

LEIGH'S
ROAD BOOK
of
England & Wales

20

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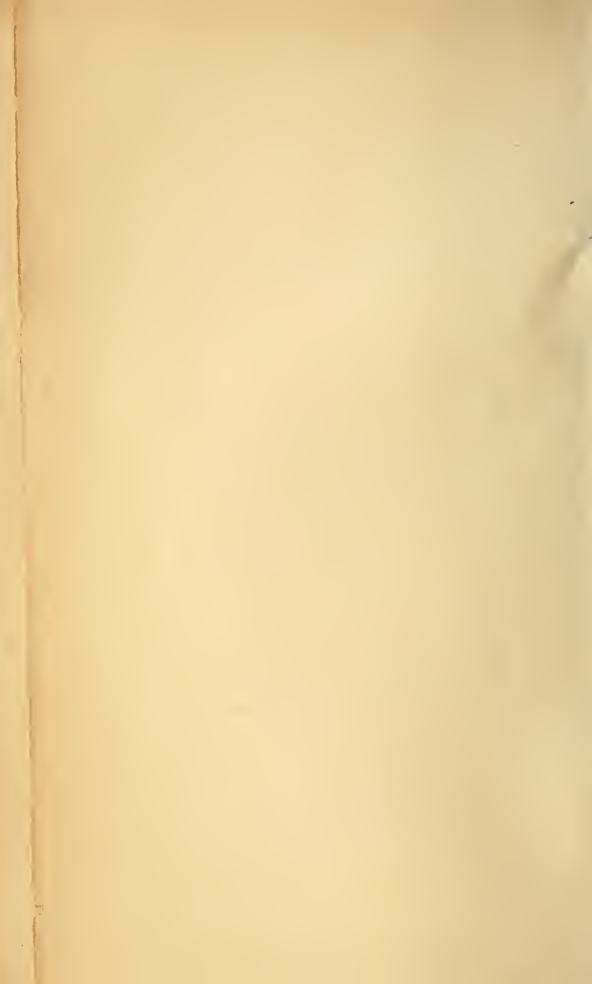


Table
of the
PRICE OF POSTING,
showing the Charges usually made
for a
Pair of Horses.

Miles	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.0	10.6	
7	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.11	10.6	12.3	
8	8.0	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	14.0	
9	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.3	12.0	12.9	13.6	15.9	
10	10.0	10.10	11.3	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.0	17.6	
11	11.0	11.11	12.10	13.9	14.8	15.7	16.6	19.3	
12	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	
13	13.0	14.1	15.2	16.3	17.4	18.5	19.6	22.9	
14	14.0	15.2	16.4	17.6	18.8	19.10	21.0	24.6	
15	15.0	16.3	17.6	18.9	20.0	21.3	22.6	26.3	
16	16.0	17.4	18.8	20.0	21.4	22.8	24.0	28.0	
17	17.0	18.5	19.10	21.3	22.8	24.1	25.6	29.9	
18	18.0	19.6	21.0	22.6	24.0	25.6	27.0	31.6	
19	19.0	20.7	22.2	23.9	25.4	26.11	28.6	33.3	
20	20.0	21.8	23.4	25.0	26.8	28.4	30.0	35.0	

*It is usual to pay the Postillion
at the rate of 3^d per mile.*



LEIGH'S
NEW POCKET ROAD-BOOK
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE

Direct, Cross, and Rail Roads;

A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY PRINCIPAL TOWN
AND REMARKABLE PLACE;

WITH THE

CURIOSITIES, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, INNS, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

PLEASURE TOURS

TO THE MOST PICTURESQUE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY;

WITH A NEW AND CORRECT LIST OF MAIL-COACH ROUTES.

Seventh Edition.

LONDON:
LEIGH AND SON, 421, STRAND.

1839.

Price 9s.; with 55 County Maps, 12s. 6d.

Printed by G. Adlard, Bartholomew Close.

PREFACE

TO THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH EDITIONS.

THE rapid sale of Six Editions of this work, and the favorable notices with which it has been honoured, are the best evidence of its merits and utility. The Editor, whilst carefully revising the whole, has re-arranged the Cross Roads on an improved plan, introduced various Pleasure Tours to the most picturesque parts of the country; and also an account of the Railroads already completed, with those in progress.

Several new features have been introduced, by giving the number of Members returned to Parliament; and by specifying, where the populations are given, the nature of the places alluded to, signifying whether the amount be that of a single town, or of an entire parish comprising a variety of townships, hamlets, &c.

A table of Mail-coach Routes, corrected to the present time, has been inserted (by permission of Messrs. C. Knight and Co.)

The Editor has again endeavoured to keep pace with the spirit of improvement discernible in every part of the kingdom; yet, notwithstanding the numerous additions, it has been found possible, by typical arrangements, to present a greater portion of matter in nearly the same compass.

It has been his object to gild the monotony of mere topography with the more attractive qualities of delineation, and, whilst accurately laying down the groundwork of locality, to strew a few roses over the otherwise uninviting path. He is aware that, owing to the character of the work, the graces of poetical description are but "few and far between," and that many objects have been dismissed with a notice far below their deserts. This is a defect necessarily resulting from the wish to accommodate the traveller with a Pocket Itinerary.

Still, whilst a rhapsodical collection of wonders would be an insult to the traveller, a mere enumeration of names and miles would be an injustice to the beauties of this kingdom; and as we guide with fidelity the vehicular, equestrian, or pedestrian progress of the traveller, we trust also that we shall be allowed to direct him to the contemplation of the varied beauties of England and Wales. Though it has been impossible to expatiate on the charms

that have excited admiration at each step, it is to be hoped that the reader will not be disappointed with our cursory view of the splendid mansions and domains of the nobility and gentry, of the spots endeared by historical or poetical associations, and the thousand wonders resulting from the unequalled spirit of industry, which has raised the giant fabric of the United Kingdom.

Those who may wish for a more detailed account of the immediate neighbourhood of the Metropolis than the plan of this work would allow, are referred to Leigh's *New Picture of London*, which contains, besides descriptions of the environs, a faithful map of the neighbouring counties.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

ALTHOUGH numerous Road-Books have from time to time appeared before the public, each professing to excel its predecessor, yet it was still a subject of complaint that there was not one compact in its form, and lucid in its arrangement,—that those hitherto published, were either too bulky or too confused,—that they either contained much more or much less than the traveller required. It has been the Editor's aim, in preparing this volume, to take a middle course; and while he has endeavoured, on the one hand, to avoid all prolix details respecting uninteresting objects, he trusts that on the other hand, he has not omitted to notice any town, village, or nobleman's seat, worthy the attention of the intelligent traveller.

In arranging the Roads, he has followed the plan

pursued by M. Reichard, in his celebrated Itineraries of the Continent, by which method the inconvenience of frequent reference is in a great measure avoided, and the route rendered perfectly intelligible on the first inspection. The descriptions of many of the places have been written from the Editor's own observations, and for the account of others he is indebted to friends whose assistance he begs to acknowledge with gratitude. That his performance is faultless the Editor is not presumptuous enough to suppose; errors in such a work are unavoidable, and he will feel obliged by any corrections, addressed to him at the publisher's.

ERRATA.

Page 7 and 218 *for* Wotton Basset, *read* Wootton Basset.

21, last line, *for* Bewley, *read* Bewdley.

50, 2d line from the top, *for* Stather, *read* Strather.

73, *for* Cobham, *read* Chobham.

104, *for* Witley Court, *read* Whitley Court.

136, *for* Treckingham, *read* Threckingham.

178, *for* Yarn, *read* Yarm.

179 and 185, *for* Aukland, *read* Auckland.

209, *for* Caergwle, *read* Caergwrlle.

226, *for* Barwell Park, *read* Burwell Park.

239, *for* Cernioge Mawr, *read* Cernioge Mawr Inn.

317, *for* Stanton Manor, *read* Stanton Moor.

334, *for* Brocton, *read* Brockton.

390, *for* Thorp and Spa, *read* Thorp Arch Spa.

436, *for* Erle Stoke Park, *read* Earl Stoke Park.

447, 448, & 451, *for* Wrangford, *read* Wangford.

THE
NEW POCKET ROAD-BOOK
 OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Asterisk * denotes that the place is described in another part of the work, for which see Index.

No. 1. From LONDON to ABERYSTWITH. FIRST ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, WORCESTER, and RADNOR.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Bayswater	1	Chipping Norton	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Acton	5	Four Shire Stone	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ealing	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moreton in the Marsh (c)	82
Hanwell	8	Broadway	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southall	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bengeworth	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hayes End	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pershore	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hillingdon	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Worcester	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uxbridge	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bromyard	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gerard's Cross	19	Leominster	137 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beaconsfield	23	Mortimer's Cross	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
High Wycombe (a)	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Presteign	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stoken Church (b)	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	New Radnor	159
Tetsworth	42	Penybont	168
Wheatley	48	Rhayader	178
Oxford	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwm Ystwith	189 $\frac{1}{4}$
Woodstock	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devil's Bridge	196 $\frac{1}{4}$
Endstone	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	ABERYSTWITH	207 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) High Wycombe to Risborough, or Prince Risborough (<i>Bucks</i>)	8
(b) Stoken Church to the Lambert Arms	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lambert Arms to Watlington	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Moreton in the Marsh to Campden (<i>Glouces.</i>)	8

SOUTHALL (Middlesex), famous for its weekly cattle market, the largest in Middlesex, except Smithfield. *Inns*; White Hart, Red Lion.

HAYES END (Middlesex). *Inns*; Adam and Eve, Angel, White Hart.

HILLINGDON. Uxbridge Parish Church. *Inn*; Red Lion.

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex) is situated on the Colne and on the Grand Junction Canal, (both crossed by bridges.) It has a celebrated market for flour. At the Crown Inn, called the Treaty House, may be seen the room in which, in 1646, the Royal and Parliamentary Commissioners met, the latter residing at the George. It has a Chapel (St. Margaret,) Meeting-houses, and a Free School. *Chapeltry*. *Pop.* 3043. *Inns*; White Horse, Chequers, Three Tuns, King's Arms.

GERARD'S CROSS (Bucks). To the left beyond is *Bulstrode*, Duke of Somerset. Originally built by Judge Jefferies, but granted to the Portland family by William III. The mansion, situated in a park of 800 acres, is adorned with fine paintings. The grounds contain a choice collection of exotics. *Inns*; Bull, French Horn.

BEACONSFIELD (Bucks). A small town on an eminence. The church contains a mural tablet, in memory of Edmund Burke, who was buried here. *Butler's Court*, where he resided and died, is no longer in existence. In the churchyard are deposited the remains of the poet Waller; and one mile S. of Beaconsfield is *Hall Barn*, which he built for his residence. *Parish*. *Pop.* 1763. *Inns*; White Hart, Saracen's Head. Three miles beyond, are *Loudwater* paper mills.

HIGH WYCOMBE (Bucks). The finest, if not the largest town in the county. It is a flourishing place, and has a handsome Town-hall, erected, in 1757, by John, Earl of Shelburne; a Free Grammar School; and an ancient Church, ornamented with a fine altar-piece, representing St. Paul preaching to the Druids, and with superb monuments to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, and Sophia, the first wife of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Wycombe stream, which passes through this parish, turns fifteen paper and corn mills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lace making. *Wycombe Park*, belonging to Sir J. D. King,

and *Wycombe Abbey*, the seat of Lord Carrington, in the vicinity, are both celebrated for the beauty of their scenery. *Borough and Parish. Pop. 6299. 2 Members. Inns; Red Lion, Falcon.*

Beyond High Wycombe is *West Wycombe*, remarkable for a handsome mausoleum erected by Lord Despenser, and for its Church, on the tower of which is a ball capable of containing twelve persons.

STOKEN CHURCH (Oxford). To the left is *Sherburn*, or *Shirburn Castle*, (Earl of Macclesfield,) containing two libraries, an armoury, several fine specimens of painting and sculpture, and, amongst other portraits, an original of Catharine Parr, with a lock of her hair.

TETSWORTH (Oxford). *Parish. Pop. 530. Inns; Royal Oak, Swan.* To the left is *Cuddesdon*, the residence of the Bishops of Oxford.

OXFORD, the county town, is situated at the confluence of the Isis and the Charwell; and is remarkable for the beauty and magnificence of its buildings, which have a particularly striking appearance as the traveller enters High street. The University, which is one of the most celebrated in Europe, contains twenty Colleges and five Halls, all of which are more or less remarkable.

All Souls', founded 1437, by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a hall containing paintings and sculptures, a fine statue of Judge Blackstone, by Bacon, and an excellent picture of the Finding of the Law, by Sir J. Thornhill; a chapel ornamented with a fine *Noli me tangere*, painted by Mengs; and a library, in which are several vases and busts, and a statue of Colonel Codrington, the founder. The first stone of the library was laid by Dr. Young, the poet.

Baliol, founded 1269, by John de Baliol, father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, with a chapel, adorned by windows of beautifully painted glass, and a library containing valuable missals. Amongst the plate is a cup given by the "Man of Ross."

Corpus Christi, founded 1516, by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, having in its centre a curious dial. In the hall are portraits of Lord Tenterden, and Bishops Burgess and Copleston, by Owen; and in the chapel an altar-piece, by Rubens.

Christ Church, founded 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, and worthy of notice for the bell called Great Tom, which weighs nearly 17,000 lbs., and is upwards of 7 feet in diameter; the cathedral, containing several ancient monuments, the magnificent hall, adorned with portraits of persons educated here; the library in which is a fine statue of Locke, by Roubillac; the Guise Gallery of Pictures, in Peckwater square; and the Theatre of Anatomy.

Jesus, founded 1571, by Queen Elizabeth: in the hall is a portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke, and in the chapel, a copy of Guido's "Michael triumphing over Satan."

Magdalen, founded 1458, by Bishop Waynfleet. The chapel contains a picture of Christ bearing the Cross, said to be by Guido, and the Last Judgment. It has been rebuilt by Mr. Cottingham. There are also at this college numerous hieroglyphical figures, and beautiful walks. It is bound to receive the Kings of England, and eldest sons, on their progresses.

Merton, founded 1264, by Bishop Merton: its fine Gothic chapel contains an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, supposed to be by Tintoretto, and stained glass. The library is the oldest in the kingdom.

New or Winchester College, founded 1379, by Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, is distinguished by the most beautiful chapel in the University; containing the crosier of the founder, fine sculpture by Westmacott, and painted windows, the principal executed by Jervais, from cartoons by Sir J. Reynolds, representing the Nativity, and the Cardinal and Christian Virtues.

Oriel, founded 1324, by Adam de Brom: the chapel has a painted window of the Presentation in the Temple. Amongst the plate are two cups, one given by Edward II., and the other by Bishop Carpenter.

Pembroke, founded 1620: in the hall is a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon; a portrait of Charles I., and other paintings.

Queen's, founded 1340: but erected under George II., the chapel has a painted ceiling of the Ascension, by Sir James Thornbill, and an altar-piece by Cranke, of Correggio's Night Piece. The library contains about 20,000 vols. and various curiosities.

St. John's, founded 1557, has beautiful gardens, and, in its chapel, a curious piece of tapestry, representing our

Saviour and disciples at Emmaus. The library contains a valuable collection of books, given by Archbishop Laud, and two statues of Charles I. and his Queen, by Finelli.

Trinity, with an altar-piece, in needlework, from West's "Resurrection."

University, supposed to have been founded by Alfred, with a hall containing paintings; a chapel with fine stained glass, a curious altar-piece, after Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood; a cenotaph, by Flaxman, to Sir W. Jones; and in the common room, a bust of Alfred, by Wilton.

Wadham, founded 1613, remarkable as having given rise to the Royal Society, the first meeting of which was held in a room over the gateway. The E. window of the chapel was painted by Van Linge.

Exeter, founded 1314, with a handsome hall and chapel, and a good library.

Lincoln, founded 1427, has a chapel, with painted glass.

Brasenose, founded 1509, presents a spacious quadrangle, with statues of Cain and Abel.

Worcester, founded 1714, contains a handsome chapel, library, and gardens.

The other public establishments connected with the University are,

The Schools, a noble quadrangle of Gothic architecture, containing the Pomfret Statues and the Arundelian Marbles.

The Bodleian, or Public Library, containing one of the largest collections of books and MSS. in Europe. It was originally founded by good Duke Humphrey, and restored by Sir Thomas Bodley.

The Picture Gallery, adjoining the Bodleian Library, adorned with portraits of all the founders of colleges, copies of Raphael's Cartoons, by Sir J. Thornhill, and a fine copy of Raphael's School of Athens, by Julio Romano, besides numerous other paintings and busts. The Arundel and Selden Marbles occupy a room in the quadrangle.

The Theatre, built 1664, by Sir C. Wren, after that of Marcellus at Rome, at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, is ornamented with a painted ceiling, by Strentor, representing the Descent of the Arts and Sciences, and several portraits, particularly George IV., by Lawrence; Alexander of Russia, and Frederick of Prussia, by Gerard.

The Radcliffe Library, founded by the physician of that name, and erected by Gibbs, 1749, a noble circular build-

ing, with a dome; the interior is embellished by numerous busts, two Roman candlesticks, and a statue of Dr. Radcliffe, by Rysbrach. The allied Sovereigns dined here June 14th, 1814.

The Clarendon Printing House, erected by proceeds of the sale of "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," presents over the S. entrance a statue of Lord Clarendon, and on the summit statues of the Muses.

The Ashmolean Museum, built by Sir C. Wren, 1682, for the reception of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ashmole, the antiquary, and of the Tradescants. Numerous additions have since been made.

The Astronomical Observatory, an elegant building at the N. end of the town, but not open to public inspection.

The New Printing Office, ranking next to the one in Paris, and adorned with a handsome arch.

The principal churches at Oxford are, St. Mary's, a Gothic structure in the High street, where the chief members of the University attend, except on particular days; All Saints, (High street,) a fine Corinthian building; St. Peter's in the East, a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, in the cemetery of which is buried Hearne, the antiquary; St. Thomas's New Parish Church, and St. Clement's New Church. The other churches present nothing worthy of notice. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, and there are several Meeting-houses.

The visiter should also notice the Botanic Garden, occupying about five acres, opposite Magdalen College; the Music-room, the celebrated walk of Christ Church Mead; Magdalen Bridge, a handsome stone structure over the Cherwell, forming the E. entrance to the city; the new bridge, on the Abingdon road, over the Isis; the Town and County-hall, built 1752; the Market-place, an extensive range, erected 1774; the Town and County Gaol, erected on the site of the castle, built by William I.; the City Bridewell, where is preserved the door of the prison in which Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined; the Radcliffe Infirmary, a large and handsome stone building, erected by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe; the convenient bath establishment near Magdalen Bridge.

In Port Meadow, a short distance from the city, races are held annually. The view from Headington Hill is fine.

At *Stanton Harcourt*, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles,) are some curious

remains of a mansion belonging to the Harcourt family. The traveller should notice the kitchen, which is of singular construction, and the room where Pope passed a portion of two summers in translating Homer. The church contains monuments of the Harcourt family, amongst whom was Sir R. Harcourt, standard bearer to the Earl of Richmond at Bosworth. There is also an epitaph, by Congreve, on Robert Huntingdon and his son; and outside the church is a tablet, with an inscription by Pope, to the memory of two persons killed by lightning. In the vicinity are three large monumental stones, called the Devil's Quoits.

Pop. 20,434. *City*, 2 *Memb.*; *Univ.*, 2 *Memb.* *Inns*; Angel, Star, King's Arms, Mitre, Roebuck, Golden Cross, Three Cups, Three Goats, &c.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Oxford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Oxford to</i>	MILES.
Witney.....	11	Tetbury	45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burford.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross Hands Inn	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cirencester	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chipping Sodbury.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tetbury	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	BRISTOL	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross Hands Inn ..	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Oxford to</i>	
BATH	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wallingford	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Oxford to</i>		Englefield	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Abingdon	6	Basingstoke	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farringdon	20	Alton	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highworth	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Petersfield.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swindon	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Havant	76
Wotton Basset	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	CHICHESTER	85
Chippenham	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Oxford to</i>	
BATH	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	Deddington	16
<i>Oxford to</i>		Banbury	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston Inn	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mollington	27
Farringdon	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southam	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Highworth	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	COVENTRY	48
Cricklade	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Oxford to</i>	
Malmsbury	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abingdon	6
Acton Turvil	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farringdon	20
Cross Hands Inn	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Highworth	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chipping Sodbury	59	Swindon	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
BRISTOL	71	DEVIZES	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Oxford to</i>		<i>Oxford to</i>	
Witney	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Southam	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Burford.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunchurch	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cirencester	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rugby	47 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Oxford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Oxford to</i>	MILES.
Lutterworth	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Abingdon	6
LEICESTER	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	East Ilsey	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Oxford to</i>		Newbury	27
Stoney Middleton	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Andover	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardeley	14	Stockbridge	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brackley	21	Romsey	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
Towcester	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	SOUTHAMPTON	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northampton	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Oxford to</i>	
Wellingborough	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abingdon	6
Thrapstone	62	East Ilsey	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oundle	70	Newbury	27
PETERBOROUGH	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitchurch	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Oxford to</i>		WINCHESTER	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Besselsleigh	6		
Wantage	14		
Hungerford	28		
Collingbourn Ducis	40 $\frac{3}{4}$		
SALISBURY	56 $\frac{1}{2}$		

It is proposed to connect Oxford with the line of railway from Cheltenham to Tring (on the Birmingham line.)

WOODSTOCK (Oxon) is famous for its manufacture of gloves, and other leather articles; that of polished steel has declined, in consequence of the cheapness of the Birmingham and Sheffield wares. It has a handsome Town-hall, built from a design of Sir W. Chambers, and is celebrated in history as the occasional residence of Henry I. and II.; the latter concealed Fair Rosamond in the Royal Park here.

Adjoining Woodstock is *Blenheim*, the magnificent seat erected, in the reign of Queen Anne by the British nation, for John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for the victory he obtained over the French and Bavarians at the village of that name in Germany. The architect employed was Sir John Vanbrugh, and half a million was granted by Parliament for the purpose. The approach is formed by a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order; on entering, to the left, is seen the vicarage house; and on the right, a fine column, erected by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. In front, a bridge of exquisite architecture stretches across an artificial piece of water, of not less than 250 acres, and beyond it is seen the grand front of the edifice. The interior contains a hall beautifully painted, numerous and valuable pictures, (the Titian Gallery may be seen on application,) a library of more than 17,000 volumes, and

an elegant chapel. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and the park is richly wooded: the trees are said to have been planted in imitation of the position of the troops at the battle of Blenheim. Near the entrance is a small building, containing a collection of curious china.

Borough and Parish. Pop. 1380. 1 Memb. Inns; Bear, Marlborough Arms.

To the right is *Heythrop*, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the grounds of which is a Conservatory, containing some of the finest vines, and peach and nectarine trees, in the kingdom. This mansion was destroyed by fire in 1831.

ENSTONE. Has a church dedicated to St. Kenelm. *Inn*; Lichfield Arms.

CHIPPING NORTON (Oxon), an ancient, well-built town, with a Free Grammar School, and a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth. The Church (St. Mary) is a handsome Gothic structure, admired for the workmanship of the windows. *Parish.* Pop. 2262. *Inn*; White Hart.

In the vicinity is *Sarsden House*, the seat of J. H. Langston, Esq.

FOUR SHIRE STONE is a neat pillar, inscribed with the names of the four counties of Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, which meet here.

MORETON IN THE MARSH (Gloucester) employs a considerable number of hands in spinning yarn. A railway for coals communicates with Stratford-upon-Avon. Moreton has a Church (St. David,) Independent Chapel, Free and National Schools, and a Subscription Library. *Par.* Pop. 1331. *Inns*; Unicorn, White Hart.

By Bourton on the Hill, to the right of which is *Northwick*, with a beautiful park, the residence of Lord Northwick to

BROADWAY (Worcester), which has a Church, (St. Eadburgh,) and near it freestone quarries. From the hill of this place there is a delightful prospect of the Malvern Hills, and Vale of Evesham. *Parish.* Pop. 1517. *Inn*; White Hart.

BENGEWORTH, on the Avon, opposite Evesham, has a Church (St. Peter) and a Free School. *Inn*; Unicorn.

PERSHORE (Worcester) is a handsome well-built town, on the W. bank of the Avon, remarkable for the beauty of its situation and the fertility of the surrounding

country. Its principal trade is the manufacture of stockings. Here may be seen the ruins of the Abbey House ; and there are two Churches (Holy Cross and St. Andrew) and a Baptist Chapel. The scenery of the vicinity is picturesque, particularly at a place called *Aylesborough*, about a mile N. of the town. *Town. Pop.* 2536. *Inn ; Angel.*

Three miles from Pershore, and about seven from Worcester, is *Croome Park*, or Crome Court, (Earl of Coventry,) a noble mansion, adorned with pictures and tapestry. The grounds were laid out by Brown, to whose memory a monument has been erected here ; the hot and green-houses contain a choice collection of plants.

WORCESTER, the ancient capital of the county, is a remarkably well-built and pleasant city, on the banks of the Severn, over which there is an elegant stone bridge, of five arches, erected 1781. The streets are broad, well paved, and lighted by gas.

The Cathedral (St. Peter) is a spacious and lofty edifice, in the simple Gothic style, erected chiefly during the 11th and 12th centuries ; the tower and roof are adorned with light and elegant pinnacles, and the summit of the former commands a fine view. The interior presents many objects worthy of notice, particularly the pulpit, carved out of one stone ; the tomb of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., surrounded by rich work in the Gothic style ; the tomb of King John ; the capitals of the pillars, which are exquisitely sculptured ; the modern painted windows ; and the monument of Bishop Hough, by Roubillac. Here also may be seen the tomb of Bishop Gauden, who is said to have been the author of *Icon Basilike* ; the tombs of Bishops Wolstan and Oswald, founders of the Cathedral ; a fine bust by Nollekens, two monuments by Bacon, and one by Chantrey.

Adjoining the Cathedral is a capacious Cloister : the roof is adorned with sculptures, one of them, on the key-stone of the S. side, representing the genealogy of the Kings of Judah and Israel ; the Chapter-house, is a handsome apartment, used as a library and a council-room.

The Refectory, now called the College-hall, in the S. cloister, is appropriated to the King's School, but is also used at the triennial meetings of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester.

Besides the Cathedral, there are numerous Churches and

Meeting-houses, but none of them remarkable, except the New Church of St. Clement, St. Andrew's, with a lofty spire, and St. Helen's, containing several curious monuments, and eight bells, with inscriptions in honour of the victories obtained during the reign of Anne.

Among the buildings may be noticed the Episcopal Palace, which was the residence of George III. and his Queen during their stay at Worcester in 1788, containing their portraits; Edgar's Tower, a curious, well-preserved specimen of antiquity; on the front are statues of King Edgar and his Queens; the Market-place, a handsome and commodious structure, erected 1804; the Guildhall, a handsome brick edifice, built by Mr. White, a native, containing several portraits; the Town-hall, the New City Gaol, the City and County Infirmary, and the House of Industry, the County Prison.

Worcester has also a Theatre, a Race Ground, (Pitchcroft Meadow,) with an elegant stand; a public Subscription Library, a News Room, a Royal and Free Grammar School, St. Oswald's, and numerous Hospitals and other charitable Institutions. It carries on an extensive trade, particularly in hops, by means of the Severn and its canal; but its principal manufactures are gloves and porcelain, for the excellence of which it has long been famed. The curious traveller should not omit to visit the porcelain works of Messrs. Flight and Barr, in Palace row, or those of Messrs. Chamberlain, near the Cathedral, where the whole process of manufacture may be seen. Worcester was the birth-place of Lord Somers, and is celebrated for the defeat of Charles II. by Cromwell, in 1651.

In the vicinity is Glanusk Park, the seat of Joseph Bailey, Esq.

Pop. 18,610. *Mems.*—*County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns*; Crown, Angel, Hop Pole, Hop Market Inn, Star and Garter, and Unicorn.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Worcester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Worcester to</i>	MILES.
Kidderminster	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Whitchurch	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgenorth	28	CHESTER	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Much Wenlock	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Worcester to</i>	
Shrewsbury	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alcester	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wem	59	Stratford-on-Avon	25

<i>Worcester to</i>	MILES.
Warwick	33
Kenilworth	38½
Coventry	44
Nuneaton	52¼
Hinckley	57¼
LEICESTER	70¼

<i>Worcester to</i>	MILES.
Stifford Bridge.....	9½
Eggleton	17½
Hereford	26½
Wormbridge	36¼
Alterines	44
Llanvihangel Crucornwy..	46¼
Abergavenny	50¼
Llanvihangel	58½
NEWPORT	66¾

ALTERINES, in Herefordshire. Two miles distant, but in Monmouthshire, are remains

of *Llanthony Abbey*, noted for their picturesque appearance.

LLANVIHANGEL CRUCORNWY, in Monmouthshire. The traveller should here notice the gaping mountain, called *Skyridd Fawr*, the view from the top of which is grand and extensive, as well as some fine groves of oaks and Spanish chesnuts, and a noble avenue of fir-trees.

<i>Worcester to</i>	MILES.
Ombersley	5¾
Stourport	10½
Kidderminster	14½
Stourbridge	22
Dudley	26¾
Sedgley	29¾
WOLVERHAMPTON	33

BROMYARD (Hereford), a small town, with a Church (St. Peter,) in the Norman style of architecture. It has Free and National Schools, and Almshouses.

Ten miles from Bromyard is *Hampton Court*, a splendid mansion, erected in the time of Henry IV., ornamented with paintings; one of the apartments is in the same state as when occupied by William III.; in the library is preserved the handkerchief applied to the wound he received at the Boyne.

Parish with Townships. Pop. 2938. Inn; Falcon.

By Bredenbury (right) to

LEOMINSTER (Hereford), situated in a fertile vale of the Lugg, which flows along its N. and E. sides; it carries on a considerable trade in hats, as well as in wheat, wool, cider, and hops, produced in its vicinity. The clothing business also employs a considerable number. The streets in the ancient part are narrow, and grotesque carvings are displayed in many of the old timber and plaster houses: there are, however, many good modern brick buildings.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church (St. Peter and St. Paul,) a magnificent irregular Gothic structure, rebuilt at the commencement of the last century,

and adorned with an altar-piece of the Last Supper, after Rubens; the Town-hall, or Butter-cross, a singular building of timber and plaster, erected about 1633; the Market-house, a neat Tuscan edifice; the Gaol, built about 1750; and the House of Industry, which was part of a priory. Over the door of the Almshouse is a figure with a singular inscription. Here also are Meeting-houses, Free and National Schools, and charitable Institutions. At the W. end of the town is a spring. Races are held in August.

Borough and Parish. Pop. 5249. 2 Membs. Inns; Crown, King's Arms, Talbot, Unicorn, Red Lion.

MORTIMER'S or NEW CROSS. On this spot is a pedestal, erected in commemoration of the battle which took place here, and fixed Edward IV. on the throne.

PRESTEIGN or LLAN-ANDREW, situated partly in Radnor and partly in Hereford, is a neat town, on the small river Lugg; it has a Church surrounded by an extensive cemetery; a Town-hall, where the assizes are held; and a Free School. Near it is a circular hill, much visited, called the Warden, with plantations and delightful walks. *Parish.* Pop. 2282. Inn; Radnor Arms.

NEW RADNOR, though formerly the county town of Radnorshire, is now a miserable village; the Church, however, still exists on the N. side of the town. *Borough and Parish.* Pop. 472. 1 Memb.

Two miles from New Radnor, is the cascade called *Water-break-its-Neck*; and, three miles further, the mineral spring of *Blanedow*.

PENYBONT, in Radnorshire, has a respectable Inn. Three miles from this place are the mineral springs of *Llandrindod*, much frequented during the summer.

RHAYADER (Radnor) is a small town on the Wye: it has a Town-hall, beneath which is the Market place; a modern Church, a Free School, and a Meeting-house. The waterfall was moderated when the bridge was built in 1780. *Parish, Chapelry.* Pop. 669 (included in Radnor district). Inn; Red Lion.

CWM YSTWITH (Cardigan). Two or three miles to left of this place is *Hafod*, (Duke of Newcastle,) formerly the seat of Mr. Johnes, who erected a church here, from designs by Wyatt, which is adorned with an altar-piece by

Fuseli. Near it are extensive lead mines. It has a small Inn.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, or Pont y Mynach, (Cardigan), is a most singularly romantic spot, where a deep cleft in the rocks is crossed by two arches, one above the other, beneath which the rapid river Mynach descends, in terrific cascades. The upper arch was built in 1753. Near it is a commodious inn, called the Hafod Arms. Opposite the Hafod Arms is the Fall of the Rheidol; and about three miles distant is *Crosswood*, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

ABERYSTWITH (Cardigan) is situated at the mouths of the Rheidol and the Ystwith, which have here been united so as to form a deeper entrance to the harbour. Over the Rheidol is a handsome stone bridge of five arches. It is the most populous place in the county, and is much frequented for sea-bathing, the shore being well adapted for that purpose, and the lodging houses numerous and convenient. Delightful walks have also been formed in the vicinity. The Marine Parade forms a crescent on the sea-shore. There are Assembly-rooms, a Chalybeate Spring, a Library, Baths, a Theatre, a new Market, two Dispensaries, a National School, and several Meeting-houses. A new Custom-house has lately been erected overlooking the Harbour. In the principal street is a Town-hall, with a Market-place beneath; and on the summit of a rock projecting into the sea are the picturesque ruins of a castle erected by Edward I. The Castle House was built by Sir Uvedale Price, after designs by Nash. A Church was erected in 1830. It is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, built after a plan by Mr. Haycock, at an expense of 3500*l.*, the ancient church of St. Michael being found insufficient. This town has an extensive herring fishery, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, lead, oak-bark, and butter. In the vicinity are lead mines. *Chapelry* (*Llanbadarn Fawr Parish*). *Pop.* 4128. *Inns*; Belle Vue Hotel, Talbot, Gogerddan Arms.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Machynlleth	18
Dynas Mouthy	31½
Bala	49½
Ruthin	67½
Denbigh	75½
ST. ASAPH	80¾

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Llanrhystyd	9½
Lampeter	24½
CAERMARTHEN.....	47¾

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Devil's Bridge	11½
Cwm Ystwith.....	16¾
Rhayader	28
Eython or Ithon Bridge..	37
Bualt or Builth	42
Brecon	58¼
Merthyr Tydvil	76½
Bridgewater Arms	89½
CARDIFF	100½

BRIDGEWATER ARMS, in Glamorganshire. Near this place is *Pont y Prydd*, or the *New Bridge*, which crosses the river Taaf, and forms a very picturesque object. It consists of one stone arch 140 feet in the span, and was constructed by a self-taught artist named Edwards. Near it are two cascades.

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Devil's Bridge.....	13
Llanidloes	33
Newtown	46½
Welsh Pool.....	60
Llandisilio	68½
Oswestry	75
Chirk	80½
Ruabon	84¾
Wrexham	90¼
CHESTER	101½

LLANIDLOES, in Montgomeryshire. From this place tourists generally visit the cele-

brated *Plinlimmon*, one of the loftiest mountains in Wales. The Severn, the Wye, as well as several other rivers, have their sources here.

RUABON, in Denbighshire, is celebrated for the romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. The road from Chirk to this place presents scenes of exquisite beauty. The Church contains several monuments of the Wynn family entitled to attention. One of them was sculptured by Rysbrach, and two others by Nollekens.

In the immediate vicinity of Ruabon is *Wynn Stay*, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn. It contains some good paintings, principally family portraits; and in the grounds is a handsome obelisk, erected from designs by Wyatt, in commemoration of Sir W. W. Wynn, the father of the present proprietor.

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Machynlleth	18
Dolgelly	34¼
Drwssinant	43½
Bala	52½
Corwen.....	65½
Llangollen	75¾
Wrexham	87¼
CHESTER	98¾

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Machynlleth	18
Dynas Mouthy	31½
Bala	49½
Ruthin	67½
Denbigh	75½
HOLYWELL	87½

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Llanrhystyd	9½
Llanarth	20¾

<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.	<i>Aberystwith to</i>	MILES.
Cardigan	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llanrystyd	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hendra Gate.....	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lampeter	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Inn	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llandilo Vawr	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haverfordwest	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pontarddylais	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
MILFORD HAVEN.....	73	SWANSEA.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Presteign to Knighton..... 7 miles,

KNIGHTON, or TREF-Y-CLAWDD (Radnor), on the S. bank of the Teme, derives its name from its situation on the earthen rampart raised by Offa. This rampart was constructed as a separation between the Britons and Saxons; and Harold made a law, that if any Welshman passed this boundary, he should lose his right hand. Knighton has a modern Church, and formerly possessed a Castle, no traces of which, however, are now visible. *Parish. Pop.* 1076. *Inn*; Duke's Arms.

No. 2. FROM LONDON TO ABERYSTWITH. SECOND ROAD. Through GLOUCESTER and HEREFORD.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sarnsfield.....	145
Witney	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kington	154
Burford	73	Stanner	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northleach	82	New Radnor*	160 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheltenham	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	Penybont*	169 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gloucester	103	Rhayader*	179 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ross	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cwm Ystwith*	191
Callow	130	Devil's Bridge*	198
Hereford	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	ABERYSTWITH*	209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Creden Hill.....	138 $\frac{3}{4}$		

Beyond Oxford, and to the right of Botley, is *Wytham Abbey*, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon.

WITNEY (Oxon), famous for its blankets and other thick woollens, is a well-built and cheerful town, with several handsome edifices, the principal of which are, the Church, a spacious Gothic structure, with several ancient monuments; the Town-hall, with a Market-place beneath; and the Staple or Blanket-hall. It has also a Free School. *Parish. Pop.* 3190. *Inns*; Staple Hall Inn, Lamb, Crown.

BURFORD (Oxon), on an eminence on the Windrush, the meanderings of which, in the vicinity, present a singular

spectacle. It formerly carried on a large manufacture of woollen cloths and malt. The Church, with an elegant spire, contains a monument to Sir L. Tanfield. At this place Dr. Heylin was born; and in a house here is the celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More's family, by Holbein. *Parish. Pop.* 1620. *Inns*; Bull, George.

NORTHLEACH (Gloucester), formerly remarkable for its clothing trade. The Church is a handsome building, containing numerous brasses, and it has a Free Grammar School. A short distance from the town is the County Bridewell. *Parish. Pop.* 795. *Inns*; King's Head, Sherborne Arms.

Beyond Northleach is Frog Mill Inn, the hill beyond which commands a fine prospect, including Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Worcester, and the Malvern Hills. A new road was opened in 1825, by which Dowdeswell Hill is avoided.

CHELTENHAM, delightfully situated in the vale of Gloucester, is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the medicinal properties of its waters. The houses are principally ranged in one street nearly a mile long, though there are numerous other buildings erected in the vicinity within a few years. The principal objects are, the New Church, a handsome edifice, erected 1821; the Well Walk, an elegant and shaded promenade, about 200 yards in length; the Spa, or Long Room, built in 1775, for the accommodation of persons taking the waters; the Montpellier Pump-room, a spacious and handsome building, erected by Mr. Thompson, and ornamented with a statue of Hygeia; the Pittville Spa, a new establishment on the Winchcombe road; the Montpellier Walks and Rides, commanding fine views of the adjacent country; the new Literary and Philosophical Institution, erected in 1836, distinguished by a handsome portico; the Assembly Rooms in the principal street, on the ground-floor of which auctions take place every day during the season; the Baths, which are commodiously fitted up; the Theatre, situated in Cambray Mead; and the Old Church, a stately building with an elegant spire, near the centre of the town; it contains a curious Piscina, and near it is an ancient stone cross.

Cheltenham has also several other Mineral Springs, Boarding-houses, a Bowling-green, Billiard-rooms, Circulating Libraries, a well supplied Market-house, a Free

School, an Hospital, and several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. The summer is recommended as the proper time for drinking the waters which should be taken early in the morning. The season commences in May, and terminates in November.

Two miles distant is *Southam House*, an elegant mansion, said to have been erected in the time of Henry VIII. It contains a curiously carved chimney-piece, some painted glass, and portraits.

Parish. Pop. 22,942. 1 *Memb. Inns*; the George Hotel, Plough Hotel, Fleece, Royal Hotel, Sheldon's Hotel, Lamb, Old Swans, Crown, and King's Head.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Cheltenham to</i>	MILES.	distance. It proceeds by Golden Valley. Haverton to right. Hatherleigh Court to right. Pearton and Churchdown to left, branching away from the high road to Wooton; a cross road from Painswick to the Southern end of Gloucester.
Birdlip	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
CIRENCESTER	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cheltenham to</i>		
Haw Bridge	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ledbury	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
HEREFORD	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	

The rail-road skirts the coach-road for the greater part of the

GLOUCESTER, the capital of the county, is situated on the Severn. The Cathedral, originally the Abbey Church, a magnificent building, exhibiting the architecture of various ages, is distinguished by the elegance of its central tower, and the beauty of its cloisters. The interior is grand and impressive; the E. window is the largest in England; the choir is richly adorned with carving, and there is a whispering gallery. Amongst the monuments are those in memory of Robert, Duke of Normandy, Edward II., the Earl of Hereford, Mrs. Morley, by Flaxman, Alderman Blackleach, Bishop Warburton, Dr. Jenner, and Sir G. Paul by Sievier. A meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford is held here triennially, for charitable purposes.

There are also five other parochial Churches, a County Gaol, on the plan of Mr. Howard, erected on the site of the Castle; a Market-house, Town or Shire-hall, Custom-house, County Infirmary, House of Industry, Theatre, Assembly-rooms, two Grammar Schools, and several Meeting-houses. The assizes are held here. The principal trade consists in the manufacture of iron, pins, flax, and hemp, and in the navigation of the Severn, which admits sloops

and brigs to come up to the wharf near the bridge. The new bridge is a handsome structure of one arch, 87 feet span. The Canal, recently formed, is capable of admitting into its noble basin vessels of 500 tons from the sea. Taylor, the water poet, Whitfield, the celebrated preacher, and Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools, were natives of Gloucester.

A short distance S. E. of the city is a mineral spring (Gloucester Spa,) much frequented, consisting of a handsome pump-room, constructed hot, cold, and vapour baths, and several promenades. The New Trinity Church was erected in 1823, by Mr. Rickman.

From the top of *Vineyard Hill*, one mile from Gloucester, there is a fine view. A railway conducts from Gloucester to Cheltenham. A new cross mail has been established from Gloucester to Southampton, and from Southampton to Brighton.

Pop. 11,933. *Membs.*: County 4, City 2. Inns; Bell, Booth Hall, King's Head, and Ram.

About three miles beyond Gloucester is *Highnam Court*, the seat of Sir J. W. Guise, erected from a design by Inigo Jones, and adorned with several original portraits, amongst which are those of Oliver Cromwell and Algernon Sidney.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Gloucester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Gloucester to</i>	MILES.
Stow in the Wold.....	25½	Malmsbury	24¾
Chipping Norton.....	34½	Chippenham.....	33¾
BICESTER	53	Melksham.....	40¾
<i>Gloucester to</i>		Westbury	48¾
Painswick.....	6	Warminster	52¾
Stroud	10	Shaftesbury	67¼
Minchin Hampton	14	Blandford.....	79¼
Tetbury	20	POOLE	94¼

ROSS (Hereford), situated on a rock considerably elevated above the E. bank of the Wye, is rendered celebrated by the appellation given of *the Man of Ross* to Mr. John Kyrle, whose benevolence and public spirit have been immortalized by Pope. The house in which he resided is near the entrance of the town from Gloucester, opposite the Market-house; he was buried in Ross Church, where a monument, representing Charity and Benevolence, has been erected to his memory: it is adorned with his bust, and was executed by W. Marsh, of this town.

The Church (St. Mary) is a handsome building, with a well-proportioned spire. It contains several monuments of the Rudhale family, one of whom defended Hereford against Cromwell; a bust of Mr. Brereton, by Theed. In one corner of the Church are two elm trees growing up by the side of the pews. They spring from a tree on the outside, said to have been planted by Mr. Kyrle. In the Churchyard is a small stone cross, bearing the date 1637, when Ross was visited by the plague. The Churchyard, and the Prospect Ground, a square inclosure adjoining it, laid out by Mr. Kyrle, are celebrated for their beautiful prospects.

Ross has a Market-house, and several Meeting-houses, It is a favorite resort for summer parties visiting the Wye, and boats are kept here for persons wishing to make an excursion on this picturesque river. See LEIGH'S GUIDE to WALES and the WYE. Ross may be considered the centre of the barley country.

Borough. Pop. 2045. *Inns;* King's Head, Swan.

Near Ross is the seat of Dr. Meyrick, containing a celebrated collection of Armour.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Ross to</i>	MILES.	<i>Ross to</i>	MILES.
Ledbury	12½	Tenbury	38
Bromyard.....	26	LUDLOW	47

CALLOW (Hereford). Has a Church (St. Michael,) and near it the remains of Roman Camps. *Aconbury Hill*, over which the road passes, commands a beautiful view of the Golden Vale. *Parish.* Pop. 148.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, is situated on the banks of the Wye, over which is an ancient and irregularly-built bridge of six arches. The principal building is the Cathedral, erected in the time of William I. In 1786, the W. front, with its tower fell down: but it has since been rebuilt, and the other parts of the edifice have been repaired, though greatly to the detriment of the architecture: the interior is adorned with a copy of Christ bearing his Cross, by Leeming, a stained glass window, by Mr. Backler, from West's Last Supper, a profusion of carved work, and numerous sepulchral monuments, including those of Bishops as far back as the 11th century, and Phillips the poet. The Library contains a great number of MSS., amongst which is Wickliffe's Bible. They are all chained

to the shelves, according to an old custom. Here is also preserved a curious ancient Map.

The Court-house or Shire-hall, erected from designs by Smirke is a handsome edifice, with a Doric portico. It contains two commodious Courts, and a Ball-room or Music-hall, in which are portraits of George III., by Devis, and the late Duke of Norfolk, by Lonsdale.

The Castle Green is a beautiful quadrangular promenade, on the banks of the Wye, occupying the site of the Castle. In the centre is a stone column, 60 feet high, erected in honour of Lord Nelson's victories.

The Bishop's Palace is an edifice of mean appearance, though containing some elegant apartments; the College, a venerable pile, inhabited by the vicars choral; the County Gaol, with a gate of the Tuscan order, (a new one is being erected,) the Theatre, the nursery of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble; the ruins of a Monastery of Black Friars; Coningsby's Hospital, near the Wide-Marsh Gate; the Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum; three Churches besides the Cathedral; a New Catholic Church, erected in 1837; and the race-course.

Garrick was a native of Hereford; but the Angel Inn, in Wide-Marsh street, in which he was born, has been pulled down some years. In Pipe lane is still to be seen the house where Nell Gwynne was born.

Hereford has several charitable Institutions and Meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are those of gloves, hats, and flannels. The chief beverage is cider, as the vicinity abounds with apple-trees. A meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, is held here triennially for the performance of oratorios, and the profits are appropriated to charitable purposes. A tram road, joining the one from Abergavenny to Monmouth, enables the town to be supplied with coals.

Madley Church, 6 miles from Hereford, has a curious crypt, and in the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

Pop. 10,280. *Membs.:* County 3, City 2. *Inns;* City Arms Hotel, Green Dragon, Black Swan, Greyhound, Mitre, New Inn.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Hereford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hereford to</i>	MILES.
Bromyard	14	Bromyard	14
Hundred-house-Inn	26	Hundred-house-Inn	26
BEWLEY	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	TENBURY	38

<i>Hereford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hereford to</i>	MILES.
Bromyard	14	The Trumpets	4
Hundred-house-Inn	26	Dormington	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stourport	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ledbury	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kidderminster	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Little Malvern	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dudley	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malvern Wells	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wednesbury	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Great Malvern	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Walsall	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	WORCESTER	31 $\frac{3}{4}$
LICHFIELD	64 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CREDEN HILL (Hereford) has a Church, (St. Mary,) and is surmounted by an ancient camp, whence is a fine view. Three miles distant is *Foxley Hall*, the seat of Sir R. Price. It contains paintings, amongst which is a head of Old Parr.

SARMSFIELD or SARNESFIELD (Hereford). In the churchyard (All Saints) is a singular epitaph on a person named Able. Two miles distant is an eminence called *Lady Lift*, commanding an extensive prospect.

KINGTON or KYNETON (Hereford), a small town on the Arrow and the Kington Canal: has a Church (St. Michael,) Meeting-houses, and a Free Grammar School, and carries a considerable clothing business, and a trade in iron and nails. Mrs. Siddons first appeared in a barn of this town. *Par. Pop.* 2147. *Inns*; King's Head, Oxford Arms.

About 7 miles from Kington is a cave, discovered in 1827, when the Nash Lime Rocks were blasted for lime. It consists of two rooms of equal dimensions, surrounded by spiral petrifications, some of which are of large size.

STANNER (Radnor). Near it are picturesque rocks.

No. 3. From LONDON to APPLEBY. FIRST ROAD.
Through DONCASTER and SCOTCH CORNER.

London to Appleby, as at No. 41..... 271 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

No. 4. From LONDON to APPLEBY. SECOND ROAD.
Through LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, and KENDAL.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Kendal, as at No. 42	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	APPLEBY*	286
Orton	276 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ORTON (Westmoreland). Near this place is *Orton Hall*, which formerly belonged to J. Burn, Esq., the son of the author of the "Justice of the Peace." The Church is a Gothic building. *Parish. Pop.* 1501.

No. 5. From LONDON TO APPLEBY. THIRD ROAD.
Through DONCASTER, LEYBOURN, and KIRKBY STEPHEN.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
York gate, as at No. 41 ..	215	Askrigg (a)	248 $\frac{1}{4}$
Masham	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkby Stephen	268 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cover Bridge	233 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brough*	273
Leybourn	237	APPLEBY*	281 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Askrigg to Hawes (*Yorks.*)..... 5 miles.

MASHAM (N. Riding of York), on the Ure, has a Church (St. Mary) with a painting; Meeting-houses, a Grammar and Sunday Schools. *Township. Pop.* 1276. *Inn*; King's Head.

COVER BRIDGE (York). One mile from this place is *Middleham*, remarkable for the ruins of its castle and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

LEYBOURN (N. Riding of York) is quite a modern town, having been entirely rebuilt within a few years. It has Chapels for Dissenters and Catholics, and a School. On the W. side is a delightful promenade, (*Leybourn Sparol*), about a mile long, whence there is an opening into a wood, called *Queen's Gap*, by which it is said *Mary Queen of Scots* passed, when she attempted an escape from *Bolton Castle*. *Township. Pop.* 1003.

Thence by *Wensley*, from which *Wensley Dale*, a romantic and picturesque tract, watered by the Ure, and abounding with cascades, takes its name; and *Redmire*, near which is *Bolton Castle*, where the unfortunate *Mary* was confined.

ASKRIGG (N. Riding of York). Has a Church (St. Oswald,) a Methodist Chapel, and Almshouses. In the vicinity of this place, of *Aysgarth*, *Carperby*, and *Bishop's Dale*, are the celebrated falls of the Ure, which numerous travellers have pronounced superior to the cataracts of the Nile. The fall at *Heaning*, about two miles from *Aysgarth* is remarkably beautiful. *Township. Pop.* 737. *Inns*; Angel, Red Lion.

KIRKBY STEPHEN (Westm.), situated in a fertile plain on the Eden, has a manufactory of worsted stockings,

and a considerable number of cattle are fed here for the Liverpool market. The Church (St. Stephen) contains several curious monuments, and there is a Market-house, and a free Grammar School. Races take place on Hartley Tugs in April. In the parish are coal, lead, and copper mines. In the vicinity are many picturesque hills, the loftiest of which is *Wildboar Fell*, commanding an extensive prospect. The view from its base at Greenlaw is very beautiful. *Township. Pop.* 1409. *Inn; King's Head.*

No. 6. From LONDON to ARUNDEL. FIRST ROAD.
Through DORKING and PULBOROUGH.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Upper Tooting	5½	Dorking	23¼
Cheam	10¼	Ockley	30½
Ewell	13	Billinghurst	41
Epsom	14½	Pulborough	46¼
Ashtead	16¾	Houghton Hill	52¾
Leatherhead	18	ARUNDEL (a)	55

CONTINUATION.

(a) Arundel to Bognor* (*Sussex*)..... 9¾ miles.

UPPER TOOTING (Surrey), (or Tooting Beck,) has a Chapel of Ease with a painted window, and Schools. *Inn; Bell.*

CHEAM has a small Church (St. Dunstan), near it was the Royal Palace of Nonsuch. *Inn; Nelson.*

EWELL (Surrey) has a Church (St. Mary), containing some curious monuments; and opposite to it is a private mansion in the castellated style. It has a National School, an old Rectory, and Meeting-houses. *Parish. Pop.* 1851. *Inn; Bull's Head.*

EPSOM (Surrey), celebrated for its mineral springs, and its annual races, held the week before Whitsuntide, and in October, on the course about a mile from the town. An elegant Race Stand was erected here in 1829. Parkhurst, the author of the Greek and Hebrew Lexicons, was buried in the Church, (St. Martin,) which was rebuilt in 1828; and in the churchyard is a singular epitaph on one Charles Parkhurst. *Parish. Pop.* 3231. *Inns; King's Head, Spread Eagle.*

ASHTHEAD (Surrey) has a Church (St. Giles), a

Charity School, and Hospital. *Parish.* *Pop.* 607. *Inn*; Leg of Mutton and Cauliflower.

LEATHERHEAD (Surrey) is situated on the Mole, (crossed by a bridge of 16 arches,) which, having sunk into the earth at Mickleham, near the foot of Box Hill, reappears at a short distance from this place. The town stands on a ridge, and in the vicinity are several elegant seats. It contains an ancient Church, (St. Mary and St. Nicholas,) with a painting of the Last Supper. Two miles distant is *Norbury Park*, a beautiful seat, surrounded by fine plantations. The sides of the rooms are painted with views of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c. *Parish.* *Pop.* 1724. *Inn*; Swan.

About three miles beyond Leatherhead is *Box Hill*, planted in the reign of Charles I., remarkable for the extent and beauty of its prospects.

DORKING (Surrey) is famous for its fowls, which are remarkably large, and have five claws on each foot. It has a Church (St. Martin,) in which are buried Tucker, author of the *Light of Nature*, and Hoole the translator of Ariosto. Near Dorking is *Deepdene*, the seat of the late Thos. Hope, Esq., and the vicinity, remarkable for its beautiful scenery, abounds with mansions and villas.

Two miles from Dorking is *Wotton*, the birth and burial-place of John Evelyn. Three miles and half distant is *Anstie Bury*, a Roman encampment.

Par. *Pop.* 4711. *Inns*; Red Lion, White Horse.

OCKLEY or STONE STREET (Surrey) commands a fine view of *Leith Hill*, the highest eminence in the county. The distance to its summit, which embraces a prospect of immense extent, including London in one direction, and the sea in another, is two miles; and the ascent is rendered pleasing by scenery of the most beautiful description. *Parish.* *Pop.* 710. *Inn*; King's Arms.

HOUGHTON HILL (Sussex) commands a fine prospect.

ARUNDEL (Sussex) is seated on the Arun, over which is stone bridge of 3 arches. The church, (Holy Trinity,) is a fine Gothic structure, containing several monuments of the Howards, and Earls of Arundel. It has a Theatre, a Town-hall, and a canal, connecting the Arun and the Thames.

The most remarkable object is the Castle, (Duke of Norfolk,) which confers the Earldom of Arundel on its possessor. It is a noble quadrangular Gothic building, on an eminence, containing an elegant staircase; apartments richly adorned with carved work; a fine library, a chapel ornamented with an imitation of relievo, by Le Brun, and painted glass, in which the late Duke and Duchess are represented as Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; the Barons' Hall, ornamented with a painted window of the Signing of Magna Charta, by Backler, and other paintings on glass, of the family of the Howards. The keep and part of the walls are the only vestiges of the ancient ruins.

Cissbury Hill, five miles E., is surmounted by the ruins of a fort, said to have been constructed by Cisa, the second king of the South Saxons. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2803. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Norfolk Arms, Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Arundel to Little Hampton 4 miles.

LITTLE HAMPTON (Sussex), a retired watering-place near the mouth of the Arun, five miles from Bognor, with a sandy beach, along which visitors may walk or ride to Worthing, about eight miles distant. It has a new Gothic Church and Wesleyan Chapel; a Fort, and a Ferry connecting Bognor and the Brighton Road. *Hotels*; Dolphin, Norfolk, Beach House, George, White Hart, &c.; a Posting and Post Office near the Dolphin. Excursion to the Castle (Arundel,) (Duke of Norfolk,) 4 or 5 miles N. *Parish. Pop.* 1625.

No. 7. From LONDON to ARUNDEL. SECOND ROAD.
Through GUILDFORD and PETWORTH.

<i>Stones-End, Borough, to</i>	MILES.	<i>Stones-End, Borough to</i>	MILES.
Wandsworth (a)	5½	Guildford (b)	29¼
Kingston	11½	Godalming	33½
Esher	15¾	Petworth	49
Cobham Street	19¼	ARUNDEL*	60½
Ripley	23½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Wandsworth to Wimbledon (<i>Surrey</i>)	1¾
(b) Guildford to Farnham* (<i>Surrey</i>)	10¼

The road passes by *Vauxhall*, celebrated for its public gardens; *Wandsworth*, which has a handsome new Church, various Meeting-houses, a Green Coat and other Schools; across *Putney Heath*, on which is an Obelisk, erected in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire; and by the side of Richmond Park, beyond which, to the left, is *Combe Wood*, the seat of the late Earl of Liverpool.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Surrey), situated, as its name imports, on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1828, from designs by Mr. Lapidge. It consists of five elliptical arches, and is 382 feet in length. Kingston has a Town-hall, ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne; a new Court-house, a Gaol, and a spacious Church, (St. Anne,) on the N. side of which is a stone, used, according to a tradition, at the coronation of our Saxon kings. It has Free, Blue Coat, and National Schools. A mile below this town is a lock on the Thames, and a weir to retain the upper waters. Railway Station. *Parish*. Pop. 7257. *Inns*; Castle, Bull, Griffin, Sun.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Kingston to</i>	MILES.
Leatherhead	8
DORKING	12 $\frac{3}{4}$

ESHER (Surrey). Has a Church (St. George,) and a Sunday School. Near this place is *Claremont House*, a noble mansion erected by Lord Clive, and remarkable from having been the residence of the Princess Charlotte, and the scene of her death. Esher Place was the seat of Cardinal Wolsey. *Parish*. Pop. 1215. *Inns*; Bear, White Lion. Railway Station.

COBHAM STREET. *Parish*. Pop. 1422. *Inn*; George.

RIPLEY, (*Parish of Send*,) has a Chapel and Baptist Meeting. *Inn*; Talbot.

GUILDFORD, the county-town of Surrey, is situated on the Wey, and Wey and Arun Canal, and consists principally of one long street, in which may be seen the Free Grammar School, founded in the reign of Edward VI.; Trinity Church, containing two monuments, in memory of Archbishop Abbott and Mr. Speaker Onslow; Abbott's Hospital, the chapel of which is adorned with curious painted glass and several portraits, and in the record-room

of which the Duke of Monmouth was confined in 1685, on his way to London; the Market-house, erected in 1819; the Town-hall, (1683,) with an illuminated dial, containing portraits of James I., Charles II., James II., William III. and his Queen, and a picture of Sir R. Onslow receiving the Dutch flag, after the victory in 1797, painted by Russell, a native of Guildford.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Guildford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Guildford to</i>	MILES.
Dorking	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farnham	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ryegate	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Odiham	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Westerham	30	Basingstoke	26
Wrotham Heath	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kingsclere.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
MAIDSTONE	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	NEWBURY.....	43 $\frac{3}{4}$

There are two other ancient Churches, St. Mary and St. Nicholas; several Meeting-houses; a Roman Catholic Chapel; a New Gaol; a Theatre; Large Barracks; a Vegetable Market; a large room built in 1798; a House of Correction, and numerous charitable Institutions. About 300 yards S. of the High street, are the ruins of a Saxon Castle, and several caverns excavated in the cliff. About two miles E. of the town is the Merrows Race Course (Whitsun week.) Guildford carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber. In the neighbourhood are powder and paper mills.

Two miles from Guildford is *Losely Hall*, a handsome mansion belonging to the Molyneux family.

Borough. Pop. 3813. *Membs.*—County 4, Town 2. *Inns*; White Hart, White Lion, Crown, Commercial Inn.

The traveller then passes by *Catharine Hill*, on the summit of which are the ruins of a chapel of uncertain origin, but rebuilt in the time of Edward I. This Hill is one of three, called the Three Sisters: on St. Martha's, in the old Chapel, is a figure of an old Knight.

GODALMING (Surrey), seated on the Wey, which is crossed by a handsome bridge and is navigable from here to the Thames, formerly carried on a considerable manufacture of kerseys and cloths; but the chief employment of the inhabitants now is in preparing silk and worsted for stockings and gloves, and in the timber trade. It has a neat Church, (St. Peter and St. Paul,) a Town-hall (1814,) and various charitable Institutions: in the vicinity are several paper and corn mills. *Parish.* Pop. 4529. *Inns*; King's Arms, George, Angel.

Pepper Harrow (three miles,) (Viscount Middleton,) situated in a beautiful park, contains some good pictures; and in the grounds is a conservatory.

PETWORTH (Sussex), situated on a branch of the Arun. The Church, (St. Mary,) which has been greatly improved by Mr. Barry, at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont, contains the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland; the Market-house is a handsome stone building, adorned with a bust of William III. It has also a Bridewell. But the principal object of attraction here is *Petworth House*, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, a magnificent mansion, erected by the Duke of Somerset. The front, built with freestone, and ornamented on the top with statues, is remarkably beautiful, presenting one unbroken range, having twenty-one windows in each story. The interior contains one of the finest collections of books, pictures, statues, and busts, in the kingdom. Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry, and adorned with carving by Grinlin Gibbons. Here is preserved the sword used by Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury. The park is extensive, and is well stocked with various kinds of sheep and cattle.

Parish. Pop. 3,114. *Inns*; Half Moon, Swan.

No. 8 From London to BARNSTAPLE. Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and TAUNTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Kensington	1½	Whitchurch	56¾
Hammersmith	4	Andover	63½
Turnham Green	5	Amesbury (b)	78
Brentford	7	Deptford Inn	87
Hounslow (a)	9½	Hindon	94½
Bedfont	13	Mere	101¼
Staines	16½	Wincanton (c)	108½
Egham	17¾	Ainsford Inn (d)	115¼
Bagshot	26	Somerton	125¾
Blackwater	30½	Langport	130½
Hartford Bridge	35¼	Taunton (e)	144¼
Murrell Green	38¼	Wiveliscombe*	158¼
Basingstoke	45¼	Dulverton*	169¼
Worting	47½	South Molton	182¼
Overton	53	BARNSTAPLE (f)	196

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Hounslow to Chertsey* (<i>Surrey</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
(b) Amesbury to Warminster* (<i>Wilts</i>)	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Wincanton to Bruton* (<i>Somerset</i>)	5
(c) Wincanton to Sherborne* (<i>Dorset</i>)	9
(d) Ainsford Inn to Yeovil* (<i>Somerset</i>)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Taunton to Wellington*	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wellington to Maiden Down*	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maiden Down to Tiverton	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tiverton to Exeter	13
(f) Barnstaple to Combe Martin* (<i>Devon</i>)	9
(f) Barnstaple to Ilfracombe* (<i>Devon</i>)	11

KENSINGTON (Middlesex). Has a Church (St. Mary,) containing a marble statue of an Earl of Holland (1721), and the tombs of Dr. Warren and George Colman. A new Gothic Church was erected in 1829. In this parish stands *Kensington Palace*, first inhabited by William III., the residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent; and *Holland House* the ancient seat of the noble lord of that name. *Parish. Pop. 20,902.*

HAMMERSMITH, in Middlesex, is a populous hamlet, with a Church, two Episcopal Chapels, and several Meeting-houses. An iron Suspension Bridge was erected over the Thames at this place in 1827, from designs by Mr. T. Clark. *Chapelry (Fulham Parish). Pop. 10,222. Inn; Castle.*

TURNHAM GREEN. To the left are *Chiswick*, with the Horticultural Garden, and *Chiswick House*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, where both Fox and Canning expired.

BRENTFORD, in Middlesex, where the Grand Junction Canal joins the Thames. This is considered the county-town of Middlesex, being the place where the meetings for the election of members are held. In the church is a picture of the Lord's Supper, by Zoffany.

On the opposite side of the Thames, and about 7 miles from London, is *Kew*, celebrated for the beautiful gardens attached to the Royal Palace. This was a favorite residence of his late Majesty, George III., and here his Queen expired. The New Palace, erected by George III., was taken down in 1828. In the Church is the tomb of Mayer the painter, with an epitaph by Hayley.

Two miles from Brentford is *Osterley Park*, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, a handsome quadrangular edifice, containing a good picture gallery and library.

Parish. Pop. 2085. *County*, 2 Membs. *Inns*; Castle, Bell, Pigeons, Red Lion, Royal Hotel.

Beyond Brentford is *Sion House*, the noble residence of the Duke of Northumberland, containing some fine paintings and statues. The grounds are beautiful, and in them are still standing the first mulberry trees planted in England. The Conservatory is remarkably splendid. Still farther is *Smallbury Green*, on the right of which is *Spring Grove*, formerly occupied by Sir Joseph Banks.

HOUNSLOW, in Middlesex, consists principally of one street, and depends chiefly on the road traffic. At the W. end is a handsome modern Chapel. On the adjacent heath, which has been inclosed within a few years, are barracks and powder mills.

(*Isleworth and Heston Parishes.*) *Inns*; George, Red Lion, Rose and Crown.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Hounslow to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hounslow to</i>	MILES.
Twickenham	2½	Crawley.....	29¼
Kingston	5½	Hickstead	39
Ewell	11	BRIGHTON.....	51¾
Ryegate	20		

BEDFONT (Middlesex). In the churchyard (St. Mary) are two yew-trees, curiously cut. *Parish.* Pop. 968. *Inn*; Black Dog.

STAINES (Middlesex) is situated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, the iron one having been pulled down a few years ago. In the vicinity are flour-mills and calico-grounds. It has a Church, (St. Mary,) erected by Inigo Jones, but rebuilt latterly. A Literary and Scientific Institution was opened in 1835. The name of Staines is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *stana*, a stone; the London mark-stone, which denotes the boundary of the city's jurisdiction over the river, being situated at Coln Ditch, beyond the bridge. *Parish.* Pop. 2486. *Inns*; Clarence Hotel, Angel and Crown.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Staines to</i>	MILES.	<i>Staines to</i>	MILES.
Hampton	7	Kingston	9½
Hampton Court	8	Croydon	20¼

<i>Staines to</i>	MILES.	<i>Staines to</i>	MILES.
Bromley	27½	Bexley	36¼
Foot's Cray	33¼	DARTFORD	40¼

EGHAM (Surrey), remarkable for its races, held in Runnymede, or Runymede, is likewise celebrated as the place where King John was compelled to sign Magna Charta. The Church (St. John Baptist) is a handsome edifice, erected in 1820. In this parish is *Cooper's Hill*, the subject of Denham's poem, whence the view of Windsor Castle is very fine. *Parish. Pop.* 4203. *Inns*; Crown, King's Head, and Catherine Wheel.

BAGSHOT (Surrey). To the right is *Bagshot Park*, the seat of the late Duke of Gloucester. *Inns*; White Hart, King's Arms.

Beyond Bagshot is the Military College of *Sandhurst*.

BLACKWATER (Hants). At this place is an Obelisk, which is visible from a considerable distance. *Inns*; Swan, Hart.

HARTFORD BRIDGE. *Inn*; White Lion.

MURRELL GREEN (Hants). *Inn*; Wellington Arms. Beyond this place is *Hackwood Park*, the seat of Lord Bolton; and still farther is *Basing*, where may be seen the ruins of *Basing House*, rendered memorable by the defence which the fifth Marquis of Winchester made against the Parliament.

BASINGSTOKE (Hants). Is a large and ancient town, which carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, timber, and coals. It has a spacious Church, (St. Michael,) a handsome Town-hall, numerous Meeting-houses, a Free, Blue Coat, and National Schools, and at the N. extremity of the town are the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of druggets and shalloons. Races take place in September.

At *Silchester*, 7 miles from Basingstoke, are the remains of a Roman station and a Roman amphitheatre. *Parish. Pop.* 3581. *Inns*; Crown, Angel, George.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Basingstoke to</i>	MILES.	<i>Basingstoke to</i>	MILES.
Reading	15½	THAME.....	44½
Wallingford	30½		

WORTING (Hants). It has a Church dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. *Parish. Pop.* 120. *Inn*; White Hart.

OVERTON (Hants), on the Teste, has a Church (St. Mary) and Independent Chapel. *Parish. Pop.* 1507. *Inn*; Red Lion.

WHITCHURCH, in Hampshire, is a straggling town, situated on the Teste, a small stream famous for its trout. It has a Church (All Saints) and a Town-hall. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of shalloons and serges, and there is a large paper-mill for making bank-post. *Borough and Parish. Pop.* 1673. *Inn*; White Hart.

Beyond Whitchurch is *Hurstborne Park*, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth.

ANDOVER (Hants). A large and populous town, carrying on a considerable trade in malt, silk, corn, timber, &c. It has a Church (St. Mary) founded in the time of William I.; a handsome Town-hall, a Theatre, a National School, and several charitable Institutions. In the vicinity are several encampments, particularly on *Bury Hill*, about 2 miles distant. There is a canal from this place to Southampton. *Borough and Parish. Pop.* 4843. 2 *Membs. Inns*; Star, White Hart, George.

Four miles beyond Andover is *Weyhill*, celebrated for the greatest fair in England, for hops, cheese, cattle, sheep, &c.; it commences on the day preceding Michaelmas-day, and usually lasts seven days.

AMESBURY (Wilts). A small ancient town on the Upper Avon, containing nothing remarkable except its Church, (St. Mary and St. Melorius,) supposed to have belonged to an abbey. It is often visited by the curious on account of its proximity to *Stonehenge*, which is only 2 miles distant. This celebrated piece of antiquity, situated on Salisbury Plain, consists of a rude collection of immense stones, placed in a circular form, and some of them connected at the top by flat pieces laid across, but by whom erected, or for what purpose, remains a subject of dispute amongst antiquaries; some having attributed it to the Romans, others to the Danes, others to the Druids, &c. Near Stonehenge is an inn called the Druid's Head.

Amesbury House, on the N.W. side of the town, is remarkable, as having often been the residence of Gay, whilst under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry.

Parish. Pop. 944. Inn; George.

HINDON (Wilts). A small town with very little trade, It has a modern Church (St. John Baptist.) One mile S.E. of Hindon is *Fonthill Abbey*, erected by Mr. Beckford, under the direction of Wyatt: it was considered one of the most curious buildings in the W. of England, but the tower has fallen down, and the edifice suffered greatly. The valuable library and extensive collections of pictures, prints, and other curiosities which adorned the edifice, were sold by auction in September, 1823. *Borough and Parish. Pop. 921. Inn; Lamb.*

MERE (Wilts). The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking. It has a Church (St. Michael) and Independent Chapel. *Tything, Pop. 1482. Inn; Ship.*

Beyond Mere is *Zeals Green*, near which is *Stourhead House*, the seat of the late Sir R. C. Hoare, a splendid mansion, situated in delightful grounds, and adorned with a picture gallery, a library, and a choice collection of curiosities. Alfred's Tower, see Kilmington.

WINCANTON (Somerset). Is an ancient, small but neat town, watered by the Cale. Its manufactories of serges, hose, and ticking, are declining. It has a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) and the remains of an Augustine Priory. A mile distant is Horwood Spring. *Parish. Pop. 2123. Inns; Bear, Greyhound, White Horse.*

AINSFORD INN (Somerset). About a mile from this spot is CASTLE CARY, where may be seen the vestiges of a manor-house, in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester. The surrounding country is very beautiful.

SOMERTON (Somerset). A small town near the Cary, surrounded by luxuriant valleys and beautiful scenery. Is remarkable in history as having been the residence of several Saxon kings, and the place (on its site is the Gaol) where John of France was confined after being removed from Hertford. It has an ancient Church, (St. Michael,) an Independent Chapel, a Town-hall, and a good Free School. *Parish. Pop. 1786. Inn; Red Lion.*

LANGPORT (Somerset), is an ancient town, seated on the Parret, (which is crossed by several bridges,) near its junction with the Yeo and Ile or Ivel. It has a considerable

coal trade, and the river abounds with eels. It has a Church, (All Saints,) an Independent Chapel, and Free Grammar School. The Hanging Chapel is now a private residence. *Parish. Pop.* 1245. *Inn*; Swan.

Beyond Langport is *Burton Pynsent*, with an obelisk erected in honour of the late Earl of Chatham, by Sir R. Pynsent.

TAUNTON, in Somersetshire, is a handsome and well-built town, in the lovely vale of Taunton Dean, on the river Tone, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The principal objects deserving notice are, the New Market-house, comprising the Town-hall, a Coffee-room and Reading-rooms, an Assembly-room, and Billiard-room, besides other apartments; the remains of the Castle, originally erected by Ina, king of the West Saxons; the Church of St. James, a plain building, with a tower erected in the thirteenth century; and the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, an elegant specimen of the florid Gothic, rendered conspicuous by a lofty and beautiful tower, from the balustrade of which there is a delightful prospect. This Church contains an effigy of R. Gray, Esq., with a singular epitaph.

Taunton possesses a Theatre, a Scientific Institution, (1823,) a handsome News-room, several Meeting-houses, a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, a Franciscan Nunnery, a Free Grammar School and others, an Infirmary, Alms-houses, and numerous charitable Institutions, and manufactories of silk and lace. The assizes are held alternately at Taunton and at Wells. After the battle of Sedgmoor, it was the scene of many bloody executions by the inhuman Kirke and Jefferies.

Borough. Pop. 11,139. 2 *Membs. Inns*; Castle, Sweet's Hotel, London, White Hart, George.

TIVERTON, in Devonshire, is situated between the Lowman and the Exe, which is crossed by two bridges, and is famous for its lace manufactures. The traveller should notice the Church, (St. Peter,) a fine Gothic structure, adorned with numerous monuments, and a well-painted altar-piece, by the celebrated Cosway, (a native;) the adjacent Tower, whence is a remarkably picturesque view; the remains of the Castle, which was a formidable fortress, till stormed by the Parliamentary army; and the Free Grammar School, a handsome stone building, erected by Peter Blun-

dell, a clothier and native. It has besides a Free English and Charity School. There is also a good Bowling-green in the centre of the town. Tiverton has a Chapel of Ease (St. George's,) and several Meeting-houses. *Borough and Par. Pop.* 9766. 2 Membs. Inns; Angel, Three Inns.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Tiverton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tiverton to</i>	MILES
Bampton	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Collumpton	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
DULVERTON	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	HONITON	16
<i>Tiverton to</i>		<i>Tiverton to</i>	
Bampton	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crediton	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brendon Hill	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bow, or Nymet Tracie....	19
Timberscombe	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	ORHAMPTON	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
DUNSTER	24 $\frac{3}{4}$		

A new road from Tiverton to S. Molton, avoids most of the hills.

SOUTH MOLTON (Devon). Situated on an eminence on the W. bank of the river Mole, (which is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches), has a handsome Market-place; a Guildhall; a spacious Church, (St. Mary Magdalen,) with a carved stone pulpit, adorned with several monuments, and a good altar-piece; a New Prison, Meeting-houses, Free, Blue, and Sunday Schools. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in obtaining lime from the kilns in the vicinity, and in manufacturing felts, serges, and shalloons. *Parish. Pop.* 3826. *Inn*; George.

Between South Molton and Barnstaple is *Castle Hill*, the splendid mansion of Earl Fortescue.

BARNSTAPLE or **BARUM** (Devon). A neat town, situated on the Taw, which is not, however, navigable here for vessels of above 200 tons. The stone bridge of 16 arches has been recently widened: the fine quay on its banks terminates with a handsome Doric piazza, surmounted by a statue of Queen Anne. The town carries on a trade of timber, baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats, though that of woollens, which it once possessed, has declined. It has a spacious Church, (St. Paul and St. Peter,) with a handsome spire; the Guildhall, (1826,) a handsome building; a neat Theatre; Charity, National, and Free Grammar Schools, where the poet Gay, who was born in the vicinity, was educated. The North Devon Infirmary is a modern structure, near the town. *Borough and Parish. Pop.* 6840.

2 *Membs. Inns*; Fortescue Arms, Golden Lion, Union Hotel, Exeter Inn.

CONTINUATIONS.

Hartford Bridge to Odiham.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Odiham to Alton*	8

 13 $\frac{1}{4}$

ODIHAM (Hants), situated near the Basingstoke Canal, by means of which all kinds of goods are conveyed to and from London. It has a church (All Saints), Meeting-houses, Free and National Schools. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning worsted and winding silk. The keep of an ancient castle, in which David of Scotland was confined, is still to be seen about a mile N.W. of the town. The royal residence, now a farm, is called Palace-gate. *Parish. Pop.* 2647. *Inn*; George.

CONTINUATIONS.

Hindon to Kilmington.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Kilmington to Bruton*	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

KILMINGTON, in Somersetshire. About 2 miles distant is *Alfred's Tower*, a stately fabric, erected by H. Hoare, Esq., to the memory of that illustrious monarch, who here raised his standard against the Danes. *Parish. Pop.* 580.

No. 9. From LONDON to BATH. FIRST ROAD. Through MAIDENHEAD, READING, and CHIPPENHAM.

London to Bath, as at No. 32..... 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Bath to Pensford (*Somerset*)..... 10 miles.

No. 10. From LONDON to BATH. SECOND ROAD. Through READING and DEVIZES.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Marlborough, as at No. 32..	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Devizes	88 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fifield	77	Melksham Spa	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silbury Hill	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melksham	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beckhampton Inn.....	81	BATH*.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
		(commonly called) ..	108

CONTINUATION.

Melksham to Bradford* 6 miles.

On the side of a chalk hill just beyond Marlborough is the figure of a horse cut out of the turf. It is of smaller dimensions than that near Oldbury Camp.

FIFIELD, in Wiltshire. Here is a curious Cromlech, called the Devil's Den.

SILBURY HILL, in Wiltshire, is an immense barrow close to the high road, and near it is *Avebury* or *Abury*, famous for the remains of a Druidical temple.

DEVIZES is a populous town, on an elevated situation, in the centre of Wiltshire. Its principal trade is in silk, ale, and snuff. It has two churches, St. Mary's and St. John's; the latter an interesting study to antiquaries, on account of its various styles of architecture; the Town-hall, a handsome modern structure; the new County Court, erected by Wyatt, in which are held the Summer Assizes; the New Gaol (1810) out of the town; the Free Grammar, Boar Club and National Schools; the Union Workhouse; the Chapel of Ease and Meeting-houses; and the Market-cross erected (1815), by Mr. B. Wyatt, at the expense of Lord Sidmouth. In the Market-place is an inscription recording the sudden death of an unhappy woman, who imprecated the Divine vengeance if she had not paid for some corn, although the money was afterwards found in her hand. The Kennet and Avon canal is raised to the town of Devizes by twenty-nine locks, within the space of three quarters of a mile. *Borough. Pop. 4562. 2 Membs. Inns; Black Bear, Castle, Crown.*

Half a mile from Devizes is New Park, the seat of T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P.

Sloperton, at a short distance from Devizes, is the seat of Thomas Moore, Esq. the poet.

MELKSHAM SPA, in Wiltshire, consists of a few neatly-built and detached houses arranged in the form of a crescent, in the centre of which is the Spa House. The waters are said to resemble those of Cheltenham.

MELKSHAM, Wiltshire, on the Avon, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches. It has considerable woollen manufactures. The Church (St. Michael) contains some curious monuments, and there are several Meeting-houses, and a Lancasterian School. *Parish. Pop. 5866. Inns; King's Arms, George.*

From Melksham a new road has been cut to Box by which a steep hill is avoided.

No. 11. FROM LONDON to BATH. THIRD ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and DEVIZES.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devizes*	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ludgershall	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melksham Spa*	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
East Everly	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melksham*	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Uphaven	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	BATH*	108

LUDGERSHALL, or LUGGERSHALL, pleasantly situated on the borders of Chute Forest (Wilts). The only objects of interest are the ruins of a Castle; the Market-cross, on which are represented Scriptural subjects, though much defaced; and the ancient Church (St. James), containing a handsome monument in memory of Sir. R. Brydges. It has a Meeting-house and Schools. Near Ludgershall, on the summit of a hill, is *Chidbury Camp*, of considerable extent. *Borough and Parish. Pop. 535.*

Between Ludgershall and Uphaven is Everly, or Everleigh, the seat of Sir J. D. Astley.

EAST EVERLY. It has an elegant modern Church, erected at the expense of F. D. Astley, Esq. *Inn; Crown.*

UPHAVEN, or UP AVON (Wilts), is so called from its situation on that river. It has a Church (St. Mary) and Meeting-house. *Parish. Pop. 498.*

No. 12. FROM LONDON to BECKENHAM.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Camberwell	3	BECKENHAM	9
Dulwich	5		

CAMBERWELL (Surrey) is a pleasant ancient village with two Churches (St. Giles and St. George), a Chapel of Ease (St. Matthew), and an Episcopal Chapel. Free Grammar, Green Coat, and Camden Chapel Schools, Literary Institution, Workhouse. A Fair is held on the Green in August. Near it is the camp of Ladland's Hill, and the Oak of Honour. The Grove is a delightful promenade. *Parish. Pop. 28,231.*

DULWICH (Surrey), remarkable for its College (God's Gift), founded 1639, by E. Alleyn, Esq., for the gratuitous

instruction of the inhabitants. It must be presided over by a master of the same name. It contains an altar-piece of the ascension and the tomb of the founder. The Picture Gallery, was erected 1813, by Soane, in pursuance of the will of Mr. Desenfants, who left his collection of paintings to the British nation, at the death of Sir F. Bourgeois. Tickets of admission may be procured gratis of Mr. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East, Messrs. Graves and Co., Pall Mall, and most other publishers. (*Camberwell Par.*)

BECKENHAM, Kent, is surrounded by numerous beautiful seats. *Parish. Pop.* 1288.

No. 13. From LONDON to BEDFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD and HITCHIN.

London to Bedford, as at No 107 50 miles.

No. 14. From LONDON to BEDFORD. SECOND ROAD.
Through ST. ALBAN'S.

<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	MILES.
Islington*	1½	St. Alban's*	21
Highgate*	4½	Gibraltar Inn	29
Whetstone	9	Luton	31½
Barnet*	11	Silsoe	40¾
South Mims	14¾	BEDFORD*	51¼

GIBRALTAR INN, in Bedfordshire. In the vicinity is *Luton Hoo Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, a noble mansion, almost rebuilt by Adams; adorned with a chapel with carving, a good library, some cork models, and a fine collection of paintings. Here, according to some historians, Ann Boleyn was born.

LUTON (Bedford). This town was injured by inundation in 1828. The Church (St. Mary) contains a curious ancient font, a singular representation of the defence of Religion by Baptism against the attacks of the Devil; a handsome Chapel founded in the reign of Henry VI.; and numerous monuments. Meeting and Almshouses. Pomfret, the poet, was a native of Luton. Manufacture, straw plait. *Town. Pop.* 3961. *Inn*; George.

SILSOE (Bedford). *Inn*; George. St. James' Chapel has an altar-piece by Mrs. Lloyd. Near Silsoe is *Wrest*, the noble seat of Earl de Grey, adorned with some good

pictures and fine gardens; and in the churchyard of *Flitton*, one mile distant, is the Mausoleum of the Grey family.

CONTINUATION.

Silsoe to Ampthill $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

AMPTHILL (Bedford). A small town, pleasantly situated between two hills, has a handsome new Market-house, an ancient Moot-house, a Church (St. Andrew), containing a curious monument to the memory of R. Nicolls, Esq., who was killed in the celebrated engagement with the Dutch, May 28, 1672, by a cannon-ball, which is here preserved inlaid in the pediment.

Ampthill Park, in the vicinity, belonging to Lord Holland, is a superb edifice, containing a valuable collection of paintings, a library, and a museum. The Park affords agreeable prospects, and is remarkable for its ancient oaks. In the old castle of Ampthill Park, which stood on higher ground than the present mansion, Queen Catherine resided during the time her divorce was in agitation; and in reference to this circumstance, an octagonal monument with an inscription was erected (1770) in the park, by the late Earl of Ossory.

The Alameda is a beautiful grove of linden trees planted by Lord Holland for the recreation of the inhabitants of Ampthill. It is entered by a stone gate, over which are sculptured the arms of Castile and Arragon, in allusion to the residence of Catherine.

Parish. Pop. 1688. *Inns*; White Hart, King's Arms.

No. 15. From LONDON to BERWICK. Through WARE, TUXFORD, and BOURGHBIDGE.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Stoke Newington	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ware	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stamford-hill	3	Wade's Mill	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tottenham High Cross ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Puckeridge.....	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Edmonton	7	Buntingford	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enfield Highway	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royston	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Waltham Cross	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arrington	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheshunt	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caxton	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hoddesdon	17	Huntingdon	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amwell	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Alconbury Hill	64

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Stilton	71	Wetherby	190
Norman Cross (<i>a</i>)	72	Boroughbridge	202
Wandsford	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dishforth	206
Stamford	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	North Allerton	220
Greetham (<i>b</i>)	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Smeaton	227
Stoke Cottages	98	Croft	232 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grantham (<i>c</i>)	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Darlington (<i>d</i>)	236 $\frac{3}{4}$
Foston or Bennington† ..	112	Aycliffe	242
Newark	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rushy Ford	245 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carlton	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	Butcher Race	250 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scarthing Moor Inn	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	Durham	255 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tuxford	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chester-le-Street.....	261 $\frac{1}{4}$
Retford (East)	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gateshead	269 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barnby Moor Inn	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newcastle-upon-Tyne†(<i>e</i>)	269 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bawtry	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	Morpeth (<i>f</i>)	285
Doncaster	158	Alnwick	304
Ferrybridge	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	Belford	318 $\frac{3}{4}$
Abberford	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	BERWICK	334

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(<i>a</i>) Norman Cross to Yaxley (<i>Hunt.</i>)	$\frac{1}{2}$
(<i>b</i>) Greetham to Corby (<i>Linc.</i>)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(<i>c</i>) Grantham to Bingham (<i>Notts.</i>)	14
(<i>d</i>) Darlington to Bishop's Auckland (<i>Durham</i>).....	13
(<i>e</i>) Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Blythe (<i>Northum.</i>)	14
(<i>f</i>) Morpeth to Rothbury (<i>Northum.</i>)	15

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS is so called from a cross which has stood here from time immemorial, but recently renewed. In an old building near here, called *Bruce Castle*, a large school is kept. All Saints' Church (repaired 1816), with stained glass, a curious font and monuments, Meeting-houses, Grammar, Blue, Green, and Lancasterian Schools. The trees called the Seven Sisters by Page Green. The Lady's Well for the eyes. A handsome Gothic Church has been lately erected.

EDMONTON, an ancient village in Middlesex. The Bell Inn is immortalized by Cowper as the scene of John Gilpin's exploits. In the Church (All Saints) is a monu-

† Bennington 8 miles from Grantham, 6 from Newark. *Inn* ; Royal Oak. *Par. Pop.* 1100.

‡ From Durham to Newcastle, posting charge 15 miles.

ment in memory of Lady Myddleton. Two Chapels and Schools. At *Southgate*, in the vicinity, is *Arno's Grove*, a handsome seat, containing a painted staircase, several pictures, a collection of vases from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a cabinet of minerals. *Parish. Pop.* 8192. *Inns*; Angel, Bell.

Bury Hall was the seat of President Bradshaw. Bush Hill Encampment.

ENFIELD, in Middlesex, was formerly celebrated for its Chase, an extensive tract of woodland, which is now inclosed. Here may be seen the small remains of a Palace, in which Edward VI. is supposed to have kept his court. Enfield has an ancient Church (St. Andrew), and Meeting-houses, a Market-house, and stone Cross (1826), a free Grammar and other Schools. A handsome Gothic Chapel of Ease was built in 1832. *Parish. Pop.* 8812. *Inn*; Greyhound.

WALTHAM CROSS, in Hertfordshire, takes its name from a cross erected here by Edward I., in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A mile distant, but in Essex, are the remains of *Waltham Abbey*, where Harold and his brothers were buried: and here also are several manufactories of pins and printed linens, and some powder-mills. (*Cheshunt Parish.*) *Inns*; Commercial Hotel, Four Swans, Falcon.

Near Waltham Cross is the site of the Palace of Theobalds, built by Lord Burleigh, and where James I. died 1625.

CHESHUNT (Herts). The Manor-house was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and in a house near the Church (St. Mary) died the ex-protector Richard Cromwell. It has a new Church. Cheshunt College was removed here from Talgarth in 1792. *Parish. Pop.* 5021.

HODDESDON (Herts), on the Lea, has an ancient Market-house, a Tower of Old St. Catherine's Chapel, a Parochial Chapel and Meeting-house, Grammar School, and large Cotton-mill. To the right is a curious old Manor-house.

Three miles from Hoddesdon is *Hunsdon House*, once the residence of Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward VI. In the Church is a curious brass figure representing a huntsman.

At *Stanstead Abbot*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant, is the *Rye House*, famous for the Rye-House Plot.

(*Broxburn Parish*). *Hamlet*. *Pop.* 1615. *Inns*; Bull, Black Lion.

AMWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, is said to have obtained its name from Emma's Well, a spring issuing from the hill on which the Church (John Baptist) is situated. The surrounding scenery is picturesque, and has been ably described in the poems of John Scott, who resided in this village, and here constructed a curious grotto. In a small island, formed by the stream which is one of the sources of the New River, is a monument, erected by R. Mylne, Esq., in 1800, to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, by whom was achieved the extraordinary task of conveying the water to London. It bears several inscriptions, one of which states *Chadwell*, the other source of the New River, to be two miles distant, and the whole course to London about forty miles. Izaak Walton lived at Amwell, and Reed, the commentator on Shakspeare, was buried here. In the parish is the East India College (1806). *Parish*. *Pop.* 1321.

WARE (Herts), a market-town, on the Lea, with a considerable trade in malt and corn. In the Church (St. Mary) are several curious monuments, and in the churchyard the tomb of Dr. Mead, aged 148 years (1652). A brass plate, bearing date 1454, is said to have been the first inscribed in Arabic characters in England. It has Meeting-houses, National and British Schools, a handsome Market-house (1827), a Public Library, &c. The Great Bed of Ware will hold six couple. Elizabeth, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and the grand-daughter of Edward I., the foundress of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was buried here; as well as Sir W. Fanshaw, who was born and resided at Ware Park. *Parish*. *Pop.* 4214. *Inns*; Bull, Saracen's Head.

WADE'S MILL. *Inn*; Feathers.

PUCKERIDGE. *Inn*; Bell.

BUNTINGFORD (Herts). Trade, leather and malt. Chapel (St. Peter), Meeting-houses, Free Grammar and Charity Schools. *Inns*; George, Bell.

ROYSTON, partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire. Trade in malt and corn. The only objects worthy of notice, are the Cave or Crypt, with some curious

carvings, under the market-place, at the end of the principal street, and the Church (St. John Baptist), formerly belonging to a priory, and containing a few ancient monuments. The Public Walk, the Market-house, built 1830, by Lord Dacre, the Free School. Andrews, for many years editor of Moore's Almanack, died here in 1820. *Parish. Pop.* 1757. *Inns*; Bull, Green Man, Red Lion.

ARRINGTON (Cambridge). *Inn*; Hardwicke Arms. At this place is *Wimpole Hall*, or *Nuneham Wimpole*, the noble mansion of the Earl of Hardwicke, containing a good library, a fine collection of pictures, and a curious piece of Mosaic, representing the Temple of the Sibyls. Wimpole Church contains a splendid monument to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. *Parish. Pop.* 254.

CAXTON (Camb.) Three miles distant is *Boxworth*, in the Church of which is the monument of Dr. Saunderson, the professor of mathematics. *Parish. Pop.* 417.

HUNTINGDON (capital of Huntingdonsh.), situated on the north bank of the Ouse, is connected with Godmanchester by an old bridge of six arches. The principal objects are the Churches of St. Mary and All Saints, with tombs of the Cromwell family, the only two remaining out of fifteen; the Market-place; the new County Gaol, just beyond the town; the Town-hall (1743), comprising Assembly-rooms with portraits, and the apartments where the assizes are held twice a year; and the meadow called Port-holm, where races take place annually. There are also, a Free Grammar School in the Chapel of St. John's Hospital, a small Theatre, Reading-rooms, Meeting-houses, and National Schools. The town has a good road and river trade in wool and corn; and several breweries and manufactories are established here. The streets are broad and well-paved, and are lighted with gas. Huntingdon is the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard.

One mile from Huntingdon is *Hinchinbrooke House* (Earl of Sandwich), formerly the property of the Cromwell family, by whom it was built in the reign of Elizabeth. The Great Room, in which Queen Elizabeth and James I. were entertained, is still preserved. This mansion was partly destroyed by fire in 1830, but has since been repaired. Also close by is Brampton Park, the seat of Lady Olivia Sparrow.

Borough. Pop. 3267. *Mems.*—County 2, Town 2. *Inns*; George, Fountain, Crown.

STILTON (Hunts), celebrated for its cheese. *Parish. Pop. 793. Inns; Angel, George.* An inn called the Bell was kept by Cooper Thornhill, a celebrated jockey, who was first supplied with this cheese by a lady in Leicestershire, and retailed it here at an immense profit.

Four miles from Stilton is *Connington*, in the church of which is the tomb of Sir R. Cotton, the antiquary.

NORMAN CROSS (Hunts), is the place where a great number of French prisoners were confined during the war.

STAMFORD, in Lincolnshire, a town of great antiquity; formerly possessing fifteen churches, only six of which now remain, St. Mary, All Saints, St. George, St. John Baptist, St. Martin, and St. Michael; they are well built but contain nothing remarkable, excepting that of St. Martin, situated on the other side of the Welland, in the county of Northampton, which is adorned with several monuments of the Cecil family. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the minister of Elizabeth, was buried here. In St. Martin's cemetery is interred Lambert, of Leicester, who weighed 739 lbs. This town contains a Town-hall (1776), a Theatre, Assembly-rooms, Baths, Hospital or Bead-house, Gas Works, Free Grammar, Blue Coat, and National Schools, several charitable Institutions, an Infirmary near the town, and adjoining the Gate of the Carmelite Friary. Its principal trade is in malt, coal, and freestone. Near the town is a Race-course, on Wittering Heath. Bull running takes place 13th November.

About a mile from Stamford is *Burleigh House* (Marchess of Exeter), one of the noblest remains of the age of Elizabeth, having been erected by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. It contains a hall, ornamented with scagliola marble; a grand staircase, painted 1798, by Stothard; a Chapel with stained glass windows, removed from Gattershal church; two libraries, one of the finest collections of pictures in the kingdom: a splendid state-bed, and numerous curiosities.

Borough. Pop. 5837. 2 Membs. Inns; George and Angel, Swan, George, Talbot, New Hotel.

About two miles beyond Stamford is *Bridge Casterton*, where are the remains of a Roman encampment, and an ancient Gothic church; and four miles farther are two objects of interest, the Church of the village of *Exton*, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, containing monuments of the Harrington and Noel families, two of which are executed by Nollekens, and one by Grinlin Gibbons;

and *Exton Hall*, a noble mansion in the style of the sixteenth century, with an extensive park, and a fine collection of pictures, belonging to the Noel family.

GREETHAM (Rutland). Church (St. Mary). *Parish*. *Pop.* 152. *Inns*; Royal Oak, New Inn.

About six miles from Greetham, at the village of *Woolsthorpe*, is the house where Sir Isaac Newton was born; to this place he retired during the plague, and here it was that an apple falling from a tree suggested to him his system of gravitation.

STOKE COTTAGES. In a park, attached to *Stoke-House*, is a spring, producing 19 tons of water a minute.

GRANTHAM (Lincoln), on the Roman Ermin-street and Witham. The Church (St. Wulfran) is an elegant stone structure, the spire of which, 246 feet high, was much injured by a storm in 1797. It contains monuments in honour of Lord Chief Baron Bury and Lord Chief Justice Ryder. Attached to the Guildhall (1787), is an Assembly-room, Free Grammar and Charity Schools, Meeting-houses.

Three miles from Grantham is *Belton House* (Earl of Brownlow), adorned with fine carvings by Gibbons, and paintings.

Five miles from Grantham, near the borders of Lincolnshire, but in Leicestershire, is *Belvoir Castle*, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Rutland. This splendid structure was destroyed by fire in October, 1816, but has since been rebuilt on a magnificent scale, from designs by Sir John Thornton. It is built of freestone, in the Gothic style, and occupies the summit of a hill. The apartments contain a fine collection of pictures. On Blackberry Hill is a Mausoleum, erected from designs by Mr. B. Wyatt, in 1829; it contains a statue of Elizabeth, Duchess of Rutland, by Mr. M. Wyatt.

Borough and Parish. *Pop.* 4590. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; George, Angel.

FOSTON. Church (St. Peter). *Parish*. *Pop.* 441. *Inn*; Black Horse.

NEWARK, upon Trent (Nottingham), a pretty and well built town, situated on the branch of the Trent. It has a spacious Market-place. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the ruins of the castle in which King John expired, with a curious crypt beneath the hall; the Church

(St. Mary Magdalen, with an altar-piece by Hilton, of the Raising of Lazarus, and a choir richly carved in stone and wood), a noble building, with a light and beautiful spire, erected by Henry VI.; the new Church (Christchurch), a Gothic edifice, erected in 1837, at an expense of 3,000*l.*; the Town-hall, a handsome stone edifice, where corporate meetings, concerts, balls, &c., are held; and the Causeway, constructed about 1770, across the vale of Trent. Besides these, Newark has a Free Grammar School, News-room and Library, several charitable Institutions, extensive manufactories, particularly a cotton-mill, several Meeting-houses, and a large Workhouse. It carries on an extensive trade in corn, coals, wool, and malt. Bishop Warburton, and Lightfoot, the divine, were natives of Newark.

The *Beacon*, or *Bacon Hill*, near Newark, now remarkable for its quarries of gypsum, was the scene of an action between the Royalists, under Prince Rupert, and the parliament forces, under Sir J. Meldrum. Charles II. incorporated Newark, on account of its loyalty to his father, who here, after the battle of Naseby, put himself into the power of the Scotch army.

Borough and Parish. Pop. 9557. 2 Membs. Inns; Kingston Arms, Gilstrap's Hotel, Saracen's Head, and Ram.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Newark to</i>	MILES.	<i>Newark to</i>	MILES.
Leadenham	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leadenham	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sleaford	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sleaford	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garrick	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Garrick	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boston	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Boston	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Foss Dike Wash	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gosberton	46
Cross Keys Wash Inn*	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Spalding	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
LYNN REGIS	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Holbeach	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Since the road over the Wash has been established, the follow- ing road is seldom used.		Wisbeach	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
		LYNN REGIS	90
		This route avoids the Washes.	

CARLTON. The Mansion-house has a curious Chapel.
Parish. Pop. 974. Inn; Bell.

* The traveller now crosses the Wash by an embankment 2 miles long, which was opened in July, 1831, and has superseded the ferry. The bridge connected with it was opened September, 1831.

SCARTHING MOOR INN is an elegant house, with a shrubbery and greenhouse.

TUXFORD, in Nottinghamshire, is remarkable for its miry situation. The Church contains several monuments, and a representation of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. *Parish. Pop.* 1113. *Inns*; Red Lion, Fox.

EAST RETFORD (Notts), seated on the Idle, has manufactories of paper, hats, sailcloth, and candle-wick; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in hops. Here likewise is a Free Grammar School, a neat Gothic Church, and an Hospital. *Borough and Parish. Pop.* 2491. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; White Hart, Crown.

BAWTRY, a small but well-built town, situated partly in Nottinghamshire, and partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has a considerable road-trade. *Chapetry. Pop.* 1149. *Inn*; Crown.

DONCASTER, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the south bank of the Don, which is crossed by two bridges, is one of the genteelest towns in the north of England. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Mansion-house, a handsome stone building in the centre of the town (1743), adorned with portraits of George III., Earl Fitzwilliam, and Marquis of Rockingham; the Town-hall, containing a Free Grammar School, as well as the apartments for the town-council; the Church of St. George, erected on the site of an ancient castle, a spacious edifice, containing a fine east window, a curious antique font, and a good organ; Christ Church, an elegant Gothic edifice, erected from designs by Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst, in 1829; and the Theatre, well frequented during the Races, which usually take place in the last week of September, and continue five days. Here likewise are a Gaol, a News-room (1821), and National and Sunday Schools; several Meeting-houses, an Hospital, a Dispensary, a Workhouse, and several other charitable institutions. On the Race ground, near the town, there is an elegant stand for the accommodation of the spectators.

Five miles distant is *Bilham Hall*, in the grounds of which is the *Belvidere*, commanding an extensive prospect.

Borough. Pop. 10,801. *Inns*; Angel, Rein-Deer, Red Lion, Woolpack.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Doncaster to</i>	MILES.	<i>Doncaster to</i>	MILES.
Crowle	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barnsley	15
Burton-upon-Stather	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Penistone	23
Barton	36	Mottram	40
Killingholme	45	MANCHESTER	51
GREAT GRIMSBY.....	60	<i>Doncaster to</i>	
<i>Doncaster to</i>		Barnsley	15
Thorne.....	10	Penistone	23
Booth Ferry.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mottram	40
Howden	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stockport.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Cave	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Altrincham	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
HULL	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	WARRINGTON	68

FERRYBRIDGE. *Inns*; Angel, Greyhound.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Ferrybridge to</i>	MILES.
Leeds	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
PONTEFRACT.....	2

ABBERFORD (York), a small town, with the ruins of an ancient castle. *Pop.* 900. *Inn*; Swan.

WETHERBY, in the West Riding of York, has a handsome bridge over the Wharf, and a little above it, a cascade, over which the salmon may be often seen leaping with great dexterity. On the opposite side of the river is a spring, called *Thorp-Arch-Spa*, or *Boslin-Spa*, where a neat village has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

About four miles from Wetherby is *Ribstone Hall*, in the gardens of which that delicious apple called the Ribstone pippin was first cultivated. Here may be seen a monument to the standard-bearer of the 9th Roman Legion.

Township. *Pop.* 1321. *Inns*; Angel, Swan and Dog.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, in the West Riding, situated on the Ure, over which there is a stone bridge. The houses are well built, and the town carries on a great trade in hardware. In the Market-place is a handsome fluted Doric column; and in a field about half a mile distant, are three immense stones, called the *Arrows*, generally supposed to have been erected by the Romans. It was at Boroughbridge that Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster.

One mile distant is *Aldborough*, formerly a Roman station. In the wall of the church vestry is a basso-relievo of Mer-

cury, and in the churchyard is a gravestone, with the figure of a woman in a Saxon dress.

Pop. 950. *Inns*; Greyhounds, Crown.

DISHFORTH. *Inn*; Swan.

NORTHALLERTON, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated on an eminence, has a spacious Market-place, a Gothic Church, and a Prison, erected on Mr. Howard's plan. Near this town took place the celebrated Battle of the Standard, at which King David was defeated by the Barons. The spot still retains the name of *Standard Hill*, and some caverns near it are supposed to be the places where the Scots were buried. *Borough and Township.* *Pop.* 5118. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Golden Lion, King's Head.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>North Allerton to</i>	MILES.	<i>North Allerton to</i>	MILES.
Scorton.....	9½	Bedale	7½
Richmond.....	14½	Leybourn	20
Askrigg.....	32½	Askrigg.....	31½
Hawes	38½	Hawes	37½
Sedbergh	52¾	Ingleton	54
KENDAL	64½	Hornby.....	63½
		LANCASTER.....	72¼

SMEATON (York) is remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

CROFT (York) has a much-frequented mineral spring.

COMMUNICATION (RAILROAD).

From Darlington to Stockton 12¼ miles.

The railroad to Croft (at the junction of the Tees and Skern) joins the Darlington and Stockton line north of the town. The line to the left leads to Bishop's Auckland Park, 10¾ miles, and that to the right to Stockton, 12¼ miles.

DARLINGTON, in Durham, is situated on the Skern, over which is a bridge of three arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and has several manufactures, particularly woollens, linens called huckabacks, leather, hemp, and cotton. The Church is a spacious and ancient building, with a lofty spire; and near Darlington is a curious machine, invented by a native, for grinding optical glasses.

Five miles from Darlington is *Dinsdale* or *Middleton Spa*, with a good hotel. One mile distant is *Grange Hall*.

Township. Pop. 8574. *Inns*; Fleece, King's Head.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Darlington to</i>	MILES.	<i>Darlington to</i>	MILES.
CATTERICK BRIDGE	12½	Allan's Ford	28½
<i>Darlington to</i>		HEXHAM	44
West Auckland	11	<i>Darlington to</i>	
Harperley Lane Head	18½	YARM	10

AYCLIFFE, in Durham. *Inn*; George.

RUSHY FORD, in Durham. *Inn*; Wheatsheaf.

BUTCHER RACE. *Inn*; Coach.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, has a unique and striking appearance, being situated on a rocky eminence, almost surrounded by the Weare.

The Cathedral is a large and magnificent edifice, 420 feet long, with a central tower 212 feet high, in the Norman style of architecture, founded 1093, but not completed till the end of 13th century: it contains the remains of St. Cuthbert (exposed in 1827), of the venerable Bede, five of whose MSS. are in the Cathedral Library, Bishop Hatfield, and of Ralph, Lord Neville, Philippa's general at Neville's Cross, the first layman who was allowed to be buried here. In the Cathedral churchyard is a monument to Dodsley, the bookseller.

The other objects of attention are the Castle, now the Bishop's Palace, occupying the north side of the Palace Green; the charming promenade near it called the Banks, along the windings of the Weare; the Court Houses and New Prison, erected 1809, for 120,000*l.*; the remains of Finchall Abbey, in a vale near the river; the view from St. Giles's churchyard; the Walks in Pellow Wood; and the Town-hall (1555), on the west side of the Market-place.

Durham also possesses six Churches (St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, St. Nicholas, St. Oswald or Elvet, St. Margaret); several Meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel in the Gothic style, with a stained glass window, an Infirmary; three Bridges (Framwell Gate, Elvet, and the New Bridge); a neat Theatre; a Mechanic's Library; a Market-place, with a pont or fountain; a Subscription

Library, and a Race-course, May; an University has been founded for the northern counties.

Between Durham and Bishop's Auckland is Brancepeth Castle. Within a mile east of Durham are a few traces of the Roman station of old Durham.

One mile to the west of this city is *Neville's Cross*, erected by Ralph, Lord Neville, in memory of the defeat and capture of David II.

Pop. 10,125. *Members: County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns;* the Waterloo, Queen's Head, City Tavern.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Durham to</i>	MILES.
Sedgefield	11
Stockton	21½
Guildsborough	34
Whitby	54
Scarborough.....	73
Hunmanby	82
BRIDLINGTON	90½
<i>Durham to</i>	
Bishop's Auckland	10¼
Staindrop	19
Barnard Castle	24¼
Brough	41¼
Kirkby Stephen	46¼
Killath	54¾
KENDAL	69¾

STAINDROP, in Durham. About a mile distant is *Raby Castle*, the noble seat of the Marquess of Cleveland, situated in an extensive park. The general effect of the exterior is remarkably imposing, and the interior is distributed into numerous handsome apartments. The Hall is uncommonly grand, and over it is a room in which, it is said, 700 knights have dined at one time.

Two miles from Staindrop is *Streatham Castle*, the seat of the Countess of Strathmore, a com-

modious mansion, erected at the beginning of the last century on the site of the original building.

<i>Durham to</i>	MILES.
Wolsingham	15
Stanhope	20½
St. John Weardale	27½
Aldstone Moor	40¾
Penrith.....	59½
KESWICK	77½

<i>Durham to</i>	
Bishop's Auckland	10¼
Staindrop	19
Barnard Castle.....	24¼
Brough	41¼
Kirkby Stephen	46¼
Sedbergh	59¾
Kirkby Lonsdale	70
Hornby.....	77¾
LANCASTER	86¾

<i>Durham to</i>	
Whitton Gilbert	3½
Lanchester	8
SHOTLEY BRIDGE	14
Newcastle to Lanchester..	13

The Railroad from Durham to Sunderland, 14 miles, proceeds by Pitlington, crossing the Durham junction from Hartlepool to South Shields by Hetton Hall, Sharpley, Ryhope, along the coast to Sunderland.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, in Durham. The Church contains monuments of the Lumley family, and in the vicinity are iron and coal-works. The Mechanics' Institute is a neat building.

One mile distant is *Lumley Castle*, the noble residence of the Earl of Scarborough; and about a mile from it is *Lambton Hall*, or *Castle*, the seat of Earl Durham, a modern edifice, originally erected by Bonomi, but very much improved by its present possessor. *Chapelry*. *Pop.* 1910. *Inn*; White Hart.

GATESHEAD, in Durham, is a suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to which it is united by a handsome stone bridge. It has several manufactories of wrought and cast iron, and in the vicinity are coal-pits. The Church is a handsome building, and in the churchyard is a curious tomb. On Gateshead Fall are grindstone quarries. *Par.* *Pop.* 15,177. 1 *Memb.*

At *Swallowwell*, one mile distant, are large iron-works, and in the Church at *Jarrow*, 5 miles east of Gateshead, is preserved a chair which belonged to the venerable Bede, a native of that place.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland), Pons *Ælii*, situated between the Picts' Wall and the river whose name it bears, is particularly famous for its trade in coals, of which it has exported, or sent coastwise, more than 800,000 chaldrons in one year, duty 600,000*l.* It exports, also, a considerable quantity of lead, salt, tallow, butter, salmon, and grindstones; and imports wine, timber, hemp, and iron. It has likewise a share in the Greenland fisheries; and possesses glass-houses, potteries, and manufactories of iron, steel, and woollen cloths. The houses are variously built of stone, brick, and timber, and the upper or northern part of the town, inhabited by the higher classes, presents some spacious and well-built streets.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Castle or Great Tower, 80 feet high, erected by William I.; the Exchange and Town-court, in which are portraits of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by Owen; Lord Collingwood, by Lonsdale; George III., by Ramsay; Charles II. and James II.; the Custom-house, lately enlarged; the Monument erected to Lord Grey, surmounted by a statue of that nobleman, by Baily; the new streets; the Quays; the Town Gaol; the Ses-

sions-house, or New Courts, a handsome modern building ; the Bridge over the Tyne, consisting of nine arches, 300 feet long, erected in 1781, by Mylne ; the Church of St. Nicholas, an edifice of very singular architecture, with an elegant spire in the form of an imperial crown, an altar-piece by Tintoretto, and a valuable Library, containing amongst other curious books the Bible of Hexham Abbey ; the Church of St. John, in the cemetery of which is buried Cunningham the poet ; All Saints Church (rebuilt 1786), a magnificent Grecian edifice of a circular form, with an Ionic portico, and a neat and elegant spire ; St. Andrew's, St. John Baptist, St. Mary Magdalene, a handsome modern structure ; the Keelmen's Hospital, erected and supported by that class of labourers ; the New Markets and Exchange Rooms ; the New Corn Market ; the Theatre (1788) ; the Circus (1739) ; the Mansion-house (1691) ; the elegant Assembly-rooms, containing a picture of Falstaff ; the Royal Arcade, 250 feet long by 20 wide, and 35 feet high ; the Promenade called the Firth ; and the Baths outside the West Gate.

Newcastle also possesses several Chapels of Ease ; two handsome Scotch Churches, in Blakett-street ; Dissenters' Meeting-houses ; Roman Catholic Chapel ; a Literary, Philosophical and Antiquarian Society, which has obtained considerable reputation, and occupies a handsome modern Doric edifice (1825) ; the Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts (1822) ; a Dockyard, where very fine vessels are built ; a Lunatic Hospital ; a Lying-in Hospital ; an Infirmary ; a Grammar School, in the ancient Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in which Lord Collingwood, Akenside the poet, Lord Chancellor Eldon, and Baron Stowell, were educated ; a Royal Jubilee School, a Trinity House School ; numerous Libraries ; Artillery Barracks ; a Dispensary, and numerous other charitable institutions. Newcastle was the birth-place of Duns Scotus (Dr. John Scott), Lord Eldon, and Admiral Collingwood. Akenside, the poet, was born in the Butcher Bank. Races are held in July.

CONTINUATION. RAILROAD.

From Newcastle to Carlisle..... 61½ miles.

It skirts the Tyne, leaving the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, erected in 1831 to the right ; to the left Axwell

Park; Bladon, Stella, Ryton to left; across into Northumberland, Wylam, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Castle Ruins to left; across the road from Newcastle to Hexham, Bywell, St. Peter's, to right; Broomhaugh, Styford, Stocksfield, Corbridge, to right; Tunnel, Hexham station, 20; Hermitage to right; across the Tyne, Warden to right, along the Tyne; Newborough to right; Four Stones, Haydon Bridge, $27\frac{3}{4}$; between road and Tyne to Haltwhistle, $37\frac{3}{4}$; Tunnel, 200 yards; Three Cross Road, Blenkinsop Hall, to right; Blenkinsop Castle to left; Greenhead across high road from Carlisle to Newcastle; Thirlwall Castle to right; by Picts' Wall, across the Irthing; Rose Hill, 43; Gitsland Spa to right; across Irthing, Denton, Naworth Castle to right; across high road Mitton, $48\frac{3}{4}$; Brampton to right; Falkin Farn to left; Fenton to right; Corby Castle and Abbey to left; across the Eden by a fine viaduct; Wetherall, Scotby, across the high road from Penrith to Carlisle; Carlisle $61\frac{1}{4}$.

In the neighbourhood are the Pandon, Tesmond and Heaton vales; across the dells bridges have been erected.

The railroad leads from Durham.

Steam-vessels go from this town to Shields every half-hour. There are also steam-vessels to London, Annan, Liverpool, and other places.

About 5 miles distant is *Gosforth Hall*, erected from designs by Paine. Amongst the portraits here is one of Rembrandt, by himself.

Town. Pop. 42,760. 2 Membs. Inns; Queen's Head, Turf Hotel, Crown and Thistle, Cock, Shakspeare, Turk's Head, George, Half Moon.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Newcastle to</i>	MILES.	<i>Newcastle to</i>	MILES.
Corbridge	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brampton	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hexham	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carlisle	56
Haltwhistle	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	South Shields	11
Glenwhelt	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	WOLSINGHAM	23

MORPETH (Northumb.), situated on the Wansbeck, is remarkable for its weekly cattle-market, one of the largest in England. It has a Town-hall, erected in 1714, by the Earl of Carlisle, from designs by Vanbrugh; and a Free School, founded by Edward VI. Here also is the County Gaol. Only some fragments of the ancient castle now

remain. *Parish and Borough. Pop. 4797. 1 Memb. Inns; Queen's Head, Phoenix.*

Ten miles from Morpeth is Brenckbury Priory.

CONTINUATION.

Morpeth to NORTH SHIELDS..... 16½ miles.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, has a Town-hall, Clock-house, and Free School, but is chiefly remarkable for the Castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. This noble mansion, which is situated on the south bank of the Alne, is said to have been founded by the Romans, and to have come into the possession of the present proprietor's ancestors in 1310. It consists of three wards, inclosing about five acres, and is flanked by sixteen towers, adorned with statues of warriors. The apartments are fitted up with great splendour, and ornamented with numerous fine pictures.

Six miles from Alnwick are the noble ruins of *Warkworth Castle*, once the residence of the Earls of Northumberland, and half a mile from them, on the banks of the Coquet, is the hermitage in which the Bishop of Dromore wrote the Ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth. *Parish. Pop. 6788. Members: County 4. Inn; White Swan.*

Six and a half miles from Alnwick are the ruins of *Dunstanburgh Castle*.

Between 4 and 5 miles to the right of Alnwick, and about a mile from the sea, is *Howick*, the seat of Earl Grey.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>From Alnwick to</i>	MILES.
Whittingham	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
WOOLER.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$

BELFORD (Northumb.) is a very neat town, near which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by oak trees; and about four miles distant *Bamborough Castle*, a celebrated piece of antiquity, the keep of which is now fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked seamen. Opposite to *Bamborough Castle* are *Farn Islands*, abounding with sea-fowl of various kinds. *Township. Pop. 1354. Inn; Bell.*

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a fortress of considerable

strength, on the north bank of the Tweed near its mouth, was of great consequence during the wars between England and Scotland, to neither of which it belongs, but has a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, called the Berwick Bounds. It has a large salmon fishery, and carries on a considerable trade in this article, as well as in timber, wool, corn, eggs, damask, carpets, and linen. The chief objects demanding attention are, the Town-hall, a spacious stone edifice, surmounted by a belfry, comprising the Exchange, the Prison, and two Halls; the Bridge over the Tweed, consisting of 15 arches, erected in the reign of James I.; the Church of the Holy Trinity, built in the time of Cromwell, the Pier, the trifling ruins of the Castle, and near them the Bell Tower, which formerly contained a bell to give warning of the approach of enemies, the new Fortifications and Barracks; the new Pier and Lighthouse. Berwick has also Assembly-rooms; a Theatre, open in summer; a Public Library; a Dispensary; a Pauper Lunatic Asylum; several Schools, and near the town is a Chain-bridge over the Tweed.

Par. Pop. 8920. 2 *Mems.* *Inns*; King's Arms, Red Lion, Hen and Chickens.

South of Berwick, within the bounds, is Spital, a small watering place. *Inns*; Bath House, Brighton House.

CROSS ROAD.

	MILES.
<i>Berwick to</i>	
Cornhill	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
COLDSTREAM	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 16. From LONDON to BICESTER. Through WATFORD.

	MILES.
<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	
Aylesbury, as at No. 18	39
BICESTER	55 $\frac{1}{4}$

BICESTER (Oxford). A neat town of great antiquity, noted for its malt liquor. The Church contains several monuments. The poor are employed in making lace and slippers. *Parish. Pop.* 2868. *Inn*; King's Arms.

No. 17 (a). LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM, (RAILROAD.)

The London Terminus is at Euston Grove,* where a noble Doric portico, designed by Mr. Hardwick, leads to an area of 7 acres, devoted to the purposes of the passengers. The fares from London to Birmingham are 30s. and 20s. first and second class trains. The whole distance is $114\frac{1}{2}$ miles. 112lbs. luggage allowed, 1*d.* per lb. above. A stationary engine draws the train by means of long ropes from Euston Grove to the Camden Depôt, where the locomotive is attached. Primrose Hill Tunnel, 1250 yards long. Hampstead to right. Kilburn. Kensal Green Cemetry to left. Tunnel across River Brent. Harrow on the Hill to left. Several bridges. Watford, 15 miles across the Colne. Cashiobury Park to left. Tunnel, 1 mile 70 yards long. Grand Junction Canal and river Gade to left. King's Langley to left, cross Grand Junction. Two Waters. Boxmoor, $24\frac{1}{4}$, recross the Grand Junction. Great Berkhamstead Tunnel. Ashridge Park. Tring, $31\frac{3}{4}$, across Grand Junction. Ivinghoe to right. Aylesbury in distance to left. Station. Leighton Buzzard, $40\frac{1}{2}$, to right. Tunnel, 300 yards. Fenny Stratford to right, 45 miles. Bradwell. Stoney Stratford Station, 50 miles, across the Grand Junction. Newport Pagnell to right. Stoney Stratford to left. Vale of Wolverton Embankment. Across the Ouse and Tow. Castle Thorpe, $53\frac{1}{4}$. Blisworth, 60. Across Grand Junction. Weedon Tunnel, 400 yards. Daventry to left. Northampton to right. Recross Grand Junction 3 times. *Kilsby Tunnel*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, 75 miles. (Ashby St. Leger to left.) Across Oxford and Coventry Canal. Hill Moreton to left. Clifton to right. Rugby Station, $83\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Church Lawford, 85 miles. Across the Avon and Low. Coventry, 94 miles. Kenilworth to left. Beechwood Tunnel, 300 yards. $98\frac{3}{4}$ across the river Blythe. Hampton in Arden to left. Bickenhill left. Sheldon, 106. Coleshill to right. Yardley left. Castle Bromwich right. Across the Cole. Birmingham, 111 miles.

* Coaches take passengers to the Terminus.

CONTINUATIONS.

Harrow Station to right to Stanmore $3\frac{1}{2}$, Edgware $4\frac{1}{2}$, Barnet $10\frac{1}{2}$.	
..... to left to Uxbrige, West Drayton.	
Watford ditto to right to St. Alban's 8, Hatfield. [Wycombe 17.	
..... to left to Rickmansworth 4, Amersham 10, High	
Boxmoor to right to Hemel Hempstead $1\frac{1}{2}$.	
Berkhempstead to right to Dunstable 11.	
..... to left to Chesham, Missenden.	
Tring to right to Ivinghoe $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	
..... to left to Tring $1\frac{3}{4}$, Aylesbury 9, Wendover 8.	
Leighton to right to Hockliffe $4\frac{1}{2}$, Woburn 8, Ampthill 1.	
..... to left to Wing $5\frac{1}{2}$, Aylesbury $12\frac{1}{2}$.	
..... to left to Newton, Winslow.	
Bradwell to left to Stoney Stratford 2, Buckingham $10\frac{1}{2}$.	
Stoney Strat. to right to Newport Pagnell 4, Olney 9.	
Weedon to right to Northampton $7\frac{3}{4}$.	
..... to left to Daventry 4, Towcester 7, Banbury.	
Rugby to right to Lutterworth, $6\frac{3}{4}$.	
..... to left to Rugby, Dunchurch 4. [Bosworth.	
Coventry to right to Nuneaton $8\frac{1}{4}$, Atherstone $12\frac{1}{4}$, Market	
..... to left to Kenilworth $4\frac{1}{4}$, Warwick $9\frac{3}{4}$, Stratford.	
BIRMINGHAM 111.	

No. 17 (b). From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. FIRST ROAD. Through STONEY STRATFORD and COVENTRY.

MILES.

London to Birmingham, as at No. 100 $109\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

Birmingham to Walsall* (<i>Staffords.</i>) $8\frac{3}{4}$
Birmingham to Dudley 10
Birmingham to Stourbridge* 12

DUDLEY, situated partly in Worcestershire and partly in Staffordshire. It has two Churches containing some ancient stained glass, and monuments of knights in armour; a Free School, Assembly-rooms, and numerous Charity Schools. Its principal manufactures are glass and iron, particularly nails. *Dudley Castle*, standing on a hill above the town, is a venerable ruin, commanding an extensive view over seven

English and two Welsh counties. *Parish.* Pop. 23,043.
1 *Memb. Inn*; Dudley Arms.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Dudley to</i>	MILES.
Stourbridge	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
WOLVERHAMPTON	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 18. From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. SECOND ROAD. Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and WARWICK.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Kilburn	2	Buckingham	56
Edgeware (a).....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brackley	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stanmore	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Banbury	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Watford (b)	15	Edge Hill	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Two Waters	22	Kineton	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berkhempstead (c)	26	Warwick	96
Tring	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Knowie	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aylesbury	39	BIRMINGHAM	116
Winslow	49 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Edgeware to St. Albans*.....	12
(b) Watford to Hemel Hempstead (<i>Herts</i>) ..	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Watford to Rickmansworth* (<i>Herts</i>)	3
(c) Berkhempstead to Ivinghoe (<i>Bucks</i>)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

EDGEWARE (Middlesex) has a considerable road trade. *Parish.* Pop. 591. *Inns*; White Hart, Cranes.

STANMORE (Middlesex) is adorned with numerous villas, and *Bentley Priory*, the seat of the Marquess of Abercorn, containing a choice collection of pictures and busts. *Inn*; Abercorn Arms.

WATFORD (*Herts*) is a populous and well-built Market-town, almost surrounded by the Coln, on which are mills for throwing silk and making paper. The Church contains two fine monuments, executed by Nicholas Stone, in memory of two Sir C. Morrisons. It is a station of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Near Watford is *Cashiobury Park*, the seat of the Earl of Essex, a spacious edifice in the castellated style. The pictures which adorn the apartments possess great merit. Two miles distant is *Grove Park*, the Earl of Clarendon's seat, containing a good collection of pictures.

Hamlet. Pop. 2960. *Inns*; Essex Arms, Rose and Crown.

TWO WATERS (Herts), so called from the junction of the Gade with Bulbourn Brook, is famous for its paper mills.

BERKHEMPSTEAD or HAMPSTEAD (Herts) is situated on a branch of the Gade on the Grand Junction Canal, and close to the Birmingham Railway. The Church, containing some ancient monuments, and the ruins of the Castle, formerly the residence of the Kings of Mercia, are the only objects of interest. Here Bishop Ken and Cowper the poet were born. It contains a Free Grammar School, and the Countess of Bridgewater's School for Girls.

About 3 miles distant is *Ashridge Park*, the noble domain of the Countess of Bridgewater.

Parish. Pop. 2369. *Inn*; King's Arms.

TRING (Herts), a neat but irregular town with an elegant Church, in which are several ancient monuments. *Tring Park* is a beautiful seat, adorned with pleasing scenery. *Parish.* Pop. 3488. *Inn*; Rose and Crown.

Between Tring and Ivinghoe is the Railway Station on the Birmingham Line. Near Tring is the junction of the Cheltenham and Oxford with the Birmingham Railway. It proceeds near Northleach, Burford, Witney, Oxford, Thame, and Aylesbury. This Line is 66 miles 76 chains long.

AYLESBURY (Bucks), situated on an eminence in the rich and extensive tract called the vale of Aylesbury. The Town-hall is a handsome modern brick building, and the Church a spacious structure, with a large Cemetery, intersected by several walks planted with trees. Here also is the County Gaol and an elegant Market-house. The inhabitants of this town and its vicinity rear an immense number of early ducklings, which are sent to the London market.

Two miles from Aylesbury is *Hartwell House*, which was for many years the asylum of Louis XVIII., and of the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Aylesbury to</i>	MILES.
Prince's Risborough	8½
HIGH WYCOMBE	16½

Boro. and Par. Pop. 4907. 1 Memb. Inns; George, White Hart, Crown.

WINSLOW (Bucks), a neat town, consisting principally of three streets. Six miles distant is *Stewkley*, the Church of which is one of the most perfect Saxon buildings in England. *Parish. Pop. 1290. Inn; Bell.*

BUCKINGHAM (Bucks), an ancient and irregular built town on the Ouse, over which are 3 stone bridges; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and lace-making. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is an elegant stone building, with a lofty spire, erected 1780, on an artificial mount formerly occupied by a castle; the altar is adorned with a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, presented by the Duke of Buckingham; and there is a window of stained glass by Egginton. The Town-hall and New Gaol are likewise handsome. The other public edifices are the Free Grammar School, the Meeting-houses, and the remains of the Chapel of St. John and St. Thomas à Becket.

Three miles from Buckingham is *Stowe*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, one of the noblest mansions in England. The most prominent objects of attention are the saloon, ornamented with marbles of various descriptions; the library, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, including many curious MSS.; the pictures with which the various apartments are adorned; and the pleasure grounds embellished with obelisks, columns, towers, and temples.

Five miles from Buckingham is *Chetwode*, in the Church of which is some fine stained glass of great antiquity.

Within 2 miles of Buckingham, on the road to Stoney Stratford, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1837.

Boro. and Parish. Pop. 3610. Membs.—County 3, Town 2, Inns; Cobham's Arms, White Hart.

BRACKLEY (Northampton), one of the most ancient Boroughs in England; has a handsome Market-house, two Churches, a Free School, and the ruins of an Hospital. *Borough. Pop. 2107. Inn; Crown.*

BANBURY (Oxford), on the Charwell, is famous for its malt liquor, its cheese, and the cakes which are called by its name. The Church is a neat modern edifice. Five

miles from Banbury is *Alkerton*, where Lydiat, the astronomer and mathematician, was buried.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 5906. 1 Memb. Inns; Red Lion, White Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Banbury to</i>	MILES.	<i>Banbury to</i>	MILES.
Church Enstone	12	Deddington	6½
WITNEY	24¼	Woodstock	16¼
		WITNEY	22½

EDGE HILL (Warwick), remarkable as the spot where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliament took place.

KINETON or KINGTON (Warwick). The castle, formerly existing, is said to have been erected by King John. There is a well known by the name of King John's Well. *Parish. Pop. 1102. Inns; Red Lion, Swan.*

Five miles from Kineton is the village of *Tysoe*. Opposite its church is a hill, on the side of which is cut the figure of a horse, called, from the colour of the soil, the *Red Horse*, and this gives name to the adjacent vale.

WARWICK, the capital of Warwickshire, is an ancient and neat town, (the greater half of which was destroyed by fire in 1694,) situated on an eminence watered by the Avon. It has two Churches (St. Nicholas and St. Mary), the latter, which is the principal, has a lofty square tower, supported by piers, between which carriages may pass; it is also remarkable for a richly-worked stone roof, and several handsome monuments, but more particularly for the Chapel of our Lady, generally called the Beauchamp Chapel, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, erected in pursuance of the will of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.: in the centre is the monument of the founder, considered the most splendid in the kingdom, with the exception of that of Henry VII.; and there is also a monument in memory of Dudley, the celebrated Earl of Leicester.

The other public buildings are, the County-hall, a handsome Corinthian edifice; the Court-house, or Town-hall, with Assembly-rooms; the County Gaol; the Bride-well; the Theatre; the Market-place and house; the Public Library and News-room; the Free Grammar School

and Charity in an ancient edifice; and the County Asylum. There are also several Meeting-houses. Near the west end of the town is a plain, where races are held annually in March and September. The assizes, and quarter-sessions are held at Warwick.

Warwick Castle, the magnificent residence of the Earls of Warwick, is situated at the s.e. end of this town on a rock 40 feet in height, washed by the Avon. The time of its original erection is unknown. Cæsar's Tower, supposed to be the most ancient part of the fabric, is 147 feet high. Guy's Tower, at the north angle, 128 feet high, was erected in 1394. The interior is remarkable for its splendour and elegance. The principal suite of apartments extends 333 feet in a right line, and the whole is adorned with valuable paintings, and curious specimens of armoury. In the Green-house is the celebrated white marble Warwick Vase, found at Tivoli, presented by Sir W. Hamilton, and capable of containing 163 gallons.

One mile from Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the retreat of the renowned Earl, and where he and his Countess are supposed to be buried.

On Blacklow Hill, opposite, Piers Gaveston was beheaded.

Boro. Pop. 9109. *Mems.*—County 4, City 2. *Inns*; Warwick Arms, Castle, George, Woolpack.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Warwick to</i>	MILES.	<i>Warwick to</i>	MILES.
Kenilworth	5½	Fazeley	27
Coleshill	18	TAMWORTH.....	28½

KNOWLE (Warwick), a small village, with a handsome Chapel, containing some curious carving. *Hamlet.* Pop. 1120. *Inn*; Mermaid.

No. 19. From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. THIRD ROAD. Through OXFORD and STRATFORD ON AVON.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54	Stratford on Avon	94
Woodstock*	61½	Henley in Arden	101½
Enstone*	69¾	Hockley Heath	106½
Chapel House	73¼	BIRMINGHAM*	117
Shipston	83¼		

CHAPEL HOUSE. Two miles from this spot, on an eminence, are *Rollrich Stones*, curious vestiges of antiquity, composing an irregular ring, which have been a fertile subject of conjecture for antiquaries. Dr. Stukeley supposes them to have been erected by the Druids.

SHIPSTON UPON STOUR (Worcester), remarkable for its situation, is quite detached from the great mass of the county. *Par. Pop.* 1632. *Inn*; George.

STRATFORD ON AVON (Warwick), celebrated as the cradle of Shakspeare. The house in which the immortal bard first drew breath is situated in Henley street, a few doors from the White Lion Inn. In a garden belonging to the White Lion is a mulberry-tree, raised from a shoot of the celebrated one planted by Shakspeare. The Church, delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, is approached by an avenue of lime trees; in the chancel is the celebrated bust of the poet, in front of which he and his wife are buried. The Town-hall in High street, erected at the time of the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, in 1769, is adorned with an excellent statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick; and in the interior are three fine portraits of Shakspeare, painted by Wilson; Garrick, by Gainsborough; and the Duke of Dorset, by a pupil of Reynolds. In the High street, also, are the remains of an ancient Cross, and at a short distance those of the Chapel of Holy Cross; and near them the Guildhall, the lower part of which is occupied as a Grammar School.

Charlecote, noted as the residence of Sir Thomas Lucy, the persecutor of Shakspeare, is about 4 miles distant.

Township. *Pop.* 3488. *Inns*; White Lion, Red Horse. A Railroad has been formed from Stratford to Moreton in the Marsh.

HENLEY IN ARDEN (Warwick), a small town, in the Market-place of which are the vestiges of an ancient Cross. Its name is derived from its situation in the ancient forest of Arden. *Chapeltry.* *Pop.* 1214. *Inn*; Swan.

HOCKLEY HEATH (Warwick). *Inn*; White Lion.

No. 20. From LONDON to BRECON. FIRST ROAD.
Through HIGH WYCOMBE, GLOUCESTER, and MONMOUTH.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Ross, as at No. 2	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRECON, as at No. 31	166 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 21. From LONDON to BRECON. SECOND ROAD.
Through GLOUCESTER, LEDBURY, and HEREFORD.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Northleach, as at No. 2 ..	82	Dormington.....	128
Seven Wells*	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hereford*	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester*	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hanmer's Cross (a).....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ledbury	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hay	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Trumpets	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	BRECON	167 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Hanmer's Cross to Kington*.....9

LEDBURY (Hereford), situated near the Malvern Hills, carries on a considerable manufactory of ropes, lines, and sacks. Large quantities of cider are made in the vicinity. The Church, which is of Saxon origin, contains several monuments and some curious carving.

Par. Pop. 3909. *Inns*; George, Feathers, New Inn.

One mile distant is *Eastnor Castle*, the seat of Earl Somers, a magnificent structure, erected by Smirke, surrounded by charming grounds.

THE TRUMPETS. This spot commands a fine view of the *Herefordshire Beacon*, about four miles distant.

DORMINGTON. A short distance from this place is *Holm Lacey*, the ancient seat of the Scudamore family. It is a venerable mansion, ornamented with some rich carving, by Gibbons, and remarkable as the place where Pope wrote the "Man of Ross." In the garden near the Parsonage House is a pear tree of immense size.

HAY (Brecknock), seated on the Wye, which here receives the little river Dulais. The Church is delightfully situated, and contains a curious ancient silver cup; from the churchyard, in which is a stone figure of a monk, there is a

fine view. On an eminence may be seen the remains of a castle. *Township. Pop. 1709. Inn; Swan.*

Six miles distant is *King Arthur's Hill*, on which is a cromlech, called King Arthur's Table. At *Clifford*, three miles distant, are the remains of a castle, in which it is said Fair Rosamond was born.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, delightfully situated at the confluence of the Honddu with the Usk. The principal objects deserving attention, are the remains of the castle, consisting chiefly of the Keep, called Ely Tower, from having been the prison of Morton, bishop of Ely, and the supposed scene of his conference with the Duke of Buckingham respecting the union of the houses of York and Lancaster; the ruins of the ancient priory, founded in the reign of Henry I.; the County Gaol outside of the town, erected on Mr. Howard's plan; the church of St. John the Evangelist, situated on the same eminence as the castle, and adorned with a Saxon font and several monuments; St. Mary's Church, with a noble steeple, ninety feet in height; St. David's Church, a neat edifice, on the north bank of the Usk; and Christ Church College, in the same part of the town, consisting of a Church, a dwelling house, which has been the residence of several bishops of St. David's, a Free Grammar School, and several cottages. There are also several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions. Brecon is particularly distinguished by two public walks, one of which is along the banks of the Usk, and the other consists of the Priory woods overhanging the Honddu. It has iron mills and manufactories of hats and woollen cloth. The Mansion-house, called the Priory, is the property of the Marquess of Camden.

Boro. Pop. 5026. 1 Memb. Inns; Bell, Castle, Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Brecon to</i>	MILES.	<i>Brecon to</i>	MILES.
Hay	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Merthyr Tydvil†	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kington	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Llantrissant	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mortimer's Cross	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	COWBRIDGE	42
Tenbury	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	† A rail-way about 19 miles long	
Cleobury Mortimer	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	will connect Brecon and Mer-	
BRIDGENORTH	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	thyr Tydvil.	

<i>Brecon to</i>	MILES.
Ystradvelty	15
NEATH	32

YSTRADVELTY, in Brecknockshire is surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery. Half a mile from it is a remarkable cavern, called Porth Ogof, and beyond this are two fine cascades

of the Mellte.— See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

<i>Brecon to</i>	MILES.
Hay	15½
Kington.....	27¾
NEW RADNOR	34½
<i>Brecon to</i>	
Bualt or Builth	16½
NEWTOWN	45½

No. 22. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. FIRST ROAD.
The New Road through CROYDON and BALCOMBE.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Brixton	3¾	Balcombe	33
Streatham	5½	Cuckfield	37½
Croydon (a)	9½	Friar's Oak Inn	43
Red Hill	20½	BRIGHTON	51½
Black Corner	27¼		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Croydon to Ryegate*,..... 12 MILES.

STREATHAM (Surrey). Dr. Johnson was a frequent visiter of Streatham Park; in the Church, lately rebuilt, are two Latin inscriptions from his pen, in memory of Mr. Thrale and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Salisbury.

Par. Pop. 5068.

CROYDON (Surrey), is situated on the edge of Banstead Downs. The traveller should notice the Church, a fine ancient building, containing the monuments of Archbishops Sheldon, Wake, Grindall, Whitgift, Potter, and Herring; the remains of a palace, formerly belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, but now occupied as a calico-printing manufactory; the Court-house, where the assizes are held alternately with Guildford and Kingston; Whitgift's Hospital, founded by the Archbishop of that name; and the Theatre. An iron railway passes by this town from Wandsworth to Merstham, and a canal forms a communication between Croydon and the Thames.

At *Carshalton* (pronounced *Caschorton*), three miles from Croydon, is the Greyhound Inn, a celebrated place of rendezvous for the sportsmen of the vicinity, which is admirably adapted for the pleasures of the chase. Carshalton church

contains a handsome monument to the Gaynesford family, and in the churchyard is a singular epitaph on Humphreys, a barber.

The Croydon railway, 9 miles long, proceeds by Sydenham to its junction with the Greenwich line. *Par. Pop.* 12,447. *Inns*: Greyhound, Crown, King's Arms.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Croydon to</i>	MILES.
Sutton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
EWELL	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

RED HILL (Surrey). *Inn*; Somers Arms.

BLACK CORNER (Surrey). *Inn*; Ship and Anchor.

CUCKFIELD (Sussex). *Par. Pop.* 2586. *Inns*; King's Head, Talbot.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTONE (Sussex), is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the kingdom. The principal object deserving notice is the Pavilion, a singular but splendidly furnished palace, erected by George IV. as a summer residence. The stables adjoining it are built in the Moorish style, and are far superior to any other establishment of the kind in England.

St. Peter's, or the New Church, at the entrance of the town, is an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in 1824, from designs by Barry. At the n.w. extremity of the town is the Old Church, containing a font brought from Normandy in the time of William I. In the churchyard is a monument in memory of Mrs. Crouch the actress; and near the chancel-door is another over the remains of Captain Tetttersell, who commanded the vessel which conveyed Charles II. to France, after the battle of Worcester. There is also a tombstone in memory of Phœbe Hessel, who served in the army as a private soldier. This cemetery commands a fine view of the town.

St. Mary's Chapel, in St. James's-street, is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, built in 1827, from designs by Mr. Wilds.

The visiter should also notice the Steyne, a charming lawn, surrounded, except on the side towards the sea, by houses, and adorned with a statue of George IV.. by Chantrey; the Marine Parade, extending along the east cliff, like-

wise much frequented as a promenade; the Chain Pier, erected in 1823, from designs by Captain Brown, for the accommodation of persons embarking and disembarking; the New Sea Wall lately erected; the Theatre, where the London actors often perform; the New Market, and the Custom-house, both built in 1830; the chapels, erected by Mr. Kemp and Mr. Faithful, both handsome buildings; the Unitarian Chapel, likewise a handsome edifice; the Royal Chapel, attached to the Pavilion; and the Sussex County Hospital, between Brighton and Kemp Town.

Brighton also possesses several Meeting-houses; a Roman Catholic Chapel; a Jew's Synagogue; several charitable institutions; a neat Market-house; cold, hot, shampooing, and shower baths, besides bathing-machines; Assembly-rooms; numerous Boarding-houses; and several Libraries, where concerts, raffles, &c., take place, for the amusement of the visitors. It employs a hundred boats in the herring and mackerel fishery, and is one of the places of embarkation for France; steam-vessels going regularly once or twice a week during the summer to Dieppe.

The Upper and Lower Esplanades by Brunswick Terrace are agreeable promenades.

Half a mile west of the Old Church is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which have been found efficacious in cases of debility and indigestion. There is also an establishment called the German Spa, where fictitious mineral waters, resembling the springs at Spa, Pyrmont, &c., are prepared; it is situated at the entrance of the New Park, and has a large pump-room. On the road towards Lewes are spacious Public Gardens, where fireworks are occasionally exhibited; and a little behind them are Cavalry Barracks, erected in 1795.

About a mile from the town is a fine Race-ground, with a convenient stand for the spectators; and five miles n.w. of Brighton is a romantic place called the *Devil's Dyke*. Both these spots, but particularly the latter, command extensive prospects. The Dyke itself consists of a deep chasm winding between two hills, and a bold headland which it almost insulates. It bears traces of a Saxon or Danish encampment. Immediately below the Dyke Hill is the village of *Poynings*, the church of which was erected in the time of Edward III.

At the east end of Brighton, on the road to Rottingdean, is *Kemp Town*, a modern erection, which derives its name from its proprietor, T. R. Kemp, Esq.; and at the west end of the town, in the parish of Hove, is *Brunswick Town*, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Busby.

Rottingdean, four miles east from Brighton, is a pleasing watering-place for those who prefer the retirement of a village. It has lodging-houses and bathing-machines.

Hove, two miles west from Brighton, is another retired bathing-place.

Several lines of Railroad have been proposed, one of which, 54 miles long, performs the journey without a tunnel. Another is termed the Direct line, or Rennie's; from Croydon to Brighton, 41 miles, 59 chains. Stephenson's line 50 miles. Rennie's is now in progress, and will have its northern terminus in the Croydon line.

Par. Pop. 40,634. *2 Membs.* *Inns*; Bedford Hotel, Royal York, Albion, Gloucester, Norfolk, Bristol, Star and Garter, Sea Hotel, Old Ship, New Ship, New Inn, Gun, White Horse, Castle.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Brighton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Brighton to</i>	MILES.
Lewes	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horse Bridge	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cross-in-Hand	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	EAST BOURNE.....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hurst Green.....	32	<i>Brighton to</i>	
Hawkhurst	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lewes	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highgate	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horse Bridge	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cranbrook	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Battle	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Smarden	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	HASTINGS	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charing.....	55	<i>Brighton to</i>	
CANTERBURY	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Henfield	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Brighton to</i>		HORSHAM.....	21
Lewes	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Brighton to</i>	
Uckfield	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alford	31
Tunbridge Wells	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Guildford	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tunbridge	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farnham	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maidstone.....	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Odiham.....	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rochester	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Reading	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
CHATHAM	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallingford	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Brighton to</i>		OXFORD	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lewes	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		

<i>Brighton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Brighton to</i>	MILES.
Lewes	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	WINDSOR	64 $\frac{3}{4}$
Horse Bridge.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Brighton to</i>	
Battle	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horsham	21
RYE	47	Dorking	34
<i>Brighton to</i>		Leatherhead	39
Steving	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cobham Street	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pulborough	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chertsey	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alford	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Egham	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guildford	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	WINDSOR	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cobham	56 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 23 From LONDON to BRIGHTON. SECOND ROAD.
By CROYDON, HORLEY, and HICKSTEAD.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Brixton.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horley	24
Streatham*.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crawley*	29
Croydon	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hickstead*	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Red Hill	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	BRIGHTON*	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

This road avoids the steep hills between Cuckfield and Brighton.

No. 24. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. THIRD ROAD.
Through SUTTON and RYEGATE.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Tooting*	6	Ryegate	24
Mitcham (a)	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crawley	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sutton	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hickstead	40
Gatton	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	BRIGHTON*	52 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Mitcham to Carshalton

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

SUTTON (Surrey). *Inn*; Cock. Beyond Sutton is the seat of the Earl of Derby, called the *Oaks*, a noble mansion, adorned with some good pictures, and commanding fine views. *Par. Pop.* 1,121.

GATTON (Surrey) is remarkable as having possessed the privilege of sending 2 Members to Parliament with only 1 elector. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 145.

Ryegate Hill, just on this side of the town, commands a fine view.

RYEGATE or **REIGATE** (Surrey), formerly derived considerable importance from its castle, no remains of which now exist. On its site, however, is a cavern or crypt, where, it is said, the Barons met previous to their interview with King John at Runnymede. It has a Church, a Market-house, and a Town-hall, but none of them remarkable. Near the latter is a tunnel through a hill, executed in 1824. The Priory, a modern house (Lord Somers), stands on the site of a convent of Augustines. *Par. Pop.* 3,397. *Inns*; Swan, Grapes, White Hart.

CRAWLEY. A little before the traveller reaches this place, he enters Sussex, the boundary of which is denoted by a solitary tree, called the County Oak, situated to the right of the road. *Par. Pop.* 394. *Inns*; George, Star, White Hart, Rising Sun.

HICKSTEAD (Sussex). *Inn*; Castle.

No. 25. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. FOURTH ROAD.
Through CROYDON and LINDFIELD.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Streatham*	5½	Lindfield	37
Croydon*	9½	Ditchling	45
Godstone Green (a)	19	BRIGHTON*	54½
New Chapel Green	24¾		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Godstone Green to Bletchingly (Surrey) .. 2 miles.

GODSTONE GREEN (Surrey). Here are two small barrows and a freestone quarry. Three miles distant is the *Iron Pear-Tree Water*, said to be efficacious in relieving the gout.

LINDFIELD (Sussex). *Inn*; Tiger.

No. 26. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. FIFTH ROAD.
Through EAST GRINSTEAD and LEWES.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Brixton	3¾	Wych Cross	33½
Streatham*	5½	Chailey	42½
Croydon*	9¼	Lewes	49
Godstone Green*	19	Falmer	53
New Chapel Green	24¾	BRIGHTON*	57½
East Grinstead	28½		

EAST GRINSTEAD (Sussex). The church contains a curious monument, with an inscription, stating that it was founded by R. Lewkmoor, Esq., and his wife, who was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII. At the east end of the town is Sackville College, erected by Robert, Earl of Dorset, for the residence of twenty-four aged persons. There is also a Free School. At *West Hoardley*, 4 miles distant, are two singular stones called *Great upon Little*. The upper stone is supposed to weigh 500 tons.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 3364. *Inns*; Crown, Dorset Arms, King's Head.

WYCH CROSS (Sussex). About four miles distant is *Sheffield Place*, the seat of the Earl of Sheffield; and *Fletching Church*, containing the remains of Gibbon, the historian, on whose monument is an inscription by the late Dr. Parr.

LEWES (Sussex). An ancient well-built, and populous town, on the Ouse, and considered the capital of the county. The principal objects are, the remains of the Castle, erected by Warren, Earl of Surrey, in the time of William I.; the vestiges of the Priory, founded at the same period; the Churches of St. John sub Castro, in the centre of a small oval camp, and containing an inscription executed in the reign of Edward III., and a fine altar-piece, representing the Presentation of Children to our Saviour; St. John Southover, in which is a tablet, recording that Gundread, the daughter of William I. is buried here; St. Thomas à Becket with an altar-piece; St. John Baptist with more modern tower, &c.; the House of Correction, built on Mr. Howard's plan; and the Shire-hall in the High street, an elegant and convenient modern building, in which is a painting by Northcote, representing a scene in Richard III.

There are also several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions, a Free Grammar-school, Assembly-rooms, a Theatre, and a Literary Society and Mechanics' Institute (1825). The meetings of the Sussex Agricultural Society are held in this town, and here was buried the celebrated William Huntingdon, over whose grave is an epitaph, written by himself. The markets of Lewes are well supplied, and there is an annual fair, at which from 60,000 to 80,000 sheep are sold.

On a hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the town, is a Race-ground, considered one of the finest in England, and a commodious stand for the visitors. The races generally take place in the first week of August, and last three days. This eminence was, in 1264, the scene of a bloody battle between Henry III., and the barons under the Earl of Leicester, when the king was defeated, and, together with his brother, taken prisoner.

Boro. Pop. 859. Members; County 4, Town 2. Inns; Star, White Hart.

FALMER (Sussex). To the right is *Stanmer Park*, (Earl of Chichester.)

No. 26(a). LONDON to BRISTOL. RAILWAY.
(GREAT WESTERN).

The London terminus is at Paddington, to which omnibuses convey passengers. This railroad is 114 miles in length.

Leaving Paddington, the road winds round by the Cemetery at Kensal Green and Wormwood Scrubs, by Ealing. It crosses the valley of the Brent by a noble viaduct of nine arches. Drayton, Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and Osterley Park, to left. Southall. Across the Paddington Canal and the Yedding and Grand Junction to West Drayton, 13 miles. Across the road to Uxbridge. Thence across the Wharncliffe Canal and Colne. Langley Park, to right. Ditton Park, to left. Slough, 19 miles. Slough to Windsor, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Salt Hill, to left. Ash Hill. Burnham, to right. Burnham Abbey, to left. Across the Thames by a noble bridge of two brick elliptical arches, 128 feet span. Maidenhead, 23. The railroad will then proceed by Ruscomb and Twyford, across the Kennet to the North of Reading by Purley and Pangbourn to Bassilden, Goring, South Stoke, thence sweeping round by Wantage, across the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal to Swindon, whence it proceeds s.w. to Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol.

Fare to Maidenhead from, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Starts at 8, 9, 10, and 12 A.M. 4, 5, 6, 7, P.M.

No. 27. From LONDON to BRISTOL. FIRST ROAD.
Through READING, CHIPPENHAM, and MARSHFIELD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Chippenham, as at No. 32	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	BRISTOL*	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Marshfield	101 $\frac{3}{4}$		

MARSHFIELD (Gloucester). Has a considerable trade in malt. Near this town is a place called the Rocks, at which the three shires of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts meet. *Par. Pop.* 1651. *Inn*; Catharine Wheel.

CONTINUATION.

Bristol to Wrington..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

WRINGTON (Somerset) is remarkable as the birth-place of John Locke. The cottage in which he was born is situated by the churchyard. Mrs. Hannah More lived for many years at *Barley Wood*, near Wrington. *Parish* (with Broadfield). *Pop.* 1540.

CONTINUATION.

Bristol to Weston on the Sea..... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

WESTON ON THE SEA (Somerset), in Uphill Bay, on the British Channel, is much frequented as a bathing-place. It has a New Church (St. John), Meeting-houses, a Market-house, good Inns, Lodging-houses, and Baths. *Par. Pop.* 1310.

No. 28. From LONDON to BRISTOL. SECOND ROAD.
Through READING, CHIPPENHAM, and BATH.

From London to Bristol, as at No. 32.... 119 miles.

No. 29. From LONDON to BUXTON. FIRST ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON and LEICESTER.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Ashburn, as at No. 42 ..	140	BUXTON*	159 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newhaven Inn	149 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 30. From LONDON to BUXTON. SECOND ROAD.
Through DAVENTRY, LICHFIELD, and CHEADLE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Uttoxeter*	135 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coleshill*	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheadle (a)	146
Swinfin*	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	Onecote	154 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lichfield*	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	Longnor	162
Abbot's Bromley	129	BUXTON*	167

CONTINUATION.

(a) Cheadle to Leek* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ABBOT'S BROMLEY (Stafford), so called from an abbey which once stood in the vicinity, has a large Church, a Town-hall, a Free-school, and Almshouses. *Par. Pop.* 1621. *Inn*; Bagot Arms.

CHEADLE (Stafford), pleasantly situated in a vale, is surrounded on all sides by bleak and almost barren hills, abounding in coal-mines; it has an ancient Church, a Free-school, and several Meeting-houses; and trades in copper, brass, and tin articles. North-west of the town is a hill called *Cheadle Park*, which commands a very extensive prospect. *Par. Pop.* 4119. *Inns*; Royal Oak, Wheatsheaf.

About four miles east of Cheadle is the elegant seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Alton Towers, with remarkable architectural gardens, a gallery of paintings, a collection of armour, and a conservatory, besides numerous other attractions.

ONECOTE (Stafford). Near this place is the romantic village of *Narrowdale*, so surrounded by rocks that, during one part of the year, the inhabitants never behold the sun.

LONGNOR (Stafford) is situated near the source of the Manifold. The market takes place on Tuesday. *Chapeltry* (St. Giles.) *Pop.* 429.

No. 31. From LONDON to CAERMARTHEN. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and BRECON.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brecon*	166 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ross, as at No. 2	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trecastle (a)	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monmouth	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	Llandovery	186 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ragland	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	Llandilo Fawr	201 $\frac{1}{4}$
Abergavenny	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	Abergwili	214
Crickhowell	153	CAERMARTHEN	216

CONTINUATION.

(a) Trecastle to Llangadock (*Caerm.*) 10½ miles.

Five miles beyond Ross is *Goodrich*, remarkable for the ruins of its castle (which was a scene of contest during the reign of Charles I.) one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the Wye; and a mile and a half beyond is *Whitchurch*, near which is *Symonds Yate*, a lofty rock, surmounted by an encampment, and commanding a fine prospect, particularly of the Wye, which here forms a scene of the most romantic beauty.

MONMOUTH, the capital of Monmouthshire, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Munnow and the Wye, at the termination of a fine valley. The principal objects are, the small remains of the once celebrated Castle, on an eminence by the banks of the Munnow; the remains of the ancient walls, the Town-hall, (combining a Market, Sessions-house, and Assembly-rooms,) in the Market-place, with an indifferent statue of Henry V., who was born in the castle; the County Gaol, a well-constructed building; St. Mary's Church, with a spire 210 feet in height, formerly attached to a Benedictine priory; St. Thomas's Church, exhibiting in several parts curious specimens of ancient architecture; the Bridges, the Public Library, the Race-course on Chippenham Meadow; the Free-school belonging to the Haberdashers' Company of London, Meeting-houses and National School.

The rides and walks round Monmouth are particularly romantic. From the summit of Kymin Hill, on the opposite side of the Wye, there is a prospect of extraordinary extent and beauty. The naval monument erected here to commemorate the most eminent British Admirals is rapidly decaying. The traveller should also visit Beaulieu Grove, and the Buck-stone, a mile on the road to Staunton.

The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in the iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, in preparing bark, and in the trade arising from the navigation of the Wye.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 4916. *Members; County 2, City 1. Inns; Beaufort Arms, King's Head, Angel.*

About half a mile from Monmouth is *Troy House*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, once famous for its gardens,

which have been converted into orchards. Here also is shown the cradle of Henry V., and the sword which he bore at Agincourt.

RAGLAND (Monmouth), celebrated for the beautiful ruins of its Castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of Somerset; and now possessed by the Duke of Beaufort. *Par. Pop.* 681. *Inn*; Beaufort Arms.—See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

ABERGAVENNY (Monmouth), an ancient but handsome town, beautifully situated at the junction of the rivulet Gavenny with the Usk, was once fortified, and the ruins of its castle, forming a very picturesque object, may still be seen. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly attached to a Priory, and is ornamented with numerous ancient monuments. Between the castle and the bridge there is a fine prospect. Abergavenny has also several Meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar-school, and manufactories of flannel, shoes, and cabinet ware, but its trade has greatly declined: during the summer, however, it is much frequented by genteel company.

Near Abergavenny is the *Sugar-loaf Mountain*, upwards of 1850 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is by no means difficult, even with a carriage, and the summit commands prospects of great beauty and extent.

Par. Pop. 3940. *Inns*; Angel, Greyhound, Golden Lion.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Abergavenny to</i>	MILES.	<i>Abergavenny to</i>	MILES.
Llangattock	4	Black Rock Inn	23½
Usk	11	NEW PASSAGE OVER SE-	
Caerwent	19½	VERN	26¼

CRICKHOWELL (Brecknock), a small but pretty town on the Usk, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches. The traveller should notice the Church, containing some monuments, the Town-hall over the Market-place, and the ruins of the castle to the east of the town. *Parish. Pop.* 1061. Four miles farther are the picturesque ruins of *Tretower Castle*.

TRECASTLE has a good *Inn*, Camden Arms.

LLANDOVERY (Caermarthen), a small town on the Bran, on the west bank of which may be seen the ruins of

the castle. A considerable quantity of woollen stockings are made here, and it has a handsome stone bridge. *Township. Pop.* 1766. *Inn*; Castle.

Ten miles distant, but in Brecknock, are the chalybeate springs of *Llanwrtyd, or Llanworthid*, similar to those of Harrowgate. They are much frequented in the summer season.

LLANDILO VAWR or LLANDEILO FAWR (Caermarthen) is a neat built town on the west bank of the Towy, over which there is a substantial but narrow bridge. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. *Par. Pop.* 1268. *Inn*; Bear.

The traveller then passes *Dynevor Castle*, with a beautiful park; *Rhurader*, to the left of which is *Golden Grove*, the seat of Lord Cawdor; *Grongar Hill*, celebrated by Dyer; and the ruins of *Dryslyn Castle*, on an eminence, commanding a delightful view of the vale of Towy.

ABERGWILI or ABERGWYLLY (Caermarthen), remarkable for its Church, and for the residence of the Bishops of St. David's, rebuilt in 1830. Near it is Merlin's Cave, said to have been the scene of the magician's incantations. *Par. Pop.* 2675.

CAERMARTHEN, the capital of the county, a well-built and populous town on the Towy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The river admits vessels of moderate burden, and a commodious quay has been formed. The Church contains several ancient monuments, and in the tomb of the Scurlock family is buried Sir R. Steele: a small tablet has been erected to his memory. The other objects here worthy of notice are, the Guildhall, a spacious and elegant modern building, in one of the apartments of which is a portrait of Sir Thomas Picton; the County Gaol, occupying the site of the castle, the ruins of which are visible; the Free Grammar-school, founded by Dr. Owen, bishop of St. David's; and the Parade, commanding a fine view of the river and the adjacent vale. Here also are several Meeting-houses, and an Academy for the education of Presbyterian ministers. At the west end of Caermarthen is a monument in honour of the late Sir Thomas Picton, from designs by Mr. Nash. See LEIGH'S WALES. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 9995. *Members*; *County 2, Town 1. Inns*; Boar's Head, King's Arms, Ivy Bush, Lion, Royal Hotel.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Caermarthen to</i>	MILES.	<i>Caermarthen to</i>	MILES.
Newcastle in Emlyn	20	County Stone.....	13
CARDIGAN	30	CARDIGAN	26

CONTINUATION.

Stokenchurch to Thame $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

THAME, an ancient town, on an eminence near the river Thame, in Oxfordshire, is noted as the birthplace of Chief Justice Holt. It has a handsome Gothic Church, containing numerous monuments; and a Grammar-school. Near this town is *Thame Park*: considerable remains of the ancient abbey are incorporated with the modern mansion erected on its site. *Par. Pop.* 2885. *Inns*; Spread Eagle, Greyhound, Red Lion, Crown.

Ten miles from Oxford, near the village of Brill, is *Dorton Park*, the seat of — Rickards, Esq., where a chalybeate spring has recently been discovered, and rooms for the reception of company have just been completed under the direction of Mr. Hakewill.

CONTINUATION.

Caermarthen to Llanstephan 7 miles.

LLANSTEPHAN (Caermarthen), a sea-bathing place near the mouth of the Towy, has the ruins of a Castle. *Par. Pop.* 1274.

NO. 32. From LONDON to CAERMARTHEN. SECOND ROAD. Through MAIDENHEAD, CALNE, BATH, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, and SWANSEA.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Brentford*	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Maidenhead.....	26
Hounslow*	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Hare Hatch.....	32
Cranford Bridge	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Twyford	35
Sipson Green	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Reading	39
Colnbrook	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Theal	$43\frac{1}{2}$
Slough.....	$20\frac{1}{2}$	Woolhampton	$49\frac{1}{4}$
Salt Hill	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Thatcham	54
Maidenhead Bridge.....	$25\frac{1}{4}$	Speenhamland.....	$55\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Newbury	56	Caerwent.....	136½
Speenhill (<i>a</i>)	56½	Christ Church.....	145
Hungerford	65	Newport	147½
Froxfield	67	Cardiff.....	158¾
Marlborough	75	Cowbridge	171¼
Fifield*	77	Ewenny Bridge (<i>d</i>)	177½
Silbury Hill*	80¼	New Inn	178½
Beckhampton Inn	81	Pyle Inn	183½
Calne	87	Margam	185¾
Chippenham (<i>b</i>)	92¾	Aberavon.....	190¼
Box	99½	Neath	196¼
Bath	105¾	Swansea	204¾
Keynsham	113¼	Pontarddylais	213¾
Bristol* (<i>c</i>)	119	Llanon or Llannan	217¾
New Passage over Severn	129¾	Caermarthen*	231
Black Rock Inn	132½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(<i>a</i>) Speenhill to Lambourn (<i>Berks</i>)	12
(<i>b</i>) Chippenham to Chipping Sodbury* (<i>Glouces.</i>)	16¼
(<i>c</i>) Bristol to Liverpool (see No. 124).....	159
(<i>d</i>) Ewenny Bridge to Bridgend (<i>Glam.</i>).....	1½

CRANFORD BRIDGE, across the Colne. (Middlesex.)
Inn; White Hart.

SIPSON GREEN (Middlesex.) *Inn*; Magpies.

COLNBROOK, on the Colne, partly in Middlesex and partly in Bucks, has a Chapel (St. Mary), and a considerable road trade. *Inns*; George, White Hart, Catharine Wheel.

SLOUGH, formerly the residence of Sir W. Herschel. Pursuing the road to the left for two miles, the traveller arrives at Eton and Windsor. *Inns*; Crown, Red Lion.

Railroad station, 1¾ to Windsor.

One mile from Slough is *Stoke Poges*: in its churchyard (said to have been the scene of his *Elegy*) lies Gray. A monument is also erected to his memory in the grounds of *Stoke Park*, one of the noblest mansions in Buckinghamshire.

SALT HILL, the scene of the Eton Montem. The Castle is an excellent inn, and the gardens command a fine view of Eton College and Windsor Castle. Botham's is also an hotel of note.

The traveller then crosses the Thames at *Maidenhead Bridge*, the prospect from which is very beautiful, including numerous villas.

MAIDENHEAD (Berks), a populous town, consisting principally of one paved street, has an elegant Chapel (St. Andrew and St. M. Magdalen), in the pointed style (1829), Meeting-houses, National and Sunday Schools. The adjoining bridge (1772), over the Thames, is half in Berks, half in Bucks. At the Greyhound inn, Charles I. took leave of his family. *Division of Bray Par. Pop.* 945. *Inns*; Sun, Bear, White Hart, Red Lion. Railroad station (see No. 26a). At Maidenhead a noble bridge of 2 brick elliptical arches, of 128 feet span, crosses the Thames and continues the Great Western Railway.

Hurley Place, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Maidenhead, is an ancient mansion, with a spacious hall decorated with paintings by Salvator Rosa. In a vault beneath this house, the nobility, during the reigns of Charles II. and James, concerted measures for the re-establishment of public liberty, and here the principal papers which produced the revolution of 1688 were signed.

HARE HATCH (Berks). One mile distant is *Wargrave*: in its Church is the monument of Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*.

TWYFORD. *Inns*; King's Arms, Duke of Wellington.

READING, the capital of Berkshire, and a borough of great antiquity, having been a place of considerable importance in the time of the Saxons, is situated on the Kennet at its junction with the Thames, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour, by means of these rivers and the Kennet and Avon Canal, which forms a communication with the Severn. Its clothing manufacture has declined, but it has some establishments for making sail-cloth, ribands, and pins. The principal buildings are, the ruins of the noble Abbey, founded in 1121, and of the Greyfriars; the Town-hall, over the Free School; in the Council-chamber are portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Laud; the County Gaol; St. Mary's Church, which is the most ancient, with its tessellated tower; St. Giles's, still bearing marks of the cannonading of the Parliament Army; St. Lawrence, St. Mary (1550); the Reservoir at the west end of the town, and the Water Tower on the Kennet, the Bridges,

the Reading Literary Institution, the News-room, the Philosophical Institution, the Theatre, the Market, the Gaol; the neat new School, and others, amongst them a National School in the Great Hall of the Abbey, where is kept part of an ancient Sarcophagus, the Dispensary; and several Meeting-houses, and a Catholic Chapel. From a spot called the Forbery, on the N.E. side of the town, there is a charming prospect.

A new line of road has been formed, at the London entrance.

The Great Western Railway passes north of Reading (see No. 26*a*.)

Races are held on Bull-Marsh Heath on the third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in August.

Archbishop Laud, Merrick, the poet, and Belgrave, the mathematician, were natives of Reading.

Two miles from Reading is *Caversham Park*, an elegant modern mansion, which formerly belonged to Lord Cadogan, by whom the grounds were laid out under the direction of the celebrated Brown.

Charles I. was confined in old Caversham House after the affair of Holmby.

One mile from Reading is *White Knights*, a beautiful seat, which belonged to the Duke of Marlborough.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Reading to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke.....	15½
WINCHESTER.....	32¾

Seven miles to the left of Reading is *Strathfieldsaye*, the elegant seat of the Duke of Wellington.

Boro. Pop. 15,595. *Members*; *County* 3, *Town* 2. *Inns*; Crown, Bear, George, Broad Face, Upper Ship.

THEALE (Berks) has a handsome Chapel in the Gothic style, endowed by Mrs. Sheppard, (1829). *Inns*; Falcon, White Hart, Crown.

WOOLHAMPTON (Berks) has a Church (St. Peter), and Catholic Chapel. Near this place are several villas, and *Woolhampton House*, the residence of the Earl of Falmouth. *Inns*; Lower Angel, Old Angel.

THATCHAM, the half-way house between Bath

and London, has a Church (St. Luke), the remains of a Butter Cross, a Free School (1707), a National School (1826), and Almshouses. *Inns*; King's Head, White Hart.

SPEENHAMLAND is connected with Newbury, of which it forms the upper portion. To the right is *Shaw House*, celebrated for having been the head quarters of Charles I. at the last battle of Newbury: an old wainscot is preserved here, through which, it is said, a shot was fired at the monarch while dressing. It has a handsome new Chapel of Ease and a Theatre. *Inns*; Cross Keys, Checquers.

NEWBURY (Berks), situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet, was famous in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. for its woollen manufactures, which gave great celebrity to John Winscomb, or Winchcombe, commonly called Jack of Newbury, by whom a considerable portion of the Church (St. Nicholas), where he was buried, was erected. Scarcely any cloth, however, is made here now, except serge, but many of the poor inhabitants are employed in spinning, and a considerable trade is carried on in flour. The Town-hall is a brick building, over the Market-place. It has a Workhouse and Gaol, Meeting-houses, Blue Coat and Lancasterian Schools, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Almshouses, &c. Newbury was the scene of two dreadful actions between Charles and the Parliament. One occurred on the Common, called the Wash, in 1643; the other in the fields by Shaw House, in 1644, the king commanding his army in person on both days. *Par. Pop.* 5977. *Inns*; George and Pelican, Globe, White Hart, Jack of Newbury.

SPEEN (Spinæ), Berks. Near this place are the ruins of *Donington Castle*, celebrated for its resistance to the Parliament, and as having been the residence of Chaucer during the latter part of his life; and beyond it is *Benham Park*, at the extremity of which is *Hemstead Lodge*, the seat of Lord Craven.

HUNGERFORD, partly in Wilts and partly in Berks, seated on two branches of the Kennet, carries on a considerable trade by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal. The Church (St. Lawrence) was erected in 1814; it is pleasantly situated at the end of a shaded walk called the Mall. In the centre of the town is the Market-place and

Town-hall (1787), in an apartment of which is preserved the Hungerford Horn, given with a charter to this town by John of Gaunt, and still used annually to assemble the inhabitants for the election of a constable. Hungerford Park was the residence of the ancient Barons of that name. The neighbourhood is celebrated for trout fishing. *Parish. Pop.* 1130. *Inns*; Black Bear, White Hart, Sun, Three Swans.

About 4 miles to the right of Hungerford is the village of *Ramsbury*. The manor house is the property of Sir Francis Burdett, baronet.

Two miles and a half distant is *Littlecot Park*, the seat of General Popham. It contains many fine portraits, a collection of armour, and a curious piece of needlework.

FROXFIELD (Wilts). At this village is a large Alms-house (the Somerset Hospital), founded by the Duchess of Somerset. Beyond it is *Marlborough* or *Savernake Forest*, at the end of which is *Tottenham Park*, the seat of the Marquess of Aylesbury, who is also proprietor of the forest, remarkable as the only one in the kingdom belonging to a subject. The house is a handsome building, containing many fine portraits; and in the park is a column, erected in 1781, by Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, in honour of his uncle, Charles Earl of Aylesbury, from whom he inherited the estate.

MARLBOROUGH (Wilts), an ancient town on the Kennet, chiefly supported by its market and road trade, consists principally of one street, a portion of which has a piazza for the convenience of pedestrians in bad weather. St. Mary's Church, near the centre of the town, exhibits various specimens of architecture; and St. Peter's, at the west end, is ornamented with a lofty square tower. There are also several Meeting-houses; a Market-house, comprising a Council-room, an Assembly-room, and a Court-room; a commodious Prison, employed as a County Bridewell and Gaol; a Free Grammar and National Schools; and several charitable institutions.

The Castle Inn (on the site of the Castle), at the end of the town, was once the residence of the Duke of Marlborough. In the grounds is a lofty mount, round which a path, a mile in length, winds to the summit. In the grotto Thomson composed his seasons.

Boro. Pop. 3426. 2 *Membs. Inns*; Castle, Marlborough Arms, Angel, Crown and Anchor, Castle and Ball.

Between Marlborough and Beckhampton Inn is the small village of *Kennett*, celebrated for its fine ale. The inn is now closed.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Marlborough to</i>	MILES.
RAMSBURY	6

From MARLBOROUGH to BECKHAMPTON INN. See No. 10. Beyond Beckhampton Inn is *Oldbury Camp*, an ancient fortification, situated on the summit of a hill, on the side of which the figure of a horse cut through the turf on the chalk rock is seen for miles.

CALNE (Wilts), an ancient borough, carrying on a declining trade in broad-cloth, kerseymeres, &c. The Market-house and Town-hall is a commodious building: and the Church is adorned with a richly-carved roof. Calne also possesses a new Free School, and several Meeting-houses.

Two miles from Calne is *Bowood*, the noble seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, and its beautiful grounds, adorned with an extensive lake, numerous cascades, and a mausoleum erected by Earl Shelburne.

About two miles from Calne is *Compton House*, the seat of Walter Heneage, Esq.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 4795. 1 *Member. Inns*; Lansdowne Arms, White Hart.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Calne to</i>	MILES.
Melksham.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
TROWBRIDGE	12 $\frac{3}{4}$

CHIPPENHAM (Wilts), a populous town on the Avon, over which is a handsome stone bridge, is well paved and lighted with gas. Its chief manufacture is that of woollen cloth. Spiers' silk factory is also deserving of notice. The principal buildings are the Church, an ancient Gothic edifice, deserving notice for its architecture and monuments; the

Charity School, and several Meeting-houses. The Town-hall was an insignificant building in the principal street, but a new edifice has been erected at the expense of J. Neeld, Esq., M.P. In the vicinity are two Chalybeate Springs.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 4333. 2 Membs. Inns; Angel, White Hart, Rose and Crown, King's Head, George.

The Great Western Railway passes within a quarter of a mile of Chippenham.

In Harnish Churchyard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chippenham, is a beautiful monument, erected to the memory of D. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., at an expense of 1200*l.*, by his son, Captain Ricardo, from a design by Pitts.

Four miles from Chippenham is *Corsham House*, the property of Lord Methuen, celebrated for its choice collection of pictures. Open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Between Chippenham and Melksham is *Laycock Abbey*, the seat of J. Fox Talbot, Esq., who has completely restored it to its original form.

Four miles from Chippenham is the village of Pickwick. *Inn; Swan.*

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chippenham to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chippenham to</i>	MILES.
Devizes*	10	Melksham.....	7
Long Barrow*	$24\frac{1}{2}$	TROWBRIDGE	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Salisbury	32	Besides the branch railroad	
Bramshaw.....	$40\frac{1}{2}$	from Chippenham to Melksham	
Lyndhurst.....	$47\frac{1}{2}$	and Devizes, others are devised	
LYMINGTON ..	$56\frac{1}{2}$	from Melksham to Bradford and	
		Trowbridge.	

BOX (Wilts) has a neat Gothic church, and is remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and for its stone quarries. In this parish also is a medicinal spring, called Middle Hill Spa. *Par. Pop. 1550. Inns; Bear, Queen's Head.* A new road has been made from Melksham to Box.

Passing through Batheaston the traveller arrives at

BATH, Somersetshire, situated on the Avon. This fine city and fashionable bathing-place is indebted for its origin and importance to its medicinal waters, which are used as baths, and internally as a medicine, and are particularly efficacious in paralytic, gouty, and bilious cases. The hot

baths are,—the King's and Queen's, in Stall street; the Kingston, in Kingston buildings; the Reclining Baths, in Bath street; the Hot Bath, in Hot Bath street; the Cross Bath, at the end of Bath street; the Tepid Plunging and Swimming Baths, Bath street.

The cold baths are those in Claverton-street, and the Cleveland Pleasure Baths.

The Pump-room is a handsome edifice, attached to the King's and Queen's baths, and ornamented with a statue of Beau Nash; a music gallery, where a band performs during the season; and a handsome marble vase, from which the water is handed to the company. On the architrave outside, is a Greek inscription to the following effect:—"Bath water is better than Bath wine." There are also commodious rooms, fitted up with pumps and pipes, for directing the water to any particular part of the body, as well as the public bathing-rooms. The seasons for bathing and taking the waters are spring and autumn.

The Abbey Church, or Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a venerable building, of exquisite Gothic architecture, finished in 1582, but latterly considerably improved externally and internally by the addition of pinnacles, and the removal of the tablets which obscured the columns. The western, which is the grand front, is distinguished by the richness of its ornaments, and the whole fabric is illuminated by no less than fifty-two windows, whence it has sometimes been called the Lantern of England. Amongst the internal improvements is the handsome new screen enclosing the choir and the altar. Prior Bird's Chapel, to the right of the altar, is a beautiful specimen of tracery. Amongst the numerous monuments are those of Quin, the actor, with an epitaph by Garrick; Nash, the Master of the Ceremonies; and Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the Missionary Society. The monuments of Colonel Walch, Bishop Montague, Colonel Newton, Colonel Champion, Herman Katencamp, Dr. Butson, bishop of Killaloe, Prince Hoare, and Admiral Bickerton by Chantrey, are also worthy of notice. This noble edifice has latterly been thrown open to view by the demolition of the houses near the Guildhall.

The other churches are, St. James's, a neat freestone structure, adorned with a picture of Christ at Emmaus; St.

Michael's, a new and elegant Gothic edifice, with a lofty spire; St. Swithin, or Walcot Church, rebuilt in 1750; Bathwick Church, an elegant modern building, in the Gothic style; St. Mark's, at the foot of Beechin Cliff; and St. Saviour's, Walcot, erected in 1830. There are also 9 Episcopal Chapels, and 15 Dissenting Chapels, amongst which may be remarked the Walcot Wesleyan Masonic Hall Chapel, Queen-square Chapel, All Saints and the Octagon Chapel.

Almost all the houses of Bath are built with stone, which gives them a grandeur and elegance superior to those of other towns in England. Amongst the public buildings which deserve notice, are the Guildhall, a handsome structure in the High street, erected in 1775, comprising apartments for the administration of justice, a Council-room, and a Banqueting-room, ornamented with portraits, and adjoining it the New Market; the Theatre, in Beaufort square, erected in 1805; the Assembly-rooms, between Bennet and Alfred streets, first opened in 1771, and considered the most elegant and spacious apartments in the kingdom for this purpose; the Bath Literary Institution, a modern edifice, containing a library, some casts, a collection of mineralogy, and some Roman monuments found near this city; the General Hospital, established for the reception of all the poor whose complaints require the use of the Bath waters; the Bath United Hospital, erected in 1828; Bathwick New Bridge, consisting of one iron arch, constructed from designs by Mr. Goodridge, in 1827; the bridge across the North Parade, Grosvenor. It is also in contemplation to construct one from Norfolk Buildings across the Avon to the Bristol road.

Several of the streets are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture: the visiter should particularly notice Great Pulteney street; the Circus, a handsome range of uniform structure; Queen's square, in the centre of which is an obelisk, erected by Nash, in honour of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Royal Consort; the North and South Parades; St. James's square; Lansdowne Crescent; Catharine place and Rivers street, commanding fine prospects; Camden place; Portland place; and the Royal Crescent, a noble range of buildings, in an elliptical form, ornamented with Ionic pillars.

Bath also possesses a Free Grammar School, numerous

Charity and Sunday Schools, several Hospitals and Almshouses, a celebrated Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; a Philosophical Society, a Public Library, and a Prison, situated near the bridge over the Avon. At the extremity of Pulteney street, are Sydney Gardens and Hotel, which were formerly opened every day, and were much frequented during the season. Bath races are generally held in April, and the clear week after Ascot, on Lansdowne Hill, which commands a rich and varied prospect, and is adorned with a monument, erected to commemorate a battle that took place in 1645. A new park, called Vittoria Park, situated beneath the Crescent, has recently been opened to the public. The beautiful tower on Lansdowne Hill, erected by Mr. Beckford, is well worthy of notice.

The principal new feature in Bath is the introduction of one-horse hackney carriages.

One mile and a half from Bath is *Prior Park*, a noble mansion, which formerly belonged to R. Allen, Esq., the friend of Pope, and afterwards to Bishop Warburton. It has been considerably enlarged, and is at present occupied as a Catholic College, but was unfortunately injured by a conflagration in 1836.

City. Pop. 38,063. *2 Membs.* *Inns;* York House, White Hart, Castle and Ball, White Lion, Greyhound, Christopher, Lamb, Angel.

At some distance to the right of the road, 3 miles beyond Bath, is seen a college founded by a lady for the widows of clergymen. It forms three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre is a chapel, adorned with four Ionic pilasters.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bath to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bath to</i>	MILES.
Cross Hands Inn.....	11½	Chelwood	10¼
Petty France	14½	Axbridge	25
Kingscote	20	High Bridge Inn.....	33¾
Rodborough	26½	BRIDGEWATER	42¾
Stroud.....	27¼	<i>Bath to</i>	
Cheltenham	42½	Shepton Mallet	15¾
Alcester	57½	Somerton	30¼
Mapleborough Green	63½	Crewkerne	44¼
Bramstone Cross.....	67½	Beaminster	51½
BIRMINGHAM	82	BRIDPORT	57¾

	MILES.
<i>Bath to</i>	
Shepton Mallet	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ainsford Inn	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
CASTLE CARY	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Downend	12
Old Passage Inn	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beechley Inn	25
CHEPSTOW	28 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Cross Hands Inn	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
CHIPPING SODBURY	15 $\frac{1}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Cross Hands Inn	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petty France	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingscote	20
Frocester	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tewkesbury	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evesham	61
Alcester	71
Mapleborough Green	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sutton Coldfield	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lichfield	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sudbury	123
Ashbourn	130 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bakewell	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grindleford Bridge	152
Sheffield	162
Rotherham	168
DONCASTER	180

<i>Bath to</i>	
Frocester	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newnham	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mitchel Dean	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ross	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Callow	56
HEREFORD	59 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Shepton Mallet	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Somerton	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
ILCHESTER	35

<i>Bath to</i>	
Cross Hands Inn	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tetbury	22

	MILES.
<i>Bath to</i>	
Cirencester	32
Bibury	39
Burford	49
Chipping Norton	60
Banbury	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daventry	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rugby	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lutterworth	107
LEICESTER	119 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Shepton Mallet	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Somerton	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crewkerne	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
LYME REGIS	58

<i>Bath to</i>	
Petty France	14
Didinarton	16
Tetbury	22
Cirencester	32
Fairford	39
Lechlade	42
Faringdon	51
Kingston Inn	59
OXFORD	69

<i>Bath to</i>	
Woolverton	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frome	13
Bruton	24
Wincanton	29
SHERBORNE	39 $\frac{1}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Woolverton	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warminster	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heytesbury	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deptford Inn	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salisbury	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Romsey	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTHAMPTON	60 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Woolverton	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frome	13
STOURTON	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Bath to</i>	
Bradford	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westbury	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

<i>Bath to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bath to</i>	MILES.
WARMINSTER	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cross Hands Inn	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Bath to</i>		Petty France.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shepton Mallet.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kingscote	20
Ainsford Inn.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rodborough	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sherborne	35	Stroud	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Revel's Inn	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Painswick	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dorchester	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gloucester	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
† WEYMOUTH	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Upton	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
		WORCESTER.....	62 $\frac{1}{4}$

† Springing from the Great Western at Bath, a line of railway is projected to Weymouth, upwards of 118 miles, passing by or near Frome, Wincanton, Stalbridge, and Dorchester.

KEYNSHAM (Somerset). The Church here has a fine Gothic tower, and contains several curious monuments, one of which is in memory of Sir Thomas Bridges. There is a stone bridge of 15 arches over the Avon. *Par. Pop.* 2142. *Inns*; Lamb and Lark, Crown.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, on the banks of the Avon, about ten miles from its junction with the Severn. In wealth, trade, and population, it was long considered next to London, but it is now surpassed by Liverpool and other towns, where the spirit of adventure and improvement has been more active. Its merchants and tradesmen, however, yield to few in credit and opulence, and carry on an extensive inland traffic by means of the Avon, the Severn, and the Wye; and a large export and import trade with Ireland, the West Indies, Spain, and Portugal, and America. There are also numerous manufactories of glass, soap, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin.

The city itself is closely built, but the suburbs are more airy and pleasant, and many of the buildings very handsome. Two elegant arcades have been formed within a few years. They extend from Broadmead to Horse Fair, and thence to Barton Alley.

The cathedral, founded in 1140, and originally the collegiate church of a monastery, presents some fine specimens of Gothic architecture; it has a square tower with four pinnacles, and is adorned with painted windows, and several monuments, particularly that to Mrs. Draper, the celebrated Eliza of Sterne, by Bacon; Harriet Hesketh, the friend of

Cowper ; Powell, the actor, with an epitaph by Colman ; a statue of Piety, by Bailey ; the wife of the Rev. W. Mason, with a beautiful inscription by him ; and the Rev. S. Love, with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannab More. Bishop Butler, the author of the "Analogy," and General Stuart, who commanded at Maida, were likewise buried here. There are also remains of an altar-piece discovered in 1821, and supposed to have been concealed since the time of Henry VIII. The seats of the stalls are carved with grotesque, and, in some instances, indecent figures, said to have been executed by the monks. The west gateway is an elegant vestige of architectural antiquity. In July, 1833, an arched buttress supporting the s.w. angle of the tower fell down, and did considerable injury to this venerable edifice.

Bristol has likewise about 25 churches, upwards of 30 Dissenting places of worship, including a beautiful Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1834, and a Synagogue ; St. Mary, Redcliffe, is one of the largest and handsomest parochial churches in England, and is adorned with a finely-carved stone roof, and several monuments, amongst which may be seen that of Sir W. Penn (the father of the celebrated Quaker), as well as his armour ; and two of William Caning, one of the founders, or, rather, the finisher, of this church, who was seven years in priest's orders, and five times Mayor of Bristol. One monument represents him in his ecclesiastical, and the other in his municipal robes. The altar-piece was painted by Hogarth.

All Saints contains the remains of Colston, who expended more than 7000*l.* in acts of benevolence ; and in the cemetery of St. Peter's lies Savage, the poet.

The stranger should also notice the remains of the Bishop's Palace, adjoining the cathedral, rebuilt in 1744, but burnt during the disgraceful riots in 1830 ; the City Library, a handsome stone edifice, containing a good collection of books, and an exquisite piece of carving by Gibbons ; the Literary and Philosophical Institution, in Park street, comprising a Reading-room, and Museums of Natural History and Sculpture ; the Exchange, in Corn street ; the Council-house, a handsome stone building opposite the Exchange ; the Theatre, in King street ; the Commercial-rooms, in Corn street, a noble fabric of the Ionic order, erected from a design of Mr. Busby in 1810 ; the Assembly-

rooms, in Prince street; the General Hospital, in Guinea street; the Custom-house, in St. Augustine's place; the Cheese Market, Wine street; Coopers' Hall, Corn street; Excise Office, Queen's square; the Guildhall, Broad street; the Mansion House, Great George street; the Merchant's Hall, Prince street; Mechanics' Institute, Broadmead; St. Peter's Hospital, Peter street; the House of Correction, Bridewell street; Bristol College, Park row; the new Red Maids' Hospital, and the new edifices attached to the Blind Asylum, both near Clifton; the Quay, above a mile long; the Docks, in one of which is a curious crane for loading vessels; and the Harbour. Bristol has 13 city companies, several of which have neat halls; 7 banking companies, a saving's bank; 38 insurance offices, nearly 50 schools, 14 hospitals, 23 religious societies, and several charitable institutions. The Academy, for the education of Baptist ministers, contains a library and a museum.

Chatterton, the poet; Cabot, the discoverer of America; Colston, the benefactor; Mary Robinson, the poetess; Ann Yearsley, the poetical milkmaid; and Admiral Penn, were natives of Bristol. Mrs. Hannah More, Southey, Coleridge, Cottle, and Bailey, the sculptor, were likewise born here.

Adjoining Bristol is the town of *Clifton*, situated on a lofty rock overhanging the Avon. Here are the Hot Wells, a great resort of invalids during the summer, for whose accommodation there are numerous lodging-houses, a pump-room, a ball-room, coffee-houses, &c. *Inns*; Gloucester Hotel, Clifton Hotel, Bath Hotel, York House or Steam Packet Hotel, Swan, Cumberland Hotel, Plume of Feathers, &c. The Avon here flows between rocks of immense height, and the scenery is of the most beautiful description. St. Vincent's Rocks have long been celebrated for their grandeur, and may now be viewed even by the invalid with little fatigue, the Bristol merchants having caused an excellent road to be made from Clifton down to the Hot Wells on the side of the river. A cave which used to be frequented by the adventurous, has lately been rendered inaccessible. On the summit of the rock at Clifton is a tower containing an excellent Camera Obscura, and several good telescopes.

The foundation stone of the new Suspension Bridge

across the Avon was laid on Wednesday, 27th August, 1836, by the Marquess of Northampton, as president of the British Association, then assembled at Bristol. It is under the direction of Mr. Brunel, and will surpass the Menai Bridge in effect and magnitude. Its dimensions will be 700 feet between the two points of suspension, 630 feet of suspended roadway, 230 feet high and 34 wide.

For account of Railway, see from London to Bristol.

Steam-packets go regularly from Bristol to Dublin, Waterford, Chepstow, Newport, Swansea, Ilfracombe, Tenby, &c.

Long Ashton, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Bristol, is much frequented in summer; in its cliffs are many caverns. *Leigh Court*, the seat of Mr. Miles, 3 miles from Bristol, contains a splendid collection of paintings. *King's Weston*, 4 miles from Bristol, the seat of Lord de Clifford, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh.

Henbury, about 5 miles from Bristol, is a small village with several beautiful cottages intended for the residence of persons who have seen better days. They were built from designs by Wyatt, and no two of them are alike. The Church is a pretty object, and adjoining it is a school founded by Colston.

About 5 miles from Bristol is *Pen Park*, in which is a singular excavation, called *Pen Park Hole*.

City. Pop. 53,074. 2 Membs. Inns; Bush, Talbot, White Hart, Full Moon, White Lion, Rummer, Greyhound.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bristol to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bristol to</i>	MILES.
Aust or Old Passage Inn ..	12	Langford	12
Beachley Passage Inn	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Axbridge	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Chepstow	17	High Bridge Inn	$26\frac{1}{4}$
Ragland.....	39	BRIDGEWATER	$35\frac{1}{4}$
ABERGAVENNY	48	<i>Bristol to</i>	
<i>Bristol to</i>		Aust or old Passage Inn ..	12
Pensford	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Beachley Passage Inn	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Old Down Inn	15	Chepstow	17
Shepton Mallet	$19\frac{1}{4}$	Trelech	$25\frac{3}{4}$
Somerton	$33\frac{3}{4}$	Monmouth	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Crewkerne.....	$47\frac{1}{4}$	Wormelow-Stump Inn ..	44
Street	$54\frac{1}{4}$	Hereford	$50\frac{1}{2}$
AXMINSTER	62	Leominster	$63\frac{1}{2}$

	MILES.	A railway is proposed from
Ludlow	74	Bristol to Gloucester, passing by
Stoke Castle	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chipping Sodbury, Wotton-under-Edge, across the Stroud
Church Stretton	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	Canal, to Gloucester. The
SHREWSBURY	104	length is upwards of 29 miles.
<i>Bristol to</i>		
WELLS	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	

NEW PASSAGE. Here the traveller crosses the Severn, which is about 3 miles in breadth, to Black Rock Inn.

Before the traveller leaves Bristol, he should ascertain the time at which the Severn may be passed at this station, or he may be detained some time on its banks.

BLACK ROCK INN (Monmouth). On the left, a short distance beyond this place, are seen the grand and picturesque ruins of *Caldecot Castle*.

CAERWENT (Monmouth), formerly a Roman station.

CHRIST CHURCH (Monmouth). In the Church of this place is a tomb with two figures, supposed by the ignorant to have extraordinary powers in healing the sick.

NEWPORT (Monmouth) is a long straggling place, on a rising ground, at the summit of which stands the Church. A portion of its ancient castle, near the bridge, still remains in a habitable condition. This town trades in coals, iron, and deals, and there is a handsome stone bridge of five arches over the Usk.

A mile and a half distant is *Malpas Church*, a singular piece of antiquity, supposed to be Saxon.

St. Woollas Par. Pop. 7062. Inns; King's Head, West Gate House.

Three miles beyond Newport is *Tredegar Park*, the seat of the Morgan family, with a mansion erected in the time of Charles II., and adorned with some good portraits. One of the rooms, 42 feet long and 27 broad, is floored and wainscoted from a single oak.

CARDIFF, the county town of Glamorganshire, is situated on the Taaf, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, erected in 1796. It has a commodious port, and carries on a considerable coasting-trade, particularly in iron, which is brought by the canal down the vale of the Taaf. The principal objects deserving attention are, the Church, a plain Norman structure, having a lofty square

tower adorned with pinnacles, erected in the reign of Edward III.; the Town-hall, in the centre of the town; the County Gaol, built on Mr. Howard's plan; and the castle (Marquess of Bute), which still retains a grand and venerable appearance, though a portion of it has been modernized. The apartments are decorated with paintings, and in the grounds are the ruins of the keep. In this castle, after being confined many years by his brother, Henry I., died Robert, Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William I. The Cardiff canal has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this town. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

Bor. and Par. Pop. 6187. Members: County 2, Town 1. Inns; Cardiff Arms, Angel, Rummer.

COWBRIDGE (Glamorgan), a small but neat town, with a Town-hall, Grammar School, and a Church of singular shape. *Par. Pop. 1097. Inn; Bear.*

Twelve miles distant is *Newton Notes*, a sea-bathing place, near which is an ebbing and flowing well.

EWENNY BRIDGE. Eweny Church contains several monuments, and a curious pavement. Three miles distant is *Dunraven Castle*, a modern edifice, erected on the site of that inhabited by the celebrated Caractacus, and remarkable for some apertures in the cliffs on the shore near it.

MARGAM PARK (Glamorgan) is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey, and an elegant conservatory, containing a fine collection of orange trees, numerous curious models, fine statues, and antiquities. The Church contains several monuments, and in the village is a stone cross.

ABERAVON (Glamorgan) is a small and ill-built town, situated on the Avon. *Par. Pop. 573.*

NEATH (Glamorgan) is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Neath, near its mouth. Its port admits vessels of 200 tons, by means of which it exports coals, and other mineral productions of the vicinity, to Bristol and London. It also carries on a considerable trade by means of its canal. The traveller should notice the Town-hall over the Market-place; the Church (St. Thomas), which is spacious and handsome; the ruins of the castle, with the gateway almost entire, and those of the abbey, a mile outside the town. In the vicinity are the copper-works, iron-works, and numerous villas; and about 4 miles up the

river Neath is the famous waterfall, called *Melincourt*, where the Clydach precipitates itself 80 feet. *Town and Par. Pop.* 4043. *Inn*; Ship and Castle.

Two miles and a half from Neath is the picturesque village of *Briton Ferry*.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan) is a commercial town of considerable importance, on a rising ground, on the west side of the Tawe, the mouth of which forms an excellent port, with piers, lighthouse, quays, and every other accommodation for traffic. It has extensive potteries and china-works, and carries on a large trade in coals, copper, lead, iron, and soap, by means of its canals and communication with the sea. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town-hall, a fine modern building; the Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, containing some ancient monuments; the Church of St. John; the remains of St. Thomas; the new Chapel at the Mumbles; the Hot and Cold Baths, for the accommodation of invalids; and the remains of the castle, consisting principally of a lofty circular tower, now converted into a gaol, and commanding a fine view. There are also several Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Free School, Infirmary, Dispensary, numerous charitable institutions, a small Theatre, Assembly-rooms, Libraries, and Billiard-rooms. Beau Nash was born in Goat street, but the house has been rebuilt.

Within a few years, Swansea has become quite a fashionable watering-place, as the beach is well adapted for bathing, the bay favorable for aquatic excursions, and the rides and walks in the vicinity pleasant. At Mount Pleasant and the Burrows, bathing establishments and lodging-houses have been erected. Near the town are large copper-works. Packet-boats sail from Swansea to Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, twice a week. There are also packets to Bristol, Dublin, Waterford, and Cork. *Town and Franchise. Pop.* 13,694. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Mackworth Arms, Bush, Wheatsheaf, Talbot, Cambrian Hotel.

Five miles from Swansea, are the ruins of *Oystermouth Castle*; and six miles distant, those of *Pennarth Castle*.

PONTARDDYLAIS, or PONTARDILLIS, is a village in Caermarthenshire, on the banks of the Dulas.

LLANON, or LLANNAN, (Caermarthen). *Inn*; King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Black Rock Inn to Caerleon 14 miles.

CAERLEON (Monmouth), formerly a Roman city, is situated on the west bank of the Usk. Some portions of its walls and of a leaning tower are still visible. The bridge is of curious construction. In the vicinity are tin-works, and at the Church of *Tredynnog* is a monument for a Roman soldier. *Town and Hamlet. Pop.* 1071.

No. 33. From LONDON to CAERNARVON. FIRST ROAD.
Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, and
BALA.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Shrewsbury, as at No. 100	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maentwrog.....	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Knockin	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tan y Bwlch Inn.....	215 $\frac{1}{2}$
Llangedwyn	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pont Aberglasslyn	222
Llangynnog.....	184 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beddgelart	223 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bala.....	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	CAERNARVON.....	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
Festiniog.....	212		

BALA (Merioneth) is a neat and populous town, situated on the largest lake in Wales, to which it has given name. It is famous for its trade in knit woollen stockings, Welsh wigs, and gloves; and is much frequented in the season for grouse-shooting. At the end of the town is an artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala, supposed to have been the site of a castle. Here is a considerable fair for ponies and horses in May. *Township, with part of Llanikit Par. Pop.* 2359. *Inns*; Bull's Head, White Lion.

FESTINIOG (Merioneth), a beautifully-situated village at the head of the Maentwrog vale. Near this place, in a romantic glen, are the falls of Cynfael; and between them is a singular rock, called *Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit*, whence, it is asserted, a magician of that name delivered his incantations. *Par. Pop.* 1648. *Inns*; Pengwern Arms, Newborough Arms.

MAENTWROG (Merioneth) is remarkable for the enchanting and picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded. *Par. Pop.* 745. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

PONT ABERGLASSLYN is a single stone arch, erected over a torrent at an immense height, and supported by two perpendicular rocks, at the base of which there was formerly a salmon-leap. It connects the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon. The bridge itself presents nothing remarkable, but no language is adequate to describe the sublime and picturesque mountain pass in its immediate vicinity.

BEDDGELART (Caernarvon). Here guides may be procured to ascend *Snowdon*, the summit of which is six miles distant: it is 3571 feet above the level of the sea, and is so frequently enveloped in clouds and mists, that unless the weather be unusually fine, the ascent is not rewarded by the extensive prospect it commands.

Persons wishing to ascend Snowdon from Caernarvon, should proceed along the road, made in 1828, to the village of Dolbadern, on the Lake of Llanberis, and there hire a guide. Then ascend by Caunant Mawr, the great chasm, where there is a fine waterfall, climb along the south side of the ridge separating Llanberis-Hollow from Cwm Brwnog, another hollow, or mountain flat; then ascend in sight of Llyn Du Yr Arddu, which must be left on the right; the steep rock above the Arddu pool is celebrated amongst botanists: then proceed along a steep place called Llechweddy Re, thence to the celebrated cold-spring, or well, which is within a mile of the highest peak, called Wyddva, the Conspicuous. The summit, which is not more than seven yards in diameter, is surrounded by a dwarf wall, and commands, in fine weather, views of part of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

CAERNARVON, the capital of Caernarvonshire, is an ancient town, situated partly on the Menai Strait, and partly on the estuary of the Seiont. Though the harbour is difficult of access, the town carries on a considerable trade with London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Ireland; exporting slates, and importing wine, porter, coals, and grocery. The principal object of interest is the Castle, the walls of which are almost entire, and present an image of extraordinary strength, whilst its light and lofty turrets rising over an embattled parapet exhibit all the elegance of which the architecture of the age was capable. It was erected by Edward I., who here gave the Welsh the equivocal promise, that they should

have a native prince for their ruler, which he performed by making the castle the birthplace of his son, Edward II. The room in which he was born is still shown.

The traveller should also notice the Town-hall, County-hall, County Prison, Market-house, Chapel of St. Mary, lately rebuilt, and church at Llanbeblig, containing monuments; the Sea-water Baths, erected by the Marquess of Anglesea, the Quay, the Custom-house, and the Terrace from the Quay to the north end of the town walls, forming a pleasant promenade. From the summit of the rock behind the Caernarvon Hotel, there is a fine view.

In the vicinity are numerous Druidical circles, and ancient monumental stones.

From Caernarvon an excursion may be made to *Dolbadern Castle*, in the *Vale of Llanberis*, about seven miles distant, and to Plas Newydd on the Anglesea shore. Surrounded by the wildest of Snowdonian scenery. *Par. and Boro. Pop. 7642. Members: County 1, Town 2. Inns; Caernarvon Hotel, Uxbridge Arms, Goat, Sportsman.*

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Maentwrog to Crickieth	12
Crickieth to Pulhely or Pwllheli.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pulhely to Nevin	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	26

CRICKIETH or CRICAETH (Caernarvon), a place of great antiquity, has a ruined castle, said to have been built by Edward I., situated on a neck of land projecting into the sea, the view from which, over the bay of Harlech, is beautiful. *Par. Pop. 648. Inn; White Lion.*

PULHELY or PWLLHELI (Caernarvon) carries on a considerable fishing and coasting trade. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of sixty tons. The beach is well adapted for bathing. *Township with Denio Par. Pop. 2091. Inn; Crown and Anchor.*

NEVIN (Caermarthen) was a place of some consequence in the time of Edward the Black Prince.

No. 34. FROM LONDON TO CAERNARVON. SECOND ROAD. THROUGH HIGH WYCOMBE, WORCESTER, and MONTGOMERY.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Worcester, as at No. 1.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Montgomery	169
Holt Heath.	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	Llanfair	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hundred House Inn	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llanerfyl.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockton	125	Can Office Inn.	187
Newnham	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dynas Mouthy	199 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tenbury	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dolgelly	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burford	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	Llaneltyd	210
Ludlow (<i>a</i>)	142 $\frac{3}{4}$	Trawsfyndd	220 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Inn	151	Beddgelart*	235
Bishop's Castle	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	CAERNARVON*	247

CONTINUATION.

(*a*) Ludlow to Church Stretton (*Salop*) . . 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Three miles beyond Worcester is *Hallow*, situated on a hill commanding a fine prospect; and beyond it, on the left, is *Thorn Grove*, which was for some time the residence of Lucien Bonaparte.

HOLT HEATH. *Inn*; Red Lion. Two miles further is *Witley Court*, the seat of Lord Foley, a noble mansion, situated in delightful grounds, and connected by a gallery with the parish church, which is one of the most richly decorated in the kingdom; the ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the windows have painted glass, by Price.

STOCKTON (Worcester). The church contains a handsome monument in memory of the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, to whose family the adjacent mansion and park of *Stanton* or *Stanford Court* belong. *Par. Pop.* 113.

NEWNHAM. *Inn*; Talbot.

TENBURY (Worcester), situated on the river Kyre, close to its junction with the Teme. It carries on a considerable trade in hops and cider, and has a neat Church (All Saints), with a Gothic tower; a commodious Buttercross, and a handsome stone bridge. Its position is low, and it has often been flooded by the inundations of the Teme. *Par. Pop.* 1093. *Inns*; Swan, King's Head.

BURFORD (*Salop.*) The Church (St. Mary) contains

the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and sister of Henry IV. *Townsh. Pop. 365. Inn; Swan.*

LUDLOW (Salop). On an eminence on the north bank of the Corve, near its confluence with the Teme, is distinguished by the beauty of its situation, the regularity of its streets, and the neatness of its buildings; but excites particular attention by the ruins of its Castle, which was long the residence of royalty, and afterwards of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh Marshes. It has also been the scene of several celebrated events. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, set up his standard here previous to the battle of Wakefield, in which he was killed; and this fortress was dismantled after that celebrated day, by the forces of Henry VI. Prince Arthur, the brother of Henry VIII., held his court and died in this castle, and Milton's *Masque of Comus* was first performed here, under the direction of the Earl of Bridgewater. Here also, in one of the towers, Butler wrote a part of *Hudibras*. The once royal apartments are now ruinous and covered with ivy.

The Church (St. Lawrence) is a venerable stone structure, with painted windows, a fine organ, and several inscriptions and monuments, one of which is in memory of Prince Arthur, whose bowels were interred here. There is also an elegant tomb in honour of Sir J. Bridgman, Lord President. The traveller should also notice the Guildhall; the Market-house and Assembly-rooms; the Theatre; the Public Subscription Library; the Market-cross; the Dispensary; the Bridge and Brood Gate; the Walks round the Castle; Charity Schools; the Hospital; and Meeting-houses. Races, July. At Saltmoor is a saline spring.

About five miles from Ludlow is *Downton Castle*, which belonged to the late R. P. Knight, Esq., an elegant mansion, surrounded by fine grounds, and scenery of the most beautiful description.

Boro. Pop. 5253. 2 Membs. Inns; Angel, Crown.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Ludlow to</i>	MILES.	<i>Ludlow to</i>	MILES.
Wigmore	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	LLANDOVERY	58
Presteign	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	WIGMORE, in Hereford-	
New Radnor.....	24	shire, is noted for its romantic	
Bualt.....	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	situation. The Church is situ-	

ated on the summit of a hill, close to a precipice, and on an eminence west of the village are the remains of a Castle. Here are also vestiges of an Abbey.

<i>Ludlow to</i>	MILES.
Leintwardine	9
Brampton Brian	12
Knighton	17
Penybont	29
Rhayader	39
Llanidloes.....	50
MACHYNLLETH	69
BRAMPTON BRIAN, in Herefordshire, has the ruins of	

a Castle, and in its Church is the tomb of the Lord High Treasurer Harley, the founder of the Harleian Library. The Wilderness contains some fine trees. In the vicinity is *Coxall Knoll*, whence it is said Carac-tacus sallied to attack Ostorius.

<i>Ludlow to</i>	
Much Wenlock.....	20
Broseley	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colebrook Dale.....	25
Madeley Market	27
SHIFFNAL	30 $\frac{3}{4}$

BISHOP'S CASTLE (Salop), a small but neat town, on an eminence near the Clun. It has the ruins of a Castle, and a Bowling-green. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2007. *Inns*; Castle, Crown and Star.

Three miles from Bishop's Castle is *Walcot House*, the residence of the Earl of Powis, and near it are the remains of several encampments.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of Montgomeryshire, is a small but neat town, situated within two miles of the Severn. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, a handsome structure, containing, among other monuments, that of R. Herbert, Esq., the father of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury; the Guildhall, an elegant building, where the Sessions are held alternately with Welshpool; the County Gaol, a strong stone edifice; the ruins of the castle, and the British encampment on a hill near it. This castle was built in the time of William I., and during the civil wars was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who surrendered on the approach of the Parliamentary army. The royal troops made an attempt to retake it, but were completely defeated. The castle was afterwards dismantled, and is now a mass of ruins. Montgomery has very little trade, but is chiefly inhabited by persons of small independent fortunes. The vicinity abounds with pleasing scenery. From a hill between Montgomery and Newtown, there is a delightful prospect. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1188. *Members*: County 1, Town 1. *Inn*; Dragon.

LLANFAIR (Montgomery). A small but neat town, near the banks of the Virnwy, which furnishes the inhabitants with a great quantity of fish of various kinds. The fishermen here are very expert in spearing salmon. *Par. Pop.* 2687.

LLANERFYL (Montgomery). In the vicinity are several tumuli and encampments, and Flynnon Eroul, a well famous for the healing qualities of its waters.

CAN OFFICE INN (Montgomery). Near this is a large tumulus.

DYNAS MOUTHY or DYNAS MOWDDU (Merioneth). A poor town in a singularly romantic and beautiful situation. A mile distant is *Mallwyd*, surrounded by picturesque scenery.

DOLGELLY or DOLGELLEN (Merioneth), situated in a fertile valley between the rivers Arran and Wnion, surrounded by mountains, and justly celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. It has a considerable trade in flannels, coarse cloths, and kerseymeres, and is much frequented by persons making excursions of pleasure. The principal building is the County-hall, erected about 1825, but it has also a small Church, and a Market-house. Outside the town is the County Gaol. *Townsh. Pop.* 2093. *Inns*; Golden Lion, Ship, Angel.

Four miles from Dolgelly is *Cader Idris*, the parent of the Merionethshire mountains, the summit of which is 2850 feet above this town. The ascent is not so difficult as that of Snowdon, though it is very steep and craggy on every side, particularly towards the Talyllyn lake. The top, on a clear day, commands a view at least 400 miles in circumference. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

LLANELTYD (Merioneth). Two miles from this place, is the black cataract (Rhayadger Dû); and three miles above, on the right, are two waterfalls of the Mawdach and the Cain. *Par. Pop.* 416.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Chipping Norton to Stow in the Wold	9
Stow in the Wold to Winchcombe	13
	—
	22

STOW IN THE WOLD (Gloucester), a small town,

on the summit of a lofty hill, near the Windrush. The Church is an ancient building, containing several monuments; and in its chancel is the tomb of an officer on the side of Charles I., who died in 1645. *Par. Pop.* 1810. *Inn*; Unicorn.

WINCHCOMBE (Gloucester) was formerly the seat of a mitred abbey. The Church, begun in the time of Henry VI., is a Gothic structure, and contains several monuments. *Sudley Castle*, one mile from Winchcombe, is a noble specimen of ancient grandeur. The chapel is particularly elegant. *Par. Pop.* 2514.

CONTINUATION.

Bengeworth to Evesham..... $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

EVESHAM (Worcester), is situated in the delightful and fertile district, called the Vale of Evesham, which extends along the s.e. side of the county. It was formerly noted for its abbey, the tower of which still remains, a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture. There are also two churches, one of which is adorned with a beautiful Gothic window; several Meeting-houses, two Free Schools, and a Town-hall. *Boro. Pop.* 3991. *Inn*; Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Ludlow to Clun..... 16 miles.

CLUN (Salop), a small town on the river of the same name, has the ruins of a castle. *Townsh. Pop.* 930.

CONTINUATION.

Dolgelly to Barmouth 10 miles.

The scenery between Dolgelly and Barmouth is remarkably grand, and is most beautiful when the tide is up. If the traveller prefer going by water, he may hire a boat for three or four shillings.

BARMOUTH (Merioneth). One of the most frequented watering places in Wales, is situated on a small arm of the sea, into which several rivulets discharge themselves. A part of the town is romantically built on the sloping side of a rock, and bears considerable resemblance to Gibraltar; its

construction is so singular that, in many instances, a person coming out of the door of one house may look down the chimney of another. Barmouth carries on a considerable coasting trade, and is furnished with a small pier. The sands form a charming promenade, and the surrounding country is very beautiful. A Chapel of Ease was erected in 1830. (*Corwen Par.*) *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Hotel.

CONTINUATION.

Dolgelly to Harleigh 18 miles.

HARLEIGH, or HARLECH (Merioneth). An insignificant town, distinguished solely by its castle, which was erected by Edward I. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains, as well as a cataract of the Rhaiadrdu. *Inn*; Blue Lion.

No. 35. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. FIRST ROAD.
Through WARE and BARKWAY.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Puckeridge, as at No. 15 ..	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	CAMBRIDGE.....	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barkway	34 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cambridge to St. Neot's* (<i>Huntingdonshire</i>) ..	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cambridge to Newmarket* (<i>Cambridgeshire</i>) ..	13
Cambridge to St. Ives (<i>Huntingdonshire</i>)	12

BARKWAY (Hertford) has a handsome Church, situated in the centre of the town (St. Mary Magdalen). This town was destroyed by fire in 1748. *Par. Pop.* 859. *Inn*; Wheatsheaf.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of Cambridgeshire, derives its name from the Cam, which flows through it. It is irregularly built, and its importance depends entirely on the celebrated University, which consists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town. All these colleges or halls have been founded since the time of Edward I., and are supported by various endowments. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, yet controlled by the paramount laws of the University granted by

Queen Elizabeth. The heads of the respective colleges are termed Masters, except the *Provost* of King's and the *President* of Queen's. The Chancellor is the head of the University, but the Vice-chancellor, who is elected annually, on the 4th November, from the heads of colleges, is the active principal. The Proctors and pro-Proctors attend to the discipline and behaviour of those *in statu pupillari*, and are chosen from the Masters of Arts of two years' standing. The following are the colleges in the order of their foundation.

St. Peter's (Trumpington st.), founded, in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. The chapel contains some painted glass, representing the Crucifixion.

Clare Hall, founded, 1326, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert Earl of Clare, but rebuilt in 1638, is one of the neatest and most uniform buildings in the University.

Pembroke (Trumpington st.), founded, 1343, by Maria de Valentia, Countess of Pembroke, and further improved by Henry VI. A celestial globe of extraordinary dimensions, is preserved here. The whole of this college is about to be rebuilt.

Gonville and Caius (Trinity st.), founded, 1348, by Edmund Gonville, and enlarged, 1558, by Dr. John Caius, whose monument adorns the chapel. The entrance next the Senate House is a peculiar specimen of architecture, called the Gate of Honour.

Trinity Hall, founded, in 1350, by Bishop Bateman, is appropriated to the study of civil law. The chapel, altar-piece, and library are the principal objects.

Corpus Christi (Trumpington st.), rebuilt from designs by W. Wilkins, Esq., was founded in 1351 by two societies of Cambridge, the Gilda Corporis Christi and Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis. It contains the valuable MSS. library left to it by Archbishop Parker.

King's (Trumpington st.) was founded, in 1441, by Henry VI., for the reception of scholars from the royal foundation of Eton. The chapel is a stately pile, 304 feet long, 73 broad, and 91 high, and is considered one of the most perfect specimens of English Gothic architecture. It has two roofs, the lower one of stone, elaborately fretted, and the upper one of wood, both unsupported by a single pillar. The windows, except the one at the end of the nave,

are all of stained glass. The black and white marble floor of the choir was given by Henry VIII. The altar-piece of the Descent from the Cross, by a pupil of Michael Angelo, was presented by the late Lord Carlisle. The effect of the whole pile is truly imposing, and is probably unequalled in Europe. Parallel with the chapel is a noble range of building, containing the Library and the Hall, a very elegant room of large dimensions. This part of the college, together with the screen which runs in front, were erected in 1825 by W. Wilkins, Esq. A new Library, Museum, and Lecture-rooms are being erected by Mr. Cockerell, on the site of King's College Court.

Queen's was founded, in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and enlarged, in 1465, by the Queen of Edward IV. It has pleasant gardens on the banks of the Cam.

Catherine Hall, Trumpington street, founded, in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., Chancellor to the University.

Jesus College, in Jesus lane, was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. In the chapel is an altar-piece of the Presentation.

Christ's, corner of Sidney Sussex street, was founded, in 1456, by Henry VI., under the name of God's House, but was re-founded, in 1505, by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. In the gardens is a mulberry tree, planted by Milton.

St. John's, in St. John's lane, was founded, in 1511, by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. A new and beautiful Gothic pile was added in 1829, with an elegant covered bridge over the Cam, by which it joins the old structure.

Magdalene, founded, in 1542, by Thomas, Baron Audley. It contains the Pepysian Library, with curious MSS.

Trinity, in Trinity street, the chief college of the University, was founded, in 1546, by Henry VIII., and afterwards augmented by Mary. It consists of three spacious quadrangles. The entrance gateway is adorned with a statue of the royal founder, above which are the rooms occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, over which there was formerly an observatory erected for his studies, when Lucasian Professor of Mathematics of this college in 1669. The chapel contains a whole-length statue of the great philosopher, by Roubillac, a bust of Porson and some carving, by Gibbons.

The hall has a fine carved roof, and is adorned with portraits. The centre of the square is decorated with a handsome octagonal front. The library, in the second quadrangle, is a noble building, on pillars, 190 feet long, built by Sir C. Wren, containing a good collection of books, several MSS. by Milton, and numerous marble busts of the learned ancients and moderns. It likewise possesses several curiosities, including a portrait of Shakspeare, by Mark Garrard, instruments used by Newton, a mummy, &c.

Emmanuel, founded, 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay. It is a modernized edifice with a chapel, the Sancroft library, a handsome hall, and gardens.

Sidney Sussex, in the street of the same name, was founded, in 1598, in accordance with the will of Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. This building, which was formerly of brick, in 1832 underwent repairs, and has been cased with stone. Oliver Cromwell studied here.

Downing, founded in 1800, by Sir G. Downing, bart. The first stone was laid in 1807, and in 1821 sufficient was completed to commence terms. It was designed by W. Wilkins, Esq.

The visiter should also notice,

The Public Schools and University Library, in the vestibule of which is a fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey. Here also is a MS. of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, of the third or fourth century, which was given by Theodore Beza.

The Fitzwilliam Museum, containing a fine collection of books, pictures, and curiosities, bequeathed to the University by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam. Strangers must be introduced by a Master of Arts. The new structure is designed by Mr. Basur. It is to be of Portland stone, and will present four handsome fronts. The estimated expense is 60,000*l*.

The Senate House, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, erected by Gibbs, and adorned with statues of George I., by Rysbrach; George II., by Wilton; Charles, Duke of Somerset, by Rysbrach; and Pitt, by Nollekens.

The Observatory, at some distance from the town, an edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1825. The Pitt Press, a handsome new building erected in 1831, where the

printing of the University is carried on. The Botanical Garden, richly stored with exotics. The Anatomical School with some admirable Italian wax models.

The principal churches are, St. Mary's, the University Church; All Saints', in which is a monument, by Chantrey, to Henry Kirke White; Great St. Andrew's, containing a cenotaph for Cook, the circumnavigator; St. Michael's, in which Dr. Middleton, the biographer of Cicero, was buried; and St. Sepulchre's, or the Round Church, a very interesting antiquity.

The other buildings worth notice are the County Prison, on the site of the old Castle, built on Mr. Howard's plan; Addenbrooke's Hospital, founded by a physician of that name, but considerably increased by the funds bequeathed by Mr. John Bowtell, a bookbinder of the town; the Shire-hall, in the Market-place; the Town-hall, behind it; and the Conduit, given by Hobson, the celebrated carrier, in the time of James I., who gave rise to the proverb of "Hobson's choice, this or none," by refusing to let out his horses to the students, except in regular rotation. Hobson was buried in St. Bennet's Church. Cambridge has also several other Churches and Meeting-houses, a Synagogue, a Free Grammar-school, and numerous charitable institutions.

The town carries on a considerable trade by means of the Cam, and near it is annually held Stourbridge Fair, one of the largest in England, for all kinds of commodities, though it has lately much declined. During this period the theatre at Barnwell is open for three weeks.

Jememy Taylor, the divine, and Cumberland, the dramatist, were natives of Cambridge.

Borough. Pop. 20,919. Members: University 2, Town 2. Inns; Bull, Red Lion, Hoop, Rose, Eagle, Sun.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Cambridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Cambridge to</i>	MILES.
St. Neot's	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Linton	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Haverhill	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Olney	40	Halstead	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newport Pagnell	45	Colchester.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stony Stratford	51	Mistley-Thorn Inn	57
Buckingham	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	HARWICH.....	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deddington	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Cambridge to</i>	
CHIPPING NORTON	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newmarket	13

<i>Cambridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Cambridge to</i>	MILES.
Bury St. Edmund's	27	Newport Pagnell	45
Stow Market	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stony Stratford	51
Needham	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buckingham	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ipswich	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bicester	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Manningtree	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	OXFORD	84
HARWICH	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Cambridge to</i>	
Or, Ipswich to Harwich by the Ferry over the Stour	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Neot's	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cambridge to</i>		Bedford	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Royston	13	Amptill	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baldock	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Woburn	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hitchin	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leighton Buzzard	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
Luton	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aylesbury	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunstable	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thame	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aylesbury	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	OXFORD	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thame	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Cambridge to</i>	
OXFORD	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Great Chesterford	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cambridge to</i>		Saffron Walden	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Neot's	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunmow	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chelmsford	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Olney	40	Rochford	58
		SOUTHEND	65

No. 36. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. SECOND ROAD.
Through WARE and ROYSTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Royston, as at No. 15	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	CAMBRIDGE*	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Harlston	45 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 37. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. THIRD ROAD.
Through EPPING.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Lea Bridge	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hockeril (b)	30
Snaresbrook	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stanstead	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Woodford	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport (c)	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loughton	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Great Chesterford	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Epping(a)	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stapleford	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Harlow	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	CAMBRIDGE*	56
Sawbridgeworth	26		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Epping to Chipping Ongar* (<i>Essex</i>)	7½
(b) Hockeril to Dunmow* (<i>Essex</i>)	8¼
(c) Newport to Linton (<i>Camb.</i>)	9½

WOODFORD (*Essex*) is a large village, containing numerous country residences of the London citizens. In the churchyard is a yew tree of extraordinary size, and an elegant monument of the Corinthian order, designed by Sir R. Taylor, and erected in memory of the descendants of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who formerly lived here. - Oliver Cromwell and Milton are said to have resided in this village. *Par. Pop.* 2548. *Inns*; Castle, George, White Hart.

Beyond Woodford are *Woodford Wells*, formerly much celebrated for their medicinal properties, but now fallen into disuse.

LOUGHTON, a small village in *Essex*, containing several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which is *Loughton Hall*, a very fine old mansion, with beautiful grounds, the seat of W. W. Maitland, Esq., the Lord of the Manor.

EPPING (*Essex*), famous for the excellence of its cream, butter, and sausages. A stag is turned out on the adjacent forest, for the amusement of the public, on Easter Monday. About a mile from Epping, in the forest, is Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge. *Par. Pop.* 1886. *Inn*; Epping Place.

A new road has lately been made to Epping, to the left of the old one.

HARLOW (*Essex*), noted for its fair, called Harlow Bush Fair, held on the 9th of September. *Par. Pop.* 2101. *Inn*; Green Man.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH (*Hertford*). Beyond this place, on the right, is *Hyde Hall*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Roden. *Par. Pop.* 2231.

HOCKERIL (*Herts*). *Inn*; Red Lion.

A quarter of a mile to the left is BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a populous and extensive town on the Stort. It carries on a considerable trade by means of its canal to the Lea. The traveller should notice the Church, with several monuments; the Market-place, over which is a School and Library; and the ruins of the Castle on the east side of the town. *Par. Pop.* 3958. *Inn*; George.

STANSTEAD (Essex). *Inn*; Rose and Crown. *Par. Pop.* 1055.

NEWPORT (Essex). *Inn*; Star. Two miles beyond Newport is *Audley End*, the mansion of Lord Braybrooke, with delightful grounds. *Par. Pop.* 914.

GREAT CHESTERFORD (Essex). *Par. Pop.* 873. *Inn*; Crown. Four miles farther is *Sawston Hall*, a fine specimen of an old English manor-house.

No. 38. From LONDON to CARDIFF. FIRST ROAD.
Through READING and BRISTOL.

London to Cardiff, as at No. 32 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cardiff to Llandaff	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Llandaff to Llantrissant	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—
	11

LLANDAFF (Glamorgan), situated on the Taaff, was formerly a place of some importance. The only object demanding attention is the Cathedral, the remains of which are interesting. Amongst the monuments is a figure representing Death. *Par. Pop.* 1299.

LLANTRISSENT (Glamorgan) is finely situated on a steep hill, overlooking an extensive range of fertile country. It has the ruins of a Castle, commanding a fine view; a Town-hall, and a Market-house. *Par. Pop.* 2789.

No. 39. From LONDON to CARDIFF. SECOND ROAD.
Through BEACONSFIELD, OXFORD, SEVEN WELLS, and
CHEPSTOW.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1.....	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newnham	113 $\frac{1}{4}$
Witney*	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aylburton	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burford	73	Chepstow.....	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northleach*	82	Caerwent*	134
Seven Wells	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport*	145 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gloucester*	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	CARDIFF*	156 $\frac{1}{2}$

SEVEN WELLS (Gloucester). Here rises the Churn, which is asserted to be the source of the Thames.

NEWNHAM (Gloucester), on the Severn, was made a borough town by King John, and the sword which he presented with the charter is still preserved. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron and coal mines, rendered available by the Berkeley Canal and Bullo Pill Railway. The Church (St. Peter) is an ancient structure on a cliff. *Par. Pop.* 1074. *Inn*; Bear.

AYLBURTON (Gloucester). Three miles from this place are the ruins of *St. Briavel's Castle*, erected in the reign of Henry I.

CHEPSTOW (Monmouth), on the Wye, near its mouth, carries on, by means of that river, a considerable trade in timber, coals, grindstones, iron, and cider. It is celebrated for its castle, erected about the time of the Conquest, the magnificent ruins of which, overhanging the rocks of the Wye and covered with ivy, present a very picturesque appearance. In a circular tower of this building, Henry Marten, one of the regicides, was confined for more than twenty years. The traveller should also notice the church, formerly the chapel of a Benedictine priory, in which is the monument of Henry, second Earl of Worcester; and the gravestone of Henry Marten, bearing an acrostical inscription; the cast-iron Bridge, erected in 1816; and the Well, in the garden of a house in Bridge street, which ebbs and flows with the tide of the river. *Par. Pop.* 3524. *Inns*; Beaufort Arms, Three Cranes, George.

About a mile from Chepstow is the noble mansion of *Piereefield*, celebrated for the views obtained from its walks, which extend along the winding banks of the Wye for about three miles. There are nine principal views, besides many of inferior beauty, and beyond the romantic Windcliff.

Four miles from Chepstow are the elegant ruins of *Tintern Abbey*, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. From a spot about half a mile down the stream, they appear to great advantage.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chepstow to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chepstow to</i>	MILES.
St. Arvan's	2	Bigswear	9½
Wyndcliff	3	Redbrook	13
Tintern Abbey	5	MONMOUTH	15½

This is a new and very interesting road along the banks of the Wye. At the bottom of the Wyndcliff is *Moss Cottage*, through which visitors are admitted to the steps ascending to the summit of the cliff. From this spot the view extends into nine counties, and embraces the Wye and the Severn.

Chepstow to MILES.
TRELLECH $3\frac{3}{4}$
TRELLECH, in Monmouthshire, is remarkable for three stones of memorial, called *Harold Stones*, having been erected, according to tradition, to commemorate a victory obtained by him over the Britons.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Newport to Caerphilly.....	12
Caerphilly to Merthyr Tydvil	$15\frac{3}{4}$
	$27\frac{3}{4}$

CAERPHILLY (Glamorgan), a place of great antiquity, is celebrated for the majestic ruins of a Castle, said to have been the largest in the kingdom next to that of Windsor. A tower, forming part of these remains, leans eleven feet out of the perpendicular. *Pop.* 2503. See LEIGH'S GUIDE to WALES.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (Glamorgan), remarkable for the number and extent of its iron works, which have within 60 years amazingly increased, and whose interests are now advanced by a railroad from Merthyr to Cardiff. The machinery at the Cyfarthfa Works, about half a mile from the town, is very curious. The castle is a handsome mansion, in the castellated style, erected by the late Mr. Crawshay. Merthyr has a Church, a Chapel of Ease, Meeting-houses, and a Theatre. *Par. Pop.* 22,083. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Bush, Castle.

No. 40. From LONDON to CARDIGAN. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, OXFORD, CHELTENHAM, and BRECON.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Llandovery, as at No. 31..	$186\frac{3}{4}$	Newcastle in Emlyn	$221\frac{3}{4}$
Lampeter	$202\frac{3}{4}$	CARDIGAN	$231\frac{3}{4}$

LAMPETER, or **LLANBEDR-PONT-STEPHEN** (Cardigan). A small straggling town on the west bank of

the Teivy, which is noted for its salmon. The Church is an ancient building, with a square tower. *St. David's College*, at Lampeter, is an institution founded by Bishop Burgess, for the education of Welsh clergymen, but is accessible to Englishmen. *Par. Pop.* 1197. *Inn*; Black Lion.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, delightfully situated on the banks of the Teivy, partly in Caermarthen and partly in Cardigan. On an eminence commanding a fine prospect, are the ruins of a Castle, occupied by the royalists during the civil war. *Inn*; Salutation.

CARDIGAN, the county town, situated near the mouth of the Teivy, carries on a considerable coasting trade. The principal buildings are the Town-hall, a handsome edifice, erected 1764; the County Gaol, built by Mr. Nash (1793); the Church, with a square tower; and the Bridge of seven arches over the river. On an eminence near the latter, are the ruins of the Castle, which was besieged in the Civil Wars. *Boro. Pop.* 2795, *Members*: County 1, Town 1. *Inns*; Black Lion, White Hart.

No. 41. From LONDON to CARLISLE. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD, WORKSOP, and DONCASTER.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Islington	1½	Tickhill	156¼
Highgate	4½	Doncaster*	163¾
Whetstone	9	Ferrybridge*	179
Barnet (a)	11	Abberford*	188¼
Hatfield	19½	Wetherby*	195¾
Welwyn	25	Boroughbridge* (d)	207¾
Stevenage	31½	York Gate	215
Baldock	37¼	Leeming Lane	220
Biggleswade (b)	45	Leeming (e)	223
St. Neot's	55½	Catterick	229½
Buckden	60½	Catterick Bridge	230½
Alconbury	66¼	Scotch Corner	234¾
Stilton*	75	Greta Bridge	244¼
Wandsford*	83¾	Bowes	250¼
Stamford*	89¾	Brough (f)	263½
Greetham*	97	Appleby	271¾
Grantham*	110¾	Crackenthorp	273¾
Foston*	116½	Lowther Bridge	283
Newark*	124¾	Penrith	285¼
Ollerton	138	High Hesket	294½
Worksop (c)	146¾	CARLISLE (g)	303¼

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Barnet to Hertford*	14
(b) Biggleswade to Potton (<i>Bedf.</i>)	4½
(c) Worksop to Blythe (<i>Notts</i>)	6
(c) Worksop to Sheffield* (<i>Yorksh.</i>)	18
(d) Boroughbridge to Aldborough (<i>Yorksh.</i>)	1
(e) Leeming to Bedale (<i>Yorksh.</i>)	5
(f) Brough to Kirkby Stephen* (<i>Westm.</i>)	5
(g) Carlisle to Bowness (<i>Cumb.</i>)	13

ISLINGTON (Middlesex). An extensive village noted for the salubrity of its air, as well as for supplying a considerable portion of the metropolis with milk. It has four Churches, and several Chapels and Meeting-houses. The Pied Bull Inn, lately pulled down, is said to have been inhabited by Sir W. Raleigh, and to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. The Regent's Canal passes through a tunnel under a portion of this place. The extensive cattle market was opened in 1836. *Par. Pop.* 37,316. *Inns*; Angel, Peacock, Pied Bull.

HIGHGATE (Middlesex), situated on a lofty hill, is interspersed with many handsome houses. Its Church (St. Michael's), erected in 1832, by Vulliamy, is an elegant specimen of Gothic, beautifully placed on the brow of the hill, overlooking the metropolis and many miles beyond: a new Cemetery has recently been formed here. Eastward is a noble archway, by which Hornsey lane is carried over the new road from Holloway, from the balustrade of which there is a delightful view of the metropolis. At the foot of the hill are Whittington's elegant Almshouses, from a design by Mr. G. Smith.

BARNET CHIPPING (Hertford), a neat town, on an elevation, and celebrated for the battle which took place here between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471. This event is recorded on an obelisk erected on the spot. It is also noted for its great annual cattle fair. *Par. Pop.* 2369. *Inns*; Green Man, Red Lion, Salisbury Arms.

HATFIELD (Herts) is remarkable for the adjacent mansion, called *Hatfield House*, the princely seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, which was erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Nov. 27th, 1835, a fire destroyed the left wing of this noble mansion, on which

occasion the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames. The apartments are large, and most of them adorned with valuable pictures; and the park and grounds are very beautiful. Charles I. was a prisoner here. The town contains nothing worthy of notice. *Par. Pop.* 3593. *Inn*; Salisbury Arms.

Two miles beyond Hatfield is *Brocket Hall*, the seat of Lord Melbourne, situated in delightful grounds, and decorated with a good collection of pictures.

WELWYN (Herts). In the Church of this village is an altar-piece in needlework by Lady Betty Young, who, with her husband, the author of the "Night Thoughts," is buried beneath it. He was rector of Welwyn, and here he composed that celebrated work. *Inn*; White Hart.

STEVENAGE (Herts). To the south of this place, but on the east side of the road, are six barrows, said to be of Danish origin. *Par. Pop.* 1859. *Inns*; Swan, White Lion.

BALDOCK (Herts) carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. The Church contains some curious ancient monuments. *Par. Pop.* 1704. *Inns*; White Horse, George, Crown.

BIGGLESWADE (Bedford). A neat and pleasant town on the banks of the Ivel, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, and oats. Its chief manufacture is of lace. The Church, formerly collegiate, is an ancient and strong fabric; and there are also two or three Charity Schools and a Meeting-house. *Pop.* 2778. *Inns*; Sun, Rose, Crown, Royal Oak, White Swan.

At the entrance of the town is a handsome new Union Workhouse.

Beyond Biggleswade is the Wellington Posting-house.

Three miles west of Biggleswade are the remains of Warden Abbey, founded by Walter de Espee for Cistercian Monks.

Beyond Templeford the road divides, the one to the right proceeding to St. Neot's, the other by Eaton Socon, a small town with an ancient church. *Inn*; Cock.

CROSS ROAD.

	MILES.
<i>Biggleswade to</i>	
POTTON.....	3½
ST. IVES.....	20¼

ST. NEOT'S (Huntingdon), a considerable market-town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, and connected with the village of Aynsbury by a stone bridge. The Church, erected about 1507, is considered the finest building of the kind in the county. The architecture is of the most beautiful style of Henry VII.'s reign, composing a regular plan, with a nave, aisles, and chancel, and a finely-proportioned tower, 150 feet high. Near it are some remains of a Priory. At the end of the common is a paper-mill. Market-day, Thursday. *Par. Pop.* 3226. *Inns*; Cross Keys, Falcon.

BUCKDEN (Hunts). Beyond this place is the venerable mansion of *Buckden Palace*, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Lincoln. *Inn*; George.

ALCONBURY HILL. *Inn*; Wheatsheaf.

OLLERTON (Nottingham), on the Mann in Sherwood Forest, has a modern Chapel. Two miles distant is *Rufford Abbey*, a large pile of building, erected on the remains of the monastic house, once occupied by the patriotic Sir George Saville, and adorned with a good collection of pictures. About the same distance, also, from Ollerton, is *Thoresby Park*, the seat of Earl Manvers, the descendant of the Duke of Kingston, a handsome house, situated in a delightful park, diversified by water.

Between Ollerton and Worksop are the following objects of interest, all situated in Nottinghamshire:—*Clumber Park*, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Newcastle, containing a splendid collection of pictures, and fitted up in a style which renders it one of the first mansions in the kingdom: here is the picture attributed to Correggio, representing Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred. *Welbeck Abbey*, the seat of the Duke of Portland, an irregular edifice, comprising some remains of the original building, and noted for its fine stables: the park is also celebrated for the age and size of its trees, through one of which, called the Greendale Oak, now in a state of decay, a coach-road has been cut. *Worksop Manor*, formerly a seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, but lately purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, celebrated for its fine park and rich collection of pictures. In this mansion was preserved the bed on which George III. was born, in Norfolk House, London.

WORKSOP (Nottingham), delightfully situated in what

is generally called the Dukery, from there being no less than four ducal seats within a few miles, all of which have been mentioned above. The principal object of curiosity here is the Abbey Church, a fine monument of ancient ecclesiastical magnificence; contiguous to which are some vestiges of the abbey itself. *Par. Pop.* 5566. *Inns*; George, Red Lion.

TICKHILL has a handsome Church, containing several monuments, and the vestiges of a castle, which was besieged during the Civil Wars. About two miles from Tickhill is *Sandbeck Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, a grand stone edifice, with a front of Grecian architecture, situated in a park, abounding with beautiful though not extensive scenery. *Pop.* 1884.

DONCASTER to BOROUGHBIDGE. See No. 15. One mile to the right of Boroughbridge, and 208 $\frac{3}{4}$ from London is ALDBOROUGH. *Pop.* 484.

YORK GATE. *The New Inn.*

LEEMING LANE. *Inns*; Royal Oak, New Inn.

LEEMING. On the left, about four miles distant, is *Hornby Castle*, a noble edifice, part of which is in the Gothic style.

In *Bedale Church*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is the tomb of Katterfelto, the conjuror.

CATTERICK (Yorkshire), a place of great antiquity. *Inn*; Angel.

CATTERICK BRIDGE. Here the traveller crosses the Swale, on the banks of which are the vestiges of a castle. *Inn*; George.

SCOTCH CORNER. *Inn*; Three Tuns.

GRETA BRIDGE. *Inns*; George, Griffin. Beyond this bridge is a fine view of the town of *Barnard Castle*, Durham, three miles and a half distant.

BOWES (Yorkshire) was a Roman station, and has vestiges of a Castle. Two miles distant is a curious natural arch, called God's Bridge. *Par. Pop.* 1145.

BROUGH (Westmoreland), situated in the wild district of Stanemoor. The Church contains a curious pulpit cut out of a single stone; and near it are the ruins of a Castle which was in existence before the time of William I. The view from it is remarkably picturesque, and is terminated by the lofty promontory of Wildmore Fell. On Stanemoor,

east of Brough, is a pillar which denotes the boundary of Yorkshire and Cumberland. It was set up in consequence of a treaty between William I. and the King of Scotland, and bears their effigies. *Par. Pop.* 1882. *Inns*; New Inn, Swan.

APPLEBY, the county-town of Westmoreland, is almost surrounded by the Eden. It consists principally of one street, at each extremity of which is a handsome obelisk, called a cross. The Castle, founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but almost rebuilt in 1686, is a handsome building belonging to the Earl of Thanet. It contains numerous family portraits, some valuable MSS., and other relics, amongst which is the splendid armour worn by Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, as champion in the tiltyard to Queen Elizabeth. The visiter should also notice the Church, containing monuments of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and of Anne Clifford, her daughter; and the Market-house, an elegant Gothic edifice, erected by Sir R. Smirke, in 1811. Appleby has also a Town-hall, Gaol, Free Grammar School, Hospital, and several charities. It has no manufactures, but a considerable trade in corn.

Par. Pop. 1459. *County*, 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Crown, King's Head.

CRACKENTHORP (Westmoreland). *Inn*; New Inn.

LOWTHER BRIDGE. Two miles to the left is *Lowther Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, a magnificent mansion, with Gothic and castellated fronts, designed by Sir R. Smirke, and surrounded by beautiful grounds.

PENRITH (Cumberland), an ancient town, situated in a valley in the district called Inglewood or Ingleborough Forest. In the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave, which has long been a subject of discussion amongst antiquaries; and on the vestry wall of the Church (St. Andrew) is an inscription, stating that 2260 people died at Penrith, when it was visited by the plague in 1380 and 1598. This town has Assembly-rooms, News-room, and Subscription Library, a well frequented Market, a Museum of Natural Curiosities, several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions; a manufactory of checks and fancy waistcoats. On an eminence to the west are the ruins of a Castle, which was once inhabited by Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, and entirely dismantled in the

time of the Commonwealth; and, towards the north, about a mile distant, is a square stone building, called the Beacon, commanding a view of extraordinary extent and beauty.

In the neighbourhood are the mound on which the Scotch rebels were executed, the Giant's Caves, and Arthur's Round Table.

About four miles from Penrith, is *Graystock Castle*, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk, a noble mansion, erected in the seventeenth century, on the site of the ancient structure, and containing many very interesting portraits, particularly of Mary Queen of Scots, in the dress she wore at her execution; Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More. Here also is a Crucifixion, executed in needlework by the unfortunate Mary.

Four miles from Penrith, is *Dacre*, at which is a noble Castle. The Church contains the figure of a cross-legged knight; and in the churchyard are four remarkable monuments representing bears.

From Penrith the traveller may make a tour to the Lakes. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES.

Par. Pop. 6059. *Inns*; Crown, George.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Penrith to</i>	MILES.	<i>Penrith to</i>	MILES.
Aldstone Moor	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Camboe	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
Catten	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rothbury	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hexham	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	ALNWICK.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collell	46 $\frac{3}{4}$		

HIGH HESKET. About two miles to the right is *Armathwaite Castle*, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery.

CARLISLE (Caer-Leeil), the capital of Cumberland, is an ancient city, pleasantly situated amidst extensive and fertile meadows, watered by the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril, which nearly surround it. It was an important military post during the wars between the Scotch and the English, and was nearly destroyed by an incendiary in 1292. A considerable portion of the Castle still remains, comprising the keep or citadel, a lofty and massive tower, in which is a very deep well. The apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined look towards the north.

The Court-houses, at the southern entrance of the town, were built at an expense of 100,000*l.*, from designs by Sir R. Smirke, in 1810. They are adorned with two noble circular towers, and from the Court-room is a subterranean communication with the County Gaol and House of Correction, an edifice surrounded by a lofty stone wall.

There are several other public buildings, the principal of which is the Cathedral (St. Mary); the choir, erected in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., is a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. Here Dr. Paley was buried. In the choir is a tablet to the memory of Bishop Law; and on the sides of the aisles are two curious series of ancient paintings, representing the legends of Sts. Austin and Cuthbert.

There are, besides St. Cuthbert's and the two new Churches erected in 1830, Meeting-houses and a Catholic Chapel; the Subscription Library and News-room, the Theatre, the Commercial News-room, the Mechanics' Institute, the Academy of Arts, with an annual exhibition; the handsome stone bridge over the Eden, 1817, those across the Caldew; the Grammar Schools, the Dispensary, the Race-course on the Swifts, the walks, &c.

There is a canal from Carlisle to the Solway, and a railroad, 60 miles in length, to Newcastle.

Its chief manufactures are cotton articles, printed linens, hats, whips, fish-hooks, and soap.

City. Pop. 20,006. *Members: County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns;* Bush, Blue Bell, Coffee House.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Carlisle to</i>	MILES.	<i>Carlisle to</i>	MILES.
Wigton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wigton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waverton	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Waverton	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
ALLONBY	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	MARYPORT	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Carlisle to</i>		<i>Carlisle to</i>	
Leathes	11	Warnell	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
HOLME ABBEY	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Uldale	17
<i>Carlisle to</i>		Cockermouth	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warnell	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	WORKINGTON	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Uldale	17		
KESWICK	27 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Carlisle to Burgh $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BURGH (Cumberland) is a small village on the Wathimpool. One mile from it is a monument, with an inscription, in memory of Edward I., who died here in 1307.

CONTINUATION.

Carlisle to Wetheral..... $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

WETHERAL (Cumb.) has the ruins of a Priory and a very curious cell or cavern. Near it is *Corby Castle*, in which is preserved a Roman altar: the grounds are beautiful, and contain several grottoes hewn out of the rock.

CONTINUATION.

Carlisle to Brampton..... $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BRAMPTON (Cumb.) is a very ancient place, surrounded by hills, and supposed to have been the Roman *Bremeturacum*. The Castle Hill commands a very extensive prospect. Two miles distant, on a rock overhanging the Gelt, is a celebrated Roman inscription, which has endured the storms of more than fifteen centuries. *Townsh. Pop.* 2842. *Inn*; Howard Arms.

Gilsland Spa, about seven miles from Brampton, is a much frequented watering-place, situated in the romantic Vale of Irthing. The spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, though very palatable, and is efficacious in cutaneous disorders. Two miles from Gilsland is a fine cascade; and three miles distant are the ruins of *Lanercost Priory*, an Augustine monastery, founded in 1169. *Naworth Castle*, four miles distant, was the baronial mansion of the Lords of Gilsland.

No. 42. From LONDON to CARLISLE. SECOND ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, and KENDAL.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Islington*	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Barnet*	11
Highgate* (a)	$4\frac{1}{2}$	South Mims	$14\frac{3}{4}$
Whetstone	9	St. Alban's (b)	21

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Dunstable (c)	33½	Macclesfield	167¾
Woburn (d)	42¾	Bullock Smithy	177
Newport Pagnell	51½	Stockport	179¾
Horton	60	Manchester	186
Queen's Cross	64½	Bolton (f)	197½
Northampton	66½	Chorley	209
Great Oxenden	81¼	Preston	218½
Market Harborough	83½	Garstang	229¼
Leicester	98¼	Borough	237¾
Mountsorrel	105½	Lancaster	240½
Loughborough	109¾	Burton	251½
Alvaston	123½	Kendal	262½
Derby	126½	Shap	278
Ashbourn	140	Penrith*	288½
Leek (e)	155	CARLISLE*	306½

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Highgate to Finchley (<i>Midd.</i>)	2½
(b) St. Alban's to Hemel Hempstead† (<i>Herts.</i>)	6½
(c) Dunstable to Ampthill* (<i>Bedf.</i>)	11½
(d) Woburn to Ampthill* (<i>Bedf.</i>)	7½
(e) Leek to Congleton* (<i>Chesh.</i>)	10¼
(f) Bolton to Blackburn* (<i>Lanc.</i>)	12½

† A short distance west of Hemel Hempstead is the railway (Birmingham) station of Boxmoor.

SOUTH MIMS, in Middlesex. *Inn*; White Hart.

ST. ALBAN'S (Hertfordshire) is a town of very great antiquity, and is particularly distinguished by the magnificent Church, formerly attached to an abbey, founded by Offa, king of the Mercians, in honour of St. Alban. It has all the appearance of a cathedral, and its interior, exhibiting the various styles of several ages of ecclesiastical architecture, is adorned with numerous rich screens and monuments: amongst the latter may be noticed those of the good Duke Humphrey, and Sir John Mandeville, the traveller.

The stranger should also observe the parochial Church of St. Michael, containing the monument of the great Lord Bacon; St. Peter's Church, in which are some pleasing lines in memory of Mr. Clavering, by Dr. N. Cotton, author of *Visions in Verse*, who was himself buried in the church-yard; Holywell House, a seat of the Spencer family, built

by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who founded some almshouses, called the Buildings, in this town; and the vestiges of the ancient town of Verulam, so celebrated in the time of the Romans. St. Alban's has also a new Town-hall, several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions, Assembly-rooms, a silk mill, and a cotton manufactory. It is celebrated in history for two battles between the houses of York and Lancaster: the first in 1455, when Richard Duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI.; the second in 1461, when Margaret of Anjou defeated the celebrated Earl of Warwick. Sir John Mandeville the traveller was born at St. Alban's. *Boro. Pop.* 4772. 2 *Mems. Inns*; Verulam Arms, Angel, Woolpack, White Hart.

About two miles from St. Alban's is *Gorhambury*, the residence of the Earl of Verulam, adorned with some fine paintings. The ruins of the old house, the residence of the Lord Keeper and his illustrious son, ornament the park.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>St. Alban's to</i>	MILES.	SHIPLAKE, in Oxfordshire.
Watford	8	In the Church is a tablet in memory of Granger, the author of the Biographical History of England, who died here in 1776.
Rickmansworth	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amersham	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
High Wycombe	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Great Marlow	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>St. Alban's to</i>
Henley-upon-Thames	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	MILES.
Shiplake	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	BERKHAMPSTEAD
Reading	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>St. Alban's to</i>
Odiham	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	WELWYN
ALTON	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

DUNSTABLE (Bedford), famous for its manufacture of straw-plat bonnets and baskets, and the size of its larks, great numbers of which are sent to London. The Church is an interesting subject of study to the antiquary, a part of it having been formerly attached to a celebrated priory of the time of Henry I. At the Red Lion Inn, Charles I. slept on his way to Naseby. Dunstable is supposed by some to have derived its name from Dun, a noted robber in the reign of Henry I. A mile and a half distant is a British fortification, called *Maiden Bower*. *Par. Pop.* 2117. *Inns*; Sugarloaf, Crown, Red Lion.

Four miles distant is *Chalgrave*, the Church of which is

very old, and contains several monuments; and in the Church of *Toddington*, a mile beyond it, are tombs of the Cheyne and Strafford families.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Dunstable to</i>	MILES.	<i>Dunstable to</i>	MILES.
Berkhampstead.....	11	AMERSHAM	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chesham	14 $\frac{1}{4}$		

WOBURN is a small but neat town in Bedfordshire. The Church has a venerable singular appearance, being entirely covered with ivy, and separated from its tower, which stands about six yards from the north aisle. It is adorned with several monuments, and an altar-piece by Carlo Maratti, the gift of the Duke of Bedford. Woburn has also a handsome stone Market-house, a Free School, and a Meeting-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lace-making.

Par. Pop. 1827. *Inns*; George, Goat or Bedford Arms Inn, Cock, Wheatsheaf.

At Woburn is *Woburn Abbey*, the principal residence of the Duke of Bedford, a magnificent quadrangular building, furnished in the most costly style, and adorned with numerous valuable paintings, statues, busts, &c., amongst which may be mentioned twenty-four views of Venice, by Canaletti; numerous portraits of celebrated artists, executed by themselves; and pictures by Teniers, Vandyke, Salvator Rosa, Murillo, Poussin, Rembrandt, Cuypp, Titian, &c. The visiter should also notice the Conservatory, now occupied as a gallery of antiques, amongst which is the celebrated Bacchanalian vase found in Adrian's villa, and a fine statue of the Apollo Belvidere; the Temple at the east end of the conservatory, containing a bust of Mr. Fox; the Stables and Riding-house; the Dairy, decorated in the Chinese style; the Aviary; the Thornery, a kind of lodge, romantically situated; and the Park Farm, a piece of ground dedicated to experiments and improvements in agriculture.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, in Bucks, is an ancient town on the banks of the Ouse, near its junction with the Ouzel. It was formerly famous for its trade in lace. The Church stands on an eminence commanding a fine view. It has two handsome iron and stone Bridges, and Schools. Races,

August. Cowper, the poet, lived many years in the vicinity of this place, at Olney. *Par. Pop.* 3385. *Inns*; Swan, Saracen's Head.

Three miles distant is *Gothurst*, a mansion of the Digby family, which affords a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. A room here, called Digby's Hole, was the retreat of Sir E. Digby, one of the Guy Fawkes conspirators, who evaded search for several months.

HORTON (Northampton). Two miles to the right is *Castle Ashby*, the seat of the Marquess of Northampton, a large quadrangular pile, containing some very early specimens of oil-painting, and standing in a park, in which is situated the Church, remarkable for its neatness, its ancient porch, and a curious altar tomb.

QUEEN'S CROSS (Northampton) is one of those erected by Edward I., in memory of Queen Eleanor; it is a beautiful specimen of architecture, injured, however, by time, and still more by its repairers.

NORTHAMPTON, the capital of Northamptonshire, is a handsome and well-built town on the Nen or Nene, over which are two bridges. The principal objects deserving of notice are, All Saints' Church (rebuilt after the destructive fire in 1675, all but the square tower), with a noble portico, a statue of Charles II., an illuminated dial, and a fine statue of the Honorable Spencer Perceval, by Chantrey, the altar-piece of Moses and Aaron, is by Sir G. Kneller; St. Sepulchre's, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars, in imitation of the Holy Temple at Jerusalem; St. Peter's, also remarkable for its beauty and antiquity; St. Giles's, adorned with several curious monuments; the Independent Meeting-house, containing a tablet in memory of Dr. Doddridge; the Baptist Meeting-house, in College lane, in which is the monument of John Ryland; the Town-hall, decorated with a portrait of the late Spencer Perceval, M.P.; the County Gaol, a spacious edifice (1794), arranged on the plan of Mr. Howard; the County-hall, Sessions-house, a handsome edifice of the Corinthian order, containing a fine hall decorated with portraits of Kings William III., George I., II., and Queens Anne and Mary; and the Infirmary, in the committee-room of which is a fine likeness of the late Dr. Kerr, the physician, painted by Phillips.

There are also numerous charitable institutions, several other Meeting-houses, two Hospitals, a very fine Market-place, a Theatre, and Cavalry Barracks (1796). At the end of Derngate street is the Promenade. Races, September and March. The principal manufacture of Northampton is that of boots and shoes, but it has also three iron foundries, and its horse fairs are much frequented. Northampton was formerly a royal residence, and the seat of parliament. In 1463, a battle took place here between Henry VI. and the Earl of Warwick, when the former was defeated and taken prisoner. Fletcher, the dramatist, was a native of Northampton. *Town. Pop.* 15,351. *Members: County* 4, *Town* 2. *Inns*; George, Angel, Woolpack, Peacock.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Northampton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Northampton to</i>	MILES.
Kettering	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	BOSTON.....	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geddington	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	GEDDINGTON, in North-	
Weldon.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	amptonshire. In the centre of	
Stamford	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	this village stands the most per-	
Bourne	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	fect of the remaining crosses	
Donington	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	erected by Edward I. to the me-	
Swineshead	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	mory of his Queen Eleanor.	

Six miles from Northampton is *Althorp*, the seat of Earl Spencer. It contains numerous fine pictures, and an extensive library of curious and scarce books. One room is entirely occupied with large paper copies. In the adjacent church of *Brington* are several monuments of the Spencer family, one of which was executed by Stone, and another by Nollekens.

GREAT OXENDON (Northampton). The Church (St. Helen) is remarkable for an echo, which will repeat thirteen syllables.

MARKET HARBOROUGH (Leicester). A small but well-built town, on the Welland, carrying on a trade in carpets. It has a handsome Church with a lofty spire, in the centre of the town; a Chapel of Ease; three Meeting-houses, a Town-hall, and Charity Schools. *Town. Pop.* 2272. *Inns*; Four Swans, Angel, George.

CROSS ROAD.

	MILES.
<i>Market Harborough to</i>	
Rockingham.....	10
OUNDLE	24½

LEICESTER, the capital of Leicestershire, on the banks of the Soar, over which are 4 bridges, is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. A Roman milestone and pavement are preserved, the former in Belgrave Gate. It employs a great number of persons in combing and spinning wool, and manufacturing it into stockings and other articles of hosiery, and also in the lace trade. The principal objects worthy of notice are the ruins of the abbey (St. Mary de Pratis), in which Cardinal Wolsey ended his life, under the pressure of sickness and disgrace; the old house, where Richard III. slept, previous to the battle of Bosworth field; a gateway of the old Castle, in the Hall of which the Sessions are held; St. Martin's Church, the largest in the town, used at all public meetings, with a painting of the Ascension, by Vanni; St. Margaret's (1444); St. Nicholas, built of Roman materials; St. Mary's, in which is the monument of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters," who preached here for many years; All Saints, containing a curious font; St. George's Chapel, erected in 1825, from designs by Mr. Parsons; the Town and County-hall; the building called the Hotel, comprising Assembly-rooms, and a Library; the County Gaol, built by Mr. Parsons, in 1828; the Town Gaol; the handsome new Theatre, by Beazley, opened Sept. 1836; and the Roman milestone. Leicester has also three other churches, numerous Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar, Green Coat, and National Schools; an Infirmary, and several other charitable institutions. The New Walk (1785) is one of the chief promenades of Leicester; it is about three quarters of a mile in length, leading out of King street, Welford road. From the upper part of this walk may be seen the sites where Cardinal Wolsey died, where Lady Jane Grey was born, and where Richard III. and the mother of Henry V. were interred. To the south of the town there is a Race-ground, where races are usually held in September; and there is also a Cricket-ground, or Gymnasium.

Amongst the modern improvements may be named the elegant General Reading and News-rooms, by Mr. Flint; two new Churches, a new County Lunatic Asylum, and two Proprietary Schools.

Boro. Pop. 39,306. *Members: County 4, Borough 2. Inns;* Three Crowns, Blue Bell, Crane, White Hart.

From Leicester, the tourist may make an excursion to *Bradgate Park*, the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey, five miles distant, and thence to *Bardon Hill*, four miles beyond it. This is the highest part of the county; and though the elevation is only 853 feet above the level of the sea, it commands a view of more than 5000 square miles. On the top is a Summer-house.

Nine miles from Leicester is Brooksby Hall, the seat of Lord Brudenell.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Leicester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Leicester to</i>	MILES.
Melton Mowbray	15½	Tugby	12
Grantham	31½	Uppingham	19¾
Threckingham	44	Wandsford	33¾
Donington	51½	PETERBOROUGH	41¾
Swineshead	53½	Leicester by railroad to	
BOSTON	60½	Swanington.....	16

MOUNTSORREL (Leicester), originally called Mount-Soar-Hill, from its situation on an eminence on the banks of the Soar. It was famous for its castle, which was besieged in the reign of Henry III. and totally demolished. The surrounding scenery is romantic. Market-house (1793), Chapel (St. Peter), and Free School. *Chapelry. Pop.* 1422.

LOUGHBOROUGH (Leicester). A town of moderate size, carrying on an extensive hosiery and lace trade, and deriving considerable benefit from its canal, which communicates with the Trent and the Soar. It has a handsome Church (All Saints'), with a fine tower; an elegant Catholic Chapel, erected in 1833; a modern Market-house; a Public News-room; a Library; a Theatre; a Dispensary; a Free Grammar School, and National School; and several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions. *Town. Pop.* 10,800. *Inns;* Bull and Anchor, King's Head.

ALVASTON, in Derbyshire. Beyond this place is *Osmaston Hall* (Sir R. J. Wilmot), an ancient mansion,

containing a good library, and a choice collection of paintings. Near it is a small but ancient church, in the burying-ground of which lie the bodies of the Wilmot family.

DERBY, the capital of Derbyshire, is a handsome and populous town on the banks of the Derwent, over which there is a fine stone bridge. The public edifices are the new Town and County-halls, the new Courts, the Judges' residence, the Assembly-rooms, the Theatre, the Alms-houses, the Ordnance Depôt, now a silk mill, the Infirmary, and the new County Gaol. Mr. R. Wallace has also designed an extensive structure for the Derby Athenæum, comprising a Post-office, an Hotel, to be called the Royal Hotel, News-rooms, Library, and Museum. The Bank of the Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company, and the Union Workhouse on the road to Osmaston, are also from designs by this architect. There are also the Philosophical Society, founded by Dr. Darwin, who here composed the greater portion of his works; a Mechanics' Institute, several Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, and seven Churches, the principal of which is All Saints', a great ornament to the town, notwithstanding the incongruity of its elegant Gothic tower, 180 feet high, and the spacious Roman body. It contains numerous monuments of the Cavendish family, one of which is by Rysbrach, another by Roubillac, and a third by Nollekens. St. Peter's, St. Alkmund's, St. Werburgh's, St. Michael's, St. George's, and St. John's, new Chapels of Ease.

Derby is particularly famous for its silk mill (1718), taken from an Italian model, and the first and largest of its kind erected in England. It consists of many thousand wheels, and is employed in winding, doubling, and twisting the silk, so as to prepare it for weaving; there are also several manufactories of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings, connected with mills; porcelain works (1793), which are much celebrated; and manufactories where all kinds of ornaments are made of the marbles, spar, petrifications, &c., found in the vicinity. Several hands are employed here in the lapidary and jewellery branches, and there is a considerable trade in malt. Jos. Wright, the painter, was born, lived, and died in Derby; Linacre and Richardson, the novelists, were also natives.

The North Midland Counties' railway will start from

Derby, and proceed by Belper, Chesterfield, Rotherham, and by a branch to the right to York, and by one to the left to Leeds.

Boro. Pop. 23,607. *Members: County* 4, *Boro.* 2. *Inns;* King's Head, Bell, New Inn, Tiger, Red Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Derby to</i>	MILES.	<i>Derby to</i>	MILES.
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	† Nottingham	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Derby to</i>		NEWARK	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nottingham	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Derby to</i>	
Bingham	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sudbury	13
Grantham	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	UTTOXETER	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Treckingham	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Derby to</i>	
Donington	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eastwood	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swineshead	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mansfield	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
BOSTON	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	WORKSOP	34 $\frac{1}{4}$

† The cross railroad of the Midland Counties line leads from Derby to Nottingham.

About half a mile from Derby, on the banks of the river, is *Little Chester*, the *Derventio* of the Romans.

Three miles from Derby is *Breadsall*, in the church of which is the monument of Dr. Darwin, who resided at *Breads-all-Priory*, and died there in 1802.

ASHBOURN or ASHBURN (Derby), delightfully situated on the Dove, is noted for its cattle fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture. It has a Free Grammar-school, and a fine Church, surmounted by a lofty spire, and adorned with several handsome monuments, amongst which is a beautiful specimen of sculpture, by Banks, in memory of a daughter of Sir Brook Boothby, whose mansion is situated in the vicinity. Here also is the tomb of Dean Langton, who was killed by his horse falling over a precipice at *Dovedale*. *Par. Pop.* 4884. *Inn;* Green Man.

At *Mayfield*, near Ashbourn, is the cottage in which Moore composed "*Lalla Rookh*."

A short distance from Ashbourn is the picturesque village of *Tissington*, celebrated for the annual custom of "*well dressing*" on Holy Thursday.

Six miles from Ashbourn is *Dove Dale*, a most romantic

spot, where the waters of the Dove run in a chasm between precipitous rocks. Here are two caves, called Reynard's Hall and Kitchen.

Three miles and a half from Ashbourn is *Ilam*, noted for its picturesque scenery. In the grounds is a grotto, in which Congreve wrote the "Old Bachelor." The church contains a monument in memory of D. P. Watts, Esq., by Chantrey. *Ilam Hall* is an elegant mansion, from designs by Mr. Shaw.

Two miles beyond Ashbourn is *Okeover Park*, situated on the Dove in Staffordshire. It is a handsome house, containing some valuable pictures, particularly a Holy Family, by Raphael.

LEEK (Stafford), an ancient town situated in the district called the Moorlands, derives considerable importance from its extensive manufactories of silks, twists, buttons, ribands, shawls, &c. It has several Meeting-houses, and a neat Church (St. Edward the Confessor), at one corner of which are the remains of a curious pyramidal cross, a large Sunday-school, &c. There are remains of Dieu la Croix Abbey. The scenery surrounding this town is particularly romantic; and in consequence of the intervention of one of the craggy rocks on the west side, during a certain part of the year, the sun sets twice in the same evening, for, after setting behind the summit of the mountain, it breaks out again on the north side, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon. *Townsh. Pop. 6374. Inns; Roebuck, George, Red Lion.*

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire), situated on the edge of a dreary district, called Macclesfield Forest, has increased during the last fifty years by means of various manufactures, particularly silk, mohair, and twist buttons and cotton. It has also mills for winding silk, and extensive copper and brass works, the progress of which has been accelerated by collieries in the vicinity. Macclesfield has a Church, dedicated to St. Michael, founded by Edward I., but rebuilt 1740, with a lofty spire, a painted window, and various ancient monuments; several Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel (All Saints'), and a handsome structure called Christ Church, ornamented with a neat tower and pinnacles, and containing a bust of C. Rowe, Esq., its founder, by Bacon. Its Town-hall and Assembly-rooms is an elegant Grecian

edifice, by Goodwin; a picture, by Foggo, of David Reproved, decorates the entrance to the Petty Sessions-hall, adjoining which is the Gaol. The Free Grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., has derived considerable reputation from the education of several eminent men. It has a Public Subscription Library and News-room. *Townsh. Pop.* 23,129. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Macclesfield Arms, Old Angel.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Macclesfield to</i>	MILES.	<i>Macclesfield to</i>	MILES.
Buxton	11	Buxton	11
Chapel-en-le-Frith	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tideswell	18
Glossop	27	SHEFFIELD	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
HUDDERSFIELD	45		

STOCKPORT (Cheshire), situated on the Mersey, is a town of great antiquity, famous for its manufactures of cotton and hats. It is irregularly built, the ground being very uneven, many of the streets remarkably steep, and several of the houses partly excavated from the rock. The Market-place stands on an eminence surrounded by a row of houses, from which other buildings diverge. There are three Churches, St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Thomas, the former an ancient, the two latter modern buildings; several Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, and an edifice called the Muslin-hall, originally erected for shambles, afterwards used as a cotton factory, and now occupied by shops for the sale of muslin. Near the foundation of the New Bridge, which was washed away in 1798, is a cotton factory, supplied with water by a subterranean tunnel from the Mersey; and near the Old Bridge is seen the venerable residence of the Arden family, containing a curious collection of ancient portraits. It has a Theatre, a Library and News-room (1830), a newly built Grammar-school, and other charitable institutions. A foot bridge over the Mersey was erected (1828).

Townsh. Pop. 25,469. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Berkeley Arms, White Lion.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) is an immense manufacturing and mercantile town, but adorned with handsome public buildings, and surrounded by numerous elegant villas. It was celebrated, two centuries ago, for its manufacture of woollen cloths, to which it has successively added fustians, mixed stuffs, hats, iron articles, tapes, laces, linen, silk, and

cotton, till, at length, the latter has taken the lead, and Manchester has become the centre of the cotton trade, the emporium at which are collected all the products of the neighbouring towns, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places, for home as well as foreign consumption. Its commerce is greatly aided by the Manchester and Liverpool railway, the rivers Irwell and Mersey, the Bridgewater canals, the Manchester and Ashton-under-Line canal, the Bolton and Bury canal, and the Rochdale canal; so that by means of these, and the canals and rivers which they join, it has water-communications with almost every part of England.

Manchester has seventeen churches, the principal of which is the Collegiate Church, a beautiful Gothic structure, containing several chapels and chantries, a richly ornamented choir, some fine sculpture, and a monument, by R. Westmacott, jun., to that distinguished philanthropist, Dauntsey Hulme. Amongst others may be mentioned Trinity Church, Salford; St. Ann's Church, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. James's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Clement's, St. Stephen's, St. George's, All Saints', St. Matthew's, St. Philip's, Salford; St. George's, Hulme; St. Andrew's and Christ Church, Salford. There are, besides, several Chapels for Dissenters and Catholics, and a Synagogue. The other public buildings are the College, which is connected with the University of Oxford, and contains a public library; the Infirmary, a handsome edifice faced with stone, maintained at an expense of 8000*l.* per annum; the Lunatic Asylum and Hospital; the various Dispensaries; the Fever, Lying-in, and Lock and Chetham's Hospitals; the New Bailey Prison, a large edifice on Mr. Howard's plan; the Market-house in Brown street, opened in 1827; the New Corn Exchange; the Society of Arts, or Royal Institution, in Moseley street, a noble building, erected in 1830; the Town-hall, erected in 1825, the great room of which is decorated with a series of frescoes by Aglio; the manor court-room; the two Theatres, the Royal and the Queen's; Assembly-rooms; Gentleman's Concert-hall; and Manchester Commercial rooms, or Exchange, similar to Lloyd's Coffee-house in London, erected in 1809, from designs by Mr. Harrison, and adorned

with a portrait of Colonel Stanley, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The Portico Reading-room, an elegant Ionic structure; the admirable New Museum of Natural History; Literary Society; Mechanic's Institute; the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures; and other edifices and institutions too numerous to mention. The Botanic Garden was formed here in 1830, comprising 17 acres. The bridges are numerous; the Old Bridge, Blackfriars, New Bailey, Broughton, Regent's, Strangeways, and the viaduct of the Railway, cross the Irwell, seven cross the Irk, and several the Madlock, and the Stockport canal is continued by an aqueduct.

Manchester also possesses numerous charitable institutions, and several societies for the propagation of knowledge, particularly the Literary and Philosophical Society, instituted in 1781, which has published several volumes of Memoirs; the Agricultural Society, &c.

Manchester is about to be ornamented with statues of the Duke of Bridgewater, Dr. Dalton, and Watt.

The Railway, from Manchester to Liverpool, was opened September 15th, 1830, on which occasion Mr. Huskisson lost his life, at Parkside, where there is a tablet recording the event. It is 31 miles in length, and cost 820,000*l.*; it is used for the conveyance of goods and passengers: the fare varies from 4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*

The canal boat of the Leeds and Liverpool navigation leaves every morning early, and performs the journey in 14 hours, fare 3*s.* 6*d.* The Mersey and Irwell, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, proceed to Runcorn, whence there is a steamer to Liverpool.

Township. Pop. 200,000. 2 *Members*: Inns; Royal Hotel, (late Moseley Arms,) Albion, Bull's Head, Spread Eagle, York, Star, Hayward's, Palace, King's Arms.

On Kersall Moor the Manchester races are annually held in Whitsun week.

At Fairfield, about four miles from Manchester, is a Moravian Settlement.

A railroad is projected from Manchester to Sheffield, whence, by means of the Midland and North Midland counties, communication will be obtained with York and Derby.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Manchester to</i>	MILES.		MILES.
Delph	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prescot	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Huddersfield	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	LIVERPOOL	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wakefield	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	Or by the Railroad	31
Pontefract	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Manchester to</i>	
Snaith	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oldham	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Howden	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	Halifax	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Cave	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bradford	33
HULL	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	Otley	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Manchester to</i>		Ripley	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delph	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	RIPON	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Huddersfield	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Manchester to</i>	
†LEEDS	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashton-under-Line	7
† The Manchester and Leeds		Glossop	15
railway, by a circuitous route,		SHEFFIELD	33
will communicate with Roch-		<i>Manchester to</i>	
dale, Halifax, and Wakefield.		Rochdale	13
The whole line will be 60 miles		Halifax	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
56 chains, and it will present a		Bradford	36
tunnel 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.		Leeds	46
<i>Manchester to</i>		Tadcaster	60
Irlam	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	YORK	70
Warrington	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		

SALFORD forms the n. w. part of Manchester, though separated from it by the river Irwell, which is crossed by five bridges, at two of which, Blackfriars' and Regent's road, toll is taken. It is a large and populous town, returning one member to Parliament, and being governed by its own municipal authorities. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, after traversing the southern portion of this township, crosses the Irwell by a neat stone bridge. The Bolton and Bury canal terminates in Salford, whence a railway leads to Bolton.

Salford has six churches, and numerous Meeting-houses. The Crescent commands a fine view. *Pop.* 40,786.

The Manchester and Bolton railway skirts the Bolton and Bury canal, and joins the line from Newton (on the Manchester and Liverpool line) by Chorley.

BOLTON, or BOLTON LE MOORS (Lancashire), is so called from its situation in a naked and dreary country. It is a large, handsome, and increasing town, and is indebted

for its importance to its manufactories of cotton; the improved machinery of this branch of trade having originated here. The two principal streets are each a mile in length, and unite in the Market-place. It has two Town-halls, a Theatre, and Assembly-rooms, two Churches (St. Peter's and the Holy Trinity), Chapels (All Saints' and St. George's), and various Meeting-houses; a free Grammar School and others; and several charities. Between this place and Wigan are found large quantities of cannel coal, which is often manufactured into snuff boxes, candlesticks, &c. *Townsh. and Chapeltry. Pop. 41,195. 2 Members: Inns; Bridge Inn, Boar's Head, Commercial Inn, Swan, Ship.*

A railroad leads from Bolton to Leigh, and thence to the Liverpool line.

It is connected with Manchester by a canal and railway.

CHORLEY (Lancashire) is a neat and improving town, situated on the banks of the Chor, whence it takes its name, and near the Yarrow, which gives motion to numerous mills. It has large cotton factories and extensive bleaching grounds, and carries on a great trade in coal, alum, lead, and stone, found in the vicinity. The old Church (St. Lawrence) is a Saxon edifice, adorned with painted glass. There is a new Church, and also several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions. *Par. Pop. 9282. Inns; Royal Oak, Bull, Bull's Head.*

Two miles and a half from Chorley is *Shaw Hall*, containing a museum of natural history, as well as some curious frescoes brought from Herculaneum. Three miles from Chorley is *Adlington Hall*, the seat of Sir R. Clayton, containing a fine collection of paintings.

PRESTON (Lanc.) is a handsome and genteel town, on the north bank of the Ribble, over which there are two stone bridges. It holds a dignified rank amongst the towns of Lancashire, in consequence of being the seat of several law courts, amongst which the Duchy of Lancaster has a Court of Chancery, and derives some importance from the *guild merchant*, or fête granted by Henry II., and since held every twentieth year, attracting a numerous company to participate in its amusements. The last commenced August 30, 1820. The streets are, in general, well laid out, and adorned with several handsome buildings, the

principal of which are the Town-hall, Assembly-rooms, New Prison, Exchange, and Theatre. It has also a Custom-house, Baths, Literary Societies, a Temperance Society, &c. &c.

There are several churches: St. John's, or the Old Church; St. George's, erected in 1723; Trinity Church, 1815; and St. Peter's and St. Paul's, both built from designs by Mr. Rickmann in 1825; the New Catholic Chapel of St. Ignatius, erected by Mr. Scoles, 1835. There are, besides, several Meeting-houses and Catholic Chapels, and there are slight remains of a Monastery Chapel near Friar's gate.

Preston was always an important post during the civil wars. In 1648, the Duke of Hamilton was defeated at Ribbleson Moor, by Cromwell and Lambert; and in 1715, the friends of the Pretender were routed by Generals Willes and Carpenter at the same spot. Near the town are several pleasing promenades, but the most favourite is that called Avenham, whence it is said the Pretender surveyed the town and its vicinity in 1745. Preston has extensive cotton factories.

Boro. Pop. 33,112. *2 Members. Inns;* Black Bull, Red Lion, Castle, White Horse, Three Legs of Man.

From Preston the traveller can proceed by canal to Kendal through Lancaster, speedily and at a moderate charge. It proceeds across the Yarrow by a wooden bridge 400 feet long, by Coppull and Wigan to Park side.

The branch called the North Union Railway, connecting Preston with the Grand Junction, 22½ miles in length, was opened October 21.

A railroad will connect Preston with the mouth of the Wyre, where is situated the new watering place of Fleetwood, with an Hotel, erected by P. H. Fleetwood, Esq.

GARSTANG (Lancas.), seated on the west bank of the Wyre, which abounds with trout, gudgeon, chub, &c. It has a Town-hall, a Chapel of Ease, and Meeting-houses. In the vicinity are the Parish Church of St. Helen, several cotton factories, and the ruins of *Greenhaugh Castle*, supposed by some to have been erected in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and by others in the reign of Henry VII. *Townsh. Pop.* 929. *Inns;* Royal Oak, Eagle and Child,

BOROUGH. Near this place is *Ashton Hall*, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, a large and ancient building, situated in a well-wooded park, commanding fine views of the Lune. It contains some good pictures.

LANCASTER, the capital of Lancashire, is a neat well-built town on the Lune, at some distance from its entrance into the sea, vessels of large burden not being able to come within six miles of the town. The principal object deserving notice is the castle, a strong fortress erected in the reign of Edward III., and intimately connected with the name of its lord, John of Gaunt. It is situated on an eminence, and is now converted into the County Gaol; at the top is a large square keep, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a delightful prospect. Adjoining this building stand the County-courts. The Civil court is an elegant hall, built of stone, in the Gothic style, it is in the form of an amphitheatre. The Criminal court contains a portrait of George III., by Northcote. Near the castle stands the Church (St. Mary), a Gothic structure, containing carved stalls and monuments. From the Workhouse Hill there is a fine view of the town and the castle, as well as of the surrounding country. Lancaster also possesses Chapels of Ease, several Meeting-houses, two National Schools, and charitable institutions: a Town-hall, with a noble portico, containing portraits of Lord Nelson and Pitt, by Lonsdale; a Female Penitentiary; a Theatre; Assembly-rooms; a Custom-house; an extensive Quay, with a noble range of Warehouses; a handsome modern bridge over the Lune; and a handsome County Lunatic Asylum on Lancaster Moor. Lancaster has also a society for promoting the fine arts; a Mechanic's Library; Bible Societies. A considerable number of small ships are built in this town, and it carries on a large trade in coal and lime-stone by means of its canal, which is conveyed over the Lune, about a mile from this place, by an aqueduct bridge, justly considered one of the finest works of the kind in England. *Boro. Pop.* 12,613. *Members: County 4, Bor. 2.* *Inns;* King's Arms, Commercial Inn and Royal Oak, White Hart, New Inn.

About five miles from Lancaster is *Dunal Mill Hole*, a remarkable and picturesque cavern on the side of a mountain, into which a brook enters by several cascades, and

after pursuing its course for a considerable distance, emerges on the opposite side.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lancaster to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lancaster to</i>	MILES.
Hornby.....	9	Hornby.....	9
Ingleton	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ingleton	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hawes	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hawes	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Askrigg.....	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Askrigg.....	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richmond.....	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	Richmond.....	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pierce Bridge	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scorton.....	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
DURHAM	89	Yarm	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
		STOCKTON.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

BURTON (Westmoreland) is a small well-built town, with a Church (St. James), a Market-place and Cross, and a Free Grammar-school. It has a canal communicating with the rivers Ribble, Dee, Mersey, Humber, Severn, and Thames. *Pop.* 1642. *Inns*; King's Arms, Royal Oak.

The coaches sometimes pass along the new road to the left of Burton to Milnthorp, Kendal, &c.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY in KENDAL (Westmoreland), situated on the Kent, is the only considerable town in the county for trade and population. Its principal manufactures are woollen cloths, originally introduced by the Flemish weavers in the fourteenth century, and still celebrated as Kendal cloths; worsted-stockings, cottons used for sailor's jackets, lindsey-wolsey, fish-hooks, and leather. There are also several mills worked by the river, one of which polishes a beautiful marble found in a neighbouring fell. The Church (Holy Trinity) is a noble edifice, richly ornamented with oak carvings and ancient monuments. Kendal has a Theatre, Assembly-rooms, a Public Library, Mechanic's Institute, and Philosophical Societies. Here likewise are several Meeting-houses, a modern Chapel of Ease (St. George), a New Catholic Church, a Museum, News-room, a Free School, a Dispensary, Houses of Industry and Correction, and charitable Institutions. On an eminence on the east side of the river are the remains of the castle in which Catherine Parr, the Queen of Henry VIII., was born. Chambers, the author of the Cyclopædia, was also a native of Kendal. Castlelaw Hill, on the west side of the town,

is surmounted by an obelisk, erected in 1788, to commemorate "the Glorious Revolution." *Fairs*: March, April, and November. *Townsh. Pop.* 10,015. 1 *Memb. Inns*; King's Arms, Crown, Commercial Inn.

Kendal is one of the towns from which excursions are made to the Lakes. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES.

CROSS ROAD.

	MILES.	Kendal to	MILES.
<i>Kendal to</i>			
Crossthwaite	5	Ulverstone	19
Stavely	11	DALTON	24

SHAP, a long straggling town in Westmoreland, is situated near the source of the Lowther, in a dreary country. The Church (St. Michael) is ancient; and about a mile distant are the remains of an Abbey, consisting chiefly of the church tower and a portion of the chancel walls, which, at the time of the dissolution, belonged to the ancestors of Hogarth the painter. Nearer to the town is a singular monument of antiquity, called *Carl Lofts*, consisting of two rows of immense obelisks of unhewn granite; and on the north side, at some distance, is a circular collection of stones, called the Druids' Temple. *Par. Pop.* 1061. *Inns*; King's Arms, Greyhound, New Inn.

CONTINUATION.

Dunstable to Leighton Buzzard..... 7½ miles.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, or, more properly, BEAU-DESERT, (Bedford), on the Ouzel, is chiefly celebrated for a pentagonal cross of curious architecture, supposed to be 500 years old. It has a large ancient Church (All Saints), containing stone stalls; and has derived considerable benefit from the Grand Junction Canal, which passes near it. *Townsh. Pop.* 3330. *Inn*; Swan.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Preston to Kirkham.....	8¼
Kirkham to Blackpool.....	8½
	16¾

BLACKPOOL (Lancas.) has within a few years attained

some distinction as a watering-place; for this purpose it is well adapted, from the purity of the water, fineness of the sands, and the beauty of its situation. The accommodations are good, the charges reasonable, and the regulations respecting bathing excellent. It has a Theatre, News-room, and Library, and the parade commands fine views. In the sea, at some distance from the shore, is the Penny Stone, a relic of antiquity, to which, it is said, travellers in former days were accustomed to fasten their horses while drinking their penny pots of beer at a public house which once stood on this spot.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Preston to Kirkham, by Ashton, Clifton, and New-	
ton with Scales (<i>Lanc.</i>)	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kirkham to Poulton (<i>Lanc.</i>)	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. W. of Poulton is Fleetwood (18 miles from Preston), a port and watering-place on the Wyre, Morecombe Bay; the improvement of which has been undertaken by a Company.

	MILES.
Poulton to Blackpool	4
Burton, by Holme, to Milnthorp*	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milnthorp, by Heversham, to Kendal*	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	13

MILNTHORP, or MILLTHORPE, is the only town in Westmoreland that has the advantage of the tide, which flows from the Kent up the Betha, over which there is a neat bridge. The principal shipping business consists in the conveyance of the manufactures of the county to Liverpool, Glasgow, and London. *Townsh. Pop.* 1509. *Inn*; Cross Keys.

At Heversham, one mile north, is the parish Church.

No. 43. From LONDON to CHERTSEY. FIRST ROAD.
Through PUTNEY and KINGSTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Fulham	4	Walton	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Putney (a)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weybridge	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kingston*	10	CHERTSEY (b)	21
Hampton Court	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Putney to Wimbledon (<i>Surrey</i>)	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Chertsey to Woking (<i>Surrey</i>)	7

FULHAM, distinguished by the neighbouring Episcopal Palace of the See of London, is situated on the borders of the Thames, in Middlesex. Its Church contains numerous monuments; one of them in memory of Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakspeare in Henry VIII.; the remains of most of the Bishops of London since the Restoration are deposited in the churchyard. In Fulham House, near the bridge, Granville Sharp, Esq. died in 1813. The Bishop's Gardens contain many botanical curiosities; and the neighbourhood supplies the metropolis with great quantities of fruit and vegetables. *Par. Pop.* 7317. *Inns*; King's Arms, Golden Lion, Ship, Three Compasses, Eight Bells.

PUTNEY (*Surrey*) is remarkable as the place where Gibbon the historian was born. Adjoining the Church is a chapel with a richly ornamented Gothic roof, and in the churchyard was buried Toland, the deistical writer. Pitt died at Putney, in Bowling-green House. *Par. Pop.* 3811. *Inns*; Red Lion, Bells, Star and Garter, Duke's Head.

HAMPTON COURT (*Middlesex*) is a royal palace on the Thames, originally erected by Cardinal Wolsey, in a style of splendour and magnificence superior to that of the other palaces in England. It consists of three quadrangles, one of which, containing the royal apartments, was erected by Sir C. Wren, in the reign of William III. The principal front is 320 feet in length, and the portico and colonnade of the grand entrance are very stately. The apartments are adorned with a splendid collection of paintings, amongst which are the Cartoons of Raphael; and in the grape-house is a vine of extraordinary size. It is open to the public. *Hotels*; New Toy, King's Arms.

Adjoining Hampton Court is *Bushy Park*, for many years the residence of his late Majesty, William IV., whilst Duke of Clarence.

WALTON (*Surrey*) is pleasantly situated on the Thames. The Church contains a brass with a curious inscription, recording "that John Selwyn leapt from his horse, while hunting, in presence of Queen Elizabeth, and, to show his agility, mounted the stag, which he afterwards guided with

his sword near her Majesty, when he killed the animal by plunging his sword in its neck, which then fell at the Queen's feet." It has a handsome bridge. Here also are some vestiges of a Roman intrenchment. *Par. Pop.* 2035. *Inns*; Crown, Duke's Head.

WEYBRIDGE (Surrey). In St. Nicholas's Church the Duchess of York was buried. Near this place is *Outlands*, the seat of Lord Francis Egerton, a noble building, situated on a terrace in the centre of an extensive park. In the grounds is a very beautiful grotto.

CHERTSEY (Surrey) is a place of considerable antiquity, with a Church (All Saints), rebuilt 1808, with a tablet to C. J. Fox; a good Market-house; a handsome Bridge of seven arches over the Thames; a Charity-school; and Meeting-houses. It was formerly noted for a monastery; and the Porch House was once the residence of the poet Cowley. At Chertsey, Cæsar crossed the Thames to attack Cassibelannus. *Par. Pop.* 4795. *Inns*; Crown, Swan.

One mile distant is *St. Anne's Hill*, commanding fine views. On the south side stands the residence of the late C. J. Fox.

CONTINUATION.

	MILES.
Putney to Richmond	4½

RICHMOND (Surrey) is situated on a hill, the view from which is celebrated as one of the sweetest in England. Thomson, the poet, resided at Rosedale House in this village, and in the Church is a tablet which was erected to his memory by the Earl of Buchan. This Church also contains the remains of Mrs. Yates, the actress; in the churchyard was buried the Reverend Gilbert Wakefield; and Edmund Kean, the tragedian, was also buried here in 1833. The banks of the Thames are here adorned with numerous villas belonging to noble families. The park is a beautiful domain on the hill, with a mansion and fine prospect; and the terrace forms an agreeable promenade. *Par. Pop.* 7243. *Hotels*; Castle (family), Star and Garter, Terrace (family), Royal, Talbot (posting), Rose Cottage, Greyhound, Roebuck.

No. 44. From LONDON to CHERTSEY. SECOND ROAD.
Through BRENTFORD and TWICKENHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Brentford*	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sunbury	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Twickenham	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shepperton	19
Hampton Court*	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	CHERTSEY*	21
Hampton	14 $\frac{3}{4}$		

TWICKENHAM (Middlesex) an extensive village on the Thames, noted for its beautiful scenery. A villa here was for many years the favorite residence of Pope, who was buried in the Church. Here also his parents were interred, and on the outside of the Church are some lines to the memory of Mrs. Clive, the actress. *Par. Pop.* 4571.

Close to Twickenham is *Strawberry Hill*, the celebrated mansion of Horace Walpole. It is a noted combination of castellated and ecclesiastical Gothic architecture, adapted to the purposes of a modern villa, and contains a splendid collection of antiquities and other curiosities.

HAMPTON (Middlesex) is remarkable as having been the residence of Garrick. The house which he occupied is situated on the right-hand side of the road facing the Thames. On the lawn towards the river, access to which is obtained by a path under the road, is a temple in which formerly stood the celebrated statue of Shakspeare, by Roubillac, now in the British Museum. The Church, erected at Hampton in 1831, contains an organ presented by William IV. *Inn*; Red Lion.

No. 45. From LONDON to CHERTSEY. THIRD ROAD.
Through KINGSTON and SUNBURY.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Fulham*	4	Sunbury	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Putney	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walton*	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston*	10	Weybridge	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hampton Court*	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	CHERTSEY*	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hampton*	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 46. From LONDON to CHESTER. FIRST ROAD.
Through STONEY-STRATFORD, COVENTRY, and NEWPORT.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ternhill	151 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castle Bromwich	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whitechurch.....	160 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stonal (a)	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hampton Guide Post....	167 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ivetsey Bank	131 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barn Hill	170 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newport	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	CHESTER	180 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Stonal to Penkridge (<i>Staff.</i>)	13
(a) Stonal to Brewood (<i>Staff.</i>)..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$

IVETSEY BANK (Stafford). *Inns*; Sun, Lord Bradford's Arms. A mile south of Ivetsey Bank, is *Boscobel House*, where the Pendrells lived, who preserved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. In a field a few hundred yards s.w. of the house is the Royal Oak, planted on the original spot, from an acorn of the parent tree in which Charles was sheltered.

NEWPORT (Salop) is a small town, with an ancient Church (St. Nicholas), part of which has been rebuilt. It has a Free School, furnished with a good library, besides other charitable institutions. Tom Brown is said by some to have been born here, though others assert that Shiffnal was his native place. About two miles from Newport are the ruins of *Lillehull Abbey*, one of the finest vestiges of Norman architecture in the kingdom. *Par. Pop.* 2745. *Inn*; Red Lion.

TERNHILL (Salop). About 6 miles distant is *Hawkstone Park*, the seat of the Hill family, celebrated for its combination of natural and artificial beauties. The principal objects of attraction are the Chapel, adorned with an emblematical representation of the Reformation; the Saloon, an elegant room containing several valuable paintings; the Grotto, ornamented with curious shells; the Retreat, a natural cave, in which is an automaton of a hermit; the Terrac., forming a delightful promenade; the Obelisk, surmounted by a statue of Sir R. Hill, lord-mayor in 1549 and 1550; the Tower, commanding a fine view; Neptune's Whim, a cottage in the Dutch style; and the tent in which Sir Sidney Smith signed the treaty of El Arish. Near the

park is Hawkstone Inn, for the accommodation of those who visit the mansion. *Inns*; Queen's Head, Hill's Arms.

WHITCHURCH (Salop) is a handsome town, seated on an eminence, at the summit of which stands the Church, an elegant structure (1722), commanding fine prospects, and containing ancient monuments, one of which is to the memory of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, "the English Achilles." Here also are a House of Industry, Meeting-houses, a Free School, Charity Schools, and Almshouses. Horse-races frequently take place here. Near the town are several fine pieces of water. On the bank of one is Combemere Abbey. (See Nantwich.) *Par. Pop.* 5736. *Inns*; Lord Hill, White Lion, Tontine.

Five miles from Whitchurch is MALPAS, a well-built town in Cheshire. It is situated on an eminence near the Dee, and has a handsome Church (St. Oswald), containing a vault of the Cholmondeley family; and a Free School. Bishop Heber was a native of this town. *Township. Pop.* 1004.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Whitchurch to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitchurch to</i>	MILES.
Wrexham	16½	Northwich	20¼
Ruthin	32½	Altringham or Altrincham	32¾
Denbigh	40½	MANCHESTER	41
CONWAY	60½	<i>Whitchurch to</i>	
<i>Whitchurch to</i>		Hodnet	10½
Tarporley	10½	WELLINGTON	21¾

HAMPTON GUIDE POST (Cheshire). About two miles and a half to the right is *Cholmondeley Castle*, belonging to the marquess of that name, an elegant modern mansion, erected in 1802, and adorned with a library and a fine collection of paintings.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, is an ancient city, situated on a rocky eminence, half encircled by a sweep of the river Dee. It has four main streams diverging from a centre, and is remarkable for a peculiarity of construction not seen in other towns. The houses are excavated from the rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground, on each side, and have a portico running along their front, level with the ground at the back, but one story above the street. These porticoes, which are called the Rows, afford a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath

them are shops and warehouses on a level with the street. The principal building is the Castle, part of which was constructed in the reign of William I., and part recently erected on the site of the original building: the latter consists of a range of buildings on a plan of convenience and magnificence scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom: it comprises an armoury, containing nearly 30,000 stand of arms, tastefully disposed; a gunpowder magazine; the Shire-hall, adorned with a noble portico; the County Gaol; an elegant court of justice; the offices of the Palatinate; barracks; and a curious ancient chapel. The higher ward commands very fine views.

The Cathedral is an irregular and heavy pile, containing some curious monuments and a neat choir, behind which is St. Mary's Chapel, with a tomb, erroneously said to be that of Henry IV. of Germany: here Archdeacon Smith, the translator of Xenophon, and Archdeacon Travis, were buried. The bishop's throne was formerly the shrine of St. Werburgh. The traveller should also notice the Chapter-house, on the east side of the cloisters, an edifice of much beauty; the ruins of St. Werburgh's Abbey; the Bishop's Palace; St. John's Church, supposed to have been founded by Ethelred, in 689, a portion of which now forms a very picturesque ruin; Trinity Church, containing the remains of Matthew Henry, the commentator, and of Parnell, the poet; St. Bridget's Church, opened in 1829; the Linen-hall, built by the Irish merchants, in 1778; the Union-hall, for the accommodation of the Lancashire and Yorkshire merchants; the Commercial-hall, erected in 1815; the New Bridge over the Dee, 200 feet in the span, the largest stone arch in existence; the Infirmary; the Blue-coat Hospital; and the ancient Walls, which form a delightful promenade, commanding fine prospects. The tower on the walls, from which Charles I. beheld the rout of his army at Rowton Moor, is still standing.

There are also several other Churches, Meeting-houses, and charitable institutions, as well as public Libraries, and a Commercial News-room. Chester abounds with antiquities. In a cellar in Bridge street are remains of a Roman sudatory and cold baths; and in Watergate street are several old houses with grotesque devices. It had formerly a considerable trade in Irish linen, cheese, and shop-goods. It

is celebrated in history as having been the scene of the interview between Henry II. and Malcom IV. in 1159; as well as the place where Edward of Caernarvon received the submission of the Welsh, in 1300. It was also successfully besieged by the Parliament army in 1645.

City. Pop. 21,363. *Members:* County 4, City 2. *Inns;* Royal Hotel, Albion Hotel, White Lion, Golden Lion, Pied Bull, Red Lion, Feathers, Blossoms.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chester is *Eaton Hall*, the seat of the Marquess of Westminster, delightfully situated on the banks of the Dee, in the centre of a park well stocked with deer. This noble mansion was rebuilt in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Porden, in 1813, and is fitted up with great splendour. It comprises, besides other apartments, an entrance hall, paved with variegated marbles, a music gallery, adorned with West's two fine paintings of "Cromwell dissolving the Parliament," and the "Landing of Charles II.," a saloon decorated with some beautiful specimens of stained glass, and a valuable library. The stables on the north side of the building have a very picturesque appearance. In the grounds is a Roman altar in very good preservation.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chester to</i>	MILES.
Frodsham	11	Birstall	72
Warrington.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leeds	79 $\frac{1}{4}$
Irlam	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tadcaster	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
MANCHESTER.....	39	YORK.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Chester to</i>		A railroad will lead from	
MIDDLEWICH.....	21	Chester to Birkenhead, 15 miles,	
<i>Chester to</i>		whence there are constantly	
Kelsall.....	8	steamers to Liverpool. Another	
Northwich	18	line will lead from Chester to	
Altringham, or Altrincham	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crewe, on the Birmingham line,	
Manchester	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 miles. From Woodside to	
Oldham	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crewe it is 35 miles long.	
Huddersfield	63 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATION.

Castle Bromwich to Sutton Coldfield..... 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (Warwick) derives its name from its situation at the end of a cheerless tract of immense

extent, called the Cold Field. The Church is a handsome building, and there are several manufactories. *Par. Pop.* 3684. *Inn*; Three Tuns.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Chester to Great Neston.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Great Neston to Parkgate	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	12

GREAT NESTON (Cheshire). *Inn*; Golden Lion.

PARKGATE (Cheshire), a much frequented watering-place, consisting principally of one range of houses, on the banks of the Dee. *Inns*; Mostyn Arms, George, Talbot.

No. 47. From LONDON to CHESTER. SECOND ROAD.
Through COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, STONE, and NANTWICH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	Highway Side*	169 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stone, as at No. 123	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarporley*	172 $\frac{1}{4}$
Willow Bridge	152 $\frac{3}{4}$	CHESTER*	183 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nantwich*	163 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 48. From LONDON to CHESTER. THIRD ROAD.
Through COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, and STAFFORD.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Woore*	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rudgley, as at No. 123 ..	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nantwich*	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wolseley Bridge*	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	Highway Side*	170 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stafford*	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tarporley*	173 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eccleshall*	143	CHESTER*	183 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 49. From LONDON to CHESTER. FOURTH ROAD.
Through DUNSTABLE, NORTHAMPTON, and STAFFORD.

London to Chester,* as at No. 101..... 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

No. 50. From LONDON to CHICHESTER. FIRST ROAD.
Through GUILDFORD and MIDHURST.

<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i> MILES.	<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i> MILES.
Godalming, as at No. 7 .. 33½	Midhurst 50
Haslemere 42¼	CHICHESTER 62

HASLEMERE (Surrey) has a Chapel, containing some painted glass. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 849. *Inn*; White Horse.

MIDHURST (Sussex), a populous and well-built town, near the Arun, has a Free Grammar-school, and in the Church is the tomb of the Montague family. Near this town are the remains of *Cowdray House*, built by the Earl of Southampton in the reign of Henry VIII., as well as a modern mansion of this name. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1478. *Inns*; Angel, Eagle.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), a city of great antiquity, situated near an arm of the sea, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. It consists principally of four spacious streets, named after the four cardinal points, and meeting in one common centre, at which is an ancient octangular cross, one of the most elegant structures of the kind in England.

The Cathedral, erected in the twelfth century, but often repaired since that period, is adorned with a beautiful steeple, and contains portraits of all the kings of England down to George I., and of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the time of the Reformation; two curious paintings, representing the interview between Wilfred and Ceadwalla, and that between Henry VIII. and Bishop Sherborne; some finely carved oak stalls; the chantry of St. Richard, an exquisite specimen of Gothic workmanship; a statue of Mr. Huskisson, by Carew; a tablet by Flaxman, with an epitaph by Hayley, in memory of the poet Collins; and another in honour of Dr. Hurdis. Chillingworth, the celebrated champion of Protestantism, was buried in the cloisters, and in the choir is the marble monument of Bishop Sherborne. In the sacristy is preserved a Saxon chest, formed of rude oak planks, with curious locks. The other objects worthy of notice are, the Bishop's Palace, a handsome edifice, containing several pictures and specimens of

painted glass; the Deanery, erected by the celebrated Bishop Sherlock; the New Chapel of St. John, an elegant octagon, designed by Mr. Elmes, in 1813, and ornamented with a bell turret; the Council-room, a modern edifice, adjoining the Assembly-room; the Guildhall, near the North Gate, formerly the Chapel of a monastery; and the Theatre. Chichester has seven parish Churches, several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions; a Custom-house, and a Market-house. It has a small share in the woollen trade, and its haven affords fine lobsters and crabs. *City. Pop.* 8270. *2 Membs. Inns;* Dolphin, Swan, Fleece.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chichester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chichester to</i>	MILES.
Havant	9	PORTSMOUTH	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cosham.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Chichester to Bognor..... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In *Sidlesham* churchyard, 4 miles from Chichester, is a beautiful epitaph on a Mrs. Carnaby.

BOGNOR (Sussex), a pleasant and well-built watering-place, opposite the rocks of that name, is about a mile in length, and contains numerous lodging-houses; a Chapel (St. John's), erected by Sir R. Hotham; a Market-house, a Jubilee School; Libraries; Baths; a Subscription-room. The Crescent, on East Cliff, commands extensive prospects. *Hotels;* Royal Clarence, Claremont, New Inn, York House.

From Bognor excursions may be made to *Goodwood*, 9 miles distant; and to the *Owers Lights*, which are stationed about 9 miles from the shore, to warn vessels off the rocks. *South Berstead Par. Inns;* Hotel, New Inn.

No. 51. From LONDON to CHICHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through GUILDFORD and PETWORTH.

<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i>	MILES.	<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i>	MILES.
Petworth, as at No. 7	49	CHICHESTER*	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halnaker	60 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Two miles from Petworth is *Burton Park*, in which is a

noble mansion, erected by Leoni, an Italian architect of great repute.

HALNAKER, Sussex. The church contains a rich monument of the Delaware family; and in *Halnaker House* are preserved two curfews, supposed to be as old as the time of William I. At this place is *Goodwood*, the seat of the Richmond family, an elegant and splendid edifice, improved under the direction of Wyatt; its stables and kennels for hounds are much admired. Against the Duke of Richmond Inn, at Goodwood, was formerly placed the lion which had adorned the head of the vessel in which Commodore Anson sailed round the world.

No. 52. From LONDON to COLDSTREAM. Through BOROUGHBIDGE.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Morpeth, as at No. 15....	285	Wooler	316 $\frac{1}{4}$
Longhorseley	291 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cornhill	328 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whittingham	304 $\frac{1}{4}$	COLDSTREAM	330 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wooler Haugh Head	314 $\frac{1}{2}$		

WHITTINGHAM (Northumb.) *Inn*; Castle.

WOOLER HAUGH HEAD. *Inn*; George.

WOOLER (Northumb.), situated on the Till, is much resorted to in summer by invalids for its goats' milk and whey. The Church is a modern structure, and there are Meeting-houses. In the vicinity are several intrenchments. *Par. Pop.* 1926.

Between Wooler and Cornhill is *Millfield*, near which is the celebrated *Flodden Field*.

CORNHILL. *Inn*; Hive.

COLDSTREAM (Berwick), a small town, with a neat bridge, remarkable as the place where the Coldstream regiment of Guards was originally raised by General Monk. *Par. Pop.* 2897.

No. 53. From LONDON to CROMER. FIRST ROAD. Through HOCKERIL and EAST DEREHAM.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Great Chesterford, as at		Bourn Bridge	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 37	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Devil's Ditch	58 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Newmarket (a)	61	East Dereham (b)	101½
Barton Mills	69¼	Reepham	112¾
Brandon	78½	CROMER	130
Watton	91¼		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Newmarket to Bury St. Edmund's*	13½
(b) East Dereham to Foulsham (Norf.)	9½

BOURN BRIDGE (Cambridge.) *Inn*; King's Arms.

DEVIL'S DITCH (Cambridge) is an ancient Roman intrenchment, which runs in a straight line for several miles across Newmarket Heath.

NEWMARKET, situated partly in Cambridge and partly in Suffolk, is the most famous place in England for horse-racing, for which its extensive and finely-turfed heath is admirably adapted. The races are held seven times a year; the first commences on the second Monday in April; two Spring Meetings; one in July; and three in October. The houses of Newmarket are chiefly modern, the town having been burnt in 1683; and many of them, erected for noblemen and gentlemen who attend the races, are very handsome. Charles II. built a seat here, which has frequently been the residence of royalty since his time. There are also two excellent coffee-houses, for the accommodation of sporting gentlemen; several billiard and other rooms; two Churches, which contain, however, nothing remarkable; and several Meeting-houses.

Par. Pop. 2848. *Inns*; Greyhound, Rutland Arms, White Hart, Red Lion, Ram.

Six miles from Newmarket is *Bottisham*, the seat and burial-place of Soame Jenyns.

At *Swaffham, St. Cyric*, 5 miles from Newmarket, is a church of curious construction. The lower part is square, the second story has eight sides, and the upper story sixteen.

BARTON MILLS, Suffolk. *Inn*; Bull.

BRANDON (Suff.), a small well-built town on the Little Ouse, has a manufactory for gun-flints, and in the vicinity are rabbit-warrens. *Par. Pop.* 2065. *Inn*; Chequers.

WATTON (Norf.), a small town noted for its butter. It has a Church, supposed to have been built in the reign of

Henry I. Near it is *Wayland Wood*, where, according to tradition, two infants were murdered by their uncle, which gave rise to the ballad of the "Children in the Wood." *Par. Pop.* 1027. *Inn*; George.

EAST DEREHAM (Norf.), a place of very great antiquity, derives its origin from a nunnery founded in the time of the Saxons. The principal object of attention is the Church, a fine Gothic edifice, containing a curious ancient chest, in which are deposited the records of the Church; an antique and richly carved font; and a fine marble monument in memory of the poet Cowper, who was buried here. There are also several Meeting-houses, a Market-house, a handsome Obelisk in the centre of the town, and Assembly-rooms, used also as school-rooms. *Par. Pop.* 3913. *Inns*; George, King's Arms.

REEPHAM (Norf.), on the Tyne, was formerly remarkable for three Churches in one churchyard. *Par. Pop.* 452.

CROMER, a small town on one of the highest cliffs on the Norfolk coast, carries on a considerable trade in coals, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who catch crabs and lobsters, which abound here. Cromer has a handsome ancient Church, and a Grammar-school. It is frequented as a watering-place, the shore being a firm sand, well adapted for bathing and for promenading; the surrounding country presenting many pleasing views. Cromer is distinguished by two peculiarities: one is, that for a considerable time in summer the sun may be seen to rise and set in the sea on the same day; the other is, that, steering due north, there is no land between this place and the ice near the Pole. Half a mile east of Cromer is a lighthouse. *Par. Pop.* 1232. *Inns*; New Inn, King's Head.

Three miles from Cromer is *Fellbrig*, an ancient mansion, occupying one of the finest situations in Norfolk. It contains a library and a good collection of paintings.

CONTINUATION.

Newmarket to Mildenhall. 9½ miles.

MILDENHALL (Suff.), a pleasant and well-built place on the Leake, which is here navigable for barges. The Church has a richly-carved roof, and a steeple 109 feet high. *Town and Par. Pop.* 3267. *Inn*; Cock.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Brandon to Methwold.....	6
Methwold to Lynn*	19
	—
	25

CONTINUATION.

Watton to Hingham	6½
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HINGHAM, a small town in Norfolk, contains a Church, erected in the time of Edward III. *Par. Pop.* 1539. *Inn*; White Hart.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
East Dereham to Holt.....	18
Holt to Cley	4½
	—
	22½

HOLT (Norf.), the birth-place of Sir Thomas Gresham, a neat town, has a Free School, founded by that celebrated merchant, and a Sessions-house, used for assemblies. *Par. Pop.* 1622. *Inn*; Feathers.

CLEY, a seaport in Norfolk, only fit for small vessels. James, son of Robert III., king of Scotland, whilst on a voyage to France, was driven in here by the weather, and detained by the inhabitants. *Par. Pop.* 827. *Inn*; Crown.

No. 54. From LONDON to CROMER. SECOND ROAD.
Through HOCKERIL, THETFORD, and NORWICH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Great Chesterford, as at		Thetford (a)	80
No. 37	44¾	Attleborough	94
Bourn Bridge*	49¼	Wymondham	100
Devil's Ditch*	58¾	Norwich	109
Newmarket*	61	North Walsham	123
Barton Mills*	69¼	CROMER*	132¼

CONTINUATION.

(a) Thetford to Watton*	12 miles.
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THETFORD, in Norfolk, was once a place of considerable importance, having had eight monasteries and twenty churches. The former are all destroyed, and of the latter

only three remain: St. Peter's, generally called the Black Church; St. Mary the Less, on the Suffolk side of the Ouse; and St. Cuthbert's, on the Norfolk side. The other objects worthy of notice are, the remains of the Priory or Abbey, consisting of a gateway and part of the church; those of the Monastery of St. Sepulchre, now converted into a barn; the ancient fortifications at the east end of the town, supposed to be of Saxon and Norman construction; the Town-hall, or Council-house; and the Free Grammar-school. There are also several Meeting-houses; and near the town is a Chalybeate Spring, with a handsome Pump-room, Reading-room, and Baths, erected in 1819.

Thetford was the occasional residence of Henry I., Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. It is also the birth-place of Tom Paine. A small trade is carried on here in corn and coals. *Boro'*. *Pop.* 3462. *2 Membs.* *Inns;* Bell, White Hart.

Three miles from Thetford is *Euston Hall*, the seat of the Duke of Grafton. In the park is an elegant banqueting-house, built by Kent.

WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM (Norfolk). Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. *Par. Pop.* 5485. Two miles distant is *Kimberley Hall*, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, which contains a portrait of Vandyke, by himself, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, is a populous and flourishing city, situated on the Wensum, and long celebrated for its manufactures of crapes, bombasins, and stuffs, as well as for its camlets, damasks, and shawls. A yarn company has lately erected a fine mill, which is fitted up with admirable machinery, and already employs 300 wool-combers, 60 reelers, and about 200 children, the amount of wages being about 200*l.* per week. Norwich contains a Cathedral, 36 Churches, and numerous Meeting-houses. The Cathedral, founded in 1096, is a noble pile, chiefly of Norman architecture, surmounted by a tower and spire 315 feet in height; the interior is remarkably grand, and is adorned with numerous interesting monuments. It has lately been open to the public one hour each day. The other objects worthy of notice are, Erpingham's Gate, an elegant specimen of ancient architecture, facing the west end of the Cathedral; St. Peter's Mancroft, a large and

handsome edifice, in which is a tablet to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici;" St. Julian's Church, exhibiting some fine specimens of Saxon architecture; St. Lawrence, with a square tower 112 feet in height, and several monuments; the remains of the Castle, the site of which is partly occupied by the prison; St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the church of a Benedictine convent, a noble room, adorned with paintings and other ornaments, and devoted to civic purposes; the Infirmary, which is under excellent management; the Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, to which strangers may easily obtain access between the hours of 10 and 6; the new Corn Exchange; the Theatre, and the new Gaol. There are also several Hospitals, a Free Grammar-school, and other charitable Institutions.

Caius, one of the founders of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge; S. Clark, the divine; Harmer, the Biblical critic; and Archbishop Parker, were natives of Norwich.

Pop. 61,110. *Members: County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns;* Norfolk Hotel, Angel, Maid's Head, King's Head, Swan, Rampant Horse, Castle, Bowling Green.

CROSS ROADS.

	MILES.	a man which used to strike time on a bell.		MILES.
<i>Norwich to</i>			<i>Norwich to</i>	
Loddon	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		Hingham	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beccles	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		Watton	21
Blythburgh	27		BRANDON	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
ALDBOROUGH	39		<i>Norwich to</i>	
BLYTHBURGH, in Suffolk.			Bungay	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Church contains the tombs of King Anna, and Firminus, his son, as well as the figure of			HALESWORTH	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Thetford to East Harling..... 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

NORTH WALSHAM (Norf.) has a Church containing the monument of Sir W. Paston, a benefactor to this town; several Meeting-houses, and a Cross, erected in the reign of Edward III., by Bishop Thurlby. *Par. Pop.* 2615. *Inns;* King's Arms, Bear.

EAST HARLING (Norf.), seated on a rivulet, has a Church, containing monuments and painted glass. At

South Lopham (4 miles) are what the inhabitants term three wonders: the Self-grown Stile, the Oxfoot Stone, and Lopham Ford, where the Waveney and Little Ouse rise within nine feet of each other, flowing contrary ways.

LONDON to DARTMOUTH. See No. 77.

No. 55. From LONDON to ST. DAVID'S. FIRST ROAD.
Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CAERMARTHEN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1.....	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Narberth	238
Ross, as at No. 2.....	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haverfordwest	248 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caermarthen, as at No. 31	216	Roche Castle	255
St. Clear's, or St. Clare ..	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	ST. DAVID'S	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tavernspite.....	232 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ST. CLEAR'S, or ST. CLARE. *Inn*; Blue Boar.

TAVERNSPITE (Pembroke.) *Inn*; Feathers.

NARBERTH (Pembroke), a small neat town, with the picturesque ruins of a Castle. *Par. Pop.* 2589. *Inn*; White Hart.

Between Narberth and Haverfordwest is *Picton Castle*, the seat of Sir R. B. Phillips, bart., erected in the time of William II.

HAVERFORDWEST (Pembroke), picturesquely situated on the declivity of a hill on the banks of the West Cleddau, which is navigable for small ships as high as the bridge, and has convenient quays. Its public buildings are three Churches containing, however, nothing remarkable; the Guildhall, a handsome modern erection; and the Gaol, originally the keep of the ancient Castle, which was a building of great extent. *Town. Pop.* 3915. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Castle, Mariners.

ROCHE, or ROCK CASTLE, is an ancient fortress, situated on a rocky eminence, which sustained a siege against the Parliament forces during the civil wars.

ST. DAVID'S (Pembroke) is an ancient but almost deserted city, although it still exhibits indications of past splendour in its ecclesiastical remains. The Cathedral is a large Gothic edifice, displaying much ornamental archi-

ecture. It contains numerous ancient monuments, and the Bishop's throne is of exquisite workmanship. Near it is the Episcopal Palace, a venerable but mouldering pile, founded by Bishop Gower in the fourteenth century; and a Chapel, the only relic of St. Mary's College, which was instituted by John of Gaunt and his wife. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

In the sea, opposite the promontory called St. David's Head, are five or six rocks, called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, which are dangerous for navigation; they abound with wild fowl. *Par. Pop.* 2388. *Inn*; Black Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Haverfordwest to Milford Haven..... $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

MILFORD (Pembroke) is a well-built modern town, celebrated for its haven, which is said to be one of the best in Europe. The Church is a handsome structure, erected in 1808, and adorned with stained glass. The traveller should also notice the Custom-house, the Quay, the Observatory, and the Hotel. The most picturesque view of the harbour may be obtained by taking a boat to Pembroke. Steam-packets go from this place to Waterford. *Inns*; New Hotel, Pack Horse.

No. 56. From LONDON to ST. DAVID'S. SECOND ROAD.
Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CARDIGAN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Llandovery, as at No. 31..	186 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport	242 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lampeter*	202 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fishguard	249 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newcastle-in-Emlyn*....	221 $\frac{3}{4}$	ST. DAVID'S	265 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cardigan*	231 $\frac{3}{4}$		

St. Dogmael's (Pembroke), one mile beyond Cardigan, has the ruins of an Abbey.

NEWPORT (Pembroke) is a poor and miserable place, with the ruins of a Castle. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains. *Parish. Pop.* 1798.

FISHGUARD or FISCARD (Pembroke), situated on a bay of St. George's Channel, forming an excellent harbour; its chief support is the herring fishery. *Par. Pop.* 1990.

No 57. FROM LONDON to DEAL. FIRST ROAD. By
CANTERBURY.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Canterbury, as at No. 63.....	55½
Deal	72

DEAL, Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, situated near the *Downs*, which extend about eight miles in length, and six in breadth, between this place and the *Goodwin Sands*. This is the general rendezvous of the East India and other fleets, both on their homeward and outward-bound voyages, and here nearly 400 sail have been at anchor together. Deal carries on a considerable trade by supplying ships with vegetables and other necessaries, and its boatmen are reckoned peculiarly bold and active. The town presents nothing worthy of notice except the Naval Hospital, New Library, Baths, and Reading-rooms. It is defended by a Castle, and along the coast are several Martello Towers. Mrs. E. Carter was a native of Deal. *Par. Pop.* 7268. *Inns*; Three Kings, Royal Exchange, Hoop and Griffin.

About a mile from Deal is *Walmer Castle*, held by the Duke of Wellington as Warden of the Cinque Ports; and about the same distance, on the other side of the town, is *Sandown Castle*, a fortress built by Henry VIII.

No. 58. FROM LONDON to DEAL. SECOND ROAD. By
CANTERBURY and SANDWICH.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES
Canterbury, as at No. 63 ..	55½	DEAL*	74½
Sandwich	68		

SANDWICH (Kent), on the Stour, about two miles from the sea, was formerly a place of some importance, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand. This town is surrounded by a ditch, and vestiges of its wall and gates are still visible. The Town-hall contains some curious ancient armour and a side-saddle presented by Queen Elizabeth. The other objects worthy of notice are, the Hospital of St. Bartholomew outside the New Gate, with its Church, containing the tomb of its founder, Sir Nicholas Sandwich; and

the Free School near Canterbury Gate, in the hall of which Queen Elizabeth dined. *Cinque Port.* Pop. 3136. *Inns*; Bell, Rose.

About two miles from Sandwich are the ruins of *Richborough Castle*, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

No. 59. From LONDON to DEDDINGTON. Through HIGH WYCOMBE.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Wheatley, as at No. 1	48½	Islip	56½
Forest Hill	50½	DEDDINGTON	69½

FOREST HILL (Oxford), a neat village, with a Church which stands near the top of a hill, and being surrounded with yew trees and covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. Milton's first wife was an inhabitant. *Par.* Pop. 142.

ISLIP (Oxford), on the Charwell, is the birth-place of Edward the Confessor. *Par.* Pop. 645. *Inn*; Red Lion.

DEDDINGTON (Oxford), remarkable for the excellence of its ale. In the vicinity are two medicinal springs. *Par.* Pop. 1590. *Inn*; King's Arms.

No. 60. From LONDON to DENBIGH. FIRST ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S, COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, and RUTHIN.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Llangollen, as at No. 100	184	DENBIGH	205½
Ruthin	197½		

At 103 miles the traveller enters the delightful *Vale of Clwyd*, universally admired for its scenery. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

RUTHIN (Denbigh), a tolerably well-built town, situated on the declivity of a hill in the Vale of Clwyd. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, a modern edifice; the Gaol; the Town-hall; the Free School, which has produced many eminent classical scholars; and the remains of the Castle, near which is a bowling-green, com-

manding extensive and beautiful prospects. *Boro. and Par.* Pop. 3376. *Inns*; White Lion, Cross Keys.

DENBIGH, the capital of Denbighshire, is finely situated on a rocky declivity near the middle of the Vale of Clwyd; its ruined Castle, founded in the reign of Edward I., forms a striking object, and commands delightful prospects. The parish Church is situated about a mile from the town, but is seldom attended by the inhabitants, who go to the ancient Chapel of St. Hilary at the Castle. Denbigh has also a Town-hall, and a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes. *Boro. and Par.* Pop. 3786. *Members: County 2, Boro. 1.* *Inns*; Bull, Crown. Close by is *Pool Park*, the seat of the Hon. William Bagot, M.P.

No. 61. From LONDON to DENBIGH. SECOND ROAD.
Through ST. ALBAN'S, NORTHAMPTON, STAFFORD, and
CHESTER.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Chester, as at No. 101.....	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pont Ruffyth	213
Mold (a)	201 $\frac{1}{4}$	DENBIGH*	217 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Mold to Ruthin*..... 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

MOLD or MOULD (Flint), a small neat town, with a handsome Church, containing some curious monuments, on one of which is a singular epitaph, composed by Dr. Wynn for himself, and placed there during his lifetime. In the vicinity are cotton-mills; and on an eminence, called Moel Famma, is a monument erected in honour of the Jubilee. *Par.* Pop. 8086. *Inns*; Black Lion, Griffin.

PONT RUFFYTH. Near this bridge is *Lleweny Hall*, containing a fine Gothic hall, fitted up as an armoury.

No. 62. From LONDON to DERBY. Through DUN-
STABLE, NORTHAMPTON, and LEICESTER.

London to Derby, as at No. 42..... 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Derby to Wirksworth..... 14 miles.

WIRKSWORTH (Derby), a town of great antiquity, the seat of the administration of the Mineral Laws, for the Low Peak of this county, is chiefly inhabited by miners, but has also numerous hands employed in wool-combing and cotton-spinning. The Moot-hall is a neat stone building; and here is preserved an ancient brazen dish, by which the admeasurement of lead throughout the district is regulated. The Church contains several ancient monuments, and near it is a Free School. Here also are two mineral springs, hot and cold, so near to each other that a person may touch them both. *Par. Pop.* 4082. *Inn*; Lion.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Derby to Alfreton	14
Alfreton to Chesterfield*	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	24 $\frac{1}{4}$

ALFRETON (Derby), said to have been founded by Alfred. The inhabitants of this place are principally occupied in the neighbouring collieries, and in the manufacture of stockings and earthenware. *Par. Pop.* 5691.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Derby to Peacock Inn	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peacock Inn to Chesterfield*	10
	<hr/>
	24 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

Derby to Peacock Inn	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peacock Inn to Alfreton*	2
	<hr/>
	16 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 63. From LONDON to DOVER. FIRST ROAD.
Through ROCHESTER and CANTERBURY.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Deptford	4	Dartford	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blackheath (a)	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Northfleet	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shooter's Hill	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gravesend	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crayford	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gad's Hill	26

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Rochester	29	Canterbury (b)	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chatham	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bridge (c)	59
Sittingbourne	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ewell	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ospringe	46	DOVER	71

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Blackheath to Woolwich*	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
(b) Canterbury to Eleham (<i>Kent</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) Bridge to Folkstone*	14

DEPTFORD (*Kent*), seated on the south bank of the Thames, is remarkable for its capacious Victualling and Dock Yards; it has a handsome Church and two Hospitals. A canal leads from Deptford to Croydon. *Town. Pop.* 19,795.

The Greenwich railroad crosses Deptford by a viaduct.

BLACKHEATH (*Kent*) is a fine elevated heath, commanding delightful prospects, particularly from the spot called the Point, at the west end of Chocolate Row. On one side of this heath is a curious cavern, near which a new Church is in course of erection. *Inn*; Green Man.

SHOOTER'S HILL (*Kent*). At the summit of this hill and on the right of the road, is *Severndroog Castle*, erected by Lady James to commemorate the reduction of a fort of that name near Bombay; it is now generally called the Folly, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure, as it commands fine views of the metropolis and the adjacent country. *Inn*; Bull.

Beyond Shooter's Hill, to the left of the road, is *Belvidere*, the seat of Lord Say and Sele, delightfully situated near the banks of the Thames, and adorned with some fine pictures.

CRAYFORD (*Kent*), situated on the Cray, which produces excellent trout, has calico-printing grounds, an iron-hoop manufactory, several artificial caverns, and a Church with a beautiful altar-piece. *Par. Pop.* 2022.

DARTFORD (*Kent*) is situated on the Darent, and on the Roman Watling street. Here may be seen the remains of a Nunnery founded by Edward III., and in the Church is the monument of Sir J. Spelman, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into England at the adjacent mills.

In the vicinity also are powder-mills. Dartford is noted as the place where Wat Tyler's rebellion commenced. *Par. Pop.* 4715. *Inns*; Bull, Bull and George, Rose.

NORTHFLEET (Kent). Here are chalk-pits, and a Church, containing several handsome monuments, one of which is in memory of Dr. Brown, physician to Charles II. *Par. Pop.* 2124.

GRAVESEND (Kent), situated on the Thames, is considered the limit of the port of London, being the place where ships are obliged to lie till visited by the Custom-officers, who are stationed at the Block-house here; it has a Town-house, and Market with a handsome portico; a Church, erected in 1731; St. John's New Chapel, in Parrock street; Prince's-street Chapel; a National and Free School united; St. John's Almshouses; an Ordnance Office, and handsome Baths facing the sea. Two Piers, the Town Pier and the Terrace Pier, both agreeable promenades; adjoining the latter is the prettily-arranged Terrace Garden, admission 2*d.*; the New Pier at Rosherville belonging to the Kent Zoological and Botanical Gardens Company. Gravesend has been much frequented within a few years as a bathing-place. The view from Windmill-hill is delightful, and about the vicinity are innumerable pleasant walks and houses of entertainment. Great quantities of vegetables are grown in the vicinity for the London market, and the town has numerous vessels employed in the cod and haddock fishery. A constant communication is maintained between this place and London by means of steam-vessels, which perform the voyage in about three hours. *Par. Pop.* 5097. *Inns*; Clifton Hotel, Falcon, Pier Hotel, White Hart, Rum Puncheon, &c.

Adjoining Gravesend is Milton with its pretty Gothic church.

Four miles from Gravesend is *Cobham Hall*, the seat of the late Earl Darnley, remarkable for its splendid furniture, its choice collection of paintings and sculpture, and its grounds, in which is a noble Mausoleum, situated on an eminence, and visible from the road.

A canal, called the *Chatham Canal*, extends from the Thames at Gravesend to the Medway opposite Chatham. It passes through a tunnel about three miles long.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Gravesend to</i>	MILES.	<i>Gravesend to</i>	MILES.
Tilbury Fort, across the		Tilbury Fort	$\frac{3}{4}$
Thames	$\frac{3}{4}$	Billericay	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRENTWOOD	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	CHELMSFORD	23

GAD'S HILL is immortalized by Shakspeare as the scene of Sir John Falstaff's exploits.

ROCHESTER (Kent), seated on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge, is a city of very great antiquity, having attained that rank in 597. The principal objects deserving notice are the grand remains of the Castle, and the Cathedral; the former, situated on an eminence on the banks of the river, presents one of the most curious specimens of Norman military architecture in the kingdom, and commands from its summit a delightful prospect of the surrounding country; and the latter was originally erected by Bishop Gundulph, in the twelfth century. It now, however, exhibits the architecture of at least four distinct eras, and contains numerous ancient as well as some modern monuments; amongst the former is that of Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford; and amongst the latter is that of the Henniker family, by Bacon, jun. The altar-piece, representing the Annunciation, was painted by West; and in the library are portraits of James I. and Bishop Sprat. Opposite the east end of the Bridge is the Bridge Chamber, or Record Room, a neat building of Portland stone; and in the principal street are the Town-hall, containing some good portraits; the Block-house, erected by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; the house founded by R. Watts, Esq., for the reception of six poor travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each; and the Free School, founded by Sir J. Williamson. There are two Parish Churches, some Meeting-houses, a Theatre, and several charitable institutions. Rochester has a considerable road trade; and the Town-council has jurisdiction over the oyster fishery in the Medway. *City. Pop.* 9891. *2 Membs. Inns;* Crown, Bull, King's Head.

CHATHAM, a large and populous town in Kent, situ-

ated to the left of Rochester, about three quarters of a mile from the high road to Dover, is celebrated for its extensive Dockyards and Naval Arsenal, which are defended by strong fortifications (commenced in consequence of the invasion of the Medway by the Dutch in 1667), and comprise a rope-walk, 1110 feet in length; storehouses, one of which is 660 feet; a mast-house, 240 feet; a sail-loft, 210; smiths' shop, steam saw-mills, waterworks, 5 wet-docks, 6 slips, a chapel, &c.; the Ordnance Quay, where stores of every kind are laid up in the greatest order; forges, foundries, houses for the officers, &c. Chatham has also an Hospital for seamen and shipwrights, a Victualling Office for the supply of the Navy, a Church (St. Mary), the New Church erected 1821, a Chapel of Ease, and several Meeting-houses, a Philosophical and Literary Institution, and Subscription Libraries. *Par. Pop.* 16,485. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Mitre, Sun.

SITTINGBOURNE. Church (St. Michael). *Inns*; Rose (now Royal Victoria), George, (two capital hotels).

One mile from Sittingbourne is *Milton Royal*, famous for its oysters. *Par. Pop.* 2182.

OSPRINGE has the remains of an hospital founded by Henry III., situated on the north side of the street; a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul); infantry barracks, gunpowder mills. *Imm*; Red Lion.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, seated on the Stour, is distinguished as the metropolitan see of England. The Cathedral (Our Saviour), 514 feet long, is a noble pile, exhibiting the style of almost every age, from the time of the Normans to the Dissolution; a new tower has lately been added. The visiter should notice the choir, the most spacious in the kingdom; the altar, which is curiously worked; the great window, a beautiful specimen of stained glass; the ceiling enriched with painted bosses; the chapel of the Trinity behind the choir, containing the archiepiscopal chair, formed of only three pieces of marble, and the tombs of Henry IV. and his queen, Edward the Black Prince, Bishop Coligny, and Dean Wootton; the Virgin's Chapel, where Thomas à Becket was killed; the steps by which multitudes of pilgrims ascended to his shrine in the Trinity Chapel; and the crypt, part of which is fitted up as a French place of worship, for the descendants of the Walloons who

sought refuge here in the reign of Elizabeth. In the Cathedral likewise are monuments in honour of Admiral Sir G. Rooke, the learned Casaubon, Archbishop Chicheley, and some others; the interior has been latterly restored. The other objects of curiosity are the remains of St. Augustine's Abbey near the Cathedral; the ruins of the Castle and the City Walls; St. Martin's Church, which has a very ancient steeple; the Free Grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., situated within the precincts of the Cathedral; Christ Church Gate, an elegant structure, erected in 1517, forming an entrance to the precincts of the Cathedral; Dunge Hill, or Dane John, a promenade of considerable beauty, in which is an eminence commanding a fine view of the city, and four Roman towers; the Guildhall, in the High street; the Philosophical Institution and Museum, in Guildhall street, built in 1826 (open daily, 1s.); the West Gate, over which is the City prison; the Theatre (1790); the Assembly-rooms in High street; the Sessions-house; the County-gaol; the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; the Corn and Hop Exchange; the Barracks, on the road to Herne Bay. There are eleven other Churches, several Meeting-houses, a Jews' Synagogue, numerous Schools and charitable institutions. In St. Dunstan's Church, in the suburbs, is preserved the skull of Lord Chancellor More. Canterbury is famous for its brawn, and has manufactories of worsted, silk, cotton, and Canterbury muslins. In the vicinity are extensive hop grounds. Boyle, the great Earl of Cork, Linacre, who founded the College of Physicians, Somner, the antiquary, and the late Lord Tenterden were natives of Canterbury. *City. Pop.* 14,463. *Members: County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns; Lion, Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de Lis.*

A Railroad leads from Canterbury to Whitstable.

At *Harbledown*, about a mile from Canterbury, is Edward the Black Prince's well, the waters of which he drank a short time previous to his death.

Four miles from Canterbury, in the neighbourhood of Boughton-under-Blean, a maniac named Thom, but calling himself Sir William Courtenay, incited a number of deluded individuals to break the peace, in May, 1838, upon which occasion the ringleader and several rioters, Captain Bennett, and a constable were killed.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Canterbury to</i>	MILES.	<i>Canterbury to</i>	MILES.
Bridge	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tenterden	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
FOLKSTONE	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newenden	32
<i>Canterbury to</i>		RYE	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ashford	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		

BRIDGE. Near this place is *Lee Priory*, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture, re-constructed a few years back by Mr. J. Wyatt, adorned with a choice collection of pictures, and a valuable library. Beyond Bridge are *Barham Downs*, where there is a race-ground, on which the Canterbury Races are held annually in August.

DOVER, or DOVOR (Kent), is a seaport situated in a valley, and surrounded by a semicircle of hills, on one of which towards the south is a modern fortification, and on another to the north the ancient Castle. The latter is supposed to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, but it has since experienced so many alterations that little of the original building remains. The visiter should notice, in his ascent, the delightful view which this eminence commands of Dover, the valley in which it is situated, the harbour, and the coast of France; and the great gun, cast at Utrecht, in 1544, usually called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-pistol, having been presented to that sovereign by the States of Holland. The Governor's apartments, in which are portraits of several of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports, and the subterranean excavations, can only be seen by special permission. The town consists of two parts, connected by a long and narrow street, called Snaregate street; and its principal objects of curiosity are, the Harbour, the Pier, and the Marine Parade, a newly built range of commodious houses, much frequented as promenades: St. Mary's Church, containing monuments in memory of Charles Churchill, the poet, and Foote, the comedian; the burial-place of Churchill, marked by a plain headstone, in a cemetery formerly belonging to St. Martin-le-grand; the remains of a Priory now occupied as a farm; the Shaft, an artificial staircase built in the rock, forming the ascent from Snaregate street to the Barracks on the cliff; St. James's Church, remarkable for its antiquity; the Bank;

and the Town-hall, containing several portraits, and a print of the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France. Here also are Assembly-rooms, a Theatre, a Museum of Natural History, open Monday, commodious Baths and Bathing Machines, the town having been much frequented lately as a summer residence. *Cinque Port.* *Pop.* 11,924. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Wright's Hotel and Ship Inn, York Hotel, Union, City of London, Shakspeare Hotel, Paris Hotel, King's Head, Gun Hotel next the Custom-house.

About half a mile s.w. of Dover is the height celebrated as *Shakspeare's Cliff*. A Tunnel has been constructed through it, for the South Eastern London and Dover line of railway, 79 miles in length. It will pass by Croydon, Tunbridge, Bythe, and Folkston, to Dover. A constant communication is maintained between Dover, Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, by steam as well as by sailing vessels.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Deptford to Greenwich.....	1
Greenwich to Woolwich	3
Woolwich to Erith	5½
	—
	9½

GREENWICH, situated on the south bank of the Thames, in the county of Kent. The principal objects here entitled to attention are, the truly noble Hospital for invalid and superannuated sailors, with its Chapel and Painted Hall; the Royal Observatory, situated on an eminence in the Park; the Naval Asylum, for the reception and instruction of the children of seamen; and two Churches, one of which has been recently erected. The Park and Hill are remarkable for their beautiful scenery and extensive prospects of London and its vicinity. A Railroad on arches has been recently constructed between Greenwich and the metropolis. For a more detailed description of Greenwich the reader is referred to LEIGH'S NEW PICTURE OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS. *Par. Pop.* 24,553. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Ship, Greyhound, Mitre.

WOOLWICH (Kent), seated on the south bank of the Thames, has long been famed for its Deckyard and Royal

Arsenal. The traveller should notice the Artillery Barracks, a noble range of building, 400 yards in length, in front of which is a fine parade; and the Artillery exercise ground: the Marine Barracks; the New Military Academy; and the Royal Military Repository, on the s.w. side of the Barrack-field. *Par. Pop.* 17,661 *Inns*; Crown and Anchor, Barrack Tavern, Ship.

CONTINUATION.

Ospringe to Faversham..... 1 mile.

FAVERSHAM (Kent), on a creek of the Swale, is celebrated for having been the place of meeting of the Council of Wise Men assembled by Athelstan in 930, and was long distinguished by a Cluniac Monastery, founded in the twelfth century. It is now famous for oysters, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, hops, and wool. In its richly cultivated environs are several gunpowder mills; near the Bridge, at the end of West street, is a strong chalybeate spring. Faversham has a spacious and handsome Church, a Theatre, an Assembly-room, a Free Grammar-school, and a Market-house. Here James II. was stopped on attempting to embark for France. *Town and Par. Pop.* 4,429. *Inn*; Ship.

Faversham to Ashford..... 12½ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Canterbury to Herne Bay..... 8 miles

HERNE BAY, a rapidly improving bathing-place on the north coast of Kent. The Pier, opened in 1833, is of considerable length, and the hotels are on a very extensive scale. Assembly-rooms and other public places of amusement have also been established. The Reculvers are about 3½ miles distant.

CONTINUATION

Canterbury to Whitstable 6½ miles.

WHITSTABLE, on the coast of Kent, is a small village with salt and copperas works. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster fishery; coals are landed here for the supply of Canterbury and its vicinity. In 1830, a railway was opened between Whitstable and Canterbury: it is between six and seven miles in length, and is carried through

the Brethren Hills by a tunnel of 822 yards long. *Par.* (including *Harwich Hamlet.*) *Pop.* 1926. *Inn*; Pearson Arms.

No. 64. From LONDON to DURHAM. FIRST ROAD.
Through HUNTINGDON, TUXFORD, DONCASTER, and DARLINGTON.

London to Durham, as at No. 15 255½

No. 65. From LONDON to DURHAM. SECOND ROAD.
Through HUNTINGDON, DONCASTER, and STOCKTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Dishforth, as at No. 15....	206	Stockton ..	237¾
Thirsk	214	Sedgefield	248¼
Cleaveland	226	DURHAM*	259½
Yarn	234		

CONTINUATION.

Thirsk to North Allerton* 8¾ miles.

THIRSK, in Yorkshire, is a pleasant, well built place, on the banks of the Codbeck, which divides it into Old and New Town, the latter being situated within the old fortifications of the Castle. The Church (St. Mary) is a handsome Gothic structure, containing several monuments, and three stone seats, used by the clergy before the Reformation. There are several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions. *Boro. and Town. Pop.* 2835. 1 *Memb. Inn*; Three Tuns.

CLEAVELAND. *Inn*; Tontine.

YARN (York), on the Tees (over which is an iron bridge,) carries on a small trade in corn, hams, bacon, and butter. Its Church (St. Mary Magdalen) contains a good painted window of Moses on Mount Sinai. *Par. Pop.* 1636. *Inn*; George and Dragon.

STOCKTON (Durham), on the Tees, over which is an elegant bridge (1771), is one of the handsomest towns in the north of England, both with respect to its public and private buildings. The principal street is about half a mile in length, and more than 160 feet in breadth; about the centre is the Town-hall (1735), comprising a Tavern and Assembly-rooms; and near it is a Doric column, on the

site of an ancient cross. The Church (St. Thomas), 1712, is a handsome brick edifice, and there are several Chapels for Dissenters and Catholics. It has also a Theatre, a Custom-house, a Mechanics' Institute, a Savings' Bank, &c. The Race-course is called the Carrs, (August.) Stockton carries on a considerable maritime trade, and has manufactories of sail-cloth, rope, diapers, damask, checks, toweling, &c. There are two dockyards for ship-building. *Townsh.* Pop. 7763. *Inns*; Vane Arms Hotel, Black Lion, Red Lion.

Four miles and half distant is Wynyard, the seat of the Marquess of Londonderry.

Five miles and half from Stockton is the part of *Middlesborough*, where the Stockton steamers stop. A railway leads thence to Stockton Yarn and Darlington. *The Clarence Railway* extends from the Tees' mouth by Billingham, Whitton, Preston le Skern, West Auckland, right and left to the coal fields of Witton and Cockfield, a distance of 30 miles. The Darlington line branches off at Aycliff School.

<i>Stockton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Stockton to</i>	MILES.
Darlington	11	Darlington	11
Pierce Bridge	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pierce Bridge	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
BARNARD CASTLE	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	STAINDROP, OR STAINTHORP	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

SEDGEFIELD, a remarkably healthy town, on a slight eminence, with a Market-place, a Church (St. Edmond), a Library, a Free Grammar-school, and Meeting-houses. *Inn*; Hardwick.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cleaveland to Stokesley	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stokesley to Guilsborough	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—
	17

STOKESLEY is situated on the Leven, in Allertonsshire, North Riding of Yorkshire. Church (St. Peter). *Townsh.* Pop. 1967.

GUILSBOROUGH or GISBOROUGH, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, and noted as the first place in England where alum-works were erected. Gisborough Abbey was once the burial-place of the nobility of the surrounding country; the ruins of its

church still indicate its former magnificence. Guilsborough has a Church (St. Nicholas), a Town-hall (1821), Meeting-houses, and Schools. *Townsh. Pop.* 1988. *Inn*; Cock. One mile s.e. is a mineral spring.

Four miles n.w. of Gisborough is a lofty hill, commanding a very fine prospect both of sea and land; and four miles s.w. of Gisborough is *Roseberry Topping*, a mountain also commanding fine views.

Five miles distant is *Kirkleatham Hall*, surrounded by tasteful grounds. Near the mansion stands Turner's Hospital, founded in 1676, by Sir W. Turner, for forty poor people. In Kirkleatham Church is a splendid mausoleum.

About 7 miles from Gisborough are *Redcar* and *Coatham*, two small villages, about half a mile from each other, much frequented for sea-bathing. The sands extend 8 miles.

CONTINUATION.

Stockton to Hartlepool..... 12

HARTLEPOOL, a small town and seaport in Durham, formerly strongly fortified, situated on a promontory which forms a safe and commodious harbour, is much frequented for sea bathing, for which it presents many accommodations. The pier, the town-wall, the moor, and the sands form good promenades; near the Water-gate is a chalybeate spring. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, which are very productive. Hartlepool contains an old Church (St. Hilde), Meeting-houses, a Town-hall, a Free School, and a Custom-house. The coast, towards the north, is curiously excavated by the force of the sea, into various caverns, one of the most remarkable of which is called the Black Hall. The Rev. W. Romaine was a native of this place. *Par. Pop.* 1330.

Seaton Carrow, 3 miles from Hartlepool, is a bathing-place, with sands extending 7 miles. It has an inn and lodging-houses.

No. 66. From LONDON to DURHAM. THIRD ROAD.
Through BIGGLESWADE, DONCASTER, and PIERCE BRIDGE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Scotch Corner, as at No. 41	234 $\frac{3}{4}$	Merrington	253 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pierce Bridge	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	DURHAM	262
Eldon	50 $\frac{1}{4}$		

MERRINGTON (Durham). From the Church (St. John the Evangelist) there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect. *Townsh. Pop.* 339.

CONTINUATION.

Pierce Bridge to Bishop's Auckland. $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BISHOP'S AUCKLAND (Durham), a small but neat town, on an eminence on the Wear. It is noted as the principal residence of the Bishops of Durham, whose Palace or Castle here is a grand but irregular pile, surrounded by grounds of considerable beauty. The apartments contain several fine paintings by the old masters, and in the chapel is a fine monument by Nollekens, in memory of Bishop Trevor, as well as a picture of the Resurrection, by Sir J. Reynolds. *Townsh. Pop.* 2859. *Inn*; Talbot.

No. 67. From LONDON to EAST BOURNE. FIRST ROAD. Through UCKFIELD.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Croydon*	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Maresfield	$39\frac{3}{4}$
Godstone Green	19	Uckfield	$41\frac{1}{2}$
New Chapel Green	$24\frac{3}{4}$	Whitesmith Green	$48\frac{1}{2}$
East Grinstead*	$28\frac{1}{2}$	EAST BOURNE	$60\frac{1}{2}$
Wych Cross	$33\frac{1}{2}$		

UCKFIELD. Church (Holy Cross). In the neighbourhood are two chalybeate springs. *Inn*; Maidenhead. *Par. Pop.* 1261.

EAST BOURNE (Sussex), a fashionable bathing-place at the extremity of the South Downs. It consists of four divisions, termed the Sea Houses, the Meads, South Bourne, and East Bourne; the two former situated on the sea-coast, and the latter about a mile and a half from it. It has a handsome Church (St. Mary), in which are some monuments and a singular font; a Bank, a Ball-room, a circulating Library, and a Theatre. The bathing here is remarkably good. At Holywell, about a mile from the Sea-Houses, is a chalybeate spring, said to be similar to the

Bristol waters. *Par. Pop.* 2726. *Inns*; Lamb, New Inn.

To the west of East Bourne is *Beachy Head*, the loftiest cliffs on this coast. They are 575 feet in height, and contain several caverns, in one of which, called *Parson Darby's Hole*, a clergyman lived for some time as a hermit.

Pevensea Castle, six miles east of East Bourne, presents a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The name of its builder and the time of its erection are alike unknown; but from the number of Roman bricks employed in it, there is reason to believe that it was constructed out of some Roman fortress.

Hurstmonceaux Castle, about six miles from Pevensea, and twelve from East Bourne, was once a fortress of considerable strength. A modern residence has been erected near it.

No. 68. FROM LONDON TO EAST BOURNE. SECOND ROAD. Through TUNBRIDGE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Lewisham.....	5	River Hill.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bromley.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tunbridge.....	30
Farnborough.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tunbridge Wells (a).....	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Madam's Court Hill.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cross in Hand.....	48
River Head.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horse Bridge (b).....	55
Seven Oaks.....	24	EAST BOURNE.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seven Oaks Common....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Tunbridge Wells to Penshurst*.....	6
(b) Horse Bridge to Hailsham (<i>Sussex</i>)....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

BROMLEY (Kent) is a pleasant town on the Ravensbourne. The Church contains the tombs of several bishops, and a monument in memory of Dr. Hawkesworth, the author of the *Adventurer*; here also Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Johnson, was buried; and in the churchyard is an epitaph, by Hawkesworth, on Elizabeth Monk.

The traveller should notice the college founded by Bishop Warner, for twenty clergymen's widows; the Episcopal Palace of Rochester, in the vicinity; and near it St. Blaize Well, a mineral spring similar to that of Tunbridge. *Par. Pop.* 4002. *Inns*; Bell, White Hart.

FARNBOROUGH (Kent). Chapel (St. Giles). *Inn*; George.

MADAM'S COURT HILL, or MARAUNT'S COURT (Kent), commands a delightful prospect. To the right is *Chevening*, the seat of Earl Stanhope; and a little beyond, *Montreal*, built by Lord Amherst in memory of his success in Canada.

RIVER HEAD (Kent). A new episcopal Chapel has been erected here. *Inns*; White Hart, George.

Two miles distant is *Sundridge*, in the churchyard of which is the tomb of the amiable Bishop Porteus, who founded Ide Chapel in the vicinity.

SEVEN OAKS (Kent) is a pleasant town, situated on an eminence. Near the entrance is Lady Boswell's school, and at the south end stands the Church (St. Nicholas), a handsome and spacious structure, containing the monument of Lambarde, the antiquary: it was executed by Stone, and was formerly at Greenwich. It has Meeting-houses and a Free Grammar-school. To the right, beyond the town, are seven oaks, not those, however, whence it derives its name, as is supposed. *Par. Pop.* 4709. *Inns*; Crown, Royal Oak.

Near Seven Oaks is *Knowle Park*, the seat of the Plymouth family. The mansion is a magnificent pile of different ages, forming quadrangles in the castellated style, and containing many splendid apartments adorned with an invaluable and extensive collection of pictures, antique busts, &c. The park is richly wooded, and abounds with fine views.

SEVEN OAKS COMMON. *Inn*; White Hart.

RIVER HILL commands a fine prospect.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE (Kent), on the Medway, is famous for its manufacture of turnery ware. It consists principally of one spacious street, and has a handsome Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), containing numerous monuments, a Town-hall, a Market-house, a

celebrated Grammar-school, and the remains of the ancient castle and a priory. *Par. Pop.* 10,380. *Inns*; Angel, Rose and Crown.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent) is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the efficacy of its chalybeate waters in the restoration of health. There are two public promenades, called the Upper and Lower Walks, connected with the parade; a handsome Bath-house, comprising shops for the sale of jewellery, Tunbridge ware, &c.; a Theatre; two Assembly-rooms; Circulating Libraries; a modern Church in the Gothic style, erected from designs by Mr D. Burton; a Chapel, a Meeting-house, the Victoria National School (1834), and numerous lodging-houses at the Wells, and in the immediate vicinity, at Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, and Bishop's Down.

The Calverley Hotel occupies the site of the old mansion inhabited by her present Majesty.

Partly in Tunbridge, Speldhurst, and Trant Parishes.
Inns; Kentish Hotel, New Inn, Castle, Sussex Hotel.

About one mile and a half south of the Wells are several rude and romantic eminences called the *High Rocks*. The rides in the vicinity are extremely beautiful, and the scenery picturesque. Among the places to which excursions are made are, *Penshurst*, about 5 miles distant; *Bridge Castle*, 2 miles; and *Hever*, 7 miles, remarkable for the ruins of its castle built in the time of Edward III., by William de Hever, and afterwards the property of the Boleyn family. *Bayham Abbey* (Marquess of Camden), 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells, originally belonged to the White Canons. The ruins are extremely picturesque. There is a modern mansion in the Gothic style. The season commences in April and ends in November. On arrival at the Wells, it is usual for those persons who intend to drink the waters, to take a glass and make a donation to the attendants. The water is taken early in the morning, and the parades are most frequented morning and evening, when a band attends for the amusement of the company.

Two miles beyond Tunbridge Wells, and in Sussex, is *Eridge Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, an irregular and castellated edifice, erected on the site of the original mansion, which was visited by Elizabeth, in 1573.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Tunbridge Wells to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tunbridge Wells to</i>	MILES.
Mayfield	8½	EAST BOURNE	29
Street End Gate	11¾	<i>Tunbridge Wells to</i>	
Horse Bridge	20½	EAST GRINSTEAD	14
Hailsham	22		

HORSE BRIDGE. *Inn*; King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Bromley to Westerham..... 11½ miles.

WESTERHAM (Kent) is a small town, remarkable as the birth-place of General Wolfe, to whose memory a monument has been erected in the church. *Par. Pop.* 1985.

CONTINUATION.

Seven Oaks Common to Penshurst 7 miles.

PENSHURST (Kent), the seat of Lord de Lisle and Dudley, was the ancient seat of the Sidney family, and is a noble quadrangular pile, situated in a park of 400 acres. The state apartments are adorned with numerous portraits, some of which are by Holbein. The mansion is noted as the birth-place of Sir Philip Sidney, and here is preserved the armour in which he died. The oak which was planted at his birth, is now 22 feet in girth.

No. 69. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD, WORKSOP, DONCASTER, and JED-
BURGH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Scotch Corner, as at No.		Carter Fell	315
41	234¾	Jedburgh	325¼
Pierce Bridge	241½	Newton	334
West Aukland	249	Fly Bridge, or Dry Grange	336
Allan's Ford	267¾	Lauder.....	345
Corbridge	279¾	Falla	355¾
Collell	286¾	Dalkeith	363¾
Bagrave	302½	EDINBURGH	370

PIERCE BRIDGE. *Inn*; George and Dragon.

ALLAN'S FORD. *Inn*; Castle.

CORBRIDGE. *Inns*; Angel, Cross.

For a description of the succeeding places on this route, see LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
West Auckland to Wolsingham.....	11
Wolsingham to Stanhope	5½
Stanhope to St. John Weardale	7
	<hr/>
	23½

WOLSINGHAM (Durham), in the vale of the Wear, contains nothing remarkable; but in the vicinity are the ruins of a Monastery, or the Manor-house; and above the town is an eminence commanding delightful prospects of the Wear. *Par. Pop.* 2239. *Inn*; Queen's Head.

STANHOPE (Durham), a small town on the Wear, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring lead-mines. Near it, to the west, on an eminence called Castle Hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress; and to the north is a curious cavern, abounding with stalactites. In the vicinity is *Stanhope Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. *Par. Pop.* 9541.

A railroad leads from Stanhope to the Tyne.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Allan's Ford to Hexham.....	15½
Hexham to Bellingham	15½
	<hr/>
	31

HEXHAM (Northumberland) is an ancient town, finely situated on the south bank of the Tyne (over which is a stone bridge), noted for the manufacture of shoes, gloves, and hats. It was once a bishop's see; the Cathedral, now converted into the parish Church (St. Andrew's) presents several curious specimens of antiquity, and at the west end of this edifice are the remains of a Priory. The only other objects of attention are, the ancient Town-hall; the Market-place, with a convenient piazza for the butchers; the Grammar-school; the Roman Catholic Chapel, erected in 1829;

the Mechanics' Institute; the House of Correction; two ancient Towers, one of which is employed as a Sessions-house; the other, on a hill towards the Tyne, was formerly occupied as a prison. Near this town, in 1461, was fought a bloody battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. *Par. Pop.* 6042. *Inns*; Bull, Golden Lion.

A suspension bridge, of 310 feet span, was erected by Captain Brown, in 1826, across the South Tyne.

Eight miles from Hexham is *Chipchase Castle*, an elegant mansion, surrounded by pleasing scenery.

BELLINGHAM, or BILLINGHAM (Northumb.), on the north bank of the North Tyne. The Churchyard (St. Cuthbert) forms a terrace, overlooking the river. It has a Meeting-house and a Catholic Chapel. About three miles distant, at *Rivingham*, are the remains of a Roman station. *Townsh. Pop.* 464.

No. 70. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. SECOND ROAD.
Through DONCASTER, NEWCASTLE, and JEDBURGH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as		Cambo.....	290 $\frac{3}{4}$
at No. 15.....	269 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bagrave.....	305 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ponteland.....	277 $\frac{1}{4}$	EDINBURGH, as at No. 69	372 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 71. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. THIRD ROAD.
Through WARE, NEWARK, and COLDSTREAM.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Morpeth, as at No. 15....	285	Norton Inn.....	352 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coldstream, as at No. 52..	330 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falla.....	365 $\frac{1}{4}$
Greenlaw.....	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dalkeith.....	373
Whiteburn.....	348	EDINBURGH.....	379 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 72. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. FOURTH ROAD.
Through WARE, TUXFORD, and BERWICK.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Berwick, as at No. 15....	334	Musselburgh.....	385 $\frac{3}{4}$
Renton Inn.....	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	Porto Bello.....	388 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunbar.....	368 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leith.....	391
Haddington.....	374 $\frac{1}{2}$	EDINBURGH.....	393

If the traveller avoid Leith, and go direct from Porto Bello to Edinburgh, the distance is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

No. 73. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. FIFTH ROAD.
Through HATFIELD, DONCASTER, CARLISLE, and SELKIRK.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Carlisle, as at No. 41	303 $\frac{1}{4}$	Selkirk	358
Longtown*	312 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bankhouse Inn	373
Langholm	324	Middleton	381 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mosspaul Green Inn	334	Laswade	388
Hawick	346 $\frac{3}{4}$	EDINBURGH	393 $\frac{1}{4}$

For a description of the places on this road, see LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND.

No. 74. From LONDON to EXETER. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, WINCANTON, and ILMINSTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Wincanton, as at No. 8 . .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ilminster (a)	133
Cadbury	116	Honiton	148
Ilchester	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	EXETER	164 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ilminster to Chard* 5 miles.

LONDON TO EXETER (Railroad).

It is proposed to carry on a line from the Southampton railway at Basingstoke, by Andover, Salisbury, Chard, Honiton, and Exeter, whence another line is to continue to Falmouth.

It was also proposed to branch off from the Great Western at Reading, by Andover to Salisbury, and thence to Exeter.

CADBURY, in Somersetshire, is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The Church contains a very curious epitaph in memory of Lady Magdalen Hastings. In the vicinity of this place are the ruins of an immense fortification, called Camelat, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect. In it is a spot called King Arthur's Palace, and a well also named after him. *North and South Ditto. Par. Pop. 1340.*

ILCHESTER (Somersetshire), on the south bank of the Ivel, is a place of considerable antiquity, having been fortified in the time of the Romans. It has a neat Church (St. John the Baptist), built of Roman stone; a Meeting-house, and a handsome Gaol. Races are annually held on King's Moor. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 1095. *Inns*; Old Swan, Bell, New Swan.

ILMINSTER (Somersetshire) was formerly famous for its manufacture of cloth. It has a handsome Gothic Church (St. Mary), containing a monument in memory of Nicholas Wadham and his wife, the founders of Wadham College at Oxford; a good Market-house, and a Grammar-school. *Par. Pop.* 2957. *Inns*; George, Swan.

At *Horton*, about one mile and a half distant, is a spring much celebrated for its efficacy in diseases of the eye.

HONITON (Devon), a neatly built town in a fine vale on the Otter, noted for the manufacture of broad lace. The Church (St. Michael), at a short distance from the town, contains some ancient monuments. Honiton has three Meeting-houses, a Free-school, and a Hospital. Near the entrance of the town is a hill commanding a fine prospect. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 3509. *2 Membs. Inns*; Dolphin, Golden Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Honiton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Honiton to</i>	MILES.
Colyton	7	Monksilver	22
COLYFORD	8	Dunster	29
<i>Honiton to</i>		MINEHEAD	31½
Up Ottery	5	<i>Honiton to</i>	
Taunton.....	18	SIDMOUTH	9

EXETER, the county-town of Devonshire, a city of great antiquity, on the banks of the Exe, about three miles in circumference. The Cathedral of St. Peter, a magnificent structure, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is particularly worthy of attention. It contains numerous ancient monuments of its bishops, and of the Bohun and Courtenay families; the east window presents a fine specimen of ancient stained glass, and over the west door is a beautifully painted modern window. The north tower contains a clock curiously ornamented, and an immense bell, weighing 12,500 lbs., both the gifts of Bishop

Courtenay. Amongst the principal Churches are those of St. Sidwell, St. David, St. Leonard, St. Edmund, All Hallows in the Wall, St. Mary Major, St. Petrarch, St. Martin, St. Mary Arches, and St. Mary Steps. There are numerous Churches within the walls, four in the suburbs, a Quaker's Meeting-house, a Synagogue, and several Meeting-houses. The traveller should likewise notice the Bishop's Palace, a venerable fabric near the s.e. end of the Cathedral; the ruins of Rougemont Castle, on the n.e. side of the city, formerly the residence of the West Saxon kings; the Bridge over the Exe, erected at an expense of 20,000*l.*; the Guildhall in High street, containing several valuable portraits; the Sessions House, a handsome modern building; the County Gaol, near the Castle Hill; the County Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum; and the Quay, on which is a commodious Custom-house. Amongst the modern edifices are, the Philosophical Institution, with a library; the new Athenæum, in Bedford Circus, at which weekly lectures are delivered; the West of England Insurance Office; the Hospital, the Barracks, and Congdon's Assembly-rooms. Above the Quay is a good promenade, called the Friars, and another near the London Inns, called the Northern Hay. Exeter has a small Theatre, and numerous charitable institutions: the drainage of Exeter has lately been much improved. It carries on an extensive export trade in woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and imports wine, fruit, drugs, linens, iron, hemp, timber, and tallow. It also trades in corn and coal. Exeter communicates with Topsham by means of a canal, capable of receiving ships of considerable burden. The drive from Exeter to *Minehead*, a distance of about 45 miles along the banks of the Exe, is through scenery of unequalled beauty. From *Minehead* to the north of Devon the road by *Ilfracombe* may be taken.

Pop. 28,201. *Members*: County 4, City 2. *Inns*; New London Inn, Old London Inn, Clarence, Globe, Star, Half Moon, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Exeter to</i>	MILES.	<i>Exeter to</i>	MILES.
Crediton.....	7½	Chumleigh.....	21½
Chumleigh.....	21½	BIDEFORD.....	39½
Atherington.....	31	<i>Exeter to</i>	
BARNSTAPLE.....	37¾	Crediton.....	7½
<i>Exeter to</i>		Chumleigh.....	21½
Crediton.....	7½	SOUTH MOLTON.....	29½

Four miles from Exeter is *Poltimore* (Lord Poltimore), and seven miles, *Kellerton* (Sir T. D. Acland).

CONTINUATION.

Honiton to Ottery St. Mary 5½ miles.

OTTERY ST. MARY (Devon), so called from its situation on the Otter, and from the dedication of its Church to St. Mary. This building is of singular construction, and is adorned with various monuments. It has a Free Grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., Charity-school, Almshouses, and a Meeting-house. Here may be seen vestiges of a house which was the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. *Par. Pop.* 3849.

No. 75. From LONDON to EXETER. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, SHAFTESBURY, and HONITON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8.....	63½	Sherborne.....	116¼
Salisbury.....	81	Yeovil.....	122
Wilton (a).....	84½	Crewkerne.....	131¾
Fovant.....	91	Chard.....	139¾
Shaftesbury (b).....	101¼	Honiton*.....	151¾
Milbourn Port.....	114¾	Exeter*.....	168¼

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Wilton to Hindon* (<i>Wilts</i>).....	12
(b) Shaftesbury to Sturminster (<i>Dorset</i>).....	8¼
(b) Shaftesbury to Stalbridge (<i>Dorset</i>).....	12¾
(b) Shaftesbury to Wincaunton* (<i>Somerset</i>).....	10¼

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, the capital of Wilts, an ancient city, at the confluence of the Upper Avon with

the Wiley and the Bourne, has a spacious Market place, and ten principal streets, crossing at right angles, some of them furnished with a perpetual stream of water supplied from the Avon by sluices. The Cathedral (St. Mary), 50 feet by 205 broad, erected in the thirteenth century, is the most elegant and uniform Gothic structure in England; its spire, celebrated for its beauty and immense height, being 404 feet, was built a century later. The interior is particularly rich in sepulchral monuments, and some of the carving is well executed. Amongst the modern monuments are those of the Earl of Malmesbury, by Chantrey; Harris, the author of *Hermes*, by Bacon; and Walter Long, William Long, and William B. Earle, by Flaxman. On the great east window is a painting of the Resurrection, executed by Egginton, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and on the small east window is represented the elevation of the Brazen Serpent, by Pearson, from designs by Mortimer. The window at the west end, over the central door, is also adorned with stained glass. The traveller should likewise observe the cloisters on the south side of the Cathedral; the Chapter-house, an elegant octagon, containing some curious specimens of ancient sculpture, depicting the events from the Creation to the Destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea; the Bishop's Palace, a large irregular edifice, with extensive gardens; the Council-house, in which the Assizes and Sessions are held, a handsome structure in the Market-place, erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Radnor, in 1795, and adorned with pictures; the Infirmary, and the new County Gaol, (1818). Salisbury has three parish Churches, St. Edmund's, with a painted window, and a well planted churchyard, St. Martin's, and St. Thomas; several Meeting-houses, Catholic and charitable institutions; the remains of a Poultry Cross; the Salisbury and Wiltshire Library and News Room; Dispensary; Grammar-school, where Addison was instructed; College of Matrons in the Close; Assembly-rooms, and a Theatre. It has long been noted for its cutlery, and has declining manufactories of flannels, serges, kerseys, and lindseys. Salisbury races generally take place in August, on the plain about three miles from the city, and last three days.

Three miles from Salisbury, on the banks of the Avon,

is *Longford Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, containing a fine collection of pictures. Five miles distant is *Clarendon Lodge*, in the grounds of which are the ruins of the old palace, where the laws called the "Constitution of Clarendon" were made, in the time of Henry II.

Old Sarum was situated about two miles from Salisbury. Only a small portion of the fort is left standing upon a hill, surrounded by a deep dry ditch of great extent. The summit commands a good view. In the vicinity is *Stratford*, in the Manor House of which Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was born. The Tree beneath which the election of members of Parliament for Old Sarum formerly took place was cut down April 27, 1831.

From Salisbury the traveller may make an excursion to *Stonehenge**, about eight miles distant, and visit Old Sarum and Stratford on his way.

Pop. 9876. *Members*: County 4, City 2. *Inns*; White Hart, Antelope, King's Arms, Three Swans, Black Horse, Lamb, Red Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Salisbury to</i>	MILES.	<i>Salisbury to</i>	MILES.
Stockbridge	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Petworth	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winchester	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pulborough	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Alresford	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steyning	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
Petersfield	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	BRIGHTON	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midhurst ..	53 $\frac{1}{2}$		

WILTON (Wilts), an ancient town at the conflux of the Wiley and the Nadder, long noted for the manufacture of carpets, which was first introduced into England at this place by a Frenchman, brought over for that purpose by the Earl of Pembroke. This business has, however, declined, and only a small trade in flannels and fancy woollens remains. Wilton has a Church (St. Mary), a Free School (1706), and Hospitals. Adjoining the town is *Wilton House*, the celebrated seat of the Earls of Pembroke. It is an extensive pile, erected at different periods in various styles of architecture, but reduced to greater uniformity by Wyatt, and is adorned with an extensive and curious collection of antique busts, statues, bassi-relievi, &c., and a choice picture-gallery. The entrance to this noble mansion is formed by a grand triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue

of Marcus Aurelius. Here Sir P. Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*. *Inn*; Pembroke Arms. *Boro. and Par.* *Pop.* 1997. 1 *Memb.*

FOVANT. *Inn*; Pembroke Arms. About four miles from Fovant is *Wardour Castle*, the seat of the Arundel family, a magnificent edifice of the Corinthian order, erected between 1776 and 1784, from designs by Mr. Paine: the apartments are spacious and elegant, and contain numerous fine pictures and other productions of art. The principal objects worthy of attention are, the rotunda staircase, an unrivalled specimen of modern architectural ornament; the chapel adorned with paintings; the bed fitted up for Charles I.; the ruins of the ancient castle in the grounds; and the tombs of several branches of the Arundel family in the adjacent church of Titsbury.

SHAFTESBURY (Dorset), an ancient town, formerly possessed one of the richest nunneries in the kingdom. It has three Churches, (St. James, St. Peter, and Holy Trinity,) in the principal of which, St. James, is a curious font. In Trinity churchyard may be seen a cross and some vestiges of an Abbey. Shaftesbury carries on a little trade in shirt-buttons and wove stockings. The view from Castle Hill is particularly beautiful. Granger, the historian, was a native of Shaftesbury. *Boro. Pop.* 3661. 1 *Memb. Inn*; Red Lion.

MILBOURNE, or MILBORNE PORT, (Somerset), on a branch of the Parret, has a Guildhall, a Market-house, a Church, (St. John the Evangelist), containing several monuments; and a Meeting-house. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2072.

SHERBORNE (Dorset), on the Ivel, which divides it into two parts—Sherborne and Castleton. In the latter formerly stood a Castle, which was besieged during the civil wars. The principal object of curiosity is the Church (St. Mary), which was a Cathedral till 1075, and was then converted into an abbey church. It presents specimens of various styles of architecture from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII., and contains a splendid monument by Van Nost, bearing an inscription by Bishop Hough, in memory of John Earl of Bristol, who died in 1698, as well as a tablet with some lines by Pope, in honour of a son and daughter of Lord Digby. Here also Sir Thomas Wyatt the

poet was buried. The Abbey is now occupied as a silk manufactory. Sherborne has several other extensive silk and linen factories. At the east end of the churchyard is an ancient gateway leading to the Conduit, a singular octagonal building.

Adjoining the town is *Sherborne Castle*, or *Lodge*, the seat of Earl Digby. It was erected at various periods; the centre was built by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who is also said to have planted one of the groves in the park, which still bears his name. The apartments are adorned by several good paintings, particularly Queen Elizabeth's Procession, supposed to be by Mark Gerrard.

Town and Par. Pop. 4075. Inns; Antelope, King's Arms.

YEOVIL (Somerset), an ancient and populous town, with manufactories of linens, dowlas, bed-ticking, and gloves. It has a good Market-house; a Church (St. John Baptist), a handsome building with an elegant altar-piece; and several Meeting-houses. The vicinity is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. *Par. Pop. 5921. Inns; Mermaid, Three Choughs.*

CREWKERNE (Somerset), in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret, has a Church, a fine Gothic structure, richly adorned with carved work, and a Free School. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, dowlas, and stockings. *Par. Pop. 3789. Inns; George, Red Lion.*

Three miles distant is *Hinton St. George*, the noble mansion of Earl Poulett, surrounded by fine plantations. Hinton Church contains a few monuments. The views in the vicinity are beautiful and extensive.

CHARD (Somerset), a well-built manufacturing town, famous in the history of the sixteenth century as the place where the Royalists under Colonel Penruddock were defeated. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Town-hall, an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel; the Market-house, formerly the assize-hall; and a handsome Church (St. Mary). *Par. Pop. 5141. Inns; Angel, George, Red Lion.*

Four miles beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect, on the left to the English Channel, and on the right to that of Bristol.

No. 76. From LONDON to EXETER. THIRD ROAD.
Through STAINES, ANDOVER, and DORCHESTER.
Old Western Road.

	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
EXETER, as at No. 112	172 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 77. From LONDON to EXETER. FOURTH ROAD.
Through BATH and WELLS.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bath, as at No. 32	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wellington	158 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old Down Inn.....	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maiden Down.....	162 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wells	124	Collumpton.....	170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glastonbury	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	By new road to the right, to	
Bridgewater*	141	EXETER*.....	182
Taunton*	151 $\frac{1}{4}$		

The Mail continues to Dartmouth—See Second Continuation.

CONTINUATION.

Collumpton to Bradninch..... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Beyond Bath the traveller crosses the *Mendip Hills*, which command fine views.

WELLS (Somerset), a joint bishop's see with Bath, is a small but respectably built city, deriving its origin from a collegiate church, erected by King Ina in 704. The Cathedral is one of the most splendid specimens of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in England; the Virgin's Chapel and the west front are particularly fine, and there is a curious clock. It is open at all times to the public. The traveller should notice the Cloisters, which are spacious and elegant; the Bishop's Palace, where Bishop Kidder and his wife were killed by a portion of the building falling in, during a storm in 1703; the Chapter-house, a rotunda, supported by a pillar in the centre; St. Cuthbert's Church, a handsome edifice in the florid Gothic style, surmounted by a lofty square tower; and the City Conduit, a hexagon, embellished with Gothic ornaments. Wells has also several charitable institutions

and Meeting-houses. Annual races are held here. *City*. Pop. 6649. 2 Membs. Inns; Christopher, Swan.

About a mile and a half from Wells is *Wokey Hole*, a romantic cavern, the approach to which is remarkably picturesque.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Wells to</i>	MILES.	<i>Wells to</i>	MILES.
Bristol	17	Wootton-under-Edge	37
Iron Acton	26	DURSLEY	40½

GLASTONBURY (Somerset), celebrated for its Abbey, in which King Arthur, King Edgar, and many nobles and prelates were buried. The monuments, however, erected to their memory, are now defaced or demolished, and the building itself presents an interesting mass of ruins. The Chapel of St. Joseph and the Abbot's kitchen are the only parts in tolerable preservation. The traveller should also notice the Cross, a venerable but decaying structure, in the centre of the town; the Pump-room; the Church of St. John, surmounted by a light and beautiful tower; and that of St. Benedict, erected by Abbot Beer, whose initials may be seen over the north door. On a hill, N.E. of the town, is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, once attached to a monastery. The George Inn was formerly an hospital for pilgrims to the shrine of St. Joseph. The front is curiously carved. *Par. Pop.* 2984. Inns; White Hart, George.

In the parish of *Eastling* is situated the *Isle of Athelney*, an elevated spot, formed into an island by the junction of the Tone and the Parret, and celebrated as the asylum of Alfred.

TAUNTON. See No. 8.

WELLINGTON (Somerset), on the Tone, has manufactories of earthenware, serges, and druggets. It has a Market-house, finished August, 1833, and a handsome Church (St. John the Baptist), of Gothic architecture, containing the monument of Sir John Popham, a liberal patron of this town, whose house here was occupied by the Parliament forces in the time of Charles I. It is from this place that the Duke of Wellington derives his title; and on his domain is a lofty stone column, on Blackdown Hill, over-

looking the town, erected to commemorate his victories.

Par. Pop. 4762. *Inns*; White Hart, Squirrel.

MAIDEN DOWN (Devon). *Inn*; White Ball.

COLLUMPTON (Devon), on the Columb, which abounds in trout and eels, and is crossed by three bridges, has a Church (St. Andrew), an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of three aisles, one of which is a very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, erected by John Lane, a clothier of this town, near the font are two extraordinary pieces of oak, curiously carved; Meeting-houses, and a Free School. Collumpton carries on a considerable woollen manufacture. *Par. Pop.* 3813. *Inns*; Half Moon, White Hart.

BRADNINCH (Devon), formerly a place of some importance, now consists of only one irregular street. *Par. Pop.* 1524.

A new road has been cut to the right of Bradninch which avoids the hills.

CONTINUATIONS (*Mail*).

	MILES.
Exeter to Dawlish.....	13
Dawlish to Teignmouth	2½
Teignmouth to Torquay	8
Torquay to Dartmouth*	12
	35½

About five miles from Dawlish is *Powderham Castle* (Earl of Devon), a noble mansion, adorned with numerous paintings, situated in extensive grounds, containing many botanical rarities, and commanding fine views.

DAWLISH (Devon), a small but increasing village, much frequented for sea-bathing. One mile and a half distant is *Luscombe Castle*, the seat of C. Hoare, Esq. *Par. Pop.* 3151. *Inns*; London Inn, New Inn.

TEIGNMOUTH (Devon), a town of great antiquity, and one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast, is situated at the mouth of the Teign, and divided into two parts, East and West, each of which has an ancient Church. The former also contains a neat Theatre and Assembly-rooms, as well as a public promenade leading to the Fort, whence the view of the river and the cliffs overhanging the

sea is particularly beautiful. *Par. Pop.* 4688. *Inns*; Globe, Hotel.

Near Teignmouth, in the Church of Cristowe, is a monument to the memory of Lord Exmouth.

On the opposite side of the Teign is the village of *Shaldon*, also much frequented in the summer.

Six miles distant is the beautifully situated town of *Torquay*, a considerable watering-place on the north side of Torbay, which dates only from the erection of the pier in 1808. It has an Assembly-room, a Chapel, Meeting-houses, and two good Hotels. Regatta in August. In the vicinity are several caverns in the cliffs, one of which is called *Kent's Hole*.

No. 78. FROM LONDON to EXMOUTH. Through
BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and SIDMOUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colyford	149 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridport, as at No. 112 ..	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sidmouth	158 $\frac{1}{4}$
Charmouth	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Budleigh	162
Lyme Regis	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	EXMOUTH	166 $\frac{3}{4}$

Or through Charmouth, Axminster, and Honiton.

CHARMOUTH (Dorset), a delightful village, at the mouth of the river Char, is much frequented by bathers. The house called King Charles's Inn is still in existence. *Par. Pop.* 724. *Inn*; Coach and Horses.

LYME REGIS (Dorset), a noted bathing-place, surrounded by delightful scenery. It has a Church (St. Michael), Meeting-houses, and Almshouses. The accommodations for visitors consist of a Library; Assembly, Card, and Billiard rooms; a Public Promenade; Bathing Machines, Hot and Cold Baths, and Sailing Boats. The Pier is a rude but useful structure, as the sea sometimes rages here with great violence. It forms a noble harbour. It was here that the ill-judging Duke of Monmouth erected his standard in 1685. *Boro and Par. Pop.* 2621. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Three Cups, Golden Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lyme Regis to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lyme Regis to</i>	MILES.
Axminster.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	TAUNTON.....	21
Chard	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		

SIDMOUTH (Devon), a well frequented watering place, on the Sid, celebrated for the beauty of the adjacent scenery; the views between this place and Seaton are considered the finest on the south coast of Devonshire. It has an ancient Church (St. Nicholas), Meeting-houses, a Public Room, Warm Baths, Libraries, a fine walk on the beach. A new harbour was constructed in 1837. Mr. Fish's Museum is open to strangers every Monday, from July to October. *Par. Pop.* 3126. *Inns*; York Hotel, London Hotel.

EAST BUDLEIGH, or BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, a small but rising watering-place. *Par. Pop.* 2044.

EXMOUTH, so called from its situation at the mouth of the Exe, the oldest and best frequented watering-place in Devonshire, celebrated for the mildness of its climate, being completely sheltered by high hills. It has Assembly-rooms, Libraries, Billiard-rooms, Baths, and other accommodations for visitors; a new Market-place, two structures on the Western Beach in imitation of Grecian Temples, Meeting-houses, and a National School. The rides and walks in the vicinity are particularly beautiful. The view from the Beacon Hill is one of the finest in the west of England: on it is the handsome Chapel of St. Margaret. The ride from Exmouth to Exeter, through Topsham, is remarkably interesting. *Par. Pop.* 3189. *Inns*; Globe Hotel, London Inn.

Bicton, the seat of Lord Rolle, five miles from Exmouth, contains a small collection of pictures. In the park are some fine oaks and beeches.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Exmouth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Exmouth to</i>	MILES.
Topsham	7	MINEHEAD	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exeter	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Exmouth to</i>	
Tiverton	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ottery St. Mary	12
Bampton	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Honiton	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brendon Hill.....	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Up Ottery.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timberscombe	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	TAUNTON.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Colyford to Colyton 1 mile.

COLYTON (Devon), a small but ancient town, in a picturesque country, intersected by the Axe and the Cole. The Church (St. Andrew) contains the tomb of the De la Pole family. *Par. Pop.* 2182. *Inns*; De la Pole Arms, White Hart.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Colyford to Sidford	9½
Sidford to Woodbury	8
Woodbury to Topsham	3
	20½

WOODBURY (Devon) has a Castle, commanding fine prospects, and a Church (St. Swithin). About a mile and a half distant is *Nutwell Court*, a noble modern mansion.

TOPSHAM (Devon), almost surrounded by the Clyst and the Exe, is considered the port of Exeter. The road between these places is remarkably pretty, a canal connects it with Exeter. In the Church (St. Margaret) are some monuments by Chantrey, and the Churchyard commands fine views. It has Meeting-houses and a National School. *Par. Pop.* 3184.

No. 79. From LONDON to FALMOUTH. FIRST ROAD.

Through ANDOVER, DORCHESTER, EXETER, and BODMIN.

Mail Road to Penzance.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	Penryn	266
Indian Queens—see No. 112	243¾	FALMOUTH	269½
Truro	257		

TRURO, the capital of Cornwall, a handsome and well-built town, at the conflux of the Kenwyn and the St. Allen, by means of which it communicates with Falmouth Harbour, carries on a considerable trade in tin and copper ore. It has works for coining tin and converting it into bars and

ingots. The principal buildings are St. Mary's Church, a spacious, elegant, and ancient fabric with a modern spire; the County Infirmary, the Literary Society, Museum, and County Library, the Theatre or Assembly-room, the old Coinage Hall. It has also a Chapel of Ease, Meeting-houses, a Grammar-school, where Sir H. Davy was educated, &c. Foote, the comedian, was a native of this place. The smelting-house for tin, one mile distant, is worthy of notice. *Boro. and Par. Pop. 2925. Members: County 4, Town 2. Inns; Pearce's Hotel, Red Lion.*

Tregothnan, the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, two miles from Truro, was erected from designs by Mr. Wilkins.

Carclew, the seat of the Lemon family, and one of the finest mansions in Cornwall, is seven miles from Truro.

PENRYN (Cornwall), on an eminence formerly defended by a Castle, has a Church (St. Mary), Meeting-house, and Grammar-school, and a considerable share in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. *Boro. Pop. 3521. Inn; King's Arms.*

Five miles distant, and one mile from *Constantine*, is the *Tolmen*, an immense stone resting upon two others, with a space beneath sufficient for a person to walk under.

FALMOUTH (Cornwall), a considerable seaport, has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with several navigable creeks, and capable of containing the largest ships. It has a very convenient quay; is the station for packets to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies; and carries on a large trade in the pilchard fishery. The entrance to the harbour is defended by *Pendennis* and *St. Mawe's Castles*, the former situated on a lofty rock, has strong fortifications, barracks, and magazines. Falmouth has a Church dedicated to Charles the Martyr, a handsome Chapel of Ease, a Market-house, a new Lighthouse, a Theatre, a Philharmonic Society, a Dispensary, a Lying-in Charity, a Humane Society, a Savings' Bank, Meeting-houses, Widows' Almshouses, &c. The public Rooms form a handsome range of building. *Town. Pop. 4761. Penryn and Falmouth, 2 Membs. Inns; Royal Hotel, Green Bank, King's Arms.*

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Falmouth to</i>	MILES.
Redruth	9
CAMBORN	13

CONTINUATION.

Truro to St. Agnes 9 miles.

ST. AGNES, a small port on the north coast of Cornwall, remarkable for the grandeur of the rocks in its vicinity. A mountain, called St. Agnes' Beacon, rises 664 feet above the level of the sea. It has a small Church (St. Agnes'), Meeting-houses, a Free School. The Wheal Towan Copper Mine and St. Agnes' Well are in the vicinity. St. Agnes was the birth-place of Opie, the painter.

No. 80. From LONDON to FALMOUTH. SECOND ROAD.
Through EXETER and PLYMOUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devonport†.....	217 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exeter, as at No. 112....	172 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Anthony	221 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clopton Bridge	177 $\frac{1}{4}$	Liskeard	234 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chudleigh	182	Lostwithiel	246
Ashburton (a)	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Austell	254 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ivy Bridge	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	Truro*	267 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ridgway	211	Penryn*	276 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plymouth	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	FALMOUTH*	280

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Ashburton to Totness* (*Devon*)..... 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

† The Devonport Mail formerly passed through Salisbury, but now proceeds by Andover, Deptford Inn, Wincanton, and Ilminster.

CLOPTON BRIDGE (*Devon*). Near this place is *Haldon House*, the seat of Sir Lawrence Palk, containing a fine library; in the grounds is a lofty castellated building, erected in honour of General Lawrence.

CHUDLEIGH or CHUDLEY (*Devon*), a small neat town, near the Teign (nearly destroyed by fire in 1807), surrounded by delightful scenery. The small Church (St. Martin) contains some monuments of the Courtenay family. A quarter of a mile from the town are the remains of a palace, which belonged to the Bishops of Exeter. About half a mile distant is *Chudleigh Rock*, a singular and ro-

mantic cliff, in which is a curious cavern. *Par. Pop.* 2278. *Inn*; King's Arms.

ASHBURTON (Devon), a neat town, with a handsome Church (St. Andrew), formerly collegiate. The Free Grammar School is in the ancient chantry of St. Lawrence. It has manufactories of serges; and in the vicinity are tin and copper mines. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 4165. 1 *Memb. Inns*; London, Lion.

IVY BRIDGE (Devon), in a romantic dell, celebrated for its picturesque scenery, derives its name from a bridge of one arch, covered with ivy, which here crosses the Erme. *Inns*; Hotel, Royal Oak.

RIDGWAY (Devon). *Inn*; George.

PLYMOUTH (Devon) is so called from the river Plym, which here meets the Tamar, forming, by their junction an entrance into the sea, an excellent harbour, divided into three parts; the Catwater, at the mouth of the Plym; Hamoaze, at that of the Tamar; and the Sound, connecting the other two with the sea. It is one of the principal seaports in England, and is defended by a citadel and fortifications. It is, however, ill laid out, and the streets are narrow and inconvenient. The chief trade is connected with shipping and the pilchard fishery. The principal objects of interest are, the noble Ionic structure in George street, erected by Mr. Foulson, containing the Theatre, Assembly-rooms, and the Royal Hotel; the interior of the former is very elegant; the latter comprises accommodation for twenty or thirty families, a Coffee and News-room, a Sale-room for shipping and prize goods, a beautiful Assembly-room, Billiard-room, and Card-rooms; the Athenæum, a handsome Doric structure, containing casts of the Elgin Marbles; the Public Library; the Guildhall, a spacious structure, at the junction of four streets; the Custom-house, a fine stone edifice; the Freemasons' Hall; the Mechanics' Institute; the Union Sea Baths; the Mill Bay Prisons of War; the new Market-place. Near the Citadel is a Victualling-office, which is worthy of inspection. The traveller should also notice the Breakwater, one of the most stupendous works of modern times; it was commenced in 1812, and is 1760 yards long at the base, and 120 broad, the top forms a promenade; the Church of St. Andrew, containing some curious monuments, and one to that ad-

mirable comedian and excellent man, Charles Mathews; Charles' Church, in which is a bust of Dr. Hawker. There are also numerous Meeting-houses and charitable institutions, an Infirmary for Seamen, and several Literary Societies. Amongst the Charities, &c., are the Grammar-school, the Red Boys', Blue Boys', the Public, the Classical, the Grey. Regatta in July. Races on Chelson Meadow. *Boro. and Subs. Pop. 75,534. 2 Membs. Inns*; Royal Hotel, Globe, King's Arms, Prince George, Hotel.

About 12 miles from the centre of Plymouth Sound are the *Eddystone Rocks* and *Lighthouse* (1759), 100 feet high, 26 diameter, erected by Smeaton, against which, during heavy swells from the Atlantic, the waves beat with incredible fury.

DEVONPORT, or PLYMOUTH DOCK, as it was formerly called, is a large town of modern erection, entirely indebted for its origin and increase to the establishment of the Arsenals, the Gun Wharf, Powder Magazine, and the Dock-yard, which is allowed to be one of the finest in the world. The town is well built, and paved with marble; it has a Church, two Chapels, several Meeting-houses, an Infirmary, a Market-house, a Poor-house, a Council-room, a Theatre, an Assembly-room, and a beautiful promenade, called Richmond Walk. The first stone of a column in honour of his late Majesty George IV. was laid here in 1824.

Across the Crimble Passage, near Plymouth, is *Mount Edgecombe*, the seat of the Earl of that name, a magnificent mansion, seated on an eminence, commanding fine prospects. It is adorned with some choice portraits, and a good library. The handsome iron bridge over the Lara was erected by the Earl of Morley.

Par. Pop. 34,883. 2 Membs. Inns; Royal Hotel, Weakley's Hotel, London Inn, Prince George.

Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley, about a mile from Plymouth, contains a good collection of pictures.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Plymouth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Plymouth to</i>	MILES.
Tavistock	15	BARNSTAPLE	57½
Oakhampton	29½	<i>Plymouth to</i>	
Hatherleigh	36½	Tavistock	15
Torrington	47¼	Lanson, or Launceston	28

<i>Plymouth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Plymouth to</i>	MILES.
Holsworthy	44	Bodmin	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bideford	62	CAMELFORD	45 $\frac{1}{4}$
BARNSTAPLE	71	<i>Plymouth to</i>	
<i>Plymouth to</i>		Tavistock	15
Tavistock	15	LAUNCESTON	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oakhampton	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Plymouth to</i>	
Hatherleigh	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	LOOE	12
Torrington	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Plymouth to</i>	
BIDEFORD	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tavistock	15
<i>Plymouth to</i>		Oakhampton	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saltash	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	TAWTON	36
Liskeard	19 $\frac{1}{4}$		

LISKEARD (Cornwall), an ancient and irregularly-built town, partly on rocky hills and partly in a vale, has a handsome Gothic Church (St. Martin), and carries on a considerable trade in tanning. There are several Meeting-houses, a Free School, and a Town-hall. The eminence on which the Castle stood is still called Castle Hill.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 4042. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; King's Arms, London Inn.

Three miles distant is *St. Cleer*, the Church of which has a round Saxon doorway, and near it is St. Cleer's Well and a stone cross. In the vicinity is the *Cheese Wring*, a natural pile of rude rocks, 32 feet in height, resting upon a small base. On an eminence at some distance is the *Cromlech* or *Trewethy Stone*.

The Church of *St. Neot's*, four miles from Liskeard, contains some curious painted windows.

Seven miles beyond Liskeard is *Boconnoc*, the seat of Lord Grenville, adorned with very curious furniture, amongst which is a singular antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver. In the grounds is an obelisk in honour of Sir R. Lytton, and here also are two intrenchments.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Liskeard to</i>	MILES.	<i>Liskeard to</i>	MILES.
CALLINGTON	8	LOOE	10

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL (Cornwall), an ancient town on the Fowey, has a considerable woollen manufactory. The prison here was formerly a palace be-

longing to the Dukes of Cornwall. The Church (St. Bartholomew,) has a curious open spire and an ancient font. One mile and a half from Lostwithiel are the ruins of *Restormel Castle*. Very considerable iron-mines are now being worked. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1548. *Inn*; Talbot.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lostwithiel to</i>	MILES.
Bodmin.....	6½
FOWEY.....	6

ST. AUSTELL, centre of Cornwall, has a Church (St. Austell), an ancient building, and round the second story of its tower are eighteen statues, with a curious font, and over the south porch is an inscription. St. Austell has several Meeting-houses, and in the vicinity are numerous tin-mines and quarries of porcelain earth. *Par. Pop.* 8758. *Inn*; White Hart.

About a mile from St. Austell is *Porthmear*, or *Charlestown*, with a pier. The pilchard fishery is carried on here.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>St. Austell to</i>	MILES.
Tregony.....	9
ST. MAWES.....	17

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall), on the Vale, formerly sent two members to Parliament, but has been recently disfranchised. *Pop.* 715. The tower of the Church at *Probus*, 2½ miles from Grampound, is very elegant.

CONTINUATION.

St. Anthony to St. Germain's 5½ miles.

ST. GERMAIN'S (Cornwall), a small town, nine miles from Plymouth, pleasantly situated on a creek communicating with Plymouth Sound. The houses are disposed in one street, which, from the nature of the ground, runs nearly level with the roof of the Church. The principal object here worthy attention is the ancient Cathedral (St. Germain), a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, formerly attached to a Priory founded by Athelstan. It contains the

original prebendal stalls and several monuments, one of which is by Rys-brach.

In the immediate vicinity is *Port Elliot*, the seat of the Earl of St. Germain's, a spacious mansion, on the site of the ancient priory. It contains portraits of the Elliot family, from the seventh century, and an original of Hampden, the patriot.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 2586.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
St. Anthony to East Looe.....	9½
East Looe to Fowey	8¼
	17¾

EAST LOOE and WEST LOOE (Cornwall), at the mouth of the river of that name, are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque appearance. *Boro. Pop.*— *East*, 865; *West*, 593. *Inn*; *Ship*.

Duloe Church, 3½ miles distant, contains some curious slate monuments; about 200 yards from it is a Druidical circle.

FOWEY, or FAWY (Cornwall), an ancient and irregularly-built town, at the mouth of the Fowey, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the pilchard fishery, has a harbour capable of containing vessels of 1000 tons, and defended by strong batteries. On an eminence near the Church (St. Fimbarrus) is *Place* or *Tresby House*, a building of great antiquity. The scenery around Fowey is remarkably picturesque. *Boro. and Par. Pop. 1767. Inn*; *Ship*.

Menabilly, three miles from Fowey, is a handsome stone mansion, the residence of Sir C. Rashleigh, commanding an extensive prospect over the British Channel. It contains a noble collection of minerals, the varieties of copper alone amounting to nearly 1000.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
St. Austell to Tregony	8
Tregony to St. Mawes	9½
	17½

TREGONY (Cornwall), formerly a place of importance, fell to decay as Truro rose in consequence. *Boro. Pop.* 1127.

Caerhays Castle, four miles from Tregony, was rebuilt from designs by Nash.

ST. MAWES (Cornwall), a small hamlet, consisting of fishermen's cottages, though dignified with the name of town, has a castle, erected by Henry VIII., and a modern chapel. *Boro. and Par. of St. Just. Pop.* 1558.

LONDON to FALMOUTH, by CAMELFORD, See No. 114.

No. 81. From LONDON to FLINT. Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and WREXHAM.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Shrewsbury, as at No. 100	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	Caergwle	187 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ellesmere (a)	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mold* (b)	193 $\frac{3}{4}$
Marchwial	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flint	199 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wrexham	181 $\frac{3}{4}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Ellesmere to Llangollen* (<i>Denbigh</i>)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Mold to Holywell* (<i>Flints.</i>)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Mold to Caerwis (<i>Flints.</i>)	10

ELLESMERE (Shropshire), a neat and clean town, on the borders of a lake well stocked with fish, and finely fringed with wood, has a considerable trade in the matting and tanning branches, and its market is noted for the sale of flax, stockings, and apples. The site of a castle, now a bowling-green, commands a delightful prospect. The Church (St. Mary) contains some beautiful stained glass, executed by Mr. Evans in 1829. In the churchyard is a very ancient tomb. *Par. Pop.* 6540. *Inns*; Royal Oak, Bridgewater Arms, Black Lion.

MARCHWIAL (Denbighshire). The Church contains several monuments, and a stained glass window, executed by Egginton.

WREXHAM (Denbigh), a populous and well-built town, noted for its fairs. The principal object of interest here is

the Church (St. Asaph), a noble pile of the fifteenth century, surmounted by a tower of great beauty, richly adorned with statues and other sculptured ornaments. The interior presents several attractions, particularly the altar-piece, representing the Lord's Supper, supposed to be by Rubens; the roof beautifully carved in imitation of stone: among the monuments, two by Roubillac, one in memory of Mrs. Mary Myddleton, representing an ascent from the grave; and the other, a mural monument for the Rev. T. Myddleton and his wife, exhibiting their portraits under a canopy. Wrexham has a Free School, and a handsome Town-hall and Market-house, of the Doric order. *Par. Pop.* 11,515. *Inns*; Eagles, Red Lion, Wynnstay Arms. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

A mile from Wrexham is *Acton Park*, the seat of Sir R. H. Cunliffe, and the birth-place of the infamous Judge Jeffries.

FLINT, the nominal, though almost deserted, capital of Flintshire. Here may be seen the ruins of a castle, and a new County Gaol. In summer it is frequented by bathers, though its marshy beach is not well adapted for this purpose. The Church and the Guildhall present nothing remarkable. *Boro. and Par. Chapelry.* *Pop.* 2216. *Members*: County 1, Town 1.

No. 82. From LONDON to FOLKSTONE. Through MAIDSTONE and HYTHE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Lewisham.....	5	Maidstone.....	34½
Lee	5¾	Lenham (c)	44
Eltham (a)	8	Charing.....	47¼
Foot's Cray	12	Ashford.....	53½
Farningham	17¼	Hythe	65½
Wrotham (b).....	24	Sandgate	68¼
Wrotham Heath	26¼	FOLKSTONE	70

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Eltham to Dartford*	8¾
(b) Wrotham to Town or West Malling* (Kent)	4½
(c) Lenham to Wye (Kent).....	11

LEWISHAM, a pretty village; the Church (St. Mary) contains an exquisite monument by Flaxman, and others by Bacon, &c.

At Lee, near Blackheath, Mr. Cocking, the aeronaut, perished by falling with a parachute, July 24, 1837.

ELTHAM, Kent. Near this place are the remains of a palace, the frequent residence of English sovereigns, from Henry III. to Henry VIII., after whose time it was deserted. It is now occupied as a farm, and the great hall converted into a barn. In the churchyard lies Bishop Horne, and near him J. Bowdler, Esq. author of *Essays*, &c. *Par. Pop.* 2005. *Inn*; Castle.

FOOT'S CRAY. Near this place is the mansion where the late Marquess of Londonderry terminated his existence. *Par. Pop.* 308. *Inn*; Tiger's Head.

FARNINGHAM (Kent). *Par. Pop.* 701. *Inns*; Bull, Black Lion.

WROTHAM (Kent). The Archbishop of Canterbury formerly had a palace here; the Church (St. George) still contains stalls, which are supposed to have been occupied by the clergy who attended him. *Par. Pop.* 2469. *Inn*; Bull.

WROTHAM HEATH. *Inn*; Oak.

MAIDSTONE, the county-town of Kent, on the Medway, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade. In the vicinity are very extensive hop-grounds, and many paper, corn, and other mills. Its principal manufactures are gin, called Maidstone Geneva, beer, porter, and thread. Among the public buildings are, the Shire-hall, of modern date; the County Gaol; a neat Theatre; a handsome Church (All Saints'); and a very ancient stone bridge. Here are the remains of a palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Five miles from Maidstone is *Leeds Castle*, a noble stone mansion situated in a park, surrounded by a stream which is noted for pike.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 15,387. *Members*: County 4, Town 2. *Inns*; George, Mitre, Bell, Star, Bull.

LENHAM (Kent), at the source of the Len, was the Roman Duroleum. *Par. Pop.* 2197. *Inn*; Dog and Bear.

CHARING has an old Church and remains of an Archiepiscopal palace. *Inns*; Swan, King's Head.

ASHFORD (Kent), at the confluence of two branches of the Stour (over which is a handsome stone bridge), has a free Grammar-school; and the Church (St. Mary), contains several ancient monuments well worthy of notice, particularly one, 400 years old, in memory of a Countess of Athol. *Par. Pop.* 2809. *Inns*; Saracen's Head, Royal Oak.

About three miles north is Eastwell Park (Earl of Winchelsea).

HYTHE (Kent), formerly a maritime town of some importance, now situated more than half a mile from the sea, has a Court-hall, a small Theatre, and a Church (St. Leonard's) situated on an eminence which commands a fine view. In a vault beneath the chancel is deposited an immense number of human skulls and bones, said to be the remains of an invading army defeated here some centuries back. *Cinque Port.*† *Pop.* 2287. *Inns*; Swan, White Hart.

SANDGATE (Kent), a village which has risen into importance as a watering-place, the shore here being well adapted for bathing, and the scenery of the vicinity, particularly of the walk along the cliffs to Folkstone, very beautiful. It has a Castle, originally built by Henry VIII., but now converted into a Martello Tower; a Chapel, a Library, and Warm Bath. About half a mile from Sandgate commences the military canal, which extends as far as Cliff End, Sussex, having been cut for the purpose of preventing the progress of any "*invading army.*" *Inns*; Castle, New Inn, Ship.

FOLKSTONE (Kent), an irregular and ill-built town, though formerly of some importance. Besides the Church, (St. Mary and St. Eansworth,) in which is a poetical epitaph, by Dr. Langhorne, in memory of his brother, Folkstone has several Meeting-houses, and a Charity School, which was founded by Dr. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here. The surrounding country is beautiful, and the air is famous for

† The *Cinque Ports* are of great antiquity, having been so called from their number (*cinque*, five,) by William I. These were Dover, Hythe, Hastings, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye have since been added. They were obliged to find a certain number of vessels for any naval expedition, in return for which they enjoyed peculiar privileges.

its salubrity. *Par. and Town. Pop.* 4296. *Inn*; Folkstone Arms.

At *Ford*, half a mile distant, is a chalybeate spring.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Eltham to Chislehurst	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chislehurst to St. Mary Cray.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHISLEHURST (Kent), remarkable as the place where Camden composed his "Annals of Elizabeth." In the Church (St. Nicholas) is a monument to Sir P. Warwick, the author of "Memoirs of Charles I." Sir Francis Walsingham was a native of this place. *Par. Pop.* 1820.

ST. MARY'S CRAY (Kent). The Church contains several brasses and monuments. *Par. Pop.* 905.

No. 83. From LONDON to GLASGOW. FIRST ROAD.
Through WORKSOP, DONCASTER, and CARLISLE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Carlisle, as at No. 41	303 $\frac{1}{4}$	Moffat	347 $\frac{3}{4}$
Longtown	312 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crawford New Inn	363 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gretna Green	317	Douglas Mill	375 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ecclesfechan	326	Lark Hall	389 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lockerby	332	Hamilton	393 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dinwoodie Green	336 $\frac{3}{4}$	GLASGOW	404 $\frac{1}{4}$

LONGTOWN (Cumberland), a small but well-built town on the Esk, is the last on the English border. *Townsh. Pop.* 2049. *Inn*; Graham Arms.

GRETNA or GRAITNEY GREEN, a neat village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, has long been famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers. *Inns*; King's Arms, Gretna Hall.

For a description of the succeeding places in this route, see "LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND."

No. 84. From LONDON to GLASGOW. SECOND ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, CARLISLE, and
SANQUHAR.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Carlisle, as at No. 42	306 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sanquhar	370 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longtown*	315 $\frac{1}{2}$	Muirkirk	386 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gretna Green*	320 $\frac{1}{4}$	Strathaven	399 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annan	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilbride	407 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dumfries	344	Rutherglen	413
Thornhill	358 $\frac{1}{2}$	GLASGOW	415 $\frac{3}{4}$

For a description of this route, see LEIGH'S SCOTLAND.

No. 85. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. FIRST ROAD.
Through OXFORD and SEVEN WELLS.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Northleach*	82
Witney*	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Seven Wells*	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Burford*	73	GLOUCESTER*	101 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

Gloucester to Newent 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

NEWENT (Gloucestershire) was the scene of several military transactions during the civil war in the time of Charles I., and was once a place of considerable importance. The Church (St. Mary) contains a few monuments. In the vicinity are coal-pits. *Liberty. Pop. 1346.*

No. 86. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. SECOND
ROAD. Through OXFORD and CHELTENHAM.

London to Gloucester, as at No. 2 103 miles.

No. 87. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. THIRD ROAD. Through MAIDENHEAD, FARRINGDON, and CIRENCESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Maidenhead, as at No. 32 ..	26	Farringdon	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
Henley-upon-Thames (a) ..	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lechlade	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bensington, or Benson	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fairford	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dorchester	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cirencester	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Abingdon (b)	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	GLOUCESTER*	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kingston Inn	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Henley-on-Thames to Watlington (<i>Oxf.</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Abingdon to Bampton (<i>Oxf.</i>)	14

HENLEY-ON-THAMES (Oxford), celebrated for the beauty of the adjacent scenery. The only objects worthy of notice are the bridge over the Thames, the keystones of the central arch being adorned with masks sculptured by Mrs. Damer; and the Church (St Mary), a handsome Gothic structure, containing several monuments, and a tablet placed in 1823, in memory of General Dumourier. Henley has a considerable trade in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood. Shenstone wrote his poem on an Inn, at the Red Lion in this town. *Par. Pop.* 3618. *Inns*; Bell, White Hart, Red Lion.

About a mile from Henley is *Park Place*, a noble mansion, containing a good library, and choice collection of pictures. It is situated in beautiful pleasure-grounds, which are particularly admired for a retired valley, terminated by a Grecian ruin. Here also may be seen a Druidical Temple, brought from St. Helier, in Jersey, by Marshal Conway.

About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, on the opposite side of the Thames, is *Fawley Court*, erected by Sir C. Wren, and adorned with many fine specimens of the graphic art.

BENSINGTON or BENSON (Oxford). About 3 miles distant, is *Chalgrove Field*, where Hampden fell. Two miles from Bensington is *Ewelme*, in the Church of which are monuments to the son, the widow, and the granddaughter of Chaucer, the poet. *Par. Pop.* 1253. *Inns*; Castle, White Hart.

DORCHESTER (Oxon), on the Thame, over which is a bridge 1296 feet in length, was formerly a Roman station, and a town of great note in the time of the Saxons, though now a mere village. The windows of the Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), present some curious paintings, and in the churchyard is a Cross. The Font, which is of cast lead, is very ancient and curious. The Assizes are held at Dorchester. *Par. Pop.* 866.

ABINGDON (Berks), an ancient town, communicating by a cut with the Thames, by means of which it sends to London large quantities of malt. It has a handsome Market-house, over which is the County-hall; two ancient Churches (St. Helen and St. Nicholas), several Meeting-houses, a modern built Gaol, Corn-mills, and manufactories of sail-cloth. The new Workhouse was the first built under the new Poor Laws; it cost 8500*l.* *Boro'. Pop.* 5259. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Crown and Thistle. Queen's Arms.

FARRINGDON or FARINGDON (Berks). Its Church (All Saints) contains several curious monuments, including that of the founder. Near this town are the remains of a camp, supposed to be of Danish origin; and *Farringdon Hill*, the beauties of which have been celebrated by the poetry of Mr. Pye, who resided in the adjacent mansion, called *Farringdon House*. *Par. Pop.* 2729. *Inns*; Crown, Bell.

At *Little Coxwell*, 2 miles distant, are *Coles Pits*, 273 in number, supposed to have been places of refuge for the ancient Britons.

CROSS ROADS.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Farringdon to</i>		<i>Farringdon to</i>	
Burford	10½	Evesham	36¼
Stow in the Wold	20½	WORCESTER	50¼

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE (Gloucester), is a small town on the Thames or Isis, by means of which, and the canal that here forms a communication with the Severn, it carries on a considerable trade, particularly in cheese. *Par. Pop.* 1244. *Inn*; New Inn.

FAIRFORD (Gloucester), is a small town near the banks of the Colne, chiefly celebrated for its Church (St. Mary), erected towards the close of the 15th century, by John Tame, for the reception of some painted glass which he had

captured at sea; it is disposed in 28 windows, and is unrivalled in point of colour and execution. The Church itself, particularly the interior, is remarkably handsome, and is adorned with numerous monuments, amongst which is that of the founder, and of his son, Sir E. Tame. *Par. Pop.* 1574. *Inn*; Bull.

CIRENCESTER (Gloucester), formerly a place of eminence, is still of considerable importance. Its Church is one of the finest parochial edifices in the kingdom, and contains numerous sepulchral brasses and monuments; amongst the latter are those of the Lord Chancellor Bathurst, and of his father Allen, the first Earl Bathurst, the friend of Addison, Pope, and Atterbury. The windows are of painted glass; amongst the figures is Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. On the outside is a porch of the fifteenth century, richly decorated with sculptural devices and figures, some of which represent minstrels. The principal manufacture of this town is of carriers' knives, for which it is celebrated; it has also a carpet manufactory, a woollen manufactory, and two breweries. *Par. and Boro. Pop.* 5420. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; King's Head, Ram.

On the west side of Cirencester is *Oakley Grove*, erected by Lord Bathurst, the patron of Pope, who was a frequent visiter here. The house is a noble mansion, and the grounds contain many interesting objects.

In *Trewsbury Mead*, about 2 miles from Cirencester, is a spring called *Thames Head*, the primary source of that river.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Cirencester to</i>	MILES.
Cricklade	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swindon	15
Marlborough	26
East Everley.....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ludgershall	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andover	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Winchester	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bishop's Waltham	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fareham	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Porchester	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
PORTSMOUTH	90

PORCHESTER, in Hampshire, on the north side of Ports-

mouth Harbour, is a place of great antiquity. The Castle, formerly used as a military prison, was successively possessed by the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. The west front of the Church is of Saxon architecture.

<i>Cirencester to</i>	MILES.
Cricklade	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swindon	15
Marlborough	26
East Everley.....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
SALISBURY	52 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Cirencester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Cirencester to</i>	MILES.
Cricklade	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Devizes	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wotton Bassett	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Barrow Cross	47
Calne	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	SALISBURY	54 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Fairford to Perrot's Bridge (<i>Glouc.</i>)	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Perrot's Bridge to Birdlip	10
Birdlip to Painswick	6
	<hr/>
	25 $\frac{1}{4}$

BIRDLIP HILL (Gloucester) commands a very extensive prospect.

PAINSWICK (Gloucester), chiefly inhabited by clothiers, on the declivity of Sponebed Hill, on the summit of which is an old fortification, called Kimsbury Castle, King's Barrow, or Castle Godwin. *Par. Pop.* 4099.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cirencester to Tetbury	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tetbury to Dursley	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	20

TETBURY (Gloucester), formerly a place of some importance, has a Church (St. Mary), an elegant building with an ancient tower. About a mile from the town is a common, where races are held annually. *Par. Pop.* 2939. *Inns*; White Hart, Three Cups.

Hawkesbury, about 9 miles from Tetbury, is the burial-place of the Jenkinson family, and here the late Earl of Liverpool was interred.

DURSLEY (Gloucester), a small town, many of the inhabitants of which are employed in the manufacture of cloth. The Church (St. James), and Market-house, are handsome buildings, and adjoining the town is a paper manufactory. In the vicinity is found a peculiar stone, called Towle stone, which, though soft in hewing, becomes remarkably hard when exposed to the air. *Par. Pop.* 3226. *Inns*; Old Bell, Lamb.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cirencester to Bisley	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bisley to Stroud	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	11

BISLEY (Gloucester), on the Stroud Canal; near it is a tunnel 2 miles in length. The Church (All Saints, on an eminence,) contains several monuments. *Par. Pop.* 5896.

STROUD (Gloucester), a large and populous town, on an eminence near the confluence of the Frome and the Sladewater, is considered the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country, and the water here is celebrated for its peculiar excellence in communicating a scarlet dye. It has a Church (St. Lawrence), with a lofty spire, another recently erected, several Meeting-houses, Charity-schools, a new Town-hall, built by subscription, and a Free School. The surrounding scenery is remarkably beautiful. *Par. Pop.* 8607. 2 *Membs.* *Inn*; George.

Between 2 and 3 miles from Stroud is Spring, the seat of Lord Ducie.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Cirencester to Tetbury*	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tetbury to Wickwar (<i>Glouc.</i>)	12
	22 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 88. FROM LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY. FIRST ROAD. THROUGH ROYSTON, PETERBOROUGH, and LINCOLN.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Alconbury Hill, as at No.		Sleaford	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	64	Green Man Inn	121
Peterborough (<i>a</i>)	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lincoln	129 $\frac{1}{4}$
Market Deeping	86	Market Rasen	145
Bourne	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	GREAT GRIMSBY	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
Folkingham	102		

CONTINUATION.

(*a*) Peterborough to Whittlesea,* across Nene by Standeground and the Dykes

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

PETERBOROUGH (Northampton), on the Nen or Nene, is a small, well-built city, which rose to this rank in the time of Henry VIII., when the Church of an ancient monastery here was converted into the Cathedral. This is a noble pile (471 feet by 180), chiefly in the Norman style, erected at various periods, and ornamented with several monuments; one of which is to an Abbot and 84 Monks massacred (870) by the Danes; also the shrine of St. Tibba. The choir was reconstructed in 1831, from designs by Mr. Blore. The gravestones, with short inscriptions, point out the burial-places of Catharine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scots, although the remains of the latter were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. Near the principal door is the gravestone of the sexton who buried both these Queens, and on the wall above, his portrait with some quaint lines. The burial-ground around the Cathedral is very prettily laid out with trees and shrubs. The traveller may likewise notice the Close, presenting several objects interesting to the antiquary; the remains of the Cloister, to the south of the Cathedral; the Town-hall and Market (1671); St. John's Church, in which is an altar-piece, by Sir R. K. Porter, and a tablet, with some exquisite figures by Flaxman; the Gaol, House of Correction, Theatre, Dispensary, National School, Meeting-houses, Book Society, &c. Peterborough carries on a considerable traffic in corn. Dr. Paley was a native. *Pop.* 5553. *2 Membs.* *Inns;* Angel, Talbot.

About 2 miles from Peterborough is *Milton Park*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, which contains many curiosities, particularly several pieces of stained glass from Fotheringay Castle; a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; and another of James I., as a boy, said to have been given by Mary to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, on the day of her execution.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Peterborough to</i>	MILES.	<i>Peterborough to</i>	MILES.
Oundle	13½	Thorney	7
Weldon	22¼	Wisbeach	19½
Market Harborough	37	Downham	32½
LUTTERWORTH	50	SWAFFHAM	45½

MARKET DEEPING (Lincoln) is so called from its

situation, the ground to the east of this place being the lowest in the county. *Par. Pop.* 1091. *Inns*; Sun, Commercial Hotel.

BOURNE (Lincoln), an ancient town with a handsome Church (St. Peter); a new Sessions-house; a Free School; a Town-hall, on the east front of which are the arms of Cecil Lord Burleigh, by whom, probably, it was erected; and a Meeting-house. Here is a medicinal spring, which is much frequented. The principal business carried on is tanning and wool-stapling. *Par. Pop.* 2589. *Inn*; Bull.

Between 3 and 4 miles from Bourne is *Grimsthorpe Castle*, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, a stately but irregular structure, erected at various periods, from the time of Henry III. to 1723, when a portion was built under the direction of Sir J. Vanbrugh. It has a beautiful Chapel, and a fine collection of pictures.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bourne to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bourne to</i>	MILES.
Corby	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	SPALDING	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
COLTERS WORTH	13 $\frac{1}{4}$		

FOLKINGHAM (Lincoln) commands an extensive view of the fens. The ruins of a Castle, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, may still be seen. *Inn*; Greyhound.

SLEAFORD (Lincoln), seated on a small rivulet, called the Slea. The Church (St. Dennis) is a handsome fabric, containing several ancient monuments. The Sessions-house was built by Kendal, in 1829. *Old and New Par. Pop.* 2722. *Inns*; Bristol Arms, White Lion, New White Hart, &c.

GREEN MAN INN (Lincoln Heath). Near this place is *Coleby Hall*, surrounded by pleasing grounds, containing an edifice in memory of the Earl of Chatham; a model of the Temple of Romulus and Remus; and an arch, in imitation of a Roman gateway. A mile and three quarters beyond Green Man Inn, is *Dunstan Pillar*, originally erected as a guide for travellers. It is surmounted by a statue of George III.

LINCOLN (Lindum Colonia), the capital of Lincolnshire, a station of the ancient Britons and Romans, and a royal residence, is an ill-built city, on the Witham, which was

nearly destroyed by fire and earthquake in 1110 and 1185. It has latterly been rendered more healthy by the drainage of 100,000 acres of surrounding fens. Vortimer was slain and buried here, King Stephen was made prisoner by the Earl of Gloucester during the siege in 1140, and Henry VII. celebrated the victory of Bosworth here for three days. The Cathedral (525 feet by 222), founded under William Rufus, but reerected by Henry II. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated on an eminence, and is inferior to that of York alone in grandeur and magnificence. The west front, two circular windows, the choir and screen, and the Lady Chapel are particularly admired. It contains the monuments of Bishops Russell and Longland, and an altar-piece, by the Rev. W. Peters, R.A. The north tower contains the celebrated bell, called Great Tom of Lincoln, which weighed, when entire, nearly five tons. A piece of the rim was broken off in 1831.

The traveller should notice the Cloisters, in which is preserved a Roman Pavement; the Library, containing curious Roman antiquities; the Chapter-house, the remains of the Castle, with the County Gaol, and commodious Courts of Law, built (1823) by Smirke; the Newport-gate, one of the finest remnants of Roman architecture in England; the remains of John of Gaunt's Palace, the Jew's House, the Conduits near St. Mary's and the High Bridge, the Guildhall, Sessions-house, City Gaol, the City and other Libraries, the Chalybeate Spring, the Markets, the Lunatic Asylum, the County Infirmary, the Blue-coat, Jersey, Free Grammar, and National Schools; besides numerous vestiges of Saxon and Norman architecture in various parts of the city. Lincoln has eleven Churches, all that remain of 52 which it formerly possessed; amongst which may be mentioned the ancient structures of St. Benedict, St. Mary's Wigford, and St. Peter's at Gowts, and the more modern edifices of St. Peter's at Arches; the Corporation Church, St. Margaret's in the Close, St. Michael on the Mount, St. Peter Eastgate, St. Swithin; several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions; a Theatre, open September, October, November; and Assembly-rooms. It carries on a trade in corn, wool, and camlets. The Witham and Trent communicate by the Fosse Dyke, a work of Roman origin, 12

miles long. Steam-boats proceed to Boston. Races, September.

Pop. 11,892. *Members.* County 4, City 2. *Inns;* Rein Deer, Saracen's Head, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lincoln to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lincoln to</i>	MILES.
Halfway-house	8	Wragby	10½
Newark	16	Horncastle	20¼
Southwell	24¼	Bolingbroke	27¼
Mansfield	36½	Spilsby	30¼
Tibshelf	43	WAINFLEET.....	38¾
MATLOCK	52½		

MARKET RASEN (Lincoln), so called from the stream on which it is situated, has a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting-house, and a Free School, *Par. Pop.* 1428. *Inns;* White Hart, Gordon Arms.

GREAT GRIMSBY (Lincoln), an ancient town, near the mouth of the Humber, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade, has a good harbour and a dock. The steeple of the Church (St. James) is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture; the Church itself contains several ancient monuments. In and about Grimsby are some extraordinary fountains, called Blow Wells. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 4225. 1 *Memb.*

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Peterborough to Thorney	6½
Thorney to Crowland	5
	11½

THORNEY (Camb.), is said to have derived its name from the thorns growing in the vicinity. The Church, (St. Botolph) is part of an ancient abbey, and presents a curious subject for the antiquary. *Par. Pop.* 2055. *Inn;* Duke's Head.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND (Lincoln), a place of great antiquity, is noted as the site of an extensive Abbey, of which the Church (St. Bartholomew and Guthlac) is the principal vestige. The Bridge bearing the effigy of Ethelbald, is also remarkable for its curious construction

and its antiquity. It is supposed to have been originally erected about 860, and is decidedly the most ancient Gothic structure remaining entire in England. A great number of wild fowl are caught in the vicinity. *Par. Pop.* 2268.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Market Rasen to Caistor	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caistor to Great Grimsby*	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	19

CAISTOR (Lincoln), a place of great antiquity, supposed to derive its name from the Roman word *Castrum*. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, and on Palm Sunday a singular ceremony, respecting the tenure of property, is performed in it. In the vicinity are several springs, one of which, called the *Cyfer*, is remarkable, as the waters flow from it in four different directions. Sir John Fastolf was a native of Caistor. *Par. Pop.* 1375. *Inn*; George.

CONTINUATION.

Great Grimsby to Clea

CLEA or CLEE (Lincoln), on the sea coast, much frequented for bathing. The Church (Holy Trinity) is an ancient building with a curious font, and in the vicinity are *Blow Wells*. It has a good hotel.

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No. 89. From LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY. SECOND ROAD. Through ROYSTON, BOSTON, and LOUTH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Alconbury Hill, as at		Boston (a)	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 15	64	Spilsby (b)	130 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peterborough*	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burwell	139 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. James, Deeping ...	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	Louth	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spalding ..	97	GREAT GRIMSBY*	163 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Boston to Bolingbroke (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Spilsby to Alford (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Spilsby to Bolingbroke (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	3

SPALDING (Lincoln), is surrounded by the Welland, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade, particularly in wool. The principal buildings are the Church (St. Mary and St. Nicholas), a light edifice, with a handsome spire and a beautiful porch; and the Town-hall, or Court-house, the lower part of which is occupied by shops. There are several charitable Institutions and Meeting-houses, a neat Theatre and Assembly-rooms. *Par. Pop.* 6497. *Inns*; George, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Spalding to</i>	MILES.	<i>Spalding to</i>	MILES.
Market Deeping	13	Market Deeping	13
Stamford	21	Stamford	21
OAKHAM	33	UPPINGHAM.....	33½

BOSTON (Botolph's Town), a well-built and thriving town on the Witham, and the chief place of the Holland division of Lincolnshire, carries on an extensive trade with the north of Europe, in deals, battens, hemp, iron, linen, and barks; and imports coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. The harbour was much improved by the late Mr. Rennie. The most striking building in Boston is the Church (St. Botolph, 1309), a spacious and noble pile being the largest parish church, without cross aisles, in Europe; its tower, 300 feet high, said to be in imitation of that of Antwerp Cathedral, is generally considered the loftiest and most elegant structure of the kind in England. The altar-piece is a copy of Rubens's "Descent from the Cross." Boston has a Guildhall, with a portrait of Sir Joseph Banks; Assembly-rooms (1820), a Custom-house and Pilot-office, a Borough Gaol (1811); a House of Correction (1809); Subscription Libraries; Meeting-houses; Free Grammar, Blue-coat, and National Schools; an Iron Bridge 86 feet in span; a Theatre, and several charitable Institutions. There being no fresh water, a well has been sunk at the expense of John Wilks, Esq. M.P. for the town. Half a mile distant is the Vauxhall. Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. Steam-vessels on the Witham maintain a constant communication with Lincoln. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 11,240. 2 *Memb.* *Inns*; Peacock, Red Lion, White Hart.

SPILSBY (Lincoln), contains an ancient Church (St. James), a New Court-house, and House of Correction, Meeting-houses, and Schools. *Par. Pop.* 1384. *Inn*; White Hart.

BURWELL (Lincoln) has a Church (St. Michael's). At this place is *Barwell Park*, where Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was born.

LOUTH (Luda), (Linc.), a well-built town, carrying on, by means of a canal which extends about eight miles to the sea, a large export trade in corn and wool, and import trade in coals, timber, and grocery. The Church (St. James) is a large and elegant structure, with a beautiful octagonal spire, 288 feet in height; the interior presents many beauties; in the chancel is a fine altar-piece, representing the Descent from the Cross. The Vicarage or Hermitage is worthy of notice. Louth contains a Mansion-house, where assemblies are held, a Guildhall, a Sessions-house, and Prison, a Wool-market, a Theatre, Meeting-houses, Catholic Chapel, Free Grammar and National Schools, a Dispensary, a soap manufactory, and a manufactory of carpets and blankets.

Par. Pop. 6927. *Inns*; New King's Head, Fleece, Mason's Arms.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Louth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Louth to</i>	MILES.
Market Rasen	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stockport	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caistor	25	MANCHESTER	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRIGG, OR GLANDFORD-		HATHERSAGE, in Derby-	
BRIDGE	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	shire. In the churchyard is	
<i>Louth to</i>		shown the grave of Little John,	
Market Rasen	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	the companion of Robin Hood.	
Spittal Inn	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Louth to</i>	
Gainsborough	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Market Rasen	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bawtry	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Spittal Inn	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickhill	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gainsborough	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wickersley	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bawtry	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheffield	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tickhill	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hathersage ..	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wickersley	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chapel-en-le-Frith	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	ROTHERHAM	64 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

Spalding to Holbeach, by Weston..... 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

HOLBEACH a town of great antiquity, in the fens of Lincolnshire. The Church (All Saints), a Gothic building, contains several monuments. There are two Grammar-schools. Dr. Stukely, the antiquary, was a native of this place. *Par. Pop.* 3890. *Inns*; Chequers, Talbot.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Spalding to Donington, by Pinchbeck, Surfleet, Gosberton, and Quadring.....	9½
Donington to Swineshead, by Bicker	2½
	12

DONINGTON (Lincoln), a small town noted for the sale of hemp and hempseed, has a Freeschool, and an ancient Church (Holy Rood), on which are vestiges of a Roman inscription. *Par. Pop.* 1759. *Inn*; Cow.

SWINESHEAD (Lincoln), a small town, famous as the first resting-place of King John, after the loss of his baggage in crossing the neighbouring marshes, has a Church, (St. Mary), a handsome edifice, and a Freeschool (1720). *Par. Pop.* 1994.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Boston to Wainfleet, by Bennington, Lever- ton, Leake, Wrangle, and Goose Lane..	15
Wainfleet to Burgh, by Croft	3½
	18½

No. 90. From LONDON to GUILDFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through KINGSTON.

London to Guildford, as at No. 7 29¼ miles.

No. 91. From LONDON to GUILDFORD. SECOND
ROAD. Through EPSOM.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Leatherhead, as at No. 6 ..	18½	GUILDFORD*	30¾
East Horsley.....	24		

EAST HORSLEY (Surrey). *Par. Pop.* 291. *Inn*; Crown.

About four miles farther is Guildford Race-ground, and on the opposite side of the road *Clandon Place*, the seat of Lord Onslow, a noble edifice, erected in 1731, from designs by Leoni, adorned with numerous fine paintings, and two chimney-pieces by Rysbrach.

No. 92. From LONDON to HARTLAND. Through EGHAM, ANDOVER, and BARNSTAPLE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Barnstaple, as at No. 8	196	HARTLAND	217½
Bideford	204½		

BIDEFORD, or BYTHEFORD, (Devon), on the banks of the Torridge, over which is an ancient bridge of 24 arches, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, particularly above the bridge. This town has greatly increased in importance within a few years, and now carries on an extensive trade; it exports earthenware to Wales, oak bark to Ireland and Scotland, and has a considerable interest in the Newfoundland Fisheries. The Custom-house is situated near a handsome quay, at which ships of great burthen may unload. Bideford has a large Church (St. Mary), Meeting-houses, Town-hall and Prisons (1698), Dock-yards, Bridge Estate Hall, Grammar and National Schools, &c. *Par. Pop.* 4846. *Inns*; New Inn, Bush Hotel.

HARTLAND (Devon), a seaport, bleakly situated on a neck of land called Hartland Point, between which and Bideford is Barnstaple Bay. The Church (St. Nectan) is a large and handsome structure, standing on an eminence near the sea, forming a landmark for mariners.

In the vicinity is *Hartland Abbey*, a modern mansion, which includes the cloisters of the original building. *Par. Pop.* 2143.

CONTINUATION.

Bideford to Appledore 3 miles.

APPLEDORE, a bathing-place on the north shore of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Taw and the Torridge, has

a good inn, lodging-houses, bathing machines, &c. The sands, called the *Burrows*, extend for three miles. Near Appledore is *Kenwick Castle*, which was besieged by the Danes. Opposite Appledore, at the confluence of the Taw and the Torridge, is *Instow*, which is well adapted for bathing.

No. 93. From LONDON to HARWICH. Through
CHELMSFORD and COLCHESTER.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Stratford	3½	Witham	37½
Ilford	6¾	Kelvedon (a).....	41¼
Romford	12	Colchester (b)	51
Brentwood	18	Mistley Thorn Inn	60½
Ingatestone	23	HARWICH	71¾
Chelmsford	29		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Kelvedon to Coggeshall (<i>Essex</i>)	3
(b) Colchester to Neyland (<i>Essex</i>).....	6
(b) Colchester to Wivenhoe (<i>Essex</i>)	4
(b) Colchester to Manningtree (<i>Essex</i>)	9

STRATFORD (LANGTHORNE) *Essex*, contains a new Gothic Church, erected in 1833, from designs by Mr. Blore, Meeting-houses, and a Catholic Chapel.

ILFORD (*Essex*). At this place is *Valentines*, a handsome residence, containing several beautiful pictures, particularly the original of Southwark Fair, by Hogarth, some fine carving by Gibbons, and in the hothouse a vine of extraordinary size. (*Ward of Barking Par.*) *Pop.* 3512. *Inn*; *Angel*.

ROMFORD (*Essex*), a populous town with a good road trade, noted for its corn and cattle-markets. It has a Court-house and Gaol, a Workhouse (1787), Meeting-houses, Schools, a Town-hall and Market-house; and in the Church (Edward the Confessor, 1407,) are several ancient monuments, and a whole-length figure of St. Edward, in painted glass. *Par. Pop.* 4294. *Inns*; *White Hart*, *Dolphin*, *Golden Lion*.

A mile beyond Romford is *Hare Hall*, an elegant mansion, erected by Mr. Payne, adorned with several pictures by Angelica Kauffman.

BRENTWOOD (Essex) carries on a considerable road trade, and has a manufactory of silk rugs. It has a Free-school and an ancient Chapel; and in the High Street are the remains of a Town-hall and Prison. *Chapeltry. Pop. 1642. Inns; White Hart, Crown.*

About a mile from Brentwood is *Thorndon Hall*, the seat of Lord Petre, a magnificent mansion, with several splendid apartments, erected under the direction of Payne. In the right wing is a Chapel, adorned with a fine painting of the Nativity.

INGATESTONE. In the Church of the Virgin Mary are tombs and statues of the Petre family. *Par. Pop. 789. Inns; Spread Eagle, New Inn.*

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Can, consists principally of four streets. It has an elegant Shire-hall, erected in 1792, comprising a Corn-exchange, Assize-court, and Assembly-rooms; a large and well built County Gaol, at Moulsham (1777), on Howard's plan; a handsome Church (St. Mary), the body of which was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century, in the chancel of which is a painted window; an extensive new House of Correction, at Springfield Hill (1825); the Bridges, the Reservoir, the Theatre; a Free-school; several Meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. Near Chelmsford is *Galley-wood Common*, where three plates are run for annually.

Five miles and a half from Chelmsford is *Danbury*, the Church of which (St. John the Baptist) stands in a Danish camp, on a hill commanding a fine view. It contains the tombs of three cross-legged knights, curiously carved. There are Meeting-houses, Schools, and Almshouses; a Reservoir, and Bridges over the Chelmer and Can.

Par. (with Hamlet.) Pop. 5435. County, 4 Membs. Inns; Black Boy, Saracen's Head, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chelmsford to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chelmsford to</i>	MILES.
Chipping Ongar	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	High Ongar	10
EPHING	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Harlow	18
		HERTFORD	29 $\frac{1}{2}$

WITHAM (Canonium), Essex, is a place of great antiquity, near the confluence of the Braine and Blackwater. The Church (St. Nicholas) contains several interesting monuments, one of which is in memory of Judge Southcote. In its vicinity are the remains of a camp. *Par. Pop.* 2735. *Inns*; Blue Posts, Swan.

KELVEDON (Essex). *Par. Pop.* 1463. *Inns*; Angel, Swan.

COLCHESTER (Essex), on the Colne, is famous for its oysters. It is supposed to have been the Roman colony of Camulodunum, and was a place of considerable importance in the early periods of English history. The principal objects worthy of notice are the remains of the Castle, formerly a fortress of great strength, now occupied by a Subscription Library, the ancient Chapel, and a Prison; the Moot-hall; the ruins of St. John's Abbey, and St. Botolph's Priory; the Town Walls; and several other vestiges of Roman antiquities visible in the walls of the churches, &c. Colchester also contains a neat Theatre, a Corn-exchange, a Freeschool, and several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions. Constantine the Great was born at Colchester.

West Mersey, 9 miles distant, is a small bathing-place. In the churchyard are the remains of a Roman pavement.

Bor. and Liberties. *Pop.* 16,167. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Fleece, Three Cups, Red Lion, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Colchester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Colchester to</i>	MILES.
Coggeshall	9½	Hertford	49¼
Braintree	15¼	Hatfield	56½
Dunmow	24	ST. ALBAN'S	61¾
Hockeril	32½	<i>Colchester to</i>	
Bishop's Stortford	33	Neyland	6
Ware	46¼	SUDBURY	15

HARWICH (Essex), on a tongue of land opposite the united mouths of the Stour and the Orwell, was a place of some importance during the war, being almost the only communication between this country and the north of Europe. The harbour is deep and spacious, and is capable of accommodating more than 100 sail of the line, besides 300 or 400 smaller vessels. Its entrance is defended by Languard Fort,

erected by James I.; and it is rendered easy of access by two elegant lighthouses, one situated on a hill near the town, and the other close to the sea. The principal buildings are the new Town-hall and Gaol, the School-house, the Custom-house, and Church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1820. There is a Dockyard, well furnished with storehouses, launches, &c.; a fine Promenade, extending from the dockyard to the lower lighthouse; an Assembly-room, Reading-room, and Museum, and Hot and Cold Baths. During the summer, Harwich is much frequented as a bathing-place; the scenery in the vicinity, particularly on the banks of the Orwell, being well adapted for excursions of pleasure. *Bor. Pop.* 4297. *2 Membs. Inns*; Three Cups, White Hart.

A circular redoubt, built during the *far-famed threatened invasion*, yet exists.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Stratford to Chigwell	7
Chigwell to Abridge	3
Abridge to Chipping Ongar	7½
	17½

CHIGWELL (Essex) has a Church (St. Mary), and a Freeschool, where W. Penn was educated. At Chigwell Row is a Mineral Spring. The vicinity of this place abounds with noble mansions. *Par. Pop.* 1815.

CHIPPING ONGAR (Essex) has an ancient Church (St. Martin), partly built with Roman bricks; a Market-house, and Freeschool. *Par. Pop.* 798. *Inns*; Crown, Lion.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Ongar to Chelmsford, across the Roding by High Ongar and Writtle	11
Ingatestone to Maldon,† by the Hide, Widford, Great Baddow, Sandon Bridge, Danbury, and Runsell's Green	14¼
Maldon to Bradwell, by Purley Wash, Snoreham Steeple, and East Wick	13½
	38¾

† A road branches off at Margaretting street, by White's Bridge and Gally End to Great Baddow. A cross road by Stock, Hanningfield, and Rugby Green.

MALDON (Essex), an ancient and populous town on the Blackwater, near its entrance into an arm of the sea, carries on a considerable import trade in coals, iron, deals, and other articles; and possesses 3 Churches (All Saints, St. Mary, St. Peter), a Town-hall, a Grammar-school, and a Library. *Bor. Pop.* 3831. *2 Membs.*

BRADWELL (Essex). Near this place, and between the rivers Blackwater, Crouch, and Colne, is *Bradwell Lodge*, an elegant modern mansion, surmounted by an observatory. Its conspicuous situation renders it an excellent sea-mark. *Par. Pop.* 956.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Ingatestone to Maldon*	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maldon to Southminster (<i>Essex</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Witham to Coggeshall

6 $\frac{1}{4}$

COGGESHALL (Essex), near the north bank of the Blackwater, said to be of Roman origin, has some trifling vestiges of an Abbey, built by King Stephen. *Par. Pop.* 3227. *Inn*; Chapel.

CONTINUATION.

Colchester to St. Osyth

11 miles.

ST. OSYTH (Essex). At this place are the remains of an Augustine Priory, founded by Bishop Belmeis, in the 12th century. The quadrangle is almost entire, and is entered by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone, with towers. Among the ivy-grown ruins in the garden is a modern inscription in Latin, describing the ancient magnificence of the place. The Church (St. Osyth) contains several monuments. *Par. Pop.* 1583.

CONTINUATION.

Colchester to Walton

12 miles.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN (Essex) is a modern watering-place, with a good Hotel, fine beach, a Church (All Saints), and Lodging-houses.

No. 94. From LONDON to HASTINGS. FIRST ROAD.
Through TUNBRIDGE, and LAMBERHURST.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Tunbridge, as at No. 68 ..	30	Robertsbridge	50
Lamberhurst.....	40	Battle	56
Hurst Green	47½	HASTINGS	64

LAMBERHURST, partly in Kent and partly in Sussex, the bridge dividing the two counties, has a Church (St. Mary). *Entire Par. Pop.* 1521. *Inn*; Chequers.

ROBERTSBRIDGE (Sussex). *Inn*; George.

Six miles from this place, and about the same distance from Battle, is *Ashburnham House*, a spacious modern edifice (belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham), adorned with many fine pictures. The Church contains several monuments of the Ashburnham family, and in the vestry are preserved the watch of Charles I., the shirt in which he was executed, the sheet thrown over his body, and his drawers.

BATTLE, or BATTLE (Sussex), formerly called Epiton, derives its present name from the celebrated battle fought between William I. and Harold, in 1066. The Church (St. Mary) contains some fine painted glass, and several monuments, some of which are in honour of Sir A. Browne, standard-bearer to Henry VIII. The town is famous for gunpowder, manufactured at mills in the vicinity. Near Battle is *Beacon Hill*, formerly called *Standard Hill*, where the standard of William I. was first raised; and contiguous to the town is *Battle Abbey*, founded by that monarch. These magnificent ruins occupy three sides of a square, consisting of a fine Gothic gateway, two parallel walls, and a commodious dwelling, adorned with several pictures, one of which, painted by Wilkins, represents the Battle of Hastings. The only remains of the Abbey Church are nine elegant arches. *Par. Pop.* 2999. *Inns*; George, Conquering Hero, Eight Bells.

HASTINGS (Sussex), one of the most delightful watering-places in the kingdom. The entrance to it from the London road is peculiarly beautiful. It formerly possessed a good harbour, but its chief dependence now arises from its fisheries, and from its being the resort of much company during the summer season. The climate is mild, and a resi-

dence here is particularly recommended for pulmonary complaints; but it is rather feverish about November. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Chapel of St. Mary, an elegant building, in the centre of Pelham Crescent, erected 1824; St. Clement's, usually called the Lower Church, containing an altar-piece by Mortimer, and an antique font; All Saints' or the Upper Church, the pulpit cloth of which was part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her coronation; the Town-hall, or Court-house, in which is a shield with the arms of France, brought by General Murray from Quebec; the Parade, upwards of 500 feet in length; the Pelham Arcade; St. Clement's Caves; and the remains of the Castle to the west of the town, a portion of which, it is said, presents, from one spot, a profile of George III.; the castle walls are inclosed, and a trifling charge made for admission. Here also are Hot and Cold Baths, besides numerous Bathing-machines; Libraries; a Promenade; a Theatre; an Assembly-room; and Meeting-houses. Amongst the old houses in All Saints' street are two, remarkable as having been inhabited by Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel and the notorious Titus Oates. At the bottom of this street also resided Capel, the commentator of Shakspeare.

The vicinity abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery, and interesting objects, amongst which are the *Priory Farm*, erected on the site of a Priory of Black Canons, a little to the west of the castle cliffs; the *White Rock*, on the road to Bexhill; *Bo-Peep*, beyond the preceding, a small public-house, from the hill behind which there is a fine prospect. *Hollington Church*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is most beautifully embowered in a wood, through which, in every direction, are shady walks. The path to the left leads to a farm-house, where there is a fine view of Bexhill and Beachy Head. *Old Roar* and *Glen Roar*, two cascades, beautifully situated, about 2 miles n.w. of Hastings; the *Fish Ponds* and *Dripping Well*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; the *Lovers' Seat*, 2 miles distant, celebrated for its prospects; *Fairlight Glen*, in which a small stream forms several cascades; and, 2 miles distant, *Fairlight Down*, whence there is a very extensive sea and land view.

The White Rock, Bo-Peep, and St. Leonard's, may be seen in one excursion; Old Roar, Glen Roar, and the vil-

lages of Ore and Hollington, in a second ; the Fish Ponds, Dripping Well, Lovers' Seat, Fairlight Glen, and Fairlight Down, in a third.

Cinque Port. Pop. 10,097. 2 Membs. Inns; Marine Hotel, Albion, Castle, Swan, Crown, Royal Oak.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Hastings to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hastings to</i>	MILES.
Battle	8	East Bourne	18
Beachy Head, by land	22	Rye.....	12
Beachy Head, by water	14	Winchelsea.....	9
Bexhill	6	DOVER	47
Pevensay	14		

CONTINUATION.

Battle to St. Leonard's $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

ST. LEONARD'S or NEW HASTINGS, a mile to the west of Old Hastings, an elegant watering-place, the erection of which was commenced March 1st, 1828, from designs by James Burton, Esq., comprises several ranges of splendid houses, Assembly-rooms, Baths, Reading-rooms, an extensive Promenade, Public Gardens, adorned with ornamental cottages, &c. In the gardens is placed the *Conqueror's Table*, a large stone, on which, it is said, William I. dined when he landed here, previous to the battle of Hastings ; it formerly stood at the side of the road near this spot. *Hotels* ; St. Leonard's, Conqueror, Harold, South Saxon ; the principal of which was opened Oct. 26, 1829, and may vie with any in the kingdom.

An omnibus runs between Old and New Hastings.

No. 95. From LONDON to HASTINGS. SECOND ROAD. Through TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Tunbridge Wells, as at No.		Robertsbridge*	$51\frac{1}{2}$
68	$35\frac{3}{4}$	Battle	$57\frac{1}{2}$
Wadhurst	42	HASTINGS*	$65\frac{1}{2}$
Hurst Green	49		

No. 96. From LONDON to HASTINGS. THIRD ROAD.
Through RYE and WINCHELSEA.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Tunbridge, as at No. 68 ..	30	Rye	63
Lamberhurst*	40	Winchelsea	66
Newenden.....	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	HASTINGS*	73 $\frac{1}{4}$

NEWENDEN (Kent), on the Rother. About 3 miles from it is *Bodiham Castle*, a beautiful relic of the 14th or 15th century. On the north side of this castle is a remarkable echo. *Par. Pop.* 158.

RYE (Sussex), on a cliff near the mouth of the Rother. Its old harbour having been choked up by sand, a canal capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons was cut in a more direct line to the sea, and by means of this it exports corn, malt, and hops. The only objects worthy of notice are the Church (St. Mary), a very large stone building; Ipres' Castle, originally built for the defence of the town by William de Ipres, in the 12th century, now occupied as a prison; the Town-hall, and Market-place; and the remains of the Town Gates and Walls. Rye has a Theatre, a Subscription Library, several Charity-schools, and Meeting-houses. Its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets.

Cinque Port and Par. Pop. 3715. 1 Memb. Inns; George, Red Lion.

WINCHELSEA (Sussex), now deserted by the sea, presents nothing worthy of notice but its mouldering gates and walls. Only a portion of one of its three Churches (St. Thomas) remains; it contains two monuments of Knights Templars, and in the vestry is a third. The Court-house and Gaol are of Saxon architecture. About 2 miles to the N.E. are the ruins of *Winchelsea* or *Camber Castle*, built by Henry VIII. The Royal Military Canal passes near the town. *Cinque Port. Pop.* 772. Inn; New Inn.

No. 97. From LONDON to HEREFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through GLOUCESTER and LEDBURY.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Northleach, as at No. 2 ..	82	The Trumpets*	122 $\frac{1}{4}$
Seven Wells*	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dormington*	128
Gloucester*	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	HEREFORD*	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ledbury	118 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Hereford to Stretford Bridge	11
Stretford Bridge to Presteign*	12
	23

One mile beyond Hereford is *White Cross*, an elegant hexagonal piece of architecture, 15 feet in height.

No. 98. From LONDON to HEREFORD. SECOND ROAD.
Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and ROSS.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	HEREFORD, as at No. 2 ..	133 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Hereford to Weobley	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weobley to Kington*	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	20

WEOBLEY (Hereford), a small town noted for its malt liquor, has a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), to which are attached two or three ancient burial chapels; a Free Grammar and National School. On the south side of the town are the remains of an ancient Castle, taken from the Empress Maud by King Stephen. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 819.

No. 99. From LONDON to HERTFORD.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Hoddesdon, as at No. 15 ..	17	HERTFORD	21

HERTFORD, the chief place in Hertfordshire, on the Lea, a town of considerable antiquity, having attained some importance in the time of the Saxons, has a noble Shire-hall, built by Adams in 1780; two Churches (St. Andrew, and All Saints), a modern Gaol and Penitentiary, on Howard's plan, several Meeting-houses, and a good Grammar-school, a Charity Green-coat and Free Grammar-

school. Here, also, are the remains of an ancient Castle, in which John of Gaunt entertained the two Royal Prisoners, John of France and David of Scotland. At the east end of the town is the Bluecoat School, capable of accommodating 500 children; in the vicinity is a College for the education of young men intended for the civil department in the Hon. East India Company's service. Gunter, the inventor of the scale, was a native of Hertford. *Boro. Pop.* 5247. *Members; County 3, Town 2. Inns; Falcon, Salisbury Arms, White Hart, Half Moon.*

Four miles from Hertford is *Panshanger*, the delightful residence of Earl Cowper.

CROSS ROAD.

Hertford to Welwyn..... $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

No. 100. From LONDON to HOLYHEAD. By the NEW MAIL ROAD through COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and SHREWSBURY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Dunstable, as at No. 42 ..	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Shiffnall	$135\frac{1}{4}$
Hockliffe	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Watling Street	$141\frac{3}{4}$
Brickhill	$43\frac{1}{4}$	Atcham	$149\frac{1}{4}$
Stony Stratford	$52\frac{1}{4}$	Shrewsbury	$153\frac{1}{4}$
Towcester	60	Nesscliff	$161\frac{3}{4}$
Weedon	68	Oswestry	$171\frac{1}{4}$
Daventry.....	$72\frac{1}{4}$	Chirk	177
Dunchurch	80	Llangollen	184
Dunsmoor Heath	$85\frac{1}{2}$	Corwen (b)	$194\frac{1}{4}$
Coventry.....	$91\frac{1}{4}$	Cernioge Mawr (c)	$207\frac{1}{4}$
Meriden	$97\frac{1}{2}$	Bettws	$216\frac{1}{2}$
Stone Bridge	$99\frac{3}{4}$	Capel Cerrig	$221\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham †.....	$109\frac{1}{2}$	Tyn-y-Maes.....	230
Soho	111	Bangor (d)	$236\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesbury	$117\frac{1}{2}$	Menai Bridge	$239\frac{1}{4}$
Bilston.....	120	Caer Mon, or Mona Inn ..	$248\frac{1}{2}$
Wolverhampton (a).....	$122\frac{1}{4}$	HOLYHEAD.....	$260\frac{1}{2}$

† Or by railroad, see 17 (a)

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Wolverhampton to Ivetsey Bank*	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Corwen to Bala*	13
(c) Cernioge Mawr to Llanrwst (<i>Denb.</i>).....	11
(d) Bangor to Caernarvon*	9

The road is being greatly improved by cutting down near Brickhill.

BRICKHILL (Bucks.) *Inn*; George.

STONY STRATFORD (Bucks), on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. Many of the poor here are employed in lace-making. It has a neat Market-house, and a modern Church (St. Giles). The tower of St. Mary's Church is also standing, but the body was destroyed by fire in 1742. *United Par.*—*Pop.* 1619. *Inns*; White Horse, Cock, Bull.

Four miles from Stony Stratford, but in Northamptonshire, is *Wakefield Lodge*, the seat of the Duke of Grafton.

TOWCESTER (Northampton), an ancient town on the banks of the Tow; the poor are employed in the manufacture of lace and silk. The Church (St. Lawrence) contains a monument in memory of William Spennie, who founded a college in this town, in the time of Henry VI.

About a mile from Towcester is *Easton Neston*, a mansion of the Earl of Pomfret, formerly celebrated for a splendid collection of antique statues and marbles, which were given to the University of Oxford in 1755. The adjacent Church (St. Mary) contains some curious monuments.

Par. Pop. 2671. *Inns*; Saracen's Head, Talbot, White Horse.

WEEDON (Northampton) has handsome and important barracks. The Birmingham Railway and Grand Junction Canal pass near Weedon. One mile distant is *Stowe Nine Churches*, containing the monument of Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Latimer, said by Mr. Pennant to be the most elegant tomb in existence. It was executed by Stone. *Par. Pop.* 1439. *Inns*; Globe, Wheatsheaf.

DAVENTRY (Northampton), an ancient ill-built town, has considerable manufactories of silk stockings, shoes, and

whips. The principal objects deserving notice are, the Church (Holy Trinity), a handsome modern building; the remains of a Priory, dissolved by Wolsey; and the intrenchments on the adjacent eminence, called Danes' or Borough Hill, some of the most extensive in England. The celebrated dissenting academy formerly at this place has been removed to Wymondley. *Par. and Hamlet. Pop.* 3646. *Inns*; Saracen's Head, Wheatsheaf.

Close by is *Fowesly Park*, the beautiful seat of Sir Charles Knightly, bart.

CONTINUATION.

Daventry to Lutterworth..... 55 miles.

Four miles distant is *Ashby St. Ledger*, in the Church of which is a monument to Sir William Catesby, beheaded at Leicester, after the battle of Bosworth Field.

Three miles beyond Daventry is the village of *Braunston*, where the Oxford and Grand Junction Canals meet, and in which is a curious ancient cross. A fine avenue leads to

DUNCHURCH (Warwick). *Inns*; Dun Cow, Bell. *Par. Pop.* 1310.

A noble avenue, several miles in length, leads from Dunchurch to

DUNSMOOR HEATH (Warwick). *Inn*; Black Dog. Two miles distant is *Combe Abbey*, on the site of a Cistercian monastery, a noble mansion of the Craven family, ornamented with several splendid apartments. The principal shown to visitors are, the Gallery, hung with portraits; the Breakfast-room, fitted up for Queen Elizabeth; the Vandyke-room, containing a portrait of that artist by himself; the Cedar-room, &c.

COVENTRY (Warwick), mentioned in English history, as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor, now famous for its extensive manufactories of ribands and watches. The streets are generally narrow, and many of the houses form interesting subjects of study to the antiquary, having been erected in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The principal objects deserving notice are, St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen in the pointed style, surmounted by one of the most elegant spires in Europe; Trinity Church, also adorned with a lofty spire; St. John's Church, a handsome

Gothic building; St. Mary's Hall, a striking relic of antiquity, erected in the time of Henry VI. as a place of meeting for the Trinity Guild, ornamented with painted glass; a very curious piece of tapestry, representing Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Cardinal Beaufort, Duke Humphrey, &c.; and several suits of armour; the County-hall, a stone edifice erected 1785; the Mayor's Parlour; and the Gaol. Coventry contains several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions; a House of Industry, which originally formed part of a monastery; several Hospitals; and a Freeschool. The fabulous story respecting Peeping Tom and Lady Godiva, the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, was formerly revived every show fair, when a female, slightly clothed, rode through the town to personate the Countess. A ridiculous figure of Peeping Tom may still be seen in Smithford street. *Pop.* 27,070. 2 *Mems.* *Inns*; Craven Arms, King's Head, White Lion, Castle.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Coventry to</i>	MILES.	<i>Coventry to</i>	MILES.
Kenilworth	5½	CHIPPENHAM	75½
Warwick	10½	<i>Coventry to</i>	
Halford.....	22½	Nuneaton	8½
Moreton in the Marsh	31½	Atherstone	13¾
Stow on the Wold.....	35½	Measham	24
Cirencester	54½	Burton-upon-Trent	33¾
Malmsbury	66½	DERBY	44½

MERIDEN (Warwick). Near this place is *Packington Hall*, a seat of the Earl of Aylesford, said to be situated on as elevated ground as any in England. *Inn*; Bull's Head.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwick), a large and populous town, on an eminence, famous for its manufacture of hardware, consisting of every possible variety of buttons, buckles, toys, knives, scissors, and plated articles. Here also immense quantities of pins are made, and during the war not less than 14,000 muskets were manufactured in this town every week. The machinery made use of in these manufactures, particularly the steam-engines of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, will ever rank among the highest productions of human ingenuity, and the most valuable inventions of the age. Jennens and Bettridge's exhibition of japan-work,

and Mr. Colle's, late Sir E. Tomasin's, of fancy articles, including a cast of the Warwick Vase, are accessible to visitors, and very interesting.

The public buildings presented till lately comparatively little to interest the stranger; the principal are, St. Philip's or the New Church, 1719; St. George's Church; St. Thomas' Trinity Chapel, 1827, in the pointed style, from designs by Mr. Goodwin, containing an altar-piece by James and George Foggio; the New Baths at Lady Well; the Free Grammar-school in New street, a beautiful edifice designed by Mr. Barry, at an expense of 40,000*l.*; the General Hospital; the Market, lately erected, which is an extensive decorated building; the Theatre, to which are attached Assembly-rooms and an Hotel; the Tower or Proof-house; the Old Public Library, containing about 30,000 volumes; the New Public Library; the Public Office; and the Prison, comprising rooms for the meetings of the magistrates; Beardsworth's Repository for horses and carriages; the News-room; the Philosophical Society; the School of Medicine; and a Mechanics' Institute. There are two other Churches (St. Mary and St. Paul), five Chapels, two Synagogues, twenty Meeting-houses, numerous Charity-schools, a Dispensary, a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a Free-school, a Bluecoat School, a School of Industry, Alms-houses, &c. St. Peter's Church was burnt in January, 1831. In the old Market-place is a statue of Lord Nelson, by Westmacott. The Vauxhall Gardens are open in Summer.

The new Town-hall is a fine Roman temple of eight fluted columns by twelve, on a lofty basement: it is constructed of Anglesea marble, and measures 266 feet in length, 104 in breadth, and 83 in height. It is of the Corinthian order, containing a saloon for musical festivals for the benefit of the General Hospital, measuring internally 140 feet by 65. The Organ is one of the largest in Europe.

The Society of Arts, an elegant Grecian building, has spacious rooms, where conversazioni are held during the exhibition of modern works.

The Grand Junction Railway from Birmingham to Liverpool and Manchester, 82½ miles long, was opened July 5, 1837. It proceeds by or near Wednesbury, Walsall, Dudley,

Bilston, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Middlewich, Northwich, Trent and Mersey and Bridgewater Canals, Warrington, joining the cross line near Newton.

About a mile from Birmingham is *Aston Hall*, the residence of Mr. Watt, a noble edifice, fitted up with great taste by its present possessor, remarkable as having been the residence of Charles I. for the two days preceding the battle of Edgehill.

Town. Pop. 146,986. 2 Membs. Inns; Royal Hotel, Hen and Chickens, Swan, Radenhurst's New Royal Hotel, Albion, Stork, Nelson Hotel, Castle.

Market Days; Monday, Thursday, Saturday.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Birmingham to</i>	MILES.	<i>Birmingham to</i>	MILES.
Bromesgrove.....	13	Thrapstone	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Droitwich	19	Ellington	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
Worcester	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Huntingdon	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tewkesbury	42	CAMBRIDGE.....	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gloucester.....	53	<i>Birmingham to</i>	
Cambridge Inn	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hales Owen	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newport	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	DUDLEY	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alveston	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Birmingham to</i>	
BRISTOL†	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bromesgrove.....	13
<i>Birmingham to</i>		Droitwich	19
Stone Bridge.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	KIDDERMINSTER	32
Coventry	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Birmingham to</i>	
Lutterworth	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sutton Coldfield	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Market Harborough.....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	LICHFIELD	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kettering	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Birmingham to</i>	
Thrapstone	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sutton Coldfield	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ellington	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tamworth.....	14
Huntingdon	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	28
CAMBRIDGE	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	LOUGHBOROUGH	40
<i>Birmingham to</i>		<i>Birmingham to</i>	
Stone Bridge.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walsall	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coventry	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wolverhampton	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunsmoor Heath	24	Penkridge.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daventry	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stafford.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northampton	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stone.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weston Favel	53	Newcastle-under-Lyne	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wellingborough	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	Congleton	59 $\frac{3}{4}$

† The Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames railway.

<i>Birmingham to</i>	MILES.	<i>Birmingham to</i>	MILES.
Wilmslow	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coventry	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
MANCHESTER	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lutterworth	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Birmingham to</i>		Market Harborough.....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sutton Coldfield	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	ROCKINGHAM	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tamworth	14	The railroad from Birming-	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	28	ham to Derby will pass by Coles-	
Castle Donington	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	hill across the Coventry Canal,	
NOTTINGHAM	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tamworth, the Meuse, Burton-	
<i>Birmingham to</i>		upon-Trent, and Grand Trunk	
Stone Bridge.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Canal to Derby, 41 miles.	

SOHO (Stafford), the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, consists of four squares, connected together by ranges of shops, capable of accommodating 1000 workmen, who are employed in making buttons, buckles, watch-chains, trinkets; plated, bronze, and or-molu articles; steam-engines, &c. &c. The private residence, at a short distance, is an elegant mansion, surrounded by pleasure grounds. Near Soho is Mr. Eggington's establishment for glass-painting.

WEDNESBURY (Stafford), a considerable market-town of great antiquity, distinguished for its numerous manufactures, the principal of which are guns, coach-harness, edge-tools, cast-iron works of every kind, and enamel paintings. The abundance and superior quality of the coal obtained here have tended greatly to the proficiency of the manufactures. Here is found that peculiar species of iron ore called blond metal, and some spots abound with a red earth, called hip, employed in glazing vessels. The old Church, situated on a hill, is an elegant Gothic structure, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century; it has a lofty and beautiful spire, and the interior is adorned with some exquisite carving and several monuments of the ancestors of the families of Lord Dudley and Lord Harcourt. There is a fine and extensive prospect from the churchyard. *Par. Pop.* 8437. *Inn*; Pig and Whistle.

Four miles from Wednesbury is *Sandwell Park*, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, which contains some fine paintings.

The atmosphere painfully announces the approach to

BILSTON (Stafford), a village of considerable extent, containing two Chapels, in the principal of which is an

altar-piece by Foggo, Meeting-houses, and manufactories of japanned and enamelled goods. In its vicinity are coal mines, stone quarries, iron forges, and slitting mills. At the hamlet of *Bradley* may be seen a singular phenomenon—a fire in the earth which has been burning for many years, notwithstanding several attempts to extinguish it. *Chapeltry*. Pop. 14,492.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a place of great antiquity, and the most populous town in Staffordshire, is very extensive and well built, and is famous for its manufacture of locks and keys, to which has been added that of japanned ware, and heavier iron articles. There are several furnaces for smelting lead. It has several Churches: St. John's is a neat modern stone building; St. Peter's Collegiate Church is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing a curious font, a stone pulpit more than 800 years old, cut out of one block, and several monuments, one in memory of Admiral Leveson, who served under Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish Armada; another in honour of Colonel Lane, who concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. There are also three Episcopal Chapels; several Meeting-houses; a Freeschool, and several charitable Institutions. Surrounding the town, are numerous large trees which mark the boundary of the township and the parish. The country in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. *Townsh. Pop.* 24,732. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; New Hotel, Lion, Swan.

Two miles beyond Wolverhampton is *Tettenhall*, the Church (St. Michael) of which contains an antique font and a curious painted window.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Wolverhampton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Wolverhampton to</i>	MILES.
Stourbridge	10	Ludlow	33
BROMESGROVE	18½	Leintwardine	42
<i>Wolverhampton to</i>		Knighton	50
Bridgenorth	13¼	NEW RADNOR	61½
Burwarton	22¾		

SHIFFNALL (Shrops.) In the Church (St. Andrew) are several monuments, one of which is in memory of W. Wakeley, who lived to the age of 124 years. It has a

Freeschool (1595). *Par. Pop.* 1699. *Inns*; Jerningham Arms, Talbot, Red Lion.

Three miles distant is *Tonge Castle*, adorned with a fine collection of paintings. The Church (St. Bartholomew), contains some superb monuments, on one of which, to Sir E. Stanley, is an epitaph by Shakspeare.

WATLING STREET (Shrops.) presents one of the finest specimens of Roman Road now existing in the kingdom.

Near this place is the *Wrekin*, a lofty hill, rising 1320 feet above the level of the sea. The summit, occupied by an ancient fortification, commands an extensive and delightful prospect. *Inn*; Cock.

ATCHAM (Shrops.) has a handsome bridge of seven arches crossing the Severn, and also an old Church. *Inn*; Talbot. Near this place is *Attingham House*.

About a mile on this side of Shrewsbury is *Lord Hill's Column*, a handsome Doric pillar surmounted by a statue of his lordship, erected in 1816. Its base is guarded by four lions.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shrops., on a peninsula formed by the Severn, celebrated for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its situation. The interior of the town by no means corresponds with its exterior appearance, the streets are narrow, steep, and indifferently paved. The principal objects worth notice are, the Castle, part of which is converted into a noble mansion (Duke of Cleveland); the Abbey Church, a venerable building, with an ancient stone pulpit in its garden; St. Mary's Collegiate Church, with a lofty and beautiful spire, and a curious poetical epitaph on Robert Cadman; St. Chad's Church, a handsome stone edifice, of a circular form, 100 feet in diameter; St. Alkmund's, partly rebuilt 1795, adorned with a painted window by Egginton, remarkable as that in which the Rev. Richard de Courcy preached for many years; St. Julian's, partly rebuilt (1750), adorned with some fine painted glass; St. Giles's, remarkable for its antiquity; the ruins of the old Collegiate Church of St. Chad, called the Chapel, containing a tablet in memory of Job Orton, the friend of Doddridge; the Church of Holy Cross (1083); new and handsome Town-hall; the Market-house, rebuilt 1819; the County-hall, a handsome edifice, with stone front, erected 1785;

the Gaol, built 1793, on Mr. Howard's plan, and the Infirmary, a handsome stone building, erected 1830. The traveller should likewise notice St. Chad's Walk, more generally called the Quarry, a delightful promenade on the banks of the Severn, very much frequented, particularly on Sundays; the Infirmary, one of the earliest institutions of the kind in the kingdom; the House of Industry; the Ramparts, commanding fine views; the Free Grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and raised into great repute by Dr. Butler, containing a library and museum; two handsome bridges over the Severn; the Theatre, said to have formed part of an ancient palace; the Military Depôt, erected by Wyatt, 1806; and Millington's Hospital. There are several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, called Welsh webs, which are made in Montgomery, and after being dressed here, are exported to America and the Netherlands. This town is also famous for its brawn and cakes. *Boro. Pop. 21,227. Members; County 4, Town 2. Inns; Lion, Talbot, Raven, Fox, Bell.*

Four miles from Shrewsbury are the remains of *Hagmond Abbey*, and near it are vestiges of *Battlefield Church*, erected upon the spot where a battle took place in 1400, between Henry IV. and Hotspur. In the churchyard is a tumulus, under which it is said the vanquished were buried.

Two miles beyond Shrewsbury is *Shelton*, celebrated for an immense oak (to the right of the road in a private garden), 44 feet 3 inches in circumference, which, it is said, Owen Glendower ascended to reconnoitre, before the battle of Shrewsbury.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Shrewsbury to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shrewsbury to</i>	MILES.
Stitt	12½	Hodnet	13½
Bishop's Castle	20¼	Drayton	19¼
Clun	25½	Newcastle-under-Lyne	33½
Knighton	32½	Burslem	35½
Presteign	39½	Leek	44¾
Kington	45¾	BUXTON	56¾
Hay	61	HODNET, in Shropshire.	
BRECON	76¼	The Church contains a monu-	

ment in memory of Bishop Heber, erected in 1829.

<i>Shrewsbury to</i>	
Hay Gate	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newport	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eccleshall	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stone	34 $\frac{1}{4}$
CHEADLE	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Shrewsbury to</i>	
Hay Gate	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Watling Street	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ivetsey Bank	22 $\frac{1}{4}$

<i>Shrewsbury to</i>		MILES.
LICHFIELD		40 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Shrewsbury to</i>		
Hay Gate		10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newport		19 $\frac{1}{4}$
STAFFORD		32 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Shrewsbury to</i>		
Hay Gate		10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newport		19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eccleshall		28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stone		34 $\frac{1}{4}$
UTTOXETER		45 $\frac{3}{4}$

NESSCLIFF (Shrops.) To the left beyond this place is seen *Breiddon Hill*, and the column erected in honour of Lord Rodney.

OSWESTRY (Shrops.) a flourishing town, on an eminence near the Canal which unites the Severn and the Mersey, has a Free Grammar-school, a Town-hall, a Theatre, and an ancient Church (St. Oswald), which, with its ponderous tower covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance, a Free Grammar and National School, Meeting-houses, and charitable Institutions. It carries on a considerable trade in Welsh woollens. Races take place here in September.

About two miles from Oswestry are the picturesque ruins of *Whittington Castle*, situated on the borders of a lake, and shaded by fine old trees.

Towns. Pop. 4478. *Inns*; Foxes, or Wynnstay Arms, Cross Keys, Osburn's Commercial, Queen's Head.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Oswestry to</i>	MILES.	<i>Oswestry to</i>	MILES.
Ellesmere	8	Nantwich	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whitchurch	19	SANDBACH	39 $\frac{1}{4}$

CHIRK (Denb.) a populous village celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The Church (St. Mary) contains several ancient monuments of the Myddleton family, and in the churchyard are several very old yew-trees. About two miles distant on the road to Ruabon is a landscape of exquisite beauty. *Inn*; Hand, or Chirk Castle Arms. *Par.* Pop. 1598.

Chirk Castle, to the left of the road, the residence of the

Myddleton family, is an ancient and noble mansion in the castellated style, adorned with some splendid apartments, and a picture gallery containing some valuable paintings. The eminence on which this mansion is seated commands a prospect, extending, it is said, into seventeen counties.

About 3 miles beyond Chirk is seen that noble specimen of the power of human contrivance, the *Pont y Cysylltau Aqueduct*, which conveys the Ellesmere Canal across the river and vale of the Dee. It was constructed by Mr. Telford in 1805, and consists of 19 stone arches supporting an iron trough 1007 feet in length. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

LLANGOLLEN (Denb.), a small meanly-built town on the Dee, much frequented by persons who visit the beauties of the adjacent vale. The view of the Dee from the churchyard is remarkably beautiful: the bridge over that river has long been celebrated for its picturesque appearance. On the banks of the river is a cotton mill.

Llangollen Vale, so justly celebrated for its beauty, is bounded on each side by mountains of imposing grandeur, and watered by the Dee, which flows in an endless variety of forms.

The principal objects in the vicinity of Llangollen deserving notice, are *Plas Newydd*, originally the retreat of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, with an excellent library and numerous drawings; the ruins of *Castle Dinas Bran*, or *Crow Castle*, a Welsh fortress of great antiquity, situated on a conical and almost inaccessible mountain; about two miles distant on the road to Ruthin, *Llan Egwest*, or *Valle Crucis Abbey*, the beautiful and picturesque remains of a house of Cistercians, founded 1200, now covered with ivy, and shaded by lofty ash-trees; and near the latter, *Eliseg's Pillar*, erected by Concenn, in memory of his ancestor Eliseg, who was killed fighting against the Saxons in 607. At a short distance from Llangollen is the site of the palace of Owen Glendwr.

Par. Pop. 4498. *Inns*; Hand Inn, King's Head.

CORWEN (Merioneth), a small but neat town, on the south bank of the Dee, much frequented by anglers, as the river abounds with trout and grayling, as well as salmon. The Church (St. Asaph) is an ancient building, romantically situated; in the churchyard is an old stone pillar or

cross, called the sword of Glendwr. Near it is an Almshouse for six clergymen's widows, and Meeting-houses. On the opposite side of the river, on the summit of a hill, is an ancient encampment, once the retreat of Owen Glendwr.

Five miles from Corwen is the beautiful cascade of *Pont-y-Glyn*, and a little farther is the charming *Vale of Edernyon. Par. (including Barmouth)*. Pop. 1980. Inn; Owen Glyndwr.

Beyond Corwen, the traveller sees the Citadel of the Druids, to which Caractacus retreated after his defeat at Caer Caradoc.

The whole of the road to Holyhead, constructed by Telford, is a monument of his talent. It is walled in and beautifully kept.

CERNIOGE MAWR INN (Denbigh.) Beyond this place the traveller crosses the Conway over the *Waterloo Bridge*, an elegant iron arch, 105 feet in the span. An inscription on the main rib states that it was constructed in the same year that the battle of Waterloo was fought. Near it is a salmon leap.

The whole of the scenery is now of a very beautiful description, along the Conway as far as Bettws, when the road skirts the Llygury.

BETTWS (Caernarvon), has a curious bridge across a stream amongst the rocky scenery.

To the left of the road is

CAPEL CERRIG, or CWRIG (Caernarvon), a romantic place, near several lakes abounding with fish. Here the traveller may take a guide to visit the neighbouring Snowdon, the pass of Llanberris, and other curiosities in the vicinity. The *Glyder Bach* Mountain is well worth visiting. From Capel Cwrig, the road proceeds along the Ogwen and a lake, and through a defile of the grandest description to

TYN-Y-MAES INN. Five miles farther is *Llandygai*, the Church of which contains a handsome marble monument in memory of Lord and Lady Penrhyn. Near it is seen to the left a celebrated slate quarry of immense extent; and the railroad from the mountain to the strait; and to the right a fine view of *Penrhyn Castle*, an elegant mansion, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., but improved by Wyatt, surrounded by beautiful grounds, the entrance of which is formed by a grand gateway in the castellated style.

BANGOR (Caernarvon) a neatly-built city, between

two ridges of rock, having a fine opening to the Menai Strait, has a Cathedral, containing several ancient monuments; the Bishop's Palace; and a Free Grammar-school. The surrounding scenery is peculiarly beautiful. *Par. Pop.* 4751. *Inns*; Penrhyn Arms, Albion, Castle.

The truly noble *Menai Chain Bridge* across the Menai Strait, is 550 feet in length between the points of suspension, 30 in breadth, and 100 feet above the level of the sea at springtides. It was constructed from designs by Mr. Telford, and opened January 30th, 1826. For a minute account of this extraordinary structure, see LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

To the right on an eminence in Anglesea is a fluted column erected in honour of the Marquess of Anglesea.

To the left of the high road on the shore of the Strait are seen the mansion and grounds of the Marquess of Anglesea, called Plas Newydd.

HOLYHEAD, on an island at the n.w. corner of Anglesea, to which it is joined by a dyke of considerable length, noted as the most commodious place of embarkation for Dublin, is the station for the government packets to that city. The steam-boats, which sail every morning, generally perform the voyage in $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 hours. The distance is twenty leagues.

Holyhead has a handsome Church (St. Gybi), in the cemetery of which is an ancient circular tower; an Assembly-room; Baths; a Lighthouse: a convenient Harbour; and a Pier; but the principal object of interest to a stranger is the promontory called the Head, protecting the harbour, a vast precipice hollowed into caverns by the ocean, and frequented by falcons and sea-fowl. Many of these caverns are worthy of notice for their grotesque appearance, but they can only be approached by water. *Par. Pop.* 4282. *Inns*; Royal Hotel or Eagle and Child, George.

CONTINUATION.

Daventry to Rugby $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

RUGBY (Warwick), noted for its Grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer of London, part of the revenue of which was to arise from property in Lamb's Conduit Fields. This has so much increased in value, that it has sufficed for erecting a new pile of buildings for the accommodation of the

masters and scholars, and the School is now considered one of the principal in the kingdom. Rugby has a neat Church (St. Andrew) and two Meeting-houses. A new Gothic Chapel has also been erected.

The Midland Counties' railway branches from the London and Birmingham line at Rugby, 80 miles from London. It then proceeds to Leicester, 20 miles, and passing Loughborough, extends to the right to Nottingham, and to the left to Derby.

Bilton House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Rugby, is remarkable as having been the residence of Addison. In the gardens is a long avenue called Addison's Walk, having been his favorite promenade. *Par.* *Pop.* 2501. *Inns*; Bear, George, Spread Eagle.

CONTINUATION.

Watling Street to Wellington $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

WELLINGTON (Salop), a small town about two miles from the base of the Wrekin, has a modern stone Church (All Saints), a Charity-school, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists: Free and National Schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working coals and lime. There are also iron-works. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town are two springs, one chalybeate and the other sulphureous. *Par.* *Pop.* 9671.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Wellington to</i>	MILES.
Newport	$7\frac{1}{2}$
STAFFORD	$20\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Menai Bridge to Beaumaris 4 miles.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Anglesea, pleasantly situated on the Menai Strait. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town-hall, an elegant modern building, comprising a prison, shambles, and assembly-room; the remains of the Castle and Town Walls; and the Church (St. Mary), containing a curious monument with two alabaster figures, and the remains of Lady Beatrix Herbert,

the daughter of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who was buried in the vestry. It has an old County-hall, a Freeschool, and a Custom-house. The bay in front of the town is well adapted for sea-bathing, and is frequently a refuge for ships in stormy weather.

About four miles from Beaumaris are the vestiges of *Penmon Priory*, consisting of the refectory, the dormitory, and the church, the interior of which presents a fine subject for the study of the antiquary. Near Beaumaris, also, is *Baron Hill*, the seat of the Bulkeley family, commanding beautiful prospects. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

Boro. and Par. Pop. 2497. *Members* : County 1, Town 1. *Inns* ; Bulkeley Arms, Liverpool Hotel

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Menai Bridge to Llangefni.....	7½
Llangefni to Llanerchymedd	6½
Llanerchymedd to Amlwch	7
	21

AMLWCH (Anglesea), noted for the copper-works in its vicinity. The traveller should not omit to visit the *Paris* or *Parys Mountain*, about two miles distant, where he may witness the wonderful achievements human industry is capable of performing, in removing the riches of the earth. *Par. Pop.* 6285.

No. 101. From LONDON to HOLYHEAD. SECOND ROAD.

Through ST. ALBAN'S, LICHFIELD, CHESTER, and BEAUMARIS.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Northampton, as at No. 42	66½	Lichfield	124¼
Creaton	73¼	Rudgeley.....	131¼
Thornby	77¾	Wolseley Bridge	134¾
Welford	81	Stafford	141¼
Lutterworth	89½	Eccleshall (b)	148½
Hinckley	100	Woore	161
Atherstone	103	Nantwich	170
Tamworth (a)	116	Highway Side	175¾

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Tarporley	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	Conway or Aberconway ..	236
Chester*	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aber (c)	245 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawarden	196 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bangor*	250 $\frac{3}{4}$
Holywell	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	Menai Bridge*	254 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Asaph	217 $\frac{1}{4}$	Caea Mon or Mona Inn (d)	263 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abergeley	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	HOLYHEAD*	275 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Tamworth to Burton-upon-Trent* (<i>Staff.</i>) ..	15
(b) Eccleshall to Drayton (<i>Staff.</i>)	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Aber to Beaumaris, across the Lavan Sands†	4
(d) Caea Mon to Bodedern	7

† This ferry is, however, little frequented since the erection of the Menai Bridge.

CREATON (Northampton). To the left of this place is *Holmby House*, where Charles I. was imprisoned. *Par. Pop.* 543.

In the vicinity is *Teeton House*, the seat of the late T. Langston, Esq.

THORNBY or THURNBY (Northampton). Two miles beyond this place, on the right, is the field of *Naseby*, where Charles I. was defeated by Cromwell. The village is considered the centre of England, as well as the highest ground in the kingdom. The view from Old Windmill Bank, in Naseby Field, is said to include forty parish Churches. *Par. Pop.* 198.

WELFORD (Northampton). *Par. Pop.* 1011. *Inn*; Talbot.

LUTTERWORTH (Leicester), on the Swift, has a considerable stocking-trade. The Church (St. Mary) contains several ancient monuments, as well as a portrait of Wickliffe, and a carved oak pulpit, the top of which is said to have formed part of that from which that celebrated reformer delivered his discourses. The chair in which he expired is also shown. He was buried here in 1387, but his doctrines having been condemned by the Council of Constance, his body was taken up and burnt (1428), and

the ashes were thrown into the Swift. There is also a Meeting-house here. *Par. Pop.* 2262. *Inns*; Denbigh Arms, Hind.

About three miles from Lutterworth is *Newnham Paddock*, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, a commodious mansion, adorned with some good pictures.

HINCKLEY (Leicester), noted for its ale and manufacture of hosiery, has a Church (St. Mary), with an oak roof curiously ornamented; a Roman Catholic Chapel; several Meeting-houses; and a very ancient Town-hall. *Par. and Town. Pop.* 6468. *Inns*; Bull's Head, Harrow, George.

Near Hinckley, on the road to Lutterworth, is a spring, called *Holy Well*, formerly dedicated to the Virgin; and mineral waters are also found in the vicinity, at the Priest Hills, Cogg's Well, and Christopher Spa.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Hinckley to</i>	
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH	16 $\frac{1}{4}$

ATHERSTONE (Warwick) carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of hats. In a meadow north of the Church (St. Mary), the troops of the Earl of Richmond were encamped previous to the battle of Bosworth Field. *Townsh. Pop.* 3870. *Inns*; Red Lion, Bull's Head, George, Three Tuns.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Atherstone to</i>	MILES.	<i>Or Atherstone to</i>	MILES.
Coleshill	10	Fazeley	7
BIRMINGHAM	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sutton Coldfield	14
		BIRMINGHAM	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

TAMWORTH, a well-built town on the Tame, (which divides it into two parts, one situated in Stafford and the other in Warwick,) has manufactories of narrow woollen cloths and calicoes, as well as tanneries and ale breweries; a Church (St. Editha), containing several curious monuments; a Freeschool, instituted by Elizabeth; the new

Gothic School, erected by Sir R. Peel, bart. ; and an Hospital, founded by Guy the bookseller.

One mile and a half from Tamworth is *Drayton Manor House*, the seat of Sir R. Peel, bart.

Tamworth Castle, the residence of Lord C. Townshend, is an ancient baronial mansion, erected by Robert Marmion, a celebrated Norman chief.

Par. Pop. 7182. 2 *Membs.* *Inns* ; King's Arms, Castle Hotel, (burnt, 1838, with loss of life.)

LICHFIELD (Stafford), a neat and handsome town, pleasantly situated in a fertile vale. The Cathedral (411 feet by 153) of the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, erected 1130, one of the noblest ecclesiastical fabrics in the kingdom, is surmounted by three beautiful spires ; the portico and the south and north entrances, but particularly the latter, are much admired for their exquisite sculpture. It suffered severely during the Parliamentary wars, but was restored in 1661. The interior corresponds in splendour and magnificence with the external appearance ; and, amongst other interesting objects, presents St. Mary's Chapel, with some beautiful painted glass, brought from a ruined abbey in Belgium ; and a window by Egginton, after Reynolds ; monuments in memory of Bishops Hacket, Langton, and Pattisheel, Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Miss Seward, and a beautiful specimen of sculpture by Chantrey, representing the two sleeping children of the Reverend W. Robinson. The traveller should notice the Bishop's Palace, for many years occupied by the family of Miss Seward ; St. Chad's, the oldest Church ; St. Michael's, remarkable for its extensive cemetery, an old edifice, with a lofty spire, in which is a tomb, with a Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, in memory of his father ; the Church of St. Mary, with a richly carved altar ; the house in Bacon street, where Dr. Darwin wrote his *Zoonomia* ; the house at the corner of the street on the west side of the Market-place, the birth-place of Dr. Johnson, whose statue now adorns the Market-place. It is the production of Mr. R. C. Lucas of Salisbury, and is the gift of the Rev. J. T. Law ; it is nineteen feet high, and is in a sitting position ; the pedestal bears three bas reliefs of periods in the Doctor's life. Also the Market-house ; the Town-hall ; the Hospital of St. John, a curious specimen of ancient archi-

ecture; the spot where Lord Brooke fell during the civil wars, distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, and an inscription commemorating the event; and the Freeschool of St. John, where Addison, Johnson, Garrick, Ashmole the antiquary, Wollaston the author of the Religion of Nature, Hawkins, Browne, and many other eminent men, received the rudiments of their education.

Lichfield has also another Freeschool, called Minors; a neat Theatre, where Mrs. Siddons first performed after her marriage; Meeting-houses, a Library, a Cecilian Society; and several charitable Institutions. On Whittington Heath, about two miles from Lichfield, races of three days are annually held in March and September. The festival of "The Court of Array" is held on Whit Monday.

About five miles from Lichfield is *Beaudesert Park*, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesea, a noble stone building, surrounded by pleasing scenery.

City. Pop. 6499. *2 Membs. Inns;* George, Swan, Three Crowns, Talbot.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lichfield to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lichfield to</i>	MILES.
Burton-upon-Trent.....	12½	WOLVERHAMPTON.....	15½
DERBY	23¾	<i>Lichfield to</i>	
<i>Lichfield to</i>		Bloxwich.....	9¼
Walsall	9	WOLVERHAMPTON.....	14¾

RUDGELEY (Stafford), a well-built town, carrying on a considerable trade in hats, has several mills and iron-forges, and derives benefit from its proximity to the Grand Trunk Canal, which is here carried over the Trent by a noble aqueduct. The Church (St. Augustin), an ancient structure, with a handsome tower at the west end; a Free Grammar and National Schools, and Dissenting Chapels. About two miles north of the town, on Cannock Chase, is a noted spring; about four miles distant is *Shugborough*, celebrated for its natural as well as sculptural beauties. It was the birth-place of Lord Anson. *Par. Pop.* 3165. *Inn;* Talbot Arms.

WOLSELEY BRIDGE. *Inn;* Wolseley Arms.

STAFFORD, the county-town of Staffordshire, chiefly remarkable for its public buildings, the principal of which are

the County-hall, a spacious and neat modern edifice, comprising many elegant apartments; the County Infirmary; the County Gaol, and the Lunatic Asylum. It has also two Churches (St. Mary and St. Chad's), the former contains a curious font; several Meeting-houses; a Free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and the ruins of a castle built by William I. The chief trade carried on here is the manufacture of shoes, boots, and cutlery, and the tanning of leather. There is also a considerable traffic by means of the canal, which communicates with the neighbouring counties. *Boro. Pop.* 6998. *Members: County 4, Town 2.* *Inns; George, Star, Swan.*

ECCLESHALL, a neat and pleasant town in Staffordshire. In its Church (Holy Trinity) Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret, after her escape from Mucklestone. Near it is *Eccleshall Castle*, the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield, founded at a very early period, rebuilt 1310, and repaired 1695. *Town. Pop.* 1285. *Inn; Royal Oak.*

WOORE. *Inn; Swan.*

NANTWICH, or **NAMPTWICH** (Cheshire), on the Wever (which divides it into two parts), has an ancient Church (St. Mary and St. Nicholas), with an octagonal tower, abounding with objects of interest to the lover of antiquities; various Meeting-houses, and several charitable Institutions. It carries on a considerable trade in salt, cheese, shoes made for the London market, and gloves. The tanning business also employs many hands. *Townsh. Pop.* 4886. *Inns; Lamb, Crown, Union.*

Seven miles from Nantwich is *Combermere Abbey*, the seat of Lord Combermere, situated on the bank of a lake, and surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Some rich mines of coal have recently been found on this estate.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Nantwich to</i>	MILES.	<i>Nantwich to</i>	MILES.
Audlem	6	Shiffnal	32½
Drayton	12½	BRIDGENORTH	44
Newport	24½		

HIGHWAY SIDE (Cheshire). About two miles from this place are the ruins of *Beeston Castle*, situated on a lofty rock.

TARPORLEY (Cheshire), a small and neat town, noted for an annual hunt, has a Church (St. Helen), a Wesleyan Chapel and Charity-schools. *Townsh. Pop.* 995. *Inn*; Swan.

HAWARDEN (Flint), a large and well-built town, with the ruins of an ancient castle. The modern castle, the residence of Sir S. Glynne, is a handsome castellated building, adorned with numerous paintings. Here is a Church (St. Deiniol,) and Freeschool. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of earthenware. *Townsh. Pop.* 895.

Beyond Hawarden are the picturesque ruins of *Ewloe Castle*, where the forces of Henry II. were defeated by the sons of Owen Gwynedd.

HOLYWELL (Flint), so called from a copious spring here, celebrated in legendary history as St. Winifred's Well. In its vicinity are extensive lead mines, well worthy the attention of the curious; and numerous manufactories of paper, snuff, copper, and cotton. It is a flourishing town, and has a modern Church, and places of worship for Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

Near Holywell, and at a short distance from the sea, is *Mostyn Hall*, the seat of Sir T. Mostyn.

Three miles from Holywell is *Downing*, the seat of the Pennant family, and formerly the residence of that indefatigable topographer, Thomas Pennant, Esq.

Par. Pop. 8969. *Inns*; Red Lion, White Horse, King's Arms.

ST. ASAPH (Flint), a small but pleasant city, between the Clwyd and Elwy, over which are handsome bridges. The Church is a neat building, and the east window is adorned with stained glass, executed by Egginton. Amongst the tombs is that of Dr. Isaac Barrow. The Episcopal Palace is a commodious residence, and the scenery of the Clwyd, in the vicinity of St. Asaph, is particularly beautiful. At *Overton*, one mile distant, there is a fine view. *Whole Par. Pop.* 3144. *Inn*; White Lion.

ABERGELEY or **ABERGELEU** (Denbigh), a populous village on the sea-coast, much frequented as a watering-place, the sands being well adapted for bathing, and the scenery in the vicinity beautiful. Near it is a singular rock called *Cefn Oge*, in which are several natural caverns. *Par. Pop.* 2506. *Inn*; Bee.

CONWAY or ABERCONWAY (Caernarvon) consists chiefly of poor habitations. It was formerly surrounded by high and massive walls, strengthened by twenty-four circular and semicircular towers, which, with four gateways, still remain in tolerable preservation. The Church contains several monuments of the Wynne family, and a curious inscription respecting Nicholas Hookes; but the principal object here worthy of notice is the remains of the castle, one of the most magnificent works of Edward I. It is seated on a rock, washed on two sides by the Conway, and is of an oblong form, flanked by eight embattled towers, rendering it a grand and picturesque object. Over the river is a fine suspension bridge, erected from designs by Mr. Telford. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES.

Par. Pop. 1245. *Inns*; Bull, Harp.

ABER, a small village of Caernarvon. Two miles distant is a waterfall called *Rhaiadr Mawr*. *Par. Pop.* 552. *Inn*; Bull's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Hinckley to Market Bosworth 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

MARKET BOSWORTH (Leicester), celebrated for the battle of *Bosworth Field*, in which Richard III. lost his life. This sanguinary contest took place about three miles s. e. of the town, on Redmour Plain, where there is a well, still called King Richard's Well, at which he quenched his thirst. It is covered over, and bears an inscription by Dr. Parr. The Church (St. Peter) is a handsome building, and here is shown a brass spur of Richard III. *Par. Pop.* 1049.

Gopsal Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, is three miles n. w. from Market Bosworth, erected 1750. The Chapel is much admired, and the standards of the communion-table are remarkable as having been made from the oak in which Charles II. concealed himself.

CONTINUATION.

Hinckley to Nuneaton 5 miles.

NUNEATON (Warwick), on the Anker, principally

remarkable for the vestiges of a monastery, was founded in the reign of Stephen. *Par. Pop.* 7799. *Inns*; two, each called the Bull.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Atherstone to Ashby de la Zouch*.....	14
Ashby de la Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent*	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	22 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

Woore to Audlem 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

AUDLEM (Cheshire) has a Grammar-school, and a Church (St. James), on an eminence in the centre of the town, with several monumental tablets. *Towns. Pop.* 1558.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Tarporley to Frodsham	12
Frodsham to Halton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

FRODSHAM (Cheshire), pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a stone bridge over the Wever. The Church (St. Lawrence) is above the town, and near it is *Beacon Hill*, commanding a fine prospect of the Mersey. Frodsham has a dock for building and repairing vessels; and a Free-school. *Towns. Pop.* 1746. *Inn*; Bear's Paw.

Six miles from Frodsham is *Runcorn*; a small sea-bathing place. The Church contains some monuments by Bacon, and in the vicinity are stone quarries. It is remarkable for the following admirable monuments of enterprise and industry: the Locks on the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and the Quays of the Mersey and Irwell Canal, the Quays, the Western Dock Basin, the Sankeg Canal, the St. Helen's Railroad. Near the town is a chimney 276 feet high.

HALTON (Cheshire). The ruins of the castle present a very picturesque appearance, and command an extensive view. *Chapelry. Pop.* 1322.

No. 102. From LONDON to HUNTINGDON. FIRST ROAD. Through WARE.

MILES.

London to HUNTINGDON, as at No. 15. . . 58 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

Huntingdon to Ramsey	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ramsey to Whittlesea	8
	18 $\frac{1}{4}$

RAMSEY (in the fenny part of Huntingdon) was once a place of some consequence. It formerly possessed a rich Benedictine abbey, founded by Duke Aylwin, in the reign of Edgar, but of this only a ruined gateway remains. The Church (St. Thomas à Becket) is an elegant and spacious structure, with an embattled tower. It has Free and Charity Schools. In the vicinity are several lakes and meres, the principal of which, called *Ramsey Mere*, has fertile and beautiful banks, and abounds with pike, perch, and eels. *Par. Pop.* 3006.

Near Ramsey is *Ramsey Abbey*, the beautiful seat of W. H. Fellowes, Esq.

WHITTLESEA (Isle of Ely, Cambridge). *Par. Pop.* 6019. There are two Churches (St. Mary and St. Andrew), the former has a fine tower and spire; a Charity-school and Almshouses. *Whittlesea Mere*, in the county of Huntingdon, is an extensive lake, which is much frequented in summer by parties of pleasure, and produces excellent fish.

No. 103. From LONDON to HUNTINGDON. SECOND ROAD. Through HATFIELD and BIGGLESWADE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
St. Neot's, as at No. 41	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	HUNTINGDON*	64 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 104. FROM LONDON TO ILFRACOMBE. Through
BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Deptford Inn, as at No. 8	87	Nether Stowey	144 $\frac{3}{4}$
Heytesbury	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Watchet	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maiden Bradley	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	Minehead (b)	161
Bruton (a)	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	Porlock (c)	167
Lydford	119	Linton	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ashcott	127	Combe Martin	188 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgewater	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ilfracombe	195 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Bruton to Castle Cary*	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
(a) Bruton to Ilchester*	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Minehead to Dunster	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Porlock to Lynmouth	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

HEYTESBURY (Wilts). *Bor. Par. and Pop.* 1412.
Inn; Angel.

MAIDEN BRADLEY (Wilts). The Church (All Saints) contains several monuments to the Seymour family, particularly a very beautiful one to Sir E. Seymour. *Par. Pop.* 659.

BRUTON (Somerset), a small, well-built town on the Brue. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Church (St. Mary), with two towers, one of which is finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture; the Market-house; the Hospital; the Freeschool; and in the Market-place a curious ancient hexagonal cross. Bruton has a considerable stocking manufacture, and the vicinity is pleasing; the vales are meadows; the declivities, orchards, and the eminences, sheepwalks. *Par. Pop.* 2031. *Inns*; Blue Ball, King's Arms, Wellington Inn.

ASHCOTT (Somerset). Beyond this place is *Sedgmoor*, the scene of the Duke of Monmouth's defeat.

BRIDGEWATER (Somerset), a populous town on the Parret, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade with Bristol and other places in the neighbouring counties. Its principal buildings are the Church (St. Mary), with a lofty spire, and a beautiful altar-piece by Guido; the Freeschool, and Town-hall. There are also several

Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king in this town, and resided for some time in the castle, now in ruins; and here the infamous Jefferies and Kirk executed many of the prisoners taken by the royal army at Sedgmoor. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 7807. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Royal Clarence Hotel, George, Hotel.

DUNSTER (Somerset), about one mile from the Bristol Channel, distinguished by its castle, on an eminence commanding an extensive land and sea view. On the s.e. side of the churchyard are vestiges of a Priory. Here the famous William Prynne was for some time confined. *Par. Pop.* 983.

MINEHEAD (Somerset) is romantically situated, and much frequented for sea-bathing, the climate being particularly mild, and the surrounding scenery beautiful. The Church (St. Michael), situated in what is called the Upper Town, contains a good alabaster statue of Queen Anne. A great variety of shell-fish is found on the sea-shore. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1481. *Inn*; Feathers.

PORLOCK, on the sea-coast of Somerset, is remarkable for its wild and romantic scenery. The Church (St. Dubritius) contains several ancient monuments. Near this village is *Dunkery Beacon*, the perpendicular height of which is 1668 feet. On a fine day its summit commands a view of 500 miles in circumference. *Par. Pop.* 830.

About two miles from Porlock is the village of *Culbone*, completely surrounded by lofty mountains, and during three months in the year the sun is invisible.

LINTON (Devon), on the little river Lyn, the scenery of which is remarkably pretty. The view from the churchyard is very fine. Half a mile from this village is an extraordinary tract called the *Valley of Stones*, or *Valley of Rocks*, consisting of a hollow, bounded and overspread with vast rocky fragments piled upon each other, and surrounded by heights, composed of masses, forming in some places columns, like the ruins of human art. *Linmouth*, near Linton, consists of a few houses, which are occupied by visitors during the bathing season. *Par. Pop.* 792. *Inn*; Lion.

COMBE MARTIN (Devon), seated in a deep valley, has long been famous for a lead and silver mine, now

abandoned. The Church (St. Peter) is the oldest in Devonshire. *Par. Pop.* 1031.

ILFRACOMBE (Devon), delightfully situated on the Bristol Channel, has a safe and convenient harbour, defended by a good pier; numerous fishing boats; and employs several vessels in the transport of ore from Cornwall, coals from Wales, and corn to Bristol. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. In the Church (Holy Trinity) is a monument in memory of Captain Bowen, who was killed in the attempt on Teneriffe, under Lord Nelson. Packet-boats sail from this place to Swansea, Bristol, and Milford Haven, and private vessels may be hired at any time. Here are Dissenting Chapels and Charity-schools. *Par. Pop.* 3201. *Inns*; Clarence Hotel, Britannia.

Mort or *Morthoe*, five miles from Ilfracombe, very pleasantly situated on the sea-coast. In the Church (St. Mary) is a tomb, said to be that of Sir W. Tracy, who was suspected of being concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket.

No 105. From LONDON to IPSWICH. Through COLCHESTER.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Colchester, as at No. 93 ..	51	Copdock*	65½
Stratford*	58½	IPSWICH*	69¼

CONTINUATION.

Ipswich to Needham (*Suffolk*) 8½ miles.

No. 106. From LONDON to KENDAL. FIRST ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and LANCASTER.

London to KENDAL, as at No. 42..... 262½ miles.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Kendal to Ulverstone* (<i>Lancashire</i>)	19
Kendal to Hawkeshead* (<i>Lancashire</i>)	13½
Kendal to Kirkby Stephen* (<i>Westmoreland</i>)	23½

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Kendal to Sedbergh	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sedbergh to Dent	5
	15 $\frac{3}{4}$

DENT (West Riding of Yorkshire), in a beautiful secluded vale, about ten miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, to which it gives the name of *Dent Dale*. This delightful spot, when viewed from the mountains by which it is surrounded, presents a scene of romantic beauty. The inhabitants of Dent are employed in knitting stockings. *Townsh. Pop.* 1840.

No. 107. From LONDON to KENDAL. SECOND ROAD.
Through BEDFORD, NOTTINGHAM, and HALIFAX.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Welwyn, as at No. 41	25	Pleasley	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hitchen	34	Knitacre	149
Shefford	41	Rotherham	159 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cardington	46	Barnsley	172
Bedford	50	Huddersfield	189
Higham Ferrers	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	Halifax	197
Kettering	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Keighley ..	209
Rockingham	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	Skipton	218 $\frac{3}{4}$
Uppingham	89	Settle	234 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oakham	95	Ingleton (<i>a</i>)	245
Melton Mowbray	105	Kirkby Lonsdale	252 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nottingham	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	KENDAL*	264 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mansfield	138 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

(*a*) Ingleton to Sedbergh (*Yorksh.*)

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

HITCHIN (Herts), a large and ancient town, pleasantly situated in a valley. The Church (St. Mary and St. Andrew) is a handsome stone fabric, apparently of the age of Henry VI. containing numerous monuments, several curious brasses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Here also are Meeting-houses for Dissenters, a Free and Charity School. Near the town is

a Union Workhouse. *Par. Pop.* 5211. *Inns*; Swan, Sun.

Two miles east of Hitchin is *Wymondley Academy*, for the education of Dissenting ministers. It possesses a valuable library.

SHEFFORD (Bedford). A mile from this town is *Southill House*, the seat of the Whitbread family; in the Church (St. Michael), near this mansion, are inscriptions in memory of the unfortunate Byng and his father. *Hamlet. Pop.* 763. *Inns*; George, White Hart.

CARDINGTON (Bedford). In the Church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; and a tablet in honour of Howard, the philanthropist, who resided several years in a house near the churchyard. *Par. Pop.* 594.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedford, in a fertile tract on the Ouse, called the vale of Bedford, employs a considerable number of the poor in the manufacture of lace, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, coals, timber, and malt. Its public buildings are, five Churches, the principal of which (St. Paul's) was formerly collegiate; the new elegant Gothic structure, Harpur's Charity, surrounded by a tasteful balustrade; near it the old edifice, with a statue of the founder, and opposite, a neat and commodious Doric building, uniting Libraries and Reading-rooms; the small Town-hall; the County Gaol; the County Infirmary; a handsome stone bridge over the Ouse, now toll-free; and a Lunatic Asylum. There are several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. *Bor. Pop.* 6959. *Inns*; Swan, George, Star.

About a mile from Bedford is *Elstow* or *Elvestow*, the birthplace of John Bunyan, who composed his *Pilgrim's Progress* in the County Gaol at Bedford. The cottage in which he was born is still standing, though it has been newly fronted.

CROSS ROADS.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Bedford to</i>		<i>Bedford to</i>	
St. Neot's	12	KIMBOLTON	13
HUNTINGDON	20½		

HIGHAM FERRERS (Northampton), on a rocky eminence, has a Church (St. Mary), a handsome build-

ing, richly ornamented with carvings and monuments; also a Freeschool, which once formed part of a college founded by Archbishop Chicheley, now in ruins.

A mile and a half from Higham Ferrers is *Rushden Hall*, once the residence of John of Gaunt.

Bor. and Par. Pop. 965. Inn; Dragon.

KETTERING (Northampton) stands on rising ground. It has a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), containing a few ancient monuments, several Meeting-houses, a Freeschool, and a Sessions-house. Dr. Gill, the commentator, was a native of this place. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning and lace-making. *Par. Pop. 4099. Inns; George, White Hart.*

About two miles from Kettering is *Boughton House*, the seat of the Buccleuch family, containing a fine collection of paintings, with beautiful grounds.

Warkton, two miles from Kettering, is noted for the monuments of the Montague family, by Roubillac and Vangelder, preserved in the parish Church.

ROCKINGHAM (Northampton), a small town on the Welland, in Rockingham Forest, noted at an early period for its iron-works. The Church (St. Leonard) contains some fine monuments, particularly one by Scheemakers and Delvaux. On an eminence above the town is the castle, formerly a strong fortress, the occasional residence of several English kings. Little of the original building, which was erected by William I., remains, but within its precincts is the spacious mansion of Lord Sondes. *Par. Pop. 296. Inn; Lord Sondes' Arms.*

UPPINGHAM (Rutland), a well-built town, consisting principally of one street, and a square, in which stands the Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), a fine Gothic structure, containing some handsome monuments. There is a fine prospect from the churchyard. Uppingham has also a Freeschool and an Hospital. Annual races are held here on the Brand. Jeremy Taylor was rector of this place.

Par. Pop. 1757. Inn; Falcon.

Five miles distant is *Normanton Park*, the seat of Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, the county-town of Rutland, in the rich vale of Cadmas, and adorned with a hand-

some Gothic Church (All Saints), has a Freeschool, a modern County Gaol, a Market-cross, an Hospital, and the remains of a Castle, consisting principally of the hall, used for the business of the county. Oakham is remarkable for an ancient custom,—the first time any Peer of the Realm comes within the boundaries of the lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on to the Lord of the Manor, unless he commutes for it; several of these memorials may be seen nailed on the hall door. *Par. Pop.* 2440. *Members: County* 2. *Inns*; Crown, George.

About two miles from Oakham is *Burley on the Hill*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, one of the finest mansions in England. The architecture is of the Doric order, possessing much splendour and elegance, united with simplicity. On the south side of the edifice is a terrace 900 feet long and 36 broad, commanding views of extraordinary beauty. The interior is richly ornamented with numerous portraits, pictures of the Italian school, a valuable library, and a staircase painted in fresco, by Landscroom. Here James I. visited Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Gipsies* was first performed; and here Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf, was brought to table in a pie before Charles I.

Four miles from Oakham is *Linden Hall*, remarkable as having been the residence of the celebrated Whiston, who was buried in the adjacent churchyard.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Oakham to</i>	MILES.	<i>Oakham to</i>	MILES.
Witham.....	11½	GRANTHAM	21½

MELTON MOWBRAY (Leicester), a small but well-built town on the Eye, over which are two good bridges; has a handsome Church (St. Mary), and a good Freeschool. The surrounding country is celebrated for sporting. *Par. Pop.* 3356. *Inns*; Swan, Angel.

Four miles and a half distant is *Stapleford*, in the Church (St. Mary Magdalen) of which there is a monument by Rysbrach. *Stapleford Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, is adorned with several specimens of sculpture.

NOTTINGHAM, the capital of Nottingham, a large

and populous town, on a hill above the meadows, on the banks of the Trent, celebrated as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, is surrounded by gardens belonging to mechanics. It has tan yards, and a manufactory of earthenware, and is noted for its capacious cellars hollowed in the rock, and stored with excellent malt liquors. The principal public buildings are the New Exchange at the end of the Market-place; the County-hall, erected 1770; the Town-hall comprising the offices for the corporation; the Bridge of 20 arches, over the Trent; the Town Prison; the County-gaol; the Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum, near the town; St. Peter's Church, with a lofty spire; St. Mary's Church, standing on a bold eminence, built in the collegiate form; and the Castle, a handsome edifice, erected on the site of the ancient fortress by the Duke of Newcastle, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Over the entrance is an equestrian statue of this nobleman, sculptured by Wilson, out of one block. Nottingham has another Church (St. James), a Chapel, a Roman Catholic Chapel, several Meeting-houses and charitable institutions, a spacious Market-place, Theatre, Barracks, and a Freeschool. In this town Charles I. erected his standard when the civil wars commenced (1642); and here Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Kippis, and Henry Kirke White were born. *Townsh. Pop.* 50,680. *Members: County 4, Town 2. Inns; White Lion, Flying Horse, Black Boy, George IV.*

Two miles from the town is *Colwick Hall*, the seat of John Musters, Esq., and three miles distant is

Wollaston Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, a noble ancient mansion, adorned with some fine pictures. In the grounds is a curious grotto.

In *Hucknall Church*, seven miles distant, is a tablet in honour of Lord Byron, who was buried here in 1824.

Gotham, from which it is said the ironical phrase, 'The Wise Men of Gotham,' took its rise, is situated seven miles from Nottingham.

Between Nottingham and Mansfield are *Sherwood Forest* and *Newstead Abbey* (Colonel Wildman), formerly the seat of the Byron family. It was originally a priory of Black Canons, and part of the Abbey Church still remains, as well as an apartment in which Edward III. slept. In the vicinity is a curious hollow rock, called Robin Hood's Stable.

The cross line of the Midland Counties' Railroad leads from Nottingham to Derby. A Hull, Lincoln, and Nottingham Railway is also proposed.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Nottingham to</i>	MILES.
Alfreton	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
MATLOCK	25 $\frac{1}{4}$

MANSFIELD (Nottingham), an ancient and flourishing town, with a Gothic Church (St. Peter), containing numerous monuments, and some remains of painted glass, employs a great number of frames in making stockings and gloves, both of silk and cotton, and has several cotton mills, factories of double point net, and an iron foundry. The malting and stone trades are carried on to a considerable extent. The principal building in Mansfield is the Moot-hall, containing an assembly-room; it has also a small Theatre, Coffee-room, Cold Bath, Bowling-green, and several charitable Institutions. *Par. Pop.* 9426. *Inns*; Crown, Swan.

PLEASLEY (Derby). About half a mile from this place is a romantic dell of great beauty, leading to the cotton works, called Pleasley Works. *Par. Pop.* 611.

Three miles from Pleasley is *Hardwicke Hall*, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, situated in a noble park, on the borders of Derbyshire. It was built towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, and contains numerous fine apartments, adorned with paintings. The Gallery, which extends along the east front, is 195 feet in length. Mary Queen of Scots was confined for several years in this mansion, and occupied the rooms on the second floor, which remain nearly in the same state as when she left them.

ROTHERHAM (W. Riding of York), pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Rother and the Don, carries on a considerable trade in coals and lime, but is chiefly noted for its extensive iron-works established by Messrs. Walker, in 1746, on the opposite bank of the river, in the village of Masborough. Their magnitude may be judged of by the fact, that the iron bridges of Sunderland and Yarm, as well

as that of Southwark in the metropolis, were constructed in this place. Rotherham has a College, for the instruction of Independent Dissenting ministers; an elegant Church (All Saints), erected in the time of Edward IV., containing a monument by Flaxman; and several Meeting-houses, one of which was built by Mr. S. Walker, who was buried within its walls. Here are Free Grammar and Charity Schools, Almshouses, and a Dispensary, with a News-room, Subscription Library, &c. *Townsh. Pop.* 4083. *Inns*; Crown, Red Lion.

About four miles from Rotherham is *Wentworth House*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, a magnificent structure, consisting of a centre and wings more than 200 yards in length. The apartments are elegant, and are adorned with numerous antiquities and paintings, amongst which is the celebrated picture of Lord Strafford, by Vandyke. Near the entrance to this mansion is the Mausoleum, erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his uncle, the Marquis of Rockingham. It is a lofty freestone building of Grecian architecture, containing a marble statue of the Marquess by Nollekens, and busts of several of his political friends.

BARNSLEY (W. Riding of York) contains numerous forges for making wire, nails, hardware, &c., and extensive manufactories of linen, cloth, and bottles. It has a Church, Roman Catholic and Dissenting Chapels, and a Freeschool. *Townsh. Pop.* 10,330. *Inns*; White Bear, King's Head.

HUDDERSFIELD (W. Riding of York), a large and populous town, carries on a very extensive manufacture of serges, kerseymeres, and broad and narrow cloths. It has an ancient and handsome Church (St. Peter), several Meeting-houses, and a Cloth-hall. *Townsh. Pop.* 19,035. *1 Memb.* *Inns*; George, Swan.

On the road from Huddersfield to Manchester, 7 miles from the town, may be seen the stupendous Tunnel, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, through which the canal is led, made at the expense of £300,000.

Two miles south of the town, on Castle Hill, are the remains of the ancient city of *Cambodunum*.

HALIFAX (W. Riding of York), situated in a valley amidst fine hills, a well-built and opulent place, derives its importance from the manufacture of cloth, which was commenced here about the middle of the sixteenth century.

It has numerous cotton-mills and factories, and is the principal mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, serges, tammies, calimancoes, kerseys, &c., for the sale of which there is an immense building, called the Piece-hall, occupying a space of 10,000 square yards, containing upwards of 300 rooms, open once a week. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal, and the Calder Navigation, which comes within two miles, affords a cheap mode of carriage. Halifax has two Churches; the Old Church (St. John the Baptist), a venerable Gothic structure, contains several ancient monuments; and the New Church (Holy Trinity), a large building in the Grecian style. There are also several Meeting-houses, a Freeschool, and charitable Institutions. A singular custom, called Gibbet Law, was long prevalent here, by which the inhabitants were authorized to behead any person found guilty of theft, by means of a machine resembling a guillotine. *Townsh. Pop.* 15,382. *2 Membs.* *Inns*; Talbot, White Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Halifax to</i>	MILES.	<i>Halifax to</i>	MILES.
Todmorden	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	BLACKBURN.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haslingden	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		

KEIGHLEY (W. Riding of York), on the Aire, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. The cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures are carried on here to a great extent, and large quantities of the latter are sent in an unfinished state to Halifax and Bradford. The Church (St. Andrew) contains two very ancient gravestones, one of which is supposed to have been laid down in the time of Canute the Great, as it bears the date of 1023. *Par. Pop.* 11,176. *Inns*; Devonshire Arms, New Inn.

SKIPTON (W. Riding of York), in the district called Craven, on the banks of the Aire, noted for the sale of corn, cattle, and sheep. Its trade is greatly benefited by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which passes by it. Here is an ancient Castle, erected soon after the Conquest, and put into habitable repair by the celebrated Ann Clifford, whose birth-place it was, and who made it one of her principal residences. It is now the property of the Earl of Thanet. The Church (Holy Trinity) contains several monuments of

the Clifford family; and there is also a good Grammar-school. *Townsh. Pop.* 4181. *Inns*; Black Horse, New Inn, Devonshire Hotel.

SETTLE (W. Riding of York), a small town on the Ribble, remarkable for its situation at the foot of a lofty limestone rock, the summit of which commands a fine view. A great number of cattle are sold at its fairs; and it has numerous cotton and other mills. Settle has no Church, as it belongs to the parish of *Giggleswick*, a village about three quarters of a mile distant, which has a handsome Church (St. Alkald) and a Freeschool. About a mile N.W. of Giggleswick, is an ebbing and flowing well, which has long been visited as an object of curiosity. In the neighbourhood are several slate and stone quarries. *Townsh. Pop.* 1627. *Inns*; Golden Lion, Spread Eagle.

INGLETON (W. Riding of York), a village remarkable for the number of picturesque objects in its vicinity; the principal of which are *Ingleborough Mountain*, 2361 feet above the level of the sea; *Wharncote Mountain*, 2384 feet high; *Pennigant Hill*, 2270 feet high, all commanding fine prospects; *Thornton Scar*, a tremendous cliff, about 300 feet in height; *Thornton Force*, a beautiful cascade, falling about 30 yards; *Yordas Cave*, an arched opening under the mountain, called *Gleg-roof*, adorned with some curious petrifications; and *Weathercote Cave*, of a still more romantic character, exhibiting a cascade falling more than 60 feet. *Chapelry. Pop.* 1228. *Inn*; Horse.

KIRKBY LONSDALE (Westmoreland), a neat town on the west side of the Lune or Loyne, over which is an elegant bridge, has an ancient Church (St. Mary), celebrated for the fine prospect from its cemetery, Free Grammar-school, Wesleyan and other Chapels. Here are several mills, worked by a brook, the waters of which give motion to seven wheels, placed one above another. *Townsh. Pop.* 1686. *Inns*; Rose and Crown, Green Dragon.

Half a mile north of Kirkby Lonsdale is *Underlay Hall*.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Kettering to Rothwell (<i>Northamptonshire</i>)	4
Rothwell to Market Harborough*	7¼
	—
	11¼

CONTINUATION.

Mansfield to Bolsover 7½ miles.

BOLSOVER (Derby). The Church contains a costly tomb in honour of Henry, the second Duke of Newcastle, as well as several monuments of the Cavendish family. That of Sir C. Cavendish, who founded the Castle, is very splendid. *Par. Pop.* 1330.

Bolsover Castle is a noble building, belonging to the Duke of Portland. In the garden is a decayed fountain, with a statue of Venus in alabaster.

No. 108. From LONDON to KIDWELLY. By READING, BATH, and CARDIFF.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>		<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	
Pontarddylais, as at No. 32	213¾	KIDWELLY	229¼
Llanelly	220¼		

LLANELLY (Caermarthen), a small town pleasantly situated on a creek of the sea. Its Church is rendered remarkable by having two steeples, one of which is spiral, and the other embattled. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity, and there are several iron-works. *Whole Par. Pop.* 7646.

KIDWELLY or **CYDWELI** (Caermarthen), an ancient town on the banks of the Lesser Gwendraeth, over which there is a stone bridge, is divided into New and Old Town, the former occupying the east and the latter the west bank of the river. The Church in New Kidwelly is a neat structure, with a lofty spire; the remains of the Castle are in a more perfect state than those of any other in this part of the country. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron. *Par. Pop.* 1681. *Inn*; Pelican.

No. 109. From LONDON to KNARESBOROUGH.
Through WARE, TUXFORD, and DONCASTER.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>		<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	
Wetherby, as at No. 15 . . .	190	KNARESBOROUGH	198

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Knaresborough to Harrogate*	3½
Knaresborough to Ripley*	4½

KNARESBOROUGH (W. Riding of York), a neat and well-built town, delightfully situated on the N.E. bank of the Nidd, commanding many fine views. Its Church (St. John the Baptist) contains several monuments. It has the remains of a Castle, erected at the Conquest, which formed a place of confinement for Richard II., but was dismantled after its reduction by the Parliament army, under Lord Fairfax. Opposite these ruins in the walk along the bank of the Nidd, is a celebrated Petrifying or Dropping Well, springing in a declivity at the foot of a limestone rock; near it is a curious excavation made in the solid rock, called St. Robert's Chapel, adorned with various Gothic ornaments and several heads. About half a mile lower down the river are the remains of a priory, founded by Richard Plantagenet, a mile to the east is *Robert's Cave*, so named from a hermit who retired here in the reign of King John, but since rendered remarkable by the discovery of a murder committed here by Eugene Aram, fifteen years before. Knaresborough has manufactories of linen and cotton; and its corn-market is one of the largest in the county. In the vicinity are four medicinal springs. *Bor. and Townsh. Pop. 5296. Inns; Crown and Bell, Elephant and Castle, Horse, Hart's Horns.*

No. 110. From LONDON to LANCASTER. Through
NORTHAMPTON and MANCHESTER.

London to LANCASTER, as at No. 42 240½ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Lancaster to Hest Bank 3 miles.

HEST BANK (Lanc.), a small sea-bathing place surrounded by romantic scenery.

CONTINUATION.

Lancaster to Hornby 9 miles.

HORNBY (Lancaster), on the Loyne, has a large cotton manufactory. About half a mile distant is a Castle, which once belonged to the Barons Mouteagle, in allusion to whom one of its towers is surmounted by the figure of an eagle. *Chapelry. Pop.* 383.

No. 111. TOUR TO THE LAKES.
From LANCASTER.

	MILES.
Lancaster, across the Sands, to Ulverstone	21
Or by Millthorpe, avoiding the Sands	36 miles.
Ulverstone to Furness Abbey, and return	12
Ulverstone to Coniston Water Head	14½
Coniston Water Head, by Esthwaite-Water, across } Winder-Mere to Bowness..... }	8¾
Bowness to Ambleside	6
Or from Coniston Water Head direct to Ambleside, 7¾ miles. Winder-Mere must then be visited from Ambleside.	
Ambleside to Langdale, and return	18
Ambleside to Brothers' Water, and return	13
Ambleside, by Rydall, Grasmere, and Thirl-Mere, } to Keswick	16
Ascent to Skiddaw, and return	12
Keswick to Borrowdale, and round Derwent-Water ...	12
Keswick, round Bassenthwaite-Water.....	18
Keswick by Scale Hill, to Crummock-Water and } Butter-Mere	16
Or, if on horseback or walking, the tourist may } go through Borrowdale and Gatesgarth Dale to } Butter-Mere and Crummock-Water, returning } through the Vale of Newlands..... }	23
Butter-Mere, by Vale of Newlands, to Keswick	9
Keswick, by Stye Head and Wast-Water, to Calder } Bridge, (on horseback)	27
Calder-Bridge, by Ennerdale-Water, Lowes-Water, } Butter-Mere and Vale of Newlands, to Keswick }	29
Keswick to Penrith	18

	MILES.
Or Keswick to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of Ulls-Water	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
And thence to Lowther Castle and Penrith	10
Penrith to Ulls-Water and Patterdale, and return	30
Penrith to Lowther Castle and Hawes-Water, and } return	} 24
Penrith to Kendal	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kendal, by Levans and Sizergh, to Lancaster.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$

The above is one of the Plans of Tours recommended in "LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES," to which the traveller is referred for a minute description of this interesting part of England. We shall proceed to mention the principal Lakes as they occur in the above route.

CONISTON-LAKE, or THURSTON-WATER, about six miles in length, and three quarters of a mile at its greatest breadth, noted as well as Winder-Mere for its char. Its character is particularly romantic, and on its banks are scattered numerous cottages.

ESTHWAITE-WATER, close to the town of Hawks-head about two miles long and half a mile broad. Its shores are fringed with wood, and towards the head is a small floating island.

WINDER-MERE, or WINANDER-MERE, ten miles and a half long and two broad, principally supplied by the Rothay and the Brathay. It is the most extensive lake in England, and is adorned with fourteen beautiful islands, the largest of which is called Belle Isle, or Curwen's Island. The water is particularly clear, and abounds with trout, perch, char, &c.

RYDALL-WATER, about a mile in circumference, supplied by the Rothay, and interspersed with several islands. At *Rydall Hall* are two cascades worthy of notice.

GRASMERE LAKE, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, exhibits a richness and variety of scenery equal to any that can be found in Westmoreland. Between Grasmere and Leathes-Water is *Dun-mel-wray Stones*, a heap of stones supposed to have been raised in memory of a battle which took place here in the tenth century. The view of the Vale of Grasmere, from this spot is beautiful.

LEATHES-WATER, or THIRL-MERE-LAKE, a narrow and irregular sheet of water, about four miles long,

skirting the base of *Helvellyn* mountain, which rises upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. A remarkable beauty peculiar to this lake is the approximation of its banks near the middle, so that a bridge has been thrown across for the convenience of the neighbouring shepherds.

DERWENT-WATER, distinguished by the grandeur of its scenery, is near Keswick, and is of an irregular form, about three miles long, and one and a half broad, with several small but beautiful islands. The principal objects here worthy of notice are, the Lowdore Waterfall; the mountain of Skiddaw, to the north; the Borrowdale Rocks, with the Bowder Stone, at the south extremity of the lake; and the seats adorning the banks.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, or BROADWATER, about four miles long and one broad, to the n.w. of Derwent-Water, with which it is connected by the river Derwent, and derives its grandeur from its vicinity to Skiddaw, which soars above the interposing vale. The prospect from Ouse Bridge is beautiful. The best general views are from Braidness and Scareness.

BUTTERMERE-WATER, a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, three miles long and about half a mile broad. Near it is *Scale Force*, a waterfall of great beauty.

WAST-WATER, surrounded by romantic mountains, which almost meet at the base, and render the access to this lake difficult, is three miles long and three quarters of a mile at its greatest breadth.

ENNERDALE-WATER, two miles and a half long, varies from a quarter to three quarters of a mile in breadth.

LOWES-WATER, a mile long and about a quarter of a mile in breadth.

ULLS-WATER, the most beautiful of the lakes, partly in Cumberland and partly in Westmoreland, is nine miles long, but its greatest width is little more than one; and in one part a vast rock projects, so as to reduce it to less than a quarter of a mile. The rocks of Ulls-Water and its vicinity are celebrated for reverberating sounds; the report of a cannon may be distinctly heard six or seven times, and the effect produced by a musical wind instrument is particularly beautiful. The lake abounds with trout, perch, and eels.

On the west side is *Gowbarrow Park*, formerly the property of the Duke of Norfolk. In the grounds is *Airey Force*, a waterfall of eighty feet. On the summit of *Dunmallet*, at the N.E. end of Ulls-Water, are the ruins of an ancient building, by some supposed to have been a Roman station, by others a Benedictine priory.

HAWES, or HALL'S WATER, about three miles long and half a mile broad, abounds with char, perch, trout, &c.

Besides these, there are several smaller lakes, which are seldom visited except by adventurous pedestrians.

No. 112. From LONDON to the LAND'S END. FIRST ROAD. Through ANDOVER, DORCHESTER, EXETER, LAUNCESTON, and REDRUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lew Down Inn	205 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salisbury*	81	Lifton	209 $\frac{3}{4}$
Woodyates Inn	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	Launceston (<i>d</i>)	213 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blandford (<i>a</i>)	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Five Lanes Inn	221
Milbourne	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jamaica Inn	224 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dorchester (<i>b</i>)	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bodmin	234
Bridport (<i>c</i>)	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	Indian Queen's Inn (<i>e</i>)	243
Charmouth*	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	Truro*	257
Axminster	146 $\frac{3}{4}$	Redruth (<i>f</i>)	263
Honiton*	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camborne	269 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exeter*	172 $\frac{3}{4}$	Penzance	280
Crockernwell	184	LAND'S END	290
Okehampton	195		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(<i>a</i>) Blandford to Beer Regis (<i>Dorset</i>)	9
(<i>b</i>) Dorchester to Abbotsbury (<i>Dorset</i>)	8
(<i>b</i>) Dorchester to Weymouth	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
(<i>c</i>) Bridport to Beaminster	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
(<i>d</i>) Launceston to Bossiney (<i>Cornwall</i>)	17
(<i>e</i>) Indian Queen's Inn to St. Michael's	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
(<i>f</i>) Redruth to Marazion*	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

ST. MICHAEL'S (*Cornwall*), an inconsiderable borough,

consisting of only a few houses. The new road leaves St. Michael to the left. *Inn*; Feathers.

BLANDFORD (Dorset), on the Stour, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1731, but has since been rebuilt in a very handsome style. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town-hall, a neat building of Portland stone, containing a tablet with an inscription respecting the fire; and the Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), an elegant edifice of Grecian architecture, surmounted by a tower and cupola. In the latter are monuments to Pitt, the translator of Virgil, and his brother, the physician, who were natives of this town; also a cenotaph to Dr. Pulteney, the botanist and physician. Blandford has a large manufactory of shirt-buttons; a Free Grammar-school and Almshouses. Races are held in July or August, at Tarent Monkton in the vicinity. *Townsh. Pop.* 3109. *Inns*; Crown, Greyhound.

About five miles distant is *Milton Abbey*, a magnificent quadrangular building, erected by the Earl of Dorchester, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, on the site of an ancient abbey. The apartments contain a valuable collection of paintings, and the chapel, which was the abbey church, is richly adorned. On the south side is an old room, called the Monk's Hall, the original refectory, ornamented with a fine oak roof and a beautiful carved screen.

MILBOURNE (Dorset). *Inn*; Cardinal's Hat.

DORCHESTER, the capital of Dorset, a town of great antiquity, on the Frome. The principal objects worthy of notice are, St. Peter's Church, a large and handsome structure, containing several ancient monuments and inscriptions; the Town-hall, beneath which is the Market-place; the County Gaol, a modern and commodious edifice on the site of a castle; the Shire-hall; the Barracks; and the walks, planted with trees, in the immediate vicinity of the town. There are two other Churches, several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions, and two Freeschools. Dorchester is noted for the excellence of its ale, which is exported to most parts of the kingdom. *Boro. Pop.* 3033. *Members*; *County* 3, *Town* 2. *Inns*; Antelope, King's Arms, Royal Oak.

About a quarter of a mile distant is *Maumbury*, the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the kingdom.

Maiden Castle, about two miles and a half from Dorchester, is a fine specimen of ancient fortification, commanding an extensive view.

Three miles distant is *Wolveton House*, the ancient carvings and painted glass of which are curious.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Dorchester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Dorchester to</i>	MILES.
Beaminster	17½	Yeovil	19
AXMINSTER	31½	Ilchester	23½
<i>Dorchester to</i>		Somerton	27¼
Ailwell	11	GLASTONBURY.....	35¼

BRIDPORT (Dorset), a populous town of considerable size, on the Brit, about a mile from the sea. Its harbour is so choked with sand, that the shipping is inconsiderable: many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of sail-cloth, sacking, cables, nets, &c. It has a handsome Town-hall and Market-place in the centre of the town; a large and ancient Church (St. Mary); a Gaol, and several charitable Institutions. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 4212. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Bull, Golden Lion.

AXMINSTER (Devon), a neat town on the Axe, noted for its manufacture of rich carpets, established (1755). Gloves, druggets, leather-breeches, and tapes, are also made to a considerable extent. The town contains a Church (St. Mary), exhibiting several specimens of Saxon architecture; a Roman Catholic Chapel, Charity-school, and Meeting-houses. *Par. Pop.* 2719. *Inn*; George.

Seven miles beyond Exeter is *Fulford House*, which has been the property of the Fulford family since the time of Richard I., and is adorned with several paintings.

CROCKERNWELL (Devon), remarkable for the beautiful scenery in its vicinity adorning the banks of the Teign. Near it is a Logan, or Moving Stone, and a Cromlech. *Inn*; Hotel.

OKEHAMPTON or OAKHAMPTON (Devon), a town of considerable antiquity on the Oke. In the Market-place is an ancient chantry Chapel, and about a mile s.w. of the town are the ruins of the castle, which was dismantled by Henry VIII. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2055. *Inn*; White Hart.

LIFTON (Devon). *Par. Pop.* 1535. *Inn*; White Horse.

LAUNCESTON, the capital of Cornwall, a populous town near the Tamar, on an eminence, on the summit of which are the ruins of its castle, an ancient fortress, supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The Church (St. Mary Magdalen) is a handsome building, and contains some curious carving; there are Methodist Meeting-houses and Charity-schools. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2231. *Members*; *County* 4, *Town* 1. *Inns*; King's Arms, White Hart, at which is a Saxon doorway.

Almost adjoining Launceston is the borough of NEWPORT; and seven miles distant is *Tregear*, the seat of J. K. Lethbridge, Esq.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Launceston to</i>	MILES.	<i>Launceston to</i>	MILES.
CALLINGTON	10	Clawton	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Launceston to</i>		HOLDSWORTHY	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blake's Cross	14	<i>Launceston to</i>	
HARTLAND	27	Blake's Cross	14
		STRATTON	16

BODMIN (Cornwall), formerly a place of considerable importance, containing a Priory, a Cathedral, and thirteen Churches. Of these, however, only one Church (St. Petroe) remains, a large and irregular edifice, the spire of which has been destroyed by lightning: the font is ancient, and there is a painted window. The assizes are held in this town, in the New County-hall. It has a handsome County Gaol and Bridewell, built on Mr. Howard's plan, as well as a Lunatic Asylum. Its principal trade consists in wool. Between Bodmin and Liskeard are some monumental stones called *The Hurlers*, which Dr. Stukeley supposes to be the remains of a Druidical temple. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 3782. *2 Membs.* *Inns*; Oliver's, King's Arms, White Hart.

A railroad conducts from Bodmin to *Wadebridge*.

To the left of the road, half-way towards St. Michael, are the *Roche Rocks*, resembling the ruins of a castle.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bodmin to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bodmin to</i>	MILES.
CAMELFORD.....	12	Wadebridge	8
<i>Bodmin to</i>		ST. COLUMB	11
LOSTWITHIEL	6		

TRURO. See No. 79.

Between Truro and Redruth are the mines of *St. Day*.

REDRUTH (Cornwall), a populous town, derives great benefit from its situation amongst copper-mines. About three miles n.w. of Redruth is *Tehidy Park*, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, a handsome mansion, in a beautiful park, and adorned with numerous pictures. *Par. Pop.* 8191. *Inns*; Hotel, King's Arms, London Inn.

On *Carn Brea* is a monument lately erected to the memory of Lord de Dunstanville.

CAMBORNE, a considerable market-town of Cornwall, in a parish containing 7699 inhabitants. *Inns*; Burgess', White Hart.

Between Camborne and Penzance is *Heyle* town and copper-works. *Inn*; White Hart.

A steamer plies between Heyle and Bristol.

PENZANCE (Cornwall), the most westerly town in England, noted for the mildness of its climate, is a populous place, on the n.w. side of Mount's Bay, and carries on a considerable traffic in the exportation of tin and pilchards; it has a good pier, and is the station for revenue cutters and numerous vessels engaged in the pilchard fishery. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. The Mother Church (Madron) is about two miles from Penzance: the view from the churchyard is beautiful. A new and handsome Chapel of Ease has been recently erected. Amongst the edifices are the New Market-house, the Geological Museum, and the Baths. In the vicinity of Penzance are several natural curiosities, particularly *Logan Rock*, *Lamorna Cove*, and *Lanyon Quoit*. At *St. Buriën*, five miles distant, is *Dance Maine*, or the Merry Maidens, a Druidical circle, consisting of nineteen upright stones. *Chapelry. Pop.* 6563. *Inns*; Pearce's Union Hotel, Mount's Bay Hotel, Hotel, King's Head, Ship and Castle, Star.

At *Trerryn Castle*, on the coast between Penzance and

Land's End, is a celebrated *Logan*, or *Rocking Stone*, supposed to weigh 90 tons.

CONTINUATION.

Penzance to St. Ives 8 miles.

THE LAND'S END is composed of lofty and rugged moorstone rocks, overhanging the ocean, which roars beneath with tremendous fury. About a mile from the Land's End are several rocks, called the *Long Ships*, on the largest of which is a lighthouse, 112 feet in height from the sea.

About nine leagues west of the Land's End lie the *Scilly Islands*, a group of rocks and islets, supposed to have formerly produced much tin, but at present chiefly known as a resort for sea-fowl, and a shelter for ships. The principal island is *St. Mary's* (*Pop.* 1311), which has three towns, a harbour defended by a pier, a fortress, and a custom-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, fishing, and making kelp. A number of beautiful shells are found upon the shore here. On *St. Agnes* (*Pop.* 289) is a lighthouse, as these rocks are often fatal to ships entering the Channel. One of the most disastrous events happened in 1707, when Sir Cloudesley Shovel and the crews of three men-of-war perished. Vessels sail every Friday from Penzance for the Scilly Islands. The distance is 14 leagues, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally accomplished in six hours. The other islands are *Tresco*, *Pop.* 470; *St. Martin's*, 230; *Bryher*, 128; *Sampson Isle*, 37.

CONTINUATION.

Blandford to Cerne Abbas 7½ miles.

CERNE ABBAS (Dorset), a small town watered by the river Cerne, and surrounded by hills, employs some hands in the manufacture of silk, but is principally celebrated for the remains of its abbey, which are highly interesting. Near it is *Trendle Hill*, on the declivity of which is a gigantic figure cut in the chalk, representing a man holding a club. *Par.* *Pop.* 1209. *Inn*; New Inn.

CONTINUATION.

Dorchester to Beaminster 17½ miles.

BEAMINSTER (Dorset), on the banks of the Brit, a place of considerable antiquity, has suffered greatly by fire no less than three times during the two last centuries, but is now in a flourishing condition; it has several manufactories for sail-cloth. The principal buildings are the Chapel, adorned with curious carving, and several handsome monuments; the Almshouse, endowed by Sir J. Strode; and the Freschool, founded 1684. *Town and Par. Pop.* 2968. *Inn*; George.

CONTINUATION.

Camborne to St. Ives 10 miles.

ST. IVES (Cornwall), a populous seaport, formerly a town of considerable importance, now depends chiefly on the coast trade and pilchard fishery; its harbour is defended by a pier, and is capable of accommodating 200 vessels. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 4776. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Hotel, Red Lion.

No. 113. From LONDON to the LAND'S END. SECOND ROAD. Through ANDOVER, EXETER, LISKEARD, TRURO, and REDRUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	St. Austell*	242
Exeter, as at No. 112	172¾	Grampond*	248¾
Moreton Hampstead	183¾	Truro*	256¼
Tavistock (a)	204¾	Redruth*	264¾
Kellington, or Callington	213¼	Penzance*	282¼
Liskeard*	221¾	LAND'S END*	292½
Lostwithiel*	23½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Tavistock to Beer Alston (*Devon*) 6 miles.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD (*Devon*), on an eminence, has a handsome Church (St. Andrew), the remains of two castles, and in the vicinity the ruins of a Druid's temple, as well as the Rocking Stone and a Cromlech. *Par. Pop.* 1864. *Inn*; White Hart.

The traveller then crosses *Dartmoor Forest*, a district comprising 100,000 acres, besides 20,000 acres of common, on which is an Agricultural Establishment for the poor; it was formerly a prison, where French soldiers were confined during the war.

TAVISTOCK (Devon), a neat and populous town on the Tavy, with manufactories of serges. The Church (St. Eustache) contains several handsome monuments; one of the most remarkable is that of Judge Glanville. In several places are visible the remains of an Abbey founded in the tenth century, by an Earl of Devonshire. Near Tavistock is a tunnel $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, cut through a hard rock, for the passage of a canal; at its mouth is a curious machine for raising ore. Here is a Subscription Freeschool.

Boro. Pop. 5602. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Bedford, London.

KELLINGTON, or CALLINGTON (Cornwall), has a considerable cloth manufactory. Five miles from this place is *Cotehele House*, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, an ancient quadrangular mansion. The furniture is said to have been made in the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and to have remained in the same state since the reign of the latter. The hall is adorned with ancient armour, and the chapel is well fitted up. In the grounds is a small Gothic chapel, erected by Sir R. Edgumbe, in commemoration of his escape, when he was suspected of favoring the Earl of Richmond's party against Richard III. Boats to visit this mansion may be hired at Plymouth and Saltash. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1388. *Inn*; New Inn.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Callington to</i>	MILES.	<i>Callington to</i>	MILES.
SALTASH	9	TAVISTOCK	9

No. 114. From LONDON to LAUNCESTON. Through STAINES, ANDOVER, DORCHESTER, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	LAUNCESTON, as at No. 112	213 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Launceston to Camelford	16
Camelford to Wadebridge	12
Wadebridge to St. Columb.....	7
St. Columb to Truro	15
	50

CAMELFORD (Cornwall). In the vicinity of this place two desperate battles were fought, one between the Saxons and the Britons, the other between King Arthur and Modred his nephew. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1359. *Inn*; King's Arms.

Tintagell, six miles from Camelford, remarkable for its picturesque scenery, has the remains of a fortress called King Arthur's Castle.

WADEBRIDGE (Cornwall), on the Camel, over which is a bridge of twenty arches. In the vicinity are nine enormous stones called the *Sisters*. *Inn*; Molesworth Arms. There is a railroad to Bodmin.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Wadebridge to Padstow	7
Padstow to St. Columb.....	7
	14

PADSTOW, a seaport, with a capacious harbour and pier, at the mouth of the Camel, in Cornwall, has a considerable trade in herrings, pilchards, and slates, and manufactures serges. Dr. Prideaux was a native of this town. *Par. Pop.* 1822. *Inn*; Hotel.

CROSS ROAD.

Padstow to
ST. COLUMB 8 miles.

ST. COLUMB (Cornwall), so called from its Church (St. Columba). *Par. Pop.* 2790. *Inn*; Red Lion.

No. 115. From LONDON to LEICESTER. FIRST ROAD.
Through ST. ALBAN'S, NORTHAMPTON, and SHEARSBY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Northampton, as at No. 42	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shearsby	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Creaton	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	LEICESTER*	97
Thornby or Thurnby....	77 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 116. From LONDON to LEICESTER. SECOND ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON and MARKET HARBOUR.

London to LEICESTER, as at No 42.... 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

No. 117. From LONDON to LICHFIELD. FIRST ROAD.
Through DAVENTRY and COLESHILL.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swinfin*	116 $\frac{1}{4}$
Colehill*	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	LICHFIELD*	118 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 118. From LONDON to LICHFIELD. SECOND ROAD.
Through DUNSTABLE and LUTTERWORTH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Northampton, as at No. 42	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	LICHFIELD, as at No. 101	124 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 119. From LONDON to LINCOLN. FIRST ROAD.
Through WARE and PETERBOROUGH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 15	64	LINCOLN, as at No. 88 ..	129 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

Lincoln to Wragby..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

No. 120. From LONDON to LINCOLN. SECOND ROAD.
Through WARE, STAMFORD, and ANCASTER.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Greetham, as at No. 15 ..	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ancaster	111
Coltersworth	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	LINCOLN*	129

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Lincoln to Gainsborough	1
Gainsborough to Epworth	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Epworth to Crowle	7
	<hr/>
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

GAINSBOROUGH (Lincoln), a port of some consequence on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The river is here navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden, and this enables the inhabitants to carry on a considerable trade to the Baltic, as well as with the coast. A constant communication is kept up with Hull by means of steam-packets, which generally perform the voyage in four or five hours. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town-hall, sometimes used as an Assembly-room; and the Old Hall or Palace, which is said to have been occupied by John of Gaunt. Gainsborough possesses a neat Church (All Saints) and several Meeting-houses. When the Danes invaded England, they landed near this town, and here Sweyn, their king, was assassinated. Races are held here annually. *Par. Pop.* 6658. *Inns*; Blackamoor's Head, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Gainsborough to</i>	MILES.	<i>Gainsborough to</i>	MILES.
East Retford	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	East Retford	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Worksop	17	Worksop	17
Chesterfield	42	Mansfield	29
Matlock	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alfreton	38
Matlock Bath	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wirksworth	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cromford	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ashbourn	57
Wirksworth	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Uttoxeter	68
ASHBOURN	65	STAFFORD	81 $\frac{1}{2}$

EPWORTH (Lincoln), a long and straggling town, the rectory of which was held by the father of the celebrated John Wesley, who was born here. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of sacking, and in spinning hemp and flax. *Par. Pop.* 1825.

CROWLE (Lincoln), in the Isle of Axholme. *Par. Pop.* 1889.

No. 121. From LONDON to LINCOLN. THIRD ROAD.
Through WARE and NEWARK.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Newark, as at No. 15	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	LINCOLN*	136 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Lincoln to Gainsborough*	18
Gainsborough to Burton-upon-Strather	17
	<hr/>
	35

No. 121 (a). From LONDON to LIVERPOOL.
(RAILROAD.)

	MILES.
Birmingham, see No. 17 (a)	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham to LIVERPOOL	97 $\frac{1}{2}$

A train leaves for Liverpool at 7 P.M., fare 1*l.* 1*s.*, first class. It arrives at Liverpool about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.

By the Colesbill road. Birmingham and Fazeley Canal. Aston Park to left. Perry Bar station. Soho to left. Thame Valley. Newton station, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bescot Bridge station. James Bridge station. Willenhall, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$. Across Essington and Wyrley Canal. Wolverhampton station, 14 miles. Across Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, by Brewood, to left. Four Ashes station, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Spread Eagle station 21 $\frac{1}{4}$. Penkridge station, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$. Across the Penk. Stafford station, town to right, 29. Sow Valley. Great Bridgeford station. Eccleshall, to left. Along the Sow.

Trentham Park, to right. Whitmore station, 43. Newcastle-under-Lyne, to right. Great Madely station; it enters Cheshire at Wrine Hill. Crewe station, $53\frac{3}{4}$. Nantwich, to left. Sandbank, to right. Church Coppenhall station, $55\frac{3}{4}$. Minshull Vernon, $58\frac{1}{2}$. Across Middlewich Canal. Winsford station, 61. Across the Weaver. Hartford station, $65\frac{1}{2}$. Waverham. Acton station, 68. Across the Weaver. Frodsham, to left. Preston Brook Moore. Across Mersey and Irwell Canal. Across the Mersey. Warrington, $77\frac{3}{4}$. Newton Junction with the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, $82\frac{1}{2}$. Across the St. Helen's Canal and Sankey Valley.† Parr Moss. Rainhill Bridge. Roby Embankment. Prescott, to right. Olive Mount, cutting 70 feet deep, 2 miles long. Wavertree Lane. The entrance to Liverpool is formed by a tunnel, through which the train proceeds, by its own weight, for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

No. 122. FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. FIRST ROAD.
Through STONY STRATFORD, NEWPORT, CHESTER, and
WOODSIDE FERRY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	$99\frac{3}{4}$	Woodside Ferry	$197\frac{1}{4}$
Chester, as at No. 46	$180\frac{3}{4}$	LIVERPOOL	$198\frac{1}{2}$
Eastham	$190\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Liverpool to Ormskirk* (*Lanc.*) $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

EASTHAM. Near this place is *Hooton Hall*, a noble mansion, the seat of Sir T. Stanley, bart.

WOODSIDE, ROYAL ROCK, and TRANMERE FERRIES. From these places, as well as from Birkenhead Ferry, vessels cross the Mersey every half hour.

PERRY BAR. Coaches run from Woodside to Chester and to Parkgate, where there is a ferry to Kent.

CONTINUATION.

Perry Bar to Walsall $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

† Sankey viaduct; nine brick and stone arches 50 feet diameter, 50 to 70 feet high.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), near the mouth of the Mersey, was merely a hamlet of the parish of Walton, till the reign of William III., since which time it has rapidly advanced in opulence and importance, through the spirited industry and enterprising pursuits of its inhabitants, being now the second commercial port in the kingdom. It has been estimated that one twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool; that it has one fourth part of her foreign trade, one sixth part of her general commerce, and one half as much trade as the city of London. Its principal traffic is carried on with the United States, the West India Islands, Brazil and other parts of South America, Ireland, and the East Indies; but it also derives great advantage from inland navigation, as well as from the staple commodities of coal, salt, and earthenware, and the unrivalled cotton manufactories of the county in which it is situated. The Docks were the first harbours or reservoirs for the accommodation of merchandise ever constructed in this kingdom; they consist of wet, dry, and graving docks, and are connected with wide and commodious quays, and immense warehouses; and extend nearly eight miles. The principal are the Canning, Salthouse, George's, King's, Queen's, Brunswick, Prince's, Waterloo, Clarence, and the Graving Docks. Two new Docks have been formed between Clarence and Waterloo Docks, with a fine pier.

The public buildings are in a style of liberal expense and tasteful decoration, superior to those of almost any provincial town in England; and several of its institutions are honorable testimonials of the enlightened spirit by which commercial prosperity has been accompanied. The Town-hall, in Castle street, is an elegant building, of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a dome, which is crowned by a statue of Britannia. It contains portraits of George III., by Sir T. Lawrence; George IV., when Prince of Wales, by Hoppner; the Duke of York, by Phillips; William IV., when Duke of Clarence, by Shee; a statue of Roscoe by Chantrey; and on the landing of the staircase, a beautiful colossal statue of Canning, by Chantrey; two spacious ball-rooms, sumptuously furnished; a banquet-room, a council-room; and numerous other apartments. The interior of the dome is much admired,

and from the gallery on the outside is a fine view of the town. Behind the Town-hall are the New Exchange Buildings, built from designs by J. Foster, Esq., ranked amongst the finest specimens of architecture in this country; they form three sides of a square, inclosing a space of 197 feet by 178, in the centre of which is a fine group of statuary, in commemoration of Lord Nelson, executed by Westmacott in 1813. The New Custom-house, a noble and stupendous edifice, on the site of the Old Dock, is intended to comprise the Customs, Excise, Post, Stamp Offices, &c. It has three principal fronts, each adorned with a portico of eight Ionic columns, and is surmounted by a handsome cupola. The long room is about 160 feet in length, and 70 broad. Mr. John Foster is the architect. The other public buildings connected with commerce are the Post Office; the Corn Exchange, a handsome Grecian structure, in Brunswick street; the New Market, in Great Charlotte street, a stupendous and commodious building, erected in 1822, 183 yards in length and 45 in breadth; the handsome façade of the railway station and the entrance to the tunnel; and the Tobacco Warehouse, on the west side of the King's Dock, along the front of which is a pleasant walk. At the junction of the London road and Pembroke place is a fine equestrian statue of George III., executed by Westmacott in 1822. The New Mechanics' Institute in Mount street, an elegant Ionic structure, with a neat Theatre. A monument to the memory of the late lamented Mr. Huskisson was erected Sept. 23d, 1836, at an expense of about 3000*l.*, in the Cemetery of St. James, immediately over the spot where his remains were interred; the statue, of fine white marble, is 7 feet 9 inches in height; he is represented in the dress of a Roman senator, with a scroll in his hand; the building in which it is placed is of a circular form, with a rustic basement, about two feet in height, which supports ten three-quarter fluted Corinthian columns. This appropriate and novel cemetery is formed in a rocky excavation: on the summit of the rock near the entrance is a truly beautiful miniature chapel, containing some good sculpture. The small cemetery for dissenters is in Brunswick road.

Among the Literary Institutions may be mentioned the Liverpool Royal Institution in Colquit street, formed in

1814 for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts, comprising a room for the perusal of periodical works; a lecture-room; an apartment for the Literary and Philosophical Society; a library; a museum; a laboratory; and a room containing casts of the Elgin Marbles, of the Phigalian Frieze, and of other celebrated specimens of sculpture. The Liverpool Institution of the Fine Arts, in Post-office place, Church street, contains spacious rooms for the annual display of the works of modern artists: it generally opens about August.

The visiter should also notice the Athenæum, in Church street, a neat edifice, comprising a news-room, and library of more than 14,000 volumes; the Lyceum, a handsome structure at the end of Bold street, containing a spacious coffee and reading-room, and an elegant circular library, with upwards of 30,000 volumes; the Union News-room, in which is a small painting by Fuseli, emblematical of the Union of England and Ireland; the Exchange News-room, a beautiful specimen of the Ionic order, forming the east wing of the New Exchange buildings; the Botanic Garden, in Edge lane; the Zoological Gardens; and the Marine Baths, St. George's Parade, erected 1829, from designs by Mr. Foster.

The New Fish Market in Great Charlotte street, the one in Elliot street, the New Medical Hall, in Hope street, and the Mechanics' Institute in Mount street, are amongst the latest additions.

The principal places of amusement are the Theatre in Williamson square, a commodious edifice, opened 1772; the Circus, for equestrian exercises, in Springfield street; the Liver Theatre at the top of Church street; the Wellington Assembly-rooms, at Mount Pleasant, a beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, erected from designs by Mr. E. Aikin; the Music-hall, and the Rotunda Billiard-room, both in Bold street; and the Mount, or St. James's Walk, at the top of Duke street.

Liverpool possesses twenty Churches; five Chapels or Meeting-houses for Independents, three for Unitarians, six for Methodists, three for Welsh Calvinists, seven for Baptists, one for Sandemanians or Glassites, one for Quakers; a Synagogue, a Scotch Church, two Scotch Chapels, and five Roman Catholic Chapels. The most

remarkable Churches are St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, at the north end of St. George's Dock, surmounted by a modern tower and spire, in the Gothic style; St. Luke's, at the top of Bold street, a fine Gothic structure; St. George's, at the end of Castle street, a handsome edifice, of the Doric order, containing a splendid stained-glass window of the Crucifixion, after Hilton; St. Peter's Church, with stained-glass window; St. Thomas's, Park lane, formerly distinguished by a lofty spire, part of which was obliged to be taken down in 1822; St. Paul's, in St. Paul's square, with a noble Ionic portico; St. John's, St. John's lane, surrounded by a public cemetery, in which not less than 27,000 persons have been buried within twenty years; St. Michael's, in Kent street, a handsome modern structure of the Corinthian order; St. Peter's, in Church street; St. Martin's in the Fields; the Church in Duncan street, for the School for the Blind, adorned with a portico in imitation of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina, and a beautiful altar-piece by Hilton, representing our Saviour restoring sight to the blind, and Christ Church, in Hunter street, an elegant fabric, adorned with an organ of singular construction, and surmounted by a dome, the summit of which commands a fine view of Liverpool. Amongst the Dissenting places of worship may be noticed the Unitarian Chapel, in Paradise street, a tasteful and elegant building; Brunswick Chapel, in Moss street, belonging to the Methodists; the Independent Chapel, in Great George street, originally designed for the Rev. Thomas Spencer, who was drowned during its erection; the Catholic Chapel, in Blake street, a modern edifice in the Gothic style; and the Jews' Synagogue, with a handsome front of the Doric order. The charitable Institutions are varied and numerous. Amongst the chief are the Old, New, and Ophthalmic Infirmarys; the Lock, Seamen's, and Blue Coat Hospitals; the Female Penitentiary, or Magdalen; the Workhouse; the House of Recovery; the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Schools; the Lunatic Asylum; two Dispensaries; two Ophthalmic Institutions; the Ladies' Society; Savings' Bank; Bible Society, &c. &c. Liverpool has numerous houses for the refining of sugar, an extensive pottery, iron-foundries, public breweries, roperies, &c. There are also slips for

building vessels, and a great number of windmills and steam-engines, in or near the town, for grinding corn, colours, dyers' wood, &c. The making of files, watches, and tools, is likewise carried on to a considerable extent; and there is an extensive manufactory of iron chain-cables.

Near the Docks is the Rotunda Steam Packet Tavern for

George's Dock for Passage-boats on Mersey.

Steamers to Glasgow, Dublin, Anglesea.

The Birmingham and Liverpool Canal joins the Chester Canal at the Basin near Nantwich. It is carried over the London and Chester Road by a large aqueduct.

From Liverpool there is a Railway to Manchester, completed in 1830. It passes under a portion of Liverpool by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and is altogether 31 miles in extent. The fare by the first class of coaches is *5s. 6d.*; second class, *4s.* Another tunnel leads under the town from Wavertree road to Lime street. The roof of the shed at the mouth of the tunnel is worthy of notice.

Boro. Pop. 165,175. 2 Membs. Inns; Adelphi Hotel, Waterloo, King's Arms, Royal, Grecian, White Hart, Mersey, Angel, George, Wellington Arms, Commercial, Saracen's Head, Bull, Crown, Keel's Hotel or Cheap Dining House, and numerous others.

New Brighton, at the entrance of the Mersey, on the Cheshire shore, adjoining the Rock lighthouse, will be, when completed, a splendid watering-place, commanding the finest views of vessels entering the port.

At *Everton*, near Liverpool, may be seen the cottage in which Prince Rupert established his head-quarters when he besieged this town in 1644.

Ince Blundell, about five miles from Liverpool, is an elegant mansion, belonging to the Blundell family. Attached to it is a building in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, which contains a valuable collection of busts, bas-reliefs, sarcophagi, and other antiquities. There are also about 200 pictures, many of which are by eminent masters.

Knowsley Hall, the property of Earl Derby, is 7 miles distant, and *Croxteth*, belonging to Earl Sefton, 4 miles, the former containing pictures.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Liverpool to</i>	MILES.	<i>Liverpool to</i>	MILES.
Ormskirk	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bolton	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
PRESTON	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bury	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Liverpool to</i>		ROCHDALE	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prescot	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Liverpool to</i>	
St. Helen's	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ormskirk	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wigan	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	SOUTHPORT	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middle Hulton.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Liverpool to Crosby Seabank, or Waterloo.... 6 miles.

CROSBY SEABANK, or WATERLOO, a modern-built village in Lancashire, near the mouth of the Mersey, much frequented as a Bathing-place, and commands delightful views of the river. The principal houses are arranged in the form of a crescent, attached to which is a handsome building, comprising warm and shower baths, a reading-room, and billiard-room. *Inn*; Waterloo Hotel.

No. 123. From LONDON to LIVERPOOL. SECOND ROAD. Through St. ALBAN'S, DAVENTRY, COVENTRY, and WARRINGTON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone's Bridge, as at No.		Stone	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Trentham Inn	145 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coleshill	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newcastle-under-Lyne (a)	149 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swinfin	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	Talk on the Hill	154
Lichfield*	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	Congleton	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rudgeley*	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Knutsford	176
Wolseley Bridge.....	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warrington.....	187 $\frac{3}{4}$
Great Haywood	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Prescot	197 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sandon	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	LIVERPOOL*	206

(a) Newcastle-under-Lyne to Nantwich*.... 15 miles.

COLESHILL (Warwick), a small town on an eminence, washed by the Cole. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, con-

taining a sculptured font, and numerous monuments, particularly of the Digby family, and two of cross-legged knights. The churchyard commands a fine view. Near Coleshill is *Blyth Hall*, remarkable as having once been the property of Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, who expired here about 1685. *Par. Pop.* 1853. *Inns*; Angel, Swan.

Three miles from Coleshill is *Marstoke Castle*, a considerable part of which remains in the same state as when it was erected by Edward III. The gateway is curiously ornamented. Here also are visible the vestiges of a priory, built by the same monarch.

SWINFIN (Stafford). At this place is *Swinfin Hall*, one of the elder Mr. Wyatt's earliest specimens of architecture.

SANDON (Stafford). At this place is *Sandon Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby. *Inn*; Dog and Doublet.

STONE (Stafford) consists principally of one street and a Market-place. It has a handsome modern Church, a Free-school, and other charities. *Liberty. Pop.* 2855. *Inn*; Crown.

CROSS ROAD.

Stone to Leek. 16 miles.

TRENTHAM INN. Near this place is *Trentham Hall*, the superb residence of the Duke of Sutherland, with a beautiful lake and grounds; most extensive additions have been lately made by Mr. Barry. At Trentham a monument has been erected to the father of the present Duke.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE (Stafford) is a place of considerable commercial importance, having manufactories of hats, shoes, and cloth. Great quantities of earthenware are also manufactured in the neighbourhood. It formerly possessed four Churches, only one of which remains; but it has several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. In the vicinity is a Race-course. *Boro and Par. Pop.* 8192. *Inns*; Castle, Roebuck.

About two miles from Newcastle is *Etruria*, the superb mansion erected by Mr. Wedgwood, whose name has been given to that superior kind of earthenware, first manufactured here under his direction.

CROSS ROAD.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Newcastle-under-Lyne to</i>		<i>Newcastle-under-Lyne to</i>	
Cheadle	10	BELPER	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ashbourn	22 $\frac{1}{4}$		

TALK ON THE HILL (Stafford). *Inn*; Swan.

CONGLETON (Cheshire), is a neat town near the banks of the Dane, deriving its chief support from the manufacture of silk, riband, cotton, and leather. It has two Churches, both subject to the Church at Astbury. *Chapelry*. *Pop.* 9352. *Inns*; Bull's Head, White Lion.

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire), so called, it is said, because King Canute, or Knut, passed the ford here with his army. It has a handsome modern Church (St. John the Baptist), Dissenting Chapels, and Charity Schools; and many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Its annual races (July) are well frequented.

About a mile from Knutsford is *Tabley Park*, the seat of Lord de Tabley, a large and handsome edifice of the Doric order, containing a noble picture-gallery. In the park is the Old Hall of Tabley, a venerable structure mantled with ivy.

Townsh. *Pop.* 3040. *Inns*; George, Angel.

WARRINGTON (Lancaster), a large and populous town on the north bank of the Mersey, over which is a handsome stone bridge; manufactures sailcloths, coarse linens, and checks; and in the vicinity are pin, glass, and iron works. Vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden can come up the river to within a short distance of the town. Warrington has a Church (St. Elphin), containing some curious monuments; Chapels of Ease, Meeting-houses, an Academy established by the Dissenters, a Freeschool, and other charitable Institutions. During the Civil Wars, this place was frequently the scene of commotion. *Townsh.* *Pop.* 16,018. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; George, Nag's Head, Red Lion.

PRESCOT (Lancaster) is noted for its manufacture of watch tools and movements. Large quantities of sailcloth, cottons, and coarse earthenware are made in the vicinity; at *Ravenhead* are celebrated plate-glass works. Near Prescot are numerous collieries, from which coals are sent to Liverpool, and other adjacent places.

In the vicinity is *Knowsley Park*, an ancient seat of the Earl of Derby, containing some fine paintings.

Townsh. Pop. 5055. Inns; Legs of Man and Bull, Legs of Man and Swan.

No. 124. FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. THIRD ROAD. THROUGH NORTHAMPTON, BURTON-UPON-TRENT, and CONGLETON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Leicester, as at No. 42 ..	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stoke-upon-Trent	156 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ashby de la Zouch	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	Burslem	159 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burton-upon-Trent	124	Congleton*	169 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tutbury	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	Knutsford*	183 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sudbury	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	Warrington*	195 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uttoxeter	139	Prescot*	205 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upper Tean	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	LIVERPOOL*	213 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lane End	153		

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE (Leicester), so called from Alan La Zouch, the possessor of the manor in the times of Henry III. The Church (St. Helen) contains a curious ancient finger-pillory, and numerous monuments, some of which are in memory of the Huntingdon family. The celebrated Lady Huntingdon, the founder of numerous chapels, was buried here. The Ivanhoe baths, recently erected, are amongst the most splendid in Europe. The mineral spring which supplies them takes its rise at Moira Colliery, three miles distant, where there are also modern baths. The water is very efficacious in rheumatic complaints. The traveller should notice the ruins of the Castle, erected in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir W. Hastings: it was visited by two queens, Mary Queen of Scots, and Anne the wife of James I., as well as that monarch himself. This town has also a Theatre, a Grammar-school, Meeting-houses, and manufactories of ribands. Near this place is a mineral spring, called *Griffidam*. Bishop Hall was a native of this town. *Par. Pop. 4400. Inns; Queen's Head, Hastings' Hotel.*

Donnington Hall, nine miles from Ashby de la Zouch, on the left of the road towards Nottingham, is the seat of the Marquess of Hastings. It was erected in 1795.

Staunton Hall, four miles from Ashby; in the same direction is the seat of Earl Ferrers.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT (Stafford), an ancient town, situated, as its name imports, on the Trent, over which is a picturesque bridge of more than thirty arches. It is noted for its ale, great quantities of which are sent to London; and it has manufactories of hats and cotton articles. Burton has two modern Churches, a spacious Town-hall, and a Free Grammar-school. Near the Town-hall is a curious ancient house, and in the walls near the Church may be seen vestiges of an abbey founded here about 1002. *Entire Par. Pop.* 6988. *Inns*; George, Queen's.

TUTBURY (Stafford), a small town on the Dove, noted for the remains of a magnificent Castle, formerly the principal seat of the Dukes of Lancaster, and at one period the place of confinement of Mary, Queen of Scots. Here also is a Church (St. Mary), formerly attached to a priory; a Meeting-house, and a Freeschool. Tutbury was rendered remarkable, a few years back, as the residence of Ann Moore, who pretended to have lived without food for several years. *Par. Pop.* 1553. *Inn*; Dog and Partridge.

SUDBURY (Derby). At this place is *Sudbury Park*, the seat of Lord Vernon, and in the grounds is the Church containing several monuments of the Vernon family. *Par. Pop.* 602.

UTTOXETER (Stafford) is an ancient and well-built town, near the Dove, over which is a handsome bridge. It has an Old Church (St. Mary), Meeting-houses, and a Freeschool. In the town and its vicinity are numerous iron forges. *Entire Par. Pop.* 4864. *Inn*; White Hart.

LANE END (Stafford), a flourishing town, with a modern Church, and several Meeting-houses. *Townsh. Pop.* 1488. *Inn*; Hotel.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Stafford) has a handsome Market-house, and an ancient Church (St. Peter) in the Saxon style. *Entire Par. Pop.* 27,220. *Inn*; Wheat-sheaf.

BURSLEM (Stafford) is a large and populous town, and the principal place in the *Potteries*, a district of about eight

miles, extending from Lane End, on the N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Golden Hill, about four miles N.W. of that town. The manufacture of earthenware is superior to any in Europe, and forms an important article of exportation. Burslem has a neat modern Market-house, an ancient Church, and a Meeting-house. About a mile distant, the Trent and Mersey Canal passes through a tunnel upwards of 1800 yards long. *Par. Pop.* 11,250. *Inns*; Post Office, Legs of Man.

CONTINUATION.

Stoke-upon-Trent to Handley..... 3½ miles.

HANDLEY (Stafford) is a considerable town, with an elegant Church and several Meeting-houses. *Chapelry.* *Pop.* 7121. *Inn*; Swan.

CONTINUATION.

From Liverpool to Douglas, Isle of Man..... 81 miles.

(*Note.*) A cross mail runs from Bristol to Liverpool, through scenery of a beautiful description, thus,

<i>From London to</i>	MILES.	<i>From Bristol to</i>	MILES.
BRISTOL, as at No. 32....	119	Ludlow	75
<i>From Bristol to</i>		Church Stretton	91
Aust Passage	12	Shrewsbury	104
Chepstow	17	Ellesmere	113
Tintern	23	Wrexham	132
Monmouth	32	Chester	143
Hereford	52	LIVERPOOL	159
Leominster	65		

ISLE OF MAN.

THIS Island is situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland. Its length is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 12 miles. Through its centre runs a high ridge of hills, from which many rivulets descend; the extremities of the land are good pasture. *Snaffield*, or *Snauffell*, is the highest hill.

Vessels proceed weekly from Whitehaven to Ramsey; but the principal intercourse is between Liverpool and Douglas. A steam-vessel leaves Liverpool three times a week for Greenock, in Scotland, and touches in its way at Douglas, where it arrives in about ten hours. The distance from Whitehaven to Ramsey is 35 miles, and from Liverpool to Douglas 81 miles.

DOUGLAS, the most populous place in the island, is pleasantly situated between hills at the end of a bay, about two miles in extent. The streets are very narrow and irregular, but many of the houses are neat. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of the largest burden, and the strand is well adapted for bathing. The Pier, constructed in 1801, is 520 feet long and 40 broad; it is terminated by a lighthouse, and is much frequented as a promenade. Douglas has two Chapels, several Meeting-houses, a Theatre, and a circulating Library. Half a mile distant is *Mona Castle*, the residence of the Governor, a pleasant modern villa, overlooking the bay. *Pop.* 6500. *Inns*; Globe, Liverpool Hotel, Duke's Arms.

Douglas to Peel Town 12 miles.

PEEL TOWN is a straggling place on the west coast of the island, with a commodious Bay, Pier, and Lighthouse. The fish caught here are principally herrings. On a small rocky island, about 20 yards from the Pier, stand the remains of an old Castle, and also the ruins of two Churches, one of which was a Cathedral. This small isle is interesting from having been noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and in "Peveril of the Peak." It

is connected with the mainland by a wall built to prevent the tide washing into the harbour. In the rocks on the north side of the bay are several curious caverns. *Pop.* 2000.

About three miles from Peel, on the road towards Douglas, is the famous *Tynwald Mount*, formerly used as the seat of administration.

	MILES.
Douglas to Laxsey	7
Laxsey to Ramsey	9
	16

LAXSEY is situated near the Lawton, over which is a stone bridge. In the vicinity are lead-mines, and two miles distant is a Druidical ruin, called the *Cloven Stones*.

Three miles N.W. of Laxsey is *Snaffield Mountain*, 2004 feet above the level of the sea. From the top may be seen England, Scotland, and Ireland.

RAMSEY, on the N.E. coast of the island, has a spacious Bay, but an indifferent Harbour. Near it is a Lighthouse, the lower part of which is occupied as a Prison. The entrance of the town is defended by a Fort. *Pop.* 1600.

Ramsey to Peel Town 18 miles.

In *Kirk Michael* churchyard, about half way between Ramsey and Peel Town, is the tomb of Bishop Wilson. A mile north of Kirk Michael is the Episcopal Palace, the trees surrounding which were planted by this bishop.

Douglas to Castle Town 12 miles.

CASTLE TOWN, the capital of the island, has an indifferent Harbour, a Pier, and Lighthouse. It is defended by a very strong Castle, on a rock in the centre of the town, and surrounded by walls more than four feet thick. This is the Prison of the island, and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is said to bear a striking resemblance to the Castle of Elsinour, in Denmark. In the vicinity are marble quarries. *Pop.* 2200. *Inn*; George.

About eight miles S.W. of Castle Town is the *Calf of Man*, a small island surrounded by gloomy caverns and immense precipices. It abounds with rabbits and wild-fowl. Person wishing to visit this island usually embark at *Port-Erin*,

about four miles from Castle Town. The distance is then three miles, and the demand for the boat from 7*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*, according to the number of the company and the length of the intended visit.

Castle Town to Peel Town 14 miles.

The expense of living in the Isle of Man is about a third less than in England. Fish is very cheap, and butcher's meat and bread are about the same price as in an English country village. Whitehaven coals cost about 22*s.* per ton. Port wine is from 18*s.* to 24*s.* a dozen. Brandy and Hollands 10*s.* a gallon. Rum 6*s.* a gallon. Black tea from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* a pound; and green from 5*s.* to 8*s.* Grocery is generally cheap. Fresh butter from 9*d.* to 1*s.* a pound. Eggs from 4*d.* to 8*d.* a dozen. Fowls from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a couple. Provisions are cheapest at Ramsey, and dearest at Douglas; their price at Castle Town may be considered the average. House-rent is cheap.

No. 125. From LONDON to LYNN REGIS. FIRST ROAD.
Through CAMBRIDGE and ELY.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Puckeridge, as at No. 15 ..	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Littleport	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barkway*	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Downham	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cambridge*	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	Setchy	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ely	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	LYNN	96

ELY (Cambridge), a place of great antiquity, on an eminence in the fenny district called the Isle of Ely. The Cathedral, formerly a Conventual Church, is a magnificent pile, displaying the architecture of various periods, from the 11th to the 16th century: its interior presents several ancient monuments deserving attention; and Bishop West's Chapel is very rich. On the south side of the nave is a beautiful doorway, and at the west end of the north aisle is part of an ancient cross. The other buildings worthy of notice are the Bishop's Palace, a neat brick structure,

erected by Bishops Alcock and Gooderich; the Deanery, formerly the Refectory; the west gate of the College; and Trinity Church, a fine specimen of ancient architecture, begun in the reign of Edward II. The gardens of Ely supply large quantities of vegetables, which are sent to Cambridge, and other towns in the vicinity. *City. Pop.* 6189. *Inn; Lamb.*

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Ely to</i>	MILES.	<i>Ely to</i>	MILES.
St. Ives	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	HUNTINGDON	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

LITTLEPORT. *Par. Pop.* 2644. *Inn; Crown.*

DOWNHAM or DOWNHAM MARKET (Norfolk) is pleasantly situated on a declivity, by the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. Its market was long noted for the sale of butter, known at London as Cambridge butter, but this article is now taken to Swaffham for disposal. *Par. Pop.* 2198. *Inns; Crown, Swan.*

LYNN REGIS or KING'S LYNN (Norfolk), a large and populous town of considerable antiquity, on the Great Ouse, about nine miles from the German Ocean, has a harbour capable of receiving 300 sail, and carries on an extensive import-trade in coals, timber, wine, &c., and export-trade in corn and malt. The town is divided into several parts by four small rivers, called Fleets, and was formerly surrounded on the land side by a foss, defended by a wall and bastions; the wall is now in a decayed state.

The principal objects deserving notice are the Church (St. Margaret's), a large and noble pile, founded in the time of William II.; St. Nicholas Chapel, said to have been erected about 1350; the Guildhall, comprising courts of justice and assembly-rooms; the Custom-house, a very handsome edifice, with a statue of Charles II.; the Theatre (1814); the Hospital, supported by voluntary contributions; the Market-place, a spacious area, formerly adorned with a freestone cross; the Free Grammar-school, at which Eugene Aram was usher; St. Anne's Fort; the Promenade, called the Mall; the ruins of the Grey Friars' Church, and the Lady Chapel; Mechanics' Institute; Subscription Library; Gaywood's Almshouses; the Bede House, rebuilt 1822;

Lancasterian and National Schools; Meeting-houses; Catholic Chapel, &c.

A steamer leaves Lynn for Hull every Friday, and returns on Wednesday.

Boro. Pop. 13,370. 2 *Memb.* *Inns*; Globe, Crown, Duke's Head, Three Tuns.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Lynn Regis to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lynn Regis to</i>	MILES.
Hillington	8	STOW MARKET	54
Fakenham	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lynn Regis to</i>	
Holt	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	Swaffham	15
CROMER	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	East Dereham	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Lynn Regis to</i>		Reepham	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hunstanton	17	Cawston	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Holme	20	Aylsham	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burnham Market	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	NORTH WALSHAM	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wells	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Lynn Regis to</i>	
CROMER	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swaffham	15
<i>Lynn Regis to</i>		East Dereham	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swaffham	15	Norwich	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thetford	33	Weybridge	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ixworth	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	YARMOUTH	66 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Lynn to Castle Rising	5
Castle Rising to Burnham Market*	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

CASTLE RISING (Norfolk), one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, said to have been formerly washed by the sea, has considerable remains of a Castle, erected by the first Earl of Sussex, and in which Isabel, the Queen of Edward II., was confined from 1330 till her death, in 1358. The Church (St. Lawrence) is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, and contains an ancient font. There is a Hospital with a Chapel, built by the Earl of Northampton, in 1613, and a National School. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 358.

No. 126. From LONDON to LYNN REGIS. SECOND ROAD. Through ROYSTON, ST. IVES, and WISBEACH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Caxton, as at No. 15.....	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wisbeach	90
St. Ives	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walpole St. Peter	95
Chatteris	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	LYNN*	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
March	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ST. IVES (Hunts) is a small town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, over which is a curious and ancient stone bridge, and a modern arched causeway. It carries on a considerable trade in malt and coal, and its market is noted for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. It has a light and neat Church (St. Ive), Meeting-houses, and the ruins of a Priory, in the N.E. part of the town. Slepe Hall, or Cromwell House, at St. Ives, is remarkable as having been the residence of Oliver Cromwell when he rented Wood Farm, in the vicinity. *Par. Pop.* 3314. *Inn*; Crown.

CHATTERIS (Camb.), has a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), a National School, and the remains of a Chapel at Hunny Farm. *Par. Pop.* 4177. *Inn*; George.

MARCH (Camb.), a hamlet of Doddington, with an elegant Church (St. Windred). Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity of this place. *Chapelry. Pop.* 5117. *Inns*; White Hart, Griffin.

WISBEACH or WISBECH (Camb.), about eight miles from the German Ocean, is a well-built town on the Nene, over which is an elegant bridge of one arch of 72 feet span. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and wine; has a large cattle-fair, and the surrounding country produces hemp, flax, and wool. The Church (St. Peter's) is a spacious and handsome fabric, though of singular construction, having two naves and two aisles; its tower is remarkably beautiful; it contains numerous monuments, and a fine organ built by Green. Wisbeach has another Church (St. Mary)*, a handsome new Chapel of Ease, Meeting-houses, a Custom-house and Town-hall, the Shire-hall and Gaol, a Theatre, Free and National School, Literary Society, several charitable Institutions, and Assembly-rooms at the Rose and Crown Inn, which is remarkable for

its antiquity, having been occupied as a tavern since 1475; the Circus, erected on the site of the Castle; and Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths. *Par. Pop.* 8777. *Inns*; Rose and Crown, Vine.

In attempting to cross the Wash, King John lost all his baggage and treasures.

In *Leverington Church*, two miles distant, is a curious font, and some painted glass.

WALPOLE ST. PETER (Norf.) is a village containing one of the most beautiful parish Churches in England. From the place called Cross Keys, an embankment has been thrown across the Wash more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and the river is carried to the sea by a canal, crossed by a drawbridge. On this embankment, and over the bridge, is an excellent turnpike road, opening a direct communication between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and lessening the distance between this part of the country and the north of England, by 20 miles. *Par. Pop.* 1237. *Inn*; Bell.

No. 127. From LONDON to MAIDSTONE. FIRST ROAD.
Through WROTHAM.

	MILES.
London to MAIDSTONE, as at No. 82	34 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

Maidstone to Cranbrook	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cranbrook to Highgate	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highgate to Rye*	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$

CRANBROOK (Kent). The first woollen manufactory in England was established in this town by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III., but at present this trade is entirely removed to other parts of the kingdom. The Church (St. Dunstan's) contains some curious paintings and monuments. *Par. Pop.* 3844.

No. 128. From LONDON to MAIDSTONE. SECOND ROAD. Through GRAVESEND.

	MILES.		MILES.
Rochester, as at No. 63....	29	MAIDSTONE*	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 129. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and BUXTON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Ashbourn, as at No. 42 ..	140	Disley	169 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newhaven Inn	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bullock Smithy	173
Buxton	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stockport*	175 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whaley Bridge	166 $\frac{1}{4}$	MANCHESTER*	182

BUXTON, a village in the Lower Peak, Derby, in a hollow, surrounded by high and dreary moors, is celebrated for its waters, which annually attract more than 500 visitors. Their temperature is more agreeable for bathing than the waters of Bath, and they are found very efficacious in the cure of rheumatic complaints. They are also administered internally, in nephritic and bilious disorders. The principal buildings are the Crescent, an elegant stone edifice, erected, from designs by Mr. Carr, by the late Duke of Devonshire, comprising three Hotels, Card-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c.; and the stables behind it, also erected by his Grace, are considered by many the most complete in Europe: they form a circle, the interior of which is sixty yards in diameter, and have coach-houses for sixty carriages. Promenade upon gravel walks of Colonnade. The Church (St. John the Baptist) at Buxton was built by the Duke of Devonshire in 1812. Here also are circulating Libraries, numerous Lodging-houses, a Theatre, Private and Public Baths, a Bath for the Poor, News-rooms, &c. St. Anne's Well is remarkable, because hot and cold water may be obtained from the same pump. *Chapelry. Pop.* 1211. *Inns*; Great Hotel, St. Anne's, Hotels in the Crescent, Grove, Hall, George, Angel, Eagle and Child.

About a mile from Buxton Crescent, is *Pooles Hole*, a

subterranean cavern, containing many curious objects, particularly an immense congelation called the *Fitch of Bacon*, and a column of stalactite called Mary Queen of Scots' Pillar, from having been visited by that unfortunate princess. Amongst other places in the vicinity of Buxton are the *Lover's Leap*, one mile distant; *Ax Edge Hill*; *Monsall Dale*, about five miles; *Marvel Stones*, three miles on the road towards Chapel in Forest; and *Chee Tor*, five miles on the road to Tideswell.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Buxton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Buxton to</i>	MILES.
LONGNOR	5	Congleton.....	16
<i>Buxton to</i>		NANTWICH	34
Smithy Green	11½		

WHALEY BRIDGE (Derby). *Inn*; Cock.

DISLEY (Chesh.) *Chapeltry*. *Pop.* 2037. *Inn*; Ram.

BULLOCK SMITHY (Chesh.) *Inns*; Sun, Red Lion.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Stockport to Ashton-under-Line.....	7½
Ashton-under-Line to Oldham	4½
	—
	12

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE (Lanc.), a large town, near the river Tame, has a Market-house (1829), a Court-house, with a Theatre and Concert-room, and carries on various manufactures. The Church (St. Michael) contains some ancient carving and stained glass; St. Peter's Church, Meeting-houses, and National School. *District*. *Pop.* 9222. 1 *Memb.* *Inn*; Globe.

OLDHAM (Lanc.), near the sources of the Medlock and Irk, on the banks of which are numerous manufactories, has two Churches (St. Paul and St. James), and a Chapel (St. Peter), Meeting-houses, and Bluecoat-school for the education of 100 boys has been lately endowed by Mr. Henshaw with 70,000*l.* Near the New Church is a News-room and Library. *Townsh.* *Pop.* 32,381. 2 *Memb.*

It is proposed to connect Oldham with the line of railway from Manchester to Leeds.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Manchester to Middleton	6½
Middleton to Rochdale	6
	12½

MIDDLETON (Lanc.), a neat town, carrying on a considerable trade in cotton, which is manufactured here, has an ancient Church (St. Leonard), containing several monuments; and a Grammar-school. *Townsh. Pop.* 6903.

ROCHDALE (Lanc.), in a beautiful valley or dale by the river Roche, over which there are one iron and two stone bridges. It has extensive woollen manufactories, a neat Church (St. Chad), situated on a remarkable eminence, St. Mary's and St. James's Chapels; a New Market-house and Town-hall; the New Bailey and Workhouse; a Public Library and News-room; a Horticultural Society; a small Theatre; concerts, and races in July; Archbishop Parker's School; National-school, and several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. *Entire Par. Pop.* 74,427. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Wellington Hotel, Buck.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Rochdale to</i>	MILES.	<i>Rochdale to</i>	MILES.
Burnley	14½	SKIPTON	32½
Colne	21		

No. 130. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and LEEK.

London to MANCHESTER, as at No. 42. 186 miles.

No. 131. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. THIRD ROAD. Through COVENTRY, CONGLETON, and WILMSLOW.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99¾	Wilmslow	174¾
Congleton, as at No. 123..	161½	MANCHESTER*	186¼

WILMSLOW (Chesh.) It has a Church (St. Bartholomew) and Meeting-houses. *Inn*; Swan.

No. 132. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. FOURTH ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, MATLOCK BATH, BAKEWELL, and CHAPEL EN LE FRITH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Derby, as at No. 42	126½	Whaley Bridge	170
Belper	134¼	Disley*	173¼
Matlock Bath	142½	Bullock Smithy*	177½
Bakewell	152½	† Stockport*	180
Chapel en le Frith	167	MANCHESTER*	186¾

† Or by new road, avoiding the town.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Belper to Cromford	7¼
Cromford to Matlock Bath	1
	—
	8¼

Four miles from Derby, on the old road through Wirksworth to Matlock Bath, is *Kedlestone*, the celebrated seat of Lord Scarsdale, enlarged and embellished by Adams, and distinguished as one of the finest specimens of modern architecture in England. Its interior is richly adorned with paintings, sculpture, and other works of art, which may be seen every day, except Sunday, from 11 to 3. A landscape by Cuypp, and the Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's Dream by Rembrandt, are much admired. In the Church are several monuments of the Curzon family, one of which is by Rysbrach. In the Park, is a sulphurated (or sulphureted) spring of considerable efficacy, and nearly allied in its qualities to the waters of Harrowgate; and near it is a very comfortable inn built by Lord Scarsdale.

BELPER or BELPAR (Derby), on the Derwent, noted for Strutt's cotton-mills, the construction of which is worthy of notice, and for its manufactory of nails. A Gothic Church has been erected in the centre of the town by subscription. About one mile and a half distant, also on the river, are two other cotton-mills, an iron forge, and a bleaching-mill. *Chapeltry*. Pop. 7890. *Inns*; George, Red Lion.

CROMFORD (Derby). At this place is the first cotton-mill erected by Sir R. Arkwright; and to the right, after passing through Scarthin-Nick (a perforated rock near Cromford), *Willersley Castle*, also built by him, appears in view. This spacious and elegant castellated edifice is situated on a cliff washed by the Derwent. It contains paintings by Wright, of Derby, and a portrait of Sir R. Arkwright. The house is not shown, but the grounds, which are open to visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, command fine views. *Townsh. Pop.* 1291.

MATLOCK BATH (Derby), on the Derwent, much frequented on account of its beautiful scenery, has been long celebrated for its mineral waters, which are recommended in strumous affections, the earlier stages of consumption, and in diabetes. Of late years the influx of visitors has increased in consequence of the new line of road, including scenery unusually fine and varied. The valley in which Matlock Bath is situated is about three miles long; and amidst the chain of rocks the High Tor rears its giant brow, forming a magnificent spectacle from this lovely village. Its buildings are grouped in a singular manner up the mountain side, and the accommodation for visitors, consisting of Hotels, Lodging-houses, Baths, Libraries, Assembly-rooms, Billiard-rooms, &c., are excellent. The numerous Caverns, Petrifying Wells, Establishments, particularly those of Messrs. Mawe and Vallance, for the sale of spar, marble ornaments, &c., are well deserving the traveller's attention. The season commences in April and ends in October. In the vicinity are several objects deserving the traveller's attention, particularly the High Tor, a romantic hill; Cliff-House; the Lovers' Walk; Wild-cat Tor; Alport Hill; Rutland, Cumberland, and Devonshire Caverns; the Romantic Rocks, or Dungeon Tors, near Upperwood. *Townsh. and Par. Pop.* 4567. *Inns (Posting Houses)*; Cumming's Old Bath Hotel, Saxton's New Bath Hotel.

A mile and three quarters from Matlock Bath is *Matlock Bridge*; and deviating to the right about a quarter of a mile, stands the old town of *Matlock*, inhabited chiefly by miners and agriculturists. The Church (St. Giles), seated near the edge of a rock, is a most picturesque object from the Bridge.

Two miles on this side of Bakewell is *Haddon Hall*, a

venerable baronial residence belonging to the Duke of Rutland, which is shown to visitors.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Matlock to</i>	MILES.	<i>Matlock to</i>	MILES.
Ashford.....	10½	Winstar	5
BUXTON	20½	Newhaven Inn.....	9¾
		BUXTON	21½

BAKEWELL (Derby), on the west bank of the Wye, is much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, &c. The Church (All Saints) exhibits the styles of three different periods of architecture, and contains several monuments of interest, particularly one in memory of Sir G. Foljambe, who founded a chantry here in the time of Edward III., and another in honour of Sir T. Wednesley, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. Near the end of the town is a cotton-mill, established by Sir R. Arkwright, and in the vicinity are marble-works. Bakewell has been much improved within a few years, and has Baths and a Free-school. *Townsh. Pop.* 1898. *Inns*; Rutland Arms, New George, Old George.

Two miles and a half from Bakewell is *Chatsworth*, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the wonders of the Peak. The house is a grand and regular building of the Ionic order, erected by the first Duke of Devonshire, in 1702; the interior is adorned with walls and ceilings painted by Verrio and La Guerre, and beautiful carvings executed by Gibbons. With the late additions it is now an immense mansion. On the south side of the building are some curious water-works formerly much celebrated; and the park presents numerous fine prospects. Mary Queen of Scots was confined in the original structure at Chatsworth for thirteen years, and it was from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius. A new wing has been lately added to this magnificent structure. There is also a new Conservatory, 360 feet long.

On *Stanton Manor*, four miles from Bakewell, are rock-ing stones and Druidical circles.

CONTINUATIONS.

<i>From Bakewell to</i>	MILES.
Longnor	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leek	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 29 $\frac{1}{4}$

CHAPEL EN LE FRITH (Derby) is a neat and small town, supported by the manufacture of cotton. In the vicinity is an ebbing and flowing well. *Par. Pop.* 3220. *Inns*; King's Arms, Royal Oak.

A new road avoids the steep and disagreeable passage through Stockport; chiefly remarkable for its manufactories, and a chimney of extreme height.

CONTINUATION.

Matlock to Ashover..... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ASHOVER (Derby). The Church contains an ancient font and several monuments. On the Common is a rock-ing-stone called Robin Hood's Mark, and near it is a rock called the Turning-stone. *Par. Pop.* 2504.

CONTINUATION.

Matlock to Winster 6 miles.

WINSTER (Derby), a small village, chiefly inhabited by miners. *Chapelry. Pop.* 962.

CONTINUATION.

Bakewell to Tideswell 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

TIDESWELL (Derby), a small town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in mining, is said to have derived its name from an ebbing and flowing well three miles distant. The fine old Church contains some ancient monuments. *Par. Pop.* 1553. *Inns*; New George, Old George.

CONTINUATION.

Bakewell to Castleton..... 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

CASTLETON (Derby) derives its name from a Castle, the remains of which are situated on a steep rock. This

village abounds with natural curiosities, and exhibits more wild and romantic scenery than any other place in England. The approach to it from Chapel en le Frith is formed by a steep descent, called the *Winnets* or *Windgates*, from the constant stream of air flowing through the chasm in which the road winds. Amongst the curiosities in the vicinity are the *Peak Cavern*, or *Devil's Cavern in the Peak*, (guide 2s. 6d., candles 2s. 6d.) on the rock above which are the remains of *Peveril's Castle*; the Waterfall in the Navigation Mine, which falls thirty yards; the walk through the Town Ditch to the Basaltic Column; *Mam Tor*, or the *Shivering Mountain*, at the foot of which is *Odin Mine*, producing the beautiful spar called Blue John; and *Elden Hole*, three miles distant. The road from Castleton to Buxton (nine miles), and on which is an ebbing and flowing well, is very grand. *Par. Pop.* 996. *Inn*; Castle.

No. 133. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. FIFTH ROAD. Through COVENTRY, CONGLETON, KNUTSFORD, and ALTRINCHAM.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Altrincham	183
Knutsford, as at No. 123	176	MANCHESTER*	191

ALTRINCHAM, or ALTRINGHAM (Cheshire), a small neat town, with manufactories of stuff, near the Bridgewater Canal, supplies Manchester with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. It has a Chapel (St. George), Meeting-houses, and a Jubilee School. *Chapelry. Pop.* 2708. *Inns*; Bowling Green, Unicorn.

Two miles distant is *Dunham Massey*, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, containing many good pictures; in the park is a heronry.

No. 134. From LONDON to MARGATE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Canterbury, as at No. 63	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	MARGATE	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sarr	64		

SARR, or SARRE, at the west end of the Isle of Thanet, was once a place of some importance. It has two inns. *Monkton*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Sarr, was so called from having belonged to the monks. In the Church are several stalls, and the windows exhibit portraits of priors. *Ville. Pop.* 200.

MARGATE (or St. John in Thanet), Isle of Thanet, Kent, was originally a fishing village, but was converted during the last century into one of the most frequented watering-places in the United Kingdom; it has a harbour formed by a pier, which enables it to carry on a considerable trade, as much of the produce of the island is shipped there, and it affords protection to numerous fishing vessels employed in the supply of the London market. The principal objects worthy of notice are the New Church (1826), with a lofty tower, from designs by Mr. Edmunds, and adorned with beautiful stained glass; the Assembly-rooms, a handsome building of the Ionic order in Cecil square; the Pier, along the top of which is a beautiful promenade; a tablet on the side of the Pier, recording the preservation of the York East-Indiaman; the Jetty, for the use of passengers embarking or disembarking at low water; the Old Church, containing several ancient monuments; the Town-hall, in which is a portrait of the late Dr. Jarvis, by Jackson; the Clifton Baths, curiously excavated from the rock near the Fort; and the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Westbrook, about a quarter of a mile distant.

Margate has also excellent Baths, Bathing-machines; a Theatre; several Meeting-houses; Libraries; a well-supplied Market, and numerous Boarding-houses.

During the season, which begins in June, and terminates in October, steam-vessels sail every day between London and this place, and perform the voyage in from six to seven hours. Races are held here for three days, and excursions in sailing-vessels are daily made to places in the vicinity, particularly to the *Reculvers*, or *Two Sisters*, the remains of a Church, situated on the edge of the cliff, about nine miles from Margate, and kept in repair by the corporation of the Trinity-house, for the benefit of navigation. *Draper's Hospital*, about a mile from Margate, was erected in 1709, by Michael Yoakley, a quaker, for the reception of poor men and women of the neighbouring parishes. At *St. Peter's*, a village about two miles from Margate, are the

Thanet Ranelagh Gardens, fitted up in an elegant style for public balls and breakfasts. In St. Peter's Church is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Sheridan, the father of the celebrated orator. Richard Joy, the Kentish Samson, lies buried on the south side of the churchyard. There is also a public garden called Tivoli, formerly shady groves, half a mile from Margate.

Kingsgate, three miles from Margate, and one from Broadstairs, was so called in consequence of Charles II. and James Duke of York landing here, on their way from London to Dover, in 1683. At this place there is a breach in the cliff, across which formerly stood an ancient gate, which fell down a few years ago. Here also are the remains of a noble mansion, erected by the late Henry Lord Holland, in imitation of Tully's Villa, on the coast of Baia. Between Kingsgate and Broadstairs is the *North Foreland*, the most eastern point of the county. It is surmounted by a Lighthouse, to the summit of which visitors may ascend.

Dandelion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, was formerly noticed as a place of public amusement. It has since been converted into a private residence. The situation is charming.

At *Birchington*, about three miles from Margate, is an old house, at which William III. waited for a fair wind, when he was about to visit the Continent.

Par. Pop. 10,339. *Inns*; Fountain, Royal Hotel, York Hotel, Foy Boat, Duke's Head, White Hart.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Margate to</i>	MILES.	<i>Margate to</i>	MILES.
Broadstairs	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Pevensey Castle	83
Ramsgate	$6\frac{1}{2}$	East Bourne	89
Sandwich	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Seaford	$97\frac{1}{2}$
Deal	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Newhaven	$100\frac{3}{4}$
Dover	$26\frac{3}{4}$	Brighton	$109\frac{3}{4}$
Folkstone	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Shoreham	$117\frac{1}{4}$
Sandgate	35	Worthing	$122\frac{1}{4}$
Hythe	$37\frac{3}{4}$	Arundel	$132\frac{1}{4}$
New Romney	47	Chichester	143
Rye	$59\frac{1}{4}$	Havant	152
Winchelsea	$61\frac{1}{4}$	Cosham	$156\frac{1}{4}$
Hastings	70	Fareham	$161\frac{1}{4}$
St. Leonard's	71	SOUTHAMPTON	$173\frac{3}{4}$
Bexhill Barracks	$75\frac{3}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Sarr to Ramsgate 9 miles.

RAMSGATE (Kent) is a noted bathing-place, with a spacious harbour, defended by a stone pier, which forms an excellent promenade; it has an elegant Church, of Gothic architecture, erected 1826, from designs by Kendal; a Chapel of Ease; several Meeting-houses; a well-supplied Market; an Assembly-room; Baths, admirably constructed; Libraries; Boarding-houses, &c. The bathing-place is a fine sandy shore beneath the cliffs near the pier, and the bathing-machines are numerous and convenient. At the commencement of the Pier is a stone column, erected to commemorate the embarkation and landing of George IV., in 1821. Steam-vessels proceed during the season between this place and London, but as the sea off the North Foreland is occasionally rough, most persons prefer sailing by the Margate vessels. The voyage from Ramsgate to London is usually performed in six or seven hours. *Ville*. Pop. 7985. *Inns*; London Hotel, King's Head, Royal Oak, Albion, Castle.

About a mile distant is *Pegwell Bay*, to which the visitors of Ramsgate often resort, to witness the operations of the shrimp-catcher, and to enjoy the fruits of his labour. *St. Lawrence*, one mile from Ramsgate, is a pretty village. The Church contains a monument to Rear-Admiral Fox, erected (1811) by the Duke of Clarence. The tower is of Saxon architecture. At *Munston*, about a mile beyond *St. Lawrence*, are remains of a curious cave, constructed by a person named Troward. *Minster*, four miles from Ramsgate, has the most ancient Church in the Isle of Thanet. Its tea-gardens are much frequented.

CONTINUATION.

Margate to Broadstairs 4½ miles.

BROADSTAIRS (Kent), a fashionable watering-place, about two miles from Ramsgate, has Libraries, Bathing-machines, &c., for the accommodation of visitors, and is particularly calculated for those who prefer retirement to the

bustle of Margate or Brighton. It is a place of some antiquity, having the remains of a gateway, erected in 1540. On the shore to the right of the harbour the cliff has been perforated by the sea, so as to form a natural arch. Near it are some steps, called the Waterloo Stairs, descending through the cliff to the sands. *Ville (St. Peter, Thanet), Pop. 2101. Inns; Phoenix, Rose.*

No. 135. From LONDON to MARKET WEIGHTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Bawtry, as at No. 15	.... 149 $\frac{1}{4}$	Howden	..... 176
Thorne	..... 162 $\frac{3}{4}$	MARKET WEIGHTON	.... 188
Booth Ferry	..... 174 $\frac{1}{4}$		

THORNE (W. R. York), a small but flourishing town, near the Don, by means of which, and of the canal from this river to the Trent, it carries on a considerable trade. The vessels load and unload at a place called Hangman's Hill, a short distance from the town. *Par. Pop. 3779. Inns; Red Lion, White Hart.*

BOOTH FERRY. *Inn; Ferry House.* Two or three miles east of Booth Ferry, and on the river Ouse, is the rising port of GOOLE, which carries on a considerable trade. It has extensive docks and warehouses; and it has been proposed to construct a railroad from it to join the line from Manchester to Sheffield. Huntingley Canal begins at Goole, and falls into the Aire near Ferrybridge, eight miles.

The Dutch river, a fine work of art, effected by Van Mulden in the reign of Charles II.

HOWDEN (E. R. York) is a small town of considerable antiquity, with the remains of a palace, which belonged to the Bishops of Durham, and an elegant Church (St. Peter), one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. It contains a monument of a female cross-legged. *Townsh. Pop. 2130. Inn; Half-Moon.* Beyond Howden is *Spalding Moor*, on which is a remarkable hill, commanding an extensive prospect.

MARKET WEIGHTON (E. R. York), a small town, supposed to have been a Roman station, carries on a con-

siderable trade by means of a canal which communicates with the Humber. In the vicinity are several Barrows. Five miles distant is *Everingham Hall*, a noble modern mansion, in which is a fine portrait of Charles I. by *Vandyke*. Near the entrance to the grounds is a curious Saxon font, formerly in the Church. *Townsh. Pop.* 1821. *Inns*; *Brigg's Inn, Grapes.*

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Market Weighton to</i>	
GREAT DRIFFIELD	14 miles.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Thorne to Snaith	7
Snaith to Selby	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Selby to Cawood.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	19 $\frac{3}{4}$

SNAITH (W. R. York), pleasantly situated on the Aire. Great quantities of flax are grown in the vicinity. *Townsh. Pop.* 885. *Inns*; Bell and Crown, Blue Bell. In the Church (St. Mary) is a statue and tomb of Viscount Downe.

SELBY (W. R. York), a flourishing town near the banks of the Ouse, by means of which, and of canals, it carries on a considerable trade with Leeds, &c.; it has also Railways to that town and to Hull (30 miles). It was formerly celebrated for its fine Abbey, of which the beautiful Church (St. Mary and St. German) still remains; the choir and east window of which are admirable. The noble timber bridge over the Ouse is curiously constructed, and carries on the Hull and Selby Railway. Selby has Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, and a Bluecoat-school. *Par. Pop.* 4600. *Inns*; George, Petre Arms.

CAWOOD (W. R. York), on the Ouse, was formerly one of the principal residences of the Archbishops of York. Cardinal Wolsey resided for some time, and was arrested here. It has a Church (All Saints), and Charities. *Par. Pop.* 1173.

CONTINUATION.

	MILES.
Market Weighton to South Cave (<i>Yorks.</i>) ..	8
South Cave to North Cave (<i>Yorks.</i>)	3
	—
	11

No. 136. From LONDON to GREAT MARLOW. FIRST ROAD. By MAIDENHEAD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Maidenhead, as at No. 32	26	GREAT MARLOW	31

GREAT MARLOW (Bucks) is situated near the Thames. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace, silk, and paper. It has an old Church (All Saints), with some ancient monuments, a National School, News-room, and Races in July. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 4237. 2 *Membs.* Inn; Crown. Three miles from Marlow is *Medmenham Abbey*, a picturesque object on the banks of the Thames. It was noted in the last century as the retirement of a society of men of wit and fashion, who assumed the habits of Franciscan monks.

No. 137. From LONDON to GREAT MARLOW. SECOND ROAD. By BURNHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Salt Hill, as at No. 32 ...	21½	GREAT MARLOW*	31¾
Burnham	24		

No. 138. From LONDON to MARYPORT. FIRST ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, LANCASTER, KENDAL, and KESWICK.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Kendal, as at No. 42	262½	Keswick (a)	292½
Low Wood Inn	275	Cockermouth (b)	305½
Ambleside	276½	MARYPORT	313

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Keswick to Ireby (<i>Lanc.</i>)	12
(b) Cockermouth to Whitehaven* (<i>Cumb.</i>)	14
	—
	26

AMBLESIDE (Westmoreland), a small town, delightfully situated at the north end of Windermere, much frequented by persons visiting the Lakes. It has a modern Gothic Church: and three quarters of a mile distant is a beautiful waterfall, called *Stockgill Force*. Near Ambleside is *Calgarth Park*, remarkable as having been the residence of the learned Bishop Watson. From Ambleside the traveller may make an excursion to *Langdale*, and visit the waterfalls of Skelwith, Colwith, and Dungeon Gill. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES. *Chapeltry*. Pop. 1095. *Inns*; Salutation, Commercial.

The traveller then passes by the village of *Rydal*, near which is a lofty mountain called *Rydal Head*; *Rydal Hall*, in the grounds of which are two beautiful cascades; *Rydal Mount*, the seat of Wordsworth, the poet; the *Lakes of Rydal and Grasmere*; *Dummelwray Stones*, commanding a fine view of the Vale of Grasmere; *Helvellyn Mountain*; *Thirlmere*, or *Leathes Water*; to Keswick.

KESWICK (Cumberland), a small town at the north extremity of Derwent Water, is much resorted to by visitors to the Lakes. It has a modern Market-house, and two private Museums, open, however, to strangers, containing specimens of all the mineralogical substances found in Cumberland. Between the Church, which is about a mile distant, and the town is *Greta Hall*, the seat of Southey, the poet. The principal objects in the vicinity worthy of notice are *Derwent Water* and *Borrowdale*; *St. John's Vale*; the *Druid's Temple*, about a mile and a half distant, on the old road to Penrith; *Castlerigg*, a mile distant, commanding a fine view; *Skiddaw*, the summit of which is about six miles distant; and *Saddleback*. *Townsh.* Pop. 2159. *Inns*; Queen's Head, Royal Oak. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES.

COCKERMOUTH (Cumberland), so called from its

position on the Cocker, at its entrance into the Derwent. The streets are spacious, though irregular; but many of the houses are neatly built. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hats, coarse woollens, shalloons, and coarse linens. On the summit of an artificial mount are the ruins of an ancient castle, originally the baronial residence of the Lords of Allerdale, during the civil wars garrisoned for Charles I. *Boro. Town. Pop. 4536. 2 Membs. Inns; Globe, Sun.*

MARYPORT, or ELLENFOOT (Cumb.), a well-built town on the Ellen or Elne, is much frequented for bathing. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton; it has numerous vessels employed in the exportation of coals, and the importation of timber, flax, and iron. *Chapeltry. Pop. 3877. Inn; Golden Lion.*

CONTINUATION.

Maryport to Allonby 5 miles.

ALLONBY (Cumberland), on the south shore of the Solway Frith, is much frequented for bathing. It has warm and cold baths. *Chapeltry. Pop. 783. Inn; Ship.*

No. 139. From LONDON to MARYPORT. SECOND ROAD. Through LANCASTER, ULVERSTONE, and WHITEHAVEN.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Lancaster, as at No. 42 ..	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ponsonby.....	299
Cartmel	253 $\frac{1}{4}$	Egremont	303 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ulverstone	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitehaven.....	308 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broughton	269 $\frac{1}{4}$	Workington.....	316
Bootle	281 $\frac{3}{4}$	MARYPORT*	321 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ravenglass	290 $\frac{3}{4}$		

From Lancaster, the traveller, if the tide be out, may cross the Sands, taking care, however, to procure the assistance of the guide, who is obliged to be on the spot from sunrise to sunset.

CARTMEL (Lancashire) is a pleasant town, chiefly supported by persons visiting the mineral springs, about three

miles distant. It has a Free Grammar-school, and an elegant Church (St. Mary), formerly attached to a priory, richly ornamented with carved work and monuments. *Chapelry. Pop. 347,*

ULVERSTONE (Lanc.), pleasantly situated about a mile from the river Leven, with which it communicates by means of a canal, has two handsome Churches, a Theatre, Assembly-rooms, and a Library. The inhabitants are engaged in the coasting-trade, and in the manufacture of cotton, canvass, and checks. *Townsh. Pop. 4876. Inns; Sun, Braddwyll Arms.*

Swarthmoor Hall, one mile from Ulverstone, was occupied for four years by George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. The Meeting-house which he built is about a quarter of a mile distant.

Two miles from Ulverstone is *Conishead Priory*, the seat of Colonel Braddwyll, containing a fine collection of pictures, and surrounded by delightful grounds.

RAVENGLASS (Cumb.), on the Esk. Near it is *Muncaster House*, the seat of Lord Muncaster, who has made numerous improvements by planting the adjacent grounds. About two miles from this mansion, on the opposite side of the Esk, are ruins of considerable magnitude, called the *City of Barnscar*, respecting which it is said that no historical documents exist.

PONSONBY (Cumb.) Near this place, on the north bank of the Calder, are the beautiful ruins of *Calder Abbey. Par. Pop. 180. Ponsonby Hall* is a handsome mansion on an eminence near the banks of the Calder. The apartments contain some good portraits, a curiously carved bedstead, made in 1345, and other antiquities.

EGREMONT (Cumb.) is an ancient town, pleasantly situated about two miles from the sea. On the west side of the town are the ruins of a castle: in the vicinity are several tumuli. *Par. Pop. 1741.*

WHITEHAVEN (Cumb.) is a handsome and well-built town which has risen into importance, during the last two centuries, in consequence of its vicinity to the collieries belonging to the Lowther family. The pits are the deepest that have hitherto been worked, and they produce annually about 90,000 chaldrons of coals. Its beautiful stone piers, until lately damaged by a terrific storm, defended

the harbour so completely, that at low water the shipping lay as in a dry dock. Whitehaven has a Market-house, designed by Sir R. Smirke, three Episcopal Chapels, several Meeting-houses, and charitable Institutions; a Theatre, and manufactories of cordage and sail-cloth. South of Whitehaven is the lofty promontory, called *St. Bee's Head*, on the summit of which is a Lighthouse, commanding beautiful prospects. During summer, a steam-packet plies between this port, Liverpool, and Dumfries. The "Lake Tourist" stage-coach leaves Whitehaven daily in summer, for Workington, Cockermouth, Keswick, Ambleside, and Kendal. *Townsh. Pop.* 11,393. 1 *Memb. Inns*; George, Globe and King's Arms.

In the vicinity is *Whitehaven Castle*, the noble mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale.

WORKINGTON (Cumb.) is a considerable town on the south bank of the Derwent, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and flows into the sea about a mile distant. The river is navigable for vessels of 400 tons: on its banks are stone piers where the ships receive their lading, consisting principally of coals which are exported to Ireland, the Baltic, &c. About 200 vessels are employed in this traffic, and several in the salmon-fishery. The ancient part of the town is narrow and irregular, but the modern is well laid out, and contains several good public buildings. Here is a neat Church (St. Michael), with an altar-piece, representing the Descent from the Cross; a handsome new Tuscan Chapel of Ease (St. John); Catholic Chapel; Meeting-houses; Theatre; Assembly-rooms; School; and a Dispensary. On the east side of the town is *Workington Hall*, the seat of the Curwen family, a noble quadrangular structure, remarkable as having afforded an asylum to Mary Queen of Scots, when she landed at Workington. The room in which she slept is still denominated the Queen's Chamber, though the house has undergone various alterations during the last century. Races in August upon the Cluffocks. *Townsh. Pop.* 6415. *Inns*; Dragon, King's Arms.

Near Workington, on an eminence, are the remains of "the Old Chapel," probably a border Watch-tower.

CONTINUATION.

Cartmel to Hawkshead..... 13½ miles.

HAWKSHEAD (Lanc.) is a small town in a vale near the Lake of Estwaite, and the principal place in Furness Fells. It has a Church, which was made parochial by Archbishop Sandys, who was a native of this place; a Free Grammar-school, and a Town-house. The mountains in the vicinity produce copper and slate. *Townsh. Pop.* 797. *Inn*; Red Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Ulverstone to Dalton 4½ miles.

DALTON (Lanc.), a small, neat town, communicating with the sea by a canal one mile and a half long, has an ancient Church (St. Mary); a massive Castle, now a Court-house, and remains of a Castle erected in the time of Edward III. *Townsh. Pop.* 759.

About a mile and a half distant are the ruins of *Furness Abbey*, a Cistercian monastery, formerly of high rank and power. The ruins are situated near a small rivulet, and are approached by a farm-yard.

No. 140. From LONDON TO MIDDLETON in
TEASDALE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Greta Bridge, as at No. 41	244¼	MIDDLETON in TEASDALE	256¾
Barnard Castle	247¼		

BERNARD or **BARNARD CASTLE** (Durham), on the Tees, has one of the largest Corn-markets in the north of England. It derives its name from a Castle erected shortly after the Conquest, the ruins of which still adorn a rocky eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning and in the manufacture of Scotch camlets or tammies, and stockings. It has a Chapel (St. Mary) and a National School. *Chapelry. Pop.* 4430. *Inns*; Rose and Crown, King's Head.

Two miles from the town is a pleasingly situated Chalybeate Spring.

MIDDLETON IN TEASDALE (Durham), a small town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the neighbouring lead-mines, has a Church (St. Mary); Meeting-houses; a Town-hall, and a National School. The banks of the Tees abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. At a short distance from Middleton is the ford of *Step Ends*, and two miles from it is *Winch Bridge*, consisting of iron chains stretched from rock to rock, over a chasm nearly 60 feet deep. In the vicinity are the cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout. *Townsh. Pop.* 1824.

No. 141. From LONDON to MILL HILL.

<i>Holborn Bars to</i>	MILES.	<i>Holborn Bars to</i>	MILES.
Camden Town	2	Hendon	7
Hampstead	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	MILL HILL.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

HAMPSTEAD (Middl.) lies on the declivity of a hill, at the top of which is a very picturesque heath, commanding extensive prospects of London and its environs. This village is noted for its medicinal springs, though they are not so much frequented as formerly. West of Hampstead Heath is *Child's Hill*, from which there is a very extensive view; and between Hampstead and Highgate is *Caen* or *Ken Wood*, the seat of Earl Mansfield. *Par. Pop.* 8588.

MILL HILL (Middlesex), beautifully situated on the brow of a hill, is noted for its Grammar-school for Dissenters, which was rebuilt (1826) from designs by Mr. Tite. A very neat Chapel has lately been built.

No. 142. From LONDON to MONMOUTH. FIRST ROAD.
Through OXFORD, NORTHLEACH, SEVEN WELLS, and MITCHELL DEAN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gloucester*	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
Witney*	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mitchell Dean	113 $\frac{3}{4}$
Burford*	73	Coleford	121 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northleach*	82	MONMOUTH*	126 $\frac{3}{4}$
Seven Wells*	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		

MITCHELL DEAN (Gloucester) is a small, irregularly

built town, with a manufactory of leather. The Church (St. Michael) contains several monuments, and has a subterranean passage of great antiquity, leading to a wood about half a mile distant. *Par. Pop.* 601. *Inn*; George.

About four miles from Mitchell Dean is *Flaxley Abbey*, erected on the site of a Cistercian Abbey.

COLEFORD (Gloucester) has a Chapel (All Saints), and a Market-house. Portions of Offa's Dyke may still be traced. In the vicinity of this place are several iron forges. *Chapelry. Pop.* 2193. *Inn*; Angel.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Monmouth to Skenfreth	5
Skenfreth to Grosmont	5½
	10½

SKENFRETH (Monmouth). The remains of the Castle are situated near the Munnaw, in a sequestered spot surrounded by hills. The country between this place and Grosmont is exceedingly fine. *Par. Pop.* 609.

GROSMONT (Monmouth) is remarkable only for the ruins of its Castle, which, occupying an eminence, present a very picturesque appearance. *Par. Pop.* 690.

No. 143. From LONDON to MONMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD, CHELTENHAM, and ROSS.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54¾	MONMOUTH*	129¾
Ross, as at No. 2	119½		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Monmouth to Ragland*	8
Ragland to Usk	6
Usk to Pontypool	6
	20

USK (Monm.) is a place of high antiquity, situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olwy and the Usk. It has an ancient Church (St. Mary), in

which is an inscription that has often perplexed antiquaries, and the ruins of a Priory; but is particularly noted for the remains of its Castle, seated on an eminence east of the river. The river Usk, crossed by a stone bridge, abounds with fine salmon. From the terrace under the tower, near the Castle, there is a fine view of the town and its vicinity.

Par. Pop. 1160. *Inn*; Three Salmons.

PONT-Y-POOL (Monmouth), on a cliff overhanging the Avon, has long been celebrated for the manufacture of japan ware; which has, however, lately declined, in consequence of competition in other parts of the kingdom. In the vicinity are extensive iron works. There is a canal from this place to Newport. *Townsh.* (*with Trevethon*). *Pop.* 10,250. *Inns*; Red Lion, Crown.

No. 144. From LONDON to MONMOUTH. THIRD ROAD. Through BATH, BRISTOL, and CHEPSTOW.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bristol, as at No. 32	119	Tintern Abbey*	139½
Westbury	122	Landogo	143
Aust Passage Inn	130	Biggsweat Bridge	144½
Beachley Inn	131½	Redbrook	147½
Chepstow*	134½	MONMOUTH*	150½

ABBEY TYNTERNE, a small village in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, with wire-works. *Inn*; Beaufort Arms.

BIGGSWEAT BRIDGE carries the mail-road across the Wye, instead of proceeding by Trellech.

REDBROOK, a village on the left bank of the Wye, in the neighbourhood of mines, carrying on tin and iron-works.

This interesting road from *Chepstow* leads along the banks of the Wye to Monmouth. The *Wyndcliff* is a bold and beautifully wooded rock, from the summit of which the eye embraces the Severn, the Wye, and nine counties. At the bottom of the *Wyndcliff* is the Moss Cottage.

No. 145. From LONDON to MONTGOMERY. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD, WORCESTER, and LUDLOW.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Worcester, as at No. 1	111½	MONTGOMERY, as at No. 34	169

CONTINUATION.

Montgomery to Welsh Pool 8¼ miles.

WELSH POOL is one of the chief marts for Welsh flannel. It has a handsome County-hall; in the Church is preserved a valuable chalice of gold, brought from Guinea. On Moel y Golfa, to the north of Welsh Pool, is an Obelisk, erected in honour of Lord Rodney. *Par. Pop.* 5020. *Inns;* Royal Oak, Bear.

Powis Castle, the seat of the Powis family, is a venerable pile, situated in Montgomeryshire, one mile from Welsh Pool. It is adorned with numerous paintings, and surrounded by pleasing grounds.

No. 146. From LONDON to MONTGOMERY. SECOND ROAD. Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and SHREWSBURY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Shrewsbury, as at No. 100	153¼	MONTGOMERY*	174¼
Brocton	166¼		

No. 147. From LONDON to MUKER. Through ST. NEOT'S and DONCASTER.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Catterick Bridge, as at No.		Reeth	243¼
41	230½	MUKER	253¾
Richmond	234¼		

RICHMOND (N. R. York), delightfully situated on the banks of the Swale (which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches), is surrounded by a very picturesque country. It has an old Church (St. Mary); the Chapel of the Trinity (repaired 1740); a Catholic Chapel, with a painting of the

Crucifixion; Meeting-houses; a Town-hall; two Gaols; Free Grammar and other Schools. It is noted for its extensive Corn-market, and has a considerable traffic in lead. The Market-place is handsome, having in the centre a column, and beneath, a reservoir. Richmond possesses the remains of a once famous castle, founded by Earl Alain of Bretagne, who accompanied William the Conqueror; and it still exhibits traces of its ancient grandeur. North of the town are the ruins and a fine tower of the Greyfriars, and near the Castle, on the opposite bank of the Swale, are the remains of the Priory of St. Martin. There are also ruins of St. Nicholas's Hospital, of a later date. *Bor. and Par.* Pop. 3900. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; King's Arms, King's Head.

No. 148. From LONDON to NORTHAMPTON. FIRST ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S and STONY STRATFORD.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Dunstable, as at No. 42 ..	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stony Stratford*	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hockliffe	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	NORTHAMPTON*	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brickhill*	43 $\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Northampton to Weston Favel..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

WESTON FAVEL (Northampton). In the Church (St. Peter) is buried the Rev. James Hervey, author of "Meditations among the Tombs," &c., who preached here for many years. Over the altar is a representation of the Passover, in needlework, by Lady Holman. *Par. Pop.* 443.

CONTINUATION.

Northampton to Rugby* (*Warwicks.*) 19 miles.

No. 149. From LONDON to NORTHAMPTON. SECOND ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S and WOBURN.

London to NORTHAMPTON, as at No. 42.. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

No. 150. From LONDON to NORWICH. FIRST ROAD.
Through NEWMARKET and THETFORD.

London to NORWICH, as at No. 54 109 miles.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Norwich to Aylsham	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aylsham to Holt*	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	28 $\frac{1}{2}$

AYLSHAM (Norfolk), on the Bure, which here becomes navigable, has a Church (St. Michael), said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, containing numerous old brasses, a font adorned with curious bassi-relievi, and a painted glass window representing the Salutation. Aylsham possesses a Freeschool and a Bridewell. About a mile from the town is a Mineral Spring, the waters of which are efficacious in chronic disorders. Two miles from Aylsham is *Blickling Hall*, said to be the birth-place of Ann Boleyn. It is a noble ancient mansion, containing some good pictures and an extensive library. The grounds are adorned with a lake nearly a mile in length, a wilderness, &c.; here also is a Mausoleum in the form of a pyramid, erected over the remains of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire and his countess. *Par. Pop.* 2334. *Inns*; Black Boy, Bull.

CONTINUATION.

Norwich to Worsted 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

WORSTED (Norfolk) is a small village, remarkable for first giving name to a kind of cloth made of wool, but differently dressed from those denominated woollens. *Par. Pop.* 830.

No. 151. From LONDON to NORWICH. SECOND ROAD.
Through COLCHESTER and IPSWICH.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Colchester, as at No. 93 ..	51	Thwaite	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stratford	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scole Inn	92
Copdock	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Stratton	101
Ipswich	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	NORWICH*	111
Stonham	79 $\frac{3}{4}$		

STRATFORD (Suff.), situated on the Stour, has a great road trade. *Par. Pop.* 630.

COPDOCK (Suff.) *Par. Pop.* 310. *Inn*; Elm.

IPSWICH, the capital of Suffolk, and a place of great antiquity, is situated on a declivity on the banks of the Orwell, over which are two bridges. It contains 15 Churches, including three in the Liberty. In St. Peter's is an ancient font, and in St. Lawrence is a painting by Sir R. Kerr Porter. St. Margaret, St. Mary Stoke, and St. Nicholas, are old structures. It has also a commodious Market-place, erected in 1811; a Theatre; Assembly-rooms; a modern Town-hall, erected with the remains of St. Mildred's Church; County Gaol; Town Gaol; House of Correction; a Free Grammar-school, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey; a Custom-house, at which is a ducking-stool; a Burgess' Library, in Christ's Hospital; a Public Library; several News-rooms; a Mechanics' Institution (1824); a Horticultural Society; a Corn-exchange and Shire-hall; public Baths; several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions; and two yards for ship-building. About a mile from the town is the Race-course. Christchurch Park is a beautiful promenade, opened to the public. There are, during the summer months, steamers from Ipswich to London, touching at Harwich. Ipswich was formerly famed for its manufacture of woollen cloth, which has gradually dwindled away since the middle of the 17th century; its present commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of malt and corn, and in a coasting trade. Vessels commodiously fitted up for passengers sail down the Orwell every tide to Harwich, and return, affording prospects on the banks of that estuary of unrivalled beauty. Ipswich was the native place of Clara Reeve and Mrs. Trimmer; and it was here that Garrick made his first appearance. The house in which Wolsey was said to be born (See LONG MELFORD) is still standing in St. Nicholas' parish. *Boro. Pop.* 20,454. *Members: County* 4, *Town* 2. *Inns*; Great White Horse, Ship, Golden Lion, Bear and Crown, Coach and Horses, Crown and Anchor.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Ipswich to</i>	MILES.
Hadleigh	9½
SUDBURY	19¾

STONHAM. *Inn*; Pie.

About four miles distant is *Helmingham Hall*, a seat of the Dysart family, a quadrangular structure of the time of Henry VIII., containing a good library, some fine paintings, and a choice collection of ancient armour.

THWAITE (Suff.) has a Church (St. George). *Inn*; Buck's Head.

SCOLE INN or OSMONDISTON (Norf.) was formerly noted for a singularly carved sign, representing the arms of the chief towns and families of the county, and for a large circular bed, capable of containing thirty or forty persons. It has a Church (St. Andrew). *Par. and Hamlet. Pop.* 617.

CONTINUATION.

Stratford to Hadleigh 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

HADLEIGH (Suff.), on the Breton, formerly a corporation town, has a Church (St. Mary), a handsome structure in the centre of the town, remarkable as the burial-place of Guthram or Gorma, the Danish chief who embraced Christianity after being defeated by Alfred, with an altar-piece, a painting of Moses and Aaron, old font, old gateway; and Parsonage-house. Dr. Taylor, the rector of Hadleigh, was burnt in 1555, on Oldham Common, for his attachment to the Reformation. There is a corn exchange (1813). *Par. Pop.* 3425. *Inn*; White Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Stonham to Debenham 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

DEBENHAM (Suff.), situated near the source of the Deben, from which it takes its name. The Church (St. Mary) contains several ancient monuments. It has a Market-house and a Freeschool. *Par. Pop.* 1629. *Inn*; Cherry Tree.

CONTINUATION.

Stonham to Eye 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

EYE (Suff.) is almost surrounded by a rivulet. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome building, and to the east of the town are the ruins of a Benedictine Monastery. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 2313. 1 *Memb.*

No. 152. From LONDON to NORWICH. THIRD ROAD.
Through BRAINTREE and BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Chelmsford, as at No. 93..	29	Bury St. Edmunds (b) ..	71
Braintree	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ixworth	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bocking Street	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Botesdale (c)	85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Halstead	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scole Inn*	93
Sudbury (a)	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Stratton.....	102
Long Melford	58	NORWICH*	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bradfield	66		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Sudbury to Bildeston (<i>Suffolk</i>)	9
(b) Bury St. Edmund's to Thetford* (<i>Norfolk</i>)	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Botesdale to Diss* (<i>Norfolk</i>)	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
(c) Botesdale to New Buckenham (<i>Norfolk</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

BRAINTREE (Essex), a large straggling town, contains a spacious Church (St. Michael), situated on an eminence, several Meeting-houses, and charitable Institutions. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of baize and silk. *Par. Pop.* 3422. *Inn*; White Hart.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Braintree to</i>	MILES.	<i>Braintree to</i>	MILES.
Witham	7	Rochford	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maldon	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	SOUTHEND	26

BOCKING STREET (Essex). *Par. Pop.* 3128. *Inn*; White Hart.

HALSTEAD (Essex), so called from two Saxon words, signifying healthy place, is situated on a rising ground, the foot of which is washed by the Colne. The Church (St. George) contains several ancient monuments, and there is a good Grammar-school. At a house in this parish is a curious Greek inscription, brought from Smyrna, where it was erected 150 years before Christ, in honour of Crato, a musician. *Par. Pop.* 4637. *Inns*; George, King's Arms.

About two miles from Halstead is *Gosfield Hall*, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, an interesting specimen of ancient architecture, containing, amongst other objects worthy of notice, a gallery, called Queen Elizabeth's, in

commemoration of her having twice visited this place, and a curious stone chimney-piece, sculptured with a representation of the battle of Bosworth Field, and small statues of Henry VII. and his Queen.

SUDBURY (Suff.), on the Stour (over which is a handsome stone bridge), was once a place of much greater importance than at present, and possessed a Priory, part of which is still standing. It has three handsome Churches, and a small silk manufactory. The Stour is navigable to this town. *Boro. Pop.* 4677. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Vernon Arms, Rose and Crown, Swan.

LONG MELFORD (Suffolk). The Church is a handsome Gothic building, containing several monuments, and a font with some curious carving on the top of it. Wolsey was born at Long Melford. *Par. Pop.* 2514. *Inn*; Bull.

BRADFIELD (Suffolk). Near this place is *Bradfield Hall*, remarkable as having been the residence of A. Young, Esq., the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S (Suffolk) is an ancient town, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Lark, or Bourne, and noted for the salubrity of its air. It was restored by Canute, after its destruction by Sweyn; and its splendid Monastery of St. Edmund was the second in the kingdom, but was ravaged by the populace in 1327 and 1381. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town-hall, originally a Church; St. Mary's Church, erected in the 15th century, adorned with an elegant roof, constructed in France, and a beautiful porch on the north side—it contains the tomb of the Duchess of Suffolk, daughter of Henry VII.; St. James's Church, a fine Gothic building, the gate of which, situated about 30 feet distant, is considered a noble specimen of Saxon architecture; the Abbey gate, in the Gothic style, distinguished by a beautiful arch, and numerous sculptural embellishments; the Theatre and Assembly-rooms, both handsome modern edifices; the new Gaol (1805), the House of Correction, the Shire-hall, the town Bridewell, an old structure; the General Hospital, Mechanics' Institute, and the Suffolk Library. Bury has also a beautifully situated Botanical Garden, a Free Grammar-school, Meeting-houses, Almshouses, and charitable Institutions. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bishop Gardiner, and Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, were born here. *Boro.*

Pop. 11,436. 2 Membs. Inns; Angel, Bell, Greyhound, Half Moon.

About a mile from the entrance to Bury, on an eminence, are *Ickworth Park* and *Hall*. This splendid building was erected by the celebrated Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry: the finished wing is occupied by Earl Jermyn. It contains a fine collection of modern sculpture, and, although unfinished, is one of the grandest buildings in the kingdom.

About three miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's is *Hengrave Hall*, a noble specimen of ancient architecture, the property of Sir T. Gage.

Rushbrooke Hall, about two miles distant, a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style, the property of Col. Rushbrooke.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bury St. Edmund's to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bury St. Edmund's to</i>	MILES.
Chippenham.....	12½	Ely	24½
ELY	24½	Chatteris	36
<i>Bury St Edmund's to</i>		PETERBOROUGH	52½
Chippenham	12½		

IXWORTH is a neat town in Suffolk. Near it is *Troston Hall*, the seat of the late Capel Loft, Esq., well known in the literary world. *Par. Pop.* 1061.

BOTESDALE (Suffolk), a small ill-built town, derives its name from a Chapel here, dedicated to St. Botolph. It has a Freeschool, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon; and in the vicinity is *Redgrave Hall*, once the property of Chief Justice Holt. In the park is the village Church, containing some curious monuments, amongst which are those of the above-mentioned Judge, and of Sir N. Bacon, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth. *Par. Pop.* 655. *Inn*; Crown.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Bocking Street to Sible Hedingham	6½
Sible Hedingham to Great Yeldham (<i>Essex</i>) ..	3
Great Yeldham to Haverhill	8

17½

SIBLE HEDINGHAM (*Essex*). In the Church is the tomb of Sir J. Hawkwood, "the first English general." *Par. Pop.* 2194. *Inn*; Bell.

HAVERHILL (Suffolk). Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cottons, checks, and fustians. *Entire Par. Pop.* 2025.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Bocking Street to Sible Hedingham*	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sible Hedingham to Great Yeldham (<i>Essex</i>) ..	3
Great Yeldham to Clare	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

CLARE (Suffolk), on the Stour, formerly a place of considerable note, celebrated for its Castle, few vestiges of which remain. On the north side of the town is an ancient house, remarkable for its ornaments, consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage. The parish Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is an old and elegant edifice; in the vicinity are the remains of *Clare Priory*, a monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in 1248. *Par. Pop.* 1619.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Sudbury to Stow Market	15
Stow Market to Diss	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Diss to New Buckenham	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	38 $\frac{3}{4}$

About three miles from Sudbury is *Acton Place*, formerly a fine structure, and still displaying traces of its ancient grandeur.

STOW MARKET (Suffolk), near the centre of the county, at the junction of three rivulets forming the Gipping, is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable business in barley and malt, as well as in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hemp. The towing-path of the navigable canal from this town to Ipswich forms a delightful promenade, particularly in the hop season, the neighbouring lands being chiefly occupied in the growth of this plant. The Church (St. Peter and St. Mary) is a spacious edifice; and the House of Industry, about a mile distant, is a very fine building. Here is a National School, Sunday-schools, and several Charities. *Par. Pop.* 2672. *Inns*; King's Head, White Hart.

DISS (Norfolk), is a neat and flourishing town on the Waveney. The Church (St. Mary) is remarkable for the disposition of its windows; there are Meeting-houses, and a Charity-school in the former Town-hall. *Par. Pop.* 2934. *Inns*; Saracen's Head, King's Head.

No. 153. From LONDON to NOTTINGHAM. FIRST ROAD. Through HITCHIN and KETTERING.

London to NOTTINGHAM, as at No. 107. 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Nottingham to Southwell 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

SOUTHWELL (Notts.), a pleasantly situated town, formerly a place of great importance, is still distinguished by its Minster, or Collegiate Church (St. Mary), a foundation of Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in the seventh century. This venerable pile is, with the exception of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, the most ancient edifice in England, and offers an interesting study to the architectural antiquary. It contains the tomb of Archbishop Sandys, a chapter-house, and library. The Prebendal-house is a handsome modern mansion, and to the south of the Minster are ruins of the Archbishop's Palace, which still exhibit vestiges of ancient grandeur, and a portion of which has been modernized. Charles I. often visited Southwell, and the apartment in which he dined May 6th, 1646, when he surrendered himself to the Scotch Commissioners, is still in existence, nearly in its original state, at the Saracen's Head, formerly the King's Arms. Southwell is situated near the Greet, which is famous for its red trout. It has Assembly-rooms (1806), a Theatre, and Harmonic Society, a House of Correction, and a pleasant Parade. St. Catherine's and South Well are still in use. *Par. Pop.* 3384.

No. 154. From LONDON to NOTTINGHAM. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER, and LOUGHBOROUGH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Loughborough, as at No. 42	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	NOTTINGHAM*	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bunny	117 $\frac{3}{4}$		

BUNNY (Notts). The Church (St. Mary) contains the monument of Sir Thomas Parkyns, which was erected in his lifetime, and represents him in two attitudes, one as wrestling with and the other as thrown down by Time. It has a School and Almshouses.

No. 155. From LONDON to OAKHAM. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD and BEDFORD.

London to OAKHAM, as at No. 107 95 miles.

CONTINUATION.

Oakham to Waltham on the Wolds (*Leicester*).. 14 miles.

No. 156. From LONDON to OAKHAM. SECOND ROAD.
Through ST. ALBAN'S, NEWPORT PAGNELL, and WEL-
LINGBOROUGH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Newport Pagnell, as at		Kettering*	75½
No. 42	51½	Rockingham*	84½
Olney	56½	Uppingham*	90
Wellingborough	68½	OAKHAM*	96

OLNEY (Bucks) is a small neat town, surrounded by delightful scenery, on the Ouse, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) has a handsome spire. Cowper the poet resided at *Weston*, in the vicinity. Many of the females here are employed in making worsted stockings and in silk weaving. *Par. Pop.* 2344. *Inn*; Bull.

WELLINGBOROUGH (Northampton), on the Nen, is said to have derived its name from the numerous medicinal springs in the vicinity. One of these, called Redwell, was visited by Charles I. and his queen, who lived here in tents for a whole season, in order to drink the water in its greatest purity. Wellingborough has a handsome Church. (All Saints), containing some stained glass; Meeting-houses, Free and Charity-school. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and the manufacture of boots, shoes, and lace. *Par. Pop.* 4688. *Inns*; Hind, White Hart.

CONTINUATION.

Kettering to Weldon 9 miles.

WELDON (Northampton), generally called Weldon in the Woods, is noted for its quarries of stone, which is capable of taking a high polish. It has a Church (St. Mary), and in the neighbourhood are the remains of the pavement of a Roman mansion, and also the traces of a town.

No. 157. From LONDON to OAKHAM. THIRD ROAD.
Through BIGGLESWADE and KIMBOLTON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Biggleswade, as at No. 41 ..	45	Clapton	72½
Eaton Socon	55	Deane	84½
Kimbolton	63	OAKHAM*	96¼

KIMBOLTON (Hunts). The noble Castle, belonging to the Duke of Manchester, is remarkable as the place where Catherine, the divorced queen of Henry VIII., expired; and St. Andrew's Church contains several monuments of the Montague family. *Par. Pop.* 1584. *Inn*; White Lion.

DEANE (Northampton). *Deane Park*, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, contains some handsome rooms, numerous good pictures, and a valuable library, comprising curious MSS., principally relating to the county.

CONTINUATION.

Kimbolton to Thrapstone 11 miles.

THRAPSTONE (Northampton) is a small town, with a considerable river trade, on the Nen, over which there is a wooden bridge. It has a Church (St. James), with an ancient monument in the churchyard. About two miles from Thrapstone is *Drayton House*, a noble, antiquated structure, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. It contains a fine collection of paintings: the Church of *Lowick* near it is adorned with brasses, monuments, and stained glass. *Par. Pop.* 1014. *Inns*; George, White Hart.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Clapton to Oundle	5½
Oundle to Apethorpe	6
Apethorpe to King's Cliffe	1½
	12¾

OUNDLE (Northampton), a neat town, almost surrounded by the Nen, over which there are two bridges. The North Bridge is remarkable for the number of its arches. St. Peter's Church is a handsome edifice with a spire and some rich stalls. Oundle has a Market-house, several Meeting-houses, a Free Bluecoat and other Schools, a Hospital for old women, and Almshouses. *Par. Pop.* 2308. *Inns*; Talbot, Swan.

Three miles and a half from Oundle is *Fotheringay*, formerly noted for its castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined and executed. Several houses in Oundle were built with its remains.

APETHORPE (Northampt.) The Church (St. Leonard) contains a monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. *Apethorpe Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, is a handsome mansion, containing some good paintings. *Par. Pop.* 297.

KING'S-CLIFFE (Northampton) has a Church (All Saints), and Almshouses. Here, Law, the author of a "Serious Call to a Holy Life," was buried. *Par. Pop.* 1173.

No. 158. From LONDON to OLD or AUST PASSAGE INN. Through HENLEY and MALMESBURY.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Maidenhead, as at No. 32..	26	Acton Turville	104½
Farringdon, as at No. 87 ..	69¾	Cross Hands Inn.....	107½
Highworth	75¾	Chipping Sodbury	111
Cricklade	83½	OLD OF AUST PASSAGE	
Malmesbury	95½	INN.....	124

Four miles beyond Farringdon is *Coleshill*, in Berkshire, a pleasant village, with a handsome Church (All Saints), which has some fine stained glass; and a noble mansion, designed by Inigo Jones, and now the seat of the Earl of Radnor.

HIGHWORTH (Wilts) is situated on elevated ground, commanding fine prospects. The Church (St. Michael) contains several ancient monuments. *Tything*. Pop. 632.

CRICKLADE (Wilts), an ancient town on the banks of the Isis, near the Thames and Severn Canal, has a Town-hall, erected 1569, supported by ten pillars; and two Churches: St. Samson's, a large building in the form of a cross, with an elegant tower in the centre; and St. Mary's, in the cemetery of which is an ancient stone cross. *Boro*. Pop. 1642. 2 *Mems*. *Inns*; White Horse, White Hart.

MALMESBURY (Wilts) is a very ancient town, formerly surrounded by a wall, some remains of which are still visible. The principal objects worthy of notice are the remains of a celebrated Abbey, exhibiting fine architectural specimens of different ages; the Abbot's House, an antique building in the Gothic style; the Market Cross in the centre of the town, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII., and a curious ancient arch in the Corporation Almshouse. Malmesbury has two Churches (St. Paul's and St. Mary's), one of which contains a tomb supposed to be that of Athelstan. The altar-piece, of the Raising of Lazarus, was presented by the Earl of Suffolk; a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-houses, two Freeschools, and other charities; and carries on a considerable manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. It was the birth-place of William of Malmesbury, the historian, and of Hobbes, the philosopher. *Boro and Par*. Pop. 1424. 1 *Memb*. *Inn*; White Lion.

A mile from Malmesbury is *Charlton Park*, an ancient seat of the Earl of Suffolk, containing many fine portraits by Vandyke and Lely.

ACTON TURVILLE (Gloucester). Three miles beyond this place is *Badminton House*, the residence of the ducal family of Beaufort, a spacious edifice on the French model, erected by the first duke towards the close of the seventeenth century; it is situated in a noble park, and is adorned with many fine works of art, particularly portraits of the Beau-

fort family, commencing with John of Gaunt, and Salvator Rosa's celebrated picture representing the Sovereigns of Europe under the form of different animals. The Church at Badminton, erected by the Duke of Beaufort, in 1785, is a singularly elegant building, adorned with monuments by Rysbrach. *Par. Pop.* 236.

CHIPPING SODBURY (Gloucest.), formerly a borough, but now of little importance. *Par. Pop.* 1306. *Inns*; Bell, Swan.

OLD or AUST PASSAGE INN, on the Severn, has an Hotel on the Beach.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
At Old Passage Inn cross the Severn to Beachley Inn..	1½
Beachley Inn to Chepstow*	3
	4½

The passage of this river has been very much improved within a few years by the erection of piers, and the adoption of a steam-packet. The river may now be crossed at any time of the tide.

No. 159. From LONDON to OXFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through HIGH WYCOMBE.

London to OXFORD, as at No. 1 54¾ miles.

No. 160. From LONDON to OXFORD. SECOND ROAD.
Through MAIDENHEAD.

	MILES.		MILES.
Hyde Park Corner to Maidenhead, as at No. 32..	26	Hyde Park Corner to Dorchester*	49¼
Henley-upon-Thames*....	35¼	OXFORD*	58
Bensington, or Benson....	46¼		

Three miles and a half beyond Dorchester is *Nuneham Courtenay*, to the left of which is *Nuneham Courtenay Park*, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt, a handsome building, with a stone front, adorned with a choice collection of pictures.

The grounds, embellished with numerous statues, busts, inscriptions, and the conduit formerly in Oxford, &c., are very beautiful; and in the park is an elegant church, erected in 1764, by the Earl of Harcourt. *Inn*; Angel.

No. 161. From LONDON to PEMBROKE. Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CAERMARTHEN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Caermarthen, as at No. 31	216	Carew	244½
St. Clear's, or St. Clare* ..	225½	PEMBROKE	248½
Cold Blow	236½		

CAREW (Pembroke), a small village, containing a curious ancient cross, and spacious Church, with monuments. About a mile distant are the ruins of *Carew Castle*, some portion of which still presents a magnificent aspect. *Par.* *Pop.* 1020.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeshire, pleasantly situated on a navigable creek of Milford Haven, was formerly surrounded by a wall, some part of which is still visible. It carries on but little trade; and its three Churches present nothing worthy of particular attention. On an eminence west of the town are the remains of an ancient castle, still comprising several apartments in tolerable preservation, one of which is shown as the birthplace of Henry VII. This castle is celebrated for its defence against Cromwell. *Boro.* *Pop.* 6511. *Members*; *County* 1, *Town* 1. *Inns*; Green Dragon, Golden Lion.

Three miles from Pembroke, near the edge of the cliff, is *Bosherton Mere*, a remarkable cleft, through which, during heavy gales from the s.w., the sea is forced up from beneath in a column thirty feet in height. A short distance east of Bosherton Mere is a curious hermitage, called *St. Gowan's Chapel*.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Pembroke to</i>	MILES.
Haverfordwest	10
FISHGUARD	24

CONTINUATION.

Cold Blow to Tenby	7½ miles.
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TENBY (Pemb.), romantically situated on a rocky promontory stretching over the sands for a considerable distance, and at high water almost entirely surrounded by the sea. It has for many years been much frequented as a watering-place, and contains excellent Baths, a very neat Market-place (1829), a Theatre, Assembly-rooms, Libraries, Lodging-houses, &c. The season commences in May and terminates in October. The sands are well adapted for promenading, and the adjacent rocks are very picturesque. The Church is a spacious structure: and the remains of a Castle, as well as of the town walls, are still visible. Tenby carries on a considerable trade in coals, and the environs present delightful prospects. Excursions to the *Isle of Caldy*, three miles from the shore, form one of the amusements of the summer visitors. See LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES. *Townsh.* Pop. 2128. *Inns*; Faulkner's Hotel, White Lion, Coburg.

No. 162. From LONDON to PEN-RICE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Swansea, as No. 32	204 $\frac{3}{4}$	PEN-RICE	217 $\frac{3}{4}$

PEN-RICE (Glamorgan), at a short distance from the Bristol Channel. The ruins of Oxwich and Pen-rice Castles are entitled to attention. *Par.* Pop. 362.

No. 163. From LONDON to PENRITH. FIRST ROAD.
Through BIGGLESWADE and DONCASTER.

London to PENRITH, as at No. 41 285 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Penrith to Kirkoswald 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

KIRKOSWALD (Cumb.), on the Eden, is only remarkable for the remains of its once noble castle.

Near *Salkeld*, about three miles distant, is the celebrated Druidical Circle called *Long Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 67 stones, nearly ten feet in height. *Townsh.* Pop. 768.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Penrith to Hutton	5½
Hutton to Wigton	16
Wigton to Holme Abbey	6¼
	<hr/>
	27¾

WIGTON (Cumb.) is a neatly-built town, with spacious street. The Church is a handsome building, erected with the remains of a Roman station, at Old Carlisle in the vicinity. It has a Public Library, Meeting-houses, Free Grammar-school at Market Hill, and Sunday-school (1820); Clarke the poet and Smirke the painter were natives of this town. *Townsh. Pop.* 4885. *Inn*; Queen's Head.

HOLME ABBEY (Cumb.) is one of the smallest market-towns in England. The Chapel here was constructed with the remains of the Abbey, from which the town derives its name. *Quarter. Pop.* 861.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Penrith to Hutton.....	5½
Hutton to Hesketh Newmarket.....	7½
	<hr/>
	13
Penrith to Aldstone Moor	18¾
Aldstone Moor to Haltwhistle	11¼
	<hr/>
	30

ALDSTONE MOOR (Cumb.) is situated on an eminence near the Tyne, over which there is a bridge. In the vicinity are extensive lead-mines. *Par. Pop.* 5244.

HALTWHISTLE (Northumb.), a small town of considerable antiquity, containing several remarkable objects, particularly two old towers; the Church (Holy Cross), adorned with old monuments, and the mound called Castle Banks, in the centre of which is a fine spring. *Townsh. Pop.* 1018.

Two miles and a half distant is *Featherstonehaugh Castle*, a noble edifice, belonging to the Wallace family: about

three miles N.W. of the town are the remains of *Theilwall Castle*, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland.

No. 164. From LONDON to PENRITH. SECOND ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON and LANCASTER.

London to PENRITH, as at No. 42 . . 288½ miles.

No. 165. From LONDON to PENZANCE. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and LAUNCESTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	PENZANCE, as at No. 112	280½

No. 166. From LONDON to PENZANCE. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, TAVISTOCK, and TRURO.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	PENZANCE, as at No. 113	282½
Exeter, as at No. 112	172¾		

No. 167. From LONDON to PENZANCE. THIRD ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and MARAZION.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	Helston	272¾
Exeter, as at No. 112	172¾	Marazion	283
Tiuro, as at No. 113	256¼	PENZANCE*	286¼

HELSTON (Cornwall), a populous town, on the side of a hill, gradually sloping to the river Cober. In the principal street is the Market-house and Town-hall; on an eminence stands the Church (St. Michael), with a lofty pinnacled tower, forming an excellent sea-mark. A singular festival, called the Furry Dance, is held on the 8th of May. Here are a Dissenting Chapel and a Grammar-school. *Boro and Chapeltry*. Pop. 3293. 1 Memb. Inn; Angel.

About two miles from Helston is *Penrose*, a handsome

mansion, belonging to the family of that name. In the grounds is a large piece of water called Loe Pool, justly admired for the beautiful scenery surrounding it. Seven miles from Heslton is *Kynance Cove*, composed of immense rocks, which at one spot form a natural arch of romantic beauty. One mile farther is the *Lizard Point*, the most southern in England, and near that is the *Soap Rock*: letters written on glass with soap-rock cannot be removed by washing, but always appear when breathed upon.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Helston to</i>	MILES.
REDRUTH	9
<i>Helston to</i>	
ST. IVES	10

MARAZION or MARKET JEW (Cornwall), delightfully situated on the foot of a hill on St. Michael's Bay, has a considerable trade in the importation of coals, timber, and iron. *Town. Pop.* 1393. *Inn*; Star.

About a quarter of a mile distant is that extraordinary peninsular rock called *St. Michael's Mount*, which at spring-tides is entirely isolated. The Castle on the summit of the rock, which has been recently much enlarged, is the property of Sir J. St. Aubyn. It was formerly much frequented by pilgrims, who visited the shrine of St. Michael here, and was afterwards occupied as a monastery, which was converted into a military post during the Civil Wars, and taken by Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary general. A number of houses have since been erected at the foot of the Mount, and a pier constructed for the use of fishing-vessels. The summit, which rises upwards of 200 feet above the level of the ocean, commands delightful prospects of the sea and the adjacent coast.

Near Marazion is *Godolphin Park* (Duke of Leeds).

No. 168. From LONDON to PLYMOUTH. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, WINCAUNTON, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Wincaunton, as at No. 8	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ivy Bridge*	196 $\frac{1}{4}$
Exeter, as at No. 74	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ridgway*	202 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chudleigh*	173 $\frac{3}{4}$	PLYMOUTH*	207 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ashburton*	183 $\frac{1}{4}$		

No. 169. From LONDON to PLYMOUTH. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8 . . .	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	PLYMOUTH, as at No. 80. .	215 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exeter, as at No. 112. . . .	172 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 170. From LONDON to PLYMOUTH. THIRD ROAD.
Through ANDOVER, EXETER, and TOTNESS.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Erme or Sequer's Bridge	210
Exeter, as at No. 112	172 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brixton	215
Newton Bushel (a)	187 $\frac{1}{4}$	PLYMOUTH*	222 $\frac{1}{4}$
Totness (b)	195 $\frac{3}{4}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Newton Bushel to Brixham (<i>Devon</i>)	13
(b) Totness to Dartmouth* (<i>Devon</i>)	10
(b) Totness to Kingsbridge or Dodbrook (<i>Devon</i>)	12
(b) Totness to Modbury	12
Modbury to Plympton Earle	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Haldon Hill, six miles beyond Exeter, commands a fine view of that city, and other places in the vicinity.

NEWTON BUSHEL (*Devon*). About five miles distant is *Ugbrook*, the seat of Lord Clifford, situated in a very beautiful park, comprising a chapel, a library, and a valuable collection of pictures. *Inns*; Bell, Globe.

TOTNES or TOTNESS (*Devon*), a very ancient town, finely situated on the Dart, carrying on a considerable woollen manufacture, has a handsome Church (St. Mary), and the remains of a Castle, erected in the time of William I.; Grammar and Charity-schools, and Almshouses. Market-boats maintain a regular daily communication between this place and Dartmouth. At *Bridgetown*, a new Chapel has been erected by the Duke of Somerset. About two miles from this town are the picturesque ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle*, in a beautiful vale, overhung with shrubs, and mantled with ivy. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 3442. 2 *Membs.* *Inn*; Seven Stars: at *Bridgetown*, the Seymour Hotel.

MODBURY (Devon) is an ancient town, consisting principally of four streets, crossing each other in a Market-place. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollens and hats; the town is noted for its ale. It has a spacious Church (St. George), with a lofty spire, and two Meeting-houses. Here may be seen the remains of a Priory, and of Modbury House, formerly inhabited by the lords of the manor. *Par. Pop.* 2116. *Inn*; Exeter Inn.

PLYMPTON EARLE (Devon), formerly called Plympton Thomas, in honour of Thomas à Becket, in a beautiful valley about a mile from the Plym, has a Guildhall, containing a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was born in this town, painted by himself; a Freeschool, and a Chapel. *Boro and Par. Pop.* 804. *Inn*; George.

Shaugh Bridge, over the Plym, five miles north of Plympton Earle, is surrounded by very picturesque scenery; and the *Vale of Bickleigh* is particularly famed for its woodlands.

CONTINUATION.

Plymouth to Saltash..... 4½ miles.

A new road has been cut, with a fly-bridge, over the Tamar.

SALTASH (Cornwall), seated on a rock near the Tamar, has a Market-house and Mayoralty-hall, a Chapel, and several Meeting-houses. *Borough. Pop.* 1637.

On the north bank of the Lynher, just below Saltash, but about two miles from it by the road, are the remains of *Trematon Castle*, supposed to have been erected before the conquest.

Three miles from Saltash, on the road to St. Germain's, is *Nottar Bridge*, crossing the river Lynher, celebrated for its beautiful scenery, particularly at its junction with the Tamar. In *Landulph Church*, three miles distant, is the monument of Theodore Palæologus, a descendant of Constantine Palæologus, the last Christian Emperor of Greece.

CONTINUATION.

Newton Bushel to Dartmouth 15½ miles.

Seven miles from Newton Bushel is *Tor Abbey*, a modern mansion, commanding a fine view of Torbay.

A new road leads by a fly-bridge across the Dart to

DARTMOUTH (Devon), situated at the entrance of the Dart, which here forms a spacious harbour, capable of accommodating 500 sail. It is a populous town of considerable importance, and contains three Churches (St. Petrock's, St. Saviour's, and Townstall); Meeting-houses, Dockyards, a Quay, Custom-house, and a Subscription Reading-room. The bay, which is defended by a Castle and Batteries, is one of the most beautiful scenes on the coast, the banks consisting of lofty, wooded hills, gradually sloping to the water. The river Dart, much admired for the beauty of its scenery, is navigable from this place to Totness, a distance of ten miles: passage-boats are constantly going from one town to the other. A Floating Bridge for the conveyance of carriages and foot-passengers across the river, a distance of 1650 feet, was opened here in 1831. The bridge, and roads leading to it, were designed by Mr. Rendell. Regatta in July. *Boro. Pop.* 4597. 1 *Memb. Inn*; Castle.

To the north of Dartmouth is *Torbay*, which, during war, forms the principal rendezvous for the navy.

Brixham, five miles from Dartmouth, is a busy fishing-town, remarkable as the landing-place of William III. in 1688. At *Laywell*, near it, is an intermitting spring.

Near Galampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dartmouth, is *Lupton House*, the elegant seat of Sir John Yarde Buller, bart., M.P.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Dartmouth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Dartmouth to</i>	MILES.
Morleigh	8	Plympton Earle	25
Medbury	$15\frac{1}{2}$	PLYMOUTH	30

No. 171. From LONDON to PONTEFRACT. Through STAMFORD and TUXFORD.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Doncaster, as at No. 15 ..	158	PONTEFRACT	$173\frac{1}{2}$

PONTEFRACT or **POMFRET** (W. R. York) is a neat, well-built town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, sur-

rounded by numerous villas. It is celebrated for its gardens and nurseries, and for the cultivation of liquorice, which is made into cakes, named after this town. The Church of St. Giles contains a fine painting of the Crucifixion, and at All Saints is an ancient bell, with a dedication to the Holy Trinity. The Castle is remarkable as the scene of several tragical events, the most celebrated of which was the murder of Richard II. Pontefract has several Meeting-houses and a Roman Catholic Chapel. *Boro and Townsh. Pop.* 4832. *2 Membs. Inns;* Red Lion, Star.

No. 172. From LONDON to POOLE. FIRST ROAD.
Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, WINCHESTER, and
RINGWOOD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke, as at No. 8 ..	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cadnam	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Popham Lane	51	Ringwood	91
Winchester	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	POOLE.....	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Romsey	73 $\frac{1}{2}$		

POPHAM LANE (Hants.) *Par. Pop.* 104. *Inn;* Wheatsheaf.

WINCHESTER, the capital of Hampshire, is a place of great antiquity, having been the Saxon metropolis, the residence of King John, and the birthplace of his son, Henry III., and of Arthur, the son of Henry VII. It is situated on the Itchen, which is navigable for barges, and has a direct communication with the sea, by means of a canal: little trade, however, is carried on, though it has some employment in wool-combing.

The Cathedral is one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether we consider the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes which have been transacted there, or the characters of the personages buried within its walls. It is also curious as a fine specimen of Saxon, Norman, and English styles of architecture, and as the longest Cathedral in England, measuring 500 feet from east to west. It was successively embellished by Bishops Wykeham and Waynfleet, and Bishop Fox, whose chantry is a masterpiece of its kind. The altar-screen is of beautiful design, although destitute of the statues which formerly

filled the niches. It contains numerous objects well worthy of notice, particularly six coffins, containing the bones of several Saxon kings and queens, and of Canute; the marble coffin of William Rufus; and amongst other monuments those of Bishop Waynfleet, William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop Fox, who died 1528, on the 26th day, in an attempt to imitate our Saviour's fast of Forty Days; Bishop Gardiner, Bishop B. Hoadly, Bishop North, with a statue by Chantrey; Dr. Joseph Warton, the critic and poet, sculptured by Flaxman; Henrietta Maria North, by the same artist; Bishop Willis, by Cheere; and Sir G. Prevost, by Chantrey. Here likewise were buried Queen Boadicea, Alfred the Great, St. Swithin, and Izaak Walton, the author of the Angler. Over the altar is a painting by West, representing Christ raising Lazarus; and within the rail of the communion-table is preserved the chair in which Queen Mary sat at her marriage with Philip. The other objects in Winchester worthy of attention are the College, founded by Bishop Wykeham, now one of the principal public schools in the kingdom; the Town-hall, containing the city archives, the standards of weights and measures for the kingdom, and various other antiquities; the City or Butter Cross, of the age of Henry VI.; the County Gaol, on Howard's plan; the Infirmary; the Market-house; the ruins of Wolsey's Palace near the College; the Theatre; and the Old Hall, originally part of a Castle, where the Assizes are held, and in which is preserved Arthur's round table. Near the Court-house, but outside the City Gate, is a Pillar, erected on the spot to which the markets were removed when Winchester was visited by a pestilence in 1669. On St. Catherine's or College Hill is an ancient entrenchment. This eminence commands a good view of Winchester and St. Croix. Winchester has six parish Churches, and several Meeting-houses; and on the site of the Castle is a noble range of buildings erected as a palace for Charles II., but afterwards converted into barracks. Races are held here annually.

City. Pop. 9212. *Members; County* 4, *City* 2. *Inns;* George, White Hart, Black Swan.

St. Swithin and Bishop Lowth were natives of Winchester.

One mile from Winchester is *St. Croix*, where there is an

hospital for twelve decayed tradesmen, founded by Bishop de Blois, brother to King Stephen. The Church contains a remarkable pavement, and many of the tombs are inlaid with singular effigies in brass.

About four miles from Winchester is *Avington Park*, a seat of the Duke of Buckingham. It contains some elegant apartments, and a good collection of paintings, but is particularly remarkable as having been the residence of the notorious Countess of Shrewsbury, who was often visited here by Charles II. The Old Green-house is said to have been the room where that monarch was entertained.

The seats of the Baring family, near Winchester, contain fine collections of pictures, &c.

About five miles from Winchester is *Hursley Lodge*, remarkable as having once belonged to Richard, the son of Oliver Cromwell, though the house has been since rebuilt. In Hursley Church, he and his wife and several of his children were buried. In *Twyford Church*, three miles from Winchester, is a fine bust of Bishop Shipley, by Nollekens.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Winchester to</i>	MILES.	<i>Winchester to</i>	MILES.
Bishop's Waltham	11	GOSPORT	24½
Fareham	18¾		

ROMSEY or RUMSEY (Hants), a large and ancient town, watered by the Test, or Anton. The Church (St. Mary), formerly attached to a nunnery founded by Edward the Elder, is a venerable edifice, built in the form of a cross, and adorned with several ancient monuments, one of which, in honour of John St. Barbe and his wife, has a very quaint epitaph. Another, to the memory of Viscountess Palmerston, was executed by Flaxman. Here Sir W. Petty, the founder of the Lansdown family, was buried. On the leads of the roof formerly grew an apple-tree, which produced excellent fruit, notwithstanding its singular situation. It died a few years back, and several efforts to raise another have been made without success. Romsey has an Audit-house and a Town-hall, and once possessed a considerable share in the clothing trade; this, however, is now confined to the shalloons called rattinets. It has a sacking manu-

factory and paper-mills; Meeting-houses and Charity-schools. *Par. Pop.* 5432. *Inns*; Bell, White Horse.

One mile from Romsey is *Broadlands*, the seat of Lord Palmerston, adorned with a fine collection of paintings. The Test flows through the Park.

CADNAM. Here the traveller enters the New Forest. About two miles distant is *Rufus's Stone*, erected by Lord Delawar, on the spot formerly occupied by the tree against which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

RINGWOOD, an ancient town in the New Forest, on the east side of the Avon, is noted for its malt liquor, and has manufactures of woollen cloths and stockings. The neighbouring meadows are frequently overflowed by the Avon. *Par. Pop.* 3434. *Inns*; Crown, White Hart.

POOLE (Dorset), a seaport town, on a peninsula, derives its name from the pool, or bay, on the north side of which it is situated. The harbour is very safe, and will admit any vessel not exceeding fourteen feet draught. The principal branch of business is the Newfoundland fishery; but it also imports deals from Norway, and coals from Newcastle, and exports corn, provisions, nets, cordage, and sail-cloth. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster-bank, upon which a great number of smacks are employed during the season for the supply of the London market. Poole has an ancient Church (St. James), with an elegant mahogany altar-piece; several Meeting-houses; a Market-house (1761); a Wool-house; a Town-hall, with a prison underneath; and a Custom-house; Almshouses; Free and Charity-schools. *Town and County. Pop.* 6459. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; London Tavern, Old Antelope, New Antelope.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Poole to</i>	MILES.	<i>Poole to</i>	MILES.
Blandford	15	Stalbridge	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sturminster	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	SHERBORNE	35

CONTINUATION.

Cadnam to Fordingbridge 9 miles.

FORDINGBRIDGE (Hants), on the Avon, formerly a town of considerable importance, has a neat Church (St. Mary), and a handsome bridge over the river. Many of the

inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ticking and the printing of calicoes. *Par. Pop. 2611. Inn; Greyhound.*

CONTINUATION.

Ringwood to Christchurch..... 9 miles.

CHRISTCHURCH (Hants) is an ancient town, at the united mouths of the Avon and Stour, formerly defended by a Castle, vestiges of which may still be seen. It derives its name from a Priory and Church consecrated to our Saviour; the former has been destroyed, but the latter remains a very interesting study for the antiquary. It is a noble piece of architecture, and the interior contains some curious specimens of grotesque carving. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and gloves, and in the salmon fishery on its river. The port is rendered inaccessible to vessels of heavy burden by a sand-bank. *Boro. and Par. Pop. 5344. 1 Memb. Inns; Hotel* (from which there is a fine view), King's Arms, George.

About a mile from Christchurch is *Muddyford* or *Summerford*, much frequented for sea-bathing. On the cliff is a handsome mansion built by Lord Stuart de Rosethay, and an extensive building is proceeding at Muddyford and Bourne Mouth. *Bourne Mouth* or *Tregonwell's Bourne* (the property of Sir G. Jervis, who has erected a handsome Hotel and Baths), about six miles from Christchurch, on the road to Poole, is a modern built watering-place. The sands are extensive, and several bathing-machines are kept.

No. 173. From LONDON to POOLE. SECOND ROAD.
Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, STOCKBRIDGE, SALISBURY, and WIMBORNE MINSTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke, as at No. 8 ..	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Salisbury*	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Popham Lane*	51	Cranborne	92
Sutton	59	Wimborne Minster	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockbridge	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	POOLE*	108

STOCKBRIDGE (Hants), on the Test, near the Andover Canal, derives its chief support from a road trade. About two miles distant is *Houghton Down*, where races take place annually. Stockbridge House (Marquess of Westminster). *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 851. *Inns*; King's Head, Swan, Grosvenor Arms.

CRANBORNE (Dorset) is a small neat town, with a very ancient Church (St. Bartholomew), formerly attached to a Benedictine monastery, containing several monuments. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here. *Par. Pop.* 2158.

About two miles distant is *Wimborne St. Giles*, the noble seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, a large embattled edifice, erected at various periods. In the grounds is a beautiful grotto, formed with shells and minerals, at an expense of 10,000*l.* The Church contains several monuments of the Shaftesbury family.

WIMBORNE MINSTER (Dorset), a town of great antiquity, situated in a delightful vale, on the river Allen, near its confluence with the Stour. It is celebrated for its beautiful collegiate Church, which exhibits a curious mixture of Saxon and Gothic architecture, and contains the monuments of illustrious persons; amongst whom are King Ethelred, the brother of Alfred, and the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the parents of Henry VIIIth's mother. This town contains Meeting-houses, a College or Free Grammar-school, and several charitable Institutions. Prior, the poet, was a native of Wimborne. *Par. Pop.* 1484. *Inns*; Crown, New Inn.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Wimborne Minster to Wareham	13
Wareham to Corfe Castle	4½
Corfe Castle to Swanage	6
	23½

WAREHAM (Dorset), on a peninsula formed by the Frome and the Piddle near their entrance into Poole Harbour, was anciently a place of great consequence, containing eight Churches; but the choking up of its harbour has greatly reduced the population. It still possesses three Churches, one of which (St. Mary) is supposed to have been

the burial-place of the Saxon Kings. It contains the monument of Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire. St. Peter's Church is now converted into a Town-hall, School, and Prison: there are also several Meeting-houses, and a handsome bridge over the Frome. Wareham carries on a large trade in pipeclay, nearly 10,000 tons of which are annually sent to various potteries in Great Britain. Horace Walpole was a native of this town. *Boro. Pop.* 2325. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Red Lion, Black Bear.

Lulworth Castle, about eight miles from Wareham, remarkable as the mansion in which Charles X. resided when expelled from France in 1830, is a handsome building, in the castellated style, and contains some fine pictures, which may be seen on Wednesdays.

CORFE CASTLE (Dorset), contiguous to a town of the same name, which has a Church (St. Edward the Martyr) with an embattled tower, is situated on a steep, rocky hill, surrounded by walls of remarkable thickness, and commands a very extensive prospect. It is noted in history as the place where Edgar held his court, where John kept his regalia, and where Edward the Martyr was murdered. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1712.

SWANAGE (Dorset), s.e. extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, is noted for its exportation of stone. *Par. Pop.* 1734. *Inn*; Victoria Hotel. *The Isle of Purbeck*, though called an island, is a peninsula, formed by the Frome and the sea. It contains several rocks of marble, slate, and limestone.

No. 174. From LONDON to POOLE. THIRD ROAD.
Through BAGSHOT, FARNHAM, WINCHESTER, SOUTH-AMPTON, and RINGWOOD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bagshot, as at No. 8.....	26	Southampton	77
Farnham	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cadnam*.....	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Alton	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ringwood*	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alresford	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wimborne Mins er*	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winchester*	65	POOLE*	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chandler's Ford Bridge ..	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		

FARNHAM (Surrey), seated on the Wey, is famous for

its hops, and its large wheat-market. The principal buildings are the Church (St. Andrew), with a beautiful altar-piece and handsome monuments; and the Castle, now the residence of the Bishops of Winchester, containing a good library, and a valuable collection of paintings. It has a Market-house and a Freeschool. *Town. Pop.* 3142. *Inns*; Bush, Lion and Lamb.

Two miles and a half from Farnham, near *More Park*, formerly the residence of Sir William Temple, is a cave in a rock, called *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, through which flows a stream of pure water. The spot is said to have been a favorite place of retirement with Dean Swift, when he visited Sir W. Temple.

ALTON (Hants), on the Wey. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cultivation of hops, and in the manufacture of stuffs. *Par. Pop.* 2742. *Inns*; Swan, Crown.

ALRESFORD (Hants), near the source of the Itchen (which was formerly called the Aire), has a small manufacture of lindseys. *Par. Pop.* 1437. *Inn*; Swan.

CROSS ROAD.

Alresford to Bishop's Waltham 10 miles.

CHANDLER'S FORD BRIDGE. To the left of this spot is *North Stoneham Church*, containing a monument in memory of Admiral Hawke, who was buried here.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hants.) a fashionable watering-place, situated on an arm of the sea, called the Southampton Water. The entrance to it from the London road is beautiful. It is a handsome and populous town, and carries on a considerable traffic with Spain and Portugal, France, the Baltic, Jersey, and Guernsey. It was formerly a port of consequence. Here Canute rebuked his flattering courtiers when the disobedient tide washed his feet; and here Henry V. mustered his forces destined to the conquest of France. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Bar Gate, a curious vestige of early fortification, at the end of the principal street; All Saints' Church, an elegant modern building, in which are buried Carteret, the circumnavigator, and Bryan Edwards, the author of the "History of the West Indies," who was a resident in the Polygon at Southampton;

St. Michael's Church, an ancient structure, containing the monument of Lord Chancellor Wriothsley, and the remains of Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr. Johnson; Holyrood Church, in which is a monument by Rysbrach, with an epitaph by Thomson, in memory of Miss Stanley, a young lady alluded to in the "Seasons;" the New Baths, fitted up in elegant style; the Column erected in honour of Mr. Chamberlayne, at the entrance into the town; the Cannon given to Southampton by Henry VIII., now placed on the beach; and remains of the ancient Walls.

Here are two other Churches, Meeting-houses, Assembly-rooms, a Theatre, a Chalybeate Spring in a nursery-ground, an Exhibition of Paintings, circulating Libraries, and Reading-rooms. The environs of the town are particularly beautiful, abounding with elegant seats. In the summer both sailing and steam-packets go to and from the Isle of Wight, performing the voyage in about an hour and a half. Steam-packets also sail between this place and Havre. The new Pier was opened in July, 1833, in presence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria. Southampton was the native place of Dr. Watts; of Pococke, the traveller; and of Dibdin, the song-writer. Connected with the Railway (which is open about 40 miles) is a plan for the formation of a Harbour at Southampton.

Town and County. Pop. 19,324. 2 Membs. Inns; Dolphin, Star, Coach and Horses, Vine, George, Crown.

A navigable Canal leads from Southampton to Winchester.

Three miles from Southampton, on the banks of the Southampton Water, are the beautiful ruins of *Netley Abbey*, which was founded by Henry III., and destroyed by Henry VIII.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Southampton to</i>	MILES.	<i>Southampton to</i>	MILES.
Beaulieu	6½	Poole	38¼
Lymington	13¼	Wareham	48¼
Christchurch	26	WEYMOUTH	66¼

No. 175. From LONDON to PORT PATRICK. Through HATFIELD, DONCASTER, CARLISLE, and DUMFRIES.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Carlisle, as at No. 41	303 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gate House of Fleet	371 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longtown*	312 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cree Town	383 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gretna Green*	317	Newton Stewart	390
Annan	325 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glenluce	405 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dumfries	341	Stranraer	415 $\frac{1}{4}$
Castle Douglas	357 $\frac{1}{2}$	PORT PATRICK	421 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carlingwark Inn	358		

For a description of the places in the preceding route, see LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND.

No. 176. From LONDON to PORTSMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through ESHER, GODALMING, and PETERSFIELD.

<i>Stones' End, Boro', to</i>	MILES.	<i>Stones' End, Boro', to</i>	MILES.
Godalming, as at No. 7	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horndean	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hind-Head Hill	41	Portsdown Hill	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Liphook	46	Cosham	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petersfield	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	PORTSMOUTH	72 $\frac{1}{4}$

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

HIND-HEAD HILL. To the right of this place is a deep dell, called *The Devil's Punch-Bowl*, along the edge of which the road has been carried.

PETERSFIELD (Hants), a town of considerable antiquity, is principally supported by its road trade: it has a neat Chapel of Ease, near which is an equestrian statue of William III. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1423. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Red Lion, White Hart, Dolphin.

Three miles beyond Petersfield the road crosses *Butser Hill*, from the summit of which there is a delightful prospect.

HORNDEAN (Hants). *Inn*; Crown and Bell.

PORTSDOWN HILL. On the top of this hill, whence the land and sea views are remarkably beautiful, is a monument in memory of Lord Nelson.

PORTSMOUTH (Hants), the principal naval arsenal in the kingdom, is situated on Portsea Island, at the mouth

of Portsmouth harbour, unrivalled for spaciousness and safety, and defended by fortifications that render it impregnable. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here, and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the channel fleet. The Docks, Arsenals, Storehouses, Block-machinery, and, in short, all the stupendous arrangements made here for building, repairing, and equipping a fleet, are calculated to strike the visiter with astonishment. During war, upwards of 5000 men have been employed at one time in the various departments. The principal buildings connected with the Arsenal and Dockyards are the Commissioners' House, the Naval Academy, a neat Chapel, the Victualling Office, the Government House, the Port Admiral's House, and the Marine and Military Barracks. The other objects in Portsmouth worthy of notice are the Church (St. Thomas of Canterbury), which forms a good mark for seamen; the Promenade along the fortifications round the town; the Victory, Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar; the House (No. 110, High street,) where Felton assassinated the Duke of Buckingham; and the Semaphore Telegraph. On the building beneath the Semaphore is a bust of Charles I., with an inscription stating that he landed at Portsmouth in 1623, after his travels in Spain. Here also are several charitable Institutions and Meeting-houses, a Town-hall, Theatre, Free Grammar-school, Assembly-rooms in Green row, and a Town Prison. Adjoining Portsmouth is *Portsea*, formerly a suburb, but now a much larger and more populous place than the original town. At *Southsea*, another suburb of Portsmouth, are the Clarence Promenade and Bathing-rooms, about a quarter of a mile from the town. Packets leave Portsmouth several times a day for the Isle of Wight. *Boro. and Par. Pop. of Portsmouth and Portsea*, 50,389. 2 Membs. Inns; George, Fountain, Navy Tavern, King's Head, Blue Posts.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Portsmouth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Portsmouth to</i>	MILES.
Fareham	9½	Ringwood.....	41¾
Southampton	23	Wimborne Minster	51¼
Cadnam	30¼	BLANDFORD.....	61¼

CONTINUATION.

Portsmouth across the Ferry to Gosport..... ½ mile.

GOSPORT (Hants), a populous and strongly-fortified town on the west side of Portsmouth Harbour, carries on a great trade in naval stores, and has extensive docks, wharfs, and barracks. One of the principal buildings is the Freemasons' Lodge; in the vicinity is *Haslar Hospital*, a noble establishment for the relief of sick and wounded seamen, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 men. This hospital contains a Library, a Lecture-room, and a Museum for the use of the medical students. Gosport possesses a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-houses, and a Dissenter's College. On the north of the town, are Weovil's brewery and cooperage, and across the lake, in the same direction, is Priddy's Hard, an immense powder magazine.

One mile from Gosport is *Alverstoke*, in the Church of which is a monument in memory of Admiral Kempenfelt, who, with 400 men and 200 women, was lost on board the *Royal George*, at Spithead, in 1782.

Near Gosport also is *Anglesey*, a watering-place of modern growth, with a good hotel.

Town. (*Alverstoke Par.*) *Pop.* 12,637. *Inns*; India Arms, Dolphin, Star, Red Lion.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Petersfield to Havant	11½
Havant to Hayling	5
	16½

HAVANT (Hants) is a neat town, consisting principally of two streets, crossing each other at right angles.

Par. Pop. 2083. *Inn*; Bear.

HAYLING is a modern-built watering-place on the south shore of Hayling Island. The principal houses are disposed in the form of a crescent and an esplanade, and command a fine view of the Isle of Wight. The distance from Portsmouth is only four miles. *Inn*; Royal Hotel, now shut up.

No. 177. From LONDON to PORTSMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through STAINES and FARNHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bagshot, as at No. 8	26	Horndean*	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
Farnham*	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portsmouth Hill*	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Woolmer Pond	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cosham	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petersfield*	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portsmouth*	72 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 177 (a). From LONDON to PRESTON. By RAILROAD.

	MILES.		MILES.
London to Birmingham . .	114	Newton to Wigan	7
Birmingham to Newton . .	90	Wigan to PRESTON	12

No. 178. From LONDON to NEW RADNOR. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD and WORCESTER.

London to NEW RADNOR, as at No. 1 159 miles.

No. 179. From LONDON to NEW RADNOR. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD and GLOUCESTER.

	MILES.		MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	NEW RADNOR, as at No. 2	160 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
New Radnor to Builth	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Builth to Tregarron	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
	43 $\frac{1}{4}$

BUILTH, or BUALTH (Brecknock), a small town on the south bank of the Wye, over which there is a handsome

modern bridge. The Church, with the exception of its steeple, is a modern building, and at the east end of the town are vestiges of a castle. The Park Wells, in a delightful spot about a mile distant, are much frequented, and are furnished with a commodious pump-room and other apartments. *Par. Pop.* 1034. *Inns*; King's Head, Lion.

Four miles from Builth is *Aberedwy*, one of the most picturesque villages in Wales.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Builth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Builth to</i>	MILES.
Glasbury	15	HAY	19

TREGARRON, or CARON'S TOWN (Cardigan), formerly a corporate town, is now a place of little importance.

No. 180. From LONDON to READING. FIRST ROAD.
Through EGHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Egham, as at No. 8.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	READING*	38
Binfield	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Reading to Pangbourn (<i>Berks.</i>)	6
Pangbourn to Streatly.....	3
Streatly to East Ilsey (<i>Berks.</i>)	6
	<hr/>
	15

STREATLY (*Berks.*). In *Aldworth* Church, three miles distant, are the tombs of several Crusaders. *Par. Pop.* 582.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Reading to Aldermaston (<i>Hants.</i>)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aldermaston to Kingsclere (<i>Hants.</i>).....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	17

No. 181. From LONDON to READING. SECOND ROAD.
Through EGHAM and OAKINGHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Egham, as at No. 8.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	READING*	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oakingham	31 $\frac{1}{2}$		

OAKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM (Berks) is a populous town, with a handsome Church (All Saints), and an ancient Market-house. *Town. Pop. 1628. Inn; Rose.*

No. 182. From LONDON to READING. THIRD ROAD.
Through SLOUGH.

London to READING, as at No. 32 .. 39 miles.

No. 183. From LONDON to RICKMANSWORTH.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Harrow on the Hill.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	RICKMANSWORTH	18

HARROW ON THE HILL (Middlesex). The views, particularly from the churchyard, are remarkably extensive. The Church (St. Mary), said to have been erected in the time of William I., contains a monument in honour of Dr. Garth, the poet and physician. Harrow is principally noted for its Freeschool, one of the first public schools in the kingdom. Lord Byron was educated here. A subscription has lately been raised for the erection of a Chapel for the use of the scholars. Station of London and Birmingham Railway. *Par. and Hamlet. Pop. 3861. Inn; King's Head.*

RICKMANSWORTH (Hertford) is situated on the Colne near the Grand Junction Canal. It has cotton and paper mills. The Church is large, but not remarkable; in the immediate vicinity is Moore Park (Lord Wilton). Near Rickmansworth is *Warren Hill*, where there is an echo. *Par. Pop. 4574. Inns; Swan, George.*

No. 184. From LONDON to RIPON. Through BEDFORD, NOTTINGHAM, WAKEFIELD, and HARROWGATE.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Mansfield, as at No. 107 ..	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leeds	195 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chesterfield.....	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harewood	203 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheffield	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harrowgate.....	211
Barnsley*	176	Ripley (b)	215
Wakefield (a)	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	RIPON (c)	222 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Wakefield to Dewsbury (<i>Yorks.</i>).....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Ripley to Paitley Bridge (<i>Yorks.</i>)	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Ripon to Masham (<i>Yorks.</i>).....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHESTERFIELD (Derby), on the west bank of the Rother. Its principal manufactures are cotton and worsted stockings; it has also manufactures of shoes and carpets, and in the vicinity are iron works and potteries. The town, which is irregularly built, has a neat Town-hall and Gaol, and a handsome Church (All Saints), the spire of which appears considerably out of the perpendicular. It has a Theatre; a Subscription Library; several Meeting-houses; Free Grammar, National, and Lancastrian Schools, and numerous Charities. Races in August. The Chesterfield Canal, which communicates with the Trent and Humber, cost £160,000. *Par. Pop.* 5775. *Inns*; Castle, Angel, Falcon.

In *Whittington Church*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is the monument of Dr. Pegge, the antiquary. At Whittington also is the *Revolution House*, so called from having been the place where the Revolution of 1688 was planned.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Chesterfield to</i>	MILES.	<i>Chesterfield to</i>	MILES.
Stoney Middleton.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Longnor	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tideswell	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leek	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buxton	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burslem.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockport	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newcastle-under-Lyne	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
MANCHESTER	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Madeley.....	48
<i>Chesterfield to</i>		Audlem	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ashford.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	WHITCHURCH	64 $\frac{3}{4}$

ASHFORD, in Derbyshire, is noted for its marble-works, the first of the kind established in England. Between this place and Tideswell is *Monsall Dale*,

admired for its cascade and romantic scenery. The summit of the *Great Finn* commands a good view of it.

SHEFFIELD (W. R. York), in a beautiful and romantic district, is a large, populous, and opulent town, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, long celebrated for its manufacture of cutlery, ivory, and plated goods. The cheapness and utility of the articles made here, which has been assisted by the aid of machinery and the abundance of coal found in the vicinity, has given them a superiority in most markets, domestic and foreign. The town, formerly irregular, is now well built, especially the suburbs, though the nature of its trade renders the houses dingy and the air smoky. There are six Churches, in one of which, called Trinity Church, formerly St. Peter's, is buried William Walker, who disputes with Brandon the distinction of being the executioner of Charles I.; the monument of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, in this church, was the first monumental sculpture executed by Chantrey. In St. Paul's Chapel of Ease (1720), a Grecian structure, with a dome, is a monument to the Rev. A. Mackenzie, by Chantrey. St. James's Chapel, a neat Grecian building, has a painted window of the Crucifixion. St. George's Church, a fine edifice (1824), has an altar-piece by Mr. Parris; St. Philip's; St. Mary's; Meeting-houses, and Roman Catholic Chapel. The other public buildings are the Town-hall (1808); Cutler's-hall (1726); the Duke of Norfolk's Hospital, with a handsome Chapel; the Theatre and Assembly-rooms (1762), open from October to January; the Music-hall, a handsome Grecian edifice, erected 1824, containing commodious apartments for the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Commercial News-room, besides the handsome rooms for musical purposes; the Corn Exchange (1827), Public Baths, Cemetery, Botanical Gardens, Rodger's and Sons' Show Rooms, where the most beautiful specimens of the Sheffield manufactories are exhibited; and about half a mile west of the town the extensive and handsome General Infirmary; Sheffield has also extensive barracks, one iron and two stone bridges, besides

one over the Sheaf; a public Library, Excise, Post and Assay Offices; Free Grammar and Charity Schools; a large School of Industry, Lancasterian, National; and Sunday Schools; Hollis' Hospital, and several other charitable institutions. *Boro. Pop.* 91,692. *2 Members. Inns;* Angel, Commercial Inn, Tontine, King's Head, George, Albion, Black Swan.

WAKEFIELD, the corn store of the northern manufacturers, with immense warehouses, is a large and well-built town overlooking the Calder, considered one of the handsomest in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The new quarter of St. John's is handsome. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Old Church (All Saints), a fine Gothic structure, with the highest spire in the county (237 feet); the New Church (St. John), an elegant edifice erected towards the close of the eighteenth century; and a very beautiful and richly adorned Gothic Chapel, on the Bridge over the Calder, built by Edward IV., in memory of his father and followers, who fell in a battle near this town. Wakefield has also a handsome edifice, containing Assembly-rooms, Library, and News-room; a Theatre, erected by Tate Wilkinson; a Court-house (1806); a handsome Market-cross, several Meeting-houses, Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar, Lancasterian, National, and Green-coat Schools; a House of Correction, an Auction Mart, News-rooms, Library, Lunatic Asylum, Dispensary, Almshouses, and numerous charitable institutions. Archbishop Potter and Dr. Radcliffe were born here. *Townsh. Pop.* 12,232. *1 Memb. Inns;* Strafford Arms, White Hart.

Three miles from Wakefield is *Walton Hall*, the residence of Mr. Waterton, with a museum of natural history, most courteously thrown open to the public.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Wakefield to</i>	MILES.	<i>Wakefield to</i>	MILES.
ABBERFORD	13	Todmorden	29
<i>Wakefield to</i>		Burnley.....	38½
High Town	10½	Blackburn.....	50½
Halifax	16½	CHORLEY	60

LEEDS (W. R. York) is a well-built, commercial, and opulent town, on the Aire; its chief manufacture is cloth,

but it has also manufactories of linen, thread, sacking, canvass, kerseymeres, carpets, and cotton. It is the principal mart for the woollen manufactories of the West Riding, particularly coloured and white broad cloths; in its vicinity are several forges, potteries, and collieries, and numerous mills for fulling cloth, grinding rape-seed, cutting tobacco, &c. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Commercial Buildings (1829), comprising a Hall in which the Exchange is daily held, a Coffee-room, Concert-rooms, spacious News-room, &c.; the Mixed Cloth-hall, a building of amazing extent (1758), for the sale of coloured cloth; White Cloth-hall (1775), a quadrangular edifice similar to the preceding, both occupied by persons who have served a regular apprenticeship; the Wellington Bridge, a stone structure of one arch, 100 feet span; the New Suspension Bridge; another of five arches; St. Peter's Church, a venerable fabric, in the pointed style of architecture, containing ancient monuments, and a painting of the Last Supper; St. John's (1634), by J. Harrison, esq., who is buried within its walls; St. Paul's, a handsome stone Church, opened in 1794; Trinity, an elegant stone edifice (1721); St. James's, in the form of an octagon; the Central Market, in Duncan street; St. Mary's New Church (1824); Christchurch (1824); St. Mark's (1825); the Philosophical and Literary Hall, in Park row, a neat stone edifice (1820), comprising a museum, lecture-room, and library; the handsome New Court-house (1813), and Prison at the end of the same street; the Music-hall; the Gallery of the Northern Society of Fine Arts; the Theatre, erected by Tate Wilkinson; the Masonic-hall, the Mechanics' Institute, the Corn Exchange, with a statue of Queen Anne; the handsome Public Baths, the Bazaar, and fine Barracks. Leeds possesses numerous Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar-school, a National School (1812), an Infirmary, a House of Recovery, a Dispensary, and other charitable institutions. It enjoys the benefit of water carriage to the eastern as well as western seas, by means of the river Aire, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Another Canal extends from the Aire to Selby, and a Railroad from Leeds to Selby. *Town and Liberty. Pop.* 123,393. *2 Membs. Inns;* Royal, Scarborough's, Bull and Mouth, Golden Lion, Talbot, Rose and Crown, White Horse.

About three miles from Leeds is *Temple Newsham* or *Newsome*, a seat of the Marquess of Hertford, adorned with a fine collection of pictures, and distinguished by a singular inscription, executed on stone, forming the battlement of the mansion.

About three miles from Leeds are the ruins of *Kirkstall Abbey*, picturesquely situated in a vale watered by the Aire. The principal window is a rich specimen of Gothic architecture. This abbey was founded 1157, by Henry de Lacy, for monks of the Cistercian order.

CONTINUATION (RAILROAD.)

From Leeds to Selby..... 19 miles 7 furlongs.

Commences with a Tunnel 800 yards long, by Halton. Temple Newsham to right. Whitchurch to right. Church Garforth Station, $6\frac{1}{2}$. Micklefield 9. To right Ledsham Park. Milford to right, 12. Sberborn to left. Hambleton, 16. Across the road by Thorpe. Willoughby to Selby, $19\frac{3}{4}$.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Leeds to</i>	MILES.	<i>Leeds to</i>	MILES.
Peckfield Common	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Beverley	$48\frac{3}{4}$
Selby	$20\frac{1}{4}$	HULL	58
Market Weighton.....	$38\frac{3}{4}$		

HAREWOOD (W. R. York). The Church (All Saints) is a venerable structure, containing, amongst other tombs, that of Judge Gascoigne, who committed Henry V., when Prince of Wales, to prison, for insulting him whilst administering justice. Here also may be seen the remains of Harewood Castle. *Townsh. Pop.* 895. *Inn*; Harewood Arms.

At this town is *Harewood House*, the magnificent seat of the noble Earl of that name. It is a stone structure of Corinthian architecture, very elegantly finished, and superbly ornamented with painted ceilings and other appropriate decorations. The gardens and pleasure-grounds were laid out by the celebrated Brown.

HARROWGATE, or **HARROGATE** (W. R. York),

is celebrated for its mineral waters, which annually attract more than 2000 visitors. The village, which abounds with delightful scenery, and enjoys a salubrious air, is divided into High and Low, about half a mile from each other; the former containing the chalybeate, and the latter the sulphureous springs, and another, combining the qualities of both. The season lasts from May to Michaelmas, and the visitors are most of them accommodated at several large inns, situated on a heath, each having a long room and an ordinary at a moderate charge. Here also are several Lodging-houses; St. John's Chapel (1749); a Chapel of Ease; Theatre and Library; a Promenade-room, and a newly constructed promenade. *Townsh. Pop.* 2812. *Inns*; Queen's Hotel, Dragon, Granby, Queen's Head, at High Harrowgate; Crown, Half Moon, White Hart, at Low Harrowgate.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Harrowgate to</i>	MILES.	<i>Harrowgate to</i>	MILES.
Knareborough.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirkby Moorside	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boroughbridge.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pickering	47
Thirsk	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Snainton	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Helmesley Blackmoor	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	SCARBOROUGH	64 $\frac{1}{4}$

RIPLEY (W. R. York) is a small town, with a Free-school and a modernized Castle, the residence of the Ingleby family. The Church (All Saints) contains several monuments of the Ingleby's, and in the Churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross. *Townsh. Pop.* 270. *Inn*; Star.

RIPON (W. R. York), and in the new see of Ripon, is a town of considerable antiquity, situated between the Ure and the Skell. The streets are irregularly built, but the Market-place is a very handsome square, having in the centre an obelisk 90 feet in height, erected by J. Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of George I. The Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Wilfred is a venerable structure, formerly attached to a monastery founded by Wilfred, Bishop of York, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. It contains numerous monuments, a stone pulpit, a well-painted altar-piece, and a beautiful, painted window, executed by Peckitt of York. The Church of the Holy

Trinity, a handsome structure, was erected in 1827. Ripon possesses an excellent Town-hall (1801); a neat Theatre; several Meeting-houses; Free Grammar and National Schools; Jepson's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and other Hospitals, and numerous other charitable institutions. This town was formerly noted for the excellence of its spurs, which gave rise to the proverb, "As true steel as Ripon rowels." At the east end of Ripon, near the Church, is a Tumulus, said to have been raised by the Danes. In the vicinity is a bridge of 17 arches, and a common, where annual horse-races are held. Bishop Porteus was a native of Ripon. *Boro. and Townsh. Pop. 4563. 2 Membs. Inns; Norfolk Arms, Unicorn.*

About two miles from Ripon, on the opposite side of the Ure, is *Newby Hall*, the seat of Lord Grantham, from designs by Sir C. Wren. Its principal internal decorations are a spacious statue gallery, containing one of the most valuable collections of sculpture in the kingdom; a beautiful hall, in which are an organ and a curious inlaid table; a dining-room, superbly painted with mythological subjects; a drawing-room, hung with Gobelin tapestry; and numerous fine paintings.

Three miles west of Ripon is *Studley Royal*, an elegant mansion, containing a fine collection of pictures, but principally celebrated for its pleasure-grounds, tastefully adorned with statues, temples, &c., and with the beautiful remains of *Fountains Abbey*, the most perfect vestige of a monastic building in England. Near these ruins is *Hackfall*, a romantic valley of great beauty, said to have been once inhabited by witches.

In *West Tanfield Church*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ripon, are several tombs of the Marmion family. One of them bears a cross-legged figure.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Sheffield to Penistone	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penistone to Huddersfield*	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

PENISTONE (W. R. York) is a small market-town,

on the Don, where a great number of moor sheep are sold. It has a Church (St. John's) Meeting-houses, and a Free Grammar School. The vicinity is particularly dreary. *Townsh. Pop.* 703. *Inn*; Rose and Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Leeds to Otley $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

OTLEY (W. R. York) is a small town on the Wharf. The Church contains several ancient monuments. It has a Free Grammar-school. *Townsh. Pop.* 3161. *Inns*; Black Horse, White Horse.

In the vicinity is *Farnley Hall*, the elegant seat of the Fawkes family. The apartments are adorned with beautiful pictures and drawings, and there is a very fine window of stained glass.

Denton Park was the residence of Lord Fairfax.

No. 185. From LONDON to NEW ROMNEY. Through SEVENOAKS and TUNBRIDGE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Tunbridge, as at No. 68 ..	30	Tenterden	$55\frac{1}{4}$
Kipping's Cross	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Old Romney.....	$67\frac{3}{4}$
Milkhouse Street (a)	$48\frac{1}{4}$	NEW ROMNEY.....	$69\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Milkhouse Street to Cranbrook* (*Kent*) 1 mile.

TENTERDEN (*Kent*) is a pleasant town, with a handsome Church (St. Mildred), a Town-hall, Free and National Schools, and Meeting-houses. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rearing cattle. *Par. Pop.* 3177. *Inn*; Woolpack.

OLD ROMNEY (*Kent*) was formerly a flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Rother, but the course of that river having been changed by a tempest, it has fallen to decay. *Par. Pop.* 113.

NEW ROMNEY, a cinque-port, was also a seaport in former times, but its harbour has been long filled up. It is situated in Romney Marsh, a fertile tract, comprising more than 50,000 acres, defended against the sea by an embank-

ment called *Dymchurch Wall*, along which, there is a good carriage-road. It has a Town-hall, a Church (St. Nicholas), with numerous monuments. *Cinque Porte and Par.* Pop. 983. *Inn*; New Inn.

CONTINUATION.

Old Romney to Lydd..... 3 miles.

LYDD (Kent) is a small town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Near it is the point of land called *Dungeness*, on which is a Lighthouse, 110 feet in height, a Fort, and Barracks. *Par.* Pop. 1357.

No. 186. From LONDON to SAFFRON WALDEN.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Newport, as at No. 37	.... 38 $\frac{3}{4}$	SAFFRON WALDEN.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$

SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex) was made a corporate town by Edward VI. The Church (St. Mary) is considered one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, and is adorned with an altar-piece, copied from Correggio, by the Rev. Mr. Peters. Saffron Walden contains the ruins of a Castle, a Freeschool, new Almshouses, originally founded by Edward VI.; and Meeting-houses. *Town and Par.* Pop. 4762. *Inns*; Rose and Crown, Sun.

Close to Saffron Walden is *Audley Park* and *Audley End*, a portion of the magnificent structure erected in 1603, by the Earl of Suffolk, upon the site of the ancient abbey.

Five miles distant is *Hempstead*, where Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was buried. The coffin, with his name on it, is shown.

No. 187. From LONDON to SALISBURY. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE and STOCKBRIDGE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke, as at No. 8	.. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stockbridge*.....	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Popham Lane	..... 51	SALISBURY	..... 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sutton	..... 59		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Salisbury to Downton	7½
Downton to Fordingbridge*	5
	12½

DOWNTON (Wilts), in a pleasant vale on the Avon, has a Church (St. Lawrence), containing some monuments; an ancient Cross; and in front of the White Horse Inn, near the Cross, are ancient busts of King John and his Queen. It formerly had a Castle, some traces of the earth-works being yet visible. A mile north of Downton is *Trafalgar* or *Standlinch Park*, presented by the nation to Lord Nelson. *Boro. and Par. Pop. 3652.*

No. 188. From LONDON to SALISBURY. SECOND ROAD.
Through ANDOVER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63½	SALISBURY*	81

No. 189. From LONDON to SALTFLEET. Through
WARE, HUNTINGDON, and LOUTH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 15	64	Horncastle	132¼
Sleaford, as at No. 88	111½	Louth*	145¾
Tattershall	123¾	SALTFLEET	155¾

TATTERSHALL (Lincoln) is a small town on the Bane, distinguished by the remains of a castle, erected by Sir R. Cromwell in the fifteenth century, and the ruins of a Church (Holy Trinity), which was once a magnificent structure. *Par. Pop. 599. Inn; Angel.*

HORNCastle (Lincoln), on the River Bane, is supposed to have been the *Castra Hibernia* of the Romans. It is noted for its horse fairs, and has a considerable trade in tanning. *Par. Pop. 3988. Inns; George, Bull.*

SALTFLEET (Lincoln), situated on a creek of the German Ocean. *Par. Pop.* 490.

No. 190. From LONDON to SCARBOROUGH. FIRST ROAD. Through WARE, LINCOLN, and HULL.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 15	64	Hull	169½
Lincoln, as at No. 88	129½	Beverley (b)	178½
Spittal Inn (a)	140¾	Great Driffield	191¾
Brigg, or Glandford Bridge	151¾	Foxholes (c)	201
Barton	162½	SCARBOROUGH	213
Waterside Inn	163		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Spittal Inn to Kirton (<i>Lincoln</i>)	6½
(a) Spittal Inn to Burton-upon-Strather (<i>Lincoln</i>)	19½
(b) Beverley to Frodingham (<i>York</i>)	13
(b) Beverley to Hornsea (<i>York</i>)	13½
(c) Foxholes to Hunmanby (<i>York</i>)	9

BRIGG or GLANDFORD BRIDGE (Lincoln), situated on the Ancolme. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 1780. *Inns*; Angel, White Lion.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER (Lincoln), a town of great antiquity, on the south bank of the Humber, noted as the principal place of passage to Hull. It carries on a considerable traffic in corn and flower, and has in its vicinity several flour and other mills. There are two Churches, one of which is very ancient. *Par. Pop.* 3233. *Inns*; Waterside House, George.

Adjoining the village of Thornton, five miles from Barton, are ruins of Thornton Abbey.

HULL or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (E. R. York) is a large commercial town at the mouth of the river Hull, where it enters the Humber. Its principal trade consists in the whale-fishery, in the prosecution of which it employs more vessels than any other place in England; it also carries on an extensive traffic in coals, oil, corn, and timber, and has a considerable foreign trade to the Baltic,

the southern parts of Europe, and America. The chief objects here worthy of notice, are, the Market-place, adorned with an equestrian statue of William III.; the North Bridge, consisting of two freestone arches, between which is a drawbridge, large enough to admit any vessel used in this port; the Docks on the north and west sides of the town; the Trinity House, containing several curiosities; the Exchange; and the Church of the Holy Trinity, a noble Gothic building, ornamented with a painting of the Last Supper by Parmentier, and numerous monuments. The Mechanic's Institute (1825) contains a statue of the late Dr. Alderson, by Earle, and a picture by Briggs, representing the Progress of Civilization. It has a handsome Subscription Library; the Hall of the Lyceum (1830); the Literary and Philosophical Society. The Public Rooms, with an Ionic Portico, a large establishment founded (1830), which contain a Museum, Assembly, Dining, and Reading Rooms, Baths, &c. Hull possesses other Churches (St. Mary's and St. John's), and a handsome Chapel near the Trinity House; several Meeting-houses, a General Infirmary, Female Penitentiary, Marine School, Charter-house or Maison Dieu, numerous Hospitals and Charity-schools, a large Theatre (1809), a Circus, Custom-house, Gaol, and a Citadel, strongly fortified, Public Baths, &c. Near the town is a Botanical Garden (1812). The Wilberforce Testimonial, a column in honour of that excellent man, was erected August 1st, 1834. *Town. Pop.* 32,958. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Victoria, Cross Keys, Neptune, George, Cross Keys and Saracen's Head, Paragon.

It is proposed to continue the railroad from Leeds to Selby, on to Hull, a distance of $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Near Hull is *Rise Park*, the seat of R. Bethell, Esq., M.P. *Hornsea* is the Bathing-place of Hull.

From Hull there are steam-vessels to London, Gainsborough, Selby, Thorne, &c.

BEVERLY (E. R. York) is a considerable town, near the Hull, at the foot of the York Wolds. The houses are elegant, and the principal street is terminated by an ancient gateway. St. John's Church, generally called the Minster, is a superb edifice, surmounted by two lofty towers, and adorned with several monuments of the Earls of Northumberland. St. Mary's is also a handsome building. Beverley

has a Grammar-school, two Hospitals, and a House of Correction. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, and has a direct communication with the Hull by a canal. *Boro. and Liberties. Pop. 8302. 2 Membs. Inns;* Beverley Arms, Tiger, George and Dragon.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Beverley to</i>	MILES.	<i>Beverley to</i>	MILES.
Wetwang	15½	NEW MALTON	28¼

GREAT DRIFFIELD (E. R. York), a pleasant town, at the foot of the Wolds, carries on a considerable trade in corn by means of a canal, which passes by it. *Townsh. Pop. 2660. Inn;* Red Lion.

In the Church of *Little Driffield*, one mile distant, is an inscription to the memory of King Alfred.

FOXHOLES. *Township. Pop. 177. Inn;* Ship.

SCARBOROUGH (N. R. York) is delightfully situated in the recess of a bay, whence it rises in an amphitheatrical form, to the summit of a cliff or scar, from which it derives its name. It has a spacious harbour, formed by a noble pier, and is the only port between the Humber and the Tyne capable of affording shelter for large vessels during eastern gales. Its trade consists principally in the export of corn, salt fish, and provisions, and in the import of coals, goods from London and the Baltic commodities; it has also ship-yards, rope-walks, and a sail manufactory. Scarborough however, is chiefly celebrated for its waters, and for sea bathing. It has two mineral wells, one chalybeate, and the other saline. The lodging-houses are elegant and commodious, and the buildings on the cliff delightfully situated, with a terrace in front, 100 feet above the level of the sea. This terrace has recently been connected with the cliff on the opposite hill by an elegant Iron Bridge of four arches. Near it is the Museum on the Spa Terrace. Scarborough has also a Theatre, an Assembly-room, the remains of an ancient Castle, on the summit of a lofty promontory, commanding a fine view; a Church formerly attached to a Cistercian monastery; several Meeting-houses; warm Baths; Libraries; and Seaman's Hospital. Christ Church, completed in 1828, is a

handsome edifice in the Gothic style, capable of accommodating 1300 persons. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 8369. 2 *Membs. Inns*; Black Bull, New Inn, George, Newborough Arms, Blacksmith's Arms, Talbot, Golden Bull.

One mile distant is *Oliver's Mount*, commanding a good view; and about five miles from Scarborough is *Hackness Hall*, a noble mansion near the supposed site of *St. Hilda's Cell*, and surrounded by a romantic country. *Filey*, a small fishing town, seven miles south of Scarborough, is admirably adapted for sea-bathing. The sands are level, and extend upwards of four miles: at their east extremity is a singular ridge of rocks called *Filey Bridge*. A mile from the Church is a mineral spring.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Hull to Hedon	8
Hedon to Patrington	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Patrington to Spurn Head	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	—
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Scarborough to</i>	MILES.	<i>Scarborough to</i>	MILES.
Hunmanby	9	FLAMBOROUGH	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

HEDON, or HEYDON (E. R. York), on a small creek of the Humber, was formerly a place of importance, but has been much injured by the encroachments of the sea. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1080.

PATRINGTON (E. R.), named the capital of the Holderness country, is also seated on a branch of the Humber, the spire of the Church is a landmark for vessels entering the Humber. *Par. Pop.* 1298. *Inn*; Hilyard Arms.

SPURN HEAD is a projecting point of land at the mouth of the Humber, in the E. R. of Yorkshire.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Great Driffield to Bridlington	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridlington to Flamborough	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—
	21

BRIDLINGTON (E. R.), a neat town, pleasantly situated near the coast, derived its origin from an Augustine Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., some vestiges of which are still visible. In the Churchyard is a tombstone with this inscription: "1542, Thomas Newman, aged 153." About a mile s.e. of the town is *Bridlington*, or *Burlington Quay*, much frequented for sea-bathing. The harbour is defended by two piers, one of which forms an excellent promenade, and commands a good view of Flamborough Head. *Townsh. Pop.* 4792. *Inn*; Scarborough Castle.

FLAMBOROUGH (E. R.) is a large fishing village, but was formerly a town of considerable importance. The Church contains a curious monumental inscription, and at the end of the town are the remains of a Danish tower. *Par. Pop.* 975.

Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory called *Flamborough Head*, the lofty and stupendous cliffs of which serve as a direction to mariners. They are composed of a mouldering limestone rock, and at the base are worn into numerous caverns by the fury of the waves.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Scarborough to Peak Alum-Works	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peak Alum-Works to Whitby	8
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	18 $\frac{1}{4}$

THE PEAK ALUM-WORKS will amply repay the traveller's trouble of inspecting them.

WHITBY (N. R. York), on the banks of the Eske, over which is a drawbridge, capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons burden, has a fine harbour, and carries on an extensive trade in the exportation of alum and the importation of coals. Ships are also built here. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Docks extending along both sides of the river; the Piers; the Town-house, a heavy building of the Tuscan order; the Baths, Library, and Museum, recently erected; and the vestiges of the Abbey Church, founded (650) by Osway, king of Northumberland. The Church contains several monuments of the Cholmley family,

and the tomb of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who was killed at Preston Pans; the ascent to it is formed by 190 steps. Whitby has also a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-houses, and charitable Institutions. The vicinity abounds with bold and romantic scenery (amongst which is Robin Hood's Bay), petrifications and natural curiosities. *Townsh.* Pop. 7765. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Angel, Golden Lion, White Horse, King's Head.

CONTINUATION (RAILROAD.)

From Whitby to Pickering.

Effected by stationary engines and horses.

By the Suspension Bridge over the Eske. Across the road. By Eske Hall. Several times across the Eske by the Sleights. Beck Hale, $8\frac{1}{2}$. Goodland Dale. Crossing and recrossing Eske. Fen Steps. Along Newton Dale. Levisham and Stockton to left. Newton to right, 18. Along the Pickering Beck to Pickering, 24.

 No. 191. From LONDON to SCARBOROUGH. SECOND ROAD. Through WARE, DONCASTER, and YORK.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Ferrybridge, as at No. 15	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yeddingham Bridge	221 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tadcaster	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snainton	225
York	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wykeham	228
Whitwell	206 $\frac{3}{4}$	SCARBOROUGH*	234 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Malton	212 $\frac{1}{2}$		

TADCASTER (W. R. York) is a neat, well-built town, on the Wharf, over which is a very handsome bridge. It is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans. *Townsh.* Pop. 1666. *Inns*; Rose and Crown, Angel, White Horse.

About three miles from Tadcaster, between Towton and Saxton, is a ridge of high ground, remarkable as the scene of a famous contest between the armies of York and Lancaster, in 1461.

About six miles beyond Tadcaster, on the right, is *Bishopsthorpe*, the Palace of the Archbishops of York, containing a chapel, adorned with painted glass by Peckett, of

York, at the expense of Archbishop Drummond, who also rebuilt the parish Church in an elegant style, and enriched it with a painted window.

YORK, the Eboracum of the Romans, is situated on the Ouse and the Fosse, and has long been regarded as the capital of the north of England, and the second city in the kingdom, though in wealth and population it is now left far behind several trading towns. Though much is lost, York yet retains considerable relics of antiquity, and it is to be hoped that the good sense and good taste of the citizens will watch over these heir-looms. It is divided into four districts, which derive their names from the city gates, or bars, Mickle Gate, Bootham Gate, Monk Gate, and Walm Gate. It is principally distinguished for its Cathedral or Minster, which, from its mass, its grandeur, and its architectural beauties, is generally placed at the head of the Gothic structures of this kingdom. The west front is superb, the east has a very fine window; the lantern-tower is ornamented with peculiar taste; the nave is larger than any except that of St. Peter's at Rome; nearly all the windows are of painted glass, representing sacred subjects; and there are numerous ancient and magnificent monuments, amongst which may be seen those of Archbishop Scrope and Sir George Saville. The screen separating the nave from the choir is an exquisite specimen of sculpture, adorned with figures of the kings of England from William I. to Henry VI. The Chapter-house is a fine octagon building, with painted windows; on the n.w. of the Cathedral is the Library. In February, 1829, the Cathedral was much injured by fire, the choir and organ being destroyed. It has, however, been restored under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke.

Besides the Cathedral, there are twenty-one parish Churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs; the most remarkable are All Saints, in North street, adorned with some fine painted glass; St. Mary's, in Castle Gate, distinguished by a beautiful spire; All Hallows, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, built with the ruins of the ancient Eboracum; St. Dennis, containing, under a large blue marble tomb in the choir, the remains of an Earl of Northumberland; and St. Margaret's, having a singular porch, ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, and other

hieroglyphics. In the Friends' Burying-ground are deposited the remains of Lindley Murray, the grammarian. The other objects in York deserving notice are the Museum and the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, on the north side of the city; the Mickle Gate, and near it, the Gateway which formed the entrance to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, both curious vestiges of antiquity; the tomb of Septimus Severus, outside the Mickle Gate Bar; a hill crowned with trees, commanding a fine view; the Castle, originally built by William I., now used as the County Gaol, and surrounded by a massive stone wall of noble architecture, from designs by P. E. Robinson; the Basilica, or County-hall, a handsome structure of the Ionic order (erected 1777); the ruins of Clifford's Tower, on a commanding eminence near the Castle, said to have been raised by the Romans; the Mansion-house, a commodious building, erected (1726), as the residence of the annual first magistrate, who is the only one in England participating with the municipal head of London in the title of Lord Mayor; the magnificent Assembly-rooms, planned by the Earl of Burlington with great taste and judgment; the Concert-room (1825); the Guildhall (1446), a noble edifice, embellished with painted glass; the Theatre (1770); and the Promenade called the New Walk, along the banks of the Ouse. An exhibition of pictures, intended to be annual, first took place in June, 1836.

York possesses several Meeting-houses, a County Hospital and numerous other charitable Institutions; near it is the Retreat, a Lunatic Asylum belonging to the Society of Friends. The ancient walls which surround the city have lately been partially repaired, by public subscription; and it is to be hoped they will be completed. It carries on a considerable river trade, as vessels of 120 tons can come up the Ouse to the bridge; and it has some traffic in gloves and drugs, as well as in printing and bookselling. The principal source of profit to the inhabitants, however, is the influx of visitors to the assizes and the races. The former are held in the County-hall, and the latter on a plain called Knavesmire, about a mile from the city. The learned Alcuin was a native of York, as also Flaxman and Etty, the Academicians.

City of York and Ainstrey. Pop. 34,461. Members; County 6, City 2. Inns; Black Swan, Eddridge's, Falcon, York Tavern, George, White Horse, Red Lion.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>York to</i>	MILES.	<i>York to</i>	MILES.
Knaresborough	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	PRESTON	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ripley	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>York to</i>	
Paitley Bridge	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Skipton	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grassington	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gisburn	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stainforth.....	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clitheroe	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ingleton	63	PRESTON	80
Hornby.....	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>York to</i>	
LANCASTER.....	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	SELBY	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>York to</i>		<i>York to</i>	
Boroughbridge	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tadcaster.....	9
Ripon	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harewood.....	20
PAITLEY BRIDGE.....	37	Otley	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>York to</i>		SKIPTON	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Knaresborough.. ..	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>York to</i>	
Harrowgate	20	Bickerton	11
Blubberhouses	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	WETHERBY	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bolton Bridge	34	<i>York to</i>	
Skipton.....	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tadcaster.....	9
Colne	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thorp and Spa.....	13
Burnley	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	WETHERBY	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackburn	69 $\frac{3}{4}$		

WHITWELL (York). *Inn* ; Horse.

NEW MALTON (N. R. York) is a well-built town, seated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has two Churches, several Meeting-houses, a Theatre, and Assembly-rooms. Near the bridge are the ruins of an ancient Castle. New Malton carries on a large trade in corn, butter, and hams, and is noted for a fine show of horses at its fairs. Near the town is a mineral spring. *Boro. Pop.* 4173. *2 Membs. Inns* ; Talbot, White Horse.

About four miles from New Malton, on the road to York, is *Castle Howard*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, from designs of Sir J. Vanbrugh ; the state apartments are remarkably grand, and are enriched by a very fine collection of paintings, statues, and antiquities. The grounds are well laid out, and the park contains several objects of attraction, particularly an obelisk erected at the junction of four avenues of lofty trees to commemorate the valour of

the Duke of Marlborough; an elegant monument in honour of Lord Nelson; an Ionic Temple, adorned with busts, and a Mausoleum of the Doric order. Near the entrance to the park is an excellent Inn.

SNAINTON (York). *Inn*; New Inn.

WYKEHAM (N. R. York). *Wykeham Abbey* is a modern mansion, erected on the site of a Priory founded (1153), by Osborne de Wykeham. *Par.* *Pop.* 605. *Inn*; Bull.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
New Malton to Pickering	8½
Pickering to Whitby*	20¼
	28¾

No. 192. From LONDON to SEAFORD. By CROYDON and LEWES.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Lewes, as at No. 26	49	SEAFORD	59¼
Newhaven	55½		

NEWHAVEN (Sussex) is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade, and has a tolerable harbour. Near the wall of the churchyard is an obelisk to commemorate the fate of his Majesty's ship Brazen, Captain Hanson, which was wrecked here in January, 1800, when only one out of 105 persons escaped. *Par.* *Pop.* 904. *Inn*; Bridge Inn.

SEAFORD (Sussex) was formerly a flourishing place, but is now only a fishing village. It is, however, occasionally resorted to as a bathing-place. At *Aldfriston*, 3 miles distant, are several ancient barrows. *Cinque Port and Par.* *Pop.* 1095. *Inns*; New Inn, Old Tree.

No. 193. From LONDON to SHEERNESS.
By GRAVESEND.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>London Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Chatham, as at No. 63.	30¼	Queenborough	45
King's Ferry	42¾	SHEERNESS	47¼

KING'S FERRY. Here the traveller crosses the West Swale, and enters the Isle of Sheppy.

QUEENBOROUGH once belonged to the Saxon kings. It consists of one street, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and oyster-dredgers, and has a Church (Holy Trinity) with an ancient tower. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 786.

SHEERNESS, the principal place in the Isle of Sheppy, at the mouth of the Medway, is so strongly fortified as to prevent any force from passing it. It has spacious Docks (opened 1823); an Ordnance Office; a King's Yard for building and repairing vessels; a new Church; and a Chapel for the use of the Garrison. Here is a well, 328 feet in depth, for supplying the inhabitants and garrison with water; and on the shore are stationed the hulls of several old vessels, intended to serve as breakwaters. Persons may go from Sheerness to Chatham, every tide, for 6*d.* per head. *Par. and Ville. Pop.* 7983.

No. 194. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. **FIRST ROAD.** Through STONY STRATFORD, COVENTRY, and BIRMINGHAM. The New Mail Road.

	MILES.
London to SHREWSBURY, as at No. 100	153 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool* (<i>Montgom.</i>)	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
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CONTINUATIONS.

Shrewsbury to Llandrinio.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Llandrinio to Llanfyllin	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

25

LLANFYLLIN (*Montgomery*) is a small town, with a handsome Town-hall and a neat Church. *Par. Pop.* 1836.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Shrewsbury to Wem	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wem to Whitchurch*.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

18 $\frac{3}{4}$

WEM (Salop) is pleasantly situated near the source of the Roden. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome structure, with a lofty steeple and a fine chancel, and there is a good Freeschool. Wycherley, the dramatic writer, and Ireland, the author of "Illustrations of Hogarth," were both born near Wem, in the same house. *Townsh. Pop.* 1932. *Inn*; White Horse.

No. 195. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. SECOND ROAD. Through AYLESBURY, KIDDERMINSTER, and MUCH WENLOCK.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Southall*	9½	Adderbury	72
Uxbridge*	15	Banbury*	75¼
Chalfont St. Giles	22¼	Edgehill*	83½
Amersham (a).....	26	Stratford-upon-Avon*.....	95
Great Missenden.....	31	Alcester (b)	103
Wendover	35½	Bromsgrove (c)	116¼
Aylesbury*	40½	Kidderminster.....	125¾
Winslow*	50¾	Bridgenorth (d)	139½
Buckingham*	57¾	Much Wenlock	147¾
Aynhoe on the Hill.....	69	SHREWSBURY*	160¼

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Amersham to Chesham (<i>Bucks</i>)	3
(b) Alcester to Droitwich* (<i>Worcester</i>)	14
(c) Bromsgrove to Stourbridge* (<i>Worcester</i>).....	8½
(d) Bridgenorth to Madely Market (<i>Salop</i>).....	8½

CHALFONT ST. GILES (Bucks) is remarkable as having been the residence of Milton during the plague which raged in London in 1665. Here he finished the "Paradise Lost." *Par. Pop.* 1297.

AMERSHAM or AGMONDESHAM (Bucks) is an ancient town, which manufactures large quantities of black lace and cotton. It has a Town-hall, built by Sir W. Drake, 1642; and a spacious Church, containing several monuments of the Drake family, one of which was executed by Scheemakers. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 2816. *Inns*; Crown, Griffin.

About a mile from Amersham is *Shardeloes*, the seat of the Drake family, an elegant mansion, erected from designs by Adams, adorned with beautiful paintings, and surrounded by charming grounds.

GREAT MISSENDEN (Bucks). Three miles distant is *Hampden House*, formerly the seat of the ancient family of that name, and the burial-place of the celebrated patriot. The spot of land on which 20s. ship-money was levied is situated a short distance south of the avenue to the house. This mansion now belongs to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. *Par. Pop.* 1827.

WENDOVER (Bucks), consists of mean houses, and contains nothing remarkable. The inhabitants are supported by lace-making. *Bor. and Par. Pop.* 2008.

The *Chiltern Hills*, which extend from Tring in Hertfordshire to Henley in Oxfordshire, pass by Wendover. They are generally called the *Chiltern Hundreds*, and have stewards appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By accepting one of these nominal offices, a member is enabled to vacate his seat in Parliament.

AYNHOE ON THE HILL (Northamp.) is so called from its situation on an eminence near the Charwell. *Par. Pop.* 464. *Inn*; Red Lion.

ADDERBURY (Oxford) is a village with a Gothic Church, containing several monuments. Near a spot called the *Green* are the ruins of a mansion belonging to the Cobb family; and at a short distance formerly stood the superb residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, now reduced to a commodious modern building. Within these walls formerly resided the notorious Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, whose state bed is still preserved here, and was once slept in by Pope.

ALCESTER (Warwick), near the confluence of the Alne and the Arrow, is supposed to have been a Roman station. It has a neat Church (St. Nicholas), a Market-house, and a Freeschool: it employs about 600 persons in the manufacture of needles. *Par. Pop.* 2405. *Inn*; Angel.

About two miles from Alcester is *Ragley Hall*, the seat of the Marquess of Hertford, built by Lord Conway about the middle of the last century, but since improved under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. The house, situated in a de-

lightful park, has four fronts, all displaying architectural beauty.

BROMSGROVE (Worcester), on the Salwarp, consists principally of one street, in which are many old houses, curiously ornamented. Its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of needles, nails, and linen. It has a Free Grammar-school, and a Church (St. John the Baptist), an elegant Gothic edifice, situated on an eminence, and distinguished by a fine tower and spire. It is adorned with some excellent stained glass, and several ancient monuments, particularly of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. This parish contains three remarkable echoes, at the east and west corners of the Church, and at a gate between Dyer's Bridge and the turnpike. At *Barnet Green* are a Chalybeate Spring and a Petrifying Well. *Par. Pop.* 8612. *Inns*; Crown, Golden Cross.

About three miles from Bromsgrove is *Hewell Grange*, a noble mansion belonging to the Earl of Plymouth.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcester), an extensive and well built town, on the Stour, is famous for the manufacture of carpets, which are remarkable for the brilliancy and durability of their colours. The principal objects are the old Church (All Saints), a noble Gothic pile, containing numerous monuments; the new Church, on the hill at the back of the town, an elegant Gothic edifice by F. Goodwin; the Walks in the churchyard, commanding fine views of the town and its vicinity; the Town-hall and Market-house, a heavy structure, beneath which is the Prison; and the Promenades along the banks of the Stour, particularly that leading to *Round Hill*, about half a mile distant, where there is a Chalybeate Spring. Kidderminster possesses a Free-school, Meeting-houses, Assembly-rooms, Reading Societies, a Billiard-room, and charitable Institutions. *Town. Pop.* 14,981. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; Lion, Black Horse.

In the vicinity are several interesting objects, particularly the remains of an ancient Castle on the banks of the Canal; the vestiges of an encampment at *Wassal Hill*, about half a mile from the Severn; and a Chalybeate Spring at *Sandburn*. Richard Baxter, the celebrated divine, was for many years vicar of Kidderminster; and Baskerville, the printer, was born near it.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Kidderminster to</i>	MILES.	<i>Kidderminster to</i>	MILES.
Bewdley	3	Sarnsfield	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tenbury	16	HAY	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leominster	27		

BRIDGENORTH (Salop) is delightfully situated on the banks of the Severn, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower Town; the former stands on a hill 60 yards above the bed of the river, and has a communication with the bridge by a curious walk hewn out of the rock. Many of the cellars are also cut out of the rock, and are covered by gardens and footpaths. Bridgenorth has two Churches, several Meeting-houses, and a Freeschool; and besides its traffic on the river, carries on a considerable trade in cloth, stockings, flannel, &c. Near the town, in the grounds of a private mansion, is a terrace more than a mile long, commanding a very extensive prospect. *Bor. Pop.* 5065. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Castle, Crown.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Bridgenorth to</i>	MILES.	<i>Bridgenorth to</i>	MILES.
BEWDLEY	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	STOURBRIDGE	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

MUCH WENLOCK (Salop) is noted for the remains of a Cluniac Monastery. They are situated on the south side of the town, and consist of the Church (Holy Trinity), which is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and part of the Chapter-house. Here are extensive limestone quarries. *Par. Pop.* 2424. *Inns*; Swan and Falcon, White Hart.

CONTINUATION.

Kidderminster to Stourport

4 miles.

STOURPORT (Worcester), on the Severn, over which there is an elegant iron bridge, is a town of modern growth, having risen into importance from its contiguity to the Trent and Severn Canal, which has rendered it the principal medium of commercial communication between the central

and western parts of the kingdom. It is a noted mart for hops, apples, and corn. *Pop.* 3856. *Inn*; Swan.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Kidderminster to Bewdley	3
Bewdley to Cleobury	8
Cleobury to Ludlow*	13
	—
	24

BEWDLEY (Worcester) is a well-built town on the Severn, over which there is an elegant bridge. It has a good Town-hall, to which the Lyttleton Arms are affixed; a handsome Chapel of Ease; several Meeting-houses; a Freeschool, and Assembly-rooms. The town is chiefly supported by its navigation, and has a considerable trade in tanning leather. At *Blackstone Hill*, a beautiful rock on the edge of the river, is a curious hermitage, chapel, &c., excavated in the rock. *Boro. Pop.* 3908. 1 *Memb. Inns*; George, Wheatsheaf.

CLEOBURY or CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop) is a town of some consequence, with a Freeschool and a handsome Church. It derived its name from the ancient family of Mortimer, who formerly had a castle here. *Par. Pop.* 1716. *Inn*; Eagle and Serpent.

No. 196. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. THIRD ROAD. Through AYLESBURY, KIDDERMINSTER, and COLEBROOK DALE.

	MILES.		MILES.
<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>		<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	
Bridgenorth, as at No. 195	139½	Buildwas.....	148¾
Broseley	146	SHREWSBURY*	160¾
Colebrook Dale	147½		

BROSELEY (Salop), a large and populous town on the Severn, has a manufactory of tobacco-pipes and coarse earthenware, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal-mines in the vicinity. *Par. Pop.* 4299. *Inn*; Tontine.

The traveller then crosses the Severn, over the famous

iron bridge, consisting of one arch, $100\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the span, and weighing 378 tons 15 cwt., to

COLEBROOK DALE, a beautiful winding glen, situated between two hills, and celebrated for its numerous iron-works, steam-engines, forges, &c.

At *The Birches*, between Colebrook Dale and Buildwas, an extraordinary convulsion of the earth took place in 1773. Several fields were removed from their site, a grove of trees was forced into the Severn, and the ground broken into chasms.

BUILDWAS (Salop) is noted for the ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1135. Here also is an elegant iron bridge over the Severn. It was cast from a plan by Telford, and is 130 feet in the span.

No. 197. From LONDON to SKIPTON. FIRST ROAD.
Through ROYSTON, STAMFORD, DONCASTER, and WAKEFIELD.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Doncaster, as at No. 15 ..	158	Bradford.....	$196\frac{3}{4}$
North Elmsall.....	$167\frac{1}{4}$	Bingley	$202\frac{1}{2}$
Wakefield*	$178\frac{1}{4}$	Keighly*.....	$206\frac{3}{4}$
Leeds*.....	187	SKIPTON*	$216\frac{1}{2}$

NORTH ELMSALL (York). *Inn*; White Hart.

BINGLEY (York) is situated on an eminence on the Aire. The surrounding country is pleasing.

BRADFORD (W. R. York) is a well-built and populous town, pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful valleys to the south of the Aire. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of woollen cloths and cotton; about three miles distant are extensive foundries, with abundance of coal and iron-ore in the vicinity. Bradford has two spacious Churches (St. Peter and Christchurch), one of which is a modern erection; and several Meeting-houses. Its trade is greatly assisted by a canal, which leads from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. *Townsh. Pop.* 23,233. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; Sun, Talbot.

About five miles from Bradford is *Fulneck*, a Moravian settlement situated in a healthy spot, distinguished by neatness and the industry of its inhabitants. The single women

here are much employed in working muslins, in which they are very skilful. This village has a commodious Inn.

At *Undercliffe*, near Bradford, is the *Airedale College*, for the education of Dissenting Ministers, the first stone of which was laid in 1831.

No. 198. From LONDON to SKIPTON. SECOND ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER, BUXTON, and BURY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Ashbourn, as at No. 42 ..	140	Clitheroe.....	212½
Manchester, as at No. 129..	182	Gisburn	220½
Bury	191	SKIPTON*	232
Haslingden	200		

Three miles beyond Manchester is *Heaton Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Wilton. There is a fine view from the Temple in the Park. Races are held annually in the ground.

BURY (Lanc.) is a considerable town on the east side of the Irwell, the banks of which are occupied by various cotton-factories. It has a neat modern Church (St. Mary), a Chapel of Ease (St. John, 1770), and several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. *Townsh. Pop.* 15,086. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Eagle and Child, Hare and Hounds.

HASLINGDEN or HASLINGTON (Lanc.) is a flourishing manufacturing town. The Chapel, or Church (St. James) as it is sometimes called, contains a font of the time of Henry VIII., as well as several monuments. The Haslingden Canal communicates with Bury, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. *Chapeltry. Pop.* 7776.

CLITHEROE (Lanc.), on an eminence on the east bank of the Ribble, is distinguished by the remains of its ancient Castle, erected by Robert de Lael, a Norman baron. It has a Chapel (St. Michael) and a Freeschool. In the vicinity are extensive cotton-printing works. Two miles from Clitheroe is *Pendle Hill*, 1800 feet above the level of the sea. *Boro. Pop.* 5213. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Swan, Brownlow Arms.

Three miles and a half from Clitheroe is *Brownsholme*, the seat of T. Parker, Esq., a curious building, erected in the reign of Henry VII., containing a valuable collection of antiquities, amongst which is the original silver seal of the Commonwealth.

CONTINUATION.

Haslingden to Blackburn 8 miles.

BLACKBURN (Lancs.), on a little river of the same name, is famous for the manufacture of calicoes of every possible variety. It has two Churches, several Meeting-houses, and charitable institutions, a Grammar-school, and an Academy for the education of Dissenting Ministers. *Townsh. Pop.* 27,091. *2 Membs. Inns*; New Inn, Bull, Hotel.

At *Stoneyhurst* is the New Catholic Chapel of St. Peter, opened in 1835.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Haslingden to Burnley	7½
Burnley to Colne	6¼
	13¾

BURNLEY (Lancs.) a flourishing town, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the manufacture of cotton, has an ancient Church (St. Peter), containing various monuments; a Grammar-school, Meeting-houses, and a Catholic Chapel. *Chapeltry. Pop.* 7551. *Inns*; Bull, Old Red Lion.

Near Burnley is *Townley Hall*, the seat of the family of that name, and once the residence of C. Townley, esq., who formed the celebrated collection of antique marbles and statues now in the British Museum.

COLNE (Lancs.) is a small town, with numerous cotton and woollen manufactories. It has a neat Church (St. Bartholomew), a Cloth-hall, a Grammar-school, and several Meeting-houses. The Leeds Canal passes within a mile of it. *Chapeltry. Pop.* 8080.

CROSS ROAD.

Colne to
BRADFORD 17¾ miles.

No. 198 (a). From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON.
RAILROAD.

The terminus is at Nine Elms, near Vauxhall Bridge. Steamers and Omnibuses ply from various parts of the city. It proceeds to Wandsworth, Kingston, and Wimbledon Park, to right. Merton, to left. Long Ditton, to left. Thames and Hampton Court, to right. Claremont, to left. Across the Mole. Walton on Thames. Ashley and Oatlands Park, to right. Hersham Green and Burwood Park, to left. Woking Heath, Perbright and Trimley, to left, to Shapley Heath. It will proceed by Basingstoke and Winchester to Southampton.

Fares: To Farnborough, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Winchfield and Shapley Heath, 6s. to 9s. 6d.

No. 199. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. FIRST
ROAD. Through BAGSHOT, BASINGSTOKE, and WIN-
CHESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke, as at No. 8 ..	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	SOUTHAMPTON*	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winchester*	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 200. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. SECOND
ROAD. Through BAGSHOT, ALTON, and BISHOP'S
WALTHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bagshot, as at No. 8	26	Bishop's Waltham	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Farnham*	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Botley	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alton*	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	SOUTHAMPTON*	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
Filmer Hill	56 $\frac{1}{4}$		

BISHOP'S WALTHAM (Hants), a small town, carrying on a considerable trade in leather, has a Church (St. Peter), and a Freeschool. Here may be seen the vestiges of a palace which once belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. *Par. Pop.* 2181. *Inns*; Crown, Dolphin.

BOTLEY (Hants). *Par.* *Pop.* 722. *Inn*; Dolphiu.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Filmer Hill to Warnford	4
Warnford to Droxford	3½
Droxford to Wickham	5½
Wickham to Fareham	3½
Fareham to Gosport*	5½
	22

WARNFORD (Hants). *Par.* *Pop.* 418. *Inn*; George.

WICKHAM (Hants) is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Bishop, William of Wykeham. *Par.* *Pop.* 1106.

FAREHAM (Hants), at the head of Portsmouth Harbour, carries on a considerable trade in corn and coals, and has dockyards for building small vessels. During summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing. The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), stands at the entrance of the town. *Par.* *Pop.* 4402. *Inn*; Red Lion.

A mile distant is *Roche Court*, a mansion nearly 700 years old.

No. 201. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. THIRD ROAD. Through BAGSHOT, ALRESFORD, and WINCHESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bagshot, as at No. 8.....	26	SOUTHAMPTON, as at No.	
		174.....	77

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Southampton to Lyndhurst	9½
Lyndhurst to Lymington	8½
	18

LYNDHURST (Hants), though only a village, is considered the capital of the New Forest, and is the place where

the courts are held relative to it. An unimportant building here, erected in the reign of Charles II., called the King's House, is occupied by the Lord Warden when he visits the forest. Here are a Church, or Chapel of Ease (St. Michael), and a National School. *Par. Pop.* 1236. *Inn*; *Crown*.

Near Lyndhurst is *Cuffnells*, once the residence of the Right Hon. George Rose: it is said to contain one of the finest private libraries in the kingdom. In *Brockenhurst* churchyard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lyndhurst, is an oak of extraordinary size, as well as a fine yew-tree.

LYMINGTON (Hants), delightfully situated on a creek of the sea, the banks of which are adorned with very beautiful scenery, is celebrated for the manufacture of marine salt, and is much frequented for bathing. A promenade called the Grove and many of the houses command a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight and the English Channel. Lymington has a Church, Freeschool, places of worship for Dissenters, Town-hall, a neat building, often used as an Assembly-room, and Baths. The rides and walks in the vicinity are peculiarly beautiful. The Salt-works are worthy of inspection. Boats go every day to Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), about five miles distant. Four miles from Lymington is *Hurst Castle*, a fortress erected by Henry VIII., in which Charles I. was confined a short time before his execution.

Borough and Old Town. Pop. 3361. *2 Membs. Inns*; *Angel, Nag's Head, Anchor, Bugle, Red Lion.*

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Lymington to</i>	MILES.	<i>Lymington to</i>	MILES.
Christchurch.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Blandford	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wimborne Minster	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	SHERBORNE	58 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Southampton to Beaulieu	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaulieu to Lymington*	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	13 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cross the Southampton Water, by the ferry to *Hythe*.

BEAULIEU (Hants), on the Exe, so called on account

of its beauty, boasts of the venerable remains of an Abbey, which was the burial-place of Queen Eleanor, the mother of King John, and once afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, as well as to Perkin Warbeck. The room in which Margaret was concealed, and the door by which she escaped, are still shown. It has a Church (St. Bartholomew.) *Par.* Pop. 1298.

No. 202. ISLE OF WIGHT.

	MILES.
London to Southampton, as at No 201	77
Southampton to Cowes	15
	<hr/> 92
	MILES.
Or, London to Portsmouth, as at No. 177	72½
Portsmouth to Ryde	6
	<hr/> 78½

This beautiful island, situated in the southern part of Hampshire, is about 23 miles from east to west, and about 13 from north to south. Its circumference is about 70 miles, and it contains 105,000 acres. *Pop.* 35,363. 1 *Memb.* The coast is extremely diversified, but the southern portion, or what is called the *Back* of the Island, is the most picturesque. There are four rivers, the Medina, Yar, Wotton, and Brading. The distance from Southampton to Cowes (Isle of Wight) is 15 miles. Steam-vessels perform the voyage every morning during the summer in about an hour and a half, and return in the afternoon. Steam-vessels likewise go daily from Portsmouth to Ryde, the distance between which is about six miles. As the limits of this work will not allow a detailed account of the island, we have endeavoured, in the following Routes, to point out all the principal objects worthy of notice, and the best method of visiting them. If the traveller take up his residence at Newport, which is almost in the centre of the island, he may visit its principal beauties in three or four days, though for a minute inspection of all, he would require as many weeks.

COWES, or WEST COWES, at which the traveller will land if he sail from Southampton, is delightfully situated on a steep eminence, at the mouth of the Medina, or Cowes

river. The streets are narrow but well paved, and the houses ill-built, but the manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge, gives them a romantic appearance. The parade is a fashionable promenade in the summer season. West Cowes has a Market-house, Town-hall, Libraries, Post-office, and National School. A fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun Week. At the entrance of the harbour is a Castle, erected by Henry VIII., near to which is the Royal Yacht Club-house, and to the west of it are kept numerous bathing-machines, as this place is much frequented during the summer. The Regatta takes place annually about August. The hotels are good, and carriages may be hired to make excursions in the island. Stages are constantly going from Cowes to Newport. *Pop. of Northwood Par.* 4491. *Inns*; Marine Hotel, Fountain, Vine.

On the opposite side of the river is *East Cowes*, with which there is a communication by a ferry. This place has an Hotel, Lodging-houses, Assembly-rooms, and Baths. The first stone of a Chapel of Ease was laid here in 1831, by the Duchess of Kent. Half a mile distant is *Norris Castle*, erected from designs by Wyatt, as the residence of the late Lord H. Seymour; also *East Cowes Castle*, the splendid seat of the late John Nash, esq., containing a fine conservatory.

	MILES.
Cowes to Northwood	2½
Northwood to Newport	2½
	—
	5

Northwood is the Parish Church of Cowes. The Park is a beautiful domain, well wooded.

NEWPORT, the principal town in the island, is a well-built and populous place, on the west bank of the Medina, which is navigable to the quay. The principal objects of attention are St. Thomas's Church, in which the Princess Elizabeth, the second daughter of Charles I., was buried, and which contains a carved pulpit; the Freeschool, where this unfortunate monarch held a conference with the Parliamentary Commissioners; the Public Library, or Isle of Wight Institution, a handsome building, in the principal street; the Market-house, designed by Mr. Nash; the

Theatre, Assembly-rooms, Town-hall, Post-office, Barracks, and Gaol. In the Independent Meeting-house at Node-hill is an inscription by James Montgomery, the poet, in memory of the Rev. D. Tyerman, the Missionary. Newport has several Meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic and other Chapels, Mechanics' Institution, Gas Works; and near it, on the road to Cowes, are the *Albany Barracks*, capable of accommodating 3000 men. The inhabitants of Newport are chiefly employed in the manufacture of starch and hair-powder, and in making cracknels and biscuits for the navy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, particularly poultry and butter, but fish is scarce. In the vicinity are several corn-mills, and a well-regulated House of Industry. Horses, carriages, or chaises, may be hired at the hotels of Newport, for making excursions. Stages are constantly going to Ryde and to Cowes. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 4081. *2 Membs. Inns*; Bugle Hotel, Green Dragon, Star, Wheatsheaf.

THE EASTERN TOUR.

<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.	<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.
Wootton Bridge	4	Brading	14
Ryde	7	Sandown	16½
St. John's	8	Return to	
The Priory	10½	Brading Down	19¾
St. Helen's Green	11½	NEWPORT	26½

On leaving Newport, the traveller crosses the Medina, and proceeds to *Fern Hill*, a singular mansion, built by Lord Bolton, one end of which is surmounted by a tower, commanding fine views of the adjacent country. Immediately beyond it, over an arm of the sea, is *Wootton Bridge*, the prospect from which, at high water, is remarkably beautiful. By *Binstead Parsonage*, near which are vestiges of *Quarr Abbey*, which was founded for Cistercian monks in the reign of Henry I., to

RYDE, a flourishing town, much frequented for bathing. It has a Pier, 2245 feet long, first built 1813, and lengthened 1833, which forms an excellent promenade; and there are numerous lodging-houses, as well as a boarding-house

and a Library, for the accommodation of visiters. In the vicinity are several beautiful villas adorning the sea-shore. Ryde has two Episcopal Chapels (St. Thomas and St. James), Meeting-houses, a National School, Royal Victoria Arcade, Buckingham Cottage (Duke of Buckingham), a Theatre, Assembly-rooms, Banks, Baths, and Post-office. The Theatre is usually open in July, August, and September. The Market-house and Town-hall were erected in 1830, from designs by Mr. Sanderson. A Regatta takes place annually in September. The Dover, to the east of the pier, is a large tract of waste land, used as a promenade, and remarkable as being the burial-place of many of the unfortunate crew of the Royal George, which sank at Spithead the 29th of August, 1782, being part of a fleet destined for Gibraltar. The fare in the steam-boat from Ryde to Portsmouth is only 1s. 6d., but persons may have a boat to themselves for 5s. There are also boats to Brighton, during the summer, every Monday; and on Wednesday a steam-packet makes the coasting tour of the island. The Havre de Grace packets also call off the pier. *Inns*; Yell's, Kent Hotel, Bugle or Pier Hotel, Crown, Commercial, Star. Horses, carriages, and boats may be hired here for excursions.

By *St. John's*,—the *Priory*, where exotics flourish in the open air; *St. Helen's Green*, to

BRADING, an ancient but very neat town at the extremity of Brading Haven. It has a convenient quay, and Storehouses for corn, Market-house and Town-hall, and its Church (Virgin Mary) is considered the most ancient ecclesiastical foundation in the island. It contains a monument, with a figure in complete armour, carved in wood. In the churchyard is the tomb of the "Young Cottager," well known by the narrative of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, who was settled here for some years. The Haven abounds with oysters, mullet, whittings, flat-fish, and cockles, and is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. *Dover Point*, forming the termination of the Haven towards the sea, commands a fine view, particularly at high water. *Bembridge*, on the opposite side of the Haven, is the most eastern part of the island. It is a pretty village, and has a Chapel (1827). *Par. Pop.* 2227.

SANDOWN has extensive barracks, and near them is the cottage once inhabited by the celebrated John Wilkes.

Sandown Fort, about half a mile distant, was originally erected by Henry VIII., and is now the most considerable fort in the island. Between the barracks and the fort is a neat Inn. The traveller may then return across *Brading Down* by *Ashy Down*, which commands fine views; *Sea Marle*, and *Arreton Down*, to Newport.

At *Parkhurst* the military hospital is to be converted into a prison for juvenile offenders, for 300 boys (80 acres of land), and to be called the Reformatory.

THE WESTERN TOUR.

<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.	<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.
Carisbrook	1	Needles Lighthouse	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shorwell	5	Freshwater	21
Brixton	7	Yarmouth	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mottestone	9	Shalfleet	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brook	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newtown	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Freshwater Gate	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEWPORT	35

CARISBROOK is a small village, with a fine Gothic Church (St. Mary), principally noted for its castle, which occupies the summit of a conical eminence. It was formerly the most important fortress in the island, and is celebrated as having been the prison of Charles I. The Well here is shown to visitors on account of its remarkable depth; and the Keep, which is still in tolerable condition, commands a very fine view. The gateway has a picturesque appearance; and near it is the window from which, it is said, Charles attempted to escape.

Thence, by the pretty village of *Shorwell*, *Brixton*, *Mottestone*, at which are vestiges of a Druidical Temple, *Brook*, to

FRESHWATER GATE, consisting of only a few houses, one of which is a small Inn. The Cliffs here are remarkable for flinty strata; and in those west of *Freshwater Bay* is a curious natural cavern, only accessible at low water. The Lighthouse on the summit of the Cliffs commands fine sea views.

The NEEDLES consist of perpendicular rocks in the ocean, at the west extremity of the island. They derived

their name from a lofty pointed rock, 150 feet high, in the shape of a needle, which fell down in 1764. Near the Needles is *Allum Bay*, the view of which is rendered very picturesque by the varied tints of the rock, and the numerous sea-fowl constantly hovering in the air. In the vicinity are several rabbit-warrens. There is a very neat inn at Allum Bay.

Thence, by the village of *Freshwater*, to

YARMOUTH, a seaport on the east side of the mouth of the Yar. It has a neat Market-house and Town-hall, and a Fort, erected by Henry VIII. Near the Church, which was built in 1543, is a Chapel, containing the monument of Sir Robert Holmes, who was governor of the island in the time of Charles II. He built the house which is now the George Inn, and here he received this monarch. There are also Meeting-houses. Vessels sail daily from Yarmouth to Lymington, which is about five miles distant. *Pop.* 586. *Inns*; George, Bugle.

By *Shalfleet*,—*Newtown*, the haven of which will admit vessels of 500 tons burden,—to **NEWPORT**.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR.

As this is the most picturesque of the three Tours in which the island is usually visited, the traveller should perform it last.

<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.	<i>Newport to</i>	MILES.
St. George's Down	2	Steephill	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arreton Down	4	St. Lawrence.....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brenston	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sandrock Hotel	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanklin	10	Niton	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Boniface, or Bonchurch	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Godshill	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ventnor	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	NEWPORT	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

The traveller passes by *St. George's* and *Arreton Downs*. In the churchyard of Arreton is the gravestone of "The Dairyman's Daughter," whose character was so pleasingly sketched by the late Rev. L. Richmond. The cottage in which she lived, about a mile and a half from the church, is much visited. Thence proceed by *Brenston* to

SHANKLIN, a small village, with a tolerable inn. The

Chine, which is one of the principal curiosities in the island, is a picturesque chasm, commencing about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and becoming gradually wider and deeper as it approaches the sea. Through this chasm flows a small rill, which at one place forms a fall, whilst in other parts it is almost hidden by the luxuriant foliage with which the Chine is adorned. The height of the Chine is 270 feet, its greatest width about 175 feet.

Between Shanklin and Bonchurch is *Luccombe Chine*, which is very thickly wooded, and is likewise embellished by a small rivulet.

BONCHURCH or ST. BONIFACE is a very picturesque village, situated on a landslip, the bold fragments of which give it a very romantic appearance. Nearly opposite Boniface Cottage is a singular rock, whence a fine view of the village, as well as of the sea, may be obtained. Beyond Bonchurch commences the romantic tract called *Undercliff*, which extends along the shore as far as the Sandrock Hotel, and presents a scene of singular beauty. On one side of the road a wall of rock rises to a considerable height, whilst the ocean bounds the other. The tract of irregular land along which the road passes has evidently been detached from the adjacent rock, and sunk to its present situation by some natural convulsion.

VENTNOR has two inns, where tolerable accommodation may be obtained,—the New Inn and the Crab and Lobster. Beyond it is *Steephill*, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, a small but elegant building, situated in delightful grounds. On the opposite side of the road is a waterfall, and a pleasing walk to the shore. Between Steephill and St. Lawrence is the Marine Villa of Lord Yarborough, the grounds of which are prettily ornamented.

ST. LAWRENCE is remarkable for the size of its Church, which is said to be the smallest in the kingdom. It is only twenty feet long and twelve wide. In its vicinity are several charming villas.

SANDROCK HOTEL or ROCK COTTAGE is a beautifully situated inn, on an eminence commanding a very fine prospect of the sea. About one mile and a half west of this house is the *Sandrock Spring*, said to be the strongest aluminous chalybeate spring known; and a short distance beyond it is *Black Gang Chine*, a rude chasm 500 feet high,

on the s.w. declivity of St. Catharine's Hill. The view of this Chine from the shore is very striking, particularly after heavy rain, when the water from the hill falls over the rock in a continuous stream. Carriages cannot approach within three quarters of a mile; but the foot-road to the edge of the precipice is tolerably good, and there are generally persons on the spot to point out the best path to the beach.

NITON is a small village on the east base of the lofty St. Catharine, from the summit of which it is about a mile distant. The Church (St. John the Baptist) is very ancient; and in the churchyard are the steps of a cross, supposed to have been used in former times for the purpose of baptism. From this place the tourist may ascend *St. Catharine's Hill*, which rises 750 feet above the level of the sea. *Puckaster Cove*, just below Niton, is celebrated as the spot at which Charles II. landed after a storm. *Pop. 573.* *Inn*; White Lion. About one mile and a half north of Niton, to the left of the road towards Godshill, is *Medina Hermitage*; and immediately above it a Pillar, erected by Mr. Hoy, to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Alexander, in 1814.

GODSHILL has a Church situated on an eminence, and adorned with some good monuments.

About a mile distant is *Appuldurcombe*, the seat of Lord Yarborough, formerly the residence of Sir R. Worsley. It is a noble freestone mansion of the Corinthian order, and the interior is enriched with a fine collection of sculptures, paintings, drawings, &c. Orders to see it may be obtained of Mr. Sewell, at Newport.

Thence by *Pidford—Standen*—to NEWPORT.

ISLES OF JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND ALDERNEY.

Excursions are frequently made by Tourists from Southampton to these islands, which are situated near the French coast, but belong to England, having been attached to this country by its Norman princes. They may likewise be visited from Weymouth, from which vessels sail, as well as from Southampton.

The ISLE OF JERSEY, which is the farthest from England, is about 48 leagues from Southampton. Its length

is about 12 miles and its breadth about 6; the surface is beautifully varied with hill, dale, and water, and the cliffs on the north shore are very lofty. The island abounds with apple-trees, from which 25,000 hogsheads of cider have been made in one year; and it produces plenty of cattle, particularly sheep. *St. Helier's* or *St. Hiliary*, the chief place in Jersey, on the east side of St. Aubin's Bay, has a commodious harbour, defended by a strong castle, which is the residence of the Governor. The principal buildings are the Church, containing a monument to Major Pearson; the Court-house, a handsome structure in the centre of the town; the Government-house; the Corn-market; the New Prison, and the Hospital. *Pop.* 10,118.

St. Aubin or *Hodiere* is also seated on St. Aubin's Bay, about 3 miles from St. Helier's. It has a harbour defended by a pier.

The ISLE OF GUERNSEY, is about 20 miles N.E. of Jersey, 60 from Weymouth, and 110 from Southampton. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth. Some of the bays surrounding it present grand and romantic scenery, particularly Moulin l'Huet, Petit Bo, and the village of King's Mills. This island is strongly fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks, one of which abounds with emery.

St. Pierre or *St. Peter Port*, the principal place in Guernsey, consists of one long narrow street. It has a commodious harbour with a noble pier, and is defended by two Castles, one of which is the residence of the Governor. The Market (1822) is very extensive, and admirably arranged. St. James's Church (1818) is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style. Near St. Pierre is a lofty column raised in honour of Sir John Doyle. *King's Mills*, 3 miles from St. Pierre, is much frequented on account of its picturesque appearance.

The ISLE OF ALDERNEY is situated about 18 miles N.E. of Guernsey, and is famous for its cows, which yield excellent milk. It has but one town, which is in the centre of the island, and the harbour is 2 miles distant. Near this island is a ridge of rocks called the Caskets, which is dangerous for vessels.

The ISLE OF SERK is situated 6 miles S.S.E. from Guernsey. It is about 2 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

No. 203. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. FIRST ROAD.
Through BARKING and STANFORD LE HOPE.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Barking	7	Stanford	24½
Rainham	12½	Hadleigh	34
Stifford Bridge.....	17¾	SOUTHEND	39

BARKING (Essex), on the Roding, about 2 miles from its entrance to the Thames, was formerly celebrated for an Abbey, of which but few vestiges can now be traced. This was the first convent for women in England. It has a Church (St. Margaret), containing several ancient monuments, a Gaol on Howard's plan, and a Market-house. About a mile from Barking is *Eastbury House*, a curious antique building, said by some to have been the place where Guy Faux and his associates held their meetings, and by others to have been the residence of Lord Mouteagle. (*Ward of Barking.*) *Par. Pop.* 3404. *Inn*; Chequers.

RAINHAM (Essex). *Par. Pop.* 671. *Inn*; Phoenix.

STANFORD (Essex). *Par. Pop.* 905. *Inn*; King's Head.

HADLEIGH (Essex) is distinguished by the remains of a Castle, situated on a hill, from which there is a fine prospect of the Thames. The Church (St. Mary) is an ancient building. *Par. Pop.* 365.

SOUTHEND (Essex) is a small village, which has risen into importance as a bathing-place during the last thirty years. It is situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Thames, opposite to Sheerness, and is furnished with every accommodation for visiters. It has a handsome Assembly-room; a Theatre; a Library; a Meeting-house; Warm Baths, and Bathing Machines. The principal building is the terrace, a noble range, finished with pilasters and cornices of stone, situated on an eminence facing the sea. Near Southend is a stone placed to show the termination of the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London over the Thames. During the summer, steam-vessels proceed several times a day between Southend and London, performing the voyage in about three hours. *Inns*; Hotel, Ship Tavern, Hope.

No. 204. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. SECOND ROAD.
Through ROMFORD and BILLERICAY.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Romford* (a)	12	Raleigh.....	34
Brentwood*	18	SOUTHEND*	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Billericay	23		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Romford to Hornchurch	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hornchurch to North Ockendon.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
North Ockendon to South Ockendon	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Ockendon to Stifford.....	2
Stifford to Gray's Thurrock*	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$

BILLERICAY (Essex) is a populous town, on an eminence, commanding fine views of the Thames and the coast of Kent. It has a Chapel, the tower of which was erected in the time of Edward III. *Inn*; Crown.

RALEIGH or RAYLEIGH (Essex) was formerly a town of some importance, though it is now a small village. Slight remains of its ancient castle may be traced. It has a handsome ancient Church (Holy Trinity). Lawless Court is held on King's Hill. *Par.* *Pop.* 1339.

HORNCHURCH takes its name from a pair of horns, at the end of the Church (St. Andrew). Close by is *Langston Park*, the residence of Mrs. Massu.

NORTH OCKENDON, an inconsiderable village with a Church (St. Mary Magdalen).

SOUTH OCKENDON, a small village, has a Church (St. Nicholas). In the vicinity is *Bell House*, the seat of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart.

STIFFORD, an insignificant village. *Inn*; Dog and Partridge.

CONTINUATION.

Raleigh to Rochford..... 6 miles.

ROCHFORD (Essex), an irregularly-built town on the

Broomhill, over which there are two bridges, has a Church (St. Andrew), a Market-house, and Meeting-house. At *Rochford Hall*, Anne Boleyn was born, in 1507, two years before Henry VIII.'s accession. *Par. Pop.* 1256. *Inn*; *New Ship*.

No. 205. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. THIRD ROAD.
Through BARKING and GRAY'S THURROCK.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Barking*	7	West Tilbury	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Purfleet	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hadleigh*	38
Gray's Thurrock	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	SOUTHEND*	43 $\frac{1}{2}$

PURFLEET (Essex), near the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the neighbouring lime and chalk pits. Here are immense powder magazines belonging to Government. The heights on the river side command fine views. *Par. Pop.* 804.

GRAY'S THURROCK (Essex), on a creek of the Thames, navigable for small vessels. The Church is an ancient building. In the adjacent parishes of Chadwell and Little Thurrock are the *Danes Holes*, supposed to have been the granaries of the ancient Britons. *Par. Pop.* 1248.

Near Gray's Thurrock is *Belmont Castle*, the noble seat of R. Webb, Esq., with a commanding view of the Thames.

CONTINUATION.

West Tilbury to Tilbury Fort 2 miles.

TILBURY FORT (Essex), which forms the principal defence of the passage of the Thames above Sheerness, was originally built as a kind of blockhouse by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II. in 1667. It is now mounted with a great number of cannon, and strongly garrisoned during war. Near this place Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada.

No. 206. From LONDON to STOURBRIDGE. Through
DUNSTABLE and COVENTRY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Dunstable, as at No. 42 ..	33½	Hales Owen.....	117¼
Birmingham, as at No. 100	109½	STOURBRIDGE.....	128

HALES OWEN (Salop), pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the Stour, was formerly celebrated for its Abbey, remains of which still exist. The Church (St. Mary and St. John), which is admired for its beautiful spire, supported by four curious arches, contains a monument by Banks in honour of Major Halliday; and another, with a poetical inscription by Graves, in memory of Shenstone the poet, who was educated in the Free Grammar-school, and buried in the adjacent cemetery. In the vicinity is the *Leasowes*, the beauties of which his refined taste so much improved as to render them models for the picturesque style in laying out grounds. In the churchyard of Hales Owen is the tomb of Miss Powell, with a beautiful epitaph by Shenstone. *Entire Par. Pop.* 11,839.

STOURBRIDGE (Worcester), on the Stour, is a large and handsome town, noted for the manufacture of glass. It has also manufactories of woollen cloth, iron, particularly nails, leather, and crucible clay. The canal, which passes the town, communicates with the adjacent counties, and contributes greatly to its prosperity. Stourbridge has a Freeschool, founded by Edward VI.; a good public Library; a handsome Church; a Market-house; a Theatre; a Free-school, and several Meeting-houses. *Townsh. Pop.* 6148. *Inns*; Crown, Talbot.

Two miles and a quarter from Stourbridge is *Hagley*, the far-famed mansion erected by the first Lord Lyttleton. It contains a valuable library ornamented with busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, and Dryden, by Scheemakers; and noble apartments, adorned with an admirable collection of paintings. The grounds are embellished with several ornamental buildings, and command fine views. In Hagley Church is the Mausoleum of the Lyttleton family. Near Stourbridge, also, but in Staffordshire, is *Enville Hall*, the

seat of the Earl of Stamford, a spacious mansion, with grounds laid out by Shenstone, to whose memory a beautiful chapel has been dedicated.

No. 207. From LONDON to STRATTON. Through
BASINGSTOKE, WINCAUNTON, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Wincaunton, as at No. 8..	108½	Tawton	183½
Exeter, as at No. 74	164½	Hatherleigh (b)	192½
Crediton (a)	172	Holsworthy.....	206
Bow or Nymet Tracie ..	179½	STRATTON	214

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Crediton to Chumleigh (<i>Devon</i>).....	14
(b) Hatherleigh to Sheepwash (<i>Dévon</i>).....	5

CREDITON (*Devon*) is an ancient and populous place, situated on the Crede, between two hills. It has an elegant Gothic Church (Holy Cross), in which is a beautiful altar-piece; and a Freeschool. *Boro and Par. Pop. 5922. Inns; Ship, Angel, White Hart.*

HATHERLEIGH (*Devon*) is an ancient but inconsiderable town on a branch of the Torridge. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and the manufacture of woollens. The vicinity abounds with game. *Par Pop. 1606.*

STRATTON (*Cornwall*) is noted as the place where the Parliament forces were defeated by Sir R. Hopeton. The town itself contains nothing remarkable. *Par. Pop. 1613. Inn; Tree.*

Five miles from Stratton is *Kilkhampton*, the Church of which has a Norman archway, a carved pulpit, and several ancient monuments. The churchyard is said to have been the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs."

Two miles from Stratton is *Bude*, a considerable watering-place.

No. 208. From LONDON to TAUNTON. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE and SOMERTON.

London to TAUNTON, as at No. 8 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

No. 209. From LONDON to TAUNTON. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE and SHAFTESBURY.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ilminster*	136 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yeovil, as at No. 75	122	TAUNTON*	148 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 210. From LONDON to TAUNTON. THIRD ROAD.
Through BATH, GLASTONBURY, and EASTLING.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bath, as at No. 32	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	TAUNTON, as at No. 77 . .	151 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 211. From LONDON to TAUNTON. FOURTH ROAD.
Through BATH, GLASTONBURY, and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bath, as at No. 32	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bridgewater*	145
Glastonbury, as at No. 77	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	TAUNTON*	156 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 212. From LONDON to THAXTEAD. By HARLOW.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Harlow, as at No. 37	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	THAXTEAD	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunmow	38 $\frac{1}{4}$		

DUNMOW (Essex), on an eminence, near the Chelmer, is supposed by many to have been a Roman station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing baize and blankets. It has a large and ancient Church (St. Mary), containing some monuments; and in the centre of the town is an ancient cross. This place is celebrated for a

singular custom, which was instituted by Lord Fitzwalter in the reign of Henry III. If any man, a year and a day after his marriage, will go to the Priory, and swear that he has not quarrelled with his wife, or repented of the union, he shall receive a fitch of bacon. Some old records here mention several persons who have received it; but the custom is gradually expiring. The chair in which these persons were carried is preserved in the Church. *Par. Pop.* 2462.

THAXTEAD (Essex) was formerly noted for its cutlery, but that manufacture has now failed. *Par. Pop.* 2293.

No. 213. From LONDON to THORNBURY. By MAIDENHEAD and CIRENCESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Maidenhead, as at No. 32..	26	Frocester.....	106½
Cirencester, as at No. 87 ..	88¾	Berkeley	114½
Minchin Hampton ,	98¾	THORNBURY	122½

MINCHIN HAMPTON (Gloucester) is pleasantly situated on a gradual declivity, and is employed in the manufacture of cloth. The Church, dedicated to the Trinity, in the reign of Henry III., by the nuns of Caen, has a curious ramified window, and numerous sepulchral monuments: in the churchyard is an inscription in memory of Bradley, the astronomer. Near the town, on a large common, called *Amberley*, are the remains of an encampment, supposed to have been made by the Danes. In the vicinity is a romantic valley, called the Golden Vale. *Par. Pop.* 5114. *Inns*; Glazier's Arms, Crown.

FROCESTER (Glouc.) is a pretty village at the foot of an eminence, which commands a delightful prospect. *Par. Pop.* 414. Frocester Inn.

BERKELEY (Glouc.) is situated on an eminence in the delightful vale of Berkeley, about a mile from the Severn, and is remarkable as the birth-place of Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination. The Church (St. Mary), an ancient edifice, the tower and body of which are in different parts of the churchyard, contains several monuments of the Berkeley family; and in the churchyard is Swift's

epitaph on the Earl of Suffolk's fool. *Entire Par. Pop.* 3899. *Inn*; Berkeley Arms.

Berkeley Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the Berkeley family, situated contiguous to the town of Berkeley, was founded soon after the Conquest, and has been the scene of various events in early history. The Dungeon-room, in which the murder of Edward II. took place, in 1327, is still shown. The castellated form of the mansion is preserved, and the apartments are adorned with a large collection of portraits and Gobelin tapestry. Here also may be seen the cabinet-furniture of Sir Francis Drake.

THORNBURY (Glouc.) is an ancient town, with an elegant Church, and the ruins of a Castle, which present a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. *Pop.* 1261. *Inn*; Swan.

CONTINUATION.

Minchin Hampton to Wootton-under-Edge 10 miles.

WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (Glouc.) is a large town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the clothing trade. The Church contains numerous monuments. It has a Town-hall and Market-house, and several Meeting-houses. *Par. Pop.* 5482. *Inns*; Swan, White Lion.

No. 214. From LONDON to TORRINGTON. FIRST ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Deptford Inn, as at No. 8	87	Dulverton	163 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridgewater, as at No. 104	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	South Molton*	176 $\frac{3}{4}$
Enmore	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	Atherington	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radleigh's Cross	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	TORRINGTON	192

ENMORE (Somerset). At this place is *Enmore Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Egmont, a noble and curious structure, with ornamental grounds; and, one mile from it, *Halsewell House*. *Par. Pop.* 294.

DULVERTON (Somerset) is an ancient town, consisting of two neat and well-built streets, through which streams of water are continually flowing. The Church (All Saints) is a neat Gothic structure, with an embattled tower, 60

feet high. Dulverton manufactures coarse woollen cloths and blankets; and in the vicinity are lead-mines. *Par. Pop.* 1285.

TORRINGTON (Devon), a populous and flourishing town, on an eminence on the east bank of the Torridge, has two Churches, one of which is furnished with a library. The bowling-green, which occupies the site of a Castle, commands a fine prospect. There are also delightful views from the two bridges in the vicinity of the town. *Par. Pop.* 3093.

No. 215. From LONDON to TORRINGTON. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE and TAUNTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Taunton, as at No. 8	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	South Molton*	182 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milverton	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	Atherington	191
Wiveliscombe	157	TORRINGTON*	198
Dulverton*	169 $\frac{1}{2}$		

MILVERTON (Somerset) is a small and irregularly-built town, in a rich wooded country. It has a handsome Church (St. Michael). *Par. Pop.* 2233.

WIVELISCOMBE is a town of moderate size, almost entirely surrounded by lofty hills. On an eminence are the remains of an encampment called the Castle, which was a place of some importance in the time of the Romans. The new Church (St. Andrew), from designs by Mr. Carver, was commenced in 1827. Besides the Church, there are several Meeting-houses. *Par. Pop.* 3047.

CONTINUATION.

Wiveliscombe to Bampton 10 miles.

BAMPTON (Devon), on a branch of the Exe, has manufactories of serges and pottery, and near the town is a chalybeate spring. *Par. Pop.* 1961.

No. 216. From LONDON to TOWYN. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, OXFORD, and WORCESTER.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Worcester, as at No. 1 . .	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carno	189
Montgomery, as at No. 34	169	Machynlleth	206
Newtown	178	TOWYN	218

NEWTOWN (Montgomery) is almost surrounded by the Severn. The Church contains an antique font; and over the altar is a painting, which has been ascribed to Dyer, the author of "Grongar Hill." *Par. Pop.* 4550. *Inns*; Bear's Head, Red Lion.

MACHYNLETH (Montgomery), situated at the confluence of the Dulas and the Dovey, is a place of great antiquity, but presents nothing worthy of notice, except the entrance to an old Hall, in which it is said Owen Glendower assembled a parliament, and the Church, which is handsome. The Market-house was built by Sir W. W. Wynne, in 1783. *Par. Pop.* 1657. *Inns*; Eagles, Unicorn.

TOWYN (Merioneth), a village of moderate extent, is much frequented for bathing during the summer season, the situation being favorable, and provisions good and cheap. The Church contains several monuments; and near the churchyard is a well, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in cutaneous diseases. The vale of the river Dysyni, which flows about a mile from the town, is remarkably beautiful. *Par. Pop.* 2694.

No. 217. From LONDON to TROWBRIDGE. FIRST ROAD. Through READING, NEWBURY, and DEVIZES.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Marlborough, as at No. 32	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devizes*	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beckhampton Inn.....	81	TROWBRIDGE	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

Trowbridge to Frome* 9 miles.

TROWBRIDGE (Wilts) is an irregularly-built town, on the Were or Ware, over which is a stone bridge. The Church (St. James), a spacious structure, upwards of 400 years old, contains numerous monuments; and there are several Meeting-houses. Beresford, the author of "Miseries of Human Life," was rector of this place, as also Crabbe, the poet, to whose memory there is an elegant monument erected in the parish church. There is a new Church lately opened here, and National and British Schools on a very extensive scale. It is celebrated for the manufacture of the best kerseymeres in the kingdom. *Par. Pop.* 10,863. *Inn*; George.

CONTINUATION.

Trowbridge to Bradford 2 miles.

BRADFORD (Wilts) is divided by the Avon into two parts, called the Town and the New Town. It has several manufactories of broad cloth, and is particularly noted for the excellence of its mixtures, the superiority of the colour and the dye being attributed to the water of the river. The Church (Holy Trinity) is an ancient edifice, adorned with some modern painted glass, a picture of the Last Supper, and several handsome monuments. *Par. Pop.* 3352. *Inn*; Swan.

No. 218. From LONDON to TROWBRIDGE. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and UPHAVEN.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	East or Market Laving-	
Ludgershall*	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	ton*	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Uphaven*	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	TROWBRIDGE*	100 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 219. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through HUNTINGDON, DONCASTER, and STOCKTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Dishforth, as at No. 15 . .	205	Castle Eden Inn	251 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thirsk*	214	Bishop's Wearmouth	264
Cleaveland*	226	Sunderland	264 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yarm*	234	South Shields	272 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockton*	237 $\frac{1}{4}$	North Shields (a)	273
Norton Inn	239 $\frac{1}{4}$	TYNEMOUTH	274 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) North Shields to Blythe 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

CASTLE EDEN INN (Durham). *Castle Eden* is a spacious and castellated edifice, beautifully situated on the summit of a wooded precipice, forming the southern boundary of the romantic defile called Castle Eden Dean.

BISHOP'S WEARMOUTH (Durham) is a place of great antiquity, now so united by buildings and other local circumstances to Sunderland, that they may be said to form only one town. The Church (St. Michael) is a very ancient

building; but the principal structure is the Iron Bridge over the Wear, which is one of the wonders of modern mechanism. This noble fabric, constructed by the patriotic exertions of Rowland Burden, Esq., and opened in 1796, consists of a single arch, which spans 236 feet, and at its centre rises 100 feet from the surface of the river at low water, so that vessels of 200 or 300 tons can pass under it without striking their masts. *Townsh. Pop.* 14,462. *Inn*; Bridge Inn.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport of Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, was formerly dependent on Bishop's Wearmouth, but is now a populous town. The harbour is formed by two piers on the north and south sides of the river; and at the extremity of the former is an elegant lighthouse. The celebrated Bridge has been noticed in the preceding article. The principal traffic arises from the exportation of coals, in which upwards of 500 vessels are engaged, besides an equal number of keels in bringing them from the staiths to the ships. Sunderland exports lime, glass, grindstones, and copperas; and has manufactories of glass, earthenware, and pottery. The town contains a spacious and handsome Church (Holy Trinity), a Chapel of Ease (St. John), several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions, a Theatre, and Assembly-rooms. Near the town, on the coast, is a Chalybeate Spring, resembling that at Harrowgate. *Townsh. and Par. Pop.* 17,060. 2 *Membs.* *Inns*; George, Golden Lion.

A quarter of a mile above the bridge is the celebrated Pemberton shaft, 273 fathoms deep.

CONTINUATION. (RAILROAD.)

From Sunderland to Durham.

Along the coast to Ryhope. Across High Road. Seaham, to left. Burn Hall, to right. Beyond Sharpley Hall, to left, and Warden Law, to right, the railroad branches off s.w. by Hetton Hall, and crosses the Hartlepool line. North Pit-tington. Pittington Hall, to left. Belmont, to right. Old Durham.

SOUTH SHIELDS (Durham) is a considerable port on the south bank of the Tyne, near its egress to the sea. It carries on a large trade in coals, and has extensive dock-yards, and numerous glasshouses. It was once noted for

the manufacture of salt, but this has greatly declined. The town is irregularly built, and has a singular and unsightly appearance, from a number of artificial hills formed by the refuse of the salt and glass works. The only objects worthy of notice are the Church, containing several monuments, and a model of the life-boat presented by Mr. Greathead, the inventor, an inhabitant of this town; the Town-house, in the centre of the Market-place; and the Law-house, on the south point of the harbour, commanding very fine sea views. A railroad leads from South Shields to Stanhope. South Shields possesses four Churches; a Theatre; Assembly-rooms; several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions. *Chapelry. Pop. 9074. 1 Memb. Inn; Oyston's Hotel.*

NORTH SHIELDS (Northumb.) is also a port and populous town of considerable antiquity. The ancient part consists of a long, narrow, and dirty street, but the more modern is handsome and well built. The town carries on a large trade in coals, and possesses a spacious Church, a Public Library, Meeting-houses, and charitable Institutions. At the entrance of the town from the sea are two Light-houses, and near them is Clifford's Fort, which commands the entrance to the river. *Townsh. Pop. 6744. Inns; Northumberland Arms, George, Half Moon, Star and Garter, Commercial Inn.*

TYNEMOUTH (Northumb.) is a seaport at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes of coals and goods from Newcastle. During the summer it is much frequented as a bathing-place, and commodious baths have recently been erected. The river at low water is shallow, and contains several rocks, called the *Black Middens*, to guard against which there are lighthouses. A few miles from Tynemouth, and about sixty yards from the shore, are the *Marsden Rocks*, which are often visited by parties of pleasure. Two miles from Tynemouth is *Cullercoats*, a small bathing-town. *Townsh. Pop. 10,182. 1 Memb. Inn; Salutation.*

Eight miles from Tynemouth is *Seaton Delaval*, which was built from designs by Sir J. Vanbrugh. The Chapel is a good specimen of Norman architecture.

No. 220. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through DURHAM and SUNDERLAND.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Durham, as at No. 15	255 $\frac{1}{4}$	South Shields*	276
Houghton le Spring	262	North Shields*	276 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bishop's Wearmouth*	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	TYNEMOUTH*	278
Sunderland*	268 $\frac{1}{2}$		

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Durham). *Townsh. Pop.* 3917. *Inn*; Red Lion.

No. 221. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. THIRD ROAD. Through NEWCASTLE.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Newcastle, as at No. 15 . .	269 $\frac{3}{4}$	TYNEMOUTH*	278 $\frac{3}{4}$
North Shields*	277 $\frac{1}{4}$		

No. 222. From LONDON to WANTAGE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Maidenhead, as at No. 32..	26	Wallingford	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Henley-upon-Thames*	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	WANTAGE (a)	59 $\frac{3}{4}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Wantage to Farringdon* 8 miles.

WALLINGFORD (Berks), an ancient town, formerly of great importance, is situated on the Thames, over which there is a stone bridge of nineteen arches; it has a well-built Town-hall, three Churches, and several Meeting-houses. In the chancel of St. Peter's Church is buried Sir William Blackstone, the author of the "Commentaries." Near the river are the vestiges of the Castle, which sustained a considerable siege in the reign of Stephen. *Boro. Pop.* 2467. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Bear, Lamb.

At *Cholsey*, three miles distant, is a barn of very extraordinary size, being more than 300 feet long.

WANTAGE (Berks) is a small market town, on the border of the vale of White Horse. It is distinguished as

the birth-place of Alfred, and here also Dr. Butler, the author of the "Analogy of Revealed Religion," was born. It has a considerable manufactory of sacking and coarse cloth. *Par. Pop.* 2507. *Inns*; Bear, King Alfred's Head.

Five miles from Wantage is *Uffington Castle*, an ancient camp, situated on a hill commanding fine prospects. Near it is the *White Horse*, cut out upon the side of a chalk hill, and by some attributed to the time of Alfred, who is said to have had it executed in memory of a victory.

No. 223. From LONDON to WARRINGTON. FIRST ROAD. By LICHFIELD, NEWCASTLE, and MIDDLEWICH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No.		Sandbach	162
100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	Middlewich	167
Newcastle-under-Lyne, as		Northwich	174
at No. 123	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	WARRINGTON*	185

SANDBACH (Cheshire), on an eminence near the little river Wheelock, is famous for its ale. *Townsh. Pop.* 3710. *Inn*; George and Dragon.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Sandbach to</i>	MILES.	<i>Sandbach to</i>	MILES.
Wilmslow	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	STOCKPORT	23 $\frac{1}{2}$

MIDDLEWICH (Cheshire), seated near the confluence of the Dane and the Croke, is noted for its manufacture of salt. On the south side of the Church (St. Michael) is a College, founded by Archbishop Savage. *Townsh. Pop.* 1325. *Inns*; King's Arms, White Bear.

NORTHWICH (Cheshire) is a neat town, near the conflux of the Dane and the Wever. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained from brine springs and mines in the vicinity. The latter being illuminated by numerous candles for the use of the workmen, present a curious spectacle: Sir G. Head recommends a Bengal light for the purpose of illumination. The Manston or Burns' Pit, which can be visited only by permission of the proprietor, is 108 yards in diameter, and

is certainly the most beautiful cavern in England. The Church is rendered remarkable by its semicircular choir, and the curious ornaments of the roof.

About three miles from Northwich is *Vale Royal*, a handsome mansion erected on the site of an ancient abbey, and decorated with numerous portraits. Here also is preserved the MS. of Nixon's Prophecies.

A coach proceeds to *Runcorn*, and thence a steamer plies to Liverpool.

Townsh. Pop. 1481. *Inn*; Crown.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Warrington to St. Helen's	10
St. Helen's to Ormskirk	11½
Ormskirk to Southport	13
	34½

At *St. Helen's* are copper and glass works. A coal rail-road leads to Runcorn.

ORMSKIRK (Lanc.) has a handsome Gothic Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), with a tower and steeple, and curious monuments; an Episcopal Chapel, Grammar-school, Dissenters' Chapels, and Meeting-houses. In the vicinity is *Latham Hall*, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, noted for the mineral Spa called *Maudlin's Well*. *Townsh.* Pop. 4251. *Inns*; Wheatsheaf, King's Arms, Talbot.

SOUTHPORT (Lanc.) is a fashionable bathing-place, with good sands. It has baths, libraries, &c. *Inn*; Bold Arms.

Southport to Liverpool, 22 miles.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Warrington to Newton'	5
Newton to Wigan	7¼
Wigan to Chorley	8
	20¼

NEWTON (Lanc.) is the mid-station of the railway from Liverpool to Manchester, where the branches to Wigan and to Warrington meet it. This place contains an old

hall, which tradition asserts was the residence of royalty. Races are held near the town. *Chapeltry. Pop. 4377. Inn; Legh Arms.*

A railroad leads from Newton to Wigan, a distance of six miles, across the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

WIGAN (Lanc.), a well-built town, on the Douglas, is noted for the manufacture of cotton goods, and its large works for pewter and brass. The vicinity also abounds with that elegant species of coal called *cannel*, which is manufactured into various ornaments and utensils. Wigan has a stately Church (All Saints), containing a few ancient monuments, a Town-hall, two Roman Catholic Chapels, Free Bluecoat and National Schools, several Meeting-houses and charitable Institutions, and a monumental pillar in honour of Sir T. Tyldisbey, who was killed here in 1651. In the vicinity is a sulphurous spring, with a neat building for the accommodation of visitors. *Bor. Pop. 20,774. 2 Membs. Inns; Eagle and Child, Buck in the Vine.*

A railroad from Wigan to Preston, 15 miles, will, by continuation to Lancaster, 23 miles, join the intended line from Lancaster to Carlisle.

A mile distant is *Haigh Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Balcarras, containing a fine collection of pictures. Adjoining the hall is a summer-house built entirely of *cannel* coal.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Warrington to Newton*	5
Newton to Leigh	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

LEIGH (Lancaster) has manufactories of fustian and other cotton articles, and, by means of its canal navigation, carries on a considerable trade. *Townsh. Pop. 2780.*

The railroad from Newton passes here, and continues to Bolton.

No. 224. From LONDON to WARRINGTON. SECOND ROAD. By LICHFIELD, NEWCASTLE, and CONGLETON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	WARRINGTON, as at No. 123	187 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 225. From LONDON to WARWICK. FIRST ROAD.
Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and GAYDON INN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Banbury, as at No. 18	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	WARWICK*	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gaydon Inn	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Warwick to Kenilworth. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Between Warwick and Kenilworth, and about a mile from the former, is *Guy's Cliff*, a picturesque residence, situated on an eminence, where it is said Guy Earl of Warwick lived as a hermit. A cave is still shown as the place of his retirement, and near the chapel is a mutilated statue of him cut out of the rock. Half a mile from Guy's Cliff is *Blacklow Hill*, on which is this inscription: "Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, beheaded here, 1311."

KENILWORTH (Warwick), consists principally of one long and irregularly built street, and is famous for the remains of its castle, which was erected in the reign of Henry I., and after passing through the hands of various proprietors, was given to the Earl of Leicester by Queen Elizabeth. During the civil wars its fortifications were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, but it still remains an object of great interest. It has the slight remains of a monastery, a Church (St. Nicholas), a Freeschool and other charities. *Par. Pop.* 3097. *Inn*; King's Arms.

No. 226. From LONDON to WARWICK. SECOND ROAD.
Through DUNSTABLE, DAVENTRY, and LEAMINGTON.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Daventry, as at No. 100 . .	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leamington	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shuckburgh	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	WARWICK*	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southam	82 $\frac{1}{4}$		

SHUCKBURGH (Warwick). The Church (St. John Baptist) contains some finely-painted glass; and in the vicinity is *Shuckburgh Park*, the ancient seat of the family of that name. *Par. Pop.* 205.

SOUTHAM (Warwick) is principally supported by its road trade. Its Church (St. James) is a handsome Gothic structure. *Par. Pop.* 1256. *Inn*; Griffin.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS, is a village in Warwickshire, pleasantly situated on the Leam, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, and celebrated for its medicinal springs, which annually attract numerous visitors from April to November. The waters are used both internally and as baths; and are particularly efficacious in chronic disorders, cutaneous diseases, and visceral obstructions. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the New Pump-room and Baths, one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in Europe; the Public Spring, Royal Spa, and others; the Theatre, in Bath street, a very neat edifice; the Regent Hotel, one of the largest in the kingdom; the Assembly-rooms, in Cross street; the Concert and Ball-rooms; the Reading-rooms and Library; the Upper Assembly-rooms and Billiard-room; Bisset's Museum and Picture Gallery; the Ranelagh and the Priory Gardens, forming delightful promenades; and the Church (All Saints), a good specimen of the Gothic style. Leamington possesses National Schools, an Episcopal and Catholic Chapels, a Meeting-house, an Institution for the gratuitous supply of baths to the poor, several Libraries, numerous Boarding and Lodging-houses, and a Bowling-green. The vicinity abounds with beautiful scenery, furnishing almost endless amusement to the visiter. Excursions may be made to *Warwick Castle*, 2 miles; *Kenilworth Castle*, 5 miles; and *Guy's Cliff*, 3 miles. *Par. Pop.* 6,209. *Inns*; Regent Hotel, Royal Hotel, Bedford Hotel, Blenheim Hotel, Crown, Lansdown Hotel.

No. 227. From LONDON to WARWICK. THIRD ROAD.
Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and KINETON.

London to WARWICK, as at No. 18 96 miles.

No. 228. From LONDON to WELLS, (*Norfolk.*) FIRST ROAD. Through CHESTERFORD and BRANDON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Great Chesterford, as at		Rainham Hall	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 37	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fakenham	108 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brandon, as at No. 53.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walsingham (a)	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swaffham	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	WELLS	118 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION.

(a) Walsingham to Burnham Market* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

SWAFFHAM (*Norf.*) is a large and respectable town, noted for its butter market. It has a handsome ancient Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), containing several monuments, a library, and some curious carving. On the Market Hill is a cross, erected by the Earl of Orford. Here likewise is an Assembly-room, Theatre, places of worship for Baptists, &c.; and to the south of the town is an extensive heath, where Races are annually held about September. Coursing matches, for which greyhounds are regularly entered, are also frequent on the same ground. *Par. Pop.* 3285. *Inns*; Crown, White Hart, George.

RAINHAM HALL (*Norfolk*) was erected in 1630, from designs by Inigo Jones, and is adorned with a few pictures, amongst which is the famous one of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa. *Inn*; King's Head.

FAKENHAM (*Norfolk*) is a small town on the slope of a hill near the Yar. It has a handsome Church, and its Market is one of the best in the county for corn. *Par. Pop.* 20,777. *Inns*; Red Lion, Crown.

WALSINGHAM (*Norfolk*), a considerable town, was formerly celebrated for its Priory, the ruins of which are still visible in the pleasure-grounds attached to a modern mansion called *Walsingham Abbey*. The Church contains many curious vestiges of antiquity, particularly an elegant font richly sculptured. The Bridewell was formerly a house for lepers. *Par. Pop.* 1004. *Inn*; Black Lion.

WELLS (*Norfolk*) is a small seaport town, with a tolerable harbour. It has an oyster-fishery, and a considerable trade in coals. *Par. Pop.* 3624. *Inn*; Fleece.

No. 229. From LONDON to WELLS, (*Norfolk.*) SECOND ROAD. Through WARE, CAMBRIDGE, and LYNN.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Puckeridge, as at No. 15..	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Setchy.....	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barkway*	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lynn*	96
Cambridge*	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	Flitcham	105
Ely*	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	Burnham Market	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Littleport*	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	WELLS*	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
Downham*	84 $\frac{3}{4}$		

FLITCHAM (*Norfolk*) was formerly called Felixham, or village of Felix, and St. Mary de Fontibus, from the numerous springs in the vicinity. *Par. Pop.* 323. About four miles from Flitcham is *Houghton Hall*, the seat of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, erected by the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole. It is a noble freestone structure, and the apartments are adorned with fine paintings and statues. The pictures, which constituted the celebrated Houghton Gallery, were sold to the Empress Catherine, and now decorate the Palace of St. Petersburg. The Church contains the remains of Sir Robert Walpole, the prime minister, and here also is a monument to his wife, with an epitaph by their son.

BURNHAM MARKET (*Norfolk*) is so called to distinguish it from several other Burnhams in the vicinity. It is situated on the Burn, near the sea, and has a considerable corn trade. Near the town is *Burnham Thorpe*, remarkable as the native place of Lord Nelson, who was born in the Parsonage House. *Par. Pop.* 1022. *Inn*; Pitt's Arms.

About three miles from Burnham Market, and two and a half from Wells, is *Holkham House*, the residence of the Earl of Leicester, equally celebrated for its magnificence and its hospitality. This noble building was commenced in 1734 by the Earl of Leicester, from designs of Palladio and Inigo Jones, with the assistance of the Earl of Burlington and Mr. Kent, and was completed by the Countess Dowager in 1760. It is particularly distinguished by the commodious arrangement of its apartments for the purposes of state and comfort, and comprises a library and statue gallery. Its internal decorations, the works of art with which it is adorned,

and the beauties, natural and artificial, exhibited in its pleasure grounds, place it foremost among the residences in this part of England.

No. 230. From LONDON to WELLS, (*Somersetshire.*)
Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and WARMINSTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Deptford Inn, as at No. 8	87	Frome*	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heytesbury*	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shepton Mallet (<i>b</i>)	116
Warminster (<i>a</i>)	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	WELLS*	120 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(<i>a</i>) Warminster to Bruton*	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
(<i>b</i>) Shepton Mallet to Glastonbury*	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

WARMINSTER (Wilts) is a town of great antiquity, on the small river Willy, carrying on a considerable trade in corn. It has a spacious stone Church (St. Dennis), and one lately built, a Chapel of Ease, Meeting-houses, a good Market-house, a new Town-hall, in which the sessions are held, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Bath, an Assembly-room, and a Free Grammar-school. In the vicinity are three ancient camps. *Par. Pop.* 6115. *Inns*; Weymouth Arms, Angel.

About two miles and a half from Warminster is *Longleat*, the seat of the Marquess of Bath, and one of the noblest mansions in the kingdom. It is built entirely of freestone, in the form of a parallelogram, and is adorned with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Many of the rooms are ornamented with paintings, and the grounds, laid out by Brown, are particularly beautiful.

FROME (Somerset) is a large and populous town on the Frome, over which is a stone bridge. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, and in its vicinity are several mills. It has two Churches, one of which was erected in 1817; a subscription Free Church (1817); a modern Market-house; several Meeting-houses; a Free-school, and other charitable Institutions.

Frome has long been noted for its ale; and at the sign of

the Bell is kept a cask which contains several hundred hogsheads. *Par. Pop.* 12,240. *1 Memb. Inn*; George.

CROSS ROAD.

Frome to BRADFORD 9 miles.

SHEPTON MALLET (Somerset) is an ill-built town, carrying on an extensive manufacture of knit stockings and woollen goods. It has a Church and several Meeting-houses; but its principal curiosity is the Market Cross, a singular structure, erected in 1500, consisting of five arches, supported by pentagonal columns, and adorned with sculpture. *Par. Pop.* 5330. *Inn*; George.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Wells to Cheddar	8
Cheddar to Axbridge	2
	—
	10

CHEDDER or CHEDDAR (Somerset) is celebrated for its cheese, and for the grandeur of its scenery. The chasm called Cheddar Cliffs is certainly the most striking object of its kind in England. The rocks in several places are 400 feet in height, and there is a subterranean passage from Wokey Hole, six miles distant, through which flows a constant stream. Cheddar has an ancient Market Cross, and a handsome Church (St. Andrew), containing painted glass and brasses. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making paper and spinning and knitting hose. *Par. Pop.* 1980.

AXBRIDGE (Somerset) is a very ancient town, situated on the Axe, about seven miles from its mouth. It has a handsome Gothic Church (St. John the Baptist), on the tower of which are two statues, supposed to have been put up in the time of the West Saxon kings; a Market-house, and shambles. The chief employment of the poorer classes is the knitting of hose. *Par. Pop.* 998. Five miles from Axbridge is *South Brent*, in the Church of which are some very curious grotesque carvings.

No. 231. From LONDON to WESTBURY. Through
EGHAM and BASINGSTOKE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Amesbury, as at No. 8	.... 78	WESTBURY	..... 99
Market Lavington	..... 90		

MARKET or EAST LAVINGTON (Wilts) is situated beneath the ridge of hills which bound the Salisbury Downs. The Church, erected in the reign of Richard III., contains some curious monuments and inscriptions. *Par. Pop.* 1108.

Between Lavington and Westbury is *Erle Stoke Park*, the property of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, bart., a noble mansion, surrounded by pleasure-grounds of extraordinary beauty.

WESTBURY (Wilts) is a town of considerable antiquity, with a venerable Church (All Saints), containing several monuments of distinguished personages. It has a Town-hall, which is partly used as a Market-house, a National School, and carries on a considerable trade in malt and wool. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymere. *Boro. Pop.* 2495. *Inn*; Lopez Arms.

No. 232. From LONDON to WEYMOUTH.
By ANDOVER and DORCHESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Andover, as at No. 8	.... 63½	Melcombe Regis	..... 127¼
Dorchester, as at No. 112	119½	WEYMOUTH	..... 127¾

MELCOMBE REGIS (Dorset), at the mouth of the Wey, over which is an elegant bridge forming a communication with Weymouth, has a Theatre and Assembly-rooms, and in the Church is an altar-piece given by Sir James Thornhill, who painted it. *Par. Pop.* 5126.

WEYMOUTH (Dorset) is a place of considerable antiquity, at the entrance of the Wey: it formerly carried on a good trade; but the harbour has been injured by the sand, and it is now celebrated as a bathing-place, for which it is admirably adapted by its fine beach and the softness of the

air. George III. and his family were frequent visitants of Weymouth, and this contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town. The principal objects here worthy of notice are the Esplanade, a grand public walk, half a mile in length, and thirty feet in breadth; an edifice called the Royal Lodge, erected for the residence of George III. and his family; the Bridge, erected in 1821; the Bay, forming a beautiful semicircular sweep of nearly two miles; the Battery, mounting twenty-one guns; the Theatre, the Assembly-room, and the Church (St. Mary, rebuilt 1817), containing a fine altar-piece of the Last Supper. The new Church of the Holy Trinity, which was consecrated in August, 1836, has extensive catacombs. Weymouth has also Meeting-houses, Hot and Cold Baths, Bathing Machines, Libraries, and commodious Lodging-houses. Races take place annually in August, in the vicinity of the town, and a regatta is celebrated in the bay. Sir James Thornhill was a native of this town. *Par. Chapelry. Pop. 2529. (Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.) 2 Membs. Inns; Royal Hotel, Luce's Hotel, Bear, Golden Lion, Crown, King's Head.*

Holworth Cliff, near Weymouth, is remarkable for its inflammable vapour, which has continued burning for several years. One mile distant is *Sandisfoot Castle*, erected by Henry VIII.; and four miles from Weymouth, at *Ormington*, is an equestrian figure of George III., cut out of chalk on a hill. At *Nottingham*, about three miles north from Weymouth, on the left of the road towards Dorchester, is a medicinal spring, which has been found efficacious in cutaneous and scorbutic disorders. Over it is an elegant octangular structure called the Spa House, erected in 1830, containing Baths, Reading-room, &c.

Lulworth Castle, sixteen miles from Weymouth, is frequently visited by strangers. See WAREHAM.

To the south of Weymouth extends the rocky promontory called the *Isle of Portland*, though, in fact, it is a peninsula, joined to the land by a ridge of pebbles, called the *Chesil Bank*; it is famous for its vast quarries of freestone, of which the whole island is composed: it produces herbage sufficient for the support of about 3000 sheep. The isle is four miles and a half long and two broad, and presents several objects worthy of attention, particularly Portland Castle,

which defends the Weymouth Road, the ruins of Bow and Arrow Castle, the Lighthouses, and the Cave, or Keeves' Hole. *Inn*; Portland Arms. To the north of the isle is a safe road for ships; but the south point, called the Race of Portland, is one of the most dangerous places in the British Channel. The distance from Weymouth to Portland, by water, is about four miles; and when wind and tide are favorable, the voyage may be accomplished in half an hour. The best way, however, is to proceed by land to the Ferry-house at the end of Smallmouth Sands, and there cross an inlet of the sea.

No. 233. From LONDON to WINCHESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through STAINES and BASINGSTOKE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Basingstoke, as at No. 8	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	WINCHESTER*	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Popham Lane*	51		

No. 234. From LONDON to WINCHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through FARNHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Bagshot, as at No. 8	26	Alresford*	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farnham*	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	WINCHESTER*	65
Alton*	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No. 235. From LONDON to WINDSOR. FIRST ROAD. By SLOUGH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Slough, as at No. 32	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	WINDSOR	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eton	22		

No. 235 (a). From LONDON to WINDSOR. By RAILROAD (Great Western). See LONDON to BRISTOL.

London to SLOUGH 19 miles.

CONTINUATION.

Slough to Windsor, by coach 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

ETON (Bucks) is celebrated for its College, founded in 1441, by Henry VI., for the education of seventy youths. Besides these, there are generally two or three hundred sons of the nobility and gentry. The Chapel is a stately structure, bearing some resemblance to that of King's College, Cambridge. A singular custom, called the Eton Montem, takes place triennially on Whit Tuesday at Salt Hill. *Par. Pop.* 3232.

WINDSOR (Berks), on the Thames, is celebrated for its magnificent Castle, which has for ages been the residence of the British sovereigns. It was founded by William I., but was almost rebuilt by Edward III. and William of Wykeham, who was surveyor of the royal buildings. Extensive alterations were made by Sir Jef. Wyatville for his late Majesty George IV. The apartments are richly adorned with paintings and carving; and from the summit of the Round Tower there is a very extensive view. St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church of Windsor, is an elegant specimen of florid Gothic architecture. At the east end is the Royal Vault, containing the remains of George III., George IV., William IV., and several other members of the Brunswick family. In Urswick chapel is a monument (erected by national subscription, from designs by M. Wyatt, Esq.) to the memory of the Princess Charlotte. Here also are deposited the remains of Henry VI., originally at Chertsey; of Edward VI. and his Queen; of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour; and of Charles I. The terrace is the noblest walk of its kind in Europe. The splendid Park, a domain of unequalled beauty, contains a colossal equestrian statue of George III., by Westmacott, at the end of the celebrated Long Walk. Virginia Water is comprised in this regal Arcadia. In Old Windsor churchyard is the tomb of Mary Robinson, the poetess and actress. *Boro. Pop.* 7103. *2 Membs. Inns*; Castle, Star and Garter, White Hart.

Half a mile from Windsor is *Frogmore*, a charming estate, which was the favorite residence of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. Six miles distant is *Ascot Heath*.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
Windsor to Binfield (<i>Berks</i>)	9½
Binfield to Reading*	9
	18½

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Windsor to</i>	MILES.	<i>Windsor to</i>	MILES.
Hounslow	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Staines	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
RICHMOND	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	RICHMOND	16

No. 236. From LONDON to WINDSOR. SECOND ROAD.
By EGHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Egham, as at No. 8	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	WINDSOR*	22 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 237. From LONDON to WOLVERHAMPTON.
FIRST ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY, and
BIRMINGHAM.

London to WOLVERHAMPTON, as at No. 100.. 122 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

No. 238. From LONDON to WOLVERHAMPTON.
SECOND ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY, and
CASTLE BROMWICH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	MILES.
Stone Bridge, as at No. 100	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walsall (a)	117
Castle Bromwich	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	WOLVERHAMPTON*	123

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
(a) Walsall to Brewood (<i>Staff.</i>)	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
(a) Walsall to Penkridge (<i>Staff.</i>)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

WALSALL (Stafford). The inhabitants of this place are principally employed in manufacturing hardware used in saddlery. It has a fine and spacious Church (St. Matthew), rebuilt 1821, by Goodwin, on the ancient foundations; St. Paul's Chapel, erected 1826; a Town-hall; a Subscription Library with a handsome Doric Colonnade (1800); several Meeting-houses; two Catholic Chapels, one a handsome

Grecian edifice, by Ireland; a Free Grammar, English, Bluecoat, and Sunday Schools. *Par. Pop.* 15,066. 1 *Memb. Inns*; Bull's Head, George Inn and Hotel.

No. 239. From LONDON to WORCESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, OXFORD, and PERSHORE.

London to WORCESTER, as at No. 1. 111½ miles.

CONTINUATION.

Worcester to Droitwich 6¾ miles.

DROITWICH (Worcester) is a small town on the Salwarp, which has for ages been celebrated for its salt works, derived from copious brine-springs. It has three Churches, a Chapel of Ease, and Meeting-houses. The navigable Canal to the Severn was completed in 1771. The Exchequer-house, erected in 1580, contained some curiously-painted windows, but was taken down in 1826, as was also the ancient Market-house. The new Court-rooms and the Market are the principal edifices. There are remains of an old Monastery near Chapel Bridge. *Boro. Pop.* 2487. 1 *Memb. Inn*; George.

Three miles distant is *Hanbury Hall*. The hall and staircases are painted with allegorical subjects by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who has, in one of them, introduced Dr. Sacheverell carried away by the Furies. The Church stands on a lofty eminence: it contains several monuments of the Vernon family, on one of which is a figure of B. Vernon, Esq.; the upper part is in the Roman costume, whilst the lower is in breeches and slippers.

Four miles distant is *Ombersley Court*, the seat of the Marchioness of Downshire. It is a handsome building, adorned with numerous portraits; and on the staircase is a painting by Fuller, representing the leading Whigs in the reign of Queen Anne.

No. 240. From LONDON to WORCESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, CHELTENHAM, TEWKESBURY, and MALVERN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	MILES.
Oxford, as at No. 1	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tewkesbury	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Witney*	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	Upton	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burford*	72	Great Malvern	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northleach*	82	WORCESTER*	126
Cheltenham*	93 $\frac{3}{4}$		

CONTINUATION.

Tewkesbury to Pershore*..... 10 miles.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucester) is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Severn and the Avon. The principal object worthy of notice is the Church (St. Mary), generally supposed to have been first built by Fitz Hamon, about 1105. It was originally attached to an Abbey, and is a stately structure of Norman architecture, joined with that of later ages. It contains the monuments of many persons of note, and the relics of those who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury. Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., who was inhumanly butchered after the engagement, was also buried here. The windows are adorned with painted glass, and several of the monuments are exquisitely sculptured in the Gothic style. From the summit of the tower there is a delightful prospect, embracing Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the meanderings of the Avon and the Severn. The gateway, which once formed the entrance to the Abbey, still remains; and behind the Church are vestiges of the cloisters. In the meadow called the Vineyard, behind the church, may be perceived an Echo, which repeats the human voice distinctly. Tewkesbury possesses a New Church, by Mr. Trotman; a handsome Town-hall, built by Sir W. Codrington, whose portrait, by Sir W. Beechey, adorns the Ball-room; a Market-house; a House of Industry; a Freeschool; a Gaol (1816); a Public Library and News-room (1828); a Free Grammar, Bluecoat and National (united) Schools; a Dispensary, and Meeting-houses. It has a considerable trade in malt-ing, and manufactures cotton stockings, and nails: a lace

manufactory, also, was established here in 1825. Races are held annually on the Severn Ham. *Par. and Boro.* Pop. 5780. 2 Membs. Inns; Anchor, Cross Keys, Hop-Pole, Swan.

The Mythe, about half a mile north of the town, forms a pleasant promenade. Here, in 1826, a handsome iron bridge was erected over the Severn, from designs by Mr. Telford. It consists of one arch, 170 feet in the span.

The battle of Tewkesbury, between the Yorkists and Lancasterians, in 1471, took place in the meadows near the town. The spot where the action is supposed to have been most sanguinary still retains the name of the Bloody or Gaston's Field, and is situated a short distance to the right of the House of Industry.

At *Walton Cardiff*, about a mile east of Tewkesbury, are mineral springs, nearly resembling those of Cheltenham.

UPTON (upon Severn) has a Church (St. Peter and St. Paul, 1758), a Meeting-house, a Market-house, and Schools. Inn; White Lion.

Five miles distant is *Madresfield*, the seat of Viscount Beauchamp. The hall is adorned with painted glass, and the rooms are splendidly furnished. In one of them is a cabinet which belonged to Louis XVI.; and in the state bed-room is a quilt worked by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough.

About five miles and a half beyond Upton, are

MALVERN WELLS, situated on the foot of the Malvern Hills. The principal spring, called Holy-Well, rises about half way up the hill, on the east side, and is secured by a building, containing an excellent bath. Near it is a large boarding-house, and an inn for the accommodation of visitors. About two miles and a half farther is

GREAT MALVERN, a village of considerable antiquity, on the n.e. declivity of the Malvern ridge, and the principal place of accommodation for those who visit the Wells. It possesses a Church (St. Mary), erected by Sir Reginald Bray, the favorite architect of Henry VII., and richly adorned in the Gothic style; its tower is particularly elegant, and it contains several curious monuments. Behind the Crown Hotel is St. Anne's Well, to which is attached a Pump-room. Great Malvern has numerous lodging and

boarding-houses, and is surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful description; behind it the Malvern Hills rise 1300 feet above the level of the Severn, and before it extend the delightful vales of Worcestershire. *Par. Pop.* 2010. *Inns*; Crown Hotel, Foley Arms, Bellevue Hotel.

No. 241. FROM LONDON to WORTHING. FIRST ROAD.
Through DORKING, HORSHAM, and WASHINGTON COMMON.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Dorking, as at No. 6.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Washington Common	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horsham	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	WORTHING	56

CONTINUATION.

Horsham to Brighton* 21 miles.

HORSHAM (Sussex) is a considerable town on the Adur, well paved and lighted with gas. The Church of St. Mary is a fine old building, with a lofty spire, and contains several ancient monuments, amongst which are two without inscriptions, supposed to be those of Lord Hoo and Lord Braose, the maternal ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk. Dane Hill, at the foot of which the Church is situated, commands an extensive view, including that part of the forest of St. Leonard called *Mike Mill's Race*, a beautiful avenue, a mile and a quarter long, containing about 15,000 full-grown trees. Horsham possesses a handsome Town-hall, in the Gothic style, erected by the late Duke of Norfolk, in which the Assizes were held until removed to Lewes; a good Market-house; a commodious County Gaol; two Freeschools; several Meeting-houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Mechanics' Institute, and Free and Lancastrian schools. Large quantities of corn and poultry are sold here for the supply of the London market. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 5105. 1 *Memb.* *Inns*; King's Head, Crown, Anchor, Lamb, Swan, Castle, Black Horse, &c.

Fairs: April 5th; Monday before Whitsunday; Sept. 5th; Nov. 27th; last Tuesday in every month.

A little to the south of the town is *Chesworth*, an ancient

residence of the Braose family, and at a short distance *Denne House*, another estate of the same family.

CROSS ROADS.

<i>Horsham to</i>	MILES.	<i>Horsham to</i>	MILES.
Cuckfield	12½	Hurst Green.....	44¾
Chailey Inn	20	Hawkshurst	46½
Maresfield.....	25¼	Highgate	47¼
Cross-in-hand Turnpike ..	33	RYE	62¾
Hurst Green.....	44¾	<i>Horsham to</i>	
Robertsbridge	47¼	Battle	53½
Battle	53¼	ST. LEONARD'S	59½
HASTINGS	61¼		

WORTHING (Sussex) is a watering-place of modern growth, a few years only having elapsed since the whole village consisted of fishermen's huts. The sands being level and very extensive, are well adapted for bathing and promenading, and the town is sheltered by the South Down Hills. Worthing has no Church, but there is a handsome Episcopal Chapel (1812), two Dissenting Chapels, a Town-hall (1835), a Savings' Bank, Mechanics' Institute, Schools, a Dorcas Society, &c.; a commodious Market-place, and neat Theatre (1807). Here also are several Libraries, numerous Boarding-houses, the Royal Baths and Boarding-house, New Parisian Baths, &c., for the accommodation of visitors. The Steyne, the Esplanade, Warwick House, the Colonnade, Liverpool Terrace, and Ambrose Place deserve notice. Along the beach is a good promenade, and the rides and walks in the vicinity are particularly pleasing. Races take place on the sands. The traveller should not omit to visit the Miller's tomb on Highdown Hill, commanding a fine view; the house at *Salvington*, in which Selden was born; and *Taring*, containing the only fig orchard in England. *Broadwater Par. Inns*; Steyne Hotel, Sea-house Hotel, Marine Hotel, Wellington, Royal George, Nelson.

Two miles east of Worthing is *Laucing*, a small sea-bathing place, well adapted for those who like seclusion.

Westward of Worthing is *Goring*, with a handsome new Church, erected at the expense of D. Lyon, esq.

Excursions may be made to *Park Crescent*, *Broadwater* (the Parish Church of Worthing), *Offington*, *Cissbury*

Hill, Chankbury Hill, Highdown Hill, Bramber Castle and Parish Church.

Near *North Lancing* is a Roman Pavement.

No. 242. From LONDON to WORTHING. SECOND ROAD. Through CROYDON and HORSHAM.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Crawley, as at No. 23	29	Washington Common	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Horsham*	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	WORTHING*	56 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 243. From LONDON to WORTHING. THIRD ROAD. Through HORSHAM and STEYNING.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	MILES.
Dorking, as at No. 6	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Steyning	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Horsham*	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	WORTHING*	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
West Grinstead	43 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATION.

Steyning to Brighton* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

STEYNING (Sussex), at the foot of a hill near the Adur. The Church (St. Andrew's) is very ancient, and is considered a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. There is a National and a Free Grammar-school, where John Bell the mathematician was educated. St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred, were buried here. *Boro. and Par.. Pop. 1436. Inns; White Horse, Chequers.*

CONTINUATION.

Steyning to New Shoreham 6 miles.

NEW SHOREHAM (Sussex), at the mouth of the Adur, has the best harbour on this part of the coast. The Church (St. Mary) is an interesting specimen of the Saxon and pointed styles of architecture. Shoreham has a considerable trade in ship-building, and has lately become famous for its oysters. A new bridge has lately been

erected to shorten the road between Worthing and Brighton.
Boro. and Par. Pop. 1503. 2 *Membs.* Inns; Fountain,
Star.

No. 244. From LONDON to WOOTTON BASSETT.
Through READING and NEWBURY.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	MILES.
Hungerford, as at No. 32	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Swindon.....	81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Albourn	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	WOOTTONBASSETT	87 $\frac{3}{4}$

SWINDON (Wilts), pleasantly situated on an eminence, is adorned with the mansions of several persons of independent fortune. The Church (Holy Rood) is neatly fitted up, but the exterior has by no means an imposing appearance. In Newport street is a Freeschool. *Par. Pop.* 1742. Inns; Goddard Arms, Bell.

WOOTTON BASSETT (Wilts) is an ancient town, with a Town-hall, Market-house and Shambles, and two Freeschools. The Church (All Saints) presents nothing worthy of notice. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1896. Inns; Old Royal Oak, Royal Oak, King's Head, Angel.

No. 245. From LONDON to YARMOUTH. FIRST ROAD.
Through COLCHESTER and LOWESTOFT.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Colchester, as at No. 93..	51	Yoxford	94
Stratford*	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wrangford	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ipswich*	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wrentham	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Woodbridge	77	Lowestoft	114
Saxmundham (a)	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	YARMOUTH	124

CONTINUATION.

(a) Saxmundham to Dunwich* (*Suffolk*)..... 10 miles.

WOODBIDGE (Suffolk), on the Deben, about ten miles from the sea, carries on an extensive traffic in the exportation of flour, corn, and malt; and very fine sea-salt is made in its vicinity. The Church (St. Mary) is a spacious

Gothic structure, supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward III.; it contains some ancient monuments, and is surmounted by a lofty quadrangular tower. Here also are Dockyards; an ancient Shire-hall; a Free Grammar-school; Almshouses, and several Meeting-houses. *Par. Pop.* 4769. *Inns*; Crown, Royal Oak.

CROSS ROAD.

<i>Woodbridge to</i>	MILES.
DEBENHAM	12½

SAXMUNDHAM (Suffolk), situated on an eminence, presents nothing worthy of particular attention. *Par. Pop.* 1048. *Inn*; Bell.

YOXFORD (Suffolk). *Par. Pop.* 1149. *Inn*; Tuns.

Three miles distant is *Heveningham Hall*, the seat of Lord Huntingfield, one of the noblest mansions in the county. The front, which is 200 feet long, is adorned with Corinthian columns, and the interior is embellished with a valuable collection by Dutch and Flemish masters. In the park is a very ancient oak.

WRANGFORD. *Par. Pop.* 792. *Inn*; Angel.

WRENTHAM. *Par. Pop.* 1022. *Inn*; Eagle.

LOWESTOFT (Suffolk), on a cliff above the sea, on the most easterly point of England, enjoys a fine view of the German Ocean, particularly from the gardens on the slope of the cliff, and when viewed from the sea presents a more picturesque appearance than any other town on the coast. The Church (St. Margaret), about half a mile from the town, contains several ancient monuments, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Potter, the translator of Euripides, &c. In the High street is a Chapel. Lowestoft has been lately much frequented as a bathing-place, for which its sands are well adapted. It possesses a Theatre, a Public Reading-room, a Town-hall, and two Lighthouses. Its commerce is chiefly derived from the herring and mackerel fisheries, but especially the former, the Lowestoft herrings being greatly famed. *Par. Pop.* 4238. *Inns*; Crown, Queen's Head.

YARMOUTH (Norfolk) is a considerable seaport, famous for its herring fishery in October and November, for which it stands unrivalled. Mackerel are also taken

here in abundance during May and June; and the town carries on a considerable trade with various parts of Europe. The town is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the streets of which, running from north to south, are connected by 156 narrow alleys, called rows; and this mode of building has introduced the use of a particular kind of one-horse vehicle for conveyance from one part to another. The principal objects in Yarmouth deserving notice are the Church, with a celebrated organ; St. George's Chapel, an elegant building (1717); the Quay, one of the finest in Europe, being more than a mile in length, and in several places 250 yards in breadth; the Town-hall, a handsome edifice on the quay; the Theatre, (1778); the Assembly-room and Bowling-green; the Bathing-house, a commodious building on the beach, comprising Baths and a Coffee-room; and the Jetty, contiguous to the bath-house, which forms an agreeable walk after bathing. Yarmouth possesses several Meeting-houses and various charitable institutions, the principal of which is the Seamen's Hospital; extensive Barracks, containing a large armoury; and numerous bathing-machines. Near Yarmouth is a beautiful fluted column, 140 feet high, erected in memory of Lord Nelson. Steam-packets proceed every day between this place and Norwich. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 21,115. *2 Membs. Inns;* Angel and Wrestlers, Bear, Star, King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Saxmundham to Halesworth $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

HALESWORTH (Suffolk), on the Blyth, by means of which and of a canal to Southwold it carries on a considerable trade. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning linen yarn, as a great quantity of hemp is grown in the vicinity. *Par. Pop.* 2473. *Inn;* Angel.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Framlingham $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

FRAMLINGHAM (Suffolk), a town of great antiquity, on an eminence near the source of the Ore, has a spacious Market-place; a stately Church (St. Michael), built with

flints, and a tower 96 feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells; in the church are several monuments of celebrated persons. It has a good Freeschool; but is particularly distinguished by the ruins of its magnificent Castle, the residence of the Dukes of Norfolk. It was to this Castle that Queen Mary repaired when Lady Jane Grey was placed upon the throne. *Par. Pop.* 2445. *Inns;* Crown, King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Orford 12 miles.

ORFORD (Suffolk) is a small and ill-built town near the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore. It has an insignificant Town-hall and an Assembly-house; but is chiefly remarkable for an ancient Castle, of which the Keep alone is remaining. The Church (St. Bartholomew) contains an ancient font and several monuments. One mile distant is *Sudbourn Hall*, a sporting residence belonging to the Marquess of Hertford. *Boro. Pop.* 1302.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Aldborough 17½ miles.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALDEBURGH (Suffolk), so called from its situation on the Alde, formerly a place of great importance, is now much frequented as a watering-place, for which it possesses great advantages. The strand is well adapted for walking and sea-bathing, and the bathing-machines are commodious. Behind the town is a noble terrace, commanding a delightful prospect. There are numerous Lodging-houses and a good Inn. A Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), on a hill at the west of the town. *Boro. and Par. Pop.* 1341.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Dunwich 20¾ miles.

DUNWICH (Suffolk) was formerly a place of considerable importance, but now reduced, by the gradual progress of the sea, to a mere village. It is situated on a cliff,

commanding a fine view of the German Ocean. *Boro. and Par. Pop. 232.*

CONTINUATION.

Wrangford to Southwold 3½ miles.

SOUTHWOLD (Suffolk), almost surrounded by the Blythe, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the German Ocean. It carries on a considerable coasting-trade, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. The only objects here worthy of notice are the Guildhall, the Batteries on the cliff, and the Church (St. Edmund), which is a noble fabric, built about the middle of the fifteenth century, and much admired for its antique architecture and ornaments. *Southwold Bay*, usually called *Solebay*, is celebrated for a naval engagement, which took place in 1672, between the Dutch commanded by De Ruyter, and the English by the Duke of York. *Par. Pop. 1875. Inn; King's Head.*

No. 246. From LONDON to YARMOUTH. SECOND ROAD.
Through CHELMSFORD, IPSWICH, and SCOLE INN.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	MILES.
Colchester, as at No. 93 ..	51	Bungay (a)	106½
Scole Inn, as at No. 151 ..	92	Beccles	112¼
Harleston	99¼	YARMOUTH*	126¾

CONTINUATION.

(a) Bungay to Lodden (*Norfolk*) 6½ miles.

HARLESTON (*Norfolk*), on the Waveney. *Pop. 1641. Inns; Swan, Magpie and Crown.*

Four miles from Harleston is *Fressingfield*, where Archbishop Stancroft was born and died. In the churchyard is his tomb.

BUNGAY (*Suffolk*), a neat town on the Waveney, which is navigable for barges. It has a very handsome market-place, adorned with a cross; a Theatre and Assembly-room; two Churches (St. Mary and Holy Trinity), one of which has a beautiful spire; Meeting-houses; and a Free Grammar-school. Here also may be seen the remains

of a Castle and a Nunnery; and about a mile and a half distant is the Bath-house, and where there is an excellent cold bath. Bungay carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, malt, lime, coal, &c., and has lime-kilns, malting-houses, flour mills, an extensive stereotype printing-house, &c. *Par. Pop.* 1937. *Inns*; King's Head, Tuns.

BECCLES (Suffolk) is a well-built town on the Waveney with a spacious market-place; a handsome Town-hall; a fine Gothic Church (St. Michael), the porch of which is very beautiful; a Free Grammar-school; and a modern Gaol. The churchyard commands a beautiful prospect. *Par. Pop.* 3862. *Inns*; King's Head, White Lion, Angel.

No. 247. From LONDON to YORK. Through WARE, TUXFORD, and DONCASTER.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	MILES.
Ferrybridge, as at No. 15	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	YORK*	194 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tadcaster*	185 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
York to Easingwold	12
Easingwold to Thirsk*	11
Thirsk to Northallerton*	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northallerton to Darlington*	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Darlington to Durham*	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	67

CONTINUATIONS.

York to Barnby Moor Inn	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barnby Moor Inn to Pocklington	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pocklington to Market Weighton	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Market Weighton to Beverley*	10
Beverley to Hull*	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	38

CONTINUATIONS.

York to Helmesley Blackmoor	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Helmesley Blackmoor to Kirkby Moorside	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	28 $\frac{1}{2}$

HELMESLEY BLACKMOOR (N. R. York) is a small town on a declivity near the banks of the Rye. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the manufacture of linen. The Castle, only the ruins of which now remain, was taken by Fairfax in the civil war. It has a Church (All Saints). *Townsh. Pop.* 1485. *Inns*; Swan, Excise-Office.

About half a mile from Helmesley is *Duncombe Park*, the seat of Lord Feversham, an elegant mansion, erected by Wakefield, from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The hall and saloon are particularly admired; and the rooms are adorned with a valuable collection of pictures by the first masters. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and command fine prospects. *Duncombe Park* was formerly called Helmesley, and was the seat of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. About four miles from Helmesley are the ruins of *Rievaulx Abbey*, which was founded in 1181 for Cistercians. About five miles from Helmesley are the ruins of *Ryland Abbey*.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE (N. R. York) is remarkable as the place where Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, died in want and misery in 1687. The house where he expired is in the market-place; but the spot where he was buried is unknown. *Townsh. Pop.* 1802. *Inn*; White Horse.

CONTINUATIONS.

	MILES.
York to Garraby Street Inn.....	12½
Garraby Street Inn to Sledmere	11½
Sledmere to Bridlington*.....	17
	—
	41

SLEDMERE (E. R. York). *Sledmere Park*, the seat of Sir T. Sykes, is a very elegant mansion, the grounds of which are richly ornamented with temples, pavilions, &c. Over the road near it is a noble arch.

PLEASURE TOURS.

THE following hints are designed to assist those persons who are unacquainted with England, and are frequently at a loss to know what portions of the country are the best worth seeing. They point out only the most remarkable objects of curiosity, as a detailed account would far exceed the limits of this work. For a description of the Metropolis, the reader is referred to LEIGH'S NEW PICTURE OF LONDON.

The most *Picturesque Scenery* is to be found in Wales, particularly North Wales; at the Lakes, comprising that portion of the country situated to the west of Lancaster and Penrith; in Derbyshire; Devonshire; the Isle of Wight; the banks of the Wye from Ross to Chepstow; the vicinity of Dorking and Leatherhead; and the neighbourhood of Hastings and Tunbridge Wells.

The *Cathedrals* most worthy of notice are those of London, York, Lincoln, Peterborough, Canterbury, Winchester, Durham, Salisbury, Gloucester, Ely, and Hereford.

The principal *Inland Watering Places* are Bath, Cheltenham, Leamington, Clifton or Bristol Hot Wells, Tunbridge Wells, Harrowgate, Buxton, Matlock, and Malvern.

The most frequented *Watering Places on the Coast* are Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, Herne Bay, Hastings, Ryde, Weymouth, Scarborough, Worthing, and Gravesend.

Amongst the great number of *Noble Residences* with which England abounds, the following particularly deserve

notice: Eaton Hall, Harewood House, Castle Howard, Blenheim, Chatsworth, Burleigh House, Lowther Castle, Stowe, Woburn Abbey, Alnwick Castle, Arundel Castle, Goodwood, Petworth, Knowle, Belvoir Castle, Warwick Castle, Hatfield House, Wardour Castle, Wentworth House, Trentham Park, Wynnstay, Powis Castle, Clumber Park, Wilton House, Longleat, and Luton Hoo Park. Font-hill, Hafod, Hawkstone, Holkham, and Newstead Abbey, are also noted seats. Windsor Castle and Brighton Pavilion are the royal palaces.

The chief *Commercial Towns* are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Halifax, Wakefield, Leicester, and Hull. Derby, Nottingham, York, Worcester, and Norwich, are also important towns. Bath will be visited on account of the splendour of its buildings; and Oxford and Cambridge as the seats of the Universities.

There are Docks at London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; and *Dockyards* at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Devonport, and Pembroke.

The most celebrated *Monastic Ruins* are those of Netley, Tintern, Furness, Vale Crucis, and Llanthony; and the principal *Castellated Ruins*, those of Ragland, Kenilworth, Caerphilly, Caernarvon, Conway, Pembroke, Carisbrook, and Beaumaris.

FIRST TOUR.

From London to DERBYSHIRE, LIVERPOOL, and the LAKES, returning by DURHAM, YORK, LINCOLN, and CAMBRIDGE.

Miles.

Most remarkable Objects.

21 ST. ALBAN'S. Abbey Church. St. Michael's Church. Excursion to Luton Hoo Park, 9 miles.

12½ DUNSTABLE. Straw Plat Manufacture. To the right of the road, between Dunstable and Woburn, is Woburn Abbey.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ WOBURN. Altar-piece in Church. Excursion to Amphill, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ NORTHAMPTON. Statue of Perceval in All Saints' Church, and Portrait of him in the Town-hall. St. Sepulchre's and St. Peter's. Dr. Doddridge's Monument.
- 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ LEICESTER. Abbey Ruins. Old House where Richard III. slept. Wool and Stocking Manufactories.
- 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ DERBY. Monuments in All Saints' Church. Silk and Cotton Mills. Porcelain Works. Spar Manufactories. Excursion to Keddlest one, 4 miles.
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ASHBOURN. Monument in the Church. Excursion to Dove Dale and Ilam.
- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ WIRKSWORTH. Ancient Measure in the Moot Hall.
- 2 CROMFORD. Cotton Mills. Willersley Castle in the vicinity.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ MATLOCK BATH. Baths. Spar Repositories. A Botanic Garden. Beautiful Scenery on the Derwent. Excursions to the High Tor, &c. See page 316.
- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ BAKEWELL. Excursion to Chatsworth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excursion to Haddon Hall, 3 miles. Excursion to Ashford Marble Works and Monsal Dale, about 5 miles.
- 12 BUXTON. Baths. Crescent. Spar Shops. Poole's Hole or Hall. Excursions in the vicinity, See page 312. On the road to Castleton, pass Ebbing and Flowing Well; and the Winnats.
- 9 CASTLETON. Devil's Cavern in the Peak. Mam Tor. Odin Mine. Spar Shops. Excursion to Elden Hole, 3 miles.
- 15 SHEFFIELD. Manufactories of Cutlery and Plated Goods.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

30 $\frac{3}{4}$ MANCHESTER. Cotton Manufactories. Collegiate Church. Market House. Society of Arts. Commercial Buildings. Railway to Liverpool.

31 LIVERPOOL. Docks. Exchange Buildings. Nelson's Monument. Town Hall. New Market. Public Cemeteries. School for the Blind. Botanic Garden. Tunnel at the beginning of the Railway. Statue of George III. Royal Institution. Athenæum. Lyceum. Union News Room. Public Baths.

Excursion to Chester and Eaton Hall, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At Chester are the Castle and Court of Law, the Cathedral, Town Walls, New Bridge over the Dee, Ancient Houses, and Roman Sudatory.

53 $\frac{1}{4}$ LANCASTER. Castle, comprising Gaol and Law Courts.

Thence make the TOUR OF THE LAKES, as described at page 278, terminating the route at Penrith. From Penrith the return to London may be made in the following manner :

18 CARLISLE. Cathedral. Court Houses.

56 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Town Court. Sessions House. The Quay. Town Gaol.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ DURHAM. Cathedral. Bishop's Palace. Promenade called the Banks. View from St. Giles's Churchyard. Walks in Pellaw Wood.

67 YORK. Cathedral. Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. Museum. Castle. Ruins of Clifford's Tower. Remains of the City Walls and Gates. Promenade along the Ouse. Excursion to Castle Howard, 14 miles.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ DONCASTER. Mansion House. Race Stand.

17 WORKSOP. Abbey Church. In the vicinity, Worksop Manor; Welbeck Abbey, with fine trees in the Park; Clumber Park; and Thoresby Park

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 17 GAINSBOROUGH. Hence an excursion may be made in the steam-vessel to Hull.
- 18 LINCOLN. Cathedral. Newport Gate. Castle and Courts of Law.
- 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ STAMFORD. St. Martin's Church. Excursion to Burleigh House, one mile. Excursion to Burley-on-the-Hill, six miles.
- 14 PETERBOROUGH. Cathedral, and cemetery surrounding it. Excursion to Milton Park, 2 miles.
- 28 ELY. Cathedral.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ CAMBRIDGE. Trinity College, Chapel and Library. King's College Chapel. St. John's College. Senate House. Fitzwilliam Museum. University Library. Pitt Press. Large Globe at Pembroke College. Botanic Garden.
- 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ LONDON.

Other Plans of Tours to the Lakes may be found in LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES.

SECOND TOUR.

From London to OXFORD, CHELTENHAM, the WYE, SOUTH and NORTH WALES, WORCESTER, BIRMINGHAM, WARWICK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, &c.

- 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ OXFORD. Fine view on entering the city. Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery. Ashmolean Museum. Radcliffe Library. All Souls' College. Christ Church College, Great Bell, Guise Picture Gallery, and Theatre of Anatomy. New College Chapel. Arundelian and Pomfret Marbles in the Schools. Christ Church Mead. Botanic Garden.

Excursion to Stanton Harcourt, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Excursion to Blenheim, 8 miles.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 40 CHELTENHAM. Well Walk. Montpellier. Pump Room. Montpellier Rides and Walks. Baths. New Church.
- 8½ GLOUCESTER. Cathedral. Mineral Spring. View from Vineyard Hill.
- 16½ ROSS. Church and Monuments. View from Prospect Ground. House of the Man of Ross. Excursion to Wilton and Goodrich Castles. Thence descend the Wye in a boat to Monmouth.
- 20 MONMOUTH. Remains of the Castle. Priory House. Excursions to Kymin Hill, Buckstone, and Troy House.
- Proceed by the New Road along the banks of the Wye to Chepstow, passing Tintern Abbey, Wyndcliff, and Piercefield.
- 15½ CHEPSTOW. Ruins of the Castle, with prison of the Regicide Marten. Church, with Marten's epitaph. Iron Bridge. Ebbing and Flowing Well.
- 12 RAGLAND. Ruins of the Castle.
- 9 ABERGAVENNY. Ruins of the Castle. View between the Castle and Bridge. Ascend Sugar Loaf Mountain. Excursion to Llanthony Abbey, 10 miles.
- 20 BRECON. Remains of the Castle. Public Walks.
- 16¼ BUILTH. Vestiges of Castle. Park Wells. Excursion to Aberedwy.
- 7 LLANDRINDOD. Wells.
- 16 RHAIADYR.
- 17½ HAFOD. Beautiful House and Grounds.
- 4 DEVIL'S BRIDGE. Falls of the Mynach and the Rheidol.
- 11½ ABERYSTWITH. Castle ruins.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 18 MACHYNLLETH. Thence ascend Plinlimmon.
- 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ DOLGELLY. County Hall. View from the Bridge' Excursion to the Waterfalls. Ascend Calder Idris.
- 10 BARMOUTH. The scenery between Dolgelly and this place is very beautiful.
- 10 HARLECH. Ruins of the Castle.
- 10 TREMADOC. Embankment.
- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ FESTINIOG. Falls of the Cynfael.
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ BEDDGELERT. Ascend Snowdon.
- 12 CAERNARVON. Castle. Town Walls. Excursion to Plas Newydd. Excursion to Dolbadern Castle, 7 miles.
- 9 BANGOR. Cathedral. Excursion to Menai Bridge, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excursion to Beaumaris and Baron Hill, by the Menai Bridge, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excursion to Conway, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
- 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ LLANGOLLEN. View from Churchyard. Plas Newydd Cottage. Castel Dinas Bran. Excursion to Vale Crucis Abbey, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excursion to Pont y Cyssyllte Aqueduct, 4 miles.
- 6 RUABON. Visit Wynn Stay. Monuments in Church.
- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ CHIRK. Monuments in Church. Aqueduct over the Ceiriog. Excursion to Chirk Castle.
- 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ SHREWSBURY. Quarry Walk. Churches. Castle. Town Hall. Grammar School. Cadman's Epitaph at St. Mary's Infirmary. St Chad's Church. Excursion to Hawkston, 10 miles. Excursion to the Wrekin, 10 miles.
- 30 LUDLOW. Castle where Milton's Comus was first performed. Monuments in Church.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ HEREFORD. Cathedral, with Library, and curious Map. Court House, or Shire Hall. Castle Green and Nelson's Column. Birth-place of Nell Gwynne.

- Miles* *Most remarkable Objects.*
- 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ MALVERN. Church. Wells. Fine prospect from the Hills.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ WORCESTER. Cathedral. China Manufactories.
- 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ BIRMINGHAM. New Hall. Hardware Manufactories. St. George's Church. Public Library. Excursions to Soho, the Manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, and Mr. Egginton's Glass Painting. Sir Edward Thomassin's Plate, Jewellery, &c., and Messrs. Jenners' and Betteridge's Japan Works.
- 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ LICHFIELD. Cathedral, with Sculpture by Chantrey, and Monuments of Johnson, Garrick, Lady Montague, and Miss Seward. Birth-place of Johnson.
- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ COVENTRY. Riband Manufactories. Antiquity of the Houses. Figure of Peeping Tom. St. Mary's Hall.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ KENILWORTH. Remains of the Castle.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ WARWICK. The Castle. St. Mary's Church. Excursion to Leamington, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
- 8 STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Tomb of Shakspeare in the Church. House in which Shakspeare was born. Statue and Portraits at the Town Hall.
- 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ BUCKINGHAM. Altar-piece and Stained Glass in Church. Excursion to Stowe, 3 miles.
- 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ LONDON.

More extensive and detailed Tours through Wales may be found in LEIGH'S GUIDE TO WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIRD TOUR.

From London to PORTSMOUTH, the ISLE OF WIGHT, SOUTHAMPTON, &c.

Miles.

Most remarkable Objects.

- 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ PORTSMOUTH. Dockyard and Block Machinery. House in which the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated. Fortifications. Ships in the Harbour. Thence cross the water to Ryde in the Isle of Wight.
- 6 RYDE. Pier. The Dover. Quarr Abbey.
- 7 NEWPORT. Thence make excursions through the island as pointed out at page 404.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ COWES. Thence proceed by Steam-vessel to Southampton.
- 15 SOUTHAMPTON. Churches. New Baths. Excursion to Netley Abey, 3 miles.

Or,

From Newport proceed to Yarmouth, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cross the water to Lymington, 5 miles. Pretty Scenery, Salt Works. Beaulieu Abbey, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Southampton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

- 12 WINCHESTER. Cathedral, with numerous monuments. College. City Cross. Arthur's Round Table in the Old Hall. Excursion to St. Croix, 1 mile.
- 65 LONDON. Windsor Castle may be visited in the way back, turning off at Egham, 5 miles.

FOURTH TOUR.

From London to CANTERBURY, MARGATE, DOVER,
HASTINGS, and TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

- | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Most remarkable Objects.</i> |
|------------------|--|
| 29 | ROCHESTER. Ruins of the Castle. Cathedral. Excursion to Chatham Dockyard. |
| 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | CANTERBURY. Cathedral, with numerous Monuments. Ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey. Dane John Promenade. Christ Church Gate. |
| 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | MARGATE. Pier. Baths in the Rock. New Church. |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | BROADSTAIRS. |
| 2 | RAMSGATE. New Church. Pier. Column on the Pier. Baths. Thence pass by Sandwich and Deal to Dover. |
| 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ | DOVER. Castle, and beautiful view from it. Pier Shaft. Baths. Excursion to Shakspeare's Cliff, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Pretty view of the Valley on the London Road. |
| | Or, |
| | Go direct from Canterbury to Dover, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. From Dover proceed by Folkstone, Sandgate, Hythe, New Romney, Rye, and Winchelsea, to Hastings. |
| 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ | HASTINGS. Pretty entrance to the Town. Ruins of the Castle. St. Mary's Chapel. Excursion to St. Leonard's, 1 mile. Excursions to the Environs, see pp. 235, 236. |
| 8 | BATTLE. Remains of Battle Abbey. |
| 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Wells. Tunbridge Ware Boxes, &c. Excursions to the Environs, see pp. 183, 184. |
| 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | TUNBRIDGE. Manufactories of Work Boxes, &c. |

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 6½ SEVEN OAKS. Visit Knowle Park.
23½ LONDON.

Or,

From Hastings proceed to London by the following route :

- 13 PEVENSEY CASTLE.
6 EAST BOURNE. Excursions to Hurstmonceaux Castle and Beachy Head.
20¾ BRIGHTON. Pavilion. New Church. View from the Old Churchyard. Chain Pier. Statue of George IV. on the Steyne. Several handsome Chapels. Public Gardens. Park. Kemp Town. Baths. Excursions to Devil's Dyke, 5 miles.
11½ WORTHING. Fine Sands. Excursion to the Miller's Tomb.
10 ARUNDEL. Visit the Castle.
10¾ CHICHESTER. Cathedral. Ancient Cross. St. John's Chapel. Excursion to Goodwood, 3 miles.
14½ PETWORTH. Visit Petworth House.
49 LONDON.

FIFTH TOUR.

From London to SALISBURY, WEYMOUTH, along the SOUTH COAST of DEVONSHIRE, EXETER, NORTH COAST of DEVONSHIRE, BRISTOL, and BATH.

- 80½ SALISBURY. Cathedral, with numerous Monuments. Chapter House. Excursion to Stonehenge and Old Sarum.

- Miles.* *Most remarkable Objects.*
- 61½ WEYMOUTH. Bay. Esplanade. Bridge. Burning
Cliff.
- 8¼ DORCHESTER. Church. Town Hall. Excellent Ale.
- 22 CHARMOUTH. The whole of the south coast of Devon-
shire, from this place to Plymouth, abounds
with charming scenery.
- 1¾ LYME REGIS. Walk to the Pier, and through the
Churchyard to the Cliff Fields. Excursion to
the Pinney Cliffs, 3 miles.
- 15 SIDMOUTH. Excursions to Beer and Seaton, the Glen,
and villages of Branscombe, Sidford, and Fire
Beacon Hill.
- 3¾ EAST BUDLEIGH. Excursion to West Down Beacon.
- 4¾ EXMOUTH. View from the Beacon Hill. Excursion
to Bickton, 5 miles; and to Nutwell Court.
From Exmouth cross the river Exe by the
Ferry to Dawlish, 3½ miles; or proceed up the
East Bank of the river to Exeter, 10¾ miles, a
ride abounding with beautiful views; and
thence to Dawlish, 13 miles.
- 3½ DAWLISH. Excursion to Luscombe.
- 2½ TEIGNMOUTH. View from the Promenade leading to
the Fort. Thence take a boat at flood-tide to
Newton Quay, 6 miles, and return at the ebb;
or go direct from Newton to Torquay, 8
miles.
- 6 TORQUAY. Walk to the Beacon Hill and Tor Abbey.
Visit Brixham, the landing place of William
III., also Berry Head.
- 6 DARTMOUTH. Thence proceed up the Dart with the
tide to Totness.
- 10 TOTNESS. Visit Ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle.
- 12 KINGSBRIDGE. Visit the arm of the sea below this
place.
- 6 MODBURY.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 9½ PLYMPTON EARLE. Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds in Guildhall. Excursion to Shaugh Bridge.
- 5 PLYMOUTH. Theatre and Hotel. Breakwater. Docks at Davenport, and Column in honour of George IV. Citadel, and Public Walks on the Hoe. Mount Edgecumbe. Fine Sea Views in the vicinity. Excursion up the Tamar, according to the tide.
Excursion to Saltram, 4 miles.
Excursion to Saltash, 4½ miles, and Nottar Bridge 3 miles from it.
- 11¼ IVY BRIDGE.
- 13 ASHBURTON. Excursions to the beautiful scenery in the vicinity, particularly on the banks of the Dart.
- 9½ CHUDLEIGH. Walk to the Rocks below the Town, near the remains of the ancient Palace, and visit Ugbrook House.
- 9¼ EXETER. Cathedral. Bridge. Rougemont Castle. Public Library and Museum. View from Marypole Head, one mile to the north; and from Stoke Hill, one mile to the N.E. View from the opposite side of the River, between Exwick and Whitstone.
Various excursions may be made from Exeter to view the scenery on the banks of the Teign.
- 13¾ TIVERTON. Church. View from the Churchyard, and from the top of adjacent Tower. Remains of the Castle.
- 6¾ BAMPTON.
- 5 DULVERTON.
- 13 SOUTH MOLTON. Church. Between this place and Barnstaple, Castle Hill.
- 11½ BARNSTAPLE. Bridge. Modern Guildhall.

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 10 ILFRACOMBE. Monument to Captain Bowen in the Church. Excursion to Swansea by Steam Packet. The whole of the north coast of Devonshire from this place to Dunster is characterized by fine Rocky Scenery.
- 7 COMBE MARTIN.
- 10 LINTON. View from the Churchyard. Scenery of the River Lyn. Valley of Rocks.
- 11½ PORLOCK. Fine Scenery. View from Dunkery Beacon. Secluded situation of Culbone.
- 6 MINEHEAD. Fine situation. Statue of Queen Anne in the Church.
- 2¼ DUNSTER. View from the Castle.
- 22 BRIDGEWATER. Altar-piece in the Church. Ruins of the Castle.
- 15½ GLASTONBURY. Ruins of the Abbey.
- 5½ WELLS. Cathedral. St Cuthbert's Church. City Conduit. Excursion to Wokey Hole.
- 17½ BRISTOL. Cathedral, with numerous Monuments. St. Mary Redcliffe. Commercial Rooms. City Library. Park street Institution. Excursions to Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks, 1 mile; to the Cottages at Henbury, 5 miles; and to Leigh Court, 3 miles.
- 13¼ BATH. Abbey, with numerous Monuments. Pump Room. Public Baths. Assembly Rooms. Bath Literary Institution. Sydney Gardens. Royal Crescent. Circus. Great Pulteney Street. Guildhall. View from Lansdowne Hill. Beautiful Prospects from many parts of the City.
- 105¾ LONDON.

SIXTH TOUR.

From London to DERBYSHIRE, Part of YORKSHIRE,
LINCOLN, and CAMBRIDGE.

- | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Most remarkable Objects.</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 198 | SHEFFIELD. As in the First Tour. |
| 13½ | BARNESLEY. Iron and Linen Manufactories. |
| 12½ | WAKEFIELD. The New Church. Ancient Chapel on the Bridge. |
| 16¾ | LEEDS. Cloth Factories. Commercial Buildings. Mixed Cloth Hall. White Cloth Hall. Albion Street Hall. Central Market. Several Churches. Excursion to Temple Newsome, 3 miles. Excursion to Kirkstall Abbey, 3 miles. |
| 8½ | HAREWOOD. Monument of Judge Gascoigne in the Church. Visit Harewood House. |
| 7½ | HARROWGATE. Baths. Pretty Scenery. |
| 4 | RIPLEY. Excursion to Knaresborough. Ruins of the Castle. Dropping Well. Robert's Cave. |
| 7¼ | RIPON. Old Church, with Painted Window. New Church. Excursion to Newby Hall, 2 miles. Excursion to Studley Royal, 3 miles, Fountains Abbey, and Hackfall. |
| 0½ | MASHAM. |
| 8½ | MIDDLEHAM. Ruins of Castle, and fine Scenery in the vicinity. |
| 4½ | LEYBOURN. Promenade and Queen's Gap. Thence, proceed by Wensley Dale and Redmire, near which is Bolton Castle, to Askrigg. |
| 11½ | ASKRIGG. In the vicinity visit the Falls of the Eure. Excursions to Aysgarth and the Fall at Heaning. |
| 6 | HAWES. |

*Miles.**Most remarkable Objects.*

- 16½ INGLETON. Excursions to Ingleborough Mountain, and other natural curiosities. See page 275.
- 10½ SETTLE. Excursion to Malham Water, 6 miles.
- 15¾ SKIPTON. Castle.
- 14½ OTLEY. In the vicinity, Farnley Hall.
- 9¾ LEEDS. As before.
- 16¾ WAKEFIELD. As before.
- 12½ BARNSELY. Between this place and Rotherham, visit Wentworth House, and Mausoleum in the Park.
- 12½ ROTHERHAM. Iron Works.
- 12 DONCASTER. Thence to London, as in the First Tour.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

ENGLAND is surrounded by the sea on every side except the north, where it is separated from Scotland by the Tweed, the Liddel Water, and other smaller streams. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by St. George's Channel.

It is situated between $49^{\circ} 56'$ and $55^{\circ} 46'$ north latitude: and between $1^{\circ} 55'$ east, and $5^{\circ} 38'$ west longitude. Its greatest length from Berwick-on-Tweed to the southern coast is about 360 miles, and its greatest breadth from the North Foreland to the Land's End about 370 miles.

The extent of England and Wales is computed at 57,960 square miles, or 32,342,400 acres. Of these 25,632,000 acres consist of cultivated lands and gardens; and 3,454,000 of meadows and pasturages. The remainder is uncultivated land.

The population of England and Wales is estimated at 13,894,574.

CLIMATE.

The insular situation of England renders it liable to considerable variations in the weather, and induces a humidity which, while it is often injurious to the health of the inha-

bitants, by causing colds and catarrhs, clothes the vales and meadows with a delightful verdure unknown to other regions.

MOUNTAINS.

The principal mountains in England are *Crop Fell*, *Sca* or *Scaw Fell*, and *Helvellyn*, in Cumberland; the *Peak* in Derbyshire; the *Endle* in Lancashire; the *Bow Fell* in Yorkshire; the *Chiltern* in Bucks; *Malvern* in Worcestershire; *Cotswold* in Gloucestershire; *Mendip* in Somersetshire; the *Wrekin* in Shropshire; the *Cheviot*, between England and Scotland; *Skiddaw* in Cumberland; and *Snowdon*, *Cader Idris*, and *Plinlimmon*, in Wales.

MINERALS, &c.

Cornwall is celebrated for its mines of tin and copper. Gold and silver have also been discovered in this county. Lead is found in Derbyshire, Somersetshire, and Cumberland; and iron in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire. Marble is found in Devonshire and other counties; and quarries of freestone in several places. Northumberland and Cheshire contain alum and salt-pits. Alabaster appears in Derbyshire; fuller's earth in Berkshire, and some other counties. Coals are found in great abundance in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Glamorganshire, and Staffordshire. Slate abounds in Wales and in Cumberland. In Cumberland, also, is a mine of blacklead, which is superior to any other in the world.

LAKES.

The principal Lakes of England have already been noticed in the preceding pages. They are *Windermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; *Ullswater*, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland; *Coniston*, in Lancashire;

and *Derwentwater* and *Bassenthwaite*, in Cumberland. They are all distinguished by beautiful scenery.

RIVERS.

England is intersected by a great number of rivers, the most important of which are the Thames, the Severn, the Humber, and the Mersey.

The navigable rivers are 1,800 miles in extent.

The *Thames* has its rise near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and soon enters Wiltshire, where it becomes a stream of importance, receiving the Swill Brook, the Key, and the Churn, and passing by Cricklade. It then proceeds by Lechlade to Oxford, where it is increased by the Charwell, and at Dorchester receives the Thame. Continuing its course towards the s.e., it forms a boundary to the counties of Oxford, Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, and passes by Wallingford, Reading (where it receives the Kennet), Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, Hammersmith, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then on the north bank of the river are Westminster and London, and on the south side Southwark, forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford. Thence the river proceeds by Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, and Gravesend to the sea, which it enters after a course of about 200 miles, reckoning from its source to the Nore. The tide flows up to Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the sea—a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river of Europe.

The Thames becomes navigable for barges of 80 or 90 tons at Lechlade, 138 miles above London. Ships of the largest size may ascend the river as far as Deptford, and vessels of 700 or 800 tons can come up to London Bridge. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

The *Severn* rises on Plinlimmon Mountain in Montgo-

meryshire, and flowing across Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, enters the Bristol Channel after a course of about 150 miles. In its progress it receives numerous smaller streams, the principal of which are the Northern and Southern Avons, the Teme, and the Wye; and passes by the towns of Welsh Pool, where it first becomes navigable, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester.

The *Humber* is a large estuary formed by the union of the Ouse, the Trent, the Don, and other smaller streams. It separates Lincolnshire from Yorkshire, and enters the German Ocean.

The *Mersey* rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and passing by Stockport, Warrington, and Liverpool, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Near Stockport it receives the *Tame*, and lower down the *Irwell*.

The *Trent* has its source in Staffordshire, whence it flows through Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, and, increased by the Dove, the Derwent, and other streams, enters the Humber after a course of about 100 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Burton, Nottingham, and Gainsborough.

The *Northern Ouse* is formed by the union of the *Ure* and the *Swale*, both of which rise in the n.w. part of Yorkshire. It passes by York and Selby, and falls into the Humber, after receiving the *Wharf* and the *Derwent*.

The *Don* rises near Penistone in Yorkshire, and passing by Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, enters the Ouse.

The *Medway* has its source in Ashdown Forest, Sussex, and entering Kent, waters Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Chatham. Here it divides into two branches, one joining the Thames at the Nore, and the other, called the *East Swale*, passing by Milton and Faversham to the sea.

The *Dee* rises near Bala, in Merionethshire, passes through a picturesque district to Chester, and then enters the Irish Sea.

The *Tyne* is formed by two streams, one of which rises

in the northern and the other in the southern part of Northumberland. These unite a little above Hexham, and, flowing by Newcastle, enter the German Ocean.

The *Avon* rises near Naseby in Northamptonshire, and, flowing through Warwickshire and Worcestershire, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. The principal places on its banks are Warwick, Stratford, Evesham, and Pershore.

The *Lower Avon* derives its source from different springs on the confines of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. It runs by Malmesbury, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol, into the Bristol Channel.

The *Upper Avon* also rises in Wiltshire, and takes a southward course by Amesbury, Salisbury, and Downton, beyond which it enters Hampshire, and, passing Fordingbridge and Ringwood, falls into the sea at Christchurch.

The *Wye* rises in Plinlimmon, near the source of the Severn, and flows through Radnorshire, along the borders of Brecknockshire into Herefordshire. Thence it proceeds between the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester to the Severn. It passes Rhaiadyr, Builth, Hay, Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, and Chepstow. Its banks, towards the latter part of its course are very picturesque.

The *Tees* rises on the borders of Cumberland, and running towards the east, divides Durham from Yorkshire, and enters the German Ocean. Barnard Castle, Yarm, and Stockton are the chief places on its banks.

The *Great Ouse* rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, waters Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds by St. Neot's, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Downham, and Lynn, to the Wash.

The *Stour* rises on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and, taking an eastern direction, forms the boundary between Suffolk and Essex. It passes by Sudbury, and falls into the German Ocean at Harwich.

The *Exe* has its source in Somersetshire, and, entering

Devonshire, flows by Tiverton, Exeter, Topsham, and Exmouth into the British Channel.

The *Taw* and the *Torridge* are rivers of Devonshire, flowing into the sea at Barnstaple, or Bideford Bay.

The *Parret* rises in Somersetshire, and, after receiving the *Ivel* and the *Thone*, enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

The *Usk* has its source in Brecknockshire, and, passing Brecon and Crickhowell, enters Monmouthshire. It then proceeds by Usk, Caerleon, and Newport to the Bristol Channel.

The *Teifi* has its rise in the eastern part of Cardiganshire. It passes Tregaron, Lampeter, and Cardigan, beyond which it enters St. George's Channel.

The *Ribble* rises in Yorkshire, and, crossing Lancashire, falls into the Irish Sea beyond Preston.

The *Loyne*, or *Lune*, rises in Westmoreland, and falls into the Irish Sea beyond Lancaster.

The *Eden* rises in Westmoreland, passes by Appleby into Cumberland, and, flowing by Carlisle, enters the Solway Frith.

There are also some others of minor importance.

CANALS.

The number of navigable Canals is 2,200 miles in extent.

The first Canal established in England was in Lancashire, to convey coals from St. Helen's to Liverpool. The Act of Parliament for this Canal, which was called the Sankey, was passed in 1755. Since that period, an immense number of canals have been formed, extending to Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Hull, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Oxford, and London: indeed scarcely any portion of the country is now destitute of the means of inland navigation.

PORTS.

The ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Swansea, Whitehaven, &c., improved by docks, wharfs, and other accommodations, are thronged with shipping from all parts of the world, and those of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Pembroke, and Milford Haven afford every convenience to our matchless navy. The trading vessels of this country, exclusive of those that belong to the Colonies, amount to 24,280, with a tonnage of 2,553,585, employing 166,583 men and boys.

RAILROADS.

Besides the celebrated line from Liverpool to Manchester, which is now united with the metropolis, there are numerous others, for the purposes of commerce, in various parts of the kingdom. Those of Bodmin and Wadebridge (Cornwall). Bolton and Leigh (Lancashire). Bolton and Manchester. Bolton and Preston. Brandling Junction (Durham). Canterbury and Whitstable (Kent). Carlisle and Newcastle. Clarence (Durham). Cromford and High Peak. Dundee and Newtyle (Scotland). Edinburgh and Dalkeith. Garnkirk. Grand Junction (Birmingham to Warrington). Gloucester and Cheltenham. Hetton (Durham). Leeds and Selby (York). Leicester and Swanington (Leicestershire). Preston and Wigan. Seaham and Durham. Stanhope and Tyne (to South Shields). Stockton and Darlington. St. Helen's and Runcorn (Lancashire). Stratford-upon-Avon and Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Sunderland (Durham). Warrington and Newton. Whitby and Pickering (York). Wigan, Newton, and Warrington, have been finished.

The following are in progress :

Arbroath and Forfar. Aylesbury. Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction. Birmingham, Derby, and Stourbridge. Birmingham and Gloucester. Bristol and Exeter.

Cheltenham and Great Western Union (by Gloucester and Stroud to Swindon). Chester and Birkenhead. Chester and Crewe. Clarence, Stockton, and Darlington Union. Cork and Passage. Deptford Pier Junction. Dublin and Drogheda. Dublin and Kilkenny. Dundalk Western. Dundee and Arbroath. Durham junction. Durham and South Shields. Eastern Counties (from London to Chelmsford, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth). Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven. Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth. Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock. Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr. Great North of England (from Newcastle to Durham and York). Great North of England (from Gateshead to Durham and Darlington). Great Western (London to Bristol). Hartlepool and Clarence. Hayle (Cornwall). Hepburn and Blaydon. Hull and Selby. Kilmarnock and Troon. Lancaster and Preston Junction. London and Brighton (from the Croydon Railway by Merstham and Cuckfield Main Line). London and Blackwall (Commercial). London and Cambridge. London and Croydon. London and Greenwich. London Grand Junction (from the Birmingham Railway at Primrose Hill to Skinner street). London and Southampton. Manchester and Birmingham. Manchester, Cheshire, and Stafford. Manchester and Leeds. Maryport and Carlisle. Merthyr Tydvil and Cardiff. Midland Counties (Derby and Nottingham to Leicester). Newcastle and North Shields. North Midland (Leeds to Derby). Preston and Wyre. Preston and Longridge. Sheffield, Ashton, and Manchester (by Peniston and Glossop). Sheffield and Rotherham. Sheffield and North Midland. South Eastern (London to Dover). Thames Haven Railway and Dock. Tremoutha Harbour to Launceston. West Lothian. York and North Midland (from Leeds to York).

There are also upwards of 60 Railways proposed.

AMUSEMENTS, SPORTS, &c.

Amidst the various manly exercises and sports to which the gentry of England are partial may be mentioned racing, hunting, coursing, shooting, and sailing. No district adapted to hunting is without a well-trained kennel, and the sport

is pursued with a relish astonishing to the timid and thoughtful.

The racing grounds are now too numerous to mention; but the principal races take place as follows: Epsom, May and October; Doncaster, September; Ascot, June; Newmarket, May, July, October; York, May, July; Goodwood, August; Liverpool, May, July; Chester, May; Lewes, August; Bath, April and July; Canterbury, August; Manchester, May; Newcastle, June; Hampton, June; Northampton, August; Warwick, September; Guildford, July; Chelmsford, July; Bedford, September; Shrewsbury, September; Heaton Park, September; Richmond, September; Wolverhampton, July, &c.

COURSING.—Amongst the sports pursued with the ardour peculiar to the members of the English turf, is the ancient and elegant sport of coursing, one admirably adapted to those more subdued spirits who have resigned the dangerous attractions of hunting without forfeiting their love of horsemanship.

Modern coursing may be said to have been introduced by Lord Orford, who founded the Swaffham club in Norfolk. The following are the most celebrated clubs:

Swaffham Coursing Society, founded by Lord Orford in 1776; meeting second Monday in November. Ashdown Park Coursing Meeting, Lord Craven, 1780; first Monday in November, first Monday in February. Malton Coursing Club, 1781; meeting first whole week in November, and first Monday after 15th of February. Louth, Lincoln, Coursing Society; meeting third Monday in November. Ilsley Coursing Society, for coursing and fox-hunting, 1802. Derbyshire Coursing Society, 1815; meeting Monday before 20th February. Newmarket Coursing Society, 1805; November, second Monday after Swaffham; bye-meeting fourth Monday in November. Beacon Hill Coursing Meeting, 1812. High Clere, Hants, Lord Caernarvon; third week in December. Letcombe Bowers Coursing Meeting, 1814; November. Morfe Coursing Club, 1815. Deptford Inn Coursing Meeting, 1819. Amesbury Coursing Club, 1822; November and after Christmas. Deptford

Union Meeting, 1826. Burton-on-Trent, 1825; December. Alscar Coursing Society, 1825; November, February. Drayton Club, 1825. Epsom Coursing Society, 1827; November and February.

HUNTING is pursued with that devotion and skill which has raised the fame of Melton Mowbray far beyond its foreign competitors. The packs of fox hounds are too numerous to mention.

SAILING and ROWING have latterly become especial favorites with individuals of all classes, and the Royal Yacht Squadron may be regarded as unique, while the feats performed on the Thames may be considered as superior to the efforts of the world's boatmen.

The truly brutalizing amusement of boxing is now a disgusting tale of the past. At no time was it to be considered a national sport, since it was only encouraged by the idle and the profligate, and it has at length sunk beneath public reprobation.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

England is divided into forty Counties, and the Principality of Wales into twelve, making the whole number of counties in South Britain fifty-two.

The six Northern Counties are

Northumberland
Cumberland
Durham

Yorkshire
Westmoreland
Lancashire.

There are four bordering Wales,

Cheshire
Shropshire

Herefordshire
Monmouthshire.

The twelve Midland Counties are

Nottinghamshire	Warwickshire
Derbyshire	Worcestershire
Staffordshire	Gloucestershire
Leicestershire	Oxfordshire
Rutlandshire	Buckinghamshire
Northamptonshire	Bedfordshire.

The eight Eastern Counties are

Lincolnshire	Suffolk
Huntingdonshire	Essex
Cambridgeshire	Hertfordshire
Norfolk	Middlesex

The ten Southern Counties are

Kent	Hampshire
Surrey	Dorsetshire
Sussex	Somersetshire
Berkshire	Devonshire
Wiltshire	Cornwall.

The six Counties forming North Wales are

Flintshire	Anglesey
Denbighshire	Merionethshire
Caernarvonshire	Montgomeryshire.

The six Counties forming South Wales are

Radnorshire	Caernarvonshire
Cardiganshire	Brecknockshire
Pembrokeshire	Glamorganshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The Established Church of England is governed by the monarch as its supreme head, under whom are two Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops. The inferior Clergy are styled Deans, Archdeacons, Deacons, &c. The ecclesiastical division of England may be seen in the following Table:

Province and Diocese of Canterbury. (15,000*l.* per annum.)

The diocese of Canterbury embraces the county of Kent, except the city and deanery of Rochester, and the parishes included in the see of London, also the parishes of Croydon and Addington, and the district of Lambeth Palace.

- Bishopric of London—containing Middlesex part of Essex, parts of Kent, Hertford, and Surrey. (10,000*l.* per annum.)
- Winchester — Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney. (7000*l.* per annum.)
- Lichfield and Coventry—Stafford, Derby.
- Lincoln—Lincoln and Nottingham.
- Ely — Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Bedford, part of Norfolk, and parts of Suffolk and Cambridge. (5500*l.* per annum.)
- Salisbury—Wiltshire and Dorset.
- Exeter—Cornwall, Devonshire, Scilly Islands.
- Bath and Wells — Somersetshire. (5000*l.* per annum.)
- Chichester—Sussex.
- Norwich—Norfolk, part of Suffolk.
- Worcester — Worcestershire and Warwickshire. (5000*l.* per annum.)
- Hereford—Hereford and part of Shropshire.
- Rochester — Part of Kent, part of Essex, and part of Hertford.
- Oxford—Oxfordshire, Buckingham, and Berks.
- Peterborough—Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and Leicester.
- Gloucester and Bristol — The City of Bristol, Gloucestershire, and part of Wilts.
- Llandaff—Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire.
- St. David's—Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Caermarthenshire. The greater part of Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire.
- St. Asaph's — Bangor, Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, part of Denbighshire,

and part of Montgomeryshire. (5200*l.* per annum.)

Province and Diocese of York. (10,000*l.* per annum.)

The diocese of York consists of the county of York, except portions included in the new diocese of Ripon.

Bishopric of Durham—Durham and Northumberland.
(8000*l.* per annum.)

..... Carlisle, Sodor, and Man—Great part of Cumberland and Westmoreland, part of Lancaster, and the Isle of Man.

..... Chester — Cheshire, parts of Flintshire and Shropshire, with parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and part of Hereford.

..... Manchester—All Lancashire except deanery of Furnes and Cartmel.

..... Ripon—Part of Yorkshire.

The salaries of all the other bishops to be between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* per annum.

MAIL COACH ROUTES

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

[By permission of Messrs. CHARLES KNIGHT and Co., we are enabled to subjoin the following useful table of the Mails from the "British Almanac."]

THE following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post Office; the third is the time of the mails passing *from*, and the last its time of passing *to*, London. The mails leave the Post Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831. The Edinburgh and Glasgow mails arrive at the General Post Office at 5h. 30m. a.m.; the others arrive between 6 and 7 a.m., with the exception of the Liverpool and Leeds, which arrive in the evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM. Railway.

From London.		From Birmingham.
11 0m	.	8 30m
8 30a	.	11 30a

BRIGHTON, from the *Spread Eagle*, Regent Circus. (Day Mail.)†

10 Croydon	.	11 33m	3 0a
12 Reigate	.	12 49m	1 46a
9 Crawley	.	1 44a	12 51m
9 Cuckfield	.	2 40a	11 55m
15 Brighton	.	4 15a	10 30m

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† The Night Mail leaves the Post Office at 8 30a. through the same route.

CAERMARTHEN, GLOUCESTER, and CHELTENHAM, from the
Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

12	Hounslow	.	.	.	.	9	20a	5	30m
29	Maidenhead	.	.	.	.	11	8a	3	49m
49	Benson	.	.	.	.	1	20m	1	30m
61	Oxford	.	.	.	.	2	38m	12	19m
73	Witney	.	.	.	.	3	58m	11	0a
90	Northleach	.	.	.	.	5	43m	9	16a
102	CHELTENHAM	.	.	.	.	7	3m	7	47a
112	GLOUCESTER	.	.	.	.	8	0m	7	0a
129	Ross	.	.	.	.	10	8m	4	52a
139	Monmouth	.	.	.	.	11	11m	3	44a
147	Ragland	.	.	.	.	12	1a	2	59a
156	Abergavenny	.	.	.	.	12	53a	2	2a
176	Brecon	.	.	.	.	3	1a	11	54m
188	Trecastle	.	.	.	.	4	34a	10	46m
197	Llandovery	.	.	.	.	5	22a	9	48m
209	Llandillo	.	.	.	.	6	32a	8	33m
224	CAERMARTHEN	.	.	.	.	8	0a	7	10m

LONDON and LIVERPOOL, per Railway.

	Euston Grove	.	.	.	.	8	30a	5	36m
20	Watford	.	.	.	.	9	29a	4	37m
14	Tring	.	.	.	.	10	14a	3	52m
8	Leighton Buzzard	.	.	.	.	10	42a	3	24m
11	Wolverton	.	.	.	.	11	21a	2	45m
10	Blisworth	.	.	.	.	11	54a	2	12m
7	Weedon	.	.	.	.	12	17a	1	49m
14	Rugby	.	.	.	.	1	3m	1	3m
11	Coventry	.	.	.	.	1	38m	12	28m
18	Birmingham	.	.	.	.	2	38m	10	58a
14	Wolverhampton	.	.	.	.	3	50m	10	20a
15	Stafford	.	.	.	.	4	27m	9	32a
14	Whitmore	.	.	.	.	5	19m	8	53a
11	Crewe	.	.	.	.	5	40m	8	12a
12	Hartford	.	.	.	.	6	17m	7	37a
12	Warrington	.	.	.	.	6	54m	6	58a
19	LIVERPOOL	.	.	.	.	7	53m	5	58a

DEVONPORT, EXETER, and BATH, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12	Hounslow	.	.	.	.	9	12a	5	26m
29	Maidenhead	.	.	.	.	10	40a	3	44m
47	Theale	.	.	.	.	12	40m	1	55m
58	Newbury	.	.	.	.	1	53m	12	42m
77	Marlborough	.	.	.	.	3	43m	10	49a
91	Devizes	.	.	.	.	5	6m	9	24a
101	Atworth	.	.	.	.	6	6m	8	24a
109	BATH	.	.	.	.	7	0m	7	30a
122	Old Down	.	.	.	.	8	50m	5	35a
129	Wells	.	.	.	.	9	27m	4	55a
137	Street	.	.	.	.	10	15m	4	7a
149	Bridgewater	.	.	.	.	11	30m	2	52a
160	Taunton	.	.	.	.	12	35a	1	37a
171	White Ball	.	.	.	.	1	46a	12	34a
180	Collumpton	.	.	.	.	2	42a	11	38m
193	EXETER	.	.	.	.	3	57a	12	40m
204	Chudleigh	.	.	.	.	6	58a	11	32a
210	Newton	.	.	.	.	7	36a	10	55a
218	Totness	.	.	.	.	8	28a	10	2a
230	Erme Bridge	.	.	.	.	9	45a	8	42a
243	DEVONPORT	.	.	.	.	11	8a	7	15a

DOVER, from the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross, and the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

11	Welling	.	.	.	.	9	25a	4	44m
16	Dartford	.	.	.	.	10	0a	4	11m
30	Rochester	.	.	.	.	11	45a	2	34m
41	Sittingbourne	.	.	.	.	1	5m	1	17m
58	Canterbury	.	.	.	.	3	1m	11	25a
73	DOVER	.	.	.	.	4	57m	9	45a

FALMOUTH, DEVONPORT, and EXETER, from the *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch St. and the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

29	Bagshot	.	.	.	.	10	47a	4	2m
60	Whitchurch	.	.	.	.	1	41m	1	8m
67	Andover	.	.	.	.	2	20m	12	19m
80	Amesbury	.	.	.	.	3	39m	11	0a
90	Deptford Inn	.	.	.	.	4	34m	10	5a
97	Cricklade	.	.	.	.	5	15m	9	24a

125	Ilchester	.	.	.	.	.	7	50m	6	49a
137	Ilminster	.	.	.	.	.	8	58m	5	41a
154	Honiton	.	.	.	.	.	11	0m	4	4a
170	EXETER	.	.	.	.	.	12	34a	2	0a
190	Ashburton	.	.	.	.	.	2	41a	12	3a
214	Plymouth	.	.	.	.	.	5	5a	9	39m
216	DEVONPORT	.	.	.	.	.	5	14a	9	30m
217	Torpoint	.	.	.	.	.	6	2a	8	42m
234	Liskeard	.	.	.	.	.	7	55a	6	52m
246	Lostwithiel	.	.	.	.	.	9	12a	5	36m
254	St. Austle	.	.	.	.	.	10	20a	4	29m
268	Truro	.	.	.	.	.	11	55a	2	55m
279	FALMOUTH	.	.	.	.	.	1	5m	1	45m

CARLISLE, and WETHERBY, from the *Bull and Mouth*,
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

11	Barnet	.	.	.	.	.	9	18a	3	55m
25	Welwyn	.	.	.	.	.	10	46a	2	24m
38	Baldock	.	.	.	.	.	12	6m	1	4m
47	Caldecot	.	.	.	.	.	1	2m	12	7m
65	Alconbury	.	.	.	.	.	2	59m	10	7a
75	Stilton	.	.	.	.	.	3	56m	9	8a
89	Stamford	.	.	.	.	.	5	28m	7	33a
97	Stretton	.	.	.	.	.	6	18m	6	31a
110	Grantham	.	.	.	.	.	7	40m	5	6a
116	Foxton	.	.	.	.	.	8	56m	3	44a
124	Newark	.	.	.	.	.	9	44m	2	54a
137	Ollerton	.	.	.	.	.	11	3m	1	35a
146	Worksop	.	.	.	.	.	11	52m	12	46a
154	Bagley	.	.	.	.	.	12	48a	11	58m
158	Wadworth	.	.	.	.	.	1	3a	11	35m
162	Doncaster	.	.	.	.	.	1	26a	11	12m
176	Pontefract	.	.	.	.	.	2	53a	9	45m
186	Aberford	.	.	.	.	.	3	52a	8	46m
193	WETHERBY	.	.	.	.	.	4	36a	7	22m
206	Boroughbridge	.	.	.	.	.	5	48a	6	10m
218	Lecming Lane	.	.	.	.	.	7	35a	4	58m
229	Catterick Bridge	.	.	.	.	.	8	41a	3	52m
242	Greta Bridge	.	.	.	.	.	10	2a	2	30m
252	New Spital	.	.	.	.	.	11	10a	1	24m
262	Brough	.	.	.	.	.	12	15m	12	14m
270	Appleby	.	.	.	.	.	1	7m	11	18a
283	Penrith	.	.	.	.	.	2	28m	9	53a
293	Hesketh	.	.	.	.	.	3	23m	8	56a
302	CARLISLE	.	.	.	.	.	4	17m	8	0a

HALIFAX, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane, and the
Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

24	Redburn	.	.	.	.	10	40a	4	15m
42	Woburn	.	.	.	.	12	20m	2	35m
50	Newport Pagnell	.	.	.	.	1	11m	1	44m
83	Market Harborough	.	.	.	.	4	23m	10	32a
98	Leicester	.	.	.	.	5	48m	9	7a
109	Loughborough	.	.	.	.	6	50m	8	5a
124	Nottingham	.	.	.	.	8	17m	6	8a
151	Chesterfield	.	.	.	.	11	17m	3	33a
163	Sheffield	.	.	.	.	12	30a	2	13a
188	Huddersfield	.	.	.	.	3	18a	11	32m
196	HALIFAX	.	.	.	.	4	5a	11	45m

ST. LEONARD'S, through HASTINGS, from the *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet
Street, and the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

15	Farnborough	.	.	.	.	9	50a	4	7m
24	Sevenoaks	.	.	.	.	11	5a	3	0m
36	Tunbridge Wells	.	.	.	.	12	34m	1	35m
38	Woodgate	.	.	.	.	12	44m	1	25m
47	Robertsbridge	.	.	.	.	2	29m	11	38a
59	Battle	.	.	.	.	3	11m	10	56a
67	HASTINGS	.	.	.	.	4	15m	9	42a
69	ST. LEONARD'S	.	.	.	.	4	37m	9	30a

HULL, LINCOLN, and PETERBOROUGH, from the *Spread Eagle*,
Gracechurch St., and the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12	Waltham Cross	.	.	.	.	9	25a	5	0m
27	Watton	.	.	.	.	11	0a	3	25m
39	Baldock	.	.	.	.	12	16m	2	9m
57	Eaton	.	.	.	.	2	4m	12	21m
70	Alconbury	.	.	.	.	3	24m	11	1a
83	PETERBOROUGH	.	.	.	.	44	6m	9	24a
99	Bourn	.	.	.	.	6	22m	7	48a
108	Folkingham	.	.	.	.	7	16m	6	54a
117	Sleaford	.	.	.	.	8	8m	5	57a
134	LINCOLN	.	.	.	.	10	22m	3	43a
146	Spittal	.	.	.	.	11	44m	2	31a
158	Brigg	.	.	.	.	12	54a	1	21a
172	New Holland	.	.	.	.	2	12a	12	15a
177	HULL, on the opposite side of the Humber, computed at 3 miles	.	.	.	.	2	40a	11	30in

LEEDS, from the *Bull and Mouth*, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

11	Barnet	.	.	.	.	9	11a	5	3a
25	Welwyn	.	.	.	.	10	48a	3	40a
34	Hitchin	.	.	.	.	11	40a	2	44a
50	Bedford	.	.	.	.	1	24m	12	52a
65	Higham Ferrars	.	.	.	.	2	56m	11	20m
75	Kettering	.	.	.	.	3	56m	10	20m
89	Uppingham	.	.	.	.	5	26m	8	50m
96	Oakham	.	.	.	.	6	5m	8	11m
106	Melton	.	.	.	.	7	7m	6	44m
119	Plumbtree	.	.	.	.	8	47m	5	21m
125	NOTTINGHAM	.	.	.	.	9	21m	4	37m
139	Mansfield	.	.	.	.	10	55m	3	13m
146	Heath	.	.	.	.	11	40m	2	25m
151	Chesterfield	.	.	.	.	12	3a	1	52m
157	Dronfield	.	.	.	.	12	49a	1	16m
164	SHEFFIELD	.	.	.	.	1	29a	12	26m
171	Hood's Hill	.	.	.	.	2	26a	11	44a
177	Barnsley	.	.	.	.	3	5a	11	5a
188	Wakefield	.	.	.	.	4	8a	10	2a
197	LEEDS	.	.	.	.	5	2a	9	8a

LOUTH and BOSTON, from the *Bell and Crown*, Holborn,
and the *Saracen's Head*, Snow Hill.

12	Waltham Cross	.	.	.	.	9	25a	4	46m
21	Ware	.	.	.	.	10	30a	3	45m
35	Buckland	.	.	.	.	11	50a	2	21m
45	Arrington	.	.	.	.	12	53m	1	18m
50	Caxton	.	.	.	.	1	32m	12	39m
59	Huntingdon	.	.	.	.	2	26m	11	45a
69	Connington	.	.	.	.	3	34m	10	37a
77	Peterborough	.	.	.	.	4	24m	9	32a
86	James's Deeping	.	.	.	.	5	23m	8	39a
98	Spalding	.	.	.	.	6	34m	7	27a
108	Sutterton	.	.	.	.	7	32m	6	29a
114	BOSTON	.	.	.	.	8	9m	5	37a
131	Spilsby	.	.	.	.	10	15m	3	56a
148	LOUTH	.	.	.	.	11	56m	2	17a

LUDLOW and WORCESTER, from the *Bull and Mouth*,
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

32	High Wycombe	. . . . .	11	25a	3	0m
57	Oxford	. . . . .	2	7m	12	7m
69	Kiddington	. . . . .	3	29m	10	47a
85	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	. . . . .	5	5m	9	7a
115	WORCESTER	. . . . .	8	20m	5	14a
126	Hundred House	. . . . .	10	2m	4	2a
136	Tenbury	. . . . .	11	27m	2	37a
146	LUDLOW	. . . . .	12	24a	1	40a

PEMBROKE, CAERMARTHEN, and BRISTOL, from the *Swan with*
Two Necks, Lad Lane.

12	Hounslow	. . . . .	9	12a	5	47m
29	Maidenhead	. . . . .	10	50a	4	5m
47	Theale	. . . . .	12	32m	2	20m
59	Newbury	. . . . .	1	41m	1	10m
90	Calne	. . . . .	4	49m	10	2a
109	Bath	. . . . .	6	32m	8	15a
122	BRISTOL	. . . . .	7	45m	7	0a
134	Aust Passage	. . . . .	9	12m	3	57a
166	Cardiff	. . . . .	12	53m	12	16a
211	Swansea	. . . . .	5	18a	7	26m
238	Caermarthen	. . . . .	8	31a	4	33m
259	Cold Blow	. . . . .	10	51a	2	18m
273	Hobb's Point	. . . . .	12	34m	12	20m
275	PEMBROKE	. . . . .	1	9m	12	0m

NORWICH and IPSWICH, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

24	Ingatestone	. . . . .	10	30a	4	13m
38	Witham	. . . . .	11	57a	2	46m
52	Colchester	. . . . .	1	23m	1	20m
64	Bentley	. . . . .	2	36m	12	7m
70	IPSWICH	. . . . .	3	12m	11	21a
76	Barham	. . . . .	3	57m	10	46a
88	Stoke	. . . . .	5	9m	9	32a
103	Long Stratton	. . . . .	6	37m	8	1a
113	NORWICH	. . . . .	7	38m	7	0a

NORWICH and NEWMARKET, from the *Belle Sauvage*,
Ludgate Hill.

31	Bishop's Stortford	.	.	.	11	30a	2	59m
44	Littlebury	.	.	.	12	52m	1	31m
56	Six-Mile Bottom	.	.	.	2	14m	12	4m
62	NEWMARKET	.	.	.	2	54m	11	21a
76	Bury St. Edmund's	.	.	.	4	27m	9	33a
88	Thetford	.	.	.	5	52m	8	13a
103	Attleborough	.	.	.	7	27m	6	38a
118	NORWICH	.	.	.	9	5m	5	0a

PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, and EXETER, from the *Bull and Mouth*,
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

19	Staines	.	.	.	10	2a	4	32m
29	Bagshot	.	.	.	11	0a	3	33m
38	Hartford-Bridge	.	.	.	12	10m	2	33m
56	Overton	.	.	.	1	55m	12	48m
66	Andover	.	.	.	3	2m	11	32a
84	Salisbury	.	.	.	4	52m	9	32a
95	Woodyates	.	.	.	6	6m	8	27a
107	Blandford	.	.	.	7	19m	7	9a
123	Dorchester	.	.	.	8	57m	5	2a
138	Bridport	.	.	.	10	53m	3	20a
150	Axminster	.	.	.	12	17a	1	53a
160	Honiton	.	.	.	1	21a	12	51a
176	EXETER	.	.	.	2	59a	8	10m
199	Okehampton	.	.	.	8	33a	5	24m
217	Launceston	.	.	.	10	53a	3	2m
238	Bodmin	.	.	.	1	31m	12	22m
261	Truro	.	.	.	4	35m	9	15a
271	FALMOUTH	.	.	.	5	55m	8	0a
296	PENZANCE	.	.	.	9	50m	4	10a

MANCHESTER, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

Same as Holyhead and Chester to

25	Redburn	.	.	.	10	44a	3	42m
34	Dunstable	.	.	.	11	32a	2	50m
43	Woburn	.	.	.	12	27m	1	52m
52	Lathbury	.	.	.	1	25m	12	50m
67	Northampton	.	.	.	2	45m	11	18a

85	Market Harborough	.	.	.	.	4	37m	9	28a
99	Leicester	.	.	.	.	6	3m	7	38a
110	Loughborough	.	.	.	.	7	35m	6	31a
116	Kegworth	.	.	.	.	8	9m	5	53a
127	Derby	.	.	.	.	9	12m	4	25a
135	Belper	.	.	.	.	10	15m	3	25a
144	Matlock	.	.	.	.	11	7m	2	27a
165	Buxton	.	.	.	.	1	29a	12	7a
190	MANCHESTER	.	.	.	.	4	0a	9	10m

PORTSMOUTH, from the *White Horse*, Fetter Lane,
and the *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street.

13	Kingston	.	.	.	.	9	35a	4	55m
37	Mouhill	.	.	.	.	12	35m	1	55m
55	Petersfield	.	.	.	.	2	55m	11	40a
73	PORTSMOUTH	.	.	.	.	5	10m	9	30a

SOUTHAMPTON and POOLE, from the *Swan with Two Necks*,
Lad Lane.

19	Staines	.	.	.	.	10	5a	4	20m
40	Farnham	.	.	.	.	12	22m	2	8m
50	Alton	.	.	.	.	1	22m	1	8m
80	SOUTHAMPTON	.	.	.	.	4	30m	9	18a
100	Ringwood	.	.	.	.	7	26m	6	52a
116	POOLE	.	.	.	.	9	18m	5	0a

STROUD, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane,
and the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

29	Maidenhead	.	.	.	.	11	13a	3	24m
38	Henley	.	.	.	.	12	14m	2	23m
49	Benson	.	.	.	.	1	27m	1	10m
58	Abingdon	.	.	.	.	2	27m	12	0m
71	Farringdon	.	.	.	.	3	57m	10	0a
82	Fairford	.	.	.	.	5	2m	9	35a
91	Cirencester	.	.	.	.	5	57m	8	35a
105	STROUD	.	.	.	.	7	47m	6	50a

ABERDEEN, EDINBURGH, and YORK, from the *Bull and Mouth*,
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

12	Waltham Cross	.	.	.	.	9	25a	4	12m
21	Ware	.	.	.	.	10	26a	3	10m
35	Buckland	.	.	.	.	11	52a	1	42m

45	Arrington	.	.	.	.	12	57m	12	33m
59	Huntingdon	.	.	.	.	2	30m	10	53a
65	Alconbury	.	.	.	.	3	3m	10	20a
72	Stilton	.	.	.	.	3	45m	9	33a
86	Stamford	.	.	.	.	5	15m	7	45a
94	Stretton	.	.	.	.	6	3m	6	55a
108	Grantham	.	.	.	.	7	23m	4	45a
116	Bennington	.	.	.	.	8	53m	3	53a
122	Newark	.	.	.	.	9	30m	3	16a
135	Scarthing Moor	.	.	.	.	10	34m	2	9a
145	Barnby Moor	.	.	.	.	11	49m	12	50a
155	Rossington Bridge	.	.	.	.	12	47a	11	48m
159	Doncaster	.	.	.	.	1	12a	11	12m
174	Ferrybridge	.	.	.	.	2	44a	9	36m
186	Tadcaster	.	.	.	.	3	56a	8	16m
196	YORK	.	.	.	.	4	54a	6	31m
209	Easingwold	.	.	.	.	6	54a	5	7m
219	Thirsk	.	.	.	.	7	58a	3	59m
229	Northallerton	.	.	.	.	8	52a	3	1m
245	Darlington	.	.	.	.	10	28a	1	17m
263	Durham	.	.	.	.	12	23m	11	12a
278	Newcastle	.	.	.	.	1	50m	9	22a
292	Morpeth	.	.	.	.	3	22m	7	47a
302	Felton	.	.	.	.	4	23m	6	41a
313	Alnwick	.	.	.	.	5	17m	5	41a
327	Belford	.	.	.	.	6	47m	3	36a
342	Berwick	.	.	.	.	8	17m	2	1a
356	Houndwood	.	.	.	.	10	9m	12	33a
372	Dunbar	.	.	.	.	11	41m	10	55m
383	Haddington	.	.	.	.	12	45a	9	46m
399	EDINBURGH	.	.	.	.	2	23a	8	0m
411	South Queen's Ferry	.	.	.	.	5	0a	5	0m
413	North Ditto	.	.	.	.	5	30a	4	30m
429	Kinross	.	.	.	.	7	15a	2	47m
444	Perth	.	.	.	.	9	0a	12	52m
466	Dundee	.	.	.	.	11	15a	10	32a
483	Arbroath	.	.	.	.	1	0m	8	27a
496	Montrose	.	.	.	.	2	23m	7	3a
510	Bervie	.	.	.	.	3	47m	5	39a
519	Stonehaven	.	.	.	.	4	47m	4	37a
534	ABERDEEN	.	.	.	.	6	22m	3	0a

WELLS, LYNN, CAMBRIDGE, and LONDON, from the *Bell and Crown*,
Holborn, and the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

24	Wadesmill	10	32a	3	36m
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MAIL COACH ROUTES.

493

35	Buckland	11	43a	2	25m
42	Melburn	12	31m	1	37m
52	CAMBRIDGE	1	36m	12	22m
69	Ely	.	.	.	.	3	31m	10	22a
78	Brandon Creek	.	.	.	.	4	27m	9	26a
87	Downham	.	.	.	.	5	21m	8	32a
99	LYNN	.	.	.	.	6	33m	6	50a
110	Snettisham	.	.	.	.	8	13m	5	35a
116	Hunstanton	.	.	.	.	8	46m	5	12a
121	Tichwell	.	.	.	.	9	28m	4	20a
127	Burnham Market	.	.	.	.	10	5m	3	43a
133	WELLS	.	.	.	.	10	43m	3	5a

YARMOUTH and IPSWICH, from the *White Horse*, Fetter Lane.
Same as Norwich and Ipswich.

82	Wickham Market	.	.	.	.	4	57m	9	41a
94	Yoxford	.	.	.	.	6	15m	8	23a
124	YARMOUTH	.	.	.	.	9	30m	5	0a

CROSS MAILS.

A Mail from									
Abergavenny to Merthyr	.	.	.	.	.	1	25a	8	0m
Bangor to Pwllheli	.	.	.	.	.	5	30m	2	30a
Barnstaple to Ilfracombe	.	.	.	.	.	5	40m	7	0m
„ to Launceston	.	.	.	.	.	4	0a	4	0m
Bath to Devizes	.	.	.	.	.	7	30m	2	30a
Birmingham to Worcester	.	.	.	.	.	5	0m	7	30a
„ to Yarmouth	.	.	.	.	.	7	45m	4	30a
„ to Leamington	.	.	.	.	.	8	30m	1	10a
„ to Sheffield	.	.	.	.	.	3	30m	3	15a
„ to Holyhead	.	.	.	.	.	3	30m	3	35m
„ to Stourport	.	.	.	.	.	5	0m	7	30a
Brighton to Southampton	.	.	.	.	.	10	0m	10	0m
Bridport to Taunton	.	.	.	.	.	6	27m	4	15a
Bristol through Taunton to Bideford	.	.	.	.	.	8	10m	5	25a
„ to Portsmouth	.	.	.	.	.	7	0a	7	0a
„ to Shrewsbury	.	.	.	.	.	7	5a	11	30a
„ to Southampton	.	.	.	.	.	9	40m	7	30m
„ to Hereford	.	.	.	.	.	2	30a	5	20m
„ to Bath	.	.	.	.	.	9	15m	4	0a
Bristol and Birmingham	.	.	.	.	.	4	58a	11	50a
Cambridge to Holbeach	.	.	.	.	.	7	30m	10	0m
Canterbury to Deal	.	.	.	.	.	4	0m	6	30a

A Mail from

Cardiff to Merthyr	.	.	.	1	45a	8	0m
Carlisle to Edinburgh	.	.	.	9	11m	6	11m
„ Ditto	.	.	.	6	49a	9	11a
„ to Glasgow	.	.	.	9	11m	6	49m
„ Ditto	.	.	.	6	49a	10	4a
„ to Portpatrick	.	.	.	4	30a	2	9a
Caermarthen and Cardigan	.	.	.	5	15m	3	15a
Caernarvon and Barmouth	.	.	.	7	0m	9	0m
Chalford to Wotton	.	.	.	8	0m	5	15a
Cheltenham to Aberystwith	.	.	.	7	20m	5	45m
„ to Bath	.	.	.	7	0m	1	0a
Chester to Hartford	.	.	.	5	10a	6	30m
Cold Blow and Haverfordwest	.	.	.	11	0a	10	30a
Devizes to Wells	.	.	.	5	50m	4	45a
Devonport to Launceston	.	.	.	5	24a	5	30m
Exeter to Dartmouth	.	.	.	1	15a	7	30m
„ to Budleigh Salterton	.	.	.	6	0a	5	50m
„ to Bideford	.	.	.	1	0a	9	0m
„ to Bristol	.	.	.	8	40m	9	30m
Gloucester to Chepstow	.	.	.	6	0m	3	35a
Grantham to Nottingham	.	.	.	8	0m	1	30a
Hartford to Holyhead	.	.	.	8	30a	4	15a
Hereford to Shrewsbury	.	.	.	6	0m	3	0a
Hull to Patrington	.	.	.	3	0a	8	15m
„ to Doncaster	.	.	.	4	30m	2	0a
„ to Scarborough	.	.	.	2	53a	4	30m
Kingsbridge to Ashburton	.	.	.	8	55m	3	0a
Kendall to Whitehaven	.	.	.	3	54a	3	15m
Lancaster to Clapham	.	.	.	6	0m	5	0a
Leeds to Halifax	.	.	.	5	20a	5	45m
„ to Pontefract	.	.	.	2	53a	8	0m
Leicester to Burton	.	.	.	6	30m	3	0a
Liverpool to Shrewsbury	.	.	.	6	30a	1	0a
„ to Preston	.	.	.	1	45a	8	0m
„ to Lancaster	.	.	.	8	15m	11	30m
Louth to Grimsby	.	.	.	12	30a	10	0m
„ to Sheffield	.	.	.	5	15m	8	45m
Manchester to York	.	.	.	9	10m	9	0m
„ Ditto	.	.	.	8	0a	9	0a
„ to Carlisle	.	.	.	7	50a	4	19a
„ to Colne	.	.	.	9	0m	1	0a
„ to Blackburn	.	.	.	12	15a	9	0m
„ to Staley Bridge	.	.	.	4	45a	8	0a
„ to Glossop	.	.	.	9	0m	2	30a

A Mail from

Newport to Abergavenny	. . . . .	. 1 45a	8 0m
Norwich to Yarmouth	. . . . .	. 9 30m	1 45a
„ to Cromer	. . . . .	. 9 30m	1 40a
Preston to Carlisle	. . . . .	. 9 19m	7 34m
Rochdale to Bolton	. . . . .	. 6 0m	5 0a
Salisbury to Christchurch	. . . . .	. 5 0m	5 30a
Shrewsbury to Newtown	. . . . .	. 8 15m	1 30a
Southampton to Lymington	. . . . .	. 6 15m	5 30a
Swansea to Merthyr	. . . . .	. 8 10m	5 0a
Taunton to Minehead	. . . . .	. 2 15a	7 45m
„ to Sidmouth	. . . . .	. 2 0a	8 15m
„ to Exeter	. . . . .	. 10 45m	10 45m
Tiverton to Barnstaple	. . . . .	. 1 30a	9 0m
Worcester to Leominster	. . . . .	. 8 50m	2 20a
York to Hull	. . . . .	. 7 0m	4 0a
„ Ditto	. . . . .	. 7 30a	11 30m
York to Scarborough	. . . . .	. 7 0m	3 0a

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen to Ballater	. . . . .	. 10 30m	8 30m
„ to Inverness	. . . . .	. 10 30m	1 15m
„ to Peterhead	. . . . .	. 10 30m	9 45m
Dumfries to Portpatrick	. . . . .	. 1 3m	12 37m
Edinburgh to Aberdeen	. . . . .	. 7 40a	3 0a
„ to Dumfries	. . . . .	. 1 50a	6 0m
„ Ditto	. . . . .	. 9 30a	6 30m
„ to Stirling	. . . . .	. 7 0m	1 8a
„ to Dundee	. . . . .	. 7 15m	11 50a
„ to Perth	. . . . .	. 5 0m	3 14a
Fraserburgh to Burness	. . . . .	. 7 40m	1 45a
Glasgow to Perth	. . . . .	. 1 0a	1 9m
„ to Portpatrick	. . . . .	. 5 0a	3 0a
Inverness to Thurso	. . . . .	. 1 20m	3 10m
Perth to Inverness 10 36m	12 41m
Newton to Stranraer 4 0a	6 0m
Stranraer to Newton Stewart 5 30m	12 30a

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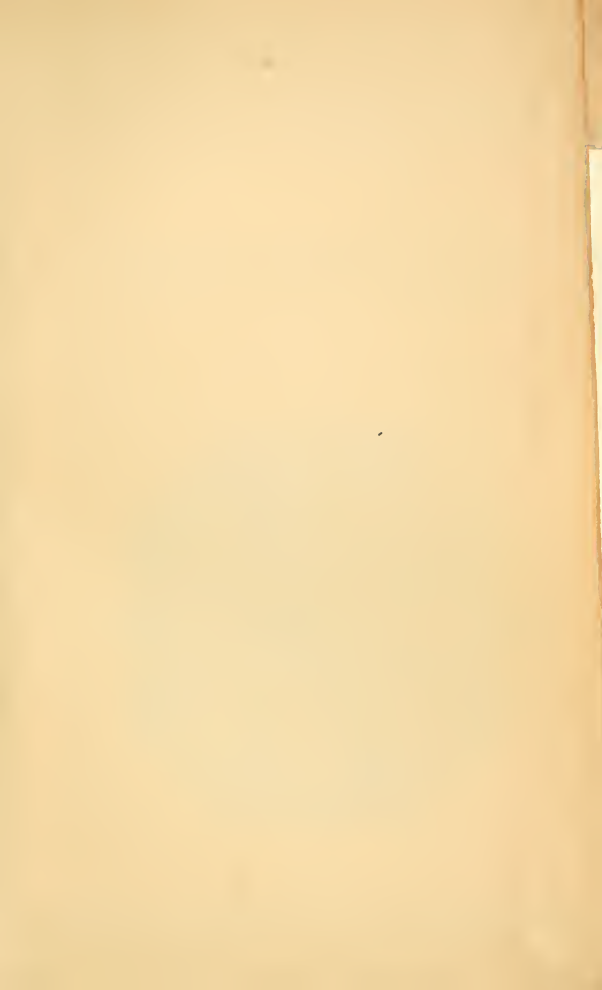
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