

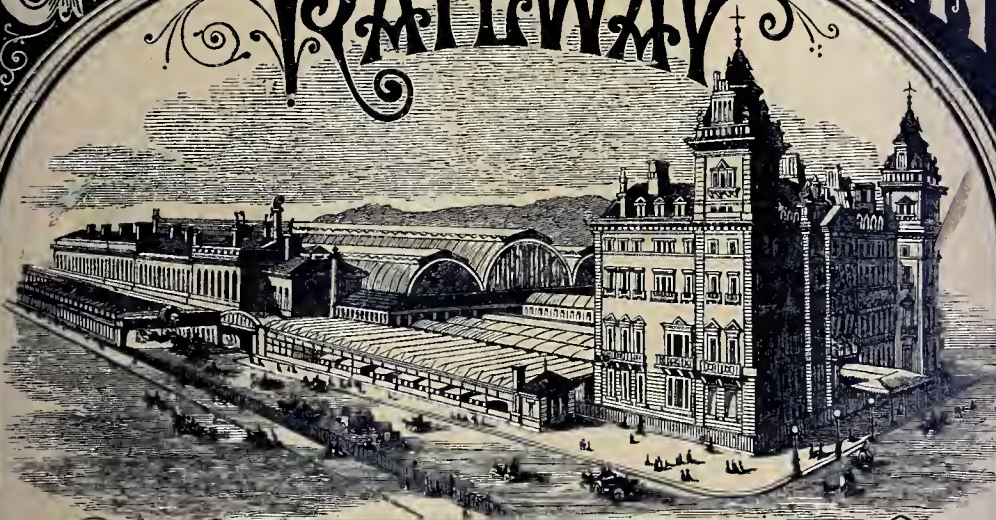
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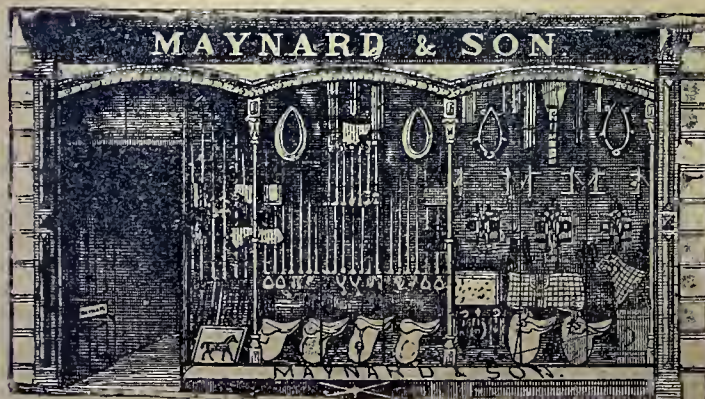
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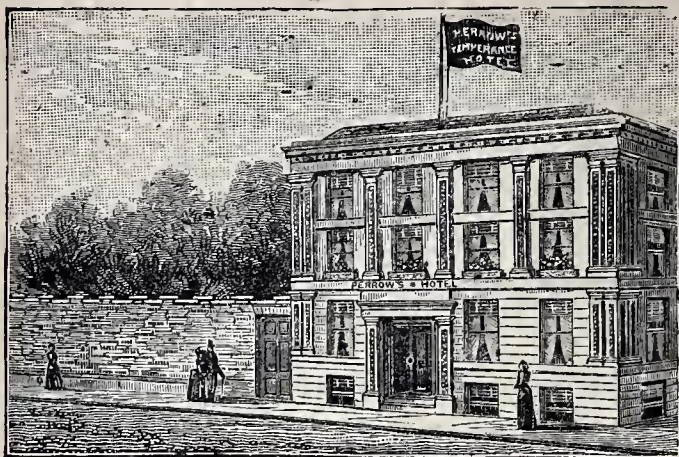
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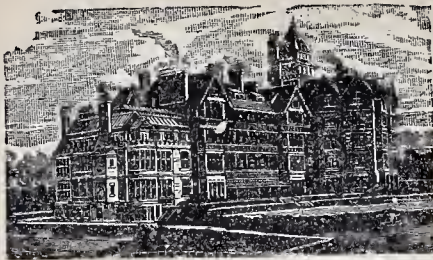
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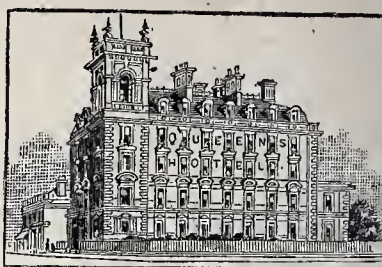
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TARIFFS VERY MODERATE.

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THIS old-established County Family Hotel stands in the Best situation in Brighton

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THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ABUTTING upon Praed Street stands Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, which, with the hotel at the extreme end, and the general offices, parallel with Eastbourne Terrace, occupies eleven and a half acres of land. The station is covered in by an elegant roof of iron and glass consisting of two spans of seventy feet each, and one of 105 feet, divided up by transepts, the whole having been constructed from the designs of the late Brunel. Adjacent to the Paddington Terminus, and connected thereto by covered ways, are the Praed Street and Bishop's Road stations, from which access can be obtained to all parts of the metropolis. Omnibuses to and from Charing Cross, Holborn, and the City, run from Paddington every few minutes, while cabs can always be obtained at the station. Private omnibuses, capable of conveying six persons inside and two outside, with the usual quantity of luggage, can be obtained on previous notice being given to the station superintendent; the minimum charge for these vehicles if drawn by one horse is 4s.; for distances not exceeding six miles from Paddington station the charge is 1s. per mile; for distances beyond six miles 1s. 6d. per mile. When the distance or the quantity of luggage is too great for one horse, and two horses become necessary, the charge for any distance will be 2s. per mile, with a minimum charge of 6s.

The Great Western Railway was originally designed as a means of communication between London and Bristol, but by extension and amalgamation it has become the largest railway in the kingdom, no less than 2,500 miles of line extending from London to Weymouth and Penzance, Milford Haven and Birkenhead being owned or worked by the Company.

The principal places on the route to the West of England are the cathedral cities of Bath, a fashionable resort noted for its mineral waters and fine old Abbey; Bristol, with the celebrated Clifton Suspension Bridge; Weston-super-Mare, with its lovely marine and country scenery; and Exeter; Taunton, the junction station for the well-known seaside towns of Ilfracombe; Dawlish and Teignmouth, among the favourite seaside resorts of South Devon; Torquay, one of the most beautiful, fashionable, and healthy watering-places in England; Plymouth and Devonport. The journey between London and Exeter, a distance of 194 miles, is performed in four hours, and between London and Plymouth, a distance of 247 miles, in five and a half hours, which, when allowance is made for stoppages, will raise the full pace to at least sixty miles per hour—a rate of speed high enough for all conceivable purposes.

Amongst the principal places on the line to Milford Haven are Gloucester, Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea, and there are branch lines embracing the whole of South Wales. One of the chief objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Newport is the Severn Tunnel, which was originally projected in 1871; it was commenced in 1873 and completed thirteen years later, the first passenger

train running through it on December 1st, 1886, since which date a regular service has been maintained. Communication is maintained between England and the South of Ireland, *via* New Milford and Waterford and Cork, by means of magnificent express mail steamships which sail in connection with fast trains to and from all parts of the Great Western Railway, and also in connection with the Irish railways.

From Weymouth there is a service of the Company's own boats to the Channel Islands, which perform the journey between Weymouth and Guernsey in four and a half hours, and between Guernsey and Jersey in one and a half hours. The steamers were specially constructed for this service, and are fitted with the electric light and sumptuously furnished with every modern convenience. An express train runs from Paddington in connection with the boats each week-day evening, and so great have been the improvements in the service to the Islands during recent years that passengers can now have late dinner in London and arrive in Jersey in time for breakfast on the following morning. The distance from Weymouth to Jersey is 113 miles, or about 38 miles shorter than by any other route, and to many persons this is a consideration of the greatest importance.

The attention of medical men and their patients has recently been directed to the peculiar advantages offered by the county of Cornwall, which at the cost of a short land journey only, in direct connection with every part of the Great Western Railway system, gives the invalid a choice of climates rivalling those of the South of France in mildness, while surpassing them in geniality and equability; conferring, in fact, all the climatic advantages of continental residence, without the drawbacks of long and fatiguing travel, foreign language, unusual habits, and strange attendance. Moreover, this is done at a cost within the reach of thousands who, under ordinary conditions, are hopelessly precluded from obtaining any such alleviations of their sufferings. To those who are happily able to maintain an interest in outdoor pursuits, Cornwall offers almost unique attractions in its scenery, its coast-line, its botany, geology, mineralogy, archæology, entomology, and the like. It has been the common practice of the medical profession to send a large number of their patients to winter in the South of France, Italy, or Spain, Madeira, and, more recently, even to Algiers; or, if they have remained at home, to a small range of localities, affording a comparatively narrow margin of choice for special needs.

No clearer succinct summary exists of the general meteorological characteristics of Cornwall than the late Mr. Nicholas Whitley, C.E., supplied, in words which cannot be too widely known—"A Canadian would think there was no summer, and say there was no winter . . . [so far removed are the climatic conditions of Cornwall from extremes]. The month of January at Penzance is as warm as at Madrid, Florence, and Constantinople; and July is as cool as at St. Petersburg in that month. The seasons appear to mingle like the interlacing of the warm and cold waters on the edge of the Gulf Stream; and along our coast line in January, night and day have hardly a distinctive temperature, the mean difference being scarcely *four* degrees."

The chief winter resorts of Cornwall are, however, St. Ives and Newquay on the northern coast, Falmouth and Penzance on the southern, to which should be added the Scilly Islands. Each of these affords good, and in most cases increasing, accommodation in the way of excellent hotels and lodgings of various grades, while Falmouth and Penzance give fair choice of good private residences; and there is plenty of enterprise, both there and elsewhere, to supply any possible demand. Falmouth and Penzance are the most growing towns in Cornwall; Newquay is, to a large extent, the creation of recent years; St. Ives, with the Great Western Railway Company's Tregenna Castle Hotel, affords every convenience to visitors. All these towns have the advantage of direct railway access.

The Great Western Railway affords exceptional facilities to American travellers, who have the choice of three routes between Liverpool and London, and are allowed to stop at any intermediate station, provided the journey is completed within ten days.

The first route is popularly known as the "Royal" Oxford route, and passes through some of the most picturesque scenery in the country while the historical associations connected with many of the towns are of the greatest interest. Some of the more interesting places are Chester, one of the most ancient cities in England; Shrewsbury, a town rich in antiquarian interest, with Uriconium, the old Roman city and Battlefield, within easy drive; Wolverhampton; Birmingham, "the toyshop of Europe"; Fenny Compton, for the battle-field of Edge Hill, and Sulgrave, the ancestral home of Washington; Warwick, with its ancient castle, and the traditional Guy's Cliff within a short distance; Stratford-on-Avon, so full of interest to Shakespearian admirers; Leamington Spa, the celebrated watering-place from which Kenilworth Castle (the Kenilworth of Sir Walter Scott) and Coventry are easily reached; Oxford, the city of colleges; and Slough, for Windsor Castle.

The second route is through Chester, Shrewsbury, and the picturesque valley of the Severn to Worcester, one of the most ancient episcopal cities in England; Evesham, with the remains of its magnificent abbey; Honeybourne, for Stratford-on-Avon; Oxford; and Slough for Windsor Castle.

The third route is through Chester, Shrewsbury, Church Stretton, with its famous hill scenery; Ludlow, noted for its castle, in which Milton's masque of *Comus* was first played; Hereford, with the celebrated cathedral; Ross, for the beautiful valley of the Wye and Tintern Abbey, one of the finest ruins in Europe; Gloucester, with its cathedral; and Cheltenham, only a few miles distant; Swindon, where the company's locomotives and carriages are constructed; Reading, noted for its biscuit factory and horticultural and agricultural seed gardens; and Slough, for Windsor Castle.

It may interest the traveller to know that the total number of *employés* upon the Great Western Railway is about 45,000, and that at the close of 1892 the Company owned 1,690 engines, 5,414 coaches, horse boxes, &c., and 45,958 merchandise and mineral vehicles, while the revenue for the year in question amounted to £8,911,773.

WINDSOR.

WINDSOR CASTLE is beyond question the finest Castle residence in the world; while its history is that of the great people whose sovereigns, through many hundred years, have looked upon Windsor as their chief home. When Westminster Abbey ceased to be the royal burying-place, Windsor was devoted to that purpose, and here sleep in peace many of the later sovereigns of England, together with their consorts.

The Castle walls surround not only the finest old palace in Europe, but one of the most magnificent existing Gothic ecclesiastic edifices, that of St. George's Chapel, while the Great Keep, or Round Tower, is one of the most massive in Europe. From the summit of this pile is to be seen one of the finest views in England, over half-a-dozen counties.

After the Restoration every successive monarch made some



WINDSOR CASTLE.

addition or alteration at Windsor. George III. restored St. George's Chapel at his own expense, while his successor gave considerable attention to making the residences of those employed about the Court extensive and commodious. George IV. obtained from Parliament more than three-quarters of a million of money to carry these improvements and additions into effect. The present sovereign has also expended large sums from the Privy Purse in embellishing (by the use of varied polished marbles) the building now known as the Albert, but for centuries described as the Wolsey, Chapel. This veritable shrine can only be seen by permission ticket which can be readily obtained.

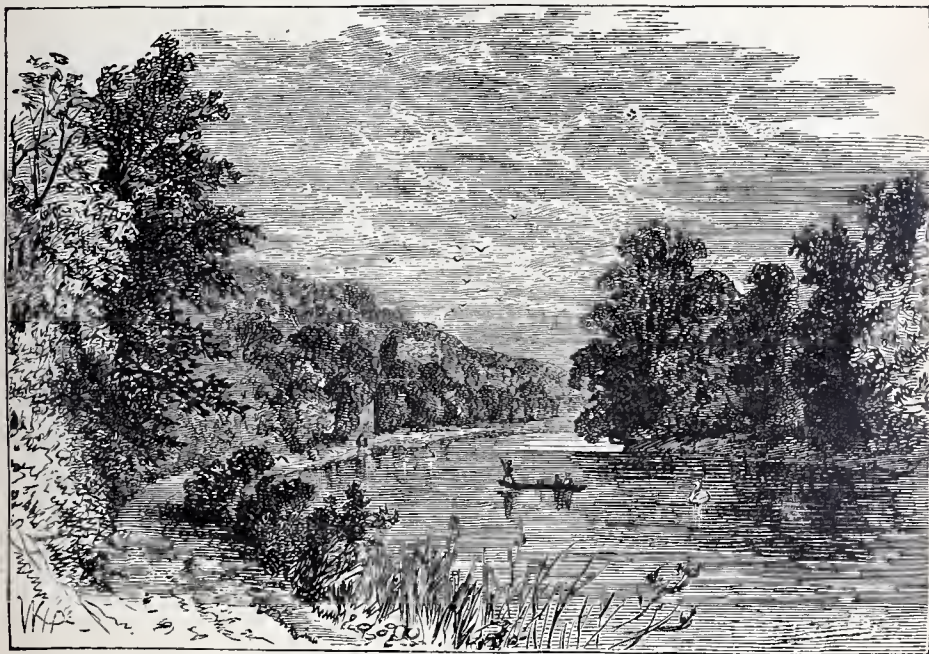
The state rooms can be visited on any week day except Wednesday when the Sovereign is absent. The walks in the vicinity of Windsor are truly charming and picturesque. The principal of these are the Long Walk and Virginia Water.

MAIDENHEAD.

MAIDENHEAD is one of the pleasantest market-towns in Berkshire, celebrated equally for an endowed school, liberal charities, and its hotels, where provision of the best is made for the many boating men and anglers who frequent the Thames in this district and almost live upon it.

The river is spanned at this point by a handsome stone bridge, from which the views up and down the river are very fine. Looking down stream the visitor marks Windsor Castle, grand and majestic, as it dominates the town below, while to the left the beautiful chapel of Eton College is seen, set in the heart of the meads.

Looking up river from the bridge, can be seen the heights of Cliveden, where stands the residence of the Duke of Westminster. This building may be visited when the family are away, and will



THE THAMES : NEAR MAIDENHEAD.

amply repay inspection. The view from the terrace before Cliveden House, which is built upon the highest ground on or near the banks of the Thames, is very fine. The eye roams over a vast stretch of trees, Windsor and Eton being seen in the distance.

On the left, below the bridge, may be seen the footway which leads to Cookham, where some of the best trout-fishing which the Thames affords is to be found. Here many a pleasant point may be found where the angler, according to Pope, may

"Take his silent stand
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand."

Under Maidenhead Railway Bridge one of the clearest echoes to be found on the Thames may be awakened. It was here, at the Greyhound Inn, that Charles I., after six years' separation, was allowed to see his children.

MARLOW.

GREAT MARLOW, a market-town in Bucks, is situated upon a very lovely stretch of "silver Thames," as Spenser calls the world-renowned river. The townsfolk may certainly be proud of the beauty of the locality of their native town. Seen from Prospect Hill, which is behind Marlow, and on the road to Reading, the beechen slopes of the river are indeed very charming. Shelley pronounced this view one of the finest in the south of England.

Below Marlow may be seen Bisham Woods, the favourite camping-ground of boating men. Here, "all in the sweet summer weather," may be noted perchance a score of twinkling fires shining out as the soft evening wanes apace, whilst busy boatmen in white flannel, hurry about preparing their dinners under the beeches, after a good day's pull up the river. Eight miles up stream brings the visitor to Henley, famed for its regattas, pulled over a mile



RIVER THAMES : BELOW MARLOW.

and a half of splendid water. Marlow Church, which is a very beautiful edifice, deserves a visit.

It was at Marlow that Shelley, most unhappy of geniuses, wrote much of his best poetry while swinging in a boat moored in the shadow of Bisham beeches. Speaking of the river he says, addressing his wife—

"The toil which stole from thee so many an hour
Is ended, and the fruit is at thy feet.
No longer, where the woods to frame a bower
With interlaced branches mix and meet,
Or where with sound like many voices sweet
Waterfalls leap among wild islands green
Which framed for my lone boat a lone retreat
Of moss-grown trees, and weeds, shall I be seen,
But beside thee, where still my heart has ever been."

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK.

LEAMINGTON town is so called from the river Leam, a tributary of the river Avon. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid, for in sixty years the population has risen from 543 to nearly 23,000. It is a fashionable watering-place and during the season is well patronised. Large numbers of American and Continental visitors flock to it every season to enjoy the magic healing power of its noted "Wells"; and it seems a matter of surprise that its fame as a health resort should be better understood by our American cousins than ourselves. The royal pump-room and baths is the most important building, and here it is that at a cost of 1s. per week the waters may be imbibed. The bathing establishment is considered one of the most complete and convenient in the kingdom.



THE PARADE, LEAMINGTON.

In the immediate neighbourhood is Warwick, one of the most ancient towns in England, being associated with Caractacus and the Roman Legions. It is situated near the Avon, with a population of 10,000. Here stands Warwick Castle, a stately pile, full of recollections of the historic past, and described by Sir Walter Scott as "the finest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which remains uninjured by time." After passing the porter's lodge, the tourist proceeds to the outer court, where, on the right, is Guy's Tower, while on the left is Cæsar's Tower, the oldest part of the building. The gateway is reached by a drawbridge. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and visitors are allowed to inspect the Castle (the chapel of which should be specially visited) at certain times.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON:

STRATFORD-ON-AVON is situated amongst some of the most attractive scenery of Warwickshire, a county justly celebrated for its rural beauty. The town is built, as the name implies, on the banks of the river Avon, and the river lends an additional charm to the place. It is, however, as the birth and burial-place of Shakespeare that Stratford obtains its chief notoriety.

The house in which Shakespeare is reputed to have been born is specially interesting. It is said to be a faithful restoration of the original building, and it contains a museum of interesting relics of the time in which the illustrious poet lived.

The tomb of Shakespeare is in Holy Trinity Church, which is a cruciform building of large size and unusual beauty, situated in a



charming position on the banks of the Avon. It is a very ancient structure, and is reputed to have been erected shortly after the reign of William the Conqueror.

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre is a fine modern building, containing a picture gallery of considerable importance, and also a library, which together with the new Place Gardens,—the site of Shakespeare's residence, when he returned to Stratford,—the Grammar School at which he was educated—and the Bancroft Jubilee Gardens, are well worthy of a visit. A handsome memorial fountain in honour of Shakespeare, erected at the expense of Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, has recently been opened in the centre of the town.

About a mile to the west of the town, in the pretty village of Shottery, is the home of Ann Hathaway, whose association with the poet is known to all Shakespearian students. The cottage in which she lived is in a fair state of preservation.

LLANGOLLEN.

LLANGOLLEN is a neat and compact town in North Wales, situated in the delightful valley to which it gives its name. Woods clothe the slopes and fill the hollows, through which, over their rocky bed, sweep the foaming waters of the Dee. The valley of the Dee, of which Llangollen may be said to be the capital, is remarkable for its magnificent and varied scenery, and some of the most charming views are to be obtained in the neighbourhood of the town.

The ancient stone bridge over the river is one of the so-called "Wonders of Wales." It is of peculiarly strong construction, its foundations resting upon hewn stone, and its four pointed arches upon triangular piers which break the rush of the water during the floods in the winter.



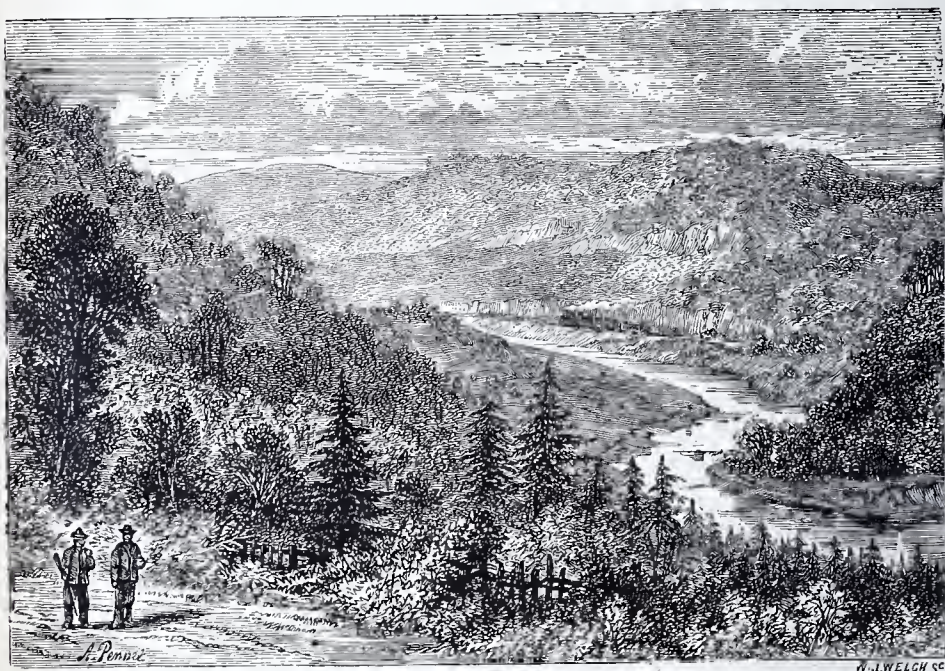
Among the many places of interest may be mentioned Dinas Bran Castle, an old ruin situated on a mountain about 900 feet high. Plas Newydd, the residence of the late "Ladies of Llangollen" is within five minutes' walk of the town, and a monument erected to their memory will be found in the St. Collen's Churchyard. The ruin of Valle Crucis Abbey, a monastery founded about the year 1200, is within two miles. The Horse Shoe Falls, also about two miles distant, through delightful river scenery, may be reached by pleasure boats which ply to and fro frequently during the day. An excursion should also be made by boat, rail or brake to Chirk Castle.

Llangollen is visited by a large number of anglers owing to the excellence of the fishing for salmon, trout, and grayling.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Llangollen during the summer of 1889, and made several journeys through the vale of Llangollen.

VALLEY OF THE WYE.

It is the scenery on the banks of the Wye which has gained for it the name of the most beautiful river in England. Turbid and hurried in itself, it runs through some of the most lovely landscape in England. The views are of the most beautiful description of perspective, arising from the mazy course of the stream and the loftiness of its banks. A tiny steamer now and then forges up the river against the fierce current, or readily floats down on the top of it; but the Wye may best be judged from its banks; and as the Wye Valley Railway carries the tourist from one end of the valley to the other, the more practicable plan is to take the train from point to point up the valley, the beauties of which occupy—speaking within bounds—a fair hundred miles. It is the extent of the sylvan and other beauties of the Wye, which have made it so perfectly celebrated. From its source near the summit of



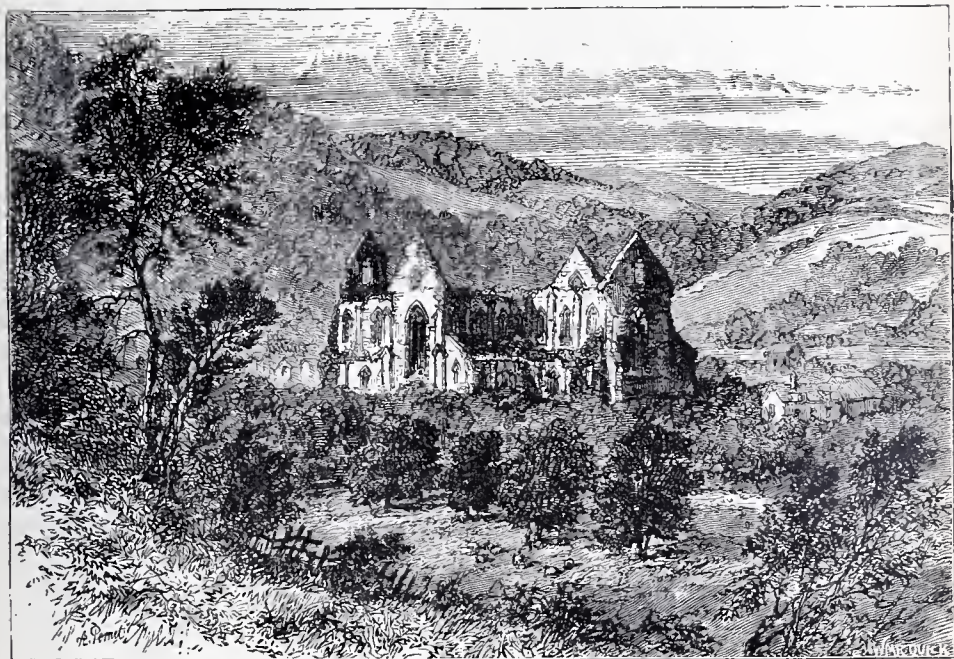
RIVER WYE: FROM WYNDCLIFF.

Plinlimmon, to its union with the lordly Severn, the Wye is continuously beautiful. In the midst of the Welsh hills it is exceedingly wild and rugged, but no sooner does it reach the vales of Herefordshire than it becomes singularly smooth and placid, and thence flows through Monmouthshire until it loses itself in the Severn.

At Ross are to be found in the parish church the celebrated elms which sprang up through the floor of the pew once occupied by John Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross." Near Chepstow is the celebrated stretch of private property called Piercefield, which possesses three miles of paths winding along the edges of the cliffs above the Wye; from the summit of the Wycliff, which is seven to eight hundred feet above high water, the observer may see portions of seven English and two Welsh Counties. Our view is taken looking up the river, which at this point winds through the landscape like a carelessly thrown river of silver.

TINTERN ABBEY: VALLEY OF THE WYE.

TINTERN ABBEY is "a dream in stone," and a dream set in some of the loveliest scenery to be found throughout England. The localities of most monasteries are generally beautiful, but that of Tintern is exceptionally glorious; while the noble edifice itself is admittedly the finest ecclesiastical ruin within the boundaries of the Empire. Indeed, the late Prince Consort, whose knowledge of art is above dispute, declared Tintern the finest ruin in Europe, and therefore in the world. The magic of proportion is felt in a supreme degree as the observer stands at any point in the glorious nave and looks towards that eastern window (shown to the right in our illustration), with its unique, fairy-like shaft of delicate stone. Architects of the highest order coming to Tintern, astonished at the serene and perfect relation of all its parts to one

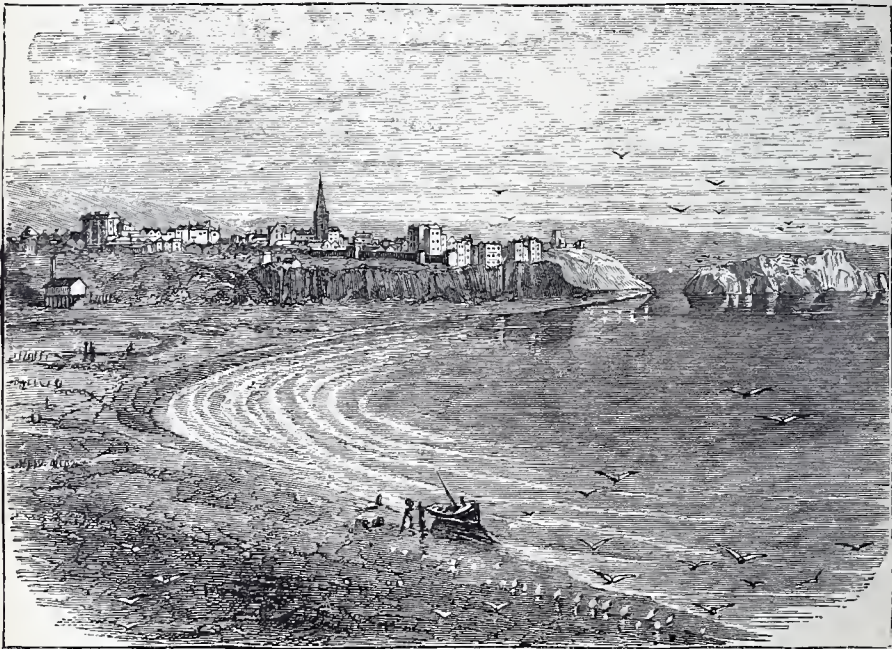


TINTERN ABBEY: ON THE WYE.

another, have taken careful measurements, and made profound calculations but apparently with little success, for there is no modern Gothic which even faintly reminds one of exquisite Tintern. Here Barry came for suggestions when building the Houses of Parliament. But of all great Gothic ruins, Tintern perhaps least of all will yield the secrets of its perfect harmony to the hurried student. Where all is so very beautiful, it were weak to point out especial beauties; but amongst the wealth of Gothic art here portrayed, the visitor will do well not to forget the noble west window, where the greater part of its exquisite tracery is still to be seen. Tintern is not only admirable when studied as a whole, its details are of the most beautiful character, and thoroughly compensate minute inspection. Several very interesting tombs are to be found here of men whose names are known in English history. The valley of Tintern itself is well worth a visit.

TENBY.

THERE is probably no portion of the United Kingdom that has risen so rapidly and so continuously in reputation as a health resort as the sea coast of Wales. This is largely due to the bracing quality of the air, the purity of the water supply, and the bold mountain scenery with which so much of it is associated. The natural position of Tenby, built as it is, on a rocky peninsula, with beautiful sands on both the north and south sides, gives to the town the fullest possible advantages of strong, sweet, bracing sea air. The sands themselves are of exceptional hardness and smoothness, free from shingle, whilst those on the south side make an admirable promenade, some two miles long. The temperature of the locality is remarkably equable, being, from the natural formation, both cool in summer and warm in winter. In the neighbourhood there are many localities and objects of great interest. Among the former may be named the beautiful Valley of the Caverns and Caldy Island, whilst among

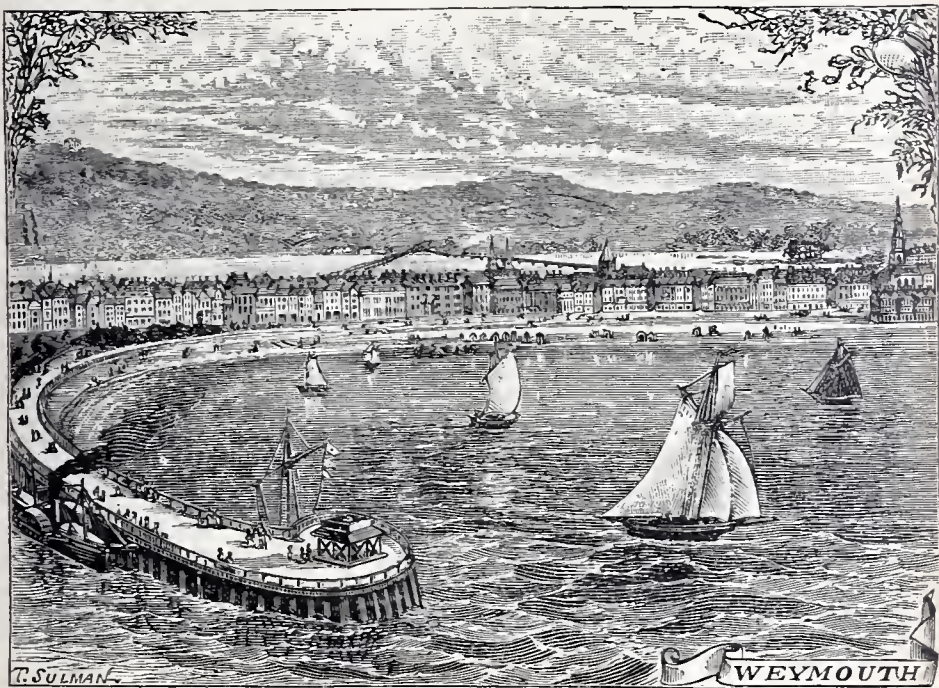


TENBY.

the latter are Lamphry Palace and the Castles of Tenby, Manorbier, and Carew. A considerable portion of the walls that originally encircled Tenby still remain, whilst among the more modern points of interest, one of the fortified gates, erected to meet the dangers associated with the advance of the Spanish Armada. There are many other attractions belonging to the locality, one of which is the unusual facilities it offers for good and safe sea-bathing, whilst to the angler there is the ever present temptation of good fishing. It is asserted that the ancient Welsh name of the town is indicative of the abundance of fish. Fast trains run from Paddington with through carriages, so that the greatest amount of comfort and speed are obtained with the smallest amount of trouble. To all those who seek a mild, but bracing air, the quiet of country life, with the soothing plash of the waves on the seashore, there are few places which will better repay a visit than the old town of Tenby.

WEYMOUTH.

FEW watering places can compare with Weymouth for the purity of its sea and fine firm sands, which, from their gentle declivity, afford safe and agreeable bathing, while the reputation of the town as one of the healthiest of seaside resorts is attested by the Registrar-General's returns. Its magnificent bay is skirted by an Esplanade which has been described as one of the finest in Europe, and from this and from the handsome terrace facing the sea are presented picturesque views of the rocky coast to the north, including Osmington, Ringstead, and the famed Lulworth Cove, and on the south the promontory of the Nothe terminating with a fort which, with the fort at the end of the Portland Breakwater, protects the entrance to the harbour. At the Nothe is another pleasant promenade, and the view, embracing as it does the whole

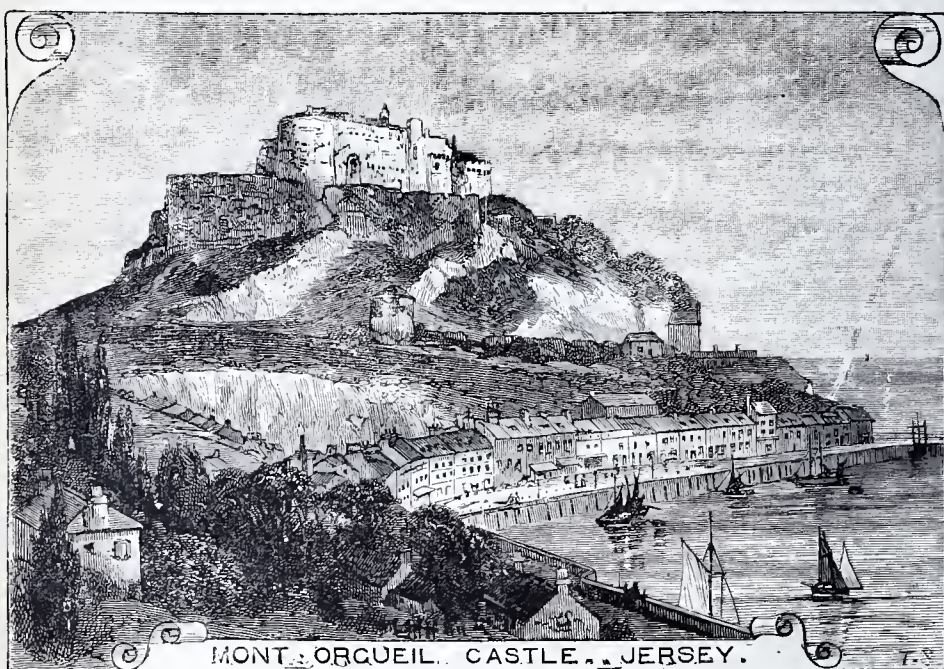


coast line from St. Alban's Head to the Government works at Portland, the West Bay, the magnificent breakwater, and the men of war, &c., in Portland roads, is scarcely to be surpassed. About a mile from the town are the interesting ruins of Sandsfoot Castle standing on a high cliff facing Portland, and which to be seen at its best should be viewed by moonlight. The castle was built by Henry VIII., and dismantled during the Commonwealth. Strong as the castle was originally, it had to yield considerably to the continuous encroachment of the sea, which is here very noticeable.

Pleasant aquatic trips are made from Weymouth during the season to the many attractive places on the coast, including Poole, Bournemouth, Swanage (for Corff Castle), Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, Portland, Bridport, Lulworth (with its cove and fine Castle), Torquay, and the fine scenery of the river Dart, "the English Rhine."

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THE nearest port to these beautiful and romantic Islands is Weymouth, and fast trains between London and all parts of the Great Western Railway run to and from Weymouth Harbour Station, so that passengers are enabled to pass direct between the trains and the commodious steamers by which the service is carried on. These vessels were specially constructed for the Great Western Railway Company, and they are fitted with the Electric Light, and all the modern appliances of the ship-building art. The time occupied on the voyage between the Islands and the mainland is considerably less *via* Weymouth than by any other route, and to those persons to whom any reduction in the duration of a sea voyage is welcome this is a great boon. The time occupied in crossing the channel to Guernsey, which is $82\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Weymouth, is about four and a-half hours, the voyage to Jersey, which is $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles further, occupying one and a-half hours more.



MONT ORQUEIL. CASTLE. JERSEY.

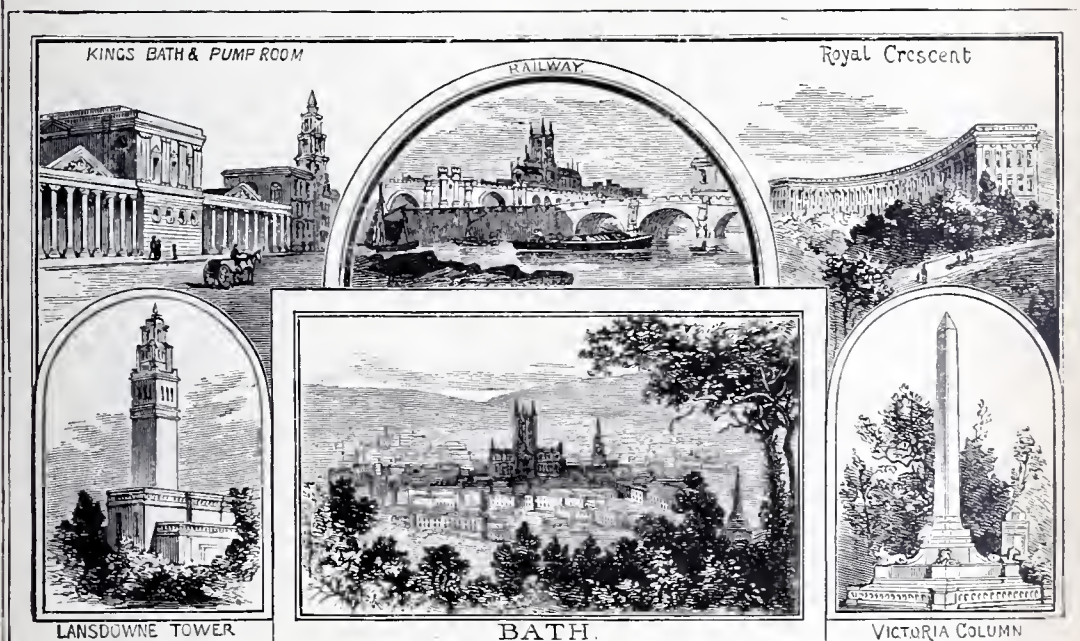
St. Heliers, the chief town in Jersey is built by the sunny shore of the Bay of St. Aubin, which is considered one of the most charming in Europe. Whether as a residential, educational or tourist centre, St. Heliers possesses numerous attractions, and its equable climatic advantages render it a peculiarly desirable health resort for invalids. Well appointed four-horse cars afford ample opportunities of visiting the places of attraction which abound in the Island. Excursions can also be made by Railway to the Corbière Lighthouse, Pontac Gardens and Gorey. Over the little harbour of Gorey, which is about six miles from St. Heliers, towers the ancient and massive ruin of Mont Orgueil Castle from the summit of which on a clear day, the coast of Normandy can be seen with the naked eye.

The scenery of Guernsey, particularly the bays of Moulin Houet, Petit Bot and the Goufre, is exceedingly grand, and excursion cars, which run daily, during the summer, give visitors facilities for visiting these interesting places at a trifling cost.

BATH.

BATH CITY, known as the "Queen of the West," is within easy reach of London. It is a fashionable resort widely renowned for its mineral springs and baths. The situation of the city is of great natural beauty, it being built in a valley surrounded by hills—glimpses of which will arrest the attention of the traveller as the city is approached,—thus a shelter from the North and East winds is afforded which is essential to invalids who seek the balmy air of this Sanatorium of the West.

The tourist can command exceptional inland scenery and bracing air from the surrounding hills, notably Beechen Cliff, Hampton Down, Lansdown, Sion Hill and Beacon Hill, while from the city the picturesque valley of the Avon, with its sloping hills and rich foliage stretches from seven miles in the direction of Bradford



The famous Hydropathic Establishment at Limpley Stoke, a distance of six miles only from Bath, is very prettily situated.

The baths (public and private) are the most complete in Europe, and every facility is provided to bathers of all classes, and the greatest possible comfort secured. The hot mineral springs yield 450,000 gallons of water daily, and have world-wide renown for their curative properties. The King's and Queen's public baths are available for ladies and gentlemen on alternative days, and there is a tepid swimming bath at the Royal baths with an area of 1,400 square feet. Antiquarians will find especial interest in the Roman bath discovered in 1881 and excavated in 1885. Bath presents other important attractions, amongst which may be mentioned the Abbey Church built in the sixteenth century, which is a fine specimen of architecture. There are handsome parks and gardens, and excellent theatrical and musical entertainments.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

HERE the Avon flows through a valley, between rocks which are nearly two hundred and fifty feet above high-water mark. In our engraving we are looking down the river towards the Bristol Channel. On the right, high on the cliffs, lies Clifton itself, while on the left is to be found the lovely district called Leigh Woods and Nightingale Valley. On this side of the river a number of chalet-like villas have been built, which are reached in a few minutes by a branch line from Bristol to Clifton Bridge—a line which entirely avoids the busy streets, and practically brings Leigh Woods within ten minutes of the heart of the handsome smoky city. Here, high on the rocks, the air is so clear that one



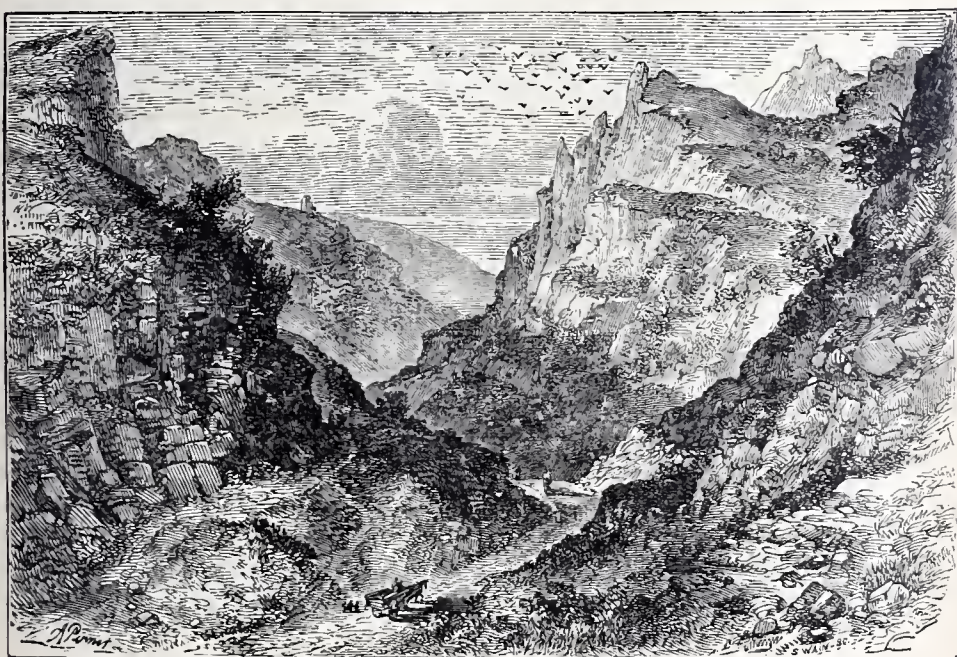
CLIFTON ROCK : NEAR BRISTOL.

might fancy himself scores of miles from any busy haunt of man, were it not that Bristol is stretched, a magnificent panorama, far below our vantage point. Looking down the gorge about an hour before mid-day, and from the centre of the beautiful suspension bridge which connects the two sweeping lines of rock, the visitor remarks a winding gorge of reddened cliff—on the right open and breezy, on the left beautifully wooded and sylvan. Far down the river the expanse of the cliff known as Black Rock faces one, and closes farther view of the river. To the right, St. Vincent's Rock, which contains a curious cavern-chapel, is capped by the old Observatory with its mural crown of deep red brick ; while on the left the slopes of Nightingale Valley are alive with songs of birds. Beautiful villas suggest the great healthiness and prosperity of the district, while so far the presence of man has not driven away the feathered songsters from whom the vale has gained its name.

CHEDDAR CLIFFS.

CHEDDAR lies close under the centre of the beautiful amphitheatre of high limestone rocks which form the Mendip Hills. The inner curve of this chain faces the south-west, and so mild is the climate that ice is rarely seen, house-flies are to be observed in the severest winter, while in the crevices of the architecture built about the old market cross, may be marked various luxuriantly grown ferns, green and hale even in January. The weather here is so mild that the district rivals Penzance in the production of early peas and potatoes, while there are nooks in the hills which would form superb spots for the erection of tree-encircled villas, such as are totally wanting in this favoured spot.

The celebrated Cheddar Cliffs still remain comparatively unknown. Nowhere in England can be found so extended a line



CHEDDAR CLIFFS : NEAR BRISTOL.

of perpendicularly broken rock as at Cheddar. The winding road through the pass affords an exquisite variety of absolute mountain scenery, while a certain indigenous pink, and multitudes of jackdaws, lend colour and life to the scene.

Again, Cheddar is especially fortunate in the possession of a stalactite cavern, which contain more delicate stalactites than does any other cavern in England, or even in America, if the testimony of the late Elihu Burritt be accepted. The cavern may be visited at any time, while the use of gas results in a beautiful illumination of this wonderful place. The Mendips are, indeed, full of caverns, and at one point they show a low opening, at which a dog having entered and supposed to be lost, crawled out at another point two or three miles away. Hannah More did good work in Cheddar, which only requires commodious residences to become very prosperous.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE is on the Bristol Channel Coast, 19 miles from Bristol. To give some idea of the progress of the town, it may be mentioned that fifty years ago the place was a little fishing village, whereas now the population is about 25,000.

The beach of dry, soft sand is bounded by an Esplanade over two miles in length, massively built, with a decorative finish suggestive of a fashionable Continental watering place. The magnificent marine drive is four miles in length, extending from the sea front by way of the woods to Kewstoke. *En route* is the ancient British encampment on Worlebury Hill, which ranks among the greatest curiosities in Great Britain. Fine views of the Devonshire and Welsh coasts can be obtained from this hill.



WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The town itself is well built, and the aspect from the sea front is most picturesque.

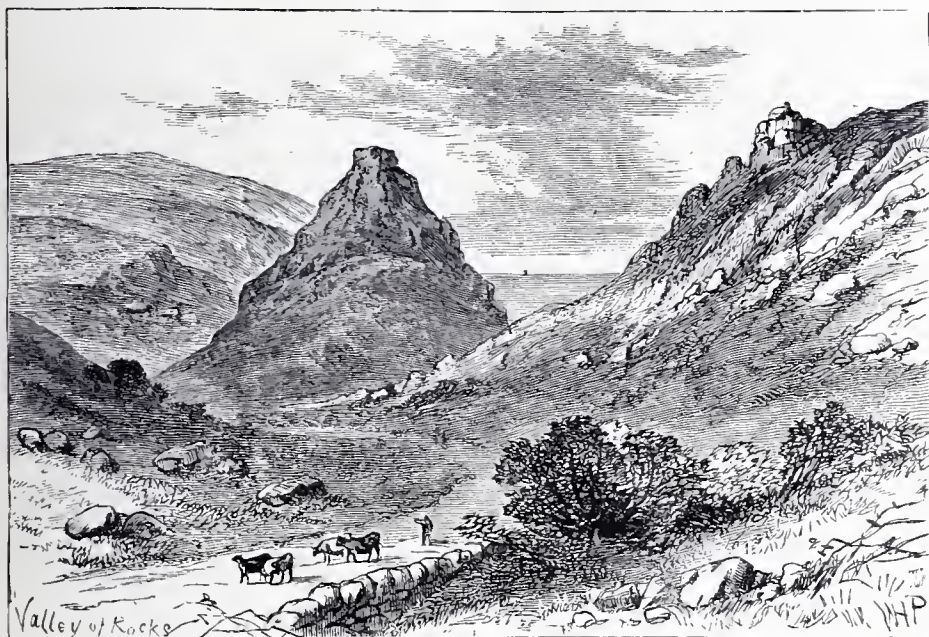
The train service from and to Bristol and London is frequent, and the facilities for sea trips to Ilfracombe, Tenby, Lynmouth, Cardiff, Bristol, and other places on the Bristol Channel Coast are unsurpassed, the boats being first-class in respect of speed and comfort.

The walks and drives in the neighbourhood are of great beauty. Among the more attractive of the places which should be visited are, the ruins of the old church of St. Nicholas, at Uphill, Woodspring Priory, Banwell Caverns, Winscombe Church, Cadbury Camp, and the famous Cheddar Cliffs.

LYNTON.

LYNTON, together with Lynmouth, may be reached by land either from Ilfracombe, Minehead, or Dulverton, between which places excellent coach services exist during the summer months. By either route the distance is about twenty miles, and the road between Minehead and Lynton passes through some of the grandest scenery in England, the valleys through which the Lynns find their way to the sea being of the most exquisite beauty. Lynton and Lynmouth can also be reached by steamer from Bristol in a few hours.

Lynton lies well above Lynmouth, and is probably far the healthier of the two. Here various isolated cliffs attract attention, especially the castle Rock. But of course the great attraction is the Valley of Rocks. This stupendous scene is situated about a mile from Lynton. It is reached by a road which winds along the



VALLEY OF ROCKS, LYNTON: NORTH DEVON

side of a tremendous declivity, and which suddenly opens out into a magnificent ravine. "Imagine," says Southey, "a narrow vale between two ridges of rock covered with huge stones, the bare northern ridge looking like the very bones and skeletons of the earth-rock, imprisoning rock-stone held in thrall by other stone—the whole forming a huge, terrific, stupendously grand mass. I never felt the sublimity of solitude until I stood alone in the Valley of Rocks." Local superstition ascribes the tumbled character of the rocks to the anger of the demon, who being foiled in obtaining possession of the soul of the then owner of a beautiful estate, made it the splendid waste we now behold. In our engraving we are looking in the direction of the opening seawards. The visitor to these parts should read, if he has not already done so, Blackmore's novel, "Lorna Doone," which contains capital descriptions of North Devon scenery.

ILFRACOMBE.

FACING the north, and therefore bracing, Ilfracombe has always been a favourite sea-side journeying-place with the inhabitants of North Devon and Bristol, and as through coaches are run by the Great Western Company from Taunton, it is easily reached. The town is famous for its tors, "Craggy heights," several of which are 400 feet above the sea level. They are chiefly found westward of the town, one of them the Capstone, a huge cone of dark rock, being utilised as a promenade, a road having been cut out of the face of the living rock. It is from this sheltering Capstone that a pier shoots out and forms the harbour which has helped to make Ilfracombe prosperous.

Among the features of the place are the Lantern Hill, crowned with the remains of the Chapel of St. Nicholas; the noted "Torrs



BATHING COVE, ILFRACOMBE: NORTH DEVON.

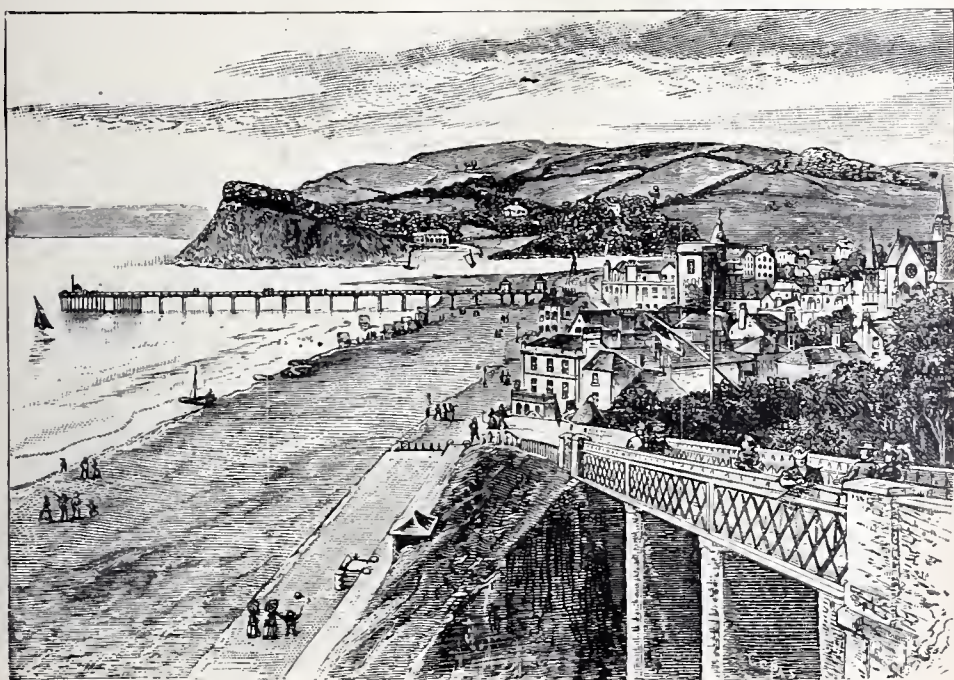
Walks," from which are obtained the finest and most magnificent views of sea and land in the neighbourhood, and which rank as the chief attractions of the town; White Pebble and Arragonite Bays, Rappartee Cove, and Hillsborough; and in the immediate vicinity, Lee, Morte Bay, and Morthoe; and six miles distant, Barricane Bay and Woolacombe Sands, two of the most charming places in the district. Excursions may be made by land or water to Watermouth Castle, Clovelly, Combemartin, Lynmouth, Lynton, &c., and excursions are made by steamer to Lundy Island and Clovelly about twice a week.

Our engraving represents the bathing-cove in connection with the beach devoted to ladies. This rock-bound pool is completely sheltered from observation, and here every convenience for comfortable sea-bathing may be found.

TEIGNMOUTH.

THIS Devonshire watering-place, so favourably known as a winter as well as a summer resort, is on the main line of the Great Western Railway, a few miles below Exeter, and fast express trains run daily to and from London and all parts of the Great Western system.

The town is situated on the north bank of the mouth of the river Teign, and behind it rise the Haldon Hills, from which varied and extensive views over the Channel and into the interior of the country are obtainable. There is a nice beach, and running parallel with it for half a mile or more, is the fine promenade known as the "Den." This is an open space several acres in extent, laid out with turf and gravel pathways. There is also a fine Promenade Pier upon cast-iron piles, running out into the sea for



TEIGNMOUTH.

a length of about 600 feet. Close by and spanning the mouth of the Teign is Shalton Bridge, a fine structure in wood and iron nearly 1,700 feet long, erected in the year 1824. It maintains communication between the village of Shaldon and Teignmouth. A prominent feature in the landscape from the "Den" is an isolated sandstone rock known as the "Parson." There were formerly two such rocks, one smaller and subordinate to the other, and these were called "The Parson and the Clerk," but the latter has been washed away.

A charming promenade of considerable length is formed by the solidly-built sea wall which protects the Great Western Railway from the encroachment of the sea. This wall is several feet wide in its widest part and from twenty to thirty feet above the level of the sea at its highest point. At intervals along it are seats, and in the summer no more agreeable promenade could be desired.

TORQUAY.

THE beautiful and picturesque town of Torquay, situated on the coast of Torbay, is renowned as a summer and a winter resort. The town is protected from the easterly and northerly winds by the richly wooded hills under which it nestles; in fact, the notoriety of Torquay is largely attributable to the mild and equable character of its climate. There are no sudden changes of temperature, which are so fatal to the invalid, but in winter and summer the lofty heights as well as the valleys are rich with verdure, and in the words of Charles Kingsley, "The flowers of autumn meet the blooms of spring, and the old year lingers smilingly to twine a garland for the new." Mansions, villas, and pretty residences are built on a succession of natural terraces overlooking the beautiful bay and standing in the midst of charming grounds, in which marvellous exotic plants flourish



throughout the year. Public gardens slope down to within a few yards of the sea, and are plentifully planted with shrubs and beautiful flowers, which in this genial climate attain perfection with but little care.

Torquay bears the proud title of "Queen of watering-places," and it has also been described as the "English Riviera," owing to its possessing the climatic advantages of many favourite Continental resorts without the inconveniences of a long and fatiguing journey by land and sea.

Many places of interest and beauty lie within easy distance, the principal amongst them being Anstey Cove, Babbacombe Bay, the picturesque River Dart—the English Rhine—Compton Castle, Berry Pomeroy Castle—which dates back to the time of William the Conqueror—and Tor Abbey, which was founded in 1196.

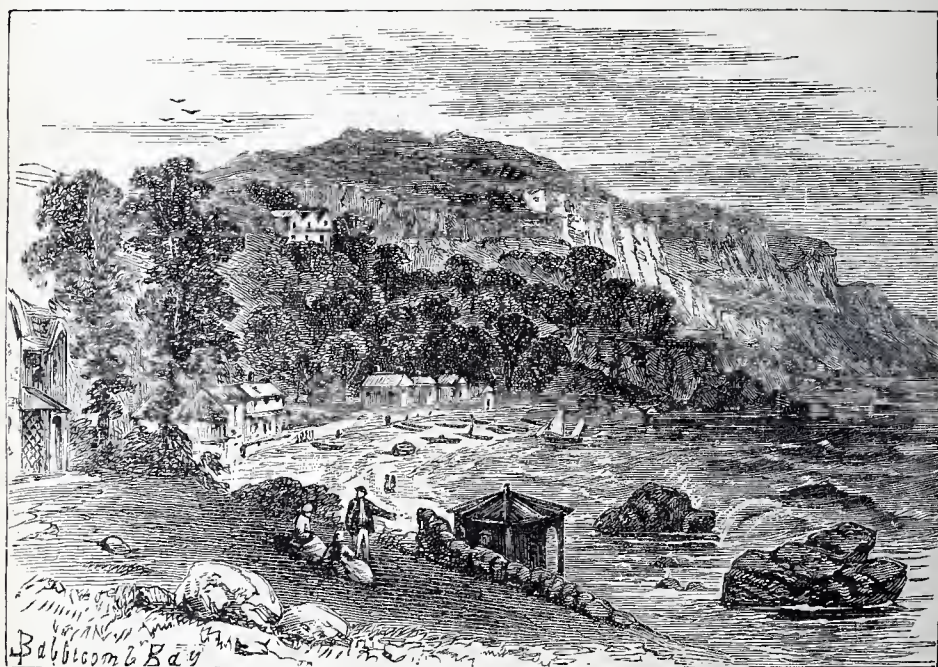
Torquay possesses a very enterprising corporation, who are very busy in seeking to add to the charms of the place, and the year 1893 will probably see the opening of the New Pier Works that are being constructed at large expenditure.

TORQUAY.

TORQUAY must be seen to be appreciated. Its natural position is not only beautiful to a great degree, but its charms have been aided by wise expenditure. Its essential characteristics are those of health, wealth, and good fellowship. The driver of the carriage who meets you at the station has about him the manner of one who is used to good society. If he touches his hat with an air of deference, it is a deference that states: "I am quite conscious that those whom I have the honour to drive belong to the upper ten thousand. No cheap trippers for me, if you please." The same languid sense of superiority is present everywhere. The houses that clamber up the hillside are embowered in rich foliage and speak unequivocally of the leisured classes. The very lodging-houses tell the same tale. Apartments to let hoist their signals on the carriage drives of really charming residential properties. The tradespeople look on life from the same point of view. They are attentive, courteous, fully appreciative of your wants and their own position. They scorn to be in a hurry. All these indications speak well for the locality. They announce that the residents are in easy circumstances, and the visitors who sojourn in their midst fall into the same condition of languid ease, healthy quietude, and keen contentment. The air has much to do with this feeling, and the structure and position of Torquay itself gives the remainder. The air is not only laden with ozone, but it is also ozone in its most enjoyable condition. The peninsula on which Torquay stands juts out into the sea, and faces due south, whilst on the hill-top the sea lies fairly before you, and also on the right hand and the left. Such a position gives three great qualities: a warm, dry, bracing air, perfect drainage, and splendid scenery. Need we, then, wonder that Torquay attracts those who love quiet, who can form a sound judgment as to a healthy locality, and who are blessed with abundance of means? Taking it as a whole, Torquay is the paradise of those who are blessed with simple tastes and who can appreciate good society. The hotels tell the same tale; they are intended for those to whom the work and worry of to-morrow have no meaning. As a whole they are admirably placed, and in some instances are quite palatial in their grandeur and magnificence. There are whispers that visitors who came down to Torquay to linger out, as they say, the last few months of their lives, have reconsidered the question, and have decided to live on and enjoy life. They have taken a fresh lease of existence and altogether decline to view matters from the old standpoint. Much of these results is without doubt due to the general qualities of the air, something to the sanitation, and something also to that easy good-fellowship which clings round the locality. We have said nothing of the statistical data which give Torquay so encouraging a reputation. Our reason has been that statistics are always troublesome and frequently misleading; but the general sense of comfort, ease, and pleasant life are in themselves more potent evidences of what the locality can give than any array of figures, however great, or algebraic equations, however perfect. We finish as we began—Torquay must be seen to be duly appreciated.

BABBACOMBE BAY, DEVONSHIRE.

THIS charming sea-side retreat is more easily reached from Torre Station than from Torquay. From Babbacombe Downs, where the best houses are situated, one of the most charming views in South Devon is to be found. The eyes wander along the eastern coast to Teignmouth, Starcross, over the Exe to Exmouth, and beyond this point to Budleigh-Salterton and Sidmouth. The rich dark red of the rocks, the deep tone of the sea, and the brilliant green of the meadows topping the undulating cliffs form, with the vast expanse of the sky, a most lovely panorama. Below lies the well-sheltered beach, whence our view, looking eastward, is taken. Here the waters are clear as crystal, and splash over an expanse of such well-rounded pebbles, that the bather is guaranteed from injury. To the eastward rises a mass of roseate rock, while to the



BABBACOMBE BAY : NEAR TORQUAY.

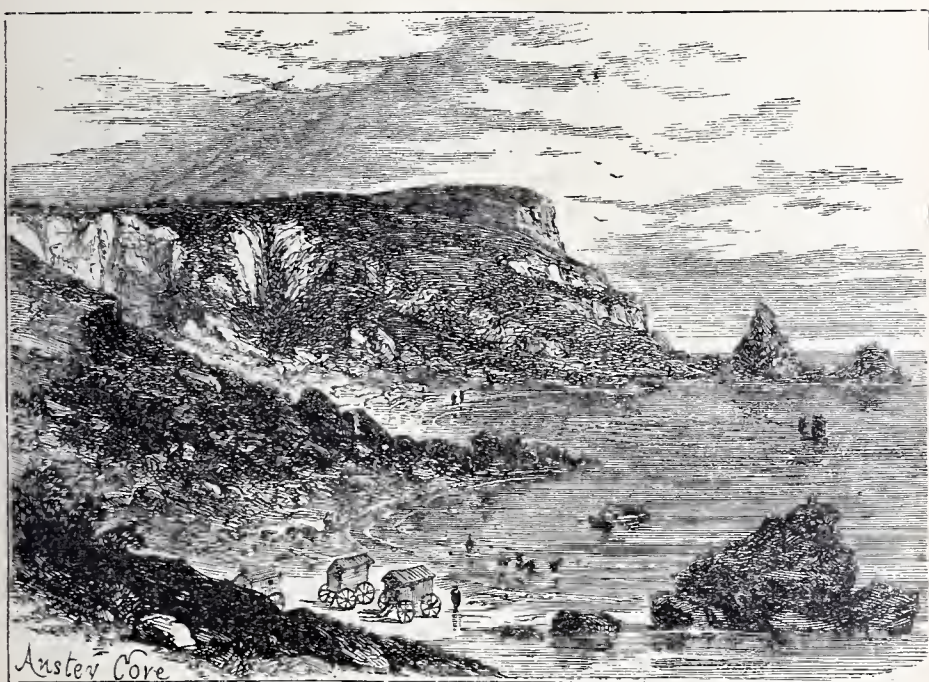
right lies the undercliff, where the closely-sheltered houses promise a pleasant refuge for the invalid. Here and at Torquay the arbutus grows to its greatest English height, while myrtles bloom freely in the open air, and geraniums form complete hedges. Above, on the breezy downs, quite a town may now be seen, and here visitors seeking invigorating sea-air may readily find it, while sojourning in houses well guaranteed from extreme heat, even in the hottest weather.

Babbacombe possesses the advantage of being rural and retired, while it is only a drive of two or three miles over a road which is a perfect avenue of fine trees, into charming Torquay. The walks east and west over the downs are unparalleled. Indeed, Babbacombe, with its lofty rocks, its beetling cliffs, and its masses of deep shadowy foliage is a place to be remembered.

ANSTEY'S COVE, NEAR TORQUAY.

ANSTEY'S COVE is a spot as romantic and isolated as any lover of solitude can desire. Not a house is to be seen, the tumbled rocks on every side appear the result of a terrible and recent earthquake, while the only busy occupants seem to be the moles. These droll animals are always throwing up the rich ruddy earth, the result of the disintegration of the red sandstone formation of which to a large extent the rocks of this district are composed.

The pebbly beach of Anstey's Cove offers a most lovely study of colours, the prevailing tones being rose-pink, creamy-white, and a sober olive-green (which latter creates a charming effect), together with sparsely sown pebbles of a canary yellow. To the left the jutting promontory of pale pink stone is, by a freak of nature, cut



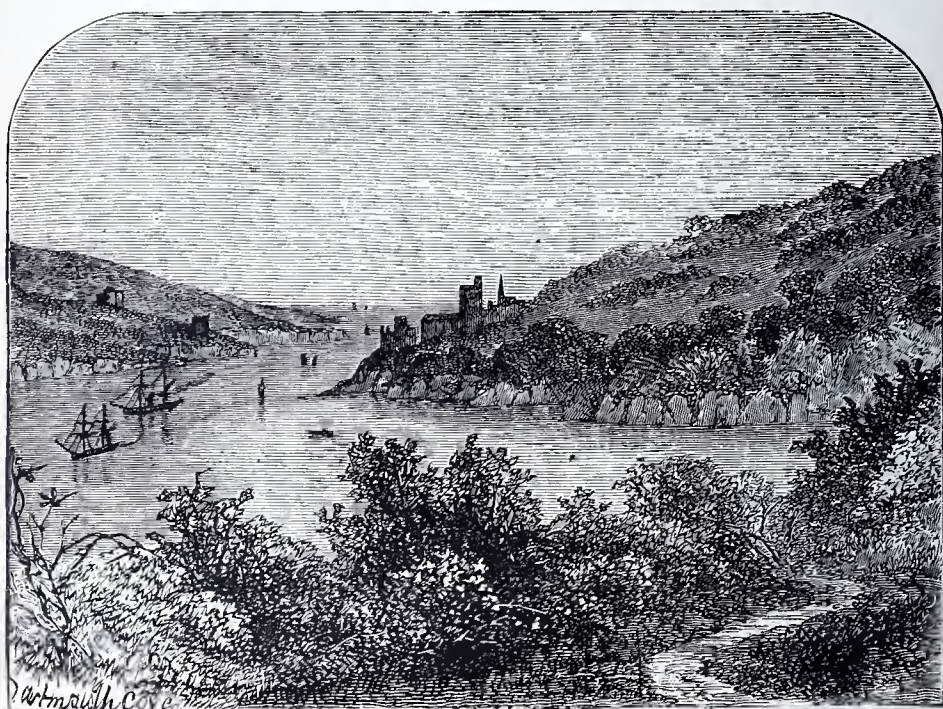
ANSTEY'S COVE: NEAR TORQUAY.

into several angular peaks ; while to the right sweeps a panorama of water-worn broken rocks of mossy green, a tinge due to millions of tiny limpets which cling to the boulders, and soften their outlines. The whole scene is shut out from the world, and is so given over to nature that the honest mariner, who keeps here a bathing machine or two, and as many queer craft, together with a refreshment and curiosity shanty, has found it imperative to warn in print all lieges of a sporting turn, that the barn-door poultry pecking about are tame and not wild fowl. Moreover, there is a classic votive offering over the door which will enable the visitor at one and the same time to air his Latin and exercise his wits. Anstey's Cove, in few words, offers an extent of broken cliffs, lovely beach, and clear water, backed by an exquisite sweep of landscape such as is presented by few other spots.

DARTMOUTH.

DARTMOUTH and the Dart may well be called the English Rhine. Indeed at the entrance to the harbour the tower of the church of St. Petrox and the bastions of Dartmouth Castle give to this point much of the appearance of "dear Bingen on the Rhine;" while above the town the church of St. Clement suggests one of those old castles which make the great German river so thoroughly picturesque. Completely surrounded by beautifully undulating and frequently wooded hills, it is difficult for the stranger at once to ascertain where the entrance to the harbour may be found, or to discover the inland course of the river.

The steam ferry communication between the eastern and western



DARTMOUTH COVE.

sides of the harbour now places Dartmouth in equally rapid and direct communication with the metropolis. The town itself is one of the most picturesque in Devon. The houses dipping into the water give a quaint air to the place, while the unique half-dozen houses in Duke Street are some of the finest specimens of seventeenth century buildings in the kingdom. The capitals of the fine stone pillars supporting these houses bear the carved dates 1635—1640. The central and nearest perfect house, which still retains its bay windows, corbels, and outer carvings generally, even to an exceedingly good panelled street-door, may be inspected. From Newgrounds, the tree-shaded public parade of Dartmouth; may be seen the stern of the training-ship "Britannia," where the two elder sons of the Prince of Wales studied navigation.

THE RIVER DART.

IN the fair summer weather a toy steamer plies up and down the lovely Dart, between Dartmouth and Totnes, where a shapely stone bridge sufficiently intimates that steam navigation of the river ceases. The trip up the Dart is only equalled by the return voyage. Starting from Dartmouth, and leaving behind us picturesque St. Saviour's Church, with its rare Spanish roof set in the midst of the quaint houses, and passing New grounds, which, by the way, are a hundred years old, and were formed by filling up a useless harbour, we are soon abreast of the training-ship "Britannia" and her attendant hulk, the "Hindostan," the vessels being joined by a flying-bridge.

Here the visitor will be told, if speaking to anyone acquainted with Dartmouth, how Prince George was "slated," exactly as any



SHARPHAM HOUSE, ON THE DART.

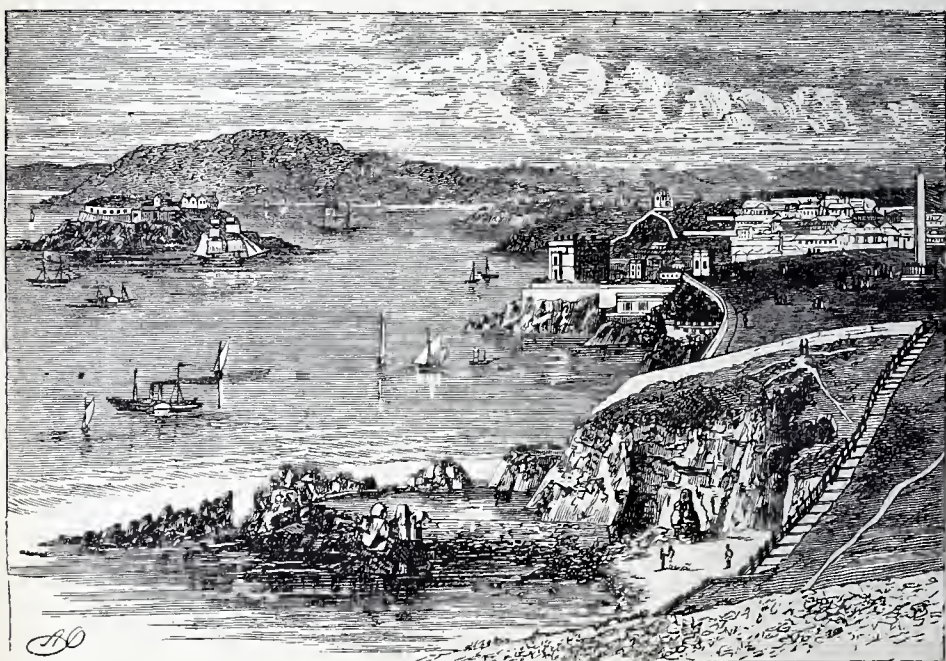
ordinary cadet would have been, for swinging off by a rope from the training-ship into a boat, instead of descending by the gangway. This sailorly act of lapsing discipline is looked upon in Dartmouth as a proof that the Prince was a born sailor.

The first reach on the Dart is now made. No words can sufficiently well paint the sylvan beauties of this trip of ten miles or more, at a cost of half-a-crown for the return fare. The surprises on this little voyage are infinite, including the Scold's Rock in mid-stream. Sharpham or Sherbourne House marks one of the most romantic stretches on the Dart, and is interesting in itself as the residence of the late Mr. Durant, who, from being a poor boy in this neighbourhood, rose to be a millionaire, dying full of years and honour. Totnes reached, its rare old Norman Castle should be visited.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH SOUND may be described as an inland sea, for landlocked on three sides, the breakwater stretches across its mouth, admitting of harbourage for a vast quantity of shipping. Plymouth and its neighbourhood are especially healthy, nor are the necessaries of life dear. In the engraving the observer is looking from below the obelisk on the east, towards Stonehouse, and over towards Mount Edgcumbe, where may be found one of the loveliest parks in England. Life at Plymouth is very pleasant. One of several military bands often plays on the pier or the celebrated Hoe, that breezy meadow which crests the hill and which forms the inner end of the Sound.

Drake and Howard, Lord Admirals, are said to have been playing



PLYMOUTH.

at bowls on the Hoe when the news came of the approach of the Armada.

The Government establishments at Devonport, which with Stonehouse and Plymouth practically form one vast town, may be visited after but little trouble in gaining admittance.

Plymouth was the result, in the first place, of the fostering care of the priors of Plympton; but its true expansion is due to the splendid shelter afforded by the depth of the Sound, its direct projection into the land, and the continuous height of the surrounding hills, which completely shelter these waters. There is at present no port in the English Channel where so great an amount of business is done as at Plymouth, and where so much shipping is employed. In recent years Plymouth has become a port of emigration to Australia.

TOWAN HEAD—NEW QUAY.

THE Towan Head, to the west of New Quay, is one of the finest promontories, jutting far out into the sea, possessed by this or any other portion of the English coast. From the outskirts of the town to the abrupt craggy termination of this breezy peninsula, the visitor passes over quite a mile of winding roadway, with the beating, seething sea not only ahead of him, but on both sides, and far behind. To go to the end of Towan Head is practically to be at sea.

The point of the Towan is composed of a fine mass of broken black rock, which the sea has through the ages worn into strange and even eccentric forms. Far adown, the curious observer, possessed of nerve sufficient to allow of his approaching the edge of the cliff, may at low water mark a little beach, perfectly inaccessible from above, and lying cosily in the midst of the worn



TOWAN HEAD, NEW QUAY: NORTH CORNWALL.

and shining rocks. From the summit of the Towan Head the visitor will remark on the left some remains of a massive breakwater, built some quarter of a century since, but which was powerless to resist the terrible force of the western wind and wave from the mighty Atlantic. Its remains stand a noble testimony to the energy and liberality of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who endeavoured to form a harbour for the fishing craft of North Cornwall when caught in a westerly gale.

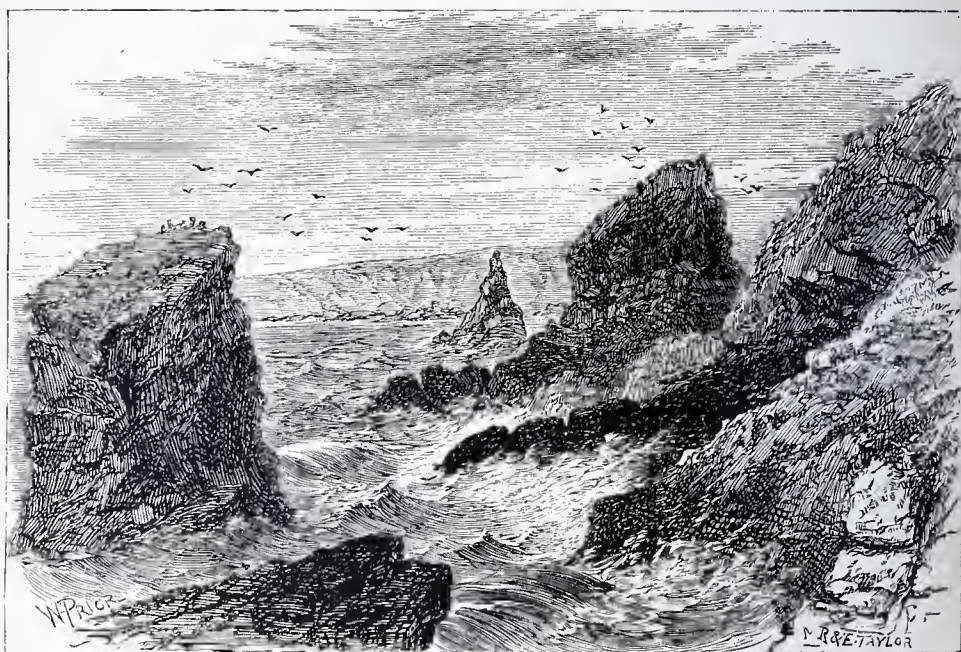
It has been in contemplation to obtain a good shelter in New Quay Bay by the erection of a breakwater, shooting from the eastern side of the Towan, and thereby avoiding the awful force of the western wind and water. Such a breakwater (which, according to the calculations of an eminent engineer, would cost half a million of money) would yield a harbour such as the north coast of Cornwall does not yet possess.

BEDRUTHAN STEPS—NEW QUAY.

BEDRUTHAN STEPS lead to a beautiful bit of the north coast of Cornwall which is reached by a branch line from Par, terminating at New Quay.

The line in question passes for the first miles of the run through some very romantic scenery, and finally, when Luxulyan is reached cuts through some fine moors, dotted with many mine-heads. Nor should the celebrated Roche Rock be missed. This is a towering mass of almost perpendicular granite, rising hundreds of feet from nearly level ground.

Bedruthan Sands is about an hour's brisk drive from New Quay, while there is a short way of about seven miles along the coast which must delight the pedestrian. The name is derived from the steps cut in the living rock where it offered the least difficulties. Recently some of these half-natural, half-cut steps gave way,



BEDRUTHAN STEPS : NORTH COAST OF CORNWALL.

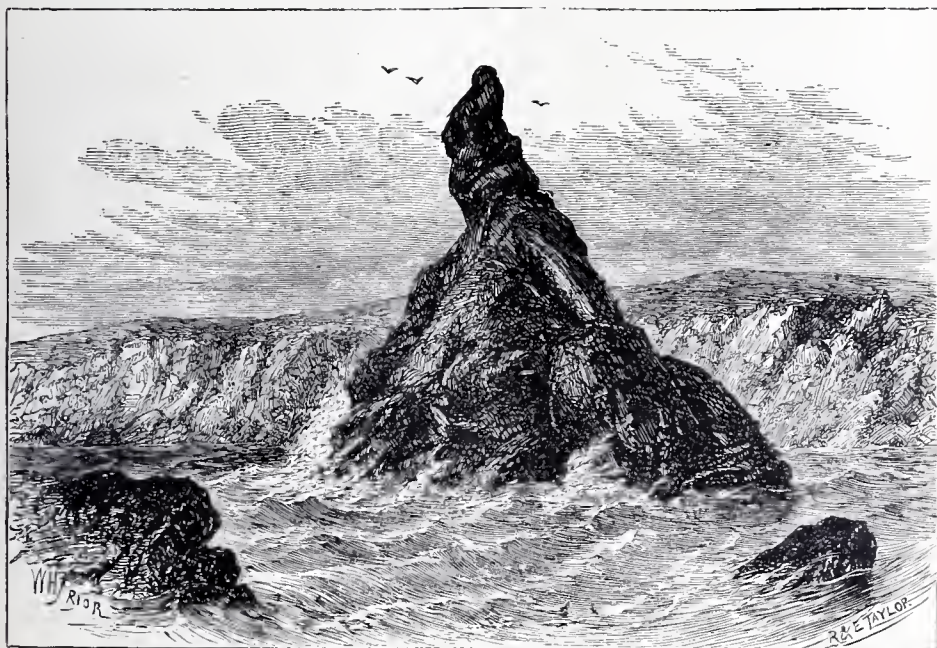
and fell to the sands below, but others have been made, and the rough uneven stone flight is now once more easily available.

A wild, strange, savage bit of huge rock-laden shore is seen when the sands are reached ; and here, in the midst of the scattered rocks, worn smooth at their edges by the ceaseless waters, stands the celebrated Queen Bess Rock, probably that chief attraction which for so many years has drawn most visitors to the coast of North Cornwall as far as this remote and solitary spot. The inhabitants on the cliff above Bedruthan Steps are few and singularly primitive. Indeed, it may be unhesitatingly asserted that here we are in the wildest portion of Cornwall, and amongst the most superstitious of Cornish people. At Bedruthan they will point you out haunted spots by the dozen—that is, if you once gain the Cornish confidence, a matter which requires but little effort.

QUEEN BESS ROCK: BEDRUTHAN.

THE locality of Bedruthan Steps has been described as "a scene of gigantic confusion mingled with the most peaceful beauty." In the midst of the expanse of broken stone stands the Queen Bess Rock, a towering utterly inaccessible mass of stone, standing well out seawards, and in which the willing visitor may readily detect a likeness to the Virgin Queen, wearing crown, ruff, and farthingale. Looking out to sea as it stands, the figure seems to be making a stately courtesy to that Spanish Armada whose coming was looked upon by the Cornish men with more interest perhaps than by the men of other counties, simply because Cornwall might be the first English land the Spaniards would sight.

It would be an interesting inquiry as to when its apposite name was given to the rock. The oldest inhabitant knows nothing



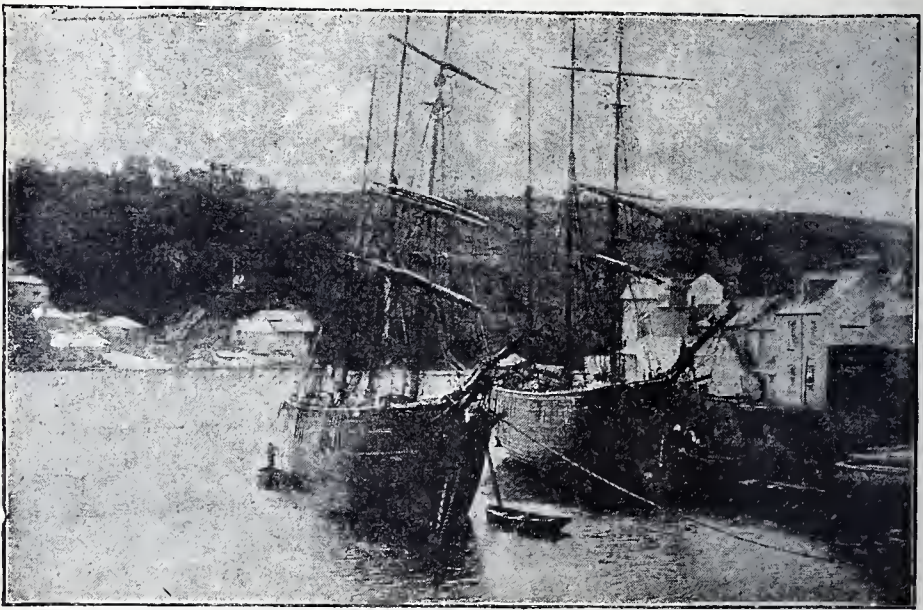
QUEEN BESS ROCK, BEDRUTHAN STEPS: NORTH CORNWALL.

beyond this, that it was called Queen Bess Rock when he was a "chick." The use of the name "Bess" rather than Elizabeth suggests antiquity in the first application of the name. And when we remember how intimately Elizabeth was associated with the Armada, when we recall how bold Admiral Drake was a western man, and how Sir Walter Raleigh was certainly more than once within a day's ride of this spot, we may fairly opine that the rock gained its name during the reign of the lion-hearted woman herself, and that the fitness of the appellation was intensified by the peculiar mocking aspect of the rock as it seemed, and seems, to make an obeisance in the very direction where the Armada met with its heaviest losses.

The influence of Elizabeth in the West extended even to the Scilly Isles, where the famous initials E. R. may still be observed over the gateway of the Star Castle, St. Mary's Island.

FOWEY.

FOWEY is a fine specimen of an old Cornish town, and is built close down to the water's edge at the foot of the surrounding hills. The town overlooks one of the safest and most picturesque natural harbours in England, and possesses a charm peculiar to itself, quaint and picturesque from every point of view. The streets, with their ancient houses, tell the tale of an old seaside town; latticed, heavy mullioned windows are yet to be seen in some Elizabethan houses, but, unfortunately for the historical student and the artist, the ancient buildings are being gradually demolished. Fowey Church is one of the finest churches in the county of Cornwall, while the celebrated Marble Hall of the grand Gothic castle "place"—the ancestral home of the Treffrys—enlisted the admiration of the Queen and late Prince Consort, on their visit to Fowey in 1848.



FOWEY.

Boating and salt water fishing can be enjoyed both inside and outside the Harbour, and as the Fowey River runs up to and is navigable for boats as far as Lostwithiel, a distance of about six miles, the intervening scenery being particularly charming, visitors who may prefer inland boating have ample opportunity of indulging in that pleasure.

The scenery of the environs of the town is truly charming, but some of the beauties of the neighbourhood are seen to the best advantage from the river, the sloping banks of which are clothed with luxuriant foliage.

Fowey can, by reason of its geographical position, justly claim to possess an extremely mild climate, and it is described in one of the late Lord Tennyson's ballads as "the haven under the hill." It is said that the residents of this beautiful town "live as long as they like," and the death rate certainly to some extent supports the statement.

FALMOUTH.

FALMOUTH owes its existence and prosperity to its delightful and commanding situation on the southward slopes of one of the noblest harbours in England. The famous harbour has more creeks and inlets—some of rare loveliness—than any other in the kingdom, while the beauty of the River Fal is deemed worthy of comparison with the Rhine. Pendennis Castle occupies the promontory to the right of the town, and is built upon a bold, abrupt hill quite two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The round tower, of the time of Henry VIII., may be taken as its centre, about which the other buildings have been grouped. The noble headland of Pendennis is encircled by one of the finest marine drives in the country, overlooking the harbour on one hand, and Falmouth Bay, stretching away to the Lizard, on the other.

It is, however, as a winter resort that Falmouth has during the past few years engaged the attention of medical men, the mean temperature in the winter months being warmer than Montpelier, Pau, and other favourite Continental resorts. Moreover, the average difference of day and night temperature is but



FALMOUTH.

six degrees, while there is entire freedom from such winds as afflict the south of France, the Bise, and the Mistral. The most palpable illustration of the peculiar mildness and equability of the climate is supplied by the marvellous exotic plants which flourish in the open air. Fuchsias grow to bushes ten to fifteen feet in height, and literally form hedges which flower most lavishly. Falmouth does, in fact, confer all the climatic advantages of Continental residence without the drawbacks of long and fatiguing travel, foreign language, unusual habits, and strange attendance. Writing in the *British Medical Journal*, December 14th, 1889, Sir Edward Sieveking, M.D., states: "To those who wish to escape from the summer heat of other localities; for those who require an equable climate during the cold that prevails in the winter months, Falmouth offers attractions not readily found elsewhere."

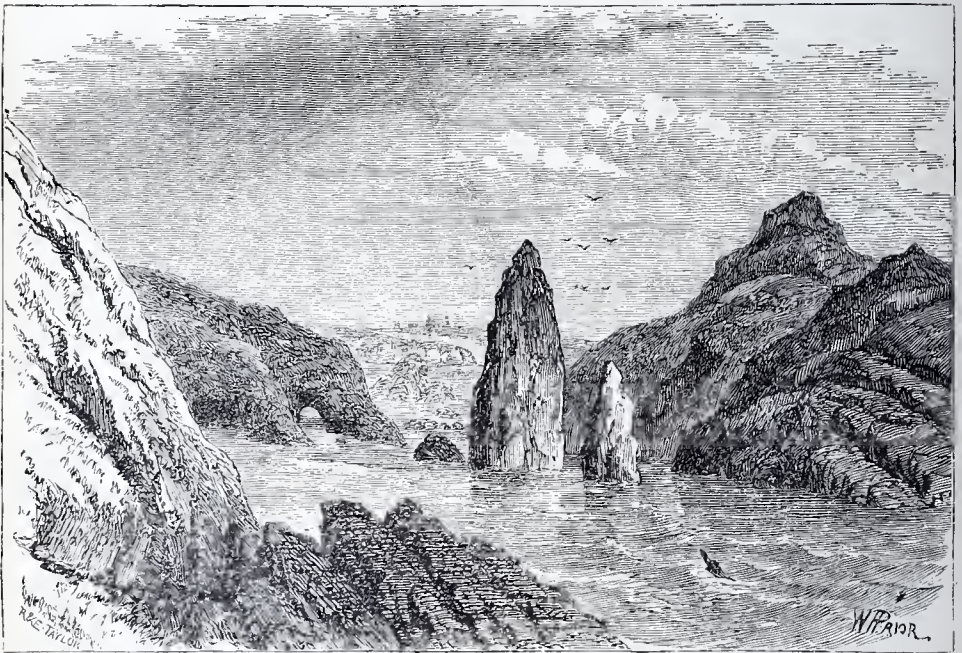
For the healthy there is every possible attraction, geology, botany, mineralogy, marine zoology. The joys of the sea, the exquisite colouring of the rocks and hills and bays give occupation to the philosopher, the artist, and the sportsman.

KYNANCE COVE.

KYNANCE COVE should be visited at low water, or its greatest beauties will not be realised. In our engraving the tide is at flood.

From this district is obtained that serpentine marble which is very rapidly becoming fashionable. And in so many varieties is serpentine found, that the most careless visitor may in a few moments gather a dozen differing specimens from amongst the stones at his feet.

Certain caverns are a great attraction here. These have been slowly beaten out of the solid rock by the sea. Here picnics are held, as also on the adjacent rocks styled Asparagus Island, a name rationally given to the group of rocks, as in their fissures wild asparagus is found. It is upon this island that the "Post Office" and the "Bellows" are to be found. The former consists of a hole



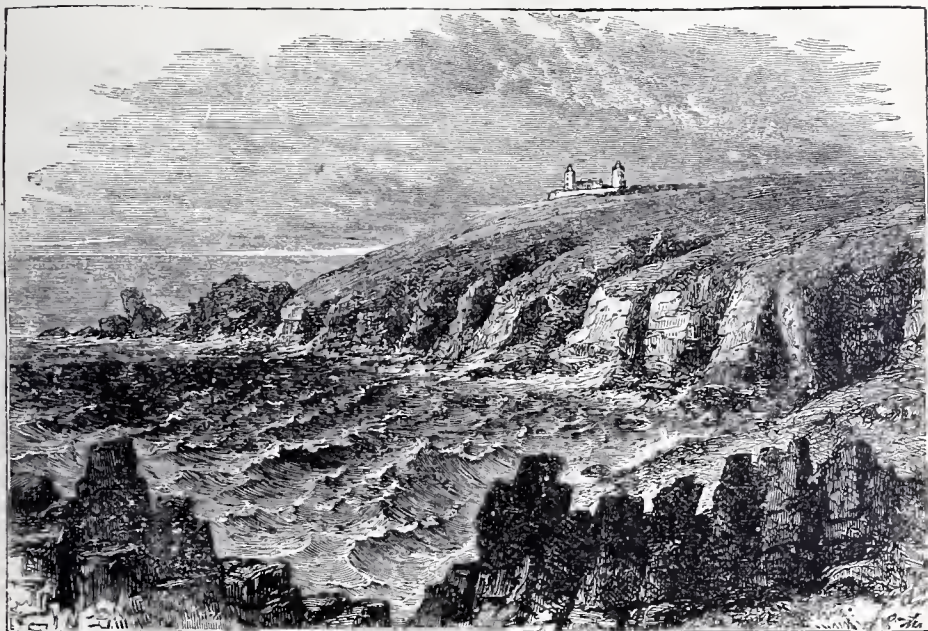
KYNANCE COVE : NEAR LIZARD HEAD.

in the solid rock, wherein an envelope being thrown, it is delivered some yards away from an orifice, whence it falls into a shallow pool. This postal delivery can only be witnessed when the Bellows are at work. Both phenomena are due to wind and wave battling in a water-worn rock-hole. At times the roar of the Bellows is very fine. The rush of the foaming, milk-white mingled air and water leaping from their imprisonment in the hole, and which of course accompanies the roar, affords a delightful surprise. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited lovely Kynance Cove in their early married days, and during nearly a score of summers afterwards a certain archway of serpentine which the Prince much admired was named after him. It fell somewhere about the year in which he died. The sea at Kynance is exquisitely green, and fosters certain rare plants and sea anemones, while on every side mighty headlands give noble distance to the panoramic scene.

THE LIZARD HEAD AND LIGHTS.

LIZARD HEAD is about twelve miles from the railway station at Helston, and about a mile and a-half from Kynance Cove, the rocks and cliffs of which it certainly rivals in strength, loneliness, and savage grandeur. But it has no pretence to the beauty of that lovely spot. Here the awful black bulwarks of Cornwall are utterly broken, defiant, and monumental. Nor is there any greater charm at this point than to turn from the stern splendour of the massive iron-bound coast sullenly bearing the assaults of the sea, which is here rarely peaceful, and search over the close-lying heather at one's feet for specimens of the exquisite wild heaths, which are found in exceptional abundance and variety. There is one little white specimen which may be found boldly blooming even to the end of October.

The Lizard is interesting as being the last English land seen by



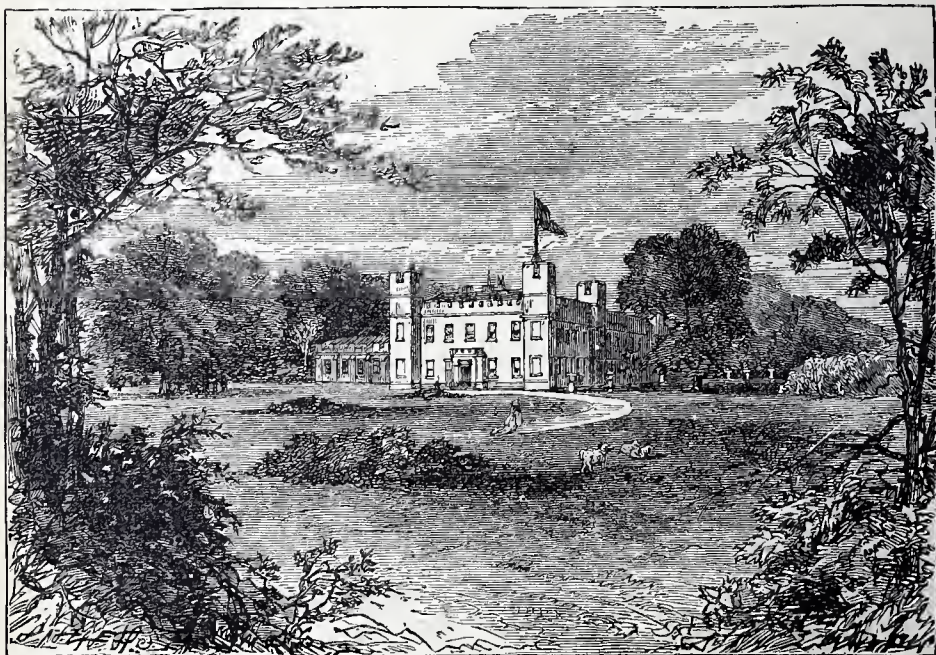
LIZARD HEAD AND LIGHTS.

those who sail south and pass out of the Channel in fair weather. The Lizard Lights may be visited. The men on duty will be found very pleasant and communicative, especially if the requisite cleanliness of the lighthouse should be praised, while the more intelligent visitor will be touched by the appearance of the "garden." The point on which the lighthouse is built being too exposed to admit of the cultivation of flowers, the old sailors (always a kindly race), who have the honoured care of the light, have created for themselves a garden of variously coloured stones, chiefly from Kynance Cove, which they have laid out in parti-coloured beds, with walks between, and neat edges, the whole effected, with a tender sense of gardening, after a manner quite delightful to behold. There are many points of interest in the neighbourhood; and if the inns are unpretending, their caterers are certainly hospitable.

TREGENNA CASTLE AND ST. IVES.

TREGENNA CASTLE HOTEL boasts of one of the finest situations in North Cornwall. It is reached by the branch line from St. Erth to St. Ives, the head-quarters of the pilchard fishery. Tregenna Castle is, however, situated on the heights above this intricate, though picturesque, little town.

Tregenna is located about half a mile from St. Ives, and at a height of one hundred and fifty feet above high water. It is an embattled and turreted building, warm and dry, owing to the thickness of its walls. It still retains the appearance of a gentleman's ancient seat, while the grounds which surround the building are exceptionally beautiful and sylvan. Within the hundred acres to which the grounds extend, there are various groves of ivy-



TREGENNA CASTLE.

mantled trees on each side, so that whichever way the wind may blow, the visitor can always find a sheltered walk. The general mildness of the climate here is proved by the numberless ferns which continue to carpet the dells even in the severest weather. At the same time (Tregenna and St. Ives Bay facing the north), the place is never relaxing, and even in the height of summer the hill is rarely sultry. There is a farm attached to the castle, and from this spot is supplied much of the dairy produce required by visitors.

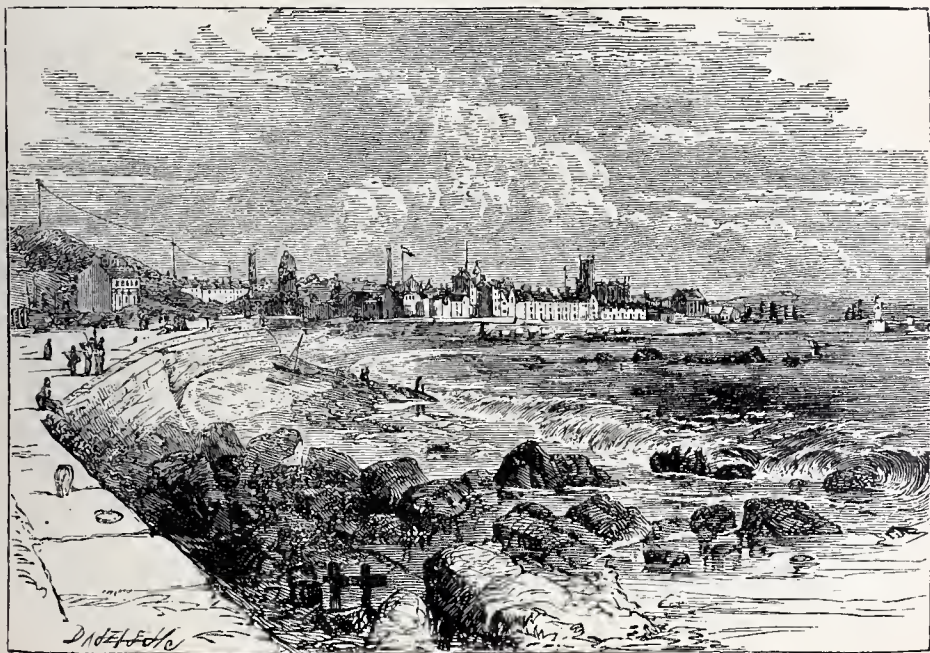
ST. IVES offers equal attractions to the Tourist, the Artist, and the invalid. The views are grand and extensive, comprising hills and vales, coast and sea, cliffs and gorge, sands and beach, and the town being situated on the north coast, within twenty miles of the Land's End, the air is delightfully pure and bracing.

PENZANCE.

THE continuous mildness of the climate in this the "last town" in England is convincingly proved by the abundance and variety of the vegetation throughout the whole district of which Penzance may be called the capital.

Penzance is surrounded by hills on three of its sides, the district is splendidly sheltered, and admits of the cultivation of the more delicate vegetables at times of the year when most market-gardens in England are practically unproductive. Being only ten miles from the Land's End, it is the starting-point whence tourists radiate to the Logan Stone, the Land's End itself, the Botallack mine, the Gurnard's Head, &c.

Not more than five or six miles from the town is to be found the celebrated mass of oscillating granite, upon which has been bestowed the title of the Logan Stone. This time-worn granite boulder can be perceptibly rocked by any person of moderate strength.



PENZANCE, FROM THE ESPLANADE.

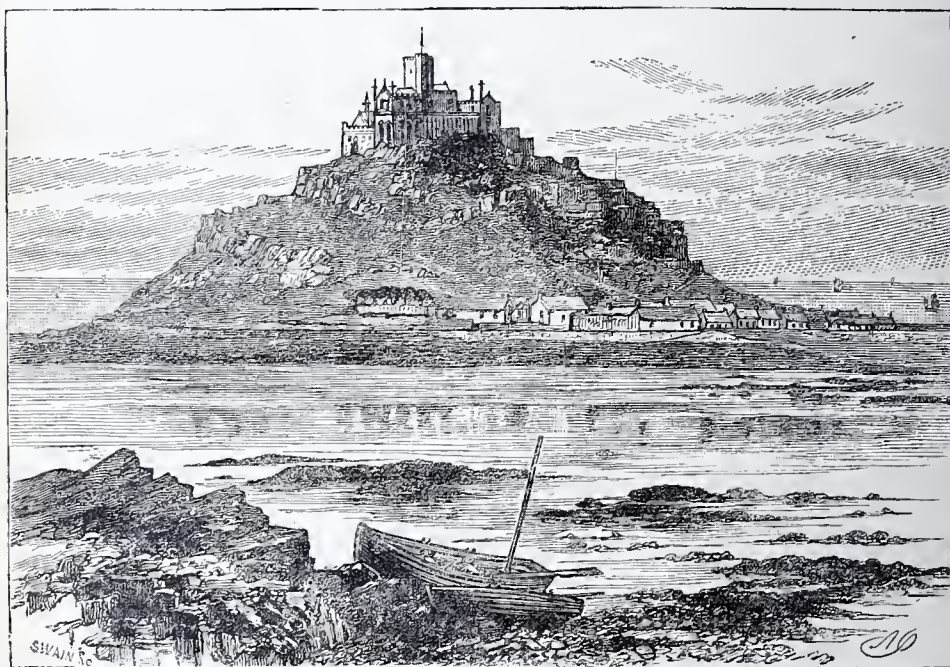
Penzance itself is possessed of some pretty nooks, a handsome esplanade, public garden, commodious baths, and art and science schools. In the town, where it is said Sir Walter Raleigh first smoked tobacco in England, and at the western corner of the market-house, is to be found an ancient granite cross. Penzance is somewhat losing that old-time air which formerly characterised it, and this is clearly shown by the new buildings which have been constructed in every direction. This is the outcome of the increasing favor in which a town possessing a mean winter temperature one degree less than that of Florence is being yearly held, while recent train improvements have brought the journey from London within nine hours.

At the adjacent fishing village of Newlyn, where a population of some 4,000 mainly depend on this industry, a little coterie of artists has made the term "Newlyn School" familiar in recent Academy Exhibitions and other artistic circles.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

NOT more than two miles to the east of Penzance, St. Michael's Mount rears its noble height of yellow-grey granite and craggy slate, boldly crowned with a beautiful chapel and a castellated mansion. St. Michael's Mount was probably the first place in England to which Christianity was brought, possibly in the fifth century. St. Michael's should be gained on foot from Penzance, for every step of the way is picturesque and varied. The mount, which is about a quarter of a mile from the main land, may be reached by a rough road during a third of the day. At other times a boat brings the islet in communication with the shore.

The steep path to the castle winds amongst rabbit warrens. Then the old fortifications, still with their cannon pointed, are reached, and finally the buildings, which can always be seen at any reasonable hour. To the unpractised eye the place



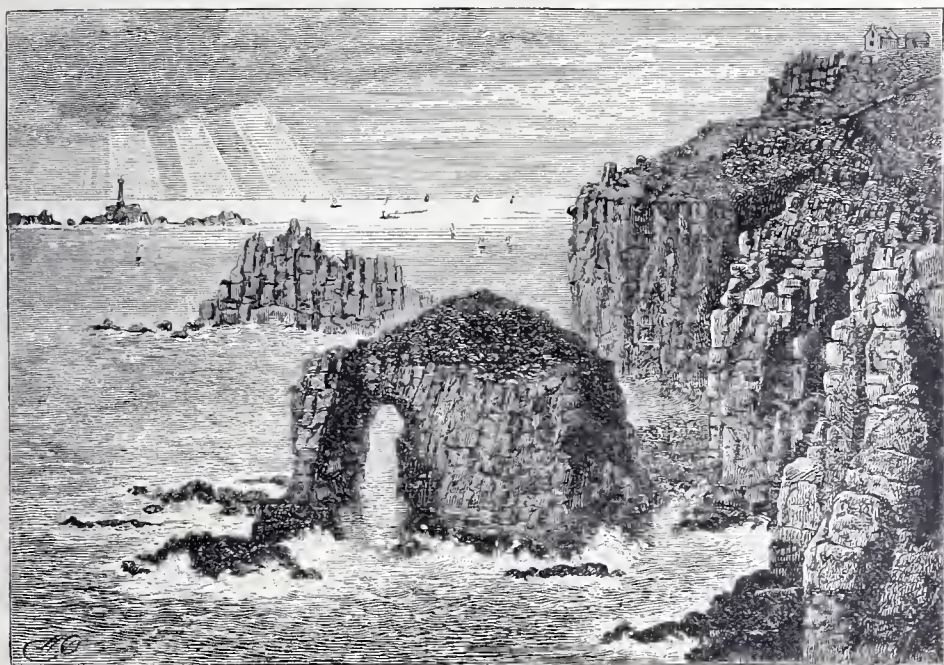
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT : PENZANCE.

appears to be quite new. This freshness is, however, but on the surface. Antiquity is there, as the visitor strikingly feels when he is shown a subterranean way on the right of the chapel to a small dungeon, where was found a human skeleton of almost gigantic size.

The Chevy Chase room shares the visitor's interest with the celebrated St. Michael's Chair, which is actually the remains of the stone frame-work of a beacon fire-holder. This chair is situated on an outermost angle of the tower of the church, and it requires iron nerves to enable the visitor to take the seat in it which traditionally gives a husband or wife rule over the house—a legend based on a keen knowledge of humanity, for only a powerful will could force its owner to "take the chair." The panorama of land and water as seen from the Mount is exceptionally splendid.

THE LAND'S END.

No district affords such marvellous contrasts between fair and tempestuous weather as the bleak downs, broken land, and massive cliffs which go to make up the Land's End. It is a paradise of surprises. When the wind is hushed and the sun is pouring its magic rays over the Cornish woodlands, then the scene is one of enchantment. Colours of the brightest yet of the most evanescent character merge into each other, and form a panorama of unbroken beauty. Nevertheless the Land's End is most magnificent in its rugged grandeur—when the raging sea is driving its swift waters far up over the defiant, frowning, iron-like coast, which merely frowns as the silver sword-like thrusts of angry waters strike up and along the sullen rockbound undulating coast-line. The wind-worried roll of Atlantic waters dashes upon the last land in



LAND'S END.

England, the water leaps up even to the very brow of the overhanging cliffs, while the storm birds, white and soaring, give an added splendour of the noble scene.

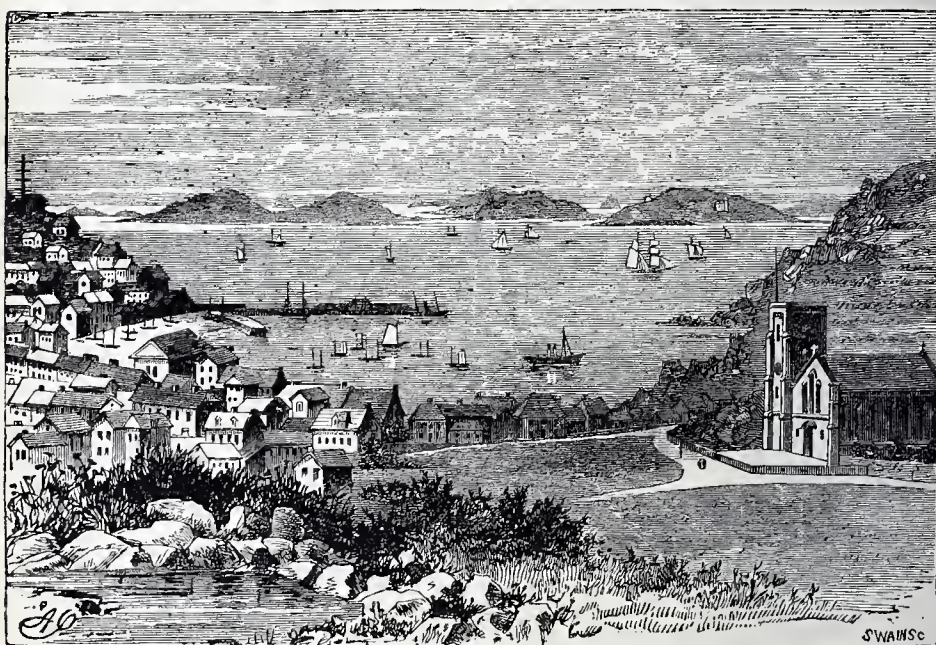
Here, as the land breaks into craggy islets, broken, scattered ledges and points of rocks, is seen the Longship light-house, calm and serene, steadily served, while every night its light shines out clear and bright.

There are a score of interesting points in the neighbourhood, notably Botallack Tin Mine and Tintagel Castle, both within easy walking distance. On a very fine summer day it is possible to see certain faint darkish spots on the horizon. These are the Scilly Islands. It is between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands where lies the submerged land of Lyonesse, once the country over which ruled King Arthur. No part of England is so rich in folk-lore, and in quaint, innocent superstitions, as the Land's End.

THE SCILLY ISLES.

WENDING your way to the point of the extension pier at Penzance, you may find a steamer, perchance the "Lyonnesse" or "Lady of the Isles," prepared for that voyage of 3 to 3½ hours in fair weather, which carries the visitor to the Scilly Isles. The granite rocks, and they are little more, which are collectively called the Scilly Islands are literally about three hundred. But not many can boast a blade of grass, and only five are actually inhabited. Of the Islands St. Mary's is the principal. It contains considerably beyond a thousand inhabitants, more than double the number of the occupants of the other four inhabited isles, while its acreage nearly equals that of the remainder, the names of which are Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, and Bryher. Samson, the next in point of size, boasts not a single inhabitant.

There are some remarkable rocks in these islets, especially the



SCILLY ISLES, LOOKING FROM ST. MARY'S.

Nag's Head, and the Hatchet and Block, while the most remarkable sight is the litter of Western Isles, the scene of many shipwrecks, and where the Bishop lighthouse is built far in advance of those dangerous points. Once in the Scilly Isles, and necessarily landing in St. Mary's, the visitor will do well to make a tour round Star Castle. He should then make for the rocks at Peninnis. The best points in St. Mary's having been visited, the tourist will do wisely to visit Tresco, where at Pentle Bay many fine shells may be found. In Tresco and at the abbey lives the lord proprietor of the isles, Dorrien Smith, to whom from example and precept in the cultivation of early Narcissi and other flowers, the Scilly islanders owe much of their prosperity. Though this is a comparatively recent development, the larger islands in early spring present the appearance of so many flower gardens or flower farms—the export in one year to the different markets of the country reaching several hundred tons.

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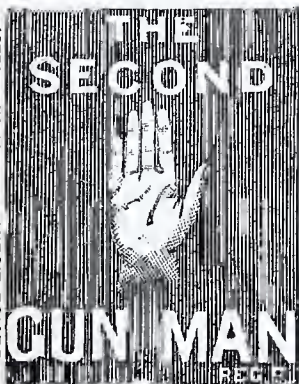
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