently removed to its present position by her son. Scarcely anything is recorded regarding the history of this monastic institution. At the dissolution, its gross annual revenues amounted to £207 : 14 : 7.

The remains of this abbey are not extensive, yet there is enough left of the old fabric to induce the tourist to linger a little by this wild mountain stream, even though the dale had no other associations. The abbey adjoins a handsome modern residence, in the walls of which are many of its spoils. The principal remains are, a beautiful semicircular-arched gateway, still entire, at some distance from the house, and three piers of the nave of the abbey church, with handsome arches, evidently belonging to the latter part of the thirteenth century. The outline of the church can be traced, as can also those of the quadrangular cloister court and some other conventual buildings. There are three monumental effigies preserved here; two of them the figures of Crusaders in armour, almost perfect, the third a mere torso.

In this dale, in the year 1487, was born Miles Coverdale, the English reformer, and Bishop of Exeter. His translation of the Bible was published at Oxford in 1535. He died in 1580.

LEYBURN* is on the northern side of the Ure, two miles from Middleham. In itself, this small town is uninteresting, the houses being respectable, but not calling for particular notice. The principal edifice is the town-hall, a large and heavy, but substantial building, erected, as an unnecessarily large inscription shows, in 1856. This town will afford convenient and comfortable headquarters to the tourist who may wish to spend a day or two in exploring the beauties of the lower part of Wensleydale; and now that it can be easily and rapidly reached by railway, it will probably be oftener visited than it has hitherto been. The parish-church is at Wensley, a mile and a half distant, but a plain chapel has been lately built here.

The Shawl, a high natural terrace about a mile long, to the west of the town, affords a delightful walk. The views obtained from this walk are of such exquisite beauty, that

* **INNS.**—*Bolton Arms*, John Ridley—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d. *Crown Inn*; *Golden Sheaf*; *Oddfellows' Arms*.

From Northallerton, 18 miles (rail); from Richmond, 8; from Ripon, 21.

probably most tourists will acknowledge that it would be worth while to go a good many miles out of their way to see such a landscape. The Shawl commands such a view as can be seen only in Yorkshire and in Wensleydale. The broad, extensive vale lies spread out below, charmingly wooded, and divided, by hedgerows and walls, into meadows and fields of corn and green crops. On the higher ground beyond is a long tract of moorland, that part of the heights opposite to the Shawl being famous as the training ground of many of the best race-horses in England. A little to the right, an eminence of somewhat peculiar appearance rises from the range of high ground on that side of the valley. This bold height is Penhill, an object of some interest to the geologist, being formed of a mass of gritstone, while the whole of this district consists of limestone. The view away in the distance, to the right, takes in the ruins of Bolton Castle; while, to the left, is Middleham, the frowning old keep of the King-Maker. The centre of the view is not less pleasing. The wood, extending from the precipice at the feet of the tourist a good way down the hill-side, forms a fine foreground, while in the centre of the dale below lies the hamlet of Wensley, with its handsome church-tower, close upon Bolton Hall and its embowering woods.

WENSLEY. This pretty village, which gives its name to the dale, occupies a beautiful and sheltered position on the north bank of the Ure, a mile and a half from Leyburn. The *Church* is well worthy of a visit. It is a handsome building, belonging to different periods, the square tower being manifestly of much more recent erection than the body of the church. The choir is supposed to be of the time of Henry III., and the nave of the time of Henry VII. The seat of Lord Bolton's family is inclosed and canopied by curious carved and gilt wood-work. Part of it originally belonged, as the carved inscription shows, to the chantry of Lords Scrope, in Easby Abbey Church, and was removed hither on the destruction of that edifice. There is a curious monumental brass in a stone in the floor, in front of the chancel. The flag over the Bolton seat, and the painted coat of arms suspended over the chancel screen, seem to be rather unfitting ornaments for a place of Christian worship.

In the vestry may be seen one of the oldest parish registers in England. The clerk will also point out some old sculptured stones, two ancient fonts, and other things worthy of the attention of the antiquarian.

Bolton Hall, the seat of Lord Bolton, is close to the village

of Wensley. This handsome edifice was built in 1678, by the Marquis of Winchelsea, first Duke of Bolton, to whom the estate came by his marriage with a daughter of the last Lord Scrope of Bolton. It is surrounded by fine grounds.

West Wilton, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wensley, by the road which crosses the Ure, is a place of much antiquity, being mentioned in Domesday Book as among the possessions of Allan, Earl of Richmond. The church is an ancient edifice, probably of the reign of Henry I. A charming view of Wensleydale is to be had from the churchyard.

BOLTON CASTLE is 5 miles from Leyburn, and about the same distance from Wensley. From the former place the tourist may proceed by the Shawl, already described; from the latter he may take the pleasant road through Bolton Park. The Norman doorway of the small church of *Redmire* is sufficiently interesting to tempt the tourist to turn aside for a moment, should he take the latter route.

Bolton Castle, pronounced by Leland "the fairest in Richmondshire," occupies a conspicuous position on the rocky slope of a bold hill. It was built in the reign of Richard II. by Richard Scrope, high-chancellor of England, at a cost, according to Leland, of 18,000 marks, or £12,000—an enormous sum for those times. The plan of the building is a square, with towers at the corners. The main entrance is in the east curtain, and has been defended by a portcullis. In the centre is an open court.

The south-western tower is inhabited by a person who shews visitors the interior of the castle. The apartments have been small but numerous. There are no traces of Norman or even of early English work about the architecture, externally or internally; but the fortress is a good specimen of the style which prevailed at the close of the fourteenth century. The great hall was in the upper storey of the south side, and the chapel occupied a corresponding position on the north side. Close to the south-west tower is an apartment called "Queen Mary's Room," from the unhappy Queen of Scots, who was confined here for about two years, in the custody of Lord Scrope. There is a tradition that she once attempted to make her escape in the direction of Leyburn, and an opening in the wood, not far from Leyburn, through which she is said to have passed, is still called the "Queen's Gap." Queen Mary left her name on a pane of glass in the window of her apartment, where it was preserved for many years; but, being at length taken to Bolton Hall, it was acci-

dentally broken. It was at Bolton Castle that the Duke of Norfolk made his fatal overtures to the Queen; and it was probably the suspicion that Lord Scrope might be induced to favour the designs of his brother-in-law that induced Queen Elizabeth to remove her captive to Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire. The south-western tower may be ascended. A prospect of great beauty may be obtained from the top.

Bolton Castle underwent a siege during the time of the Commonwealth. It was held for the king by a party of Richmondshire cavaliers, who capitulated on honourable terms, after they had been reduced to the necessity of eating horse-flesh. The Parliament ordered it to be rendered untenable, in 1647; but this was only partially done. One of the towers was so damaged that it fell two years afterwards, and the east and north sides are much dilapidated through the neglect or ill-usage of subsequent times; but the castle still presents a most imposing pile of building.

From Bolton Castle, the tourist who wishes to explore the beauties of the upper part of Wensleydale, may proceed onwards about three miles, to

Aysgarth Force. The shortest road to this beautiful cascade for the pedestrian coming from Bolton Castle, is by a footpath which strikes off to the left from the village of *Caperby*, about two miles distant. The Ure here flows over an irregular bed of limestone, and is rapid and impetuous in its course. The effect of the fall varies at different times, from the difference in the volume of the stream. "In floods," remarks Mr. Phillips, "it is a great, a mighty river, bursting with a prodigious effect through magnificent rocks; but in droughts only a few gentle rills—the tears of the Naiads—run over the ledges of limestone." This waterfall, though not the highest, is perhaps, with its accessories of finely wooded banks, one of the most beautiful in the county. The botanist may find the *Meconopsis cambrica* and *Hippocrepis comosa* on the rocks here.

Aysgarth Church occupies a highly picturesque position above the rapids. It is an ancient structure, but nothing appears to be known of its early history, further than that it was restored in 1536 by the last abbot of Jervaux. In the interior there is a magnificent carved wooden screen brought hither from the abbey church of Jervaux, on the suppression of that monastery. A fine view of the river and the church is obtained from the bridge above the falls.

In Bishopdale, which here branches off from the valley

of the Ure, there is a "force," or waterfall, called *Foss Gill*.

ASKRIGG is about four miles farther up the dale, on the northern side of the stream. This small market town* has "seen better days." Though now fallen into comparative decay, it is a place of great antiquity, and possesses an old church dedicated to St. Oswald, which may interest the tourist. Here there are also a grammar-school and alms-houses.

Half a mile from Askrigg, in a stream which here joins the Ure, is a beautiful waterfall called Millgill Force, 69 feet high. Half a mile further up the same stream is another waterfall, not so high, but much more picturesque. Both of these forces are worthy of a visit from the tourist who finds himself at Askrigg. The scenery at the junction of the Ure with Mossbeck Fell is very striking.

On the opposite side of the Ure, and about a mile from Askrigg, is

BAINBRIDGE, the site of the Roman military station of *Bracchium*. The name has been ascertained from an inscription discovered here, and preserved in Camden. The rampart of the camp, inclosing an area of about five acres, may be traced on the Borough Hill near the village. At the foot of the same eminence are the remains of foundations of buildings.

A curious custom prevails in this village of blowing a horn at ten o'clock every night, from Holyrood day to Shrovetide. This appears to be a remnant of the old forest laws, and may, with other uses, have been meant as a signal to the benighted traveller.

Following for two miles the road which lies parallel to the course of the rivulet which here flows into the Ure, the tourist will reach

Simmer Water, a small but beautiful lake, about 105 acres in extent. This lonely tarn, though much inferior to the lakes in the adjoining counties, derives picturesqueness from the neighbouring scenery. In former times the fishery of this lake was of some value, an old survey estimating it at forty shillings.

HAWES† is four miles up the dale from Bainbridge. This small market town is mentioned, not on account of any-

* INNS: *King's Arms; Joiners' Arms.*

† INN: *The White Hart.*

thing specially interesting to the tourist which it contains, but because it forms a convenient central point whence to diverge over the wild scenery in this district of Wensleydale, and the neighbouring moorlands and glens. In the neighbourhood of Hawes are several beautiful waterfalls, the chief of which is

HARDRAW FORCE. This is a cascade of a very striking description. The stream of water has a clear fall of 99 feet into a natural amphitheatre, the walls of which are at least 100 feet high, and perfectly perpendicular. A rude stair leads down into this amphitheatre, which is about 100 feet broad and 400 long. When the stream is swollen by rains, the basin into which it falls is filled with spray, and this the sunshine often tinges with the hues of the rainbow. At times the fall, as viewed from the upper extremity of the chasm, has the appearance of a crystal pillar supporting the little wooden bridge, and groups of larches above it. This is a glen well deserving of the attention of the geologist.

The tourist who is fond of exploring the solitudes of savage moorlands may extend his excursion to the source of the Ure. Camden's description of this wilderness may be quoted as a conclusion to our notice of Wensleydale: "Where this country bordereth upon Lancashire, amongst the mountains, it is in most places so waste, solitary, unpleasant, and unsightly, so mute and still also that the borderers dwelling thereby have called certain riverets creeping this way, *Hell becks*.* But especially that about the head of the river Ure, which, having a bridge over it of one entire stone, falleth down such a depth that it striketh in a certain horror to as many as look down. And in this tract there be safe harbours for goats and deer, as well red as fallow, which for their huge bigness, with their ragged and branching horns, are most sightly."

* Streams of hell.

RICHMOND* AND SWALEDALE.

TOWN OF RICHMOND — RICHMOND CASTLE — EASBY ABBEY —
Catarractonium — BOLTON-ON-SWALE — SWALEDALE ABOVE
 RICHMOND.

THE TOWN OF RICHMOND is beautifully situated on a little amphitheatre of hills above the river Swale, which is here charmingly wooded. The name may be derived either from a castle in Brittany, which belonged to the Norman baron on whom the Conqueror bestowed this district, or from the fertility of the tract of land in which this castle was built. Alan, the first Norman earl of Richmond, and the founder of the castle, appears to have been a special favourite of William, his services being rewarded with no fewer than 164 manors in this county, as well as nearly 300 in other parts of the kingdom. A town soon began to grow up under the walls of the castle. Markets appear to have been held here as early as the middle of the twelfth century; and there are records of various privileges having been granted to the inhabitants by an earl of Richmond about the same period. The Scots occasionally made a foray upon the country round Richmond, in their incursions into England; when the burgesses "gave a great summe of monie in like manner as at other times they had done, to have their cuntries spared from fier and spoile." The dates of the various charters of this town are of no interest to the tourist. It was first represented in Parliament in 1584, and has ever since returned two members.

The town contains a good deal to interest the tourist. There are two churches of considerable antiquity, though the date of their erection cannot be exactly ascertained. An old grant speaks of the churches of Richmond being given to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, in the year 1137; but it is manifest that neither of the present edifices can lay claim to such antiquity.

* HOTELS: *King's Head*—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 3s., tea 2s.; *Turf; Fleeca*.

Population in 1851, 4969; inhabited houses, 1032. Two members of Parliament.

From Darlington 15½ miles: from Dalton Junction 9½; from Northalerton 18½—all by rail.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, probably belongs to the latter part of the thirteenth century, though there are Norman columns on the south side of the nave which are at least a hundred years older. The tower is the most recent part of the building, having been erected about the year 1390. The east window is a fine specimen of the perpendicular style. The interior of this church is very interesting. Some beautiful stalls of carved wood, occupied by the members of the corporation, are deserving of observation. These stalls originally belonged to the church of St. Agatha's Abbey, whence they were removed at the dissolution. Among the monuments is a curious one to the memory of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske, who died in 1629, containing the effigies of himself and his wife and children. The quaint conceits by which the names of Sir Timothy and his lady are expressed, render this monument somewhat interesting. On the floor of the chancel is a monumental brass, much worn, bearing the date 1506. At the east end of the north aisle there is a monument to George Cuitto, a landscape painter of some excellence, who was born near Richmond, and died in 1818. There are several sedilia in the chancel; and the Norman piers, already referred to, which have been preserved by the architect who rebuilt the church in the reign of Henry III., are worthy of examination.

In the churchyard may be observed the tomb of Christopher Clarkson, Esq., F.S.A., author of a "History of Richmond." He died in 1833. There are numerous poetical inscriptions, but none worth quoting.

The churchyard of Richmond will possess to many tourists a touching interest from its associations with Herbert Knowles. This gifted young poet, whose first effort Southey regarded as "brimful of power and promise," died in 1817, at the early age of nineteen. His "Lines written in the Church-yard of Richmond" are well known. We quote part of this poem:—

"Methinks it is good to be here:
If thou wilt let us build—but for whom?
Nor Elias nor Moses appear,
But the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom;
The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.

"Shall we build to Ambition? Oh, no!
Affrighted, he shrinketh away;
For see! they would pin him below
In a small narrow cave and begirt with cold clay,
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey.

"Unto Sorrow? The dead cannot grieve,—
 Not a sob, nor a sigh meets mine ear,
 Which compassion itself could relieve;
 Ah, sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, or fear;
 Peace, peace is the watch-word, the only one here!

"Unto Death, to whom monarchs must bow?
 Ah no! for his empire is known,
 And here there are trophies enow;
 Beneath—the cold dead, and around—the dark stone,
 Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

"The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,
 And look for the sleepers around us to rise;
 The second to Faith, which ensures it fulfilled,
 And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,
 Who bequeathed us them both when he rose to the skies."

TRINITY CHURCH is in the market-place. It is supposed that a church existed on this site before the Norman Conquest, and that the edifice was rebuilt about 1260. The present church, however, has little left even of what attracted the notice of Leland in its architectural style three hundred years ago. It was repaired in 1740; but about the same time the houses which so strangely encroach upon the sacred edifice were erected. The Consistory Court for the archdeaconry of Richmond is held in an apartment adjoining the north aisle.

THE TOWER OF THE GREY FRIARS stands at the northern entrance into the town. The monastery of mendicant friars, of which this ruin is a part, was founded in 1257. This beautiful tower, however, is manifestly not a part of the original building. It is in the richest and lightest style of late Gothic architecture, and there is much probability in the conjecture that this was the commencement of a new friary church, which was never completed. At the dissolution, the monks of this house were treated with great severity, some being put to death, and others imprisoned, for their opposition to the rapacious decrees of the royal "reformer." The tower is in good preservation; it is lofty and well-proportioned, and the pointed arches from which it rises are of great height and beauty. The buttresses are corbelled out in a singular manner, and there are some small and unimportant remains of walls adjoining. A winding staircase conducts to the top of the tower.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A grammar school was erected at Richmond, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the funds obtained by the corporation from the seizure of the properties of various guilds, hospitals, chantries, etc. The revenues derived from this endowment, and subsequent bequests, amount now to about £300. The present handsome edifice, situated

near the parish church, was erected in 1849. It is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. James Tate, A.M., who was master of the school for thirty-seven years. "Mr. Tate of Richmond," as he was commonly known in the literary world, sent forth from this school many of the most distinguished men of his day. In 1833, his connection with the school ceased, he having been appointed to the stall of a canon residentiary in St. Paul's, London. He died in 1843. A Latin inscription to his memory is over the entrance of the porch.

Other public buildings are—the Town Hall, Dissenting chapels, and schools. Richmond has an extensive corn-market, but otherwise, its traffic is inconsiderable. The branch of railway, by which it is connected with the great central line, will perhaps give an impulse to its commerce.

RICHMOND CASTLE. This fine old Norman fortress is on the south side of the town, on an eminence overlooking the Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath. Between the castle and the river, and sixty feet above the latter, is a terrace, of modern formation, which affords an agreeable promenade. The only side on which this castle would have been easily approached by an enemy is the north, which is very little elevated above the town. This side is defended by the keep, the strongest part of the fortress.

The castle was founded by Alan Rufus, Earl of Bretagne and Richmond, in 1071. His successors, Allan Niger and Stephen Fergant, made considerable additions to the original structure, and Conan, the fourth earl, built the great tower or keep in 1146. Richmond Castle does not occupy a place of any prominence in history. Its vast strength, indeed, caused it to be regarded as one of the great bulwarks of the north; but its name is associated with no historical events of note, with the exception of the imprisonment here of William the Lion, king of Scotland, after his defeat at Alnwick, by Randolph de Glanville, in 1174. A curious rhyming chronicle in old Norman French, translated and published for the Surtees Society, gives an account of William's unsuccessful invasion. In this poem Henry II. of England is represented as anxiously inquiring, when the defection of one powerful baron after another is reported to him—"Is Randolph de Glanville in Richemunt?" And when the messenger of Randolph comes to the king with news of the defeat of William, Henry impatiently and fearfully demands, "Has the King of Scots entered Richemunt?" William was set at liberty on taking an oath of allegiance to the King of England.

The Keep, or Great Tower, will be first examined. This imposing structure is 100 feet high, and its walls are 11 feet thick. It remains almost in the condition in which it was when constructed by Earl Conan, more than seven hundred years ago. It is divided externally into regular compartments by very flat vertical buttresses and horizontal plain string courses, and is allowed to be as admirable in its proportions, as it is remarkable for its massive strength. The keep is at present used as a store for the accoutrements of the militia. The different storeys are shewn by the person who keeps the gate. From the summit of the tower a magnificent view is obtained. York Minster, forty miles distant in a straight line, can be seen in clear weather.

The antiquarian will not turn away from the keep till he has examined the massive octagonal column in the centre of the lower storey, from which spring circular groined arches to support the floor above.



Vaults, Keep of Richmond Castle.

Leaving the keep, and turning to the left, the visitor next has his attention drawn to *Robin Hood's Tower*. It has borne this name immemorially, but tradition has not preserved the reason why it is so called. On its ground-floor is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. A narrow loop-hole forms the "east window" of this interesting relic of the worship of early and comparatively simple times. The sill of the narrow window formed the altar. Two circular holes gave light to the stalls, the rude semicircular heads and sculptured pillars of which are well deserving of the notice of the antiquarian.

The next tower is called the *Gold Hole*, from the tradition that a quantity of treasure was found here. In the lowest apartment of this tower is a low arched doorway, said to be

the entrance to a subterranean passage communicating with St. Martin's Priory,* on the opposite bank.

The Hall of Scolland is in the south-east corner of the castle area. It derives its name from Scolland, Lord of Bedale, one of the noble feudatories who performed military service in the castle of their superior lords, the Earls of Richmond. This hall, which is 72 feet by 27, is of early Norman work. It was the state or banquet-hall, and was entered by a large semicircular doorway, on a higher level than the present entrance, which leads to a lower apartment. This hall displays more attention to ornament and comfort than any other part of the castle.

The remaining portions of these ruins do not require to be noticed here. The castle is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The area inclosed within its walls is about five acres.

Before turning away from this ancient fortress, it may be worth while to mention the fact that Richmond Castle is one of the places fixed upon by tradition as the scene of the enchanted sleep of Prince Arthur and his court. In a huge cave beneath this castle, Arthur and his followers lie asleep, awaiting the time when "England's extremity" will break the enchantment, and call them forth to deeds such as made their names illustrious of old. A legend is even told, to the effect that, once upon a time, a man, wandering about the castle, found access to the cave of the sleepers. He half-drew from its sheath the enchanted sword; but, getting frightened at the stir which he at once observed among the sleepers, he let the blade slip back to its place. As he fled, these words from a mysterious voice met his ear:—

"Potter, Potter Thomson!
If thou had either drawn
The sword, or blown that horn,
Thou'd been the luckiest man
That ever was born!"

EASBY ABBEY is about a mile from Richmond, on the left bank of the river. It may be reached by a pleasant foot-path, near the side of the stream, with seats placed at convenient distances for the benefit of lazy or invalid visitors.

* THE PRIORY OF ST. MARTIN is a quarter of a mile distant, near the railway station. It was founded about 1100. The remains are small, and, with perhaps the exception of the western door of the chapel, unimportant.

Of less importance are the remains of the HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS, a short distance from Richmond, on the Catterick road. The hospital was founded before 1172. Its poor remains are incorporated with a modern house.

This Abbey was founded in 1152 by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, who dedicated it to St. Agatha. It was a house of White Canons or Premonstratensians, like the Abbey of Coverham, which has been already noticed. At its dissolution by Henry VIII., the annual revenue, liable to great deductions, amounted to £188 : 16 : 2. Fuller says that the abbey lands proved a curse to those among whom they were divided, as within twenty years after the dissolution they were either executed for high treason, or their families became extinct or decayed in their fortunes.

This abbey is delightfully situated. Viewed from many different points, it has all the requisites of a perfect picture. "It is not merely as a ruined abbey," Mr. Phillips remarks, "but rather as a pictorial combination of ivy-tinted wall, fine trees, bold ground, and beautiful water, that Easby deserves and receives so much attention. We linger among its lowly fragments with the gentlest and fondest thoughts. Nothing here shocks, startles, offends or troubles; the cawing rooks, the musical small birds, the lowing of cattle, the murmuring river, the whispers of memory—this is all we hear." The various detached portions of this extensive ruin are highly picturesque. The wild rose, the hawthorn, and the mountain ash, may be seen rising in a rich mass of foliage and flowers over the clustered pillars of what was once the Abbey Church. Ivy in immense festoons hangs over other parts, while aged and towering trees wave above them.

Beginning at that part of the ruins which is nearest the parish church, the tourist will first examine the *Refectory*. This is a noble room, 102 feet long by 27 wide. Its walls are in a good state of preservation, and its beautiful east window is remarkably perfect. The style is the decorated, which refers this apartment to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. The *Kitchen*, adjoining the refectory on the west, may be known by its large fire-place and chimney. The *Cloister Court*, one side of which is formed by the north wall of the refectory, appears, from its interesting Norman doorway, to be coeval with the foundation of the abbey, in 1152. The *Chapter House* is at the east end of the north side of the refectory. Its style is early English, with some later alterations. Next we come to the *Abbey Church*, the plan of which can be traced, though very much of it has perished. The clustered columns of the transept remain, beautiful in their ruins. There are still some windows in the transepts; and in the north wall of the choir there are two recesses, in which the bodies of the founder of the abbey and his wife are said

to have been deposited. It was from this church that the beautiful lattice-work and stalls, which in Wensley and Richmond churches attract the admiration of the visitor, were removed; but the antiquarian or the tourist who is pensively inclined can only speculate vaguely as to the spot, on this green sward, and within these ruined walls, on which they once stood. The *Abbot's Lodgings* are the buildings to the north of the church. There is another group of buildings to the west of the refectory and cloister court. These are probably, like the cloister court, part of the original foundation. The *Abbey Gateway* is at a short distance from the ruins. It is in excellent preservation; and a large room in its upper storey has been used as a granary since the dissolution. The *Abbey Granary*, also, is in perfect preservation, and is used for the purpose for which it was intended. A gnarled and gigantic elm, called *The Abbot's Elm*, is midway between the granary and the parish church. Such appears to be the antiquity of the tree, that it is by no means improbable that it may have afforded its grateful shade to many a hoary abbot in the leafy summer time of "long ago."

Easby Church is a simple structure of considerable antiquity. The oldest part is in the early English style, and is variously referred to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; but there are portions of the edifice in the perpendicular style, and therefore not older than the fifteenth century. In the chancel are three sedilia and an arched recess, with a stone coffin. The font is Norman, and very old.

"The little church of Easby," says Longstaffe in his *Richmondshire*, "is a gem of rusticity. It realizes all our ideas of model village temples, shown us in pretty story books. Ivy floats round the chancel, to the grief of the antiquarians, and a large trunk comes bursting out of its north side, we know not from what hidden birth-place. A scrap of Saxon or early Norman sculpture peeps from above the western lights, in the form of a knot, more elaborate than that of a true lover, and makes all the people admire. Dim shields of Scrope, Aske, and Conyers, surround the porch entrance; and this, forsooth, is the only memorial of the Scropes at their pet resting-place."

CATTERICK BRIDGE, 4 miles from Richmond, and near the Brompton station, has in its immediate neighbourhood the remains of the Roman *Catarractonium*. Here, as in many other places, the Romans made their station on the site of an ancient British settlement. The origin of the name *Catterick*

is variously explained; Professor Phillips making it *Cathair-rioh*, "fortified city," while a writer in the "*Archæologia*" is of opinion that the etymology is *Cædar-ich*, "the camp on the water." *Catarractonium* is simply the Latinized form of the British name.

The old Roman station is at Thornbrough, a quarter of a mile distant. It has been partially examined by Sir William Lawson, Bart. of Brough Hall, in this neighbourhood, and will be found, at least by the antiquarian, worthy of a visit. The station was a walled camp, with sides of 240 and 175 yards, containing an area of about nine acres. Sites of dwelling houses, tiled floors, fragments of pottery, coins, and other relics of the Romans, have been found here. A Roman altar, with an inscription which has been preserved by Camden, was discovered in 1620. Sir William Lawson possesses a singular bronze vessel, capable of containing twenty-four gallons, which was discovered at Thornbrough. There was a quantity of Roman coins in this vessel when it was discovered. Two lions sculptured in stone, and other relics, have also rewarded the researches which have been made here.

At the village of *Catterick*, a mile farther from Richmond, there has been another camp; but it has not been ascertained by what people it was constructed. The churchyard of *Catterick* probably occupies the interior of this camp. There is an entrenchment on a hill about a mile to the south-east; and tumuli occur in the neighbourhood. The Roman road from Doncaster crosses the Swale at *Catterick Bridge*, whence it proceeds due north to *Pierse Bridge*.

BOLTON-ON-SWALE, about 3 miles from *Catterick* (6 miles from Richmond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from *Scorton Station*), is interesting as the burial place of *Henry Jenkins*, the oldest Englishman on record. He was born at *Ellerton*, in the neighbourhood, and died in 1670, at the age of 169! This remarkable instance of longevity is as well authenticated as such facts generally can be. His epitaph is worth quoting:—

"Blush not, marble, to rescue from oblivion the memory of *Henry Jenkins*, a person obscure in birth, but of a life truly memorable, for he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune, and happy in the duration, if not variety of his enjoyments; and though the partial world despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of Providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch's health and length of days, to teach mistaken man those blessings are entailed in temperance, a life of labour, and a mind at ease.

He lived to the amazing age of one hundred and sixty-nine, was interred here, December 6, 1670, and had this justice done to his memory in 1743."

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, once the residence of the family of Fitz-Hugh, is five miles north-west of Richmond. A castle existed here before the Conquest; and it is thought that part of the present ruins belonged to the old Saxon fortress. The remains are small, and of not much importance. A small tower, which is the most interesting part of the ruins, has the following inscription in bold letters in high relief, each word on a separate stone:—*x p'c. d n's. i h's. b'u. fons. & origo. alphi. & oo.* (*Christus Dominus Ihesus, via, fons et origo, alpha et omega.*)

SWALEDALE ABOVE RICHMOND, though it has no particular spots of special interest on account of their antiquity, and historical associations, possesses attractions of no ordinary kind to the tourist who loves to wander in scenes of wild and unfrequented beauty. In common with the other dales, it will reward the diligence of the botanist and geologist who may explore its windings and recesses. Should the tourist wish to spend a day or two in exploring some of the wildest moors in the county, he may find accommodation at Reeth, a small town, ten miles from Richmond. The distance must be travelled either on foot, or by special conveyance, as there is no omnibus or coach on this road. Keeping the road which lies along the course of the river, and crosses to the south bank about a mile from Richmond, the tourist will soon find himself amid some of the most delightful scenery in Swaledale. There are numberless points in this, the richer and more wooded part of the dale, that may well tempt the artist to pause and employ his pencil. The view of *Marske Hall*, finely embowered in trees, which meets the eye, on the north bank about five or six miles from Richmond, deserves more than a passing reference; and there are few tourists who will not linger on the bridge which here crosses the Swale, leading up the hill towards the pleasant hamlet of

MARSKE. The church has a Norman doorway, which will be worth notice, if the tourist should be tempted to go out of his way to visit this quiet little village. Here was born, in 1692, Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Keeping still on the southern bank of the Swale, the tourist soon reaches a more open part of the valley, where the features of rich and gentle beauty begin to change for those

of wildness and grandeur. This change in the aspect of the dale begins to show itself at

ELLERTON ABBEY, about eight miles from Richmond, and two from Reeth. Here are the tower and small remains of a priory of Gilbertine nuns. The house was founded in the reign of Henry II. by "Warnerius, dapifer to the Earl of Richmond." These ruins are somewhat picturesque.

MARRICK ABBEY, a mile nearer Reeth, and on the north bank of the river, has more to attract the artist and the tourist than the ruin just mentioned. Here there was an establishment of Benedictine nuns, who seem to have been more prosperous in worldly matters than their sisters of Ellerton; for, while the revenues of the former amounted, at the dissolution, to £64:8:9, those of the latter were only £14:8s. The nunnery was founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Roger de Aske, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was tenanted by seventeen nuns at the time of the dissolution. The nave of the abbey chapel is used for divine worship, and, with several detached portions of the old walls, will possess some interest to the tourist. Another mile brings the traveller to

REETH (INN: *The White Hart*), which he may make his head-quarters should he wish to devote some time to the examination of neighbouring scenery. This is a mining town, and may be considered the capital of upper Swaledale. The lead mines, which are worked in Arkendale, may be conveniently reached from this town, and will repay a visit.

At *Fremington*, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, many ornaments of brass inlaid with silver have been found. There can be little doubt that these relics are of Roman manufacture. They are supposed to have belonged to the trappings of horses.

Grinton, on the other side of the Swale, has an ancient church. There is a curious cavern at the source of a brook which here joins the Swale.

MUKER, a small and uninteresting market-town, nine miles farther up the valley, may form a convenient central point for those who wish to penetrate the still more remote portions of Swaledale. In its vicinity are the Auld Gang lead mines, worked long before the invasion of the Romans. Over miles of country, to the north of Reeth and Muker, may be seen the mounds of spar and rock which tell of the industry of the rude Brigantian miners. Shunnor Fell, a summit several miles

west from Muker, is 2351 feet high, and holds the fourth place among the Yorkshire mountains. Lovely Seat, to the south of Muker, though scarcely so high, is more likely to repay an ascent. To a good pedestrian, who may wish to pass from Swaledale to Wensleydale, the wild mountain-pass from Muker to Hawes offers great attractions. Another unfrequented but beautiful mountain-road passes out at the head of the dale, by Hollow-Mill Cross to Kirkby-Stephen in Westmoreland. The mountain streams in this part of the dale have their charms for the angler, and the moors for the sportsman, while both moor and stream afford pleasure to those who love nature in her wildness and solitude. But only they who can endure fatigue, and philosophically content themselves with such accommodation as the somewhat primitive people can afford, should undertake to explore this remote part of Upper Swaledale.

TEESDALE.

STATIONS FOR EXPLORING THE DALE—CROFT—WYCLIFFE—
 ROKEBY—MORTHAM TOWER—GRETA BRIDGE—BRIGNALL
 —BOWES—REY CROSS ON STAINMOOR—ATHELSTAN ABBEY
 —FALLS OF THE TEES—MICKLE FELL.

The Tees belongs equally to Yorkshire and Durham, forming the boundary between the two counties throughout its whole course, from the extreme western point, where they meet, to the ocean. The plan and the limits of this work make it necessary for the writer to confine himself to an account of the objects and scenes of interest on the Yorkshire side of the river. Tourists who wish to extend their excursions to places in the neighbouring county of Durham, will find the information they require in other handbooks.

The most interesting part of Teesdale, including Rokeby, Greta Bridge, Bowes, etc., may be conveniently reached from *Barnard Castle*,* an interesting town † on the Durham side of the Tees, 16 miles from Darlington by rail. Other places which may serve as stations for exploring Teesdale are *Middleton-in-Teesdale*, also on the Durham side, to which coaches run twice a-day from Barnard Castle (a distance of ten miles), and *High Force Inn*, about 4 miles farther up the valley—from either of which Upper Teesdale may be explored; and *Pierse Bridge*, or *Croft Bridge*, for the lower part of the dale.

Beginning with the lower part of Teesdale, there are no places of much importance on the Yorkshire side of the stream below

CROFT, a much-frequented spa, readily accessible by rail, being on the main line from York to Newcastle. It is $41\frac{3}{4}$ miles from York, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Darlington. This rising watering-place has good hotels and lodging-houses; and the enterprise of its inhabitants has made ample provision for the comfort and entertainment of their visitors. The mineral spring is sulphureous, and is useful for cutaneous diseases,

* **HOTELS:** *King's Head*, Mrs. Harrison—Bed 1s., breakfast 1s. 9d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 6d.; *Rose and Crown*; *Angel*; *Turk's Head*; *Bay Horse*.

† Few tourists will require to be reminded that Scott's poem of "*Rokeby*" opens in the old castle from which this town takes its name. See an account of the fortress in the notes to that poem.

though, like similar waters elsewhere, by no means its smallest virtues are enjoyed by those who, without any particular ailment, come for the enjoyment of relaxation and repose.

The village is well built. In the church there are two ancient monuments deserving of notice. There is some pleasant scenery in the neighbourhood, particularly at *Great Smeaton*, about five miles distant, which is celebrated for the extensive and beautiful prospects which it commands. About four miles west of Croft is the hamlet of *Stanwick*, surrounded by extensive entrenchments, which antiquarians affirm to have belonged to a British tribe, before the Roman conquest. This is the most remarkable part of a system of earth-works which have been traced, with more or less distinctness, from Easby to Barforth, near Winston Bridge, connecting the Swale and the Tees. This line of works is called the *Scot's Dyke*. The Roman road passes due north about a mile to the east of Stanwick, and enters Durham at Pierse Bridge.

WYCLIFFE. This hamlet is 5 miles from Barnard Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Greta Bridge, and about 3 from Winstow station. It is delightfully situated. Views of great extent and beauty may be had from various points in the neighbourhood, particularly from one of the woodland paths near *Wycliffe Hall*, a handsome residence surrounded by fine grounds.

This place derives its great interest to the tourist from its having given birth, in the year 1324, to John de Wycliffe, the "Morning Star of the Reformation." His translation of the Bible was published in 1383. He died in the following year at Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester. Such was the influence which the writings of Wycliffe exerted in England, that one of his enemies complained that "a man could not meet two persons on the road but one was a Wycliffite." The Council of Constance, in 1415, condemned Wycliffe as a heretic, and ordered his bones to be taken up and burned. The sentence was not executed till thirteen years afterwards. "The enemies of Wycliffe," says Fuller, "thought, by burning his bones and scattering them in the Swift, they should destroy his name and doctrine. But no! The Swift carried them into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the ocean, and the ocean round the world."

Many of the family of the reformer are buried in *Wycliffe Church*. This is a very picturesque and interesting edifice. It was thoroughly restored in 1850 by the late incumbent, the venerable Archdeacon Headland. In the interior are

several interesting old monumental brasses, one of them to the memory of the last member of the family of Wycliffe. A fine sepulchral stone, bearing a foliated cross, is built into the south wall of the Church. In the *Rectory* there is an original portrait of Wycliffe, by Sir Antony More. It is preserved as an heirloom to the rectory, and handed down from one incumbent to another.

ROKEBY, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his fine poem, is in the immediate vicinity of Greta Bridge, and within easy walking distance of Barnard Castle.* The walk from Barnard Castle is very pleasing. At a distance of less than two miles from the town, the tourist reaches the *Abbey Bridge*, by which he crosses the Tees and enters Yorkshire. The views up and down the stream from this bridge are exceedingly beautiful. The channel of the Tees is here cut through the solid rock, and the sound of its waters, as they toil along their confined course, adds much to the charm of the scene. The vista down the stream is particularly fine. The banks are thickly clothed with trees, and there is just enough of space, at the point in the far perspective where the two lines of foliage draw together, for a peep of Rokeby Hall. The vista up the stream is less regular, but more pic-

* Sir Walter Scott's word-picture of Teesdale, as seen from Barnard Castle, may be appropriately quoted here :—

“ Then in broad lustre shall be shown
That mighty trench of living stone,
And each huge trunk that, from the side,
Reclines him o'er the darksome tide,
Where Tees, full many a fathom low,
Wears with his rage no common foe;
For pebbly bank, nor sand-bed, here,
Nor clay-mound, checks his fierce career,
Condemned to mine a channell'd way,
O'er solid sheets of marble grey.

Nor Tees alone, in dawning bright,
Shall rush upon the ravish'd sight;
But many a tributary stream
Each from its own dark dell shall gleam :
Staindrop, who, from her sylvan bowers,
Salutes proud Raby's battled towers;
The rural brook of Eglistone,
And Balder, named from Odin's son;
And Greta, to whose banks ere long
We lead the lovers of the song;
And silver Lune, from Stanmore wild,
And fairy Thorsgill's murmuring child,
And last and least, but loveliest still,
Romantic Deepdale's slender rill.”

turesque. It affords a charming glimpse of Athelstan Abbey. The Abbey Bridge is a very fine one, and its battlemented ledge is beautifully clothed with ivy. Proceeding onwards for a mile, the *Morritt Arms* Inn is reached, where tickets to enter the grounds must be obtained. Let the tourist take notice that the grounds are shown only on Thursdays and Saturdays.

The manor of Rokeby was in the possession of a family of that name from the Conquest to the time of Charles I., when the last Lord Rokeby, who had embraced the cause of the unfortunate monarch, was compelled, by fines and confiscations, to sell the estate. It was a Baron of Rokeby who finally defeated the insurrection of the Earl of Northumberland in the time of Henry IV.; and other members of the family are said to have distinguished themselves in former times. The estate was purchased upwards of a hundred years ago by the father of Mr. Morritt, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. The mansion is modern. It occupies the site of the ancient manor-house, which was burned down by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn. The mansion is not shown to the public.

The most delightful part of the grounds is the romantic glen which Scott has described with such exquisite truth and beauty. Entering upon the footpath which lies through this ravine, and ever and anon pausing to admire some picturesque glimpse of the restless Greta, or some new and beautiful combination presented by the noble trees, with their varying hues of green, the tourist will not need any other description of the scenes amid which he lingers, than that which is given by the author of "Rokeby."—

"The open vale is soon passed o'er,
Rokeby, though nigh, is seen no more;
Sinking mid Greta's thickets deep,
A wild and darker course they keep,
A stern and lone, yet lovely road,
As e'er the foot of minstrel trode!
Broad shadows o'er their passage fell,
Deeper and narrower grew the dell;
It seem'd some mountain, rent and riven,
A channel for the stream had given,
So high the cliffs of limestone grey
Hung beetling o'er the torrent's way,
Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty footpath's niggard space,
Where he, who winds 'twixt rock and wave,
May hear the headlong torrent rave,
And like a steed in frantic fit,
That flings the froth from curb and bit,
May view her chafe her waves to spray,
O'er every rock that bars her way,

Till foam-globes on her eddies ride,
Thick as the schemes of human pride
That down life's current drive amain,
As frail, as frothy, and as vain !

The cliffs that rear their haughty head
High o'er the river's darksome bed,
Were now all naked, wild, and grey,
Now waving all with greenwood spray ;
Here trees to every crevice clung,
And o'er the dell their branches hung ;
And there, all splinter'd and uneven,
The shiver'd rocks ascend to heaven ;
Oft, too, the ivy swathed their breast,
And wreathed its garland round their crest,
Or from the spires bade loosely flare
Its tendrils in the middle air,
As pennons wont to wave of old
O'er the high feast of baron bold,
When revell'd loud the feudal rout,
And the arch'd halls returned their shout :
Such and more wild is Greta's roar,
And such the echoes from her shore.
And so the ivied banners gleam,
Waved wildly o'er the brawling stream."

Seats are placed in judicious positions in the course of this romantic path. That part of the dell where the rocks recede and give room for

"A dismal grove of sable yew
With whose sad tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's sepulchral green"—

is the spot where the poet represents Bertram Risingham as making his perilous pursuit of the mysterious figure which has been dogging his footsteps. Proceeding down the ravine, the tourist presently reaches a picturesque bridge and gatehouse, and leaves the wood to view the junction of the Greta and the Tees, a scene that Turner has made classic for all time to come. Huge blocks of stone lie in the channel of the stream here, in picturesque confusion. The united streams flow onwards through a more open valley, the left side of which, while within sight, is a long and precipitous ridge, finely wooded.

Scott thus describes the union of Greta and Tees:—

"'Twas a fair scene ! the sunbeam lay
On battled tower and portal grey,
And from the grassy slope he sees
The Greta flow to meet the Tees,
Where, issuing from her darksome bed,
She caught the morning's eastern red,
And through the softening vale below
Rolled her bright waves in rosy glow,

All blushing to her bridal bed,
 Like some shy maid in convent bred,
 While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay,
 Sing forth her nuptial roundelay."

MORTHAM TOWER stands on the ridge of the hill about a quarter of a mile from the scene last described. This small fortress was erected by Lord Rokeby after the destruction of his original residence by the Scots in 1314. It continued to be used by the family as a residence for some time after the sale of the estate, but is now used as a farm-house. A walled enclosure for collecting cattle within at night—a very necessary precaution in the times of border raids—may still be seen here. Sir Walter Scott remarks, regarding Mortham Tower—"The battlements of the tower itself are singularly elegant, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different heights; while those at the corners of the tower project into octangular turrets. They are also from space to space covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon and beautiful effect. The surrounding buildings are of a less happy form, being pointed into high and steep roofs."

At a short distance, between two great witch elms, is the tomb beside which Scott has laid the scene of the unequal strife between Bertram and Wilfrid, and the timely intervention of Philip of Mortham to save the latter from destruction. The tomb is of grey marble. It was removed within the memory of the last generation, and is supposed by Sir Walter Scott to have belonged to the Fitz-Hughs. It is thus described by the poet:—

"South of the gate an arrow flight,
 Two mighty elms their limbs unite,
 As if a canopy to spread
 O'er the lone dwelling of the dead;
 For their huge boughs in arches bent
 Above a massive monument,
 Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise
 With many a scutcheon and device."

GRETA BRIDGE has its claims on the interest of the tourist after he has concluded his survey of the classic domain of Rokeby. Here there is a small but very distinctly marked Roman camp. It is situated in the field close behind the "Morritt Arms," the inn already mentioned. The walls of this camp have been faced with stone, and backed up with pebbles and rubbish; and its area has been about four acres. A branch of the great Roman road, which crosses the Swale at

Catterick Bridge, and the Tees at Pierse Bridge, goes close past this station, and proceeds due west to the more important camps of Bowes and Rey Cross. Various remains of the Romans have been found here and in the neighbourhood. This camp does not pass unnoticed by Sir Walter Scott:—

“There, as his eye glanced o’er the mound,
 Raised by that legion long renowned,
 Whose votive shrine asserts their claim
 Of pious, faithful, conquering fame,*
 ‘Stern sons of war!’ sad Wilfrid sighed,
 ‘Behold the boast of Roman pride!
 What now of all your toils are known?
 A grassy trench, a broken stone!’”

BRIGNALL. Ere leaving the classic Greta, the admirer of Scott will try to spare a little time for a visit to “Brignall Banks,” and perhaps, also, to Scargill Woods. The path by the stream is particularly pleasing, but there are no objects requiring particular description. Brignall old church, the mill, the slate-quarries, and Scargill Cliff, are all, however, possessed of features of picturesqueness. These scenes have poetical associations to add to the interest inspired by their beauty. The reader of “Rokeby” will recollect the fine song beginning—

“O Brignall banks are wild and fair,
 And Greta woods are green;
 And you may gather garlands there
 Would grace a summer queen.”

Scargill Cliff is represented by the poet as the retreat of Guy Denzil and his band of ruffians—

“A little entrance, low and square,
 Like opening cell of hermit lone,
 Dark winding through the living stone,
 Here entered Denzil, Bertram here.
 And loud and louder on their ear,
 As from the bowels of the earth,
 Resounded shouts of boisterous mirth.
 Of old, the cavern straight and rude
 In slaty rock the peasant hewed;
 And Brignall’s woods, and Scargill’s wave,
 Even now, o’er many a sister cave,
 Where, far within the darksome rift,
 The wedge and lever ply their thrift.
 But war had silenced rural trade,
 And the deserted mine was made
 The banquet hall, and fortress too,
 Of Denzil and his desperate crew.”

* The poet refers to an inscription found here—“LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. F.,” which has been rendered *Legio Sexta, Victrix, Pia, Fortis, Fidelis*.

BOWES. This small but interesting village * is about four miles from Barnard Castle, and six from Greta Bridge. It possesses considerable claims to attention in its Roman camp and the ruins of its old Norman castle.

The Roman Station here was called *Lavatraz*. Numerous inscriptions have been found here. One may be quoted as a specimen. It narrates the reparation of a bath for the first Thracian cohort by Virius Lupus, his agent being Valerius Fronto, prefect of horse of the Ala Vettonum.—

DAE FORTUNAE
VIRIVS LVPVS
LEG AVG PR PR
BALINEVM VI
IGNIS EXVST
VM COH I THR
ACVM REST
ITVIT CVRAN
TE VAL FRON
TONE PRAEF
EQ ALAE VETTO.

A Roman aqueduct was recently discovered on the enclosure of some common land. It had been constructed for the conveyance of water from Lever Pool, distant nearly two miles, for the supply of the Roman baths.

The Castle was built by Alan Niger, first Norman Earl of Richmond. It is conjectured by some writers, not without some probability, that the materials from which it was constructed were derived from the old Roman fortification. It occupies a prominent position on the summit of a hill, and has been defended by a deep ditch. The only remaining part of this interesting old fortress is a square tower, doubtless the keep of the original structure. The sides measure 75 and 60 feet, and its height is about 53 feet. The walls are 12 feet thick, and have been faced with hewn-stone, though this has been stripped away in some places, leaving the inner grout-work exposed. The east and south sides are the most perfect. Three large round-headed windows, in three sides of the second storey, appear to have lighted the principal apartments. The walls are pierced by arrow slits. Nothing worth repeating is recorded by history or tradition regarding this castle.

The buildings of the village are unimportant. *The Church*

* INN : *The Unicorn.*

is a humble building of considerable antiquity. Its old monuments have lost their brasses. In the churchyard is the grave of the two lovers whose touching fate suggested Mallet's beautiful ballad of "Edwin and Emma." The names of the lovers were Rodger Wrightson and Martha Railton. Mallet gives the story with no less accuracy than pathos.

" Far in the windings of a vale,
Fast by a sheltering wood,
The safe retreat of health and peace,
An humble cottage stood.

" There beauteous Emma flourished fair,
Beneath a mother's eye ;
Whose only wish on earth was now
To see her blest, and die.

" Long had she filled each youth with love,
Each maiden with despair,
And though by all a wonder owned,
Yet knew not she was fair.

" Till Edwin came, the pride of swains,
A soul devoid of art ;
And from whose eye, serenely mild,
Shone forth the feeling heart."

Edwin's father and sister were bitterly opposed to their love. The poor youth pined away. When he was dying, Emma was allowed to see him, but the cruel sister would hardly allow her a word of farewell. As Emma returned home, she heard the passing bell toll for the death of her lover.

" Just then she reached, with trembling step,
Her aged mother's door—
' He's gone !' she cried, ' and I shall see
That angel face no more !

" ' I feel, I feel this breaking heart
Beat high against my side'—
From her white arm down sunk her head ;
She shivering sighed, and died."*

The lovers were buried on the same day, and in the same

* A vast amount of information, literary, personal, and topographical, connected with this poem, is given in the new edition (1857) of "Ballads and Songs, by David Mallet," edited by F. Dinsdale, Esq., LL.D. Mr. Dinsdale displays all the zeal and research of a Bentley in his annotations on his favourite author. To the antiquarian in literature the work is of much value.

grave. A simple monument was erected to their memory in 1848, with the following inscription:—

“Rodger Wrightson Junr. and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave: He died in a fever, and upon tolling his passing Bell, she cry’d out, My heart is broke, and in a Few hours Expired, purely through Love,—March 15, 1714-15.

“Such is the brief and touching Record contained in the parish Register of Burials.

It has been handed down by unvarying tradition that the grave was at the west end of the church, directly beneath the bells.

The sad history of these true and faithful lovers forms the subject of MALLET’s pathetic Ballad of ‘EDWIN and EMMA.’”

KEY CROSS, or RERE CROSS, is between four and five miles west from Bowes. Two miles from Bowes is a singular natural bridge over the Greta. It is a rude arch in the limestone rock, sixteen feet in span. This bridge is the common carriage road over the river.

Key Cross is on the border of the county, on the wild and dreary heights of Stainmoor. On the summit of the pass, where the Roman road crosses Stainmoor, there are the remains of a camp of considerable size and interest. Its general figure is rhomboidal, and the sides are about 300 yards long. The vallum by which it is enclosed is pierced by numerous openings. The cross is in the southern part of this camp. Only its base remains in its original position. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the cause of the erection of the cross (or crosses, for two are said to have been set up). A not improbable account of their origin is, that near this spot William the Conqueror, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, met in arms, but wisely resolved to settle their dispute by private arrangement rather than by war. Accordingly, they set up a stone in this place, to mark the boundary of the two countries. Holinshed thus states the conditions on which the kings concluded peace—“That Malcolme should enjoy that part of Northumberland which lies betwixt Tweed, Cumberland, and Stainmore, and doo homage to the Kinge of England for the same. In the midst of Stainmore, there shall be a cross set up, with the Kinge of England’s image on the one side, and the Kinge of Scotland’s on the other, to signify that one is to march to England and the other to Scotland. This cross was called the Roi-cross; that is, the Cross of the Kings.”

ATHELSTAN ABBEY, called also Eggleston Abbey

(probably a corruption of the original name), is about a mile and a half from Barnard Castle. It may be reached either by crossing the bridge nearest the town, and descending the river on the Yorkshire side, or by going round by the Abbey Bridge, previously noticed. This abbey was founded, according to most writers, by Conon, Earl of Richmond, in the latter part of the twelfth century. Its name is associated with Saxon times, probably from its having been one of the places given by Athelstan to the church, to make atonement for the murder of his brother. It was occupied by Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Mary and John the Baptist. At the dissolution, its gross revenues amounted to £65 : 5 : 6.

Enough remains of this ancient structure to give one an idea of its size and importance. It is beautifully situate on a gentle eminence near the junction of "fairy Thorsgill" with the Tees. The architecture does not present much in the way of ornament: the east window of the church, indeed, is bare even to deformity. Two piscinæ yet remain in the wall of the choir. On the greensward which carpets the floor of the abbey church, are several monumental stones, two of which, one to an abbot, and the other to a member of the old Rokeby family, are worthy of particular examination. Some of the monastic buildings have been converted into dwelling-houses for cottars, and present a curious mixture of the mean and the picturesque.

In this abbey Scott lays the closing scene of "Rokeby." Thus he describes the ancient structure:—

"The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
Profaned, dishonour'd, and defaced,
Through storied lattices no more
In softened light the sunbeams pour,
Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
Of shrine, and monument, and niche.
The civil fury of the time
Made sport of sacrilegious crime;
For dark Fanaticism rent
Altar, and screen, and ornament,
And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitz-Hugh."

Here passed the soul of the gentle Wilfrid, "too soft its ills to bear." Here his wretched sire found a lifetime's arts burst in destruction on his own head; and here Bertram Risingham fitly perished after his latest crime.

"Fell as he was in act and mind,
He left no bolder heart behind;
Then give him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's cloak for winding-sheet."

THE FALLS OF THE TEES. The attractions of Teesdale are not exhausted. From Middleton in Teesdale (which may be reached by an omnibus from Barnard Castle), the adventurous tourist may proceed about ten miles up the valley to the celebrated cataract of High Force. There is much agreeable scenery on the way, but our space does not admit of its being noticed in detail. *High Force Inn*, near the fall, is a very convenient station for those who wish to pass a day or two in upper Teesdale.

THE HIGH FORCE is a waterfall of 69 feet, "over greenstone resting on shale and limestone, the shale prismatized by the heat of the trap, but the limestone not bleached as that above the trap is. The High Force," continues Professor Phillips, "shows usually one great stream of water, but in times of great flood a second channel through the rocks is filled with another current. This is a very grand scene. The dark tints of the rocks, the agitation of the water, the contraction of the channel, and the ornament of wood, make a very effective combination." The botanist will find this district well deserving of his attention. Many very rare plants occur in the vale of the Tees from High Force to its head.

CALDRON SNOT is within walking distance of High Force. On the way will be observed, on the Yorkshire side, *Cronkley Scar*, a very picturesque scar, where the geologist may pause to examine the "sugar limestone," and the botanist to pick up *Cistus marifolius*, *hippocrepis comosa*, *arenaria verna*, and *draba incana*. Caldron Snout is not so much visited as it deserves to be. The Tees, which has above this point been expanding in a broad, placid pool, called "the Weel," here throws itself over a cliff of greenstone 200 feet high, forming a cataract which, for wild grandeur, is scarcely surpassed in England.

Ere bidding farewell to Teesdale, some tourists will probably wish to make the ascent of **MICKLE FELL**, which here raises its lofty summit on the border of the county. This is the highest of the Yorkshire mountains, being 2600 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent from High Force Inn is long, but not difficult; and the view from its summit will compensate the tourist for any fatigue which the walk may give him. The eye sweeps over an extensive and varied tract of country. Westward is the Vale of Eden, with the grand forms of the Cumbrian Alps beyond. Northward, is the head of the Tees, the Weel, Caldron Snout, and the wild scenery adjoining. Eastward extends a sloping expanse of country, hollowed here and there by a moorland glen, which contributes its little

stream to the Tees on the one side, or its tributary, the Lune, on the other. Southward is Lunedale, and many a wild and dreary fell, whose names, and those of the glens below, tell of the times when long-forgotten Scandinavian warriors rendered famous with the prowess of their arms these remote solitudes.

“Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each dale a Runic name,
Reared high their altars’ rugged stone,
And gave their gods the lands they won.”

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