



R- bri



BLACK'S

PICTURESQUE GUIDE

TO

NORTH WALES

TO TOURISTS.

The Editor of this Guide will be glad to receive any notes or corrections that may be sent to him. Address, 6 North Bridge, Edinburgh





BLACK'S PICTURESQUE GUIDE

TO

NORTH WALES

NEW EDITION



NOWDON SUMMIT.

EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK CHESTER: CATHERALL AND PRICHARD

Entered at Stationers' Hall.



CONTENTS.

						PAGE
Welsh Alphabet						viii
Glossary .						x
Welsh Vocabulary for	Touris	sts				xii
Distance and Mountai	in Tabl	les				xiv
General Description of	f Wale	s.				1
Chester and Neighbou	rhood	-				5
Railways at Chester						11
Chester to Mold						12
Chester to Holyhead,	via Co	nway,	Llandud	lno, an	d Bangor	17
Flintshire .						22
Bangor and Vicinity						51
Bangor to Holyhead-	-route	contin	nued	٠.		78
Holyhead and Anglese	ey					77
Carnarbonshire						81
Carnarvon Town						83
Carnarvon to Pwllheli	i.					87
Carnarvon to Llanberi	is and	Beddg	gelert			98
Llanberis .						95
Snowdon .						98
Llandudno to Bettws-	y-Coed	l and	Capel Cu	rig		107
Vale of Conway						109
Carnarvon to Beddgel	lert by	Llyn	Cwellyn			122
Beddgelert and Vicini	ity					127
Tremadoc and Portma	adoc					181

								PAGE
Benbighshire								133
Vale of Clwy	d. (Rh	uddlan—	Dyserth-	-St. Ass	ph—Den	bigh—ar	ď	
Ruthin)							134	-151
Merionethshir	33							152
Chester and R	uabon t	o Dolgel	lly, vid	Gresfor	i, Wrex	ham, e	tc.	157
Llangollen and	d Vicini	ty		,				166
Corwen								170
Bala .								173
Dolgelly								178
Cader Idris							. '	181
Dolgelly to Ba	armouth							188
Harlech — Ta	n-y-Bv	7lch — 1	Maentw	rog — F	estiniog	— and		
Towyn							190	-199
Montgomerys	hire							200
Oswestry								202
Shrewsbury								206
Shrewsbury or	Oswes	try to	Machyn	lleth, v	ia Wel	shpool,		
Newtown,	and Lla	nidloes					209	-224
Index								225

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of North Wales				End o	f Volu	ıme.
Menai Tubular and Suspe	nsion Br	idges		Fronti	spiece.	
Summit of Snowdon				Vignet	te title	ć.
The Rows, Chester .					. Pa	ge 5
Palace of the Stanleys of	Alderley,	Chester	r.			9
Plan of Llandudno						41
Plan of Conway .						43
Conway Castle .						44
Chart of Railways in B	Worth W	Tales				48
View of Bangor .						51
Penrhyn Castle .			,			54
Carnarvon Castle .						85
Eagle Tower, Carnarvon (Castle					93
Llanberis Lake .						95
Waterfall of the Great Ch	asm, Lla	nberis				97
Chart of Snowdon						98
Snowdon, from near Cape	l Curig					118
Devil's Kitchen and Fall	of the O	gwen				121
Nant Mill						123
Craig Cwm Bychan (Llyn	Cwellyn	1).				125
Beddgelert (roadside)						127
Do. View .						128
Gelert's Grave						129
Pont Aberglaslyn .						130
Denbigh Castle .						146
Chart of Cader Idris						181
View of Cader Idris from	Tal-y-Ll	yn				182
Fall of the Cain .						184
Harlech Castle .						191
Vale of Festiniog from R	oad to H	arlech				194
Powis Castle .						214
Mr. Lucian Cantila						216

· WELSH ALPHABET.

Characters.	Names.	Sounds, or Powers.
A a	ah	As the English a in man, ran; never as in ubl
		stable.
8		As a in bard, hard, glass,
B b	eh	As in English.
Сс	ek	Always like the English k, or as c in can, come never like s, as in city, cistern.
Ch ch	uch	Has no similar character in English; but is lil
		the Greek z, or the German d. The sound
		produced by the contact of the tongue ar
		expressed.
D d	ed	As in English.
Dd dd	uth	As th in thus, that, neither; never as in thick, thro
E e	ay	As the English e in men, bed.
è	-7	As a in dame, came; thus ced, advantage, is pro
		nounced as if written kade.
F f	uv	As the English v, or like f in of; thus gof, a smit
		is pronounced gove.
Ff ff	ef	As the English f in fetch, fat.
G g	eg	As the English g in go, give, leg; never soft, as
		gem, genial. In composition an initial g
		dropped, as gwr, a man; yr hên wr, the old man
Ng ng	ung	glan, the bank of a river; ary lan, upon the ban. As the English ng in long.
Hi h	aitch	As in English, an aspiration, or breathing.
î i	66	As the English i in rich, king; never as in fir
		bind.
î		As the English ee in fleet, keep; thus cil, a retrea
		is pronounced keek
LII	el	As in English.
Li II,	elth	L aspirated, a sound peculiar to the Wels
		language; but the Italian gl, and the Spanis
		If are nearly similar. It is uttered by placin the tip of the tongue against the roof of the
		mouth a little farther hack than for ζ an
		breathing through the teeth on both sides.
		Llangollen is pronounced nearly as if writte
		Khlangothlen.
M m	em	As in English.
N n	en	As in English.
0 0	0	As the English o in go, no, lot.
ô		As the English o in bone, note; thus modd, a mod
P n		or form, is pronounced moths, or mo-oths.
	ep	As in English,
Pt ph	uph	As in English.

Characters.	Names.	Sounds, or Powers.					
	1						
R r S s T t	er	As in English.					
S 8	es	As in English.					
T t	et	As in English					
Th th	uth	As the English th in thank, both, throw, never as in them, this. It is thus distinguished from dd.					
Ua	en	As the English u in busy, and as i in him, sin, bliss, but rather more open.					
C		As the English double e in queen, green; thus dú, black, is pronounced as if written dee; súl, the sun, as seal.					
W W	00	As the English o in do, who. As the English double o in fool, spoon. Thus mig, smoke, is pronounced moog.					
Y y	ur	In any other syllable than the last, like the English us in but, hunt, churn. In the last syllable the sound is more like that of i in din, sin. It is the same in monosyllables, with a few exceptions. In these exceptions, namely, dy, fy, y, ydd, ym, ym, yr, ys, mym, the sound is that					
5		y, gaz, ym, ym, yr, ys, myn, the sound is that of w, in but, &c., as above. These two sounds are exemplified in the two syllables of the word sumdry. Is exactly the same as û, viz. as ee in green. Thus býd, the world, is pronounced beed.					

The following six letters are not found in the Welsh language:-- J, K, Q, V, X, and Z.

J is supplied by si, or s.

K is supplied by c or ch.

Q, in words taken from other languages, is expressed by cue, as cuestion, question.

V is supplied by f.

X, in foreign words having this letter, is indicated by cs, as Ecsodus, i.e. Expedies.

Z is supplied by s.

Every character represents uniformly but one appropriate sound, which it retains in every variety of combination; with the single exception of u, as above stated.

No letter is ever mnte.

The accentuation is governed by one general rule, which is this. All words of more than one syllable have the accent on the penultuma, or last syllable, being either aspirated or circumfexed, takes the accent. It is never removed farther from the termination than the penultima.

It is believed that an acquaintance with the alphabet, and with these few simple rules, is all that is requisite for enabling any person to read the Welsh language; and in this respect it has an advantage found in few

other tongues

GLOSSARY

OB

EXPLANATION OF WORDS AND PARTICLES FREQUENTLY OCCUR-RING IN THE WELSH NAMES OF PLACES, ETC.

ab (or 4p), prefixed to names of persons, signifies, the son of.

Aber, the fall of one water into another, a confluence.

Affice, fruits, brightness,

Affice, fruits, brightness,

Affice, fruits, brightness,

Affice, water, most,

All, the side of a hill, a woody cliff.

And, about, arvy, most,

And, and, and, and, and,

And, and, and,

Arvan, a brightness,

Arvan, a high place, an alp.

Ardal, region, province.

Ardud, bordering land.

Buch, and Buchan, (mass.) little,
small, (fem.) Fach and Fechan.

Bala, hudding, an outlet.

Ban, high, tall, lofty, (pl.) Banau,
eminences.

eminences.
Banc, platform, table-land.
Bâs, shallow, a shoal.
Badd, a grave, a sepulchre.

Bettuer, a station, a place between hill and vale, a chapel of ease. Blæm, a point, end, extremity. Bôd, an abode, dwelling, residence. Bôn, the base. Bruenar, fallow land. Bruich, an arm, a hranch.

Brith, mixed, motley."

Bron, the hreast, a swell or slope of a hill.

Bron, a mount or hill.

Bu, an ox.
Bwlch, or Bylch, a hollow, break, gap, pass, or defile.

pass, or denie.

Cad, battle, tumult, war.

Cader, a hill-fort, a fortress or stronghold, a chair.

Cas, a neage, neid, enclosure.

Casr, a wall or mound for defence, a
fort, a city.

Cantref, a district, a division, or hundred of a county, a canton. Capiel, a chappel, an orntory.
Careg, a stone, [pl.] Cerny.
Carm, a heap, a prominence.
Carsed, a heap of stones, a cairn.
Castell, a castle, a fortress.
Ceulan, side of a river, bank.
Cefn, the hack, upper side, ridge.
Cil, a retreat, a recess (pl.) Cildau.
Clandir, glehe land.
Clandir, glehe land.

Ternon.
Closwyn, a precipice.
Clob, red.
Clod, a wood, trees.
Clor, or Gor, a choir.
Corian, a sheep-pen or fold.
Cora, a bog, a fen.
Cross, a cock, a crag, (pl.) Creigias.
Cross, a cross, a turn.
Crug, a mound or hillock, a crag or

Crug, a mound or hillock, a crag or rock.
Crom, a valley, dale, glen, or dingle.
Cymmer, a confluence.

Das, under.
Das, two, (fem.) Duy.
D4, the south, right side.
Dis, or Disas, a fort, a fortified place
generally on ahil, a city. Hence
the donum, dinum, or dinium of
the Romans, also the don, ton,

and town of the English.

Delta holm, a meadow.

Drus, a doorway, a pass.

Da, black, dark.

Duffr, or Durr, fluid, water.

Duffrym, a valley or plain, the course of waters

Egiwys, a church.
Epynt, an acce, a space of arable land.
Espair, a long ridge.

Fach and Fechan, see Back, Fawr, mutation of Mawr. Ffuld, a fold or pen for sheep. Fin, boundary, limit. Faur bright hue, bloom Ffordd, a passage, road, or way Ffynnon, a well, spring, or source.

- Gaer, mutation of Caer. Garth, a hill bending round or en-

Glan, the brink, a side or shore. Glas, blue, grey, green, verdant. Glyn, a glen, a deep vale.

Gwaelod, the bottom, a low part,

Isaf, lowest, humblest; Isel, low.

ratively, the church.

Llawr, the floor, a ground plot.

Lifes, a palace, hall, or court

Mach, a place of security. Maionog, a peat-pit, a turbary. Moel, fair, bald, naked, a smooth co-

Nant, a brook, river, ravine, glen, Neugdd, a hall, a large room Newwidd, new, fresh

Or, or Ochr, side, edge, rim, border,

Paith, a prospect, a scene Pant, a low place, a hollow, a valley. Parth, a part, or division Pen, a head, top, or end. Penmaen, the stone end.

Penrhyn (or Penrun), a headland, a Pentref, a village, hamlet, suburb.

Rhudd, purple, red, crimson, ruddy. Rhed, a ford, a passage,

Trueth, sand, a sandy beach, an

Tref, or Tre, a house, a home, a small town. Trood, a foot, the base of a hill. Tracyn, a point, the nose,

Tor, a tower, a heap, a pile

WELSH VOCABULARY

Words not contained in this very limited vocabulary may often

QUESTIONS A	and Orders.
English.	Welsh.
Good morning; Good night How do you do? If you please Bring me I want	Boreu da; Nosdawch Sut yr ydych ? Os byddwch gystal. De'wch Mae arnaf eisiau
Have you any? Where is the? Which is the way to? How far is it to? What is the name of this place?	Oes genych ddim ? Pa le mae y ? Pa un yw y ffordd ? Pa cyn belled ydyw i ? Pa beth yw enw y ?
Who lives there? Who is the minister here? What time is it? Shall we have rain? Can I have a bed here to-night?	Pwy sydd yn byw yna ? Pwy yw y gweinidog yma ? Pa faint o'r dydd ydyw ? A gawn ni wlaw ? A allaf fi gael gwely yma heno ?
Can you get me a bed in your neighbourhood? Dry my clothes Can you get my linen washed? Take care of my horse	A cllwch gael gwely i mi yn y gymdogaeth? Sychwch fy nillad A cllwch gael golchi fy linens? Cymerwch ofal o fy ngheffyl Galwch arnaf yn y bore am o'r.
Call me in the morning at o'clock Get my breakfast at o'clock What have I to pay? bring my bill	gloch Ceisiwch fy mrecwest yn barod erbyn o'r gloch Beth sydd arnaf i'w dalu ? Dewch
Can you give me change? Get the horses ready Where is the post-office? At what hour are the letters de-	a'm bil A ellwch chwi roi newid i mi ? Ceisiwch y ceffylau yn barod Yn mha le mae'r post-office ? Am ba awr y mae y llythyrau yu
livered? At what hour does the post-office close?	cael eu rhoi allan ?

N.B -This Vocabulary is based on that of H. Humphreys of Caernarvon.

FOR TOURISTS.

be efficiently supplied by their English name, or by manual sign.

Names of Things.							
English.	Welsh.	English.	Welsh.				
One, two, three from, five, six Seven, eight, nine Ten, eleven, twelve Mile Pint, quart Ounce, pound Ounce, pound Hour, hours To-day To-morrow Sun Mon Tues Thurs Aday Kwednes Aday Kathr	Un, dan, tri Pedwar, pump, chwech Saith, wyth, naw Dog, un-ar-doleg, denddeg Milldir Pelint, chwart Owns, pwys Gorg, rill Heddyw Y fory Sul, Liun, Dydd Mawrth, Mawrth, Gadwarn, Saidwarn, Saidwarn,	Ink Writing paper Bread, butter Cheese, egg Ham Cold meat Beef, mutton Tea, coffee Water Milk Brandy Beer, porter Candles Clothes Cap Coat Trowsers Boots, shoes Stockings	Ink Papyr yagrifenu Bara, ymenyn Caws, wy Ham Cig oer Beef, mutton Tê, cofi Dwfr Llaeth Brandi Cwrw, porter Canwyllan Dillad Côd Côd Trowsers Bwtches, esgidiau				
Man, men Woman Boy Parson Physician	Dyn, dynion Dynes Bachgen Offeiriad Physygwr Innkeeper, tafarnwr Siopwr Waiter Gwas, morwyn Celfyl, ci Writing pens	Mountain Hill Valley Waterfall River Bridge Ferry Road, path Village Church Inn House Room, key	Mynydd Bryn Dyffryn Rhaiadr Afon Pont Pont Ffordd, llywbr Pentref Eglwys Inn Tŷ				

to which those who desire a larger list of words and phrases are referred.

DISTANCE AND MOUNTAIN TABLES.

FOR PLACES IN NORTH WALES MOST OFTEN VISITED BY PEDESTRIANS

	Holg	00		29	35	33	H SS	355	24.0	ion
			-		0				1.	stin
		Arran Founddy		Cader Idris	elly		4		-	Ffe
	PAID	pho		18	Jow	WE	May			5 .
	MOUSTAIN.	No.		Idri	T P	Fa	n		mon	1
	M	5		ler	ned	der	mac	wdc	olin	vlcl
		Arr		Cad	Car	Gly	Pen	Sno	Pli	-By
			_			-	-	-	-	40 (7) 00 (30) 25 (31) (31) (31) (31) (31) (32) (34) (35) (34) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35
									leth	75 Tab
									llux	Py Py 83
									vst.	8 58 8 89 88
								-	Ma	53372
						'n		ris	To P	12 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
						lno		nber 1	37	3544
						duc		Lla	21-15	8340
						Jan	y.	Toly 35	250	233000
						HO.	arle	-	m 2010	+++0
		, 7				ight.	る田	1000	n mm	00000
		yde				enbeny	D 60	7.4	+ 010	W4= W
	Saja. 7 Bangor to { Menal Bridge, 3.	ew			er.	E Q	20 10	33.00	0 12 12	40 40
	a si	Zi s	100	irig	nest	02	44	24 2	610	10 to 1000
	idge,	Pla	Ratue v. Cood	30	CE	300	500	200	101	1004
	I Br	9	TI.	pel	25	23	250	30	0 4 r	8 2 2 6
	Mens	100	34 bedagelert.	S	56	27	30	0400	2 7 8	7 43 2
	-	lari	E S	300	2 23	24	30	250	242	127
	r to	nun D		12	633	39	169	842	194	8 2 2 8
	ngo	Be.	8 20 27	55	822	40 0	54	27	627	9222
	kala.	1	200	12	320	33	301	10 10	200	83397
í	15a	44	200	23	45	334	30	333	3 22 2	04424
				, .						
			Settingerer	100					. · #	Nantle
		eaumaris.	tettws-v.C	3	0.	<u>_</u>	20	folyhead . Janberis .	Janrwst .	Vantle . Wilheli Fan-y-Bw Shrewsbu
	TOL	E .	180	e	ster	Conway	Jolgelly	yhe ibe	15 V V	Vantle . Wilheli Fan-y-B
	Bangor	Seal	Sett	Japel Curig	Chester	Con	Har	Clar	Lla	Nantle
	22		-	, 0		0,0	-			

Beddgelert . Capel Curig . Llanberis .

| Dolgelley | Machynlleth | Bangor | Capel Curig | Capel Curig | Llanberis |

BLACK'S

PICTURESQUE GUIDE

TO

NORTH WALES.

BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WALES

Walls is the south-west portion of the island of Great Britain. bounded on the north by the Irish Sea and by the estuary of the River Dee, west by St. George's Channel, south by the Bristol Channel, and east by the English counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It includes twelve counties, of which six form the northern division-viz. Flint, Denbigh, Caernaryon, Anglesea, Merioneth, and Montgomery. It was formerly of greater extent, comprehending, in addition, the whole of Monmouthshire, and considerable portions of the other contiguous counties, which are now incorporated with England. Its greatest length, from the extremity of Flintshire in the north, to that of Glamorganshire in the south, is about 140 miles, while its breadth varies from 40 to 90 miles-being at its northern extremity about 70 miles, at its centre, or the line dividing North and South Wales, not more than 40 miles, and towards the south, from the river Wye on the east to St. David's in Pembrokeshire, about 90 miles. Its superficial extent is computed to be 7397 square statute miles, or 4,734,486 statute acres. The population in 1861 was 1.111.780.

The country derived the name of Wales, and the inhabitants that of Welsh, from the Saxons, who, by these terms, denoted a land and a people to which they were strangers. The Welsh have always called themselves Cynri, of which the strictly literal meaning is aborigines; and their language Cymrusy, that is, the primitive tongue, whence the Romans appear to have called the country Cambria.

Into this country the ancient Britons retreated from the advances of successive invaders, and here, maintaining their independence, they heroically defended themselves against the attacks of enemies possessing superior numbers and power, and everywhere besides victorious. The Romans were unable to reduce them to complete subjection : and the Saxons, although masters of the neighbouring land, could never secure continued possession of Wales, excepting of the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. During these struggles Wales was divided into six principalities, under the dominion of one king invested with supreme authority. At length, owing to internal dissensions, the strength of the country was so diminished as to become incapable of preventing the incursions of their enemies. The Mercians, under King Offa, laid waste extensive districts, and, wresting a portion from the Welsh princes, reduced the country to nearly its present limits, and erected that famous boundary, extending from near the mouth of the river Dee to the confluence of the Wve and Severn, which is still called Clawd Offa, or Offa's Duke,

About the year 843 Roderic succeeded to the sovereignty of Wales. He divided it into three principalities, named Venedotia, or North Wales.—Povesia, or Powysland.—and Demetia, or South Wales, which, during his life, were governed by princes acting under his authority, and at his death were ruled by his three sons, whose royal residences were at Aberffraw in Anglescy, at Dinevwn in Carmarthenshire, and at Mathraval in Montgomersphire.

During the Danish ascendency in Britain little is heard of Wales. The Danes made some incursions on the coast, but acquired no permanent footing in the country. From that time, although sometimes compelled to acknowledge the superior power of the kings of England, the Welsh people continued under their own princes and laws. Their mountainous country, defended by British valour, remained the secure retreat of British independence, and was never entirely subjected to the crown of England till during the reign of Edward L. when

Llewelyn-ap-Gryffyd, Prince of Wales, through treachery, lost both his life and his dominions. Edward, the better to secure his conquest, and to reconcile the Welsh to a foreign power, sent his queen to Carnarvon, where she gave birth to a son, who, being thus a native of their own country, was the more readily acknowledged as their prince. From that period the eldest sons of the kings of England have commonly been styled Princes of Wales, and as such have derived certain revenues from that country.

After the conquest of Wales by Edward I its laws underwent material alterations, and were gradually assimilated to those of England, until, in the time of Henry VIII, the statute which completed the dependency of the principality, at the same time gave the utmost advancement to its prosperity; and this brave people, conquered into the enjoyment of liberty, were made fellow-citizens with their conquerors.

Having thus been the scene of heroic struggles for freedom, continued through many centuries, and in opposition to the attacks of different nations, Wales abounds with the remains of encampments, lines of circumvallation, fortresses, castles, and castellated mansions. Nowhere, indeed, are to be found in greater number and variety such specimens of military architecture, in the diversified styles of different people and distant periods.

The remains of ecclesiastical structures also abound in every part of Wales. Innumerable vestiges of the superstitions evernonies of Druidical worship lie scattered over the face of the country. Everywhere, too, are found edifices erected at later periods for religious purposes, as cathedrals, abbeys, monasteries, and churches, some entire, and others in various stages of dilapidation, evincing the progress of architectural science, Illustrating the history of successive ages, and serving at once to stimulate and to reward archeological research.

In the natural aspect of the country, its mountains and hills, its valleys and glens, its lakes and rivers, are exhibited scenes of beauty and of grandeur, which in few regions can be surpassed; while these are, for the most part, associated with historical events and traditionary legends of more than ordinary interest, and with the mouldering monuments of past ages, scarcely less striking than the splendid and romantic seenery,

The inhabitants, too, are still a distinct and very remark-

able people; speaking the language of their remote ancestors, retaining much that is peculiar in physical appearance and in prevailing customs, and cherishing ardent attachment to their native soil, and to the memory of their princes, bards, and warriors.

It is not, therefore, surprising that to travellers of almost every diversity of taste and pursuit the principality of Wales presents objects of peculiar and varied interest.

It is proposed in this volume to render assistance to those who may be desirous of exploring this country, or of visiting any portion of it; placing before them a sketch of such roads as will include every place of importance, and deserbing in due order every object to which their attention should be directed. In attempting this, along with the utmost care to give accurate and comprehensive intelligence, there will be a uniform aim at perspicuity and conciseness, and a studious avoidance of overwrought description and needless or burdensome details; in other words, the endeavour will be to convey the greatest possible amount of information in the smallest possible space, and in a form best adapted to the use of the traveller.

Approaching from England or Scotland the towns of Chester and Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Chepstow, may be conveniently chosen as starting-places. Accordingly, these towns, although on the English side of the border, will be briefly noticed, and from these in succession a number of routes will be so arranged as to traverse the principality in every direction, and include every place deemed worthy of notice,



Hotels: Grosvenor: Blossoms; Green
Dragon; Hop-Pole; and Queen, at
the Station.]
Refreshment-room at Station.

The tourist will find a day or two well occupied in observing the objects of interest in and around this city.

It is situated on the elevated bank of the river Dee, by which it is bounded on the south and west. The Romans are believed to have

been its founders; and although there is no direct historical evidence of this, it is rendered highly probable by the wellascertained fact, that its site was selected by the Romans as one of their chief military stations, and by the peculiar form of its construction, the four principal streets extending from a common centre at the cross by St. Peter's Church, towards four gates at the cardinal points of the compass—namely, Eastgate, Northgate, Watergate (west), and Bridgegate (south).

It was called by the Romans Castrum Legionis, the camp or fort of the legion; Deva, and Deunana, from the river De; and afterwards Cestria, from Castrum. The old British name was Caer Lleon Faur-ar-Dufrduy—i.e. the camp of the great legion on the Dee.

legion on the Dee.

Many remains of Roman antiquity have at different times been discovered, such as altars, urns, lamps, statues, weapons, coins, pieces of pavement and pottery, and particularly a portion of a hypocaust, or sudatorium, which is still to be seen at an Inn in Bridge Street. The only remaining part of the structure consists of a number of low pillars supporting square tiles which are perforated for the passage of vanour.

After the departure of the Romans in the 5th century, this place was under the government of the British princes. In the 9th century it was wrested from their power, and annexed to the Saxon crown; and soon afterwards it was seized and nearly demolished by the Danes. The city having been restored, William, the Norman Conqueror, created his nephew Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and granted to him jurisdiction in this county, by virtue of which he convened a parliament, consisting of barons and their chief treants, who were not bound by the acts of the English parliament. Hugh Lupus repaired the walls of the town, and erected the castle; the more ancient fortifications either having fallen into decay, or being thought insufficient.

In several reigns subsequent to the Norman Conquest, Chester was made a place of rendezvous for the forces in expeditions against Wales, and frequently suffered much damage in the contests between the two nations. Upon the death of John, Earl of Chester, in 1237, Henry III took the Earldonn, with all the powers annexed to it, into his own hands, and soon afterwards he granted to the city its first royal charter. The title of Earl of Chester, given by Henry to his eldest son, has since been commonly conferred, along with that of Prince of Wales, on the eldest sons of the sovereigns of Great Britain.

It was at Chester that Edward of Carnarvon received the submission of the Welsh in 1309. Henry VII. constituted the city a corporation and county of itself; and Henry VIII. gave it the privilege of sending representatives to parlianent. In the civil wars of Charles I, the city, having adherwith zeal and firmness to the royal cause, was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1645.

Nothing very remarkable appears in the modern history of Chester, nor has it advanced in population or prosperity with the rapidity observable in many other towns of similar extensive manufactures, and as the navigation of the river Dee, notwithstanding the formation at great expense of a new channel, is attended with difficulties, the busines of the port is inconsiderable. Its internal trade, however, is good, its markets and fairs are well attended, and it is an important mart for the cottons of Lancashire, the wollens of Yorkshire and North Wales, Irish linens, and the cheese and sait which are the productions of its own county. Chester sends two representatives to parliament. Population 1861, 3,1,110.

With regard to the interesting objects which here claim the attention of the tourist, little more can be done than to indicate some of the most important and peculiar.

The Wall completely surrounds the city, and affords a very agreeable walk of nearly two miles. In the circuit a good opportunity is enjoyed, both for viewing the neighbouring country to a considerable distance in every direction, and for observing the peculiar construction and antiquated architecture of the city, which, as a specimen of an ancient walled city, is undoubtedly the most remarkable and the best preserved in the kingdom. From a circular tower, which will be noticed at an angle of the wall, called the Phomix Tower, Charles I beheld the triumph of the Parliamentary forces in the neighbouring plain, as recorded in this inscription—

KING CHARLES STOOD ON THIS TOWER SEPTR. 24, 1645, AND SAW HIS ARMY DEFEATED ON BOWTON MOOR

Another tower, called the Water Tower, is appropriated for

the museum of the Mechanics' Institution, and in a smaller one a Camera is exhibited.

THE CATHEDRAL though a venerable structure, has little external beauty, and, owing to the quality of the red sandstone of which it is constructed, it has a ragged mouldering appearance. It occupies the site of the ancient Saxon monastery of St. Werburgh, founded about the year 660. Of the present building the principal parts were built in the reigns of Henry VI., VII., and VIII. It has a neat choir, with elegant carving (restored), an altar-screen of much beauty, and a number of stained windows of admirable design and execution. The Lady Chanel has been beautifully restored.

Of the Churches in Chester, the following are deserving of notice :--St. John's, a fine old Saxon edifice, which in the 10th century was the cathedral of the diocese, and has recently been very well restored : St. Mary's, having a remarkable roof and some curious monuments; and Trinity Church, the burial-place of the poet Parnell, and of Matthew Henry, the eminent nonconformist commentator. The latter has recently been rebuilt.

THE CASTLE has been a stately noble structure, of which, however, little remains excepting a tower bearing the name of Julius Agricola. A spacious modern edifice has been substituted, designed for the use of the military, and the purposes of the county. It includes extensive and commodious Barracks; an Armoury, capable of containing 40,000 stand of arms besides 100 pieces of ordnance, and nearly this number are commonly kept, beautifully arranged and in perfect condition; the Shirehall, entered through a portico of twelve columns in double rows, each consisting of a single stone 3 feet in diameter and more than 20 feet in height; the Court-room, a spacious semicircular hall, well lighted from above; and the County Gaol, with adequate provision for the due classification of the prisoners. The external front view of this large and classical building is deservedly admired, and in the convenient arrangements of the interior, it is not surpassed by any edifice for similar purposes in the kingdom.

THE Rows are the most distinguishing peculiarity of Chester. The carriage-way of the principal streets is sunk, by excavation, several feet below the original level of the ground, and on each side of it are ranges of shops and warehouses.

Upon the roofs of these buildings walking-ways are formed of convenient breadth, along which are other shops, including many of the largest and most attractive in the city; and above, forming a covering to these walks, are the upper apartments of



PALACE OF THE STANLEYS OF ALDERLEY.

the dwellings. Thus, in front of the houses, there are continued lines of covered gallery or portice, which form a sheltered promenade, raised the height of a storey above the roadway, but on a level with the gardens or court-yards behind. An inconvenience attending this mode of building is the necessity of descending and ascending steps at the intersection of every crosstrect. While perambulating these rows, the visitor will observe street. While perambulating these rows, the visitor will observe in various parts of the city, especially in Watergate Street. Bridge Street, and Northgate Street, a number of remarkable old timber buildings, with elaborately-carved gables, some of which are in excellent preservation. The tourist may recollect the facetious description of the rows given in Christopher Tadpole :- "The passenger's footway lies right through the first-floor fronts of the houses-which are cleared away altogether, and above the shop, of ordinary normal position, by the road-side : and thus, the back drawing-rooms, or whatever else they may be, are turned into more shops; and great is the puzzle of the stranger as to whether the roadway is down in the celler, or he is up stairs on the landing, or the house has turned itself out of window : affording a literal proof of that curious state of domestic affairs so often spoken of. And first he fancies the 'row'-as it is termed-is like the Quadrant. with the road excavated a floor lower, and shops made under the pavement; and then it reminds him of a Thames-side tavern, with all the shutter wainscots, that divide the large convivial room into so many little philandering ones, drawn away, and the windows knocked out."

The tourist should not fail to observe the Bridges across the Dee ; the New or Grosvenor Bridge, a noble stone structure of a single arch. 200 feet in span, with a roadway 33 feet in width and 340 feet in length, opened in 1832 by Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria: and the Old Bridge, of seven arches, narrow and inconvenient, yet picturesque and harmonising well with the antiquated aspect of the city; also, the Roodee, a level pasture tract of about 80 acres at the base of the city walls, appropriated as a race-course, for which it is admirably adapted, forming, as it does, a spacious amphitheatre overlooked from the high grounds surrounding it.

The New Grosvenor Park, presented (1867) to the city by the Marquis of Westminster, is well worthy of a visit. The entrance is not far from the station.

[Generally open to the public during the months of May, June, July, and

Before leaving Chester a visit should be paid to this princely mansion of the Marquis of Westminster, distant about 31 miles to the south of Chester. Tickets of admission may commonly be obtained from the principal booksellers, a small payment being required, the proceeds of which are applied to local charities.

The Hall may be approached by boats on the river Dee, but most tourists will prefer a drive through the Park, entering at Grosvenor Lodge, which has been justly termed an "exquisite gem of Gothic architecture." It is after the model of St. Augustine's gate at Canterbury, and was erected in 1838 at a cost of £10,000. The park is extensive and well wooded, but it may be thought too uniformly level for the gratification of some tastes. The mansion, erected from designs by Porden, on the site of the old hall which was built by Sir John Vanburgh, is considered the most splendid modern specimen of pointed Gothic architecture. The visitor may spend hours in admiring the magnificent structure and the rare works of art, and in exploring the gardens and pleasure grounds, lately remodelled; among the many ornaments of which are a Gothic temple, built for the reception of a Roman altar discovered near Chester, and the Mosaic pavement brought from the palace of the Emperor Tiberius.

For further information regarding this locality, see Catherall's Guide to Chester.

RAILWAYS AT CHESTER.

[Hotel: Refreshment-room at Station.]

Chester is a central terminus of the following important railways, by means of which it has easy and expeditions communication with all parts of the United Kingdom; The Lowdon AND NORTH-WESTERS, by which express tunies arrive from London in 4 h. 30 m., and from Birmingham in 2 h. 35 m.; the BIRKENIERO AND CHESTER, communicating with Liverpool by a ferry across the river Mersey; the LANGASHIER AND CHESTERIC JUNCTION, forming a direct communication with Manchester, Leeds, Hull, etc.; the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, penetrating Shropshire, and thence having a second line of connection with Birmingham, Bristol, and London; and the CHESTER AND HOLTHEAN, connected with powerful steampackets which cross the Irish Channel to Dublin.

THE GENERAL RAILWAY STATION is extensive and commodious, and in every respect adapted to its purpose. It was designed by Mr. Thompson of London, who planned the Derby station. Its principal front is 1010 feet long, built of dark fire-bricks, relieved with stone facings and dressings; and it comprises all the requisite apartments for the business of the several companies, and for the convenience of passengers. The wings are formed by projecting arcades, with iron roofs. and are appropriated to private and public vehicles attending the arrival and departure of trains. On the inner side of the office-buildings is the platform used for the trains about to depart, 740 feet long by 20 feet wide. This, and three lines of rails, are covered by an iron roof 60 feet in span, the height of the walls on which it rests being 24 feet. There are likewise similar covered platforms and rails for arrival trains. The goods-station, the warehouses, the sheds for spare carriages and engines, and all the other required buildings, are, in like manner, spacious and well arranged; and the entire structure presents an appearance of equal solidity and elegance. The total cost is stated to have exceeded £220,000.

CHESTER TO MOLD.

Branch line (L. and N. W.) viá Broughton Hall, Hope, Padeswood, and Long (45 minutes).

About 2 miles to the right of Hope Station is the village of that name. Of the castle which stood here, little is known, and the fragments afford no clue to its origin or history. Like its neighbour, it claims the honour of having lodged Queen Eleanor. Whether to both, or if not, to which of the two that honour really attaches, it seems impossible to determine. From the royal visit, this village acquired the appellation Queen's Hope. In a charter dated 1351, Caergwrle is comprehended under the name of Hope. In the church, a nursal monument commemorates Sir John Trevor, who obtained distinction in the service of Queen Elizabeth.

Near it is Coorgarle, which, though now an insignificant village, was formerly a place of some importance. It appears to have been a Roman station, probably an outpost to Devo, or Chester. Camden discovered here a hypocaust, on some of the tiles of which were inscribed the letters LEGIO XX, which seem MOLD. 13

to indicate the founders. With this accords the old name Caergam-lleng-ie the city or fort of the great legion, gam-lleng, by which term the Britons distinguished the 20th legion. known to have been long stationed at Chester and its vicinity. Relics of Roman smelting-works, and vestiges of two Roman roads, are found here. The Church is a mile from the village. The Castle stood on the summit of a high rock, its construction indicating a British origin. In the time of Owen Gwynedd it was possessed by a chieftain named Gryffydd Maelor: and at a later period it was held by David, the brother of Llewelvn. After a fortnight's siege it surrendered to Edward I., who bestowed it on his consort, Queen Eleanor. She rested here in her memorable journey to Carnaryon, performed on horseback, shortly before giving birth to the first English Prince of Wales : and at about that period it was casually set on fire, and the interior was consumed. It was afterwards restored, but again became a ruin before the time of Henry VIII. The remains consist of a mutilated circular tower and some fragments of walls.

Within short distances are two mansions, both erected about tweer 1610, and both attributed to Inigo Jones—wiz. Brya-Yorkin, the paternal seat of Ellis Yonge, Esq., a descendary Tudor Trevor; and Plas Têg, the property and residence of C. B. Trevor Roper, Esq. On the left of Long Station is Leeswood Hall J. W. Eyton, Esq.

MOLD,

[Hotels: Black Lion; Royal Oak.]

formerly written Mould, and in Welsh named Yr Wyddyrdgs, i.e. a conspicuous burrow or mound, and hence also Mona Matula lofty mount, is a town agreeably situated in a fertile valley, near the river Alyn. The neighbourhood abounds with mineral wealth, especially lead ore. The mining and smelting works are in a flourishing condition, and give employment to a large number of labourers. Hence the whole district has become populous. The inhabitants of the township of Mold (with which the parliamentary burgh is oc-extensive) amount to 3735, and those of the entire parish to 19,216. The assizes for Flintshire are held here, a commodious county-hall having been 14 MOLD.

lately erected. Having railway connection with Chester, and thence with all parts of the kingdom, the prosperity of the town has received a new impulse. Two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, are well attended. Two market-halls have been recently completed at an expense of £4000. Mold is one of the boroughs in the Flint district contributing to the election of one M.P. Numerous tumuli are seen in the neighbourhood. In 1833 a skeleton was discovered, having on the breast a corslet of gold, richly ornamented, weighing 17 ounces, and valued at £70, which was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is of the Gothic architecture of the 15th century. We find it noticed as early as the time of Henry VII. Near the north door is a flat stone, covering the grave of Wilson, the eminent landscape-painter, bearing the following simple inscription :- "The remains of Richard Wilson, Esquire, member of the Royal Academy of Artists. Interred May 15, 1782, aged 69." In the aisle is a superb monument to R. Davies, Esq. of Llanerch, the distinguished antiquary. Here also is an epitaph to Dr. Wynne of the Tower, near Mold, composed by himself, the conclusion of which is "God be merciful to me a sinner. Heb Dduw, heb ddim,"-ie. without God, without everything. Dissenting chapels are numerous, at all of which there are Sunday-schools. Two schoolhouses, with residences for the master and mistress, have been built at a cost of £4000, and there are two endowed schools in the parish, one in the town of Mold, and the other at Nerquis. At the northern extremity of the town there is an eminence, called Bailey Hill, partly natural and partly artificial, upon which formerly stood a British fortification. Bailey is probably a corruption of ballia, the architectural term used for the two courts, outer and inner, of a fortified castle. Mold Castle appears to have been founded in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert Monthault, who from this place received his name of Monthault, or De Monte Alto. In the reign of Henry I, this fort was among the possessions of the high steward of Chester. In 1145, after repeated assaults, it was taken and destroyed by Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. The English having recovered it, it was again, in 1201, wrested from them by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. Subsequently it was more than once the scene of conflict, and now not a vestige of this

ancient border fortress is to be discovered. Upon this site, in June 1849, the remains of fifteen human skeletons were discovered, supposed to have been those of soldiers slain in battle in the 13th century.

MAES-Y-GARMON, or the Field of Germanus, is about one mile W. from Mold. It is celebrated for the decisive victory obtained here in 448, over the combined Picts and Scots, by the native Christian converts, of whom thousands had just previously been baptized. The Christian army was led by the two missionary bishops, Germanus and Lupus, the former of whom had the chief command. Before the commencement of the action he ordered his followers to shout after him the word Alleluia. As the hostile force approached, he uttered the word, it was thrice repeated by the attending priests, and then quickly caught up by all the soldiers, and re-echoed by the hills around. The triumphant shout so dismayed and terrified the pagan enemies, that they fled precipitately; and being pursued by the Britons, were nearly all destroyed, great numbers falling by the sword, and others perishing in the river. This victory has been commonly denominated by historians Victoria Alleluiatica: and in commemoration of the event. an obelisk was erected on the spot in 1736, by N. Griffith, Esq. of Rhual. Some antiquaries express a doubt as to the locality of this remarkable event.

Tower.-Rather more than a mile S. from Mold, on the right of the road to Nerquis, is a venerable yet desolate-looking mansion, apparently of the time of Queen Anne, attached to which is a tall, square tower, machicolated and embattled, of more ancient date, probably the earlier portion of the 15th century. Though somewhat incongruous, it is a good specimen of the border houses of Wales and Scotland. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this tower was the abode of Reinallt ap Gryffydd ap Bleddyn, a chief of roval descent, who maintained a long feud with the citizens of Chester. In a bloody fray at Mold fair in 1475, he seized the Mayor of Chester, conveyed him to Tower, and hung him to a staple in the hall, which still remains. Two hundred exasperated citizens soon afterwards left Chester, in order to seize Reinallt, and avenge their loss; but, apprized of their design, the wily and cruel Welshman retired to a neighbouring wood, and having permitted them to enter his mansion, he suddenly rushed from his concealment, and fastened the door; and then, setting fire to the building, he caused many of the citizens to be burned to death, and such as escaped from the conflagration survived only to perish by the sword of their persecutor. Tower belongs to J. Wynn Evton, Esq. of Leeswood.

CILCAIN is a village, about 4 miles from Mold, worthy of a visit on account of the magnificent carved oak roof of its church, brought, at the dissolution of the monasteries, from Basingwerk Abbey, of which it had been the greatest ornament. Between Mold and Clicain the river Alyn has a sub-

terranean course for about half-a-mile.

MOEL FAMMAU, or the Mother of Hills, is the loftiest of the Clwyddian range, full in view on the road to Ruthin. It. is 1845 feet above the sea. On the summit, at a spot where two counties and four parishes meet, "the Jubilee Column" was erected by public subscription in 1810, to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of George III. It is a rough stone pillar, of pyramidal form, 60 feet in diameter at the base, and 150 feet in height : but a considerable portion was blown down during a storm in 1862, and has not since been restored. From this elevated spot the view is extensive and beautiful, and includes the mountains of Merioneth and Carnarvonshire, the Isle of Man, Black Comb in Cumberland, the high ground of Derby and Stafford, the Wrekin and fertile plain of Salop, the whole of the Vale of Clwyd, and the chain of British forts on the adjacent heights. The ascent is easy, and on the summit will be found a room for visitors and a shed for horses.

MORE ARTHUR is another of the same range of hills, a little more to the north. On its summit are the remains of a very strong British fort, with two deep ditches, and suitable valla, on the accessible sides. This is one of the posts provided by the Ordovices as a defence against Roman incursions. The sites of seven, which formed a complete chain of fortified encampments, may be traced along the line of hills which bound the counties of Flint and Denbigh.

CHESTER TO HOLYHEAD.

THE CHESTER AND HOLTHAN RAILWAX, which now forms a portion of the London and North-Western system, in its engineering works is the most enterprising, and as to the scenery in its ourse, one of the most picturesque in the kingdom, and must also be esteemed of the greatest national importance, especially on account of its forming an essential link of connection between the integral parts of the empire, and the principal high way between the metropolitan cities of England and Ireland.

The project was announced so long ago as the year 1836; in 1839 its promoters succeeded in forming a company; but, encountering many difficulties and much strenuous opposition, the act of incorporation was not obtained until 1844. The works were commenced in 1845, the line was partially opened in 1848, but, owing to the novel and extremely arduous character of some portions, the whole was not completed until 1850. The total length of the main line, together with the branches to Mold and Carnaryon, is 107 miles.

The line commences at the general station at Chester, and passes under a portion of that city by a tunnel 300 yards long. After crossing the Dee, it continues its course nearly parallel with the embanked channel of that river, and along its estuary to the town of Flint. Skirting the most northern part of the Welsh coast, it passes by Rhyl and Abergele, and through a narrow valley to the south of Orme's Head; and then crosses the estuary of the river Conway by an iron tubular bridge, of which some description will be presently given. At the town of Conway the line is formed close to the venerable ruins of the castle, and beneath one of the towers of the ancient walls ; beyond which it rounds the headlands of Penmaen-bach and Penmaen-mawr. crosses the valley and river of Ogwen by a viaduct 246 yards in length, and passing Bangor, is carried over the Menai Strait by another great tubular bridge, resting in mid-channel upon the Britannia rock, a little to the west of Telford's suspension bridge. The railway then crosses Anglesey, near to the S.W. coast of the island, and terminates at Holyhead, being in direct connection with the steam-packets, which leave the harbour daily for Kingstown and Dublin.

An Itinerary and a Chart of the whole course are furnished, and a more detailed account will afterwards be given of all the places near the line.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

STATIONS ON MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES.

Chester. Llandudno Junction. Queen's Ferry. Conway. Flint. Penmaenmawr. Llanfairfechan. Aber. Mostvn. Bangor. Bangor (for Carnarvon.) Rhyl. Menai Bridge. St. Asaph. Treborth. Vale of Clwyd, Denbigh. Port Dinorwic. Llanrhaiadr. Griffith's Crossing. Denhigh. Rhewl. Carnaryon. Ruthin. Bangor (for Holyhead,) Corwen Menai Bridge, Corwen. Abergele. Llanfair. Llandulas. Gaerwen. Colwyn. ≒ (Llangefni. Llandudno Junction. Llanerchymedd. Edanerch Amlwch. Llandudno Junction. Glan Conway. Bodorgan. Tal-v-Cafn. Ty Croes. Llanrwst. Valley. Bettws-v-coed. Llandudno Junction. Kingstown.

Refreshment-rooms at Crewe, Chester, Llandudno Junction, and Holyhead.

Deganway.

Llandudno.

TABILLAR ITINERARY

Dublin.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	From Holyhd.		Prom	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER,
	841	CHESTER STATION. Tunnel, 300 yds. Cr. Ellesmere Canal. er. the city wall, at its west angle.		
Docks of the Great Western Railway Company.		Embankment over the Tower Field. Viaduet of 47 arches.		Roodee, the Chester race-course.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	From		From Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER.
The extensive tract of land on the opposite side of the Dee is called Sealand, having heen enclosed from the sea, by the River Dee Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1732.	831	Enter Flintshire, The Ballway is been for sovered miles parallel with the river.	1	The mountains above the Vale of Clwyd are seen at a distance. The highest, Moel Famman, has on its summit a column erected by subscription to commemorate the fiftieth year of the Wolld by The Column and the Column an
Sandycroft Quay.		Buckley, having a large population employed in collieries, &c.		Hawarden, town and castle, 2 m.
	771	Queen's Ferry Station.	7	Aston Hall,
			1	Wepre Hall
Docks of Wrexham, Mold, and Cunnah's Quay Railway Com- pany.				Ewlos Castle ruins.
				St. Mark's Chnrch, in the parish of Northop
On leaving the tunnel		Deep cuttings, and a short Tunnel.		Kelsterton, Edward Bate, Esq.
a full view is obtained				Kelsterton Brewery.
of the estuary of the Dee, and of the penin-				Fron, - White, Esq.
sula of Wirral, situat- ed hetween the Dee and the Mersey.				Oaken Holt, James Williams, Esq.
and the Mersey.				Leadbrook.
				Halkin mountain, a
				Halkin Castle, Mar quis of Westminster
Parkgate, on the Che- shire coast, to which	72	FLINT Station.	121	Northop, 3 m.
there is a Ferry from Flint.				Cornist.
	70	Bagillt Station.	141	Bryn Dychwelwch, or hill of retreat.
				Ruins of Basingwerk Abbey. Zinc works,
Greenfield Wharf.	673	HOLYWELL Station.	16%	Paper mills. Greenfield Hall. Llanerch-y-mör, Adam Eyton, Esq.
				Downing, Earl o Denhigh.
				Whitford, very populous.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	From Holyhd.		From Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER.
Mostyn Quay. Nine hundred acres of land enclosed from the sea, in 1811, by the late Sir Edward Mostyn. Hillbre island, in the estuary of the Dee, near the extremity of the peninsula of Wir- ral in Cheshire. Point of Air Light- house.	64]	Mostyn Station. er. Gwespyr Marsh.	20	Mostyn Hall, Lor Mostyn. Gwespyr village and quarries. Lianasa, or Lianasaph Gyrn Castel. Talacre, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart.
Life-boat house.		Gronant Moor.		Gronant village. Golden Grove, Mrs. Morgan.
	581	Prestatyn Station.	261	Meliden village,
				Talargoch lead mines. Dyserth Castle ruins. Bodryddan, William Shipley Conway, Esq.
	541	RHYL Station. See a the estuary at the efflux of the united rivers Clwyd and Elwy. Enter Denbighshire.	30	Branch rail to Rhud- dlan, St. Asaph, Den- bigh, Ruthin, and Corwen.
	501	ABERGELE Station.	341	
Bronwendon, R. W. Wynne, Esq.	47	Llandulas Station. Penmaen Rhos Tunnel, 1629 ft. in length, through hard limestone rock.		Gwrych Castle, Robt, Hesketh, Esq. Tan-yr-allt.
Llandrillo-yn-rhôs.	441	Colwyn Station.	401	Llanelian village, celebrated for its "cursing well," called
Gloddaeth. Great Orme's Head.				Ffynnon Elian. Pwll-y-crochan Hotel
Llangwstenyn Ch.	411	Mochdre, LLANDUDNO June.	431	Bryneisteddfa, Arch-
Branch rail to Llan- dudno	40	Guffyn. Through TUBULAR BRIDGE cr. the river Conway,		deacon Jones. Branch rail to Bet- tws-y-coed.
Suspension Bridge.	391	CONWAY Station. Tunnel under one of the towers of the ancient wall, 112yds, and thence through deep cuttings to		Guffyn village and ancient church.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	From Holyhd.		Prom Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER.
		Conway Marsh.		
		Penmaen-bach Tunnel, 630 yds., through flinty rock.		
		Over Dwygyfylchi Plain,		Pen Dyffryn, S. D. Darbishire, Esq.
	341		50	Darbiente, Beq.
	-	Penmaen-mawr Tunnel, 220 yds-		
See Puffin Island, near the eastern extremity of Anglesey.				
		Llanfair-feehan, Aber Station,	541	
See Beaumaris, on the Anglesey coast.	301		211	
Penrhyn Castle and Park, Lord Penrhyn.		Viaduct over the Ogwen river and valley.		Llandegai village.
		Llandegai Tunnel, 440 yds.		
Port Penrhyn.		Viaduct over the river Cegid.		(4.0)
		Bangor Tunnel, 1000 yd.		
	25	BANGOR Station.	591	Branch Railway to
		Belmont Tunnel, 726 yds., having 4 shafts.		Carnarvon. Bangor to Port Din- orwic, 4½ m.
Menai Suspension Bridge,		MENAI Bridge Station.		Bangor to Carnarvon,
	22	TUBULAR BRIDGE, through which cross the Menai Strait, and enter Anglesey.	623	
Column in honour of the Marquis of Anglesey.				Plas Newydd, Lady Willoughby-de- Broke.
	21	Llanfair Station.	631	DIORG.
		The railway is here for several miles parallel with the turnpike road.		
	18	Gaerwen Station,	661	Llangaffo village,
Berw Colliery.		Malltraeth, a sandy and marshy tract of great extent.	1	Llangaffo village, with a modern church, having a graceful spire.
		Viaduet of 90 arches over the tidal river Cefni. Trefdraeth Tunnel, 550 yards.		About 2½ m distant are the remains of Newborough, or Rhôs Faer, formerly a place of much importance.
				Bodowen, the venerable mansion of the Owen family, 2½ m.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER,	From Holybd.		From Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER.
Llanfaelog.	12	Bodorgan Station	721	Bodorgan (with beau- tiful gardens, justly celebrated), O. F. A. F. Meyrick, Esq., 1 m. Llyn Coron, a lake, 2 m. in circumference, abounding with fish.
	9	Ty Croes Station.	751	Aberffraw.
Penrhôs Park, Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P.	31	Valley Station. The railway and the tumpike road are in parallel lines along the Stanley Embankment. HOLYHEAD.	81	Cymmeran Bay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE—CHESTER TO HOLYHEAD.

The county of Flintshire, which we enter immediately on leaving Chester, although the smallest in Wales, ranks high in importance, on account of its historic relations, its antiquarian remains, and especially its mineral productions. It is so intersected by Denbighshire as to insulate a portion, measuring about 10 miles by 5, called the Hundred of Maelor (by the Welsh, Maclor Sasensey). The inhabitants may be regarded as a mixed people, many of them having immigrated from England.

This county has been the scene of some of the most memorable events in the history of Wales; as the decisive victory obtained by the native British Christians over the Pagan Picts and Scots at Masesy-Garmon, near Mold, in the year 448, well known as the Halletgish victory—the masscre by Saxon invaders, in the 7th century, of 1200 Christian monks belonging to the monastery of Bangor Isocod, and the subsequent slaughter of the cruel perpetrators by the aroused and vengeful Welsh princes;—the incursions of Offa, King of Mercia, and the erection by him of the rampart or dyke which beam his name, —the dreafful battle on Rhudd-dyke which beam his name, —the dreafful battle on Rhudd-

lan Marsh, in 795, in which the brave Caradoc nobly fell in defence of his country, and which gave origin to the popular and exquisitely plaintive air "Morja Rhuddlan,"—the valorous exploits of the patriot Owen Gwynedd in the time of Henry II. of England, and the no less illustrious deeds of Prince Llewelyn in the days of Edward I.

Flintshire is indebted for the employment of its population, and for a large measure of prosperity and wealth, to its productive mines of lead, calamine, coal, limestone, etc. On the S.W., stretching from Mold to Dyserth, is an extensive tract of mountain limestone, some of which is capable of receiving a high polish. To the E. of this tract is a rich coalfield, of great depth, extending through the entire length of the county, and penetrating the adjoining county of Denbigh. The limestone and coal tracts abound likewise with iron-ore, The lead-mines, which are found chiefly in the N.E., are the most extensive in Britain. The Flintshire smelters manufacture annually more than one-fourth of the lead produced in the kingdom. Another valuable product is calamine, an ore of zinc, much of which is used by brassfounders in the neighbourhood, and large quantities are exported. Silver also is extricated to a valuable extent. The rivers in Flintshire are the Dee, the Clwyd, the Alyn,

the Wheeler, and the Elwy; but several of these more properly belong to other counties.

Population (1861), 69,737. Parliamentary representa-

Population (1861), 69,737. Parliamentary representatives—one for the county, and one for the boroughs.

Between Chester and Queensberry we pass 2 miles to the north of

HAWARDEN

[Hotels: Glynne Arms; Nag's Head.]

(pronounced Harden), a small town, consisting of little more than one street, half-a-mile in length, pleasantly situated on an eminence. It is of great antiquity, and the remains of fortified posts around it serve to remind that it has been the scene of conflict, and bravely defended against hostile attack. Its early British name was Pen-y-Ulsch (corrupted to Pennardhalausy)—i.e. the head of the swamp or lake; which accords with the tradition that the adjacent low land was formerly under water. In the record of the Norman survey the name is written "Haordin."

The parish is extensive, including a population (1861) of 7044; and the rectory, in the gift of Sir Stephen R. Glyne, is of great value, said to exceed £4000 per annum. Collieries, potteries, and iron-works, furnish employment for the people. Alderman Boydell, once Lord Mayor of London, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, was born in this parish. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of Maude.

HAWARDEN CASTLE is a handsome modern mansion, the seat of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. It was erected in 1752, and in 1809 it underwent such alterations as to give it the character of a castellated Gothic edifice of the 13th century. The park is extensive, and pleasingly diversified; and within its inclosure are the ruins of a Castle of very ancient date, and for a long time of great importance. It appears to have been built by the Britons, but at the time of the Norman Conquest it was a stronghold of the Saxons. William I, included it in the grant which he made to his nephew, Hugh Lupus, for whose successors in the Earldom of Chester it was held subordinately by the Barons of Montalt, until it was resumed by the Crown, along with the title of Earl of Chester. Henry VI. conferred the castle upon Sir Thomas Stanley, whose descendants retained the possession until A.D. 1651, when James, Earl of Derby, being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded, his estates were sequestered. It was obtained at a nominal price by Serieant Glynne, who was then in high favour with Cromwell, and subsequently appointed by him Lord Chief-Justice, vet, after the Restoration, was knighted by Charles II. With his descendants the estate still remains. Of the ancient castle little more is now to be seen than the keep, and fragments of the towers. By the removal of vast quantities of rubbish, the foundations have been so far exposed as to exhibit the original pentagonal form of the structure. At one angle was the keep, a lofty circular tower, which, being still nearly entire, and occupying an elevated site, forms a picturesque object from the surrounding country, and affords from its summit an extensive view of the Denbighshire mountains, the Vale-Royal of Cheshire, and the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey.

FLINT. 9.5

Buckley Mountain is a district of the parish of Hawarden, having a large and busy population, employed cheffy in the manufacture of coarse earthenware, draining-tiles, and firebricks. From the superior quality of the clay, the fire-bricks made here are in high repute throughout the kingdom, and great numbers are consequently exported.

EVLOG CASTLE, about 2 miles from Hawarden, is situated in a thickly-wooded dingle, not easily found. It is an interesting ruin, finely mantled with ivy; but little is known wich certainty as to its founder or history. In the adjacent woods, called Cool Eulos, the advanced guard of the English army under Henry II. was surprised and defeated by David and Conan, sons of the heroic prince Owen Gwynedd, in the year 1157. By stratagem they drew the English into the defile, and then, attacking them suddenly in front and rear, aquished them with dreadful shaughter. The little stream which flows through Cool Evole is called Wepre Brook. In its short course it passes Wepre Hall, an ancient mansion, the property of W. Freme, Eso.

FLINT.

[Hotels: Royal Oak and Railway; Ship.]

Although this is the county town, it has rather the appearance of a neglected, decaying village. The appellation is Saxon, but its origin is not ascertained. The town was evidently formed on the plan of a Roman encampment, rectangular, and surrounded by regular entrenchments and ramparts, with four fortified gates. These, however, are nearly obliterated, and the streets are now so broken by dilapidated walls, and partiallyremoved houses, as to have a ragged and repulsive aspect. The town has sometimes aspired to rank as a bathing-place, but the beach, being marshy, is quite unsuitable. The county assizes. which used to be held here, have been removed to Mold, and the market has been discontinued. The church, a chapel of ease to Northop, having become dilapidated, a more commodious and attractive edifice was reared in 1848. A new Townhall has also been raised; the wharfs have been much extended and improved; and of late years, in consequence of obstructions in the channel of the Dee, Flint has become, to a considerable extent, the port of Chester; and here the larger vessels, especially those with timber, discharge into lighters; or rafts are formed and floated up the river. Messrs Musprat's chemical works is the principal business, and there are productive collieries in the neighbourhood. Flint is united with other boroughs in the county in electing one member of parliament. Population 3428.

FLINT CASTLE is at the N.E. of the town, upon a low rock of freestone, in the midst of a marsh, which at high tides is under water. The channel of the Dee is now at some distance. but the river formerly flowed close to the castle-wall, in which rings for mooring vessels were, not long ago, visible. There is uncertainty as to the time of its erection. Camden asserts that it was begun by Henry IL and finished by Edward I. Leland, adducing the authority of older writers, ascribes the entire work to the latter monarch. Here Edward II. received his favourite, Piers Gaveston, on his return from banishment in Ireland ; and here the unhappy King Richard II, was delivered, by the perfidious Percy of Northumberland, into the hands of Bolingbroke. This fortress does not appear to have fallen into the hands of Owen Glyndwr, when he overran most other parts of the principality. In the civil wars of Charles L. it was garrisoned for the king by Sir Roger Mostyn; in 1643 it was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces; in 1646 it was dismantled by order of the House of Commons; and after the Restoration it was resumed by the Crown. A portion of the ground is now occupied by the county gaol,

The building was originally a parallelogram, occupying about an acre of ground, with a circular tower at each angle. One of these, detached from the walls, was considerably larger than the other three. It consisted of two concentrie walls, each of feet thick, having between them a gallery 8 feet broad, and leaving within the smaller circle an area 20 feet in diameter, into which were four entrances. This is called the Double Tower, and probably was the donjon, or keep. The whole is now in a very decayed state, and, being utterly neglected, seems likely soon to disappear. A large portion fell in May 1848.

BAGILLT is a busy populous village, in the parish of Holywell, extending about two miles. In consequence of the extensive lead, iron, and alkali works which have been established here, and the collieries which abound in the neighbourhood, the place has risen to great importance. One of the hills above Bagillt is called Bryn Dychwclwch, i.e. the hill of retreat, because here Owen Gwynedd, pursued by Henry II. with superior numbers, sounded his retreat.

Proceeding westwards, in a little more than 4 miles from

Flint we reach the station of

HOLYWELL,

[Hotels: White Horse; King's Head; Red Lion.]

or Treffynnon, the town of the well, a populous markettown and parliamentary borough, pleasantly situated on a declivity, two miles from the station. The streets are irregular, but spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. Until the commencement of the present century the town was inconsiderable, but owing to the extension of mines, and the successful introduction of several manufacturing concerns, it has become the largest in the county, and its markets supply an extensive and populous district. The grand mining concern termed the Holywell Level commenced here in the year 1774, under leases granted to a company by the several landed proprietors through whose estates the veins of lead were supposed to extend. The "venture," which at first proved unsuccessful, eventually became very profitable to all concerned. The closing of some cotton-factories appears to have checked the advancement of the town. The church, erected in 1769, but retaining some columns which belonged to a more ancient fabric, is a plain structure, with a strong embattled tower, dedicated to Gwenfrewi, or St. Winefred. Under the chancel are family vaults of the Mostyns of Talacre, the Pennants of Downing, and the Pantons of Bagillt. Owing to the peculiar situation of the church, its bell is not audible in the principal streets of the town ; in consequence of which a singular method is adopted for announcing the times of public service. A man is employed to go about the town as a walking steeple, or perambulating belfry, bearing a large bell suspended by a strap from his shoulders, and a cushion buckled around one knee. As he steps forward, the cushion strikes against the bell, and thus the people are summoned to the house of prayer.

Population of the borough, 5,335; of the parish, 10,292,

As the name of the town, so likewise its main attraction is derived from

St. Winefred's Well. In Wales, as in other countries where superstition and ignorance have prevailed, many a place can boast of a well once deemed sacred, and reputed to possess supernatural efficacy in the removal of bodily disease and infirmity : and even at the present day, when no one in our country looks for miracles, such wells are still regarded by not a few with a degree of reverence and awe. Amongst these, St. Winefred's Well, long reckoned one of the seven wonders of Wales,* has the most widely extended renown.

The legend attached to this well is as follows :-- About the beginning of the 7th century, Gwenfrewi, or Winefred, a young female, devout and beautiful, of noble parentage, and related to the distinguished saint Beuno, was beloved by a neighbouring prince, or chieftain, named Caradoc, Having refused his proposals, and fled in order to escape from his power, the irritated youth pursued her, and drawing his sword, struck off her head, which rolled down the hill towards the church. At the spot where it rested, water immediately gushed forth, which (says one) "flows to this day, and by the holy virgin's merits, gives health to a world of diseased persons," St. Beuno, it is added, advancing from the church, took up the head, and carried it to the body, when the parts instantly reunited, leaving only a slender white line around the neck as a mark of the miraculous restoration. Caradoc, it is averred. immediately fell lifeless, and was never again beheld. Winefred survived about 15 years, and having taken the veil at Gwytherin in Denbighshire, she died Abbess of that monastery, and was interred there : four upright stones being still exhibited as marking her tomb. The spring continued to flow, and was found to be endowed with miraculous properties; the moss growing near it was ever afterwards peculiarly frag-

^{*} The so-called seven wonders of Wales were St. Winefred's Well, Wrexham Church, Overton Churchyard, Gresford Bells, Llangollen Bridge, Pistyll Rhayadr, and Snowdon Mountain. If, however, a selection were now made of the greatest wonders of Wales, some of these would give place to modern works of art connected with canals and railways, such as the Aqueducts and Viaducts near Chirk and Llangollen, the Suspension Bridges of Telford over the River Conway and Menai Strait, and, above all, the Tubular Railway Bridges at the same places,

rant; and the stones, which were sprinkled with blood, remain to this day exhibiting the indelible stain.

It may be proper so far to deprive these concluding assertions of the marvellous, as to state that the sweet-scented moss, growing plentifully here, is nothing more than the Jungermannia asplemoids of Linnæus; and that the supposed blood-stain on the pebbles is also a vegetable production, the Byssus olithus of Linnæus, and Lepraria olithus of Smith.

While some persons still resort to these waters in a superstitious spirit, many, with more reason, employ them for sanatory purposes : and crutches, chairs, and other offerings, are suspended as evidence that the desired benefit has been attained. We may reject all idea of the sanctity of this well without disputing its salubrity. It is, in fact, a remarkably powerful spring, sending forth a copious stream of very cold and pure water : and there is no reason to doubt that, here as everywhere, the free use of such water, both for bathing and drinking, may prove beneficial in checking disease and improving health. Such, in this case, are the purity and abundance of the water, that the vicinity is peculiarly eligible as the residence of a qualified hydropathic practitioner; and there can be little doubt that a well-conducted establishment for the practice of the cold-water cure would soon become popular.

Mr. Pennant estimated the flow of water at 24 tons in a minte, while the experiments of other persons favour the conclusion that the issue greatly exceeds that quantity. The spring is said to be little affected by either continued droughts or excessive rains; and the water, varying but little in temperature, never freezes. It is received in a basin, or bath, 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, and is so clear that the minutes toket at the bottom may be easily discerned.

The well is covered by a small Gothic building said to have been erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., though Mr. Grose ascribes to portions of it a much earlier date. The walls enclose a sufficient space to allow of a cloistered walk at the sides. The groined roof, supported by stone pillars, has carved representations of the legend of St. Winefred. Above is a chapel, which is now used as a public school. Some accommodation is provided for persons bathing, and there are usually attendants with glasses for those who wish to drink the water.

Pope Martin, in the time of Henry V., encouraged pilgrims to frequent this holy spot, furnishing the neighbouring abbey of Basingwerk with pardons and indulgences for the devotees who came hither; and similar privileges were granted during the reign of Queen Mary. James II., who is said to have lost three kingdoms for a mass, visited the sacred well in 1686, and received as a reward a gift of the under garment worn by Mary Queen of Scots at the time of her execution. In 1819 the well was visited, as an object of curiosity, by the King of the Belgians, then Prince Leopold, accompanied by Earl Grovenor and other noblemen; and in 1828 it was visited by late Duke of Sussex. The property belongs to the Marquis of Westminster.

BASINGWERK ABBEY .- This picturesque ruin is only a short distance from the station. A place of such religious celebrity as St. Winefred's Well was not likely to be long without its monastic establishment. Accordingly, we find that a society of monks existed here previous to the year 1119. How long prior to that date, we have no means of ascertaining. Neither is it known who was the original founder, although there are reasons for concluding that he was one of the princes of Wales. The Cistercian rule appears to have been introduced about 1131, by Ranulph, the second Earl of Chester, who was a great benefactor of the abbey. The architecture is mixed, being partly Saxon, and partly Saracenic, or what is generally called early pointed Gothic. The masonry is substantial and carefully finished, but there are few traces of ornament. The ruins, in their present state, consist of fragments of the Abbey Church, the refectory, dormitories, and a half-timbered building, which Mr. Grose conjectures to have been a granary. The situation of the abbey is beautiful; upon an eminence, among rich pastures, near to a stream of pure water, and having a fine view of the Dee, the city of Chester, and the hills of Lancashire.

In the neighbourhood formerly stood a strong fort, called Basingwerk Castle, of which scarcely a vestige can now be discovered.

Watt's Duke terminates at the coast close to Basingwerk. This ancient rampart or boundary line is clearly traced hence, through Northop, Hope, Wrexham, and the grounds of Wynnstay, to Maesbury, near Oswestry, where it appears to have had its begiuning. Of the occasion and date of its construction no authentic information has been obtained.

OFFA'S DYKE, likewise, is at no great distance. By most writers the two are erroneously confounded. This, which was constructed in the 8th century by Offa, King of Mercia, as a line of demarcation, nather than of defence, extended from the vicinity of Newmarket in Flintshire, traversing the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Salop, Radnor, Hereford, and Monmouth, to Beachley at the mouth of the Wye. In the first two of these counties, its course is in the same direction as Watt's Dyke, but at unequal distances, the two being in some places only a quarter of a mile apart, and in others more than three miles.* Churchyard, the poet of Queen Elizabeth's days, thus represents the probable purpose of these erections:

"There is a famous thing, Cal'de Office's Dyke, that reacheth farre in length; All kind of ware the Danes might thether bring, It was free ground, and cal'de the Britaine's strength. Wat's dyke likewise about the same was set, Betweene which two, bothe Danes and Britaines met, And trafficke still; but passing boundes by sleight, The one did take the other pris restreight."

DOWNING Hall, distant from Holywell about 3 miles, in the parish of Whitford, was long the property and residence of the ancient family of Pennant, one of whom, Thomas Pennant, Beq., was distinguished as a naturalist and antiquary. The estate descended to his granddaughter, who was married to Viscount Fielding, now Earl of Denbigh. The mansion is a handsome structure, built in the form of a Roman H, and has in front a Welsh inscription, Hob Ddue, heb ddim; Due, a ddigon, signifying, Wibbut Ged, without all, with God, enough. It contains an extensive library and many valuable works of art. Below the house are the ruins of Malindina Abbey, contributing to the beauty of the scene; and within view, also, is the ancient Mynydd y Garreg, a lofty circular building, believed to have been a Roman Pharos.

CAERWYS, or the Fort above the Waters, is a small town, backed by the high mountain called Moel-y-parc, situated about midway between Holywell and St. Asaph. It is be-

^{* &}quot;The Worthines of Wales, a Poem; by Thomas Churchyard."

liaved to have been a Roman station, and was long distinguished by its periodical meetings of the British Bards, termed Eisteddfodm. It has large cattle-fairs, and is one of the Plintshire boroughs electing a M.P. A pleasant walk will conduct to a wooled dingle of great beauty called Macs Mynan Wort, in which the last native prince, Llewelyn ap Gryffydd is said to have had a raslace.

A little to the west of Mostyn Station is Mostyn Hall. the property and principal residence of Lord Mostyn, one of the oldest families in North Wales. The park, well wooded and stocked with deer, slopes gradually to the sea. The approach to the mansion is by a magnificent gateway, called Porth Mawr, and a long avenue of venerable forest-trees. The original structure is of the time of Henry VI., but modern repairs and additions have materially altered its general character. The interior is enriched with a large collection of rare armour and antiquities, family portraits and other works of art, and especially books and manuscripts. The valuable library from Gloddaeth, consisting chiefly of old British history and Welsh MSS., has been removed to this place. Visitors may be gratified by seeing a silver harp, in the possession of the family since 1568; a golden torque found at Harlech, formerly worn by princes of Wales; the pedigree of this time-honoured house, no less than forty-two feet in length : and the Mostyn testimonial, a silver candelabrum. weighing 1750 ounces, and valued at a thousand guineas, presented to Lord Mostvn in 1843.

When Henry, Earl of Richmond, was secretly contriving the overthrow of the House of York, he was for a time concealed here, aiming to secure assistance from the Welsh, who were generally disposed to favour his cause on account of his Cambrian extraction, he being the grandson of Owen Tudor. Richard III., suspecting his visit to Mostyn, despatched a party to apprehend him; but, informed of their approach, Henry had barely time to escape by leaping through a back window, which is to this day called the King's windows. Richard ap Howel, then lord of Mostyn, joined Henry at the battle of Bosworth, and after the victory received from the king, in token of gratitude for his preservation, the belt and sword which he wore on that memorable day.

MOSTYN QUAY has of late risen into considerable import-

ance. A remarkably pretty church was erected in 1845, by the two families of Mostyn and Pennant. Hillbre island, seen at the opposite point of the estuary, contains about ten acres, and is valuable as a convenient telegraph station in connection with the port of Liverpolo. 'The Point of Air Lighthouse, seen over sandhills on the right, was built by the corporation of the Trinity House. It is constructed of iron, resting upon nine strong iron pillars, and although the foundation is sandy, the building is deemed perfectly secure.

LLAMSA, or Llamsaph, is a small village, situated to the left of the railway. In the church is some beautiful stained glass, brought from Basingwerk Abbey, and in the churchyard are some curious tombstones. In this parish are several gentlemen's seat deserving of mention: Talaare, the elegant modern mansion of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart.; Oyrn, a castellated edifice, built by the late John Douglas, Eaq., from the lofty towers of which the view is very extensive; and Golden Grose, the much-admired residence of Mrs. Morgan, event in 1578, but recently much enlarged and modernised. In the vicinity are the celebrated freestone quarries of Guesper, the property of Sir P. Mostyn. The splendid custom-house of Livernoul is constructed of stone from these outarries.

PRESTATYN is at the beginning of an extensive tract of level country, extensively fertile. Of an ancient fortress, called Prestatyn Castle, nothing remains but an elevated space marking the foundations. In the neighbourhood are the lead-mines of Talargoch, which produce an immense quantity of ore, and give employment to a great number of labourers. Near to the mines are the village and castle of Duserth. This is a British fortress of great antiquity. Henry IIL strengthened it in 1241, but in 1261 it was besieged and nearly demolished by Llewelvn the Great. Einion, a distinguished Welshman, having been slain here, a sculptured cross was erected to his memory, of which the shaft now forms the stile of Dyserth churchyard, where is another cross of curious workmanship and unknown antiquity. One mile from Dyserth, in the parish of Cwm, is a beautiful cascade, upon a small stream which rises at a spring called Ffynnon Asa, or St. Asaph's well, once accounted sacred, and having many votaries, like that of St. Winefred at Holywell.

RHYL.

[Hotels: Parade; Belvoir; Royal; Queen's; Mostyn Arms.]

This is a resort for sea-bathing, situated at the low sandy termination of the vale of Clwyd, and near the outlet of the united rivers Clwyd and Elwy. It is altogether a modern creation, and is still rapidly extending. The shore is flat and uninteresting, and the adjacent country, for some miles in every direction, is a dull uninviting level : vet Rhvl has proved powerfully attractive, and within a very short period has acquired the aspect of a cheerful, thriving, fashionable town. Its recommendations are, easy access, pure air, smooth firm sands facilities for bathing, good hotels and lodginghouses, and some agreeable objects within moderate drives, as St. Asaph, Rhuddlan Castle, Denbigh, the vale of Clwyd, and the caverns near Cefn. Besides these there are also several gentlemen's seats within short distances, which may afford gratification to visitors-namely, Pengwern, the Honourable T. Pryce Lloyd : Kinmel Park, H. R. Hughes, Esq. : Bodelwuddan, Sir Hugh Williams, Bert.; Bodryddan, W. Shipley Conwy, Esq. : and Gwruch Castle, Robert Hesketh, Esq. From various points in the neighbourhood good views are obtained of the Carnarvonshire mountains, including Penmaenmawr and Snowdon : and sometimes also those of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Rhyl is in the parish of Rhuddlan, but a commodious church has been erected in the town, and there are several Dissenting chapels. A new pier, opened in 1867, adds considerably to the attractions of the place, forming an agreeable promenade during the day and a ball-room at night. Besides numerous machines for bathing on the beach, there is a well-arranged building, with hot and cold sea-water baths : and for the convenience and amusement of visitors, there are libraries, billiard and news rooms, a bowlinggreen, &c. The town is lighted with gas. Anglers may find sport in the Clwyd and Elwy, which are good trout-streams, Steam-packets pass for Liverpool three times a-week. These receive and land their passengers at Foryd, near the mouth of the river, about a mile from Rhvl, and numerous cars await their arrival. The Railway Station is commodious, and advantageously situated close to the town. It is just midway between Chester and Bangor, the railway distance from the former city being 30 miles, and from the latter, 29½ miles—ach of these distances being accomplished by express and mail trains in less than one hour. The Vale of Clwyd Railway branches off here to St. Asaph, Denbigh, Ruthen, Corwen, etc.

Resuming our progress on the main line, we reach

ABERGELE,*

[Hotels: Bee; Bödelwyddan Arms; Harp.]

a small market-town and seaport, consisting chiefly of one wide, irregular street. Although the houses are more than half a mile from the coast, the salubrity of the air, and the suitableness of the smooth and firm sand, render it a favourite resort for eachathing. Its progress, however, has been of late years greatly surpassed by several neighbouring watering-places. There is good accommodation at the Bee Hotel and in private lodging-houses. Population of the parish, 3308. The Church is a neat edifice, built in the region of Henry Yill, dedicated to St. Michael. An epitaph, without date, in the churchyard, records that a man lies buried there wide north." This tends to confirm the statement, of which indeed there are many tokens, that the sea has made considerable encroachment.

On the sea-coast, half-a-mile to the north of Abergele, is the sea-bathing village of Pensarn, containing numerous lodging-houses of a good class, a Presbyterian chapel, and a hotel.

This neighbourhood is adorned by many villas and manison, of which, in addition to some noticed at greater length, the following may be mentioned: Garthevin, Brownlow W. Wynne, Esq.; Cood Coch, J. Lloyd Wynne, Esq.; Pentremaur, Mrs. Jones Bateman; Hafod Unos, H. R. Sandbuch, Esq.; and Duffryn Add, Peirce Wynne Yorke, Esq.

* Since the terrible accident which happened here in 1868, it is stated that a revised code of instructions with respect to the shunting of trains has come in force. The directors of the L and N. W. Railway have also authorised an expenditure of £50,000 for additional siding accommodation mpon this section. The siding at Llandulas, the insufficiency of which indirectly led to the accident, has already been nearly doubled in length.

Gwench Castle, the property of Robert Hesketh, Esq., is a prominent object, about one mile from Abergele, on the road to Conway. It is a modern castellated edifice, the front of which extends nearly 500 yards, having on each side a terrace 420 yards in length. The principal tower, called Hesketh Tower, is about 90 feet high. This vast and imposing structure will be acknowledged to be picturesque, and on some accounts may be regarded with admiration, yet few persons will fail to observe its incongruity, and to wish that purer taste had guided the erection. One of the entrance gateways bears the following inscriptions, referring to memorable historical events connected with this locality:—

- "I. Prior to the Norman Conquest, Harold, in his attempt to subjugate this part of the Principality, was encountered by Gryffydd ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, on the plain near Gefn Ogo; and after a sanguinary battle, in which he was defeated, was driven back to Rhuddlan.
- "II. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Hugh Lupus, on his march to invade the island of angiesey, passing through this deflie, was attacked by an armed band of Weishmen, which had been posted here to anticipate his progress, and of which, after an obstinate and protracted battle, 1100 were left dead on the spot
- "III. In the reign of Henry II., Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, on his return from Flintshire, fortified himself in this pass; whom he gave battle to the forces of that monarch, and regulated them with great slaughter; sirch raiving secured this important post, be retracted to Pen-yrace, in the adjoining parish, where he made head against the English forces, and effectually checked the further invasion of his dominions.
- "IV. Near this pass Richard II., whom Percy, Earl of Northumberland, under a preimone of an anicobie interview with Bolingbroke, had inveigled from Couway Castle, on his return from Ireland, was, by a military band, being the Northumberland banner, surrounded and conducted to Flint Castle, where he was treacherously betrayed by the Earl into the power of the usurper."

Here the late Mrs. Hemans passed nine years in early life, between the ages of 7 and 16, her family then residing in a large old mansion which has been removed in the course of modern alterations; and of this place her biographer writes as follows: "In the calm section of this romantic region she imbibled that intense love of nature which ever afterwards 'haunted her as a passion,' and that warm attachment for 'the green land of Wales,' its affectionate true-hearted people, their traditions, their music, and all their interesting characteristics, which she cherished to the last hour of her existence."

CEFN YR Ogo, or Cave Hill, is a calcareous rock in which

is a singular and extensive natural cavern. The entrance, at a considerable elevation in the face of the rock, resembles a large Gothic arch. The interior is divided by a wall of limestone, not unlike a massive sculptured pillar, into two compartments, one of which soon terminates, while the other becomes a spacious chamber, and is continued to an unknown extent in the interior of the mountain. The sides and roof are decorated with brilliant stalactites, and the floor is covered with masses of deep orange-coloured stalagmite, producing forms at one curious and beautiful. Many labourers are constantly employed in blasting the rock, and breaking the masses, and large quantities of lime are sent hence to Liverpool and other parts of England. Some rare plants and curious fossils are found in this neighbourhood.

LLAXDULAS is a small village in a plessant glen, remarkable as the spot where Richard IL was met and betrayed. A good pier was formed in 1822, connected with a railway which serves to convey the stone and lime from Llysfaen quarries, down a steep incline.

LLANELIAN is a village in a valley to the left, celebrated for its holy well, or *Ffynnon Elian*, which, owing to an absurd tradition, was long the terror of the neighbourhood. There is another holy well of the same name in Anglesey.

A few miles to the south of Abergele is KINME HALL, a noble mansion, long the residence of the first Baron Dinouch, who died in 1852. Upon the decease of his son, at the close of the same year, the title became extinct. Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., succeeded to the valuable entailed estates. The extensive park is richly diversified, adorned with majestic timber, and well stocked with deer. The park-wall, with ornamental iron palisade, extends a great distance at the side of the road, in both the counties of Flint and Denbigh, the mansion being situated in the latter. The gate and lodge at the N.W. form a noble and imposing entrance. In the immediate vicinity is the neat village of

Sr. George, or Llan Sr. Siőr, the church of which was, a deep wears since, restored by the late Lord Dinorber; who also erected a mausoleum of remarkably chaste and elegant design. In the church a spur of great size is suspended, called Oliver Cromwell's spur, and there is a tradition that the Protector was for a time concealed at Kinmel. On the summit of an adjacent hill are the remains of a camp formed by Owen Gwynedd, during his valiant struggles against English encroachments. The people of the village will readily point out the place "where the old battles were fought." This height affords a good view of the grand seenery of Carnarvonshire, including the Great Orme's Head, the enormous Penmanen-max, and the three majestic peaks of Snowdon.

COLWYN is a small village resorted to for sea-bathing. The railway line here leaves the coast, and cuts across the tongue of land called Creuddyn to the important station of

LLANDUDNO JUNCTION.

(Refreshment-room here.)

The various lines concentrating here will be best understood from the map. The Vale of Conway route, diverging to the south by Llanrwst and Bettws-y-coed, now forms a very agreeable approach to Snowdon from Capel Curig, there being regular coaches between Bettwe and the excellent hotel at Capel Curig. This route, however, will be subsequently referred to.

This peninsular promontory forms a detached portion of the county of Carnaryon, extending far into the Irish Sea, and terminating in the rocky point of the Great Orme's Head. It is a hundred, or division of the county, called Creuddyn, and contains the three parishes of Eglwys, Rhôs, Llandudno, and Llangwstennin, with a part of the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs. Population of the hundred, 5025. The distance from the junction to Llandudno is 4 miles, and in the way are situated the celebrated ruins of Diganwy Castle, or Dinas Gonwy-i.e. the fort of the Conway; by English historians called Gannoc. It is supposed to have been erected about the time of the Norman Conquest, although the earlier Welsh annals refer to a fortress on this site destroyed by lightning in 810. The castle, of which small fragments only are now remaining, appears to have consisted of two massive round towers occupying the summits of adjacent hills, and connected by two parallel curtain-walls. The situation was admirably adapted for defending the entrance to the river. Here it was that prince Elfin, the patron and friend of the bard Taliesin,

was confined by his uncle Maengwyn, when the irresistible influence of the poet's lays procured his release. King John encamped under these walls in 1211, and was reduced to great distress by Prince Llewelyn ; and Henry III, had similar fortune at the same place. The castle is said to have been destroyed by Edward I. Mrs. Hemans' beautiful little poem. "The Ruin and its Flowers," was written on an excursion to Diganwy. A modern mansion in the immediate neighbourhood, which assumed the name of the old fortress, has recently been purchased by a company, and converted into a first-rate hotel, called Diganwy Castle Hotel. Hence, passing Bodyscallen, an ancient seat of the Wynnes, and now the summer residence of M. D. Hollings, Esq.; and the neat little village of Llanghos, or Ealwas Rhos, the burial-place of Maeglwyn Gwynedd: visit Gloddaeth, a noble mansion erected by Sir Roger Mostyn, in the reign of Elizabeth, and retained ever since in the possession of that family. The extensive pleasuregrounds by which it is surrounded, with their soft verdure and rich cultivation, present a striking contrast to the neighbouring scenery. The library, containing valuable Welsh manuscripts, has been removed to Mostyn Hall, Flintshire. Two miles from Gloddaeth, on the coast, is a singular

we have stone rotanization of the costs, as a singular structure enclosing a well, having three windows and a door, with a vaulted roof covered with pebbles instead of slates, called St. Trillos Chapel. Halfa-mile further is the parish church of Llandrillo, and near to it are the ruins of Bryn. Europe, where, in the 6th century, Madgrayn Gwynedd took brryn, where, in the 6th century, Madgrayn Gwynedd took the ruing and which, at a later period, became one of the thirteen palaces of the renowned Ednyfel Fyolan, an ancestor of Owen Tudor. At the terminus of the branch we reach

Llandudno.

LLANDUDNO

[Hotels: Queen's · St. George's; Adelphi; Royal; Tudno Castle.]

is an elegant watering-place, built under the shelter of a rock called the Great Orne's Head, and extending along the level sand towards the Smaller Orme's Head. The houses, which are handsome, are beautifully disposed along the coast, in accordance with a well-arranged plan, and command a noble prospect of the Irish Sea. It is now much esteemed as a summer resort and bathing-place, for which its situation has peculiar and undoubted advantages. It contains two churches, several Dissenting chapels, numerous lodging-houses, a noble reading-room, and baths.

Drudical and other British antiquities are numerous in the vicinity. On an eminence called Dinas, or Pen-y-ddinas, are remains of a British fortification, which gives the name to the hundred—viz. "Creaddyn" (the bloody fort), consisting of a wall of great thickness around the summit of the hill, within which are a number of large circular excavations, supposed by Mr. Pennant to have been the rude habitations of the native possessors. Within this also is a large rockingstone called Cryd Tudno, or St. Tudno's Cradle, a huge rude block, surrounded by a foss.

About a quarter of a mile from this ancient fort, in a westerly direction, we come across an old British cell, devoted to the service of the Moon probably, as its name, "Lietty' filiast' (the cell of the greyhound bitch), implies; and close behind this are the remains of an old catrin, where many urns were found some years ago. On the western extremity of the Orms, close to the sea and not very much above its level, are to be seen the ruins of Segarth Abbey. This was formerly an appendage to the Abbey of Conway, and though now washed by the sea, was formerly quite inland. The low table-land on which this ruin stands is croscentic in shape, and well sheltered from the north and east by the abrupt rising of the rock behind. This warm situation will eventually become the Underchiff of Llandudno, for which it is admirably adapted.*

The GREAT GRAF'S HEAD is a vast rocky promontory, converted into an agreeable promenade and place of recreation. It is surrounded by a walk, affording beautiful marine views, and an inland prospect towards the vale of Conway and the range of Caernarvonshire mountains. The cliffs, which are very abrupt, and hollowed into caverns by the action of the sea, abound with sea-birds. The rock, which seems formerly to have been an island, consists of carboniferous limestone, uniformly dipping from every side towards a common centre,

^{*} For further information regarding this locality, see Catherall and Prichard's Guide-Book of Llandudno, and Thomas Williams' History and Natural History of Llandudno.



(Copied by permission from Mr. Williams' Guide to Llandudno.)

where a valuable deposit of copper-ore is embedded. The highest point of the Orme rises abruptly in the shape of a huge conical elevation to the height of 750 feet above the sea-level, and commands an extensive view on all sides.

Resuming the route at Llandudno junction, we cross the mouth of the river Conway by a tubular bridge, constructed on the same principle as the one across the Menai Straits, and enter

CONWAY, OR ABERCONWAY.

[Hotels: Castle; Erskine Arms; Harp; Liverpool Arms.] Chester, 45 miles; Bangor, 15; Rhyl, 15; Llanrwst, 12; Bettws-y-coed, 16; Llandudno, 4; Penmaen-mawr, 4; Aber, 9; Caerheen, 4; Porthliwyd Watarfall, 6.

When approaching this ancient fortified town, its aspect is so singularly grand and impressive, that strangers are apt to indulge expectations which the first near view of its poor, ill-built, neglected streets will be likely to disappoint; and the remark of Pennant may seem to be verified-"A more ragged town within is scarcely to be seen, nor a more beautiful one without." However, more deliberate inspection and more intimate knowledge may justify the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare, who says of this place—"I have seen no town where the military works of art are so happily blended with the picturesque features of nature; and no spot which the artist will at first sight view with greater rapture, or quit with greater reluctance." In like manner, another competent judge, Miss Costello, writes-" We had heard much of this boast of North Wales, and on our arrival, far from considering that too much had been said, I think that no description, however enthusiastic, can do justice to one of the most romantic and interesting spots in Europe,"

The town is beautifully situated, on a steep slope, on the left bank of the river Conway, where it falls into the ocean, and hence the name by which the Welsh generally designate it, Aberconway. It is of a triangular form, somewhat resembling the shape of a Welsh harp, to which it is commonly likened. It is surrounded by a wall, one mile and a quarter in length, and 12 feet thick, fortified with towers and battlements. These, together with four gateways, are in a good state of preservation. It presents a rare example of the Saracenic or Moorish style of building, which was introduced by the Crusaders on returning from the east.



There are some curious old timber houses; and one, especially, is worthy of notice, called Plas Mawr, or the Great Mansion, and bearing date 1585. It was built by Robert Wynn of Gwydir, in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. It now belongs to the family of Mostyn, by whom it is kept in repair. The tourist will have no difficulty in obtaining access, and will be gratified by a sight of the spacious rooms, with their panelled walls and carved decorations. Besides the letters R.W., the initials of the founder, the letters E.R. and R.D. frequently occur; thus coupling the initials of the Queen with those of her haughty favourite Leicester. The Church has little to interest, either in its architecture or its history. There are some good monuments of the Wynns, and a stone is pointed out, with an inscription in memory of "Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent., who was the 41st child of his father, William Hookes, Esq., by Alice, his wife, and the father of 27 children, who died 20th March 1637." Pop. 1855. The authentic annals of the town commence with

CONWAY CASTLE, erected in 1284 by Edward I., as a security against Welsh insurrection, commanding the pass of



CONWAY CASTLE FROM THE RIVER.

Penmaen-mawr, which then formed, as it now does, the road to Snowdon and Anglessey. When in its perfect state, this castle must have been one of the most magnificent fortresses of Britain. Pennant says, "one more beautiful never arose." The form was oblong, and it was placed on the verge of a precipitions rock, one side bounded by the river, a second by a creek filled at every tide, and the remaining two facing the town. On the land side was a most, crossed by a drawbridge. A small entrance, well defended, communicated with the river.

by narrow winding steps cut in the rock. The walls were of great thickness, and flanked by eight vast circular embattled towers, each of which was surmounted by a slender watchtower, singularly graceful and elegant. The two at the sides of the grand entrance were called the King's and the Queen's towers : and in each there was a beautiful oriel window. The interior of the castle was divided into two courts. The great hall was 130 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high. lighted by nine windows, six lancet-shaped opening upon the creek, and three larger and pointed looking towards the spacious court. The roof was supported by eight massive arches, four of which remain, overgrown with ivy. Beneath were extensive vaults for ammunition and provisions. Edward, accompanied by his consort Eleanor, and attended by many English nobles, spent a Christmas here, indulging in all the festivities of a luxurious court. The castle was taken by the Parliamentary forces under General Mytton in 1646. In 1665, Edward, Earl of Conway, to whom a grant of it had been made after the Restoration, dismantled this beautiful fortress in a barbarous manner, and caused the timber, iron. lead, and other movable materials to be transported to Ireland for the repair of his own property in that kingdom. This fortress has been made the scene of Lewis's drama " The Castle Spectre," and of Grav's well-known ode " The Bard." The ruin is the property of the crown, and is held at a nominal rent by the Dowager Lady Erskine.

CONWAY SURPENSION BRIDGE was designed and executed by Mr. Telford, under the sanction of parliamentary commissioners, in order to obviate the inconvenience and hazard of the previous ferry. The work was commenced in 1839, and completed in 1836. The chains at the W. extremity are conducted and secured within the rock beneath the castle, and at the E. end within a rock before insulated, but now connected with the shore by an embankment 2013 feet long, and at an extreme elevation of 54 feet. The suspended roadway measures between the centres of the towers 327 feet; it is 32 feet wide, and is elevated 18 feet above high water. The principles on which this bridge is constructed are precisely the same as those of the suspension bridge carried by the same eminent engineer across the straits of Menai. The same remark applies to the tubular bridge, which stands

close beneath the walls of the venerable castle, and only a few feet south from the chain bridge. The masonry of both these bridges is designed to harmonise with that of the castle, the whole forming a most picturesque group. The construction of this bridge is in all respects similar to that over the Menai Straits, but it consists of only one span of 400 feet, which is 60 feet less than that of the Britannia Bridge, and its elevation above high water is only 18 feet. The first stone was laid on June 15, 1846. The first tube was commenced in March 1847. It was floated on March 6, 1848, and raised to its position on April 16, and on May 1 tunian passed through it. The second the was floated on October 12, 1848, and at the end of that month the whole was in daily use for traffic.

Starting again from Conway, the next station reached is

PENMAEN-MAWR.

Five miles from Conway.

[Hotel: The Penmaen-Mawr, large and excellent, close to station and shore. Connected with the hotel is a complete sea-bathing establishment.]

This delightful and retired watering-place is situated in the plain of Dwygrlylchi, a favoured tract, distinguished for its fertility, and screened from every harsh wind by the two headlands Pemmaen-mawr and Pemmaen-bach, which form the northern terminating point of the grand Snowdon range of mountains. Pemmaen signifies the head or end of the stone, or rock; and mawr and back are, respectively, great and small. The latter is a mass of rock, projecting boldly toward the sea, the road being carried round the point, and near to the beach, without much elevation; while, for the railway, the rock is pierced by a tunnel 630 yards in length. A few years ago this sequestered spot was known only to the primitive inhabitants of the little village of Penmins; now villas of every size and style are dotted over the hills.

The old road from Conway—a charming walk for footpassengers—leaves the old town by the arched gateway in the south-west angle of the walls, traverses some wild moorland country until it gains the top of the neck of Penmaen-bach (a Swiss pass in miniature), and then descends in a zigzag course down the side of the dry valley (Sychnant) to the ancient village of Dwygyfylchi (pronounced Duegevelchi), presenting at every step views of sea, mountain, and valley.

From this village there is a narrow path, which leads to "The Glen," a deep ravine of great beauty and wildness, lying between two thickly-wooded hills. Down the centre of this ravine a rapid river rushes wildly over stones and rooks, and in one place, at three bounds, makes a beautiful waterfall, amidst a tropical luxuriance of tall ferns, pine-trees, wild flowers, grasses, and moss-covered rocks.

On the lower side of the village there is a prettily-wooded dell, in the midst of which, half-buried in trees, stands the parish church, a building of no architectural pretensions, but

having a quaint and hallowed aspect.

Beyond the church lies Pendyffryn Park, the seat of S. D. Darbyshire, Esq., and, a little further on, the promontory of Penmaen-bach slopes into the sea.

After leaving the old village, the road passes Taibach, the came of the Rev. J. Hughes; a little farther, that of H. Cram, Esq.; and soon after turns round a projecting spur of Moel Llys, called from tradition "The Rock of Weeping."

A little further on we pass the modern mansion of Murray Gladstone, Esq., and then descend the hill Bryntirion, or Mount Pleasant, with its new church. At the junction with the new road from Conway there are many handsome villas, some pretty cottages—one of which is the old post-office and a few shops.

We now enter on the Chester and Holyhead turnpike road (nasing the branch road on the right hand, which leads to the hotel), and pass the pretty summer retreat of R. Kneeshaw, Esq., and soon after the transway of the Craighwyd Quarry Company, who obtain here the Welsh paving-stones of hard blue trap-rock, which constitutes the structure of this range of mountains. Travellers with steady heads may take their seats in the empty trucks (used for lowering the stone down from the mountain) and save themselves the fatigue of making the ascent of the mountain. Beyond Plās-ty-mawr—apto selected by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as a summer residence—in the midst of its pleasant grounds, is the village of Penmina—a row of cottages irhabited by the workmen of the stone-quarries. Immediately after leaving this village

we enter the Pass of Pennagen-mann, a vast, gloomy rock, presenting towards the sea a ranged and almost perpendicular front, its height above sea-level being 1553 fest. The stupendous obstruction to travellers was formerly surmounted only by a steep zigzag road, narrow and unprotected, the passage of which must have been truly terrific and dangerons. At each extremity there was a small public-house, on the sign-boards of which appeared the following couplets, attributed to the witty Dean Swift:—

- "Before you venture hence to pass, Take a good refreshing glass."
- "Now, you're over, take another,

Many disastrous occurrences are recorded in connection with this formidable pass. At length, in 1772, the government was induced to assist in executing a plan suggested by a Mr. John Sylvester, and in laying out the present line of road, which has, more recently, been further and very greatly improved under the direction of Mr. Telford. It is now broad and safe, well guarded on the sea-side, and forming a truly noble terrace, along which the traveller walks or rides in perfect security, beneath the huge shadows of the gigantic cliff, on the one side; and looking down, on the other, to a splendid ocean view, the broad waters of the Menai, the bold promontory of Orme's Head, the island of Priestholm, which seems to hold the key of the straits, and the town of Beaumaris.

On the summit of Penmaen-mawr stands Braich-p-Dinas, or Dinas Penmaen), a British fortified post of extraordinary strength, and of extent sufficient to afford shelter to 20,000 men. Within the innermost enclosure is a well with an unfailing supply of pure fresh water. This is deemed the strongest post possessed by the Britons in the district of Snowdon; it was, indeed, impregnable. Here the reduced bands of the brave Welsh army were stationed during the negotiation between their Prince Llewelp and King Edward I. About a mile from Braich-p-Dinas is Y Meini Hirion, a remarkable Draidical circle, so feet in diameter, consisting of ten erect stones, enclosed by a stone wall, besides several smaller circles, one of which surrounds the remains of a cromblech. One of



ABER 49

the unright stones, from its resemblance to a human figure. is called "the Deity Stone;" another, having a cup-like cavity on the top capable of holding a child, "the Stone of Sacrifice." A sanguinary battle was fought here between the Romans and British, and the cairns, now visible, are said to have been raised over the bodies of the British who were slain. The ascent can be made in several directions, but the best and easiest is that which passes the Druid's Circle This route begins at the old post-office, and ascends by a narrow mountain-road, until, near the top, it emerges at the Green Gorge, a glassy slope in the cleft between the Bilberry and Cerrig-y-Druidion Hills. A walk to the top of Moel Llys is another interesting excursion. So is that to Llangelynin Church. The church is itself a curiosity, but its chief attraction lies in its site, and the magnificent view it commands of the Vale of Llanrwst and of the opposite hills of Denbighshire. The extinct volcano, Lvn Dulin, or the Black Lake, is another great attraction of the neighbourhood. It lies near the foot of Carnedd Llewelyn, about midway between Penmaen-mawr and Canel Curio.

Proceeding westwards we pass the village of Llanfair-FECHAN, much frequented. Here Mr. Platt of Oldham has erected a very elegant mansion.

Two and a half miles further is

ABER

[Hotel: Bulkeley Arms.]

a delightful little village, situated at the entrance of a romantic glen, through which flows a small stream called Gweygrogyn, i.e. the stream of white shells; perhaps from the number of small cockles found on the coast. The glen extends in a S.E. direction about 2 miles, having on one side a lofty hill, covered with luxuriant wood; and on the other, a stupendous rock called Maay Gar. At the termination, a dark mountain, Y Foel Fritz, presents a vast concave front, down the centre of which a stream is precipitated in a double fall, dashing from a great height, and forming the celebrated cataract, which bears a name common to many cascades, Rhayadr Marr, and sometimes also termed Rhayadr Gwyn. The upper part is broken by the rugged cliff into three or four divisions; the lower is a broad sheet of foaming water, falling more than 60 feet.

Near the village is the Med, an artificial conical mount, on which formerly stood a palace of the Welsh princes, where Likewleyn the Great received a summons from Edward I. to surrender the principality to the crown of England. Vestiges of the most, and of the cut from the river which supplied it, are still visible.

A field at a short distance, called Cae Gwilym Da, or Black William's Field, was the scene of a tragedy in 1229. A Norman knight, William de Breos, was taken prisoner by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, at the siege of Montgomery, in the reign of Henry III. During his captivity at Aber, he had carried on an intrigue with the Princess Joan, daughter of the deceased King John, who had been constrained to marry Llewelvn. After De Breos had obtained his ransom, Llewelyn's suspicions were awakened; and to gratify his revenge he inveigled the knight to attend a banquet, and then, reproaching him with his crime, caused him to be immediately hung. Joan, ignorant of the occurrence, was led forth for a walk by her husband (or, as some say, by his bard), and having been asked, tauntingly, what she would give to see her lover, was pointed to his gibbet. Tradition has preserved the memory of the event, in a Welsh distich, giving both the cruel question and the rash reply :-

> "Diceyn, doceyn, gwraig Llywelyn, Beth a roit ti am weled Gwilym?"

"Tell me, wife of Llewelyn, what would you give to behold your William?"

The princess, in the ardour of affection, answered-

"Cymru, Lloegr, a Llywelyn, Arown i gyd am weled Gwilym."

"Wales, England, and Llewelyn, I'd give them all to see my William."

Aber Church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower. There is a ferry across the Lavan sands to Beaumaris. The distance to the channel at low water is nearly four miles, but as the sands frequently shift, the walk should not be attempted without a guide. In foggy weather, a great bell in Aber church, presented by Lord Bulkeley in 1817, is constantly rung in order to direct travellers.

Aber has a good hotel (the Bulkeley Arms), and is a convenient resting-place for those who wish to explore the neighbouring country, or to make the ascent of Penmaen-mawr.



VIEW OF BANGOR FROM HEIGHTS ABOVE TOWN.

BANGOR.

[Hotels: Penrhyn Arms; Railway; George; British, etc.] Coach from Railway Hotel several times daily to Quarries. Fare, 2s. 6d.

This city is of great antiquity, and modern improvements have rendered it one of the most important places in North Wales. The name is derived from Ban chor, the high or beautiful choir. It was formerly called Bangor faver, or the great Bangor, to distinguish it from Bangor Isecal, in Flintshire. The town consists mainly of one rather narrow street, in a waving line, nearly a mile in length, stretching NE and S.W. through a romantic valley, between two ridges of rock; that

on one side being high and precipitous, the other a lower and more gradual activity. It is situated near the strait of Menai, at its opening to the Lavan sands. The rising grounds about the city in every direction afford extensive procepts, embracing a great variety of coast and mountain scenery. Owing to the peculiar beauty of its situation, it has long been a favourite place of resort, and the number of visitors has greatly increased since the construction of the Suspension and Tubular Bridges across the Menai Straits.

When Dr. Johnson visited this city in 1774, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, he found a different state of things prevailing from what exists now, he writes, "At evening the mon shone eminently bright, and our thoughts of danger (on crossing Penmäen-masv) being now past, the rest of our journey was very pleasant. At an hour somewhat late, we came to Bangor, where we found a very mean inn, and had some difficulty of obtaining a lodging. I lay in a room where the other bed had two men." What a contrast is now found! Within the city, besides private lodging-bravelens, there are excellent Hotels adapted to all classes of travellers; at about a quarter of a mile east is the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, built by Lord Penrhyn, which ranks with the largest and best in the kingdom, and near the Suspension Bridge is the well-known George Hotel, in a charming situation, within sight and sound of the dashing stream.

The most important buildings in Bangor are the Cathedral, Episcopal Palace, Deanery-house, meeting-houses for various denominations of Dissenters, Roman Catholic chapel, free school, union poor-house, infirmary for the counties of Carnarvon and Anglescy, market-house, assembly-rooms, temperance-hall and three banks.

perance-nail, and uree ounse.

3angor Catiperat is an embattled cruciform structure, having a low massive tower, crowned with pinnacles, but destitute of all richness of ornament. Although the situation is low, the just proportions and simplicity of its architecture have a pleasing effect. It occupies the site of a more ancient edifice, which, at different times, suffered severely from contending parties. Originally founded about 252, it was destroyed by the Angle-Normans in 1071. Being afterwards rebuilt, it was again overthrown in 1211. A partial restoration was effected, but in the wars between Henry III and

the Welsh, about 1247, it again suffered much injury : and in 1402 it was burned down during the ravages of Owen Glyndwr: and for more than ninety years it remained in ruins. The choir was rebuilt in the time of Henry VII., and the tower and nave were added, at the expense of Bishop Skeffington, in 1532. As in the case of many other ecclesiastical buildings, a subscription has been set on foot for the restoration of the edifice. The interior contains some monuments bearing interesting historical references to Welsh princes and bishops. Prince Owen Gwynedd, and his brother Cadwaladr, were buried near the great altar, and this fact is recorded in an inscription on the wall; but the tomb, which used to be seen under a pointed arch, is now built up, and concealed from view within the thickness of the wall. The building is used for both cathedral and parish services ; the former conducted in the English language, the latter in Welsh. The Bishop's Palace is situated in a low flat, a little N. of the Cathedral. It is large and commodious, but has no pretensions to architectural distinction. The residence of the Dean is also adjacent; and in the vicinity are some old endowed almshouses, and an endowed free-school for 100 bcvs. founded in the reign of Elizabeth.

The slates raised in the neighbouring quarries create a considerable export trade. They are conveyed on a railway to Port Pennyn, at the mouth of the river Cegid, a little to the east of the town, which is accessible for ressels of 200 to 300 tons at all states of the tide, has a quay upwards of 300 yards in length. An immense tonnage of slates is shipped

from hence to all parts of the world.

A Museum, including an extensive collection of rare and curious articles, may afford agreeable and instructive occupation for a leisure-hour. It was formed at much cost, and with persevering diligence, by Captain Jones, and is exhibited to the public on payment of a small fee

On a rocky eminence in the vicinity there are some vestiges of an anient Castle, attributed to Hugh Lupus, first Earl of Chester, and on the opposite height may be traced the remains of a British encampment. Immediately opposite the Penrhyn Arms Hotel a road conducts to an eminence, from which there is an extensive and pleasing view of the neighbouring country. The towers of Penrhyn Castle rise conspicuously in the landscape, and the eve is led eastwards along the coast to the

promontory of the Great Orme's Head.

The market is held on Fridays; and, in the summer, also on Tuesdays. The population has increased with remarkable rapidity. In 1801 the parish contained only 1770 inhabitants; in 1831, 4751; 1851, 9564; and in 1861, 10,662. Bangor is one of the six contributory broughs in Carnarvonshire, which conjointly send one member to the House of Commons.

EXCURSIONS FROM BANGOR.

VISIT TO PENRHYN CASTLE AND THE SLATE-OUARRIES.

N.B.—A coach from Railway Hotel several times daily, fare 2s. 6d.

This is one of the most interesting excursions to be made from Bangor, the slate-quaries being the largest in England. The road (being the regular road to Capel Curig), follows for some time the left bank of the river Ogwen, and the distance will be about 6 miles—wit. to Bethesda 5, and another to the quarries. The first place reached, after leaving Bangor, is the small village of

LLANDEGAL situated at the junction of the roads from Shrewsbury and Chester, and near to the main entrance to Penrhyn Park. A good bridge here crosses the river Ogwen. The Church, dedicated to St. Tegai, contains some effigies from Llanfaes Priory, and a mural monument, in memory of John Williams, statesman, warrior, and prelate, Lord-keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James L. and Archbishop of York in that of Charles L. He is represented in episcopal robes, kneeling at an altar. There is also an elegant marble monument, by Westmacott, in memory of Lord and Lady Penrhyn. The supporters are a female peasant deploring the loss of her benefactors, and a quarry-labourer earnestly regarding the inscription commemorative of their worth. Beneath are four smaller emblematical figures, representing the state of the country when his lordship commenced his improvements, the industry which he stimulated and recompensed, the religious instruction which he sought to diffuse,



PENRHYN CASTLE. ROM THE HILL OPPOSITE THE PENRHYN ARMS HOTEL.



and the abundance and prosperity resulting from his enlightened efforts. The parish is more than 15 miles in length. stretching from the shore of the Menai straits far into the mountainous region of Snowdon, and including a district which abounds with mineral treasures. Llandegai was the scene of battle during the civil wars. It was here that Sir John Owen, with a small company of soldiers, attempted to arrest the progress of the Parliamentary forces under Carter and Twistleton. Sir John was overpowered, and while many of his men were killed, he, with a hundred others, was taken nrisoner. He was sent to Walmer Castle, and put on trial along with the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Holland, and other nobles. When condemned, and sentenced to be beheaded, he bowed and gave thanks to his judges; and on being asked what he meant, he renlied that he deemed it a great honour to lose his head with such noble lords, and that being a plain gentleman of Wales, he had been afraid that they would hang him. He was, however, deprived of this "great honour," for Ireton having pleaded in his behalf, he received a pardon. and retired to Wales, where he died in 1666. A monument was erected to his memory at Penmorfa church, Carnarvonshire. Here, we are at the main entrance-gate to

PENRHYN CASTLE, the magnificent mansion of Lord Penrhyn, which occupies a commanding elevation half-a-mile to the north of Llandegai village, on the supposed site of the ancient palace of Roderic Molwynog, Prince of Wales. It is constructed in the richest Norman style, and displays a vast range of buildings crowned with lofty towers, of which five are circular, and two are square with angular turrets. One of these, the great tower, or keep, is copied from Rochester Castle. The park, about 7 miles in circuit, is surrounded by a lofty fence constructed of slate. Respectable strangers will easily obtain admittance to the castle on Tuesdays and also on Thursdays, in the event of the family being absent. In the splendour of the apartments, furniture, and decorations, much will be found to interest and gratify the visitor : while, possibly, some may incline to judge that the enormous profusion of splendid and gorgeous ornament displays an elaboration and excess beyond what true taste can approve. Among the heirlooms of Penrhyn is a Hirlas, or drinking-horn, the large bugle of an ox, chased with silver, and suspended by a

silver chain; curious as a memorial of ancient manners. This appears to have belonged to the hero, Piers Gryffydd, who owned the Penrhyn estate in the reign of Elizabeth, He joined the fleet of Sir Francis Drake, in a vessel which be purchased and equipped at his own cost, and was engaged in the action with the Spanish Armada. Another specimen of the Hirlas is in the possession of Earl Cawdor, at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire. The Hirlas appears to have been used at festivals, in the same manner as the Saxon wassalbowl, and it was customary that those who had the honour of drinking from it should empty the horn at one draught, and then sound it, to prove that they had thoroughly performed the required feat.

The name Hirlas, a compound of htr, long, and glas, blue or azure, is alluded to in the spirited poem of Owen Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powis, addressed to his cup-bearer:—

"Pride of feasts, profound and hlue, Of the ninth wave's azure hue, The drink of heroes formed to hold, With art enriched, and lid of gold."

One of the Welsh melodies of Mrs. Hemans may recur to the memory of the reader:—

> "Fill high the blue hirles, that shines like the wave, When sunbeams are hright on the spray of the sea; And hear thou the rich foaming mead to the hrave, The dragons of battle, the sons of the free!

To those from whose spears, in the shock of the fight,

A beam, like heaven's lightning, flashed over the field;

To those who came rushing, as storms in their might; Who have shivered the helmet, and cloven the shield; The sound of whose strife was like ocean's afar,

When lances were red from the harvest of war,

"Fill higher the Airles! forgetting not those Who shared its bright draught in the days which are fled. Though cold on their mountains the valiant repose, Their lot shall be lovely—enown to the dead! While harps in the hall of the feast shall be strung, while regal Eryri* with smow shall be crowned—

So long by the hards shall their battles be sung, And the heart of the hero shall burn at the sound. The free winds of Maelor† shall swell with their name, And Owen's rich hirlss he filled to their fame."

^{*} Eryri, the native designation of Snowdon, probably signifying engles' rocks.
† Maelor, part of the counties of Denhigh and Flint.

On leaving Llandegai the road follows the left bank of the Ogwen for about a mile; then, crossing to the right bank, it continues upwards to

Bethesda [Hotel: The Douglas Arms]. This village contains from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the slate-quarry, and the population is on the increase. The village contains handsome shops, and has also weekly markets, the largest being that on which the quarry-men receive their monthly pay. On the left, at the upper part of the town, is the beautiful church erected by Lord Penrhyn, and endowed in 1856. On the side of the hill above the church are a number of model cottages called Bryn Eclays, built on the Penrhyn estate, which are particularly comfortable and clean, and supplied with gardens, in which the quarrymen (who are particularly fond of gardening) recreate themselves after their day's work. Below the church is the National school (also erected and maintained by Lord Penrhyn), in which about 230 children are instructed. On the opposite side of the road is Ogwen Terrace, a row of about 21 houses and shops : and higher up is the principal hotel-The Douglas Arms-in which the tourist will find excellent accommodation. It is situated on the banks of the Ogwen river, and being the nearest hotel to the famous Ogwen Lake (distant 4 miles), it is a resort of anglers. The proprietor has the privilege of supplying boats on Lake Ocwen to tourists. At Bethesda the tourist is within 10 miles of Capel Curig.

The Penrhyn Slate-Quarries are situated about 1 mile from the village, and 6 miles to the south of Bangor. They are the property of Lord Penrhyn, and their inspection will fully repay the trouble and time of a visit. They are of vast extent, and wrought with every improvement of mechanical science. The tourist may be interested in observing and adniring the ingenious processes adopted in the preparation of slates for various purposes. The loud hum of busy life and industry, the starting blasts perpetually recurring and reverberating from hill to hill, the througs of labourers suspended by ropes over the face of the cliffs, or standing on narrow ledges of rock, the ranges of galleries formed one above another, the pumping engines, the inclined planes, the mills and saws, and the beage of slates duly assorted and covering many across of ground, will combine to produce astonishment at the commercial enterprise which has transformed these mountain-wastes into sources of industrious occupation, private wealth, and national prosperity.

An average quantity of 200 tons of slates is daily conveyed hence by railway to this port at Bangor, whence they are exported not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to almost all places in the civilised world. About 3000 men and boys have constant employment in the quarries; and, including those engaged at the port, and the wives and children of the workmen, not fewer than 11,000 individuals are supported by these works. It is gratifying to know that, while employment, adequately remunerated, supplies the surrounding population with the means of subsistence and comfort, provision is liberally made for their intellectual, moral, and religious culture.

About a mile beyond Bethesda is

OGWEN BANK (an occasional residence of Lord Penrhyn), and elegant cottage or mansion of moderate extent, surrounded with luxuriant plantations of flowering shrubs and forest-trees, strikingly contrasting with the bleak and barren mountains in the vicinity. Near to it there is a remarkable fall of the river Ogwen.

The road may be agreeably continued by Lake Ogwen to Capel Curig, which is 15 miles distant from Bangor.

MENAI SUSPENSION AND BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGES.

The Menai Suspension Bridge is approached from Borgor by an excellent road, affording fine views of the surrounding senery. The distance from the city to the bridge is 2½ miles. The Menai Strait, which the bridge crosses, is a channel separating the island of Anglesey from the county of Carnarvon. It extends about 14 miles from Beaumaris at the N.E., to Abermenai at the S.W., varying in breadth from 200 yards to 2 miles. Prior to the erection of the bridge, the communication between the opposite shores was effected by means of ferry-boats only; and the passage, necessarily occasioning much inconvenience and delay, was not unfrequently attended by considerable danger. Being in the direct course statemed by considerable danger. Being in the direct course

to Holyhead, the nearest port to Ireland, it became of great public importance that the communication should be rendered as safe and expeditious as possible; while it was necessary, in accomplishing this purpose, to avoid all obstruction to the navigation of the strait; and hence arose the idea of a hanging bridge, supported without the erection of piers and arches in the channel. Designs were prepared by the late Thomas Telford, whose engineering skill had been displayed in forming the great parliamentary roads with which this passage is connected. The undertaking was commenced in 1819. The first suspension-chain was carried over in April 1825, the last in July of the same year, and the bridge was opened to the public on January 30, 1826, when the London and Holyhead mail-coach was driven across. The expense incurred by government was £120,000. The following are some of the dimensions:

	Feet.
Length of each chain from the fastenings in the rock	1715
Length of the suspending portion of each chain, between the	
supporting piers, forming a curvature	590
Length of the roadway suspended between those piers	550
Total length of the roadway	1000
Height of the two suspending piers from the level of the	
roadway	53
Height of the roadway from the level of high water at spring	
tides	100
Breadth of the roadway, including two carriage-ways and a	
footpath	30

The 16 suspending chains are carried 60 feet through solid rock. The suspending power of the chains has been calculated to be 2016 tons, and as the whole weight of the suspended portion of the bridge is not more than 489 tons, there remains a disposable power of 1527 tons. A ship of 300 tons burden, with all sails set, can pass beneath, leaving several feet between the topmast and the roadway of the bridge. During a gale, a slight oscillation may be perceived from the shore, but no visible effect is produced by the passing of the heaviest carriages. It is not from the elevation of the turnpike road, nor even when standing upon the bridge itself; that its majestic proportions are best appreciated; it is needful to descend, to stand beneath, and to look upward, in order to form an estimate of this truly admirable structure, especially of its union of strength and grace, in every part ponderous and gigantic, or strength and grace, in every part ponderous and gigantic,

while yet the whole displays the perfection of lightness and elegance.

The principles of its construction, and even the details of its execution, are so generally known, that there is no coasion for more lengthened description. The Suspension Bridge is no longer a novelty, and the interest which it attracted, for more than twenty-five years, was, in great measure, diverted to its neighbour, the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Undoubtedly, that achievement of engineering science and skill must be acknowledged to be in some respects more stupendous, yet the chain bridge of Telford can never cease to be admired for its elegance, in union with perfect security. It has now for more than forty pears endured the strain of traffic and of storms, and it will abide a national monument, worthy of the master mind by which it was conceived.

The Britannia Tubular Bridge, like its neighbour at Conway, is the stupendous work by means of which the Chester and Holyhead Railway becomes an unbroken line to its terminus at the harbour of Holyhead.

Between the two bridges there is no material difference, except in their dimensions. They were designed at the same time, and the principles and details of construction are identical. It will suffice, therefore, to furnish a full account of the larger.

In constructing the railway, which was to form a link in the connection of London with Holyhead, and thence with Ireland, it became matter of most serious consideration how to span the two openings occasioned by the Conway river and the Menai straits. The admirable suspension bridges, previously constructed by Telford, on the line of the great turnpike road connecting the metropolis and Holyhead, were obviously not available for this purpose; and to the formation of additional bridges on the same principle, there was the formidable objection, that such structures, being inevitably liable to oscillation or undulation, the transit of the enormous weights of railway trains would be attended with much inconvenience and hazard. It was requisite to secure a roadway which, besides the indispensable quality of strength, should possess likewise that of stiffness, affording steady, inflexible support, during the rapid movement of the heaviest trains.

Mr. Stephenson, the eminent engineer consulted by the

railway company, proposed the erection of bridges with castiron arches having a span of 450 feet; but, as the necessity of avoiding obstructions to the important navigation of the strait precluded the use of scaffolding, or centering, during the progress of the work; and as, moreover, the Commissioners of the Admiralty insisted on leaving a clear space of 100 feet between the water and the bridge, not merely at the crown of the arches; but also close to the piers, Mr. Stephenson was obliged to relinquish the purpose of an arched form; and he was then led to adopt the idea of constructing, in some entirely new method, a beam, which should depend for its stability on the strength of its parts, and which, having been put together elsewhere, might be lifted entire and at once into its place.

A series of experiments was conducted with the view of ascertaining the practicability of this scheme, and of testing the strength of materials in different forms. In these experiments Mr. Stephenson was aided by the distinguished mathematical science and practical skill and experience of Mr. Fairbairn and Professor Hodgkinson; and in the course of these investigations, the original idea of Mr. Stephenson received important modifications from the suggestions of Mr. Fairbairn. As the result, it was determined to adopt the principle of hollow rectangular beams of wrought iron; and particularly, to secure the requisite strength by rendering the top and bottom of the beams cellular, consisting of a series of hollows, or flues, running the whole length of the bridge. In estimating the value and importance of this result, it must be remembered that the tubes, of which the bridges consist, are nothing but gigantic beams; and at the same time, that these beams are adapted and adequate to their purpose because they are tubes, As beams, they derive no strength from any transmission of horizontal pressure to the abutments, such as is given to an arch; nor from any mode of suspension, as in a chain bridge : but they have power to resist incumbent pressure, on exactly the same principles as the short plank by which the village brook is crossed. Yet their form, and the method of employing the material of which they are composed, are very different from those of a simple beam, or girder. They are tubular, and it is in this peculiarity that their strength and adaptation consist.

The word "tube," as applied to these bridges, may convey to persons unacquainted with them an erroneous impression. By a tube is commonly meant a round pipe, of no very considerable size : whereas it is here employed to denote a hollow square of great breadth and height. These bridges are "tubular," for not only are they hollow from end to end, and closed in, all round, in manner of a tube : but further, both their roof and floor are formed of rows of smaller square tubes, side by side, all firmly connected together, adding most materially and essentially to the strength and stiffness of the main body. Indeed, on a close scientific investigation, its whole strength will be found to reside in the cellular structure at the top and bottom. This, which is by far the most original and ingenious part of the work, constitutes the chief and indispensable element of its strength; and it appears that to Mr. Fairbairn, pre-eminently, the credit of this discovery must be assigned.

If a reason be demanded for this tubular form in the main body, and for the multiplication of tubes at the top and bottom, in preference to solid beams, in form like a plank laid over a narrow opening, but with breadth and height enlarged in proportion to the extent, the answer is supplied by the fact, well ascertained and easily demonstrated, that after a certain size has been reached, a solid form is the most inefficient way of employing a given quantity of material. A thin tube, of any material, is far stronger than the same quantity compressed into a solid rod of the same length. How strong is a quill, or a straw, in proportion to the very small quantity of material it contains; and it is well known that the bones of birds, while much lighter than those of other animals of equal size, are quite as strong, from their hollow or tubular form. In the case of the tube-bridges, persons conversant with mechanics will easily ascertain by calculation, that a solid bar of iron, could such a thing be made, of the same dimensions as one of the large tubes, would not even sustain its own weight. These hollow beams are capable of bearing nine times the weight of the longest railway train that could possibly pass through them-that is to say, a train of their own length; yet if, instead of being hollow, they had been solid iron beams of the same dimensions, they would not only have been unable to sustain the required load ; but, by the mere force of their own weight, they would have been so compressed on the one side, and so distended on the other side, that they would inevitably have been bent and burst asunder. Thus, it was after the maturest consideration, assisted by all the lights of mechanical and mathematical science, that the railway company were led to the adoption of the simple and bold design which was most successfully carried out.

The site is exactly a mile farther from Bangor and nearer to Carnarvon than the Suspension Bridge. The channel is wider here, being at high water about 1100 feet across. It is divided in the middle by the Britannia rock, which at low water is insulated, but at high water covered to a depth of 10 feet. The tide ordinarily rises 20 feet, and its velocity is very creat.

The masonry of the bridge, forming its supports, consists of two abutments, situated inland, one in Carnarvonshire, the other in Anglesey; two towers, on the opposite shores, called the side towers; and the centre, or Britannia tower, resting on the Britannia rock in the middle of the channel, from which the bridge takes its name.

Distance from side tower to centre tower 460 ,, ,, 920 ,, Breadth of each side tower at level of road 32 ,, ,, 64 ,, Breadth of centre tower at level of road — ,, ,, 45 ,, 5

Total length of the roadway of the bridge 1841 feet 5 in.

The Britannia tower measurers at its base 62 feet by 52 feet 5 inches; it has a gentle taper, so that where the tubes enter it is 53 feet by 45 feet 5 inches. Its total height from the bottom of the foundation is 230 feet. The side or land towers are each 62 feet by 52 feet five inches at the base, tapering to 55 feet by 32 feet at the bottom of the tubes; their height is 190 feet from high-water level. The space between the sea at high tide and the bottom of the roadway of the bridge is 101 feet.

The stone of which the towers and abutments are built is a hard carboniferous limestone, called Anglesey marble, obtained from quarries opened for the purpose on the seashore at Penmon, 4 miles N. from Beaumaris. It abounds with fossils, and is capable of receiving a very high polish. The approaches to the bridge are ornamented on each side by a pair of colossal statues of Egyptian lions, each being composed of eleven pieces of limestone. Their height, although in a couchant attitude, is 12 feet, their length is 25 feet, and their weight about 30 tons each.

This massive stone-work is the support of the two immense wrought-iron tubes or tunnels, placed side by side; the ends resting on the abutments, and the intermediate portions resting on the three towers.

The construction of these tubes, and the mode of their elevation, are now to be noticed.

Each of the two separate lines of tube of which the bridge consists being divided into four spans, the whole was formed in eight separate lengths of tube, namely, two at each end for the smaller spans which are over the land, 230 feet in length : and four others for the two principal spans which are over the water, each being 460 feet in length. The four shorter tubes, or those which extend over the land from the abutments to the side towers, were constructed on platforms at their ultimate level, and did not require removal : but the four longer tubes. which overhang the stream, were constructed on timber platforms along the beach, on the Carnarvon shore, just above the level of high water. The length of each of these four tubes, as constructed on the platform, is 472 feet, that is, 12 feet longer than the clear span between the towers. The weight of iron in one tube is estimated at about 1600 tons. This mass was raised from the platform and floated to its site, by means of pontoons, or large flat-bottomed close barges, and with the aid of a flood-tide : and then, by the power of enormous hydraulic rams, was elevated and settled upon the towers.

The tubes are formed of malleable iron plates, varying in length from 12 feet downwards, in width from 28 inches to 21 inches, and in thickness from three-eighths to three-fourths of an inch. The direction in which the plates are laid is not arbitrary or immaterial, but is governed by the direction of the strain in the different parts. The height of the sides is not the same at all parts of their length. It is greatest at the centre, in the Britannia tower, where it is 30 feet outside; and it diminishes gradually towards the end, upon the abutments, where it is 22 feet 9 inches; the line of the top forming a true parabolic curve, and the bottom being quite straight and hori-

contal. The internal width from side to side is 14 feet. In the sides the plates are 2 feet broad, and besides being riveted, they are strengthened and stiffened at the joints by slips of T iron, both inside and out, and reaching from top to bottom. The top of the tube consists of two separate horizontal plates. running parallel to each other, 1 foot 9 inches apart, forming together, as it were, a ceiling to the tube, and an external flooring on the top. These plates are three-quarters of an inch thick, riveted together in breadths of 2 feet 9 inches, and between them run seven vertical plates longitudinally, from end to end of the bridge, separating the two horizontal plates of the roof, and at the same time uniting them strongly together by rivets and joints, each vertical plate having a rib of angle-iron on each angle, by which it is combined into one vast cellular mass, consisting of eight separate cells or tubes, 21 inches square. The object of this distribution of materials at the top is to give the necessary strength and stiffness to that part which has to resist the force of compression.

The bottom of the lube consists of a similar frame of cells of the same depth; but, there are not 8 but only 6 separate lines of cell or tubes, and the width of each is, of course, proportionally greater, namely, 28 inches. Here the design is to resist the force of extension, which acts upon the bottom of the beam, and as experiments have demonstrated that the tendency to rupture by compression at the top is greater than by tension at the bottom, in the proportion of about 5 to 3, it was not necessary to construct the bottom or flooring of equal strength with the top or ceiling. Both the top and the bottom are riveted to the cells by angle-iron, running the whole length both inside and out; and there are also triangular pieces of thick plate, technically called "guest-pieces," to increase the strength of attachment, and especially to resist the cross or twisting strain which may be occasioned by heavy and long-continued gales of wind.

The rivets, averaging seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and 4 inches in length, are placed in rows, at distances of 4 inches in the top and bottom, and 3 inches at the sides. They were driven into the plates in a red-hot state. Each of the large tubes contains 327,000 rivets, and the whole bridge upwards of 2,000,000. The total weight of the tubes is nearly

11,000 tons, being greater than that of four 120-gun ships, with all their stores and crew on board.

The several spans of tube were originally curved on the top from 7 to 11 inches, according to their respective lengths, it having been calculated that by the elasticity and weight of the metal a deflection to that extent would be produced, and the result has proved the perfect accuracy of the calculation. Due provision is also made for the expansion and contraction occasioned by changes of temperature, one end being placed upon cast-iron rollers, and suspended at the top upon gumetal balls, and thus rendered capable of a slight horizontal movement. The greatest variation in length hitherto noticed has been about two inches, under the extremes of summer and writer temperature.

The first of the four larger or Britannia tubes was completed on May 4, 1849; floated on June 90; deposited in its permanent position on November 9. The second tube was floated December 4, in the same year, and deposited February 7, 1850. A single line of tube was opened for public traffic March 18. The third tube (or first of the second line) was floated June 10, and deposited July 12. The last tube was floated July 25, and deposited September 13. The second line of tube was opened for public traffic October 21, 1850. The total cost of the structure is officially stated at £621,865. The total cost of the structure is officially stated at £621,865. The total cost of the structure is officially stated at £621,865. The total cost of the structure is officially stated at £621,865. The double of tube, those going southward through the other, and thus all dancer of collision is prevented.

When seen from such a distance as to conceal its magnitude and mechanism, the bridge appears a very tame, uninteresting object, and might be supposed to consist merely of huge wooden beams resting on stone piers. By closer inspection, and from advantageous points of view, this impression will be greatly modified; yet it will still be allowed that in picturesque effect the Britannia Eridge is extremely deficient when compared with its beautiful neighbour the Suspension Bridge of Telford.

These iron tubular bridges have now, for a consideratime, been constantly traversed by the railway trains, without suffering the slightest apparent injury or alteration; and during the passage of the heaviest trains no visible motion can be detected. The noise produced by a train in passing, although peculiar, is not greater than that in an ordinary tunnel.

A little to the south of the Suspension Bridge, and between it and the Tubular one, is THE ANGLESEY COLUMN, erected by public subscription, in honour of Field-Marshal Henry William Paget, the distinguished cavalry officer whose high military talents and eminent success as leader of the Cavalry Brigade during the Peninsular war, and afterwards as the Commander of the combined cavalry forces at Waterloo, caused him to be regarded as one of the greatest heroes of the day. and procured for him the title of Marquis of Anglesey. The rocky eminence on which it stands, and which is close to the turnpike road, is called Craig-y-Dinas. The height of the pillar being 91 feet, and the rock on which it stands being 170 feet above the level of the sea, it forms a conspicuous object throughout the neighbourhood. The first stone was laid on June 18, 1816, the first anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and the column was completed in September 1817. It bears the following inscription :-

The inhabitants of the counties of Anglesey and Camarvon have erected this column in grateful commemoration of the distinguished military achievements of their countryman,

HENRY WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, the leader of the British cavalry in Spain throughout the arduous campaign of 1807, and the second in command of the armies

confederated against France at the memorable battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June 1815.

A bronze statue of the Marquis, in hussar costume, by the eminent sculptor Matthew Noble, was afterwards (1860) placed upon the column.

PLAS NEWTED, the seat of this nobleman, is situated about 1½ miles S.W. from the Tubular Bridge. Tickets of admission to the grounds can be obtained from the hotels at Beaumaris. A small charge is made, and the proceeds devoted to a local charity. The approach is through a park, agreeably diversified, which generally slopes towards the shore. The spacious mansion, backed by a dense wood of venerable oak, commands an extensive view of the picturesque strait, of the Suspension and Tubular Bridges, and of the Carnarvonshire mountains. Here the Marquis of Anglesey had the honour

of receiving King George IV. on his way to Ireland in 1821. Her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, resided here in the summer of 1832, for several weeks, including the time of holding the Esteddfod at Beaumaris; in the autumn of 1849, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge made this their temporary residence; and the Duchess again in 1850.

At a short distance from the house are some remarkable relics of Druidic times; indeed this appears to have been the site of one of the principal groves sacred to Druidic worship. There are two Cromlechs contiguous to each other, one of which ranks with the largest and most complete now remaining. It consists of an inclined table-stone, measuring about 121 feet in one direction, and 10 feet in the other, and averaging in thickness about 4 feet; and this mass, calculated to weigh upwards of 30 tons, rests upon six upright stones of from 5 to 6 feet in height. Two other stones, originally aiding the support, have fallen, and still lie beneath. The smaller cromlech has a table-stone of about 7 feet by 5 feet, and in thickness 3 feet, resting upon four uprights. Near to these cromlechs are the traces of a large carnedd, which covered a space of ground 142 vards in circumference, now nearly overgrown with grass. A part of the elevation having been cleared, discovery was made of a cell 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, covered by two flat stones, raised at one corner so as to admit of entrance.

Within the enclosure of the park is *Draid's Lodge*, which was, till lately, the residence of J. Saunderson, Esq., a very pretty, attractive place, distinguished for comfort and elegance, and for its well-selected treasures of books, paintings, sculpture, fossils, etc.

BEAUMARIS, PUFFIN ISLAND, AMLWCH, PARYS MOUNTAIN,
AND THE MENAI STRAITS.

BEAUMARIS.

[Hotels: Bulkeley Arms; Liverpool Arms.]
6½ miles from Bangor by bridge.

Beaumaris may be reached either by ferry from Garth Point, near Bangor, or by way of the Suspension Bridge, and the road on the N.W. bank of the straits. The latter is recommended, as including some very interesting scenery. The distance from the Anglesey end of the chain bridge is about 4½ miles, by an excellent tumpike-road, which was formed at great cost by the late Lord Bulkeley. It is in no part at any great distance from the coast, and through its whole extent it has admirable views of marine and mountain scenery. A number of villas, with grounds extending to the water, are passed in succession, of which the following may be menioned:—Craig-y-don, Col. Williams, Mr.; Glam Menai, Hugh Roberts, Esq.; Glym-y-Garth, Mrs. Schwabe; and Ritianza, a plendid mansion, recently erceted by the late Sir John Hay Williams, Bart. of Bodelwyddan, and now occupied by his widow, Lady Sarah Hay Williams.

The town is well built, and finely situated on the bank of the Menai Strait, just where it opens into an extensive bay, which, for its various picturesque combinations, has few equals

in the kingdom.

The Church, formerly called "the Chauntry of our Lady of Beaumaris," contains several monuments worthy of attention. Near to it is a Free School, founded in 1603 by David Hughes of Woodrising, Norfolk; who also endowed almshouses for six poor persons, to whom he granted annuities. Lord Bulkeley added four to the number. They are situated about a mile from the town. Other public buildings are the Shire Hall, Town Hall, Assembly Room, National School, Bath House, and Custom House.

Beaumaris has for many years been a resort for sea-bathing; and it still attracts agreat number of respectable families, for whose accommodation in hotels and lodging-houses, modern and spacious, ample provision is made. There are bathing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, about 60 yards apart, up to which the tide comes at high water. The prospect from the terraces and promensales includes a portion of Menai Straits, enclosed by Puffin Isle and the promontory of Ome's Head; a full view of the huge frowning fout of Penmane-mawn; the pretty village of Aber, the city of Bangor, with Port Penn'tyn and Penn'tyn Castle; while the distance is bounded by the Carnarvonshire mountains, ridge above ridge, till they terminate in the majestic Snowdon.

It returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with Holyhead, Amlwch, and Llangefni. It is the nomination place in the election for the county, and the Assizes are held here. In a commercial point of view, Resumaris is not of great importance. A few sloops belong to the port, but they are chiefly employed in the coasting trade for other ports. Between this place and Liverpool a steam-packet plies daily during the summer and autumn months, generally conveying large numbers of holiday-making and plessure-seeking visitors. Population of parish, 2210. Omnibus to Bangor (crossing Menai Bridge) in the morring, returning in the afternon; and to the Menai station at the foot of the Suspension, to meet the principal trains.

BEAUMARIS CASTLE stands within the grounds of Sir R. W. B. Bulkeley, Bart. It covers a great extent of ground. but wants height to give it dignity; and though massive and ponderous, it has not the imposing effect of other structures of the same age. There is an outer wall, with ten low Moorish towers, and an advanced work called the Gunner's Walk. Within this wall is the main structure, in form nearly quadrangular, with a large round tower at each angle. The area enclosed is an irregular octagon, about 57 yards from N. to S., and 60 from E. to W. It was built by Edward I. about the year 1295, some time after he had founded the castles of Carnaryon and Conway. He changed the name of this place from Bornovor to Beau-marais, a French term, corresponding with its pleasant situation in low ground. He formed around the castle a fosse which was filled from the sea, and cut a canal to enable vessels to discharge their lading beneath the walls. It was given by Henry IV, soon after his accession, to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, for his life. In 1643, Thomas Bulkeley, soon afterwards raised to the peerage. was appointed constable of the castle. It was held for King Charles I. against the Parliament, but in 1646 surrendered to Gen. Mytton. By Charles II., Lord Bulkeley was reinstated as constable. It is now the property of Sir R. Bulkeley, who has laid out walks around the ruins, ornamented with plantations and shrubberies, to which the public have access.

Barox Hill, close to the town, is the charming seat of Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart. It is situated on an eminence, at the head of an extensive lawn, which gently slopes towards the town and castle, and is finely overshadowed with woods. The grounds are liberally opened to the public. NANT FARM, a charming retreat of Lady Bulkeley's, is also open to the public three days in the week, and well worthy of a visit.

In the vicinity of Baron Hill is Henllys Lodge, Captain Lewis Also Tre-ur-Castell, now occupied as a farm-house. an old castellated mansion, for centuries the residence of the descendants of Marchadd, lord of Uwch Dulas, in Denhighshire : and here too, in the thirteenth century, lived the renowned Sir Tudor-ab-Goronwy, in a style of magnificent hospitality. At a short distance, nearly concealed by woods. are the remains of a small castle, or fort, erected in 1198 by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. This fort held out during the civil war, under Sir Thomas Cheadle, but in 1645 surrendered to Col. Robertson. At about 6 miles W., near to the village of Pentraeth, is Plas Gwyn, the mansion of Lord Vivian, who acquired this fine property by marriage with Miss Panton. heiress of the late Jones Panton, Esq. Many rare shells may be found on the sands of Pentraeth. At little more than a mile from Beaumaris are the poor remains of a house of Franciscan Friars, founded by Llewelyn-ap-Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales, about 1237, called Llanfaes, or the Friars. The remaining fragments are now included in the walls of a barn. Here was interred the Princess Joan, wife of Llewelvn. of whom mention is made in the notice of Aber, in Route I. The remains of her stone coffin have been removed to Baron

Near Llanfaes, in this neighbourhood, a severe battle was fought in the year 819, between the Welsh, and the Saxons headed by Egbert, who had invaded the island, and who then gave it its present name, Anglesey. The Saxons were for the time victorious, but soon afterwards they were forcibly expelled from the island.

Two miles N. of the Friars, in the quiet glen of Penmon, are the ruins of a Priory, which was a Benedictine establishment, dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed, if not founded, by the same Prince Llewelyn above mentioned. In the immediate vicinity is a holy well; a small temple is raised over it, and a square space, inclosed by a wall, paved and seated, forms a vestibule.

Near the coast at Penmon Point, are the quarries of Anglesey marble, which were opened to procure the large quanti-

ties of stone used in the erection of the Britannia Tubular Bridge.

PUFFIN ISLAND, or Priestholm, anciently called Ynus Seiriol, affords a favourite excursion by boat from Beaumaris, or from Bangor. It is of oval shape, about half-a-mile in length, and not more than three-quarters of a mile from the shore at Penmon. Seiriol, a holy recluse in the sixth century, erected his cell here, no part of which remains. Near the centre of the island is an old square tower, supposed to be the relic of a religious house, subordinate to the priory of Penmon. The surface of the island consists of fine turf. There are upon it a few sheep, and a numerous colony of rabbits. The coast on three sides is precipitous, and scarcely accessible, and the remainder is a steep bank. During the summer, the whole island swarms with various birds of passage-peregrine falcons, cormorants, razor-bills, guillemots, stormy petrels, divers, curlews, gulls, etc.; and from the beginning of April to near the middle of August it is the resort of an immense number of the Alca arctica, or puffin-auk. Coming hither to breed, parts of the island appear at times to be almost covered with them. They form burrows in the earth, and deposit in each cavity one white egg, which is generally hatched in July. They have many peculiarities of habit, which render them highly interesting to the naturalist. Their food being small fishes and sea-weeds, the flesh is rank, but the young birds, when pickled and spiced, are by some persons esteemed a delicacy.

A melancholy interest attaches to this island, from the distressing loss of the Rothesay Castle steamer on its passage from Liverpool, in the night of August 17, 1831. The vessel struck on what is called the Dutchman's Bank, opposite to Puffin Island, quickly went to pieces, and more than one hundred persons perished. Since this calamitous event a lighthouse has been erected on the S.W. point of the island. It is an admirable work in the bell form, and has more courses of masonry under low-water mark than the celebrated Eddystone lighthouses.

From either Beaumaris or Bangor a most agreeable aquatic excursion may be made along the Menai Straits to and from Carnarvon. If the hours of the ordinary steam-packets are not convenient, other boats may be easily procured. The

passage will afford novel and favourable views of the marine and mountain scenery : and opportunities, in passing beneath the Suspension and Tubular bridges, of beholding their stupendous magnitude to the greatest advantage. On the banks of the Strait the following gentlemen's seats will be observed, in addition to those already mentioned: On the Anglesey side, in going westward, Cadnant, John Price, Esq., on an elevated site near to Menai Bridge: Plas Llanfair, between Britannia Bridge and Plas Newydd (Marquis of Anglesey) : Plas Gwynne ; Maes-y-Porth, J. Boult, Esq. ; Plas Coch. William Bulkelev Hughes, M.P.; Brun Llwyd, Capt. Thorndike: Llanidan, Lord Boston: and Talawmedd, Rev. G. Jeffreys : and on the Carnaryonshire side, in the return, Cae Cinnamon, Mrs. Watkins : Cae Gwyn, Thos. Finchett Madock. Esq.; Llanfair, J. G. Griffith, Esq.; Vaenol, G. Duff, Esq.; Belmont, — Gaskell, Esq.; Gorphwysfa, J. Behrens, Esq.; and Tanyr-Allt, the Misses Ellis.

BANGOR TO HOLYHEAD.

The course of the railway through Anglessy is not particularly interesting. On emerging from the tube, there may be observed near the coast a small obelisk erected by the workmen employed at the Tubular Bridge to the memory of their associates whose lives were lost by fatal casualties during the progress of the work. On the left is Plas Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, now occupied by the Dowager Lady Willoughby-de-Broke, and on the right the Anglessy Column already noticed (page 67). For a few miles the railway runs parallel with the turnpike road, and at Gaerwen station the Anglessy Charles branch diverges northwards by Llangefin to Amlweb. LLANGEFNI is a small market-town, situated in a fertile vale, on the river Cefni. Population, 1696. A paved road, believed to be Roman, may be traced for two miles in the vicinity.

At the distance of a mile is Tregarmedd, now a poor farmhouse, formerly the fortified abode of Ednyfed Fychan, a valiant adherent and able counsellor of Llewelyn the Great. The intrenchment surrounds 5 acres. This was the birthplace of Sir Gryffydd Llwyd, who first carried to Edward I, then at Rhuddlan, the intelligence of the birth of his son at Carnarvon; on which occasion he was knighted. Not far distant is Maen Rible Rhigh?, where Owen Gwynedd obtained a signal victory over the united army of Eres, Manksmen, and Normans; to which the poet Gray alludes in a fragment beginning thus:—

> "Owen's praise demands my song, Owen swift, and Owen strong, Fairest flower of Roderick's stem, Gwyneth's shield and Britain's gem."

About two miles to the north-east of Llangefni is Plas Penmynydd, worthy of notice as having belonged to the ancestors of the royal house of Tudor. Here resided Owen Tudor, who was born in 1385, while his parents were in exile. He married Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V, and by her had three sons and one daughter. One of his sons was the father of Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., king of England; and thus, Owen Tudor was the progenitor of a long and illustrious line of kings and queens, and from him our beloved sovereign is a descendant.* Queen Victoria contributed £50 towards the restoration of the Tudor Chapel, which contains the splendid Tudor tomb, an altar-tomb of the fourteenth century, with a recumbent knight and lady, of pure alabaster, and of most beautiful design. The feet rest upon lions, the heads are supported by angels.

AMLWCH is on the extreme N. coast of Anglesey, and distant from Beaumaris about 17 miles. The name is formed

* Some amusing circumstances are narrated in connection with Owen Tudor's elevation. He appears to have been introduced at court as "an accomplished and handsome Welsh gentleman," and there he seems to have gained the favour of Catharine by a combination of agility and awkwardness; for, while dancing before her, he stumbled, and, unable to recover himself, fell into her lap, as she sat surrounded by her ladies. Catharine quickly resolved to make him her husband. The union being considered beneath her dignity, a deputation of English lords was sent to Anglesey to learn the condition of his mother, and the style of her living. At their unexpected arrival the matron was discovered, sitting on a bank in a field, surrounded by her goats, and eating a dried herring upon her knees. The lords, well knowing that Catharine's choice was determined, did not deem it good policy to relate the case exactly as truth required, but made the following report :- "The lady (they said) was found seated in state, surrounded by her javelin men, in a spacious palace, and eating her repast from a table of such great value that she would not take hundreds of pounds for it."

of am, about, and Uucol, a sandy beach; and fitly enough describes this locality. In 1766 it was a village, or hamlet, consisting of ordy six houses, but as the mining operations on the high table-land of Thereelyn, or Parys mountain, increased, this place gradually extended and became an important market-town. The Church is a spacious and handsome structure, erected by the Parys Minc Company at the expense of £4000. Amlweh is a borough, contributory to Beaumaris in electing one M.P. The population of the parish, which in 1831 amounted to 6285, was reduced in 1861 to 5349; this declension being ascribed to a scarcity of ore in the copper-mines, and the consequent diminution of employment. Labourers, who removed hence, readily found occupation in railway and harboru works at Holyhead.

Two miles south of Amlwch is the famous PARYS MOUN-TAIN, probably so named from a Robert Parys, Chamberlain of North Wales in the reign of Henry IV. The aspect of the mountain, rising into enormous rocks of coarse aluminous shale, and whitish quartz, is that of rugged grandeur. It is generally believed that the Romans obtained copper-ore here. for vestiges of such operations are said to have been discovered, and some very ancient stone utensils have at different times been turned up. From the time of the Romans till the year 1761, these mines seem to have been entirely neglected. At that period, at the suggestion of a Scotch miner named Frazer, Sir Nicholas Bayley, the proprietor, was induced to sink shafts and seek for ore; but the work was soon stopped by an irruption of water. Two years afterwards Messrs. Roe and Co. of Macclesfield took from Sir Nicholas (who was father of the first Lord Uxbridge, and grandfather of the first Marquis of Anglesev) a lease of the mines, which expired in 1792. Their operations were for some time carried on amidst disappointment and discouragement; but on March 2, 1768, their agent discovered ore of almost pure copper, within two vards of the surface, which proved to be that vast bed, for many years wrought to such amazing advantage. The 2d of March has ever since been observed as a day of festival. The Rev. Edward Hughes, father of the late Lord Dinorben, who was proprietor of another part of the mountainous ridge, proved equally successful. For a long time the annual product of those mines was enormous, and the revenue they vielded was

immense. During recent years the operations have not been carried on with the same energy and success as formerly, yet they are still of great value, and there can be no doubt that a vast amount of mineral treasure is still beneath the surface.

Besides copper, the mines have yielded at different times, and various proportions, lead, with a mixture of silver, zinc, alum, and sulphur. The mine on the E. side of the mountain, called the Mona Mine, is the property of the Marquis of Anglesey. The Parys Mine is the joint property of the Marquis and of the representatives of the late Lord Dinorben.

Another valuable product of the same neighbourhood is the Serpentine, or Mona marble, known by the appellation of Verdantique. It is quarried chiefly in the parish of Llanfechell.

Returning to the Holyhead line, after leaving Gearwen the railway passes through a district abounding with Druidical remains, and approaching the coast traverses the sandy marsh of Malltraeth. A visduct of 19 arches carries it over the tidal river Cefni.

At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. are the remains of the once important town, Newborocout, the British name of which was Rhbs-Hr. At a remote period it was one of the residences of the British princes, the seat of justice, and the capital of Anglesey. Edward I Lonferred upon it a charter of incorporation, and peculiar privileges, which were subsequently confirmed by Edward III. At the time of receiving this charter it took its present name. It has gradually declined, and is now an insignificant village; its earnly population struggling to obtain subsistence by manufacturing mats, nets, and ropes from sea-reed grass. It gives the title of Earon to a branch of the Wynn family. On the W. side of Malltrach Bay are Bodosen, an ancient mansion of the Owen family, now the property of Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq.; and Bodorgan, the elegant residence of that gentleman, to which are attached an extensive park and beautifg gardens.

Near the Bodorgan station may be seen, on the left hand, all that remains of the ancient royal town of Aberffran, which was one of the three places selected by Roderic the Great, about the year 870, for the residence of his three sons, to whom he left his dominions. It long continued a chief seat of the native princes and one of the three courts of iustice for the principality. It is now reduced to a few small houses, retaining no vestige of its former importance and grandeur, excepting that in the wall of a barn, which is said to stand on the site of the palace, there are some stones, which by their better workmanship, give some sanction to the prevailing belief that they really formed a part of the original building. There is, however, a comfortable little Inn, the Prince Llevelyn, where anglers, seeking sport in the neighbouring lake Llyun Coron, will find good accommodation.

From Aberifraw the railway has its course, for several miles, along an uninteresting level, and over a bleak sandy common, the dull monotony having no other relief than a view of Cymmeran bay, and of the headland of Rhoscolyn. It then re-approaches the line of the turnpike road, along with which it passes over the Stanley embankement; and, leaving on the right hand Penrhos Park, the seat of the Hon. W. O. Stanley. Mp. has its termination at HONTHEAD.

HOLYHEAD.

[Hotels: The Royal; Marine; Castle, etc.]

This town, formerly a small faihing village, has acquired much importance in consequence of its being the nearest and most convenient place of embarkation for Ireland. It is the point of terminiation to the great parliamentary roads from London and from Chester; and to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, with the mail and express trains of which are connected steam-packets for Kingstown, near Dublin, leaving the harbour twice every day. The vast amount of labour employed, and money expended on public works connected with the harbour, has materially contributed to attract and support an active and thriving population. Further improvements are in progress, at an estimated expense to the nation of £700,000.

Holyhead is a market-town and parliamentary borough, sited at the W. extremity of Anglesey, upon an island, or, more properly, a peninsula which at high water becomes insulated. Across the shallow, sandy channel which naturally divides it from the main part of the county, a wast embankment has been formed, three-quarters of a mile in length, and of an average height of 16 feet, with a bridge near the centre, through which the tide rushes with amazing velocity and force.

The British name is Caer Gubi-ie. the fort of Gybi. Gybi appears to have been a British saint, who, after visiting Gaul, and distinguishing himself by refuting heretics, returned to his native land, and here, in pious retirement, closed his days. The church, occupying the elevated site of an ancient monastery, is dedicated to St. Gybi, and in the S. porch is a rude figure of the patron saint, under a canony. The churchyard is surrounded by a wall, 6 feet thick, of Roman construction. The pier extends nearly 1000 feet. Upon this is an arch of Mona marble, commemorative of the visit of George IV, in 1821, bearing an appropriate inscription in Latin and Welsh. At the extremity of the pier is a lighthouse, exhibiting a white light, 50 feet above the level of the sea. On an isolated rock, 3 miles W., called the South Stack, is another lighthouse connected with the harbour, and of essential service in facilitating the access. The light is produced by 21 lamps with powerful reflectors, at an elevation of 212 feet above high-water mark.* The rock scenery about Holyhead is uncommonly grand and romantic. The promontory of the Head is an immense precipitous rock, hollowed into caverns, and affording shelter to innumerable sea-birds, curlews, gulls, razorbills, guillemots, cormorants, and herons; and on the loftiest crags lurks the peregrine falcon, the bird so high in repute when falconry was a fashionable sport. The eggs of many of these birds are esteemed a delicacy, and, until the dangerous practice was prohibited, men were employed in collecting them, descending over the summit of the rocks, with a rope tied round the body and fastened to a stake. From the summit of Pen-Caer-Gvbi, or the mountain of Holyhead, 700 feet in height, a good view is obtained of the town and harbour, with all the irregularities of the rugged weather-beaten rocks on this iron-bound coast. On the sides of the mountain are traces of extensive British fortification, and at the top are remains of a circular building, 10 feet in diameter, which was probably a Roman watch-tower.

On the rocks S. of the harbour is an obelisk, erected by public subscription, in memory of Captain Skinner, for many

^{*} In Blackwood's Magazine, February 1831, is a very interesting article on the South Stack Lighthouse, attributed to the pen of the late Dr. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Nowieh.

years well known and highly esteemed as commander of a post-office packet, who lost his life, in 1833, by being washed overboard, along with one of his crew to whom he was speaking.

Near to Holyhead is *Penrhos*, a handsome modern mansion, surrounded by wood, the residence of the Hon. William Owen

Stanley, and brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Holyhead has an assembly-room and baths. The market is held on Saturday. Population, 6193. The borough is contributory to Beaumaris in returning one member to parliament.

The transit between London and Dublin, by way of Holyhead, is now effected in 11½ hours. This is accomplished by taking express mail train from London to Holyhead, thence per steam-packet to Kingstown.

ANGLESEY.

This island county is surrounded by the Irish Sea, except on the S.E., on which side, as we have seen, it is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Menai. It measures, from E, to W., about 28 miles, and from N, to S. about 20 miles. Its early British name was Mon (which signifies remote, detached, or insulated), and hence the Romans called it Mona. It was not unfrequently described as Mon mam-Gymru-i.e. Mona, the nursing-mother of Wales, in allusion either to its former fertility, or to its being the residence of the Druids, whom the Britons esteemed the parents of science and the guardians of society. By the Saxons it was designated Angle's Ev, which is Englishman's Isle; and by this name, Anglesey, it has been ever since distinguished. It is well known that, at a very early period. this island was the chosen retreat and asylum of the British priests, called Druids. Hither they retired, and here for a considerable time they were sheltered from the persecution of Roman invaders. In the year 58, Suetonius Paulinus, having overcome the Ordovices who inhabited the adjacent country, resolved to pass over into Mona, and to extirpate the Druids. But before he had effected his purpose, tidings of insurrection elsewhere obliged him to withdraw. For about twenty years a respite was enjoyed, and then the island was again attacked. and totally reduced by Julius Agricola in the year 78. After the Roman power was withdrawn, the natives resurred their original form of government. In 444, Caswallon, prince of Cambria, made choice of Mona for his residence, and being the eldest of the British princes, he received homage from the rest. In this island the princes of North Wales continued to reside, until the reign of Llewelvn, the last prince. Their palace was at Aberffraw. In the 10th century the incursions of Danes and Saxons were vigorously withstood : but Egbert, who united the Saxon Heptarchy into one government under the name of England, obtained a decisive victory over the Welsh at Llanfaes, near Beaumaris, and established his power in the island. British ascendency was again recovered, and Anglesev became the scene of many struggles and conflicts, attended by various results, until it was subjugated by Edward I. in the year 1277. By Henry VIII. it was incorporated with England, and made a county.

The climate of the island is temperate, but liable to fogs; and the surface has, in most parts, a bare uninviting aspect. It was called by the bards "the shady island," because it formerly abounded with groves and trees, but there is now

little wood, except along the bank of the Menai.

The county is distinguished for a peculiar breed of sheep. the largest native breed in North Wales. The rearing of horned cattle is much attended to, vast numbers being exported. There is also a considerable trade in butter, cheese, hides, tallow, wax, and honey, but scarcely any manufactures, The mineral productions are various, and of great importance. Parys mountain, as already alluded to, has yielded immense quantities of copper-ore, and some silver, though not now nearly so productive. Marble is found in great variety, and of a quality highly esteemed throughout Great Britain, Some asbestine marble has been discovered : granite occurs near the centre of the island; it produces also lead, fuller's earth, potter's clay, magnesia, and sulphur; and some coal-seams have been wrought in different parts. All kinds of sea-fish abound, particularly shell-fish, including some kinds not common elsewhere.

The county gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Paget family. It contains five market-towns—viz. Amlwch,

Beaumaris, Llangefni, Llanerchymedd, and Holyhead. The population is 54,609. One M.P. is elected by the county, and one by the united boroughs of Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni.

There are no rivers navigable, or of much importance, yet the island is well watered by numerous small streams, of which the principal are the Cefni, the Alan, the Ffraw, and the Dulas. As might be anticipated, Anglesey is rich in Celtic antiquities, and in memorials of Druidical usages:

> "Here Cambria opes her tome of other days, And with maternal pride the page displays; Dwells on the glorious list, and loves to trace, From Britain's genuine kings, her noblest race."

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Carnarvonshire is the most elevated and mountainous distinction of North Wales. Its central part is entirely occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the rugged summits, deep hollows, moors, and lakes, by which that majestic mountain is surrounded. There are, however, some limited tracts of comparatively level and fertile land; particularly the Vale of Conway, which occupies the whole of the eastern border.

A detached portion, interposed in Denbighshire, and stituated at the coast, is traversed by the railway between Abergele and Conway; and another portion at the N.E. of the river Conway, called Creuddin-ga-Rhos, constitutes the promontory terminated by the Great Orne's Head. The main portion of the county is entered at Conway. It is bounded on the E. by Denbighshire, and on part of the S. by Merionethshire. The Menal Strait separates it on the N.W. from Anglesey. On every other part it is contiguous to the sca Its figure is irregular, a great wedge-like projection extending far to the S.W. From the extremity of this point to the N.E. boundary it measures about 52 miles, and in breadth it varies from 5 to 20 miles.

The county possesses a source of occupation and wealth in its minerals, especially in its exhaustless stores of slate of the first quality. There are also quarries of a valuable stone, forming excellent homes for the sharpening of edge-tools; and zinc, lead, and copper, are found, though not to a very great extent.

Carnaryonshire was anciently included in the country of the Ordovices, and after their partial reduction by the Roman power, it formed a part of Venedotia, and received the designation of Arfon, which is still much used by the natives. The Romans having a fortified station at the site where the county town now stands, the word Caer was prefixed, first to the town, and thence to the district, which thus becomes Caer-un-Arfon. and, by gradual slight alteration, Carnaryon. At the partition of the principality by Roderic, it was included in the territory called Gwunedd; while by the English, prior to the settlement of the present division of counties, it was termed Snowdon Forest. Owing to its natural defences, this district was the chief stronghold of the Britons, from the earliest period of their history down to the time of Edward I. of England : and in the protracted efforts of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English, for the subjugation of Wales, it was the scene of continued and desperate warfare.

'The river Conway, which has its sources within the county, and forms for a considerable distance the boundary between it and Denbighshire, is the principal river, having as its tributaries the Machno, the Llesier, and the Llugwy. The Scoint descends from the side of Snowdon, forms the lakes of Llanberis, and falls into the Menai at Carnarvon. The Ogwen Hows from Llyn Ogwen and other lakes, waters Nant Frangon, and has its outlet near Bangor; and besides these, there are several inferior streams and numerous lakes.

A peculiar breed of black cattle, smaller than those of Anglesey, is reared for English markets; the sheep, also, finding their pasture on the hills, are small, and their wool is coarse and of short staple. Goats are reared though not in

such numbers as formerly.

The construction of the great parliamentary roads through the wild tracts of the country, the more recent formation of railways, and especially the erection of the suspension and the tubular bridges at Conway and Bangor, facilitating communication with all parts of the United Kingdom, have largely promoted the prosperity of the whole district, and afford the prospect of yet more fully developing its resources.

Among its antiquities may be mentioned Druidical circles

and cromlechs in various parts; Roman roads and forts clearly indicated; the Welsh castles of Criccieth, Dolbadarn, and Dollwyddelan; and the stately structures of Carnarvon and Conway castles, built by Edward I.

Carnarvonshire is thoroughly Welsh, the native language beginned werywhere spoken, and primitive customs to a great extent preserved. Population, 95,694. Parliamentary representation, one M.P. for the county, and one for the town of Carnarvon with its contributory boroughs, Bangor, Conway, Criceieth, Pwilheli, and Nevin.

CARNARVON.

[Hotels: Royal Sportsman; Uxbridge, close to the Station; Castle; Queen's.]

The extent and relative importance of this town, its magnificent castle, its numerous antiquarian and historical associations, and the convenience of its situation within a short distance from much of the grandest scenery of North Wales. entitle it to much attention from the tourist. It is situated on the S.E. side of the Menai Strait, at the mouth of the river Seoint. The origin of the name is easily discerned : Caer-yn-Arfon-i.e. the city or fort of Arfon (pronounced Arvon), that being the appellation of the adjacent district. The town, with its castle and walls, was built by Edward I, about the year 1283, as a place of strength to secure his newly-acquired conquest of Wales. The walls, which formerly enclosed the whole town, are still nearly entire; but the town has extended greatly beyond their limits. They are flanked with round towers, and had originally two principal gates, others having been added at different times, as convenience required. Within the walls, the streets, though narrow, are regular, and in the more modern parts of the town beyond the walls, streets more spacious, and residences of a superior class, have been erected to an extent more than double; and the whole town, well supplied with water and lighted with gas, has undergone great improvement. Pennant, a Welshman, says of it, "Carnarvon is justly the boast of North Wales, for the beauty of its situation, the goodness of its buildings, the regularity of its plan. and, above all, the grandeur of the castle, that most magnificent badge of our subjection." Carnarvon is in the parish of

Llanbeblig, the church being more than half-a-mile distant : within the town, however, is a handsome chapel of ease, St. Mary's, in which the services are conducted in the English language. A new handsome church has been erected near the railway station, and cost £8000. The Dissenting chapels are large and numerous, the attendants here, as in most parts of Wales, bearing a far higher proportion to the adherents of the Established Church than is common in the English counties. The Town Hall is over one of the ancient gateways, and one of the old towers is fitted up as a lock-up. There are also a new County Hall, a modern Market-house, a large union Poorhouse, National and British Schools, and in connection with the National School a Training Institution for the supply of efficient teachers. Outside the walls is a fine terrace-walk along the Mengi, an attractive resort in fair weather. At the N. end of this terrace is a pier of considerable extent. The Custom-house is at the bottom of High Street. The harbour. of late much enlarged and improved, is frequented by vessels of from 50 to 400 tons burden. The principal exports are slates and copper-ore, the former being brought down from the quarries of Llanberis and Llanllyfni, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, by the Nantle Horse Railway, now also used for the conveyance of passengers to the lakes. The copper-ore is sent chiefly to Swansea, in South Wales. The coasting trade is carried on with London, Dublin, Bristol, Glasgow, Cork, and Liverpool: with which last-named port there is regular communication by steam-packets. Carnarvon received from Edward I. a royal charter, the first which was granted in the principality. It bore date September 8, 1286, and conferred many privileges.

From a rocky eminence called Twt-hill, behind the Uxbridge Arms Hotel, a good view is obtained of the town and castle, the Menai Straits, Anglesey with the Holyhead and Parys mountains, the three peaks of the Eiff ridge in the promontory of Lleyn, the group of mountains surrounding Snowdon, and on a clear day the distant heights of Wicklow in Ireland. The "Fairy," a comfortable steamer, plies daily between Carnaryon and Menai Bridge, in connection with the Liverpool steamers. It also makes frequent trips during summer to Beaumaris, Llandudno, round Anglesey, etc. A steam ferry-beat plies between the graup and Tal-y-Foel, on





CARNARVON CASTLE.

the Anglesey coast; and pleasure-boats may be hired for visiting the romantic and sublime scenery on the western coast of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held here. The market on Saturdays is attended by a vast concourse of the country people. Fairs are held four times annually. The population of the parish of Llanbeblic, which includes the town of Carnarvon, is 9937;

that of the parliamentary borough is 8512.

CARNARYON CASTLE is one of the noblest and most magnificent ruins of its kind in the empire, and externally it is still entire. It occupies a strong position at the W. end of the town, and before the use of cannon must have been impregnable. The walls, which enclose an area of about 3 acres. are 7 feet 9 inches thick, have within them a gallery, with slips for the discharge of missiles, and are flanked by 13 strong towers, all angular, but differing in the number of their sides. The entrance is very imposing, beneath a vast square tower of prodigious strength, having grooves for four portcullises. In the front appears a mutilated statue of the founder, with his hand upon a half-drawn sword, as if either menacing his newly-acquired subjects, or sheathing the weapon to indicate the termination of the war. The towers are all admirable : that distinguished as the Eagle Tower is decidedly the finest, more lofty and more substantial than the rest, and having the addition of three angular turrets rising above the roof, formerly surmounted and adorned by sculptured eagles, of which shapeless fragments alone remain. This tower may be ascended without difficulty by 158 stone steps; and the summit, while commanding a wide prospect of surrounding scenery, affords a bird's-eve view of the castle itself, rendering more distinct and vivid the impression of the vastness, the stability, and the admirable proportions, of this venerable pile. In the lower part of this tower, a narrow dark room, measuring about 12 feet by 8 feet, is pointed out as the birthplace of Edward II., the first Saxon Prince of Wales. In this matter, however, tradition is contradicted by known facts, it being demonstrable that though the birth of the prince occurred at Carnarvon, and probably in that part of the castle which was first erected, by no possibility could he have been born within the Eagle Tower, since the erection of it was not then commenced : but it was finished under his own directions

after he had become king of England. In one of the towers William Prynne, a barrister in the time of Charles L. was imprisoned for his religious opinions. In 1637, having previously endured cruel persecution, he was sentenced by the Court of Star Chamber to pay a fine of £5000, to lose the remainder of his ears, to be branded on both cheeks, and to be imprisoned in this castle for life. The former parts of this barbarous sentence were executed, but, after a short confinement, he was restored to liberty, and he held a seat in the House of Commons until his death. The architect employed by Edward I, was Henri de Elreton. The work was commenced in 1283, and a part of it must have been very rapidly executed, as Queen Eleanor gave birth to her infant in April The popular belief that the whole was completed within two years is, however, erroneous. It certainly occupied a much longer time, and there is sufficient reason to conclude that it was protracted through not less than 38 years. To what extent the walls and towers were erected previous to the insurrection of Madoc in 1295 is uncertain; and how far the castle was injured at that time is not on record : but it is known that, a short time afterwards, an order was given to the mayor of Chester to send men to repair the damage. In 1402 Owen Glyndwr, who had succeeded in taking possession of some of the Welsh castles, made an attempt on Carnarvon, in which he was defeated. During the wars of the Roses, the fortress repeatedly changed masters. In 1644, the garrison having been reduced, Oliver Cromwell's forces obtained easy possession of the town and castle, took 400 prisoners, and enriched themselves with much spoil. Soon afterwards the Royalists, under Lord Byron, invested Carnarvon, and the castle fell into their power; but in 1646 it again surrendered to the army of the Parliament. In 1660 an order was issued to dismantle and demolish the castle, but the execution of the warrant was, in some unaccountable manner, partially evaded. The original document is in the possession of Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart, of Baron Hill. The property is now vested in the crown. The present constable is the Earl of Carnarvon, and the deputy-constable John Morgan, Esq.

Near the steep bank of the river Seoint, at a short distance from the castle, is an ancient Roman fort, the walls of which are still in good preservation; and not far from this, between the town and Llanbeblig church, is the site of the Roman station SEGONTIUM, whence it is most probable Edward I. derived part of the materials for building the town and castle of Carnaryon. There are now some vestiges of walls, and a portion of a building constructed of tiles, covered with hard and smooth mortar. Relics of various descriptions have at different times been discovered, and the researches of archeologists have succeeded in tracing the outline of an extensive range of structures. It was undoubtedly a principal station of the Romans, having, as there is reason to believe, been previously occupied and fortified by the native Britons. It stood on an eminence, with a slope on every side, and formed an irregular oblong which covered at least six acres of ground. The museum of the Natural History Society, in High Street, Carnaryon, contains many of the relics found here. After the retirement of the Romans, the fortress was under the control of the British princes. About the year 620, Anglesey being infested by the Irish and Pictish rovers, Cadwallon removed his court from Aberffraw to Segontium, and for a long time the royal residence remained here. Other Roman encampments, or outposts, in this county, communicated with Segontium by a raised military road, of which traces in various parts may still be discerned.

CARNARVON TO PWLLHELL

By Railway, 1 hour.

The course of this railway lies almost in a direct southerly line from Camarvon, and takes advantage of the valley between the Snowdon range on the east and the Eiff mountains on the west. The distance is 24 miles, and the stations are as follow:—Camarvon, Liamwnda, Groeslom, Pengroes, Pant Glas, Brynkir, Ynys, Chwilog, and Afon Wen Junction.

The following is a chart of the old coast-road between the same places.

CARNARVON TO PWLLHELI. By the Coast Road.

ON RIGHT FROM CARNARVON.	From Pwilhell.		From Carnarron.	ON LEFT FROM CARNARYON.
Coed Helen, R. T. Thomas, Esq.	20	CARNARVON.		
Bryn Seoint, Capt. Heyward.	191	er. the river Secont.	1	
Cefn-y-Coed, David Jones, Esq.	181		11	Tyddyn Elan.
Glan Beuno, J. Williams, Esq.				
Dinas, Mrs. Roberts.				Cefn, Mrs. Richards.
	171	Llanwnda.	21	
	17	-	3	To Tremadoc, 16 m.
Bryn Rhydyn, H. Wesley, Esq.	161		34	
Dinas Dinlle, and Ro- man Road.	15	Llandwrog.	5	
Bodfan, D. Jones, Esq.	141		51	Glynllifon Park, Lord Newborough.
About 2 m. seaward, may be seen at low-		ar cr. the river Llifon.	61	
water the ruins of Caerarianrhod, a sub- merged town.	192	er. the riv. Llyfni.	71	Craig-y-Dinas, a Roman encampment in good preservation, measuring \$50 ft. from N. to S., and 204 ft. from E to W.
-11	112	Aberdusoch.	81	Cromlech, and another encampment, on Y Foel.
Cromlech, and Beuno's Well.	101	Clynnog-fawr.	91	
*** 611.	91	Aberafon.	101	
	8	Leave the coast, and turn on the left, South- ward.	12	
Yr Eifl, or the Rivals.	62	Llanaelhaiarn.	134	
	5	Pont-y-gydros.	15	Glasfryn.
Trailwyn, John Lloyd, Esq.	4	Pont-v-rhyd-gorh.	16	Castell Gwgan.
To Nevin, 8 m.	21	Four Crosses.		To Criccieth, 7 m.
	2		18	Cromlech.
Yoke House, Picton Jones, Esq.	1	PWLLHELL	19	To Abererch, 1 m.

About 51 miles to the south of Carnarvon, following either the route by railway or road, is

GLYNLLIFON PARK, the seat of Lord Newborough, which occupies the site of the stronghold of Cilmin-Troed-du. or Cilmin with the black foot, one of the ancestors of the fifteen royal tribes of North Wales. The park is extensive, its plantations skirting the road for nearly two miles. It is watered by the pretty, brawling river Llifon, which rises in the Cilgwyn mountains, and has its outlet at the adjacent coast. Following the coast road again, we pass near to DINAS DINLLE, the remains of a strong circular fort. This was the point of junction between two lines of fort, stretching N. and S. It is on the verge of a marsh, and at high tides is washed by the sea. Further south, on the coast, is

CLYNNOG-FAWR, a hamlet partially concealed by the rich foliage of surrounding trees, and celebrated for its elegant Gothic church, the most beautiful ecclesiastical structure in North Wales. It contains some most interesting monuments, and is intimately associated with memorable portions of ancient British history. It has a vaulted passage leading to what remains of the monastery and chapel of St. Beuno, the uncle of the sainted virgin of Winefred's Well. The chest of this wonder-working saint, with an opening to admit the votive offerings of devotees, is carefully preserved in the church. although no such offerings are now presented at the shrine of the saint. The chest is made of a solid piece of oak. secured by three locks, and is thought so strong as to have originated the proverb respecting an impracticable undertaking, "You may as well try to break St. Beuno's chest." The holy well, dedicated to this saint, is enclosed by a square wall at the road-side, about a quarter of a mile from the church. In the neighbourhood of the village, towards the sea, is a remarkable cromlech, and amongst the adjacent mountains is the waterfall of Dibbin Mawr, two miles distant. The population of Clynnog parish is 1671.

About midway in this route the YR-EIFL, or EIFL MOUN-TAINS, commonly, but improperly, called The Rivals, are too conspicuous and too peculiar in their aspect to escape observation. The range includes three conical heights, of similar form, and not differing greatly in their altitude ; the middle point, being the most lofty, is 1886 feet high : and that which is on the N.W. projects boldly into the sea, terminating in an abrupt perpendicular descent. Resides the three principal mountains, there are other conical hills of precisely similar form, both isolated and in small groups, extending over a considerable tract in the great promontory of Liepn. It is popularly believed that the needle of the compass is sensibly affected on approaching this coast, owing to the magnetic ironstone with which the mountains abound. To the antiquariant the whole district is highly interesting, as containing numerous Drudifical and other British remains. Of these the most remarkable is

TRE-R-CARR, or the Town of Forresses, the finest and most complete example of a British station in the kingdom. It is about a mile from the village of Llanselhaiarn, at a considerable elevation on the S.E. peak of Yr-Eiff. The remains of a great number of small houses, or cells, generally of oval form, are spread over the side of the mountain, and near to them are several circles of stones; the whole being surrounded and fortified with a double range of walls. On the summit is a carriedd, and below are the remains of a cromalech. Other eminences in the vicinity exhibit remains of similar character, though less extensive and complete; concurring to prove that this mountainous district was one of the retreats of the Britons when seeking refuge from the fury of Saxon invaders.

NANT GWERHERIA, or Fortigerik Valley, is a level tract, lying in a singular hollow, open on one side to the sea, and in all other parts bounded and shaded by the rocky declivities of the Elif mountains. It is a remarkable scene, a deep gloomy glen, profoundly impressive, even awful. It owes its name to the tradition that this secluded spot was chosen as the retreat of the unfortunate British king Yortigern, when fleeing from the rage of his subjects, incensed against him for having invited the Saxons into Wales; and that here he and his dwelling were consumed by lightning. A grassy mound near the sea is pointed out as the site of his residence, and another as the place of his interment. This is called Bodd Gwerbuyn or the grave of Vortigern, and it is said that a stone coffin was some years ago found on the spot, containing the bones of a man of more than ordinary stature.

PWLLHELI, or the Saltwater Pit, is a pleasant seaport on the

N. side of Cardigan Bay, possessing attractions in the salubrity of its situation, its facilities for bathing, and the romantic character of the surrounding scenery. The view from the town of the whole extent of the Snowdon mountains on the one hand, and of those of Merionethshire on the other, together with the entire sweep of the beautiful bay of Cardigan, is truly grand and splendid. At the entrance of the harbour is Caregyr-Imbill, or the Gimlet Rock, a picturesque object, prominent in every view of the bay. Many hundred acres of land, formerly under water, have been secured against the sea by embankments, and are now in high cultivation. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent ; there is a good coasting trade : and the weekly markets are large. Lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish are abundant. Pwllheli unites with other boroughs in the county in electing a member of Parliament. Population, 2818. Hotel: The Crown.

CRICCIETH, although a market-town and a parliamentary borough contributing to Carnaryon, is a small insignificant place, consisting of only a few straggling cottages along the seashore. It is, however, worthy of the traveller's notice, on account of its high antiquity and the remains of its ancient castle. This fortress is on an eminence, at the termination of a long neck of land, projecting into the sea. Portions of three towers are standing, two of them on the very verge of the rock. A double fosse and vallum, and the lines of the outer and inner courts, may be accurately traced. It is apparently of British origin, and repaired at a later period, probably by Edward I. Across the bay is seen the fine old castle of Harlech, backed by the Merionethshire mountains. Population of the parish. 769 : of the borough, 498.

NEVIN (properly Nefn) is an extensive fishing town, in a very secluded situation, open on one side to Carnarvon Bay, but on all others shut in by a semicircular range of hills. Edward I. held here a triumphal revel, or tournament, in the year 1284. shortly after his conquest of Wales. It was on a magnificent scale, and attracted great numbers of English and foreign nobility. The site of the lists can still be traced, and local names refer to the event. Nevin is one of the parliamentary boroughs in the Carnarvon district. Population of the parish and borough, 1818.

ABERDARON is a village situated at the termination of the

long promontory of Lleyn, once thronged with pilgrims on their way to and from the isle of Bardsey, now rarely visited and little known. Its score of small tenements are embosomed in a narrow valley, overhung with lofty cliffs. The costs scenery in each direction is of the grandest and most sublime character. It has an ancient church, of singular construction, close to the shore. Boats may be hired for visiting Bardsey.

BARDSEY ISLE is not at all times accessible without difficulty, and even danger. From the force of the tidal current which rushes between it and the mainland, and which sometimes prevents communication for weeks together, it obtained the British name, Ynvs Enlli, the island of the current ; and as having been a favourite retreat of the holy bards, the Saxons called it Bards-Eye-i.e. the isle of bards, or saints. The island is nearly 2 miles from N. to S. At the N. end it is about three-quarters of a mile broad, and at the S. it narrows to a point, near to which is a lighthouse 108 feet high. It contains 370 acres and about 90 inhabitants, whose occupations are fishing, collecting the eggs of sea-birds, and trafficking in the skins of rabbits. Lord Newborough receives from the islanders an annual rent of £122. On the N. side are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, founded by Cadfan as early as 516. In the 7th century numerous refugees from Bangor Iscoed and other places flocked to this monastery, and so great was its celebrity for some ages, that the bards affirmed that 20,000 saints had been buried here. Of the monastic buildings nothing remains except a portion of a tower 30 feet high, called the Abbot's lodge, some traces of a chapel or oratory, and numerous adjacent graves. During the summer months there are frequent excursions by steamers from Aberystwith to this island.



CARNARVON TO LLANBERIS AND BEDDGELERT.

ON RIGHT FROM CARNARVON.	From Beddgt.		Prom	ON LEFT FROM CARNARVON.
To Pwllheli, 20 m. Site of Segontium.	22	CARNARVON.		Cwellin, Mr. Lewis.
Llanbeblig Church. Ty Gwyn, Rev. James Parry.	21		1	Coed Mawr, E. G Powell, Esq.
Plastyrion, John Row- lands, Esq.	20	Acr. the riv. Seoint.	2	Erw, Miss Thomas.
Llanrug Church. Pantafon, Rev. H. B. Williams.	19		3	

ON RIGHT FROM CARNABYON.	From Beddgt.		From	ON LEFT FROM CARNABVON.
Hafod.	171		41	Dinas Mawr, an
Caer-careg-y-tran.				Camp.
Brynbras Castle, a modern erection, Thos. Williams, Esq.	17	Cwm-y-Glo, a fine view of lakes and mountains.	5	Llys Dinorwig, British fortification
	161	N.E. end of Llyn Padarn	51	
	151	S.W. end of Llyn Padarn	71	Slate-Quarries.
		Dolbadarn Inn.	1	
Ceunant Mawr, or the Fall of the great	15	Victoria Hotel.	8	Dolbadarn Castle.
chasm.		N.E. end of Llyn Peris.		
	14	S.W. end of Llyn Peris.	9	
Llyn Dwythwch.	13	LLANBERIS, Church.	10	Tyn-y-Ffynnon, we
The craggy sides of	114	Pont-y-Cromlech.	116	Ynys Hettws,
Snowdon rise precipi-	,	Long steep ascent.		Hetty's Island, r
tously above the road, but the summit of the		Pass of Llanberis,		cromlech,
mountain is here con- cealed.	10	Gorphwysfa, or resting- place.	18	
		Long steep descent.		-
	9	Turn sharp to right.	14	To Capel Curig, 4 r
Cwm Dyli.		Nant Gwynant, or the Vale of Waters.		
Hafod-y-rhise.	- 6	Llyn Gwynant.	17	Hafod Llwyfog.
Haiod-y-rnisg.	51/2		171	Bryn Gwynant, — Wyatt, Esq.
	41/2		181	Plas Gwynant, Llevelyn Vaudrey, Esq.
		so cr. riv. Gwynant,		
	31	Llvn-v-Ddinas.	194	
Dinas Emrys, the	2		21	
Fort of Merlin, or Vortigern's Hill.	-			
To Carnarvon, by Bettws Garmon, 13 m.				
		De cr. river Colwyn.		
		BEDDGELERT.	22	
		Pass of Aberglaslyn.		Chair of Rhys Goel
To Tremadoc, 51 m.	11/2	Pont Aberglaslyn.	231	
		Max cross the river Glaslyn, and enter Merionethshire.		





LLANBERIS.

[Hotels: Royal Victoria; Padarn Villa; Dolbadarn. The Castle and Glyn Peris are smaller houses.]

N.B.—The distance between Liamberis and Tremadoc (the nearest station for the south unless the tourist return to Carnarvon) is 23 miles. Posting, 5 hours, 28s.; postboy, 36 per mile. By this route the Pass of Liamberis, Beddgelert, and Pass of Aberglaslyn, are seen.

Until the railway is finished, an easy drive of 8 miles, by coach, conveys the tourist from Carnarvon to the lakes of Llanberis, the village being 2 miles farther. The first 4 miles of the road are somewhat tame and uninteresting, but the remainder is a suitable and animating introduction to the sublime scenery to which it conducts. The hotels are conveniently situated for easy access to the various objects of interest, and at any of them requisite information may be obtained, and carriages, ponies, and guides, engaged. The Royal Victoria is a very spacious and admirably conducted hotel. Padarn Villa and Dobbadarn, though not so large, are very good houses. The Castle and Glyn Peris Hotels are good second-rate houses; also, about a mile on the road to Carnaryon, there is a good small inn.

THE LAKES are Llyn Peris, the upper, rather more than a mile long; and Llun Padarn, the lower, 2 miles in length. They both lie in a direction from S.E to N.W., and are skirted on their S.W. side of the high road. They are not more than a quarter of a mile apart, and through the neck of rich meadow-land lying between them flows a narrow stream by which they are connected, crossed by a bridge affording access to the Dinorwig slate-quarries. Mountains of varied forms rise abruptly on both sides of these lakes, and those especially which surround the head of the upper one are of the most majestic and sublime character. Both lakes are very deep.
The river which issues from the N.W. extremity of Llyn Padarn, and terminates its short course at Carnarvon, is the Seoint, although the upper portion of it is better known in the neighbourhood as the Rothell. Neither lakes nor rivers in this vicinity are found favourable to the sport of anglers. being probably, in this respect, injured by the washings of the copper-mines.

DOLBADARN CASTLE is only about 200 yards from the

Victoria Hotel. It is a single circular tower, occupying a rocky point of no great elevation at the foot of Llyn Peris. It is evidently of great antiquity, but the precise date of its foundation is not ascertained. It is believed to have existed as early as the 6th century, because a stronghold in this locality is referred to as held at that period by Maelowyn Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. It has been a fortress of importance on account of its position, commanding the passage of the lakes and valley. The meadow spread beneath it was called Dôl-badarn-i.e. the holm or meadow of Padarn, for here, tradition relates, a holy man so named passed his life in solitude and devotion. To this British saint several churches in Wales are dedicated. The castle was long held by Llewelvn, the last prince of Wales of the British line. Here for twentythree years, from 1254 to 1277, he imprisoned his unfortunate brother Owen Goch, or the Red. A Welsh ode, by the bard Howel Foel, lamenting the hard fate of Owen, is extant, from a free translation of which we extract the first and last stanzas

"THE CAPTIVE OF DOLBADARN,
"From yonder height a captive's sights
Are wafted t'wards me by the gale;
There chain'd—ahandon'd—Owen lies,
And I still live to tell the tale!
To tell how, by a brother's doom,
Yon towers are Owen's living tomb.
"Shame that a prince like this should lie
An outcost, in captivity;
And oh i what verars of coaseless shame

Dolbadarn Castle was maintained for some time against the attack of Edward L by Dafydd, also a brother of Llewelyn, but he was at length compelled to abandon it, and after vainly endeavouring to conceal himself with his wife and seven children in the mountains and morasses, he was taken prisoner, and carried in chains, first to Rhuddlan, and then to Shrewstory, where he was put to death with much cruelty. During the protracted struggles of Osen Glyndor, in the reigns of Henry IV. and V., it was repeatedly in possession of each party, being warmly contended for as the master-key to the region of Snowdon. The present remains, covering the whole

Shail cloud the Lord of Snowdon's name!"





summit of the rock, consist only of a portion of a round tower, which has evidently had three floors, exclusive of a vaulted basement storey, probably used as a duageon. A few broken steps show that the intercommunication was by spiral stairs. The best view of the ruins is from a bost on the adjaent lake, and, when reflected in the smooth waters beneath,

it is particularly beautiful.

THE WATERFALL OF CEUNANT MAWR-ie, of the great chasm-is about half-a-mile south from the castle, approached by an ascending rocky walk of no great difficulty. Children of the neighbourhood are always at hand, ready to attend as guides. A number of streams descending from the sides of Snowdon and of Moel Eilio, having united, rush over a shelf of rock through a dark chasm of great depth, being in the descent turned suddenly aslant, and then thundering into a dark pool below. The height of the fall exceeds 60 feet. It is a remarkably beautiful cascade, all animation and brilliancy, and in the perfect seclusion whence it starts into life is a charming surprise. Roscoe well says of it-" The roar of its precipitous fall-the flashing of its waters in the bright beam of a noonday sun—the rising of its light foam glowing with prismatic colours-and the sequestered aspect of the spot, in the very gorge of the glen, present a scene that has in it something inconceivably wild, picturesque, and beautiful."

The Slate-Quarkies are the valuable property of G. W. Duff, Esq. of Yaenol. They extend far along the sides, and are cut deep into the interior of the Alt Da (or Black Cliff), the mountain on the N.E. side of the lakes. They give employment to more than 2000 men and boys; and the produce is conveyed by locomotive engines along a railway to the coast of the Menai Straits. The sights and sounds connected with these mining overations, in the midst of the wild seenery of

Llanberis, cannot fail to excite admiring interest.

SNOWDON.

N.R.—The ascent from Limberia (S miles) is by a path which is wide enough for ponies to a few paris of the summit. Charge for guide and pony, los. Ascent 3 hours; descent 2 hours. There is a comfortable hold on the top, where good refreshments may be obtained, and four beds for those who wish to stay over night to see the sun rise. The route may be varied by descending on another side, either to Capel Curige of Beddgeler I for prod is kept, and the weather reliable, the guide may be dispensed with on the Likaberia route.

A continuous mountain-range extends across the county of Carnaryon, from the coast near Nevin in the S.W. to Penmaen-mawr near Conway in the N.E.: thus stretching over a tract which measures, in a direct level line, not less than 35 miles. To the whole of this country is given the general designation of the Snowdon range, while to the loftiest and noblest elevation, which is as nearly as possible in the middle of the line, is especially appropriated the name of Snowden, The appellation is Saxon, and signifies simply a snowey height, The British name Craig Eruri is of exactly the same import. The most elevated point is further distinguished by the term Y Wyddfa, or the conspicuous. Its altitude is 3571 feet, Carnedd Llewelyn ranks second in height, being 3469 feet. The ascent of Snowdon may be commenced from Beddgelert, Llvn-Cwellvn on the road between Beddgelert and Carnarvon, Capel Curic, and Llanberis. The last named is now generally preferred as the starting-point, because the ascent is undoubtedly less difficult. The late Mr. Bingley, who had tried seven different ways to and from the top of the mountain, declared that this " was by far the most easy and agreeable, being less steen, less rocky, and less dangerous, than any of the others," This path, as marked in the chart, is by the waterfall Ceunant Mawr to a vale called Cwm Brwynog, thence along the ridge which immediately overlooks the vale of Llanberis, till within sight of a black and almost perpendicular rock, named Clogwyn-Dû-'r-Arddu, with a small lake at its bottom. This being passed at about a quarter of a mile on the right hand, the next steep ascent is called Llechweld-y-Ry, which being attained, the course is S.W. to a well, whence the highest peak, now full in view, is distant about a mile; and the remainder of the ascent, although steep, is tolerably smooth. Near the top is a spring of pure water, remarkably cold,









The summit, not more than six or seven vards in diameter. is surrounded by a dwarf wall, on which it is convenient to lean or sit while deliberately surveying the magnificent prospects on every side. A comfortable house has been erected for the purposes of shelter, refreshment, and repose, if needed. The distance from the Victoria Hotel to the summit of Y Wuddfa is about 5 miles. Travellers have commonly exaggerated the difficulties of the ascent. In favourable weather. it is really nothing more than what any person, who has good health, and is accustomed to regular moderate exercise, may without fear or hesitation undertake. The indispensable requisites are suitable garments, an early morning start, an experienced guide, some slight provisions, a horn or flask for water, and a resolute abstinence from stimulating beverages, or at least the most scrupulous moderation in the use of them.

From Capel Curig the ascent of Snowdon is grandest in point of scenic effect, but the distance to the point where the real ascent is commenced is greater, and the course to be subsequently traversed extremely rugged. The route is through the valley of the Mymbyr, and past Pen-y-gwryd, 5 miles on the road to Llanberis; then turn on the left to a small pool called Llun Teurn, along a beaten track above Cum Duli, and close to the S.E. margin of Llyn Llydiaw; then westerly, leaving the Llywedd, one of the buttresses of Snow don, to the left, and thence, by a difficult and circuitous course, to the highest point, Y Wyddfa. This route may be readily traced on the accompanying chart.

In this manner other routes might be indicated, but as the chart supplies more effectually the information required. little advantage could be derived from such sketches; and it is believed that more pleasure will be drawn from personal narratives of the ascent furnished by two accomplished modern writers, Thomas Roscoe, Esq., in his "Wanderings and Excursions in North Wales," and Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, in his

" Vacation Rambles."

Mr. Roscoe writes, "On one occasion, while staying at the Victoria Hotel, I determined to commence the ascent of Snowdon at such an early hour as would afford me the prospect of a glorious sunrise from the top of that lofty mountain. For this purpose I engaged a guide, whom I ordered to be in readi-

ness the following morning, and at the appointed time, after some hasty refreshment, we started on our way before daybreak, taking care to provide the edibles, yeleped brandy and biscuits, necessary for a day's sojourn upon the hills. After a wearisome walk we reached the stone-work on the highest point, but only to meet with disappointment, for thick mists invested the pinnacle of Y Wyddfa, and the sun rose in murky gloom. The cold was intense, and I was almost disposed to beat a retreat from this comfortless situation, but my companion prevailed on me to remain, assuring me, from his long experience, that the morning might yet prove to be remarkably fine. He was correct in his prognostication, and a day of wonderful revelations rewarded me for this exercise of patience. After waiting for nearly two hours, the heavy clouds moved forward in tempestuous eddies, and for a few minutes the scene was without any parallel for its novel and sublime character. The objects immediately surrounding me, and the summits of the loftier hills, appeared to roll with the surge of the sweeping and dispersing fogs. As they slowly debouched, column after column, the horizon began to clear, and the splendid scenery below disclosed itself more distinctly. The sun, breaking forth from his pavilion of clouds, illuminated the mural steeps of the Llywedd, and shed a sudden radiance over the lakes and vales below. The panoramic views presently became more grand and extensive. Far as the eye could reach a vision of wondrous power and beauty unfolded itself, awakening new thoughts and feelings in the soul, which trembled while it exulted in tracing the startling and majestic characters stamped by an Omnipotent hand upon these his glorious works. The atmosphere became perfectly clear; the day, magnificently beautiful, displayed the most distant objects to the far-off horizon of the sea, in the most brilliant and varied illuminations. The red veins of Crib Goch reflected back a stream of sanguine rays, as quick and fierce as those which glittered upon his ridge. The singular and fantastic forms of these rocky formations, either primitive or time-worn, pinnacled or projecting, running off in bold escarpments, or shelving into sheet-like floors of granite, sometimes yawning in chasms too deep for the light of summer sun to reach, or rounded into amphitheatres that might have formed the council-hall of a race of giants, gleaming in their hues of grey,

green, and purple, lying in ribbon streaks, or mingling in rich combination .- all, all lay immediately around me. The loftiest points of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were not merely shadowed forth, but were seen: while the Isle of Man sparkling with ocean lights,-the Menai, running like a silver thread in a web of verdure,-and Anglesev, with her hills and coasts, appeared to be spread like a map before the eve. The impression was that of a world of solitude stretching out in a succession of prospects, fading into distant softening vistas. as agreeable to the eve as to the imagination, and looking like the nal sans retour of fairy-land. The descent from Snowdon into the vale of Llanberis offers many picturesque views, but they are not so interesting or majestic as those on the side of Capel Curig or Beddgelert. A great part of the way is monotonous : but this, in some degree, served to heighten the pleasure of reaching in safety the delightful scene around old Dolbadarn Tower, which had presented itself under many aspects, with varied effects, from different points upon the hills."

Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd's description is as follows :-" Of the four British mountains which possess the most powerful influence for the imagination, Snowdon, Cader-Idris, Helvellyn, and Ben Nevis, each has its own attributes; and though in each the most striking feature is that of dark precipice, this is so differently exhibited in each, that if any one familiar with them all could see a single precipice apart from its accessories, he might tell to which mountain it belonged. Of these mountains Snowdon forms beyond comparison the noblest aggregate, because, except on the side opposite Carnarvon, its upper portion is all mighty frame-work, a top uplifted on vast buttresses, disdaining the round lumpish earth. spreading out skeleton arms towards heaven, and embracing on each side huge hollows, made more awful by the red tints of the copper-ore which deepens among its shadows, and gleams through the scanty herbage of its loveliest pathways. Perhaps I love Snowdon the better on account of its being the first great mountain I ever knew. I have ascended it several times; from Capel Curig, from Llanberis, and from Beddgelert; the last time on October 1st, 1839, from the latter place. I am tempted to extract the following account of my ascent from some notes of an Autumn in Wales, made shortly afterwards,

"The morning dawned misty, yet promising, and I engaged a car to take me three miles on to the place where the ascent commences. As I rode on the Carnaryon road, speculating on the state of things in the higher regions. I observed a pinnacle shooting out his head from the mist far into the sky. I asked my guide what height it was, and was told that it was the peak of Snowdon. Seen over the round breast of an intervening hill, it did not look higher than many other points. but was remarkable for its spiral form, and was surmounted. certainly not adorned by what here appeared to be a little stick, but which in reality is a great piece of timber, stuck up in the midst of a heap of stones, all reared by order of government for a landmark, as if the mountain were not great enough without the addition of this Cockney crown! We proceeded, keeping this tall head in view, till we reached a gate about three miles on the road, where we quitted the car and began the ascent. We now saw the whole of the S.E. side of the mountain, which presented directly before us its second peak, with the highest just peering over it. Here the mountain did not, at first sight, appear high, not nearly so high as a slender rock we had passed; but on looking attentively at it you could fancy it crouching to conceal its height. Its aspect was that of a stony hill, surmounted by a green shoulder, on which appeared a steep upward track, with a tall peak just peeping over the ridge, and beyond, a long regular slant, dark against the sky. We walked along a plashy path, very gently rising, to a farm-house; passed through its vard, and continued by the side of a little stream, curving upwards through the dark rushy meadow, till we reached the first serious ascent among heaps of rocks, which bestrew the lower part of the hill. We now began to feel ourselves rapidly rising, winding about among grass and pieces of rock, till we reached a great flat stone on which we rested, and the view from which was remarkable. Before us lay the simple unadorned lake of Bettws, with its one great rock rising to shield it : beyond, seen through two ranges of hill, the towers of Carnarvon castle; and below, but apparently quite close, Anglesev seen mapped out to Holyhead. The sea spread its lovely blue on each side of Anglesey, but the Menai Straits were entirely hidden; and the effect was that of standing on a terrace of which the towers of Carnarvon formed the battlements, and looking directly down on a huge garden below. Hence ascending, we found the second peak rising far higher above us than the summit itself had anneared from the plain. A spring of clear, cold, exquisite water detained us a few minutes, as it is the highest on this side of the mountain. On the Capel Curig side there is a spring not very far below the summit. Here I tasted the water, having prepared the way by a little brandy with which the guide had taken care that we should be provided. Here we saw the sea in front as well as to the west, between the huge openings of the mountains, and looked into a great valley branching off in that direction, which contains two lakes within its depth. between which Wilson sat when drawing Snowdon. A little onward we reached the margin of the first great hollow of the mountain-not quite so grand as that below the summit of Cader Idris-holding three small pools, instead of, like that, one great tarn. Along the side of the hollow, up the shining track, we now laboured, and found it by far the hardest work of the ascent, though not so hard as the Fox's Path of Cader. Having surmounted this stiff brae, we turned to the left under the second peak beside the precipice, and soon came to a ridge connecting it with a summit, the grandest part by far of the ascent. We now looked into a greater precipice on the opposite side, the greatest of all Snowdon's hollows, overshadowed by a shelf of rock of the boldest form, holding a little lake in its depth, and descending to a green ridge over which the road from Beddgelert to Capel Curig, in the vale of Gwynant, is seen, like a line of blue among the green. Beyond the upward ridge, I had glimpses of a third hollow. that which is ascended from Capel Curiz, of the same character, but not quite so large. Hence the path to the summit was sometimes on one side the ridge, sometimes on the other, sometimes on its top; but quite easy, and (in spite of the fables of guide-books, which talk about people dving with fright in it) quite safe. After about two hours and a half's walk from the road we reached the summit, where I partook of some sandwiches and brandy and water, with great relish. Here the mountain seems drawn to a point, as by five or six cords shouldering to the plain; and within these to embrace great hollows more or less precipitous, with pools or tarns in their depths. Near the top it is a mere bunch of ridges

surmounted by one slender apex, defended by rocky fragments like huge tusks. Climbing the mound of stones, I saw the entire panorama, in its kind matchless, but not so grand as the lower view from the ridge connecting the second neak with the summit. To the W. lay Anglesey, the sea beyond and I thought I caught a glimpse of the Wicklow mountains. To the N. Moel Siabod, and the great mountains between Capel Curig and the sea, forming the pass, through which the road is conducted among great, bare, stony rocks, glittering in the sun. To the S. the mountains of Merionethshire. among which Cader was easily to be distinguished, and for some minutes a cleam of light revealed the very side of its central precipices along which I had lately climbed; and beyond,-blue in the distance-crouched Plinlimmon. To the E. a wilderness of mountain, and round at least twothirds of the view the blue ocean poured, as around the shield of Achilles. The most remarkable feature of this great prospect is the mountain-tarns which gleam upon you from the bosom of the hills. I counted 23. Among them, one very far up its own mountain gleamed out as from a brimming basin, over the Holyhead road, just visible in its huge bed of rock, at least 1500 feet above the neighbouring track of human traffic. I remained on the summit nearly an hour, during which time I was joined by a young friend and two ladies, who had ascended from Llanberis. On the descent we walked over the crown of the second peak, whence, and from the ridge, the view is really nobler than from the summit, because the neighbouring mountains are seen in nobler proportion."

In Wordsworth's Prelude, at the commencement of the last Book (p. 353), a moonlight night on the top of Snowdon is

described with great beauty of language.

The geological character of Snowdon is peculiar and of great interest; and for the researches of the botanist it affords an extensive and most productive field. Snowdon was formerly a "noyal forest," and abounded with deep, but the last of these were destroyed at the beginning of the 17th century. Some writers have asserted that the higher part of the mountain is under snow throughout the year. This, however, is by no means the case. Its highest peak is as much as 800 feet below the point of permanent snow: and neither in quantity nor duration does the snow here exceed what might be expected from its comparative elevation.

LLANDERIE VILLAGE AND CRUDGE are about half-a-mile beyond the upper end of Lynn Peris, and about two miles from the Victoria Hotel. They will be passed in pursuing the route to Beddgelert. The parish is extensive, and owing to the proximity of the slate-quarries the population has been greatly increased. The church, dedicated to St. Peris, is for every ancient structure which was deemed "the greatest architectural curiosity in Wales." The Will of St. Peris, not far from the church, was long held in high repute, and even superstitious veneration, not merely on account of the purity of its waters, but especially for their supposed sanatory efficacy, and their alleged property of revealing future events by the agency of a silver fish which at intervals appeared in the crystal fountain. Some copper-mines in the neighbourhood are still wrought, although far less productive than formerly.

THE PASS OF LLANBERIS, between the N. ridge of Snowdon and the S. side of Glyder-fawr, surpasses in awe-inspiring wildness every other scene in the usual tracks of Welsh tourists. It has been sometimes compared to Glencroe, and even to Glencoe, in Scotland, and to the pass in Honister Crag in Cumberland, from all of which, however, it differs in some prominent characteristics. Until within the last few years it was inaccessible to carriages of any description, and was penetrated only by bold, adventurous pedestrians, and by the hardy ponies of the country. It is now traversed by a wellformed road, which, though ascending and descending steeply, is so easily and so constantly passed by every kind of vehicle. as to discharge from the mind of the traveller every idea of danger, and even of difficulty, and to leave him at liberty, in the utmost tranquillity and composure, to contemplate the majestic and sublime objects amidst which he is conveyed. The precipitous and craggy sides of the noble mountains, in some parts of basaltic formation, press closely on each other, and shut in the narrow pass. Shattered masses of every form. which have been hurled down from the heights, are lying about in strange confusion, and amidst them a stream, rushing and roaring, hastens its descent to the head of Llyn Peris,

Midway, on the left-hand side of the road, an enormous fragment of rock, fallen from the side of Glyder-fawr, has been so precinitated as to assume some resemblance to an immense cromlech. Resting upon other fragments, it leaves a cavity heneath, which, it is said, an old woman, named Hetty, was wont to occupy as her shelter and resting-place when tending her cattle, sheep, and goats : and hence it is called Ynys Hettus, or Hetty's Island, though more generally known as the Cromlech. At the present time it is partially enclosed by a rude fence of loose stones, and is used as a fold for the washing of sheep. At the summit of the pass, a level verdant space, inviting a pause, and affording a view in both directions. is appropriately named Gorphwysfa-i.e. the resting - place. At rather more than a mile beyond this, the road, having descended quickly, enters the older road between Capel Curig and Beddgelert, near to the roadside Inn of Pen-u-awrud. From this junction Capel Curig is distant about 4 miles. The route to Beddgelert takes a sharp turn to the right, and quickly enters

NANT GWYNANT, or the Vale of Waters, " the scene of many a bloody skirmish in the time of Edward IV., between William Earl of Pembroke, and the Welsh Lancastrians under Jevanap-Robert." A well-formed road, traversing a rich valley in a course parallel with the river (though at a considerable elevation above it), and overlooking the Lake Gwynant, with fertile meadows on the one hand and luxuriant woods on the other, unfolds scenes of exquisite beauty, the impression of which is greatly heightened by their contrast with the sublimer features of the mountainous district in the midst of which they are found. In this neighbourhood Wilson sketched some of his finest pictures, and here the artist has still an endless field of study. Llyn Gwynant is a lovely lake, about I mile long, and averaging a quarter of a mile in breadth. This being passed, the road, first on one side of the river for nearly a mile, and then about an equal distance on the other side, is conducted through a narrow wooded valley till it reaches another lake, called Lyn-y-ddinas, smaller, and perhaps less beautiful, than Llyn Gwynant, yet possessing some peculiar charms, and surrounded with more terrific grandeur. At different points in this road fine views are obtained of the peaked summit of Snowdon. Passing along the north margin

of the lake, and, after leaving it, still pursuing the course of the stream, the road is formed immediately beneath a remarkably isolated rock called Dinas Enrys, or the Fort of Marian, the scene of many wondrous traditions respecting the famous bard and prophet. The rock is also called Vortigeria Hill, because the British prince of that name, after having, in an evil hour, by confiding in the Saxons, incurred the distrust and vengeance of his own countrymen, retreated to this spot, and here remained for a time, until he found more perfect seclusion in the Vale of Gwrtheym. Then, crossing the Nant Colwaru by a rude stone bridge, we reach Beddeelert.

LLANDUDNO JUNCTION TO BETTWS-Y-COED by Railway. Thence by Coach to CAPEL CURIG.

This branch line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway is now open as fat us Bettway-Coed (16‡ miles), and affords an easy approach to Capel Curig and Snowdom. It follows closely the right bank of the river Conway, and the stations are as follows:—

Miles I Miles I Miles I

Llandudno Junction. Miles. Miles. Glan Conway . 1½ Llanrwst . 11½ Tal-y-Cafn . 5½ Bettws-y-Coed . 16½ Coaches run in connection with the trains, between Bettws and Capel

ITINERARY

Curig-distance 6 miles.

CONWAY TO LLANEWST AND BETTWS-Y-COED .-- By Road.

ON RIGHT FROM CONWAY,	From Bettwa.		From Conway.	ON LEFT FROM CONWAY.
	161	CONWAY. Gyffin, a village secluded in a deep gien. It was for- merly an important for- tified post, called Caer Gyffin.		Benarth.
To Aber, 10 m.	121		4	Tal-y-Cafn Ferry.
	12	Caerhun, or Caer Rhûn.	41	Roman Station, Con-
	11	Llanbedr (i. c., the church of St. Peter).	5}	

ON RIGHT FROM CONWAY.	From Bettwa.		From Conway.	ON LEFT FROM CONWAY,
Fall of Porthlwyd, called by the neigh- bours Rhsyadr-Mawr, i.s., the Great Cata- ract,	10	Pont-Porthlwyd. So cr. a stream which issues from Llyn Eigian.	63	
Falls of Dolgarrog, 180 feet.	9	Pont Dolganwy.	71	
Chalybeate spring.	81	AN er, a stream flow- ing from Llyn Cwlyd.	8	The Abbey of Manan, on E. bank of the Conway, of whice little remains. It the property of Lor Newborough. Plas Madoc.
Plas Engan.	7	Trefriw, pronounced by the country people Tre- wor.	91	The Conway is nav gable to this place for vessels of 66 ton There is a good trace
Llanrhychwyn, a mountain village, near to which the il- lustrious bard Talle- sin loug dwelt.		ANC cr. a stream which descends from two lakes, called Crafnant and Geirionydd.		in slates, coals, lim timber, &c.
To Capel Curig 6½ m.		Cr. the river Conway and enter Denbigh- shire.		
	41	LLANRWST. Recross the river Con- way and return to Car- naryonshire.	12	Another road from Llanrwst to Conway on the E. side of the river.
Gwydir Chapel, in a wood on the hillside, an attractive object.		AMERICA TO SERVICE OF		Gwydir Honse, Lor Willoughby D'Eres by.
Carreg-y-Gwalch, or The Falcon Rock.				
Ogof-ap-Shenkin, or he cave of Jenkin, who was a daring utlaw.				Across the rive Hendre House, an the villas of Oakland and Cilceni.
Llyn-y-Parc, and Rhayadr-y-Parc- Mawr, A small tream falls 100 feet.	1	Pont-y-Pair,	16	Confluence of the Conway and the Liugwy.
		EX cr. the river Llugwy.		
To Capel Curig, 6 m.		BETTWS-Y-COED	161	

CONWAY RIVER AND VALLEY.

The river Conway * has its source in Llyn Conway, a small lake, or tarn, in the mountainous district where the counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, and Carnarvon meet. It first takes a direction N.E. until it reaches the Holyhead road, near Pentre Foelas ; then N.W. parallel with that road as far as Bettws-v-Coed : and afterwards more directly N. through the beautiful valley to which it gives name, and passing the towns of Llanrwst and Conway to its efflux in the Irish Sea. Its waters are angmented by the confluence of the rivers Machno. Ceirw. Clettwr. Lleder, and Llugwy, and some minor streams, all of similar mountainous origin, and all, like itself, flowing with rapidity over rugged channels. Through nearly the whole of its course it forms, with some slight irregularity, the boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Carnaryon. From the village of Trefriw, a little below Llanrwst, to its outlet one mile below the town of Conway, it is a large river, with a winding, placid course, subject to the influence of the tide, and navigable by vessels of 100 tons. Its extreme length is about 30 miles. In the higher part it abounds with trout, and near its mouth the pearl-mussel (Mya margaritifera) is found in considerable numbers. The Conway was of importance for its pearl-fishery even prior to the Roman invasion. Suetonius acknowledges that this was one of his inducements for undertaking the subjugation of Wales. According to Pliny, these pearls were highly valued, and sought for with avidity by the Romans. Julius Cæsar dedicated a breastplate set with British pearls to Venus Genitrix, and placed it in her temple in the imperial city. A fine specimen from the Conway was presented by Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydir, to Catherine, Queen of Charles IL, which it is affirmed has ever

* SAIL UP THE CONWAY.

A small steamer plies daily between Conway and Trefriw. The hours of departure from Comay vary according to the tide, but the steamer waits little more than half-an-hour at frefriw, which is within 2½ miles of Lianrest. The sail is a pleasant one of about 10 miles, and the scenery is varied and beautiful.

The pedestrian should take the steamer to Trefriw from Conway, the sail for that distance being very agreeable. These the rond should be followed to Llamvet, after visiting which he should again cross the bridge, and follow the course of the river by a path which leads into the Bettwa-y-Coed road, and saves nearly a mile.

since contributed to adorn the regal crown of England. The late Sir Robert Vaughan appeared at Court with a button and loop set with pearls from the Conway. The pearl-mussel is still abundant here : and although it is stated that the pearls are smaller and of less value than formerly, some persons make a livelihood by collecting the shells, which are purchased by an agent on the spot. The fishermen on the Conway, as in some other parts of Wales, use the native boats of the kind called Coracle (in Welsh Cwrwal, and in Irish Curach). They are formed with a ribbed frame of wicker, or light laths, covered with skins or strong canvas coated with pitch. They are about 51 feet long and 4 feet broad : in shape nearly oval, with one end more pointed and the other more square, and have a narrow seat laid across near the middle. They generally weigh between 20 and 30 pounds. When returning from their occupation, the men carry these coracles upon their backs, and lay them near their cottagedoors. Boats of this description are of great antiquity. Herodotus gives a description of such ; Strabo mentions their use in the Red Sea : and Cæsar constructed a number on a similar plan for his army in Spain. Probably the coracle succeeded the canoe, implying more skill than is necessary to scoop out a tree, or hollow it with fire, and less than is required for the building of a boat. The hire of a coracle, with the aid of its owner, is recommended to the angler who seeks sport on any of the numerous mountain-lakes in this district.

The vale through which the river Conway flows is one of the most celebrated scenic portions of Wales. In its higher part, above Llaurwst, it is bold and romantic; and in the lower, it is broad, rich, and beautiful. Mr. Roscoe gives it the preference over the vales of Clwyd and Llangollen; Burke writes of it as "the most charming spot in North Wales; and of the late Mrs. Hemans, her biographer states that "some of the happiest days the young poetess ever passed were during occasional visits to friends at Conway, where the charms of the scenery, combining all that is most beautiful in wood, water, and ruin, are sufficient to inspire the most prossic temperament with a certain degree of enthusiasm; and it may therefore well be supposed how fervenly a soul constituted like hers would woeship nature at so fitting a

shrine " In the elevated mountainous tract which rises from the valley on the western or Carnaryonshire side lies an extensive undulating moor, containing numerous tarns or lakes. which send off small streams as tributaries to the river Conway, and these in their rapid descent form cascades, falling to great depths in the midst of scenery, in some parts of wild and savage grandeur, and in others of transcendent beauty.

Caerhun, or Caer-Rhan, about 41 miles from Conway, is an agreeable village, near the river, and surrounded with wood. To this site has generally been assigned the Roman station Conovium. The ground-plan of several Roman buildings has been traced, and a well-constructed bath, a magnificent shield, and other relics, have been found. In the churchyard are three enormous yew-trees of great age. To the west of the village, a mountain-road branches off to Aber, by the wild pass called Bulch-y-ddwfaen, along which many remarkable British antiquities occur, and portions of the Roman road are distinctly seen.

Pont Porthllwyd .- At this hamlet the bridge crosses a stream which descends from Llyn Eigian, an elevated lake in a recess of Carnedd Llewelvn. A walk of some difficulty, by the side of this mountain-stream, conducts to the fall of Porthllwyd, or, as the country people call it, Rhayadr-mawri.e. the great cataract. It is in truth a grand fall, the view of which, especially after much rain, would compensate a far greater degree of toil than the ascent requires.

Pont Dolganwy is about one mile farther on the turnpikeroad : and here another of these mountain-torrents is reached. It issues from Llyn Cwlyd, and in its descent forms two magnificent falls, called the falls of Dolgarrog, which may be easily seen at a short distance from the road. Together they have a perpendicular descent of 180 feet. The scene is more picturesque and beautiful, but has less of sublimity than that of Porthllwyd.

In this vicinity is a spring, the water of which is most powerfully chalvbeate, leaving a deep iron stain along the course of the stream.

Trefriw, commonly pronounced Trevrew, is an agreeable village on the banks of the river, which, as high as this place, is tidal and navigable. Here is a church said to have been built by Llewelyn the Great. Here, too, is another waterfall, formed by a stream which flows from two lakes—manely, Llyn Geirianydd and Llyn Crajinant. The former of these is renowned as having had on its margin the abode of Taliesin, "the chief of the bards." Lord Willoughby D'Eresly has creeted a monument, identifying and commemorating the spot where this illustrious poet lived and sangs." In the summer season it is the frequent resort of parties of pleasure, and is sometimes enlivened by music and sports. All the lakes which have been mentioned, as well as others in this neighbourhood, are attractive to the lovers of angling. About a mile from Llyn Geirionydd is the mountain village of Llanrhychynn.

LLANRWST

[Hotels: Eagles; The Victoria; Queen's.]

is a market-town on the river Conway, partly in Camarvonchire, but principally in Denhighshire, surrounded by much beautiful scenery. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of Welsh harps, and at a later period for the spinning of woollen yarn and kritting of stockings, but these have alike become

* Of all the ancient British poets, Taliesin has decidedly acquired the preeminence in popular estimation. That his memory should be peculiarly endeared to the natives of Wales cannot be deemed surprising, for he was, above all his bardic contemporaries, wholly and emphatically one of themselves. He lived in the 6th century, from about 520 to about 570. It is related that, soon after his birth, he was discovered in a fishing-wear on the coast of Cardiganshire, by Elfin, son of Gwyddno, a petty prince in that part of the country. By the young prince he was fostered and educated, and at a proper age introduced to the court of Gwyddno. On this occasion he presented to his preserver a poem, entitled "The Consolations of Elfin," a translation of which is preserved in The Cambro Briton, vol. i. p. 30. Taliesin had an opportunity of evincing his gratitude to his benefactor, for when Elfin was imprisoned in the castle of Diganwy, the young bard addressed a poem to Maelgwn, prince of North Wales, which had the desired effect of procuring the release of Rifin : and from that time Taliesin enjoyed the favour of Maelgwn. In one of his poems he refers to his residence near Llyn Geirionydd. About eighty poems attributed to him are extant; and it is reasonable to conclude that what have thus survived the ravages of many centuries bear but a small proportion to the number of his productions. The themes of his muse are for the most part mystical, theological, historical, and elegiac. The lovers of British poetry are indebted to him for the introduction of several metres before untried; and the historian and antiquary, for accurate descriptions of the manners and customs of the ancient Britons .- See The Cambrian Plutarch, by J. H. Parry.

insignificant. The church dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the 15th century on the site of one much older, which was dedicated to St. Grwst, or Rhystyd, and hence the name of the town. It contains several old and interesting monuments, and has a beautiful carved screen, brought from the suppressed abbey of Maenan. In the south transept, which is railed off, is Gwydir Chanel, erected in 1633, by Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir, from a design by Inigo Jones, the celebrated Welsh architect. It contains five monumental brasses, admirably chased, each having a portrait of a member of the Wynne family. In the same chapel is the large stone coffin of Llewelvn-an-Jorwerth, son-in-law of King John, which, having been first placed in the abbey of Conway, and afterwards in that of Maenan, was removed hither at the dissolution of monastic establishments in the time of Henry VIII. It is entire and of great solidity. A monument in memory of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1649, contains the long pedigree of the Wynnes, derived from Owen Gwynedd. A curious stone-carving may be seen built into the wall of the churchvard, representing the Lamb of God.

A new church, called by the inhabitants the English Church, is situated about half-a-mile from the town. Llanrwst. has a good Town Hall, and a Free School, both erected in the 17th century. The bridge is an object of some interest, being built by Inigo Jones in 1636. It is broad and massive, and securely founded on the visible rocks, yet it is said that a sudden pressure on one of its parapets causes a perceptible vibration in the whole structure. A man is generally at hand to ask strangers if they "wish to have a shake," and for bumping his back against the wall he expects to be rewarded by the wondering visitor. Great quantities of salmon are taken here every season, and in the months of February and March vast numbers of smelts are sent to a distance. Llanrwst is a very eligible station for anglers, the whole surrounding country abounding with lakes and streams. A market is held on Tuesday. The fairs, of which there are not fewer than nine annually, have materially declined. The population of the parish (inclusive of the township of Gwydir), is 3993.

Gwytherin is a small village 5 miles S.E. from Llanrwst, the site of an ancient nunnery, and the alleged burial-place of St. Winefred, of whom ample notice has been taken in connection with the town of Holywell.

Gwudir House, the ancient seat of the family of Wynne, now represented by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is about halfa-mile from the town, on the western side of the river Conway. The old mansion was built in 1555, at the foot of a lofty rock, called Carreg-y-Gwalch, i.e. the Rock of the Falcon. A great part was taken down in 1816, and the present structure built in corresponding style, but on a smaller scale, The name Gwydir is derived, according to some, from Gwy. water, and Tir, land ; but more probably, as stated by others, from Gwaed-dir, the bloody land or earth; in allusion to the battle fought here by Llywarch-Hên in 610. The interior of the mansion is fitted up with elegance, though in a style unusually sombre and gloomy. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, being hereditary great chamberlain of England, has possession of some appendages of royalty which are here preserved and exhibited. Among them may be mentioned the coronationchair of George II., and the footstool used by Queen Caroline on her trial at Westminster. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with taste, the surrounding woods are truly magnificent, and the views from the higher walks in the park are extensive and very striking. On the summit of the rock is Grandir-Ucha, or Upper Gwydir, erected for the enjoyment of these splendid prospects, which may be thought not altogether undeserving of the boastful panegyric bestowed on it in a Welsh inscription over the entrance, thus translated: "A conspicuous edifice on Gwydir Hill, towering over the adjacent land : a well-chosen situation, a second paradise, a fair bank. a place of royalty."

Near Gwydir is a cataract called Rhayadr-y-Parc-maur, the fall of which is about 100 feet. The stream being malu, the view is not so impressive as that of other waterfalls in the district. By the roadside is the Fountain of St. Abright, an incessant stream of pure oold water, conveyed in pipes from a large reservoir constructed at a considerable distance, on the side of the mountain; a truly valuable benefit, provided for public accommodation by the enlightened and liberal proorietor of Gwydir.

Dolwyddelan village and castle may be made the object of a short excursion from either Bettws-y-Coed or Capel Curig.

The castle, erected about the year 500, is interesting chiefly as having been the birthplace of Llewelyn the Great. One square tower of massy masonry retains its original form, and a portion of a second tower also remains. It stands on a pre-cipitous rock, at the head of a valley watered by the little river Lledr, and surrounded by mountains of the sternest, wildest grandeur. Southey, in his "Madoc," introduces allusions to this ancient castle, adding in a note, "The rudeness and barrenness of the surrounding mountains I can well testifly, havinr been bewildered and benighted upon them."

Llyn Conway, the source of the river of that name, is about a mile to the left hand of the road. It is described as "a beautiful sheet of water well stocked with fish;" but, on account of the bogs by which it is surrounded, it is by no means easy of access, and anglers or others who may be determined to brave morass and quagmire in order to reach it, should

secure the attendance of a guide.

BETTWS-Y-COED.

[Hotels: Royal Oak; Waterloo. Coach to Capel Curig.]

Bettwee-t-Coep, i.e. the Chapel or the Station in the Wood, is a hamlet, delightfully situated, and forming a romantic sylvan retreat, at the junction of the counties of Denligh and Carnaryon, and near to the confluence of the rivers Llugwy and Conway. There is much of mingled beauty and grandeur in the surrounding scenery. The Llugwy is here crossed by Pont-y-Paris, an old stone bridge, erected in the 15th century by a native mason of the name of Howel. It has five lofty and irregular arches, covered with ivy, beneath which the foaming current rushes with the fury of a cataract, and then, making a sudden bend, quietly resigns its waters into the channel of the Conway. The church contains an edigy of Griffyidd, son of David Goch, of the royal lineage of Wales. It is a recumbent figure in armour, circa 1380 A.D., an interesting example of military costume. Betwee-Yood is a good angler's station.

Bettws-y-Coed has long been a favourite haunt of the angler and artist. The views present features of quiet loveliness and grandeur, in which river, cataract, woodland, and mountain, are commingled alternately. In addition to the Rhayadr-v-Wennol, the Falls of the Conway and of the Machuc may be seen in the course of a single morning's excursion. The road leads across the Waterloo Bridge, a handsome iron structure which spans the river Conway with a single arch. and then, turning to the right, ascends the side of the mountain-range, which, for a considerable part of the way, commands a view of the tributary Lledr. The view up this valley is one of the sweetest pictures on which the eve can rest, and no tourist should leave this locality without seeing Ffos Noddyn (the Fairy Glen) and Pandy Mill. A walk up the vale of the Lledr to Dolwyddelan Castle, a distance of 5 miles, will amply repay the tourist, who will hardly have seen in the course of his rambles a more beautiful little mountainriver, a wilder-looking fortress than that of Dolwyddelan, or a more glorious termination to his prospect than Moel Siabod. The late David Cox, A.R.A., frequented this place for forty years, and the old sign-board of the Royal Oak was painted by him, and is, we believe, still kept in the house as an heirloom. The Miner's Bridge and the rapids of the Llugwy, about half-a-mile from the turnpike-gate at Bettws, should not be left unvisited.

RHAVADR-Y-WENNOL-ie, the Spout or the Foaming Cataract of the Swallow, is about 2 miles from Bettws-y-Coed. Although close to the road, it is wholly concealed by rocks and trees. A small gate at the road-side opens to a winding path, which descends steeply amidst luxuriant foliage. A secure standing-place will be found at the bottom, whence an advantageous view of this beautiful and most impressive cataract is obtained. The water of the Llugwy is precipitated down a chasm, which, in its widest part, measures 60 feet across. It does not form a single sheet from top to bottom, but is broken into three large falls, partly precipitous and partly shelving; and these again are subdivided and broken by the jutting crags, which disperse and dash about the waters in all directions, and then the stream rushes on impetuously to the romantic bridge of Pont-y-Pair. The impressiveness of this waterfall is materially aided by its accessories, the union of beauty and grandeur in the surrounding scenery, the luxuriant wildness of the overhanging trees, the dark solemn colour of the rocky walls, and the forms of the rugged basins into which the water rushes. The tourist

who is credulous and superstitiously inclined, and who may happen to be attended by a native guide, will be horrified to his full content, by learning that the wailing sound which mingles with the loud roar of the cataract is occasioned by the shrieks and howlings of a tortured soul; for tradition records that Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, who died in 1626, after a life of much injustice and horrid cruelties, is condemned to remain in spirit beneath the waters of the lower fall.

On the top of one of the heights overlooking the glen and cataract is a small tower, or observatory, erected by a neighbouring proprietor to commemorate the successful termination of a lawsuit

The road from Bettws-Coed to Capel Curig is carried through the Vale of the Llugwy, and is about 6 miles in length. The road follows the course of the river, whose banks are richly wooded; the magnificent mountains of the Snowdon range, now full in view, imparting grandeur and sublimity to the scene.

CAPEL CURIG

[Hotel: Royal.]

The following are the distances from Capel Curig Hotel:—Bettws-y-Coed, 6 miles; Bangor, 15; Ogwen Lake, 5; Idwal Lake, 6; Llamberis, 10; Beddgelert, 12; Llamrst, by road, 11; Llamdudno, 27. The Swallow waterfall is within 3½, and the Machno fall within 8 miles.

(pronounced Kappel Kerrig).—This place, small as it is, claims special notice on account of its very commodious Hotel, erected by the late Lord Penrhyn, and most favourably situated for the accommodation of tourists. It is, in all respects, a most eligible resting-place for travellers of every class, at a junction of roads which reader it easily accessible from all quarters, surrounded by the lofty mountains of the vast Snowdon group, and near to a number of the most considerable lakes and streams in North Wales. As a resort for anglers, and as a central position, few places will be found more favourable. The hamlet contains a small chapel, dedicated to the British Saint Curig, of whom mention is made in an old Welsh poem.

At a short distance westward from the hotel there are two lakes named Mymbyr, connected by a small river, and on these boats are kept for the use of visitors in angling or other aquatic excursions. Across the stream, which flows near the garden of the hotel, is a rustic bridge, whence is a remarkably fine view of Snowdon, perhaps the very best single view of the biforked summit of the majestic mountain.



SNOWDON, FROM NEAR CAPEL CURIG.

Capel Curig is a very favourable point for the ascent of Snowdon, which can be easily accomplished the whole way by ponies, and even to within a moderate distance of the summit by carriage. A favourite variation of the route is to cross over the mountain to Bedigelert. (See Snowdon chart)

The following other mountain ascents may also be undertaken, for which guides may be engaged at the Hotel:—

Moel Slaboo, the height of which is 9878 feet. It is extremely precipitous, and its sides and summits are thickly strewed with loose fragments. The ascent is consequently difficult, but it will repay the toil. Standing a little apart from the group, it affords a sublime view of the mountains of Snowdonia, with their lakes and hollows, and of the Irish Sea with the bays of Carnarvon and Cardigan. On the E. side of the mountain is a pool called Lipu-y-Feel, from which issues one of the tributary streams of the river Conway, and on the W. side are two lakes of larger extent called Liganian Duscausedd. Beneath Mod Siabod, towards the E., is Debugdelden, with the ruins of a castle built about the year 500, the birthplace of Llewelyn the Great, and the last stronghold in North Wales that held out against Edward I.

THE TWO GLYDERS, Glyder Faver, 3300 feet, and Glyder Back, about 3000 feet. Here also the ascent is difficult and laborious, owing to the spongy, boggy nature of the ground in some parts, and the rugged precipitous crags of other portions, but the perseverance of the adventurous pedestrian will be amply repaid. The prospect from the highest point is sublimely grand. Here are seen to great advantage Snowdon, the deep vale of Llanberis and its lakes, Nant Frangon, with the dark lake of Ogwen, and the still more gloomy waters of Llyn Idwal, the Carnedds Dafydd and Llewelyn, and the huge triple-headed Trifaen, with its sharp angular projections. The prospect embraces likewise the Merionethshire mountains, the promontory of Llevn, and the entire island of Anglesey, with the surrounding ocean. Pennant says truly of the Glyder Fawr, "The elements seem to have warred against this mountain : rains have washed away the soil, lightnings have rent its surface, and the winds make it the constant object of their fury." In savage grandeur the Glyder is not surpassed by any scene in Wales. The two Glyders entirely fill the space between the vale of Llanberis, Mymbyr valley, and Nant Frangon. Several other mountains are within reach from Capel Curic, particularly Carnedd Llewelyn, the height of which is 3469 feet, and Carnedd Dafudd, 3427 feet. These, it will be seen, have an elevation little inferior to that of Snowdon, which is computed at 3571 feet. The ascent is rarely undertaken, because it is excessively toilsome, and affords little additional gratification beyond a repetition of the same scenes.

LLTN OWWEN is the first object requiring special notice in the road from Capel Curig to Enagor. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile in length, having the turnpike road along its southern shore, and being closely surrounded by the noblest mountains. That which encloses it on the S. side is called Triform, ic. Three-headed. It is of conical form, with singularly ragged outline, and its aspect is extremely dark and awful. The lake abounds with eels, and with a peculiar and excellent kind of trout, of a bright yellow hee when in the water, and a fine salmon-colour when cooked. The fishing is open, and good sport may be enjoyed occasionally by the use of a boat. which can be hired. The water from this lake issues in considerable volume, at the western end, through a chasm in the rocks, tumbling in three cataracts down a height of 100 feet. called the Falls of Benglog, or the Skull. At this point the stream is crossed by the turnpike road ; and in order to obtain an advantageous view of the falls, it is advisable to descend, at the bridge, to the lowest accessible part of the river-bank.

LLYN IDWAL is a smaller pool, situated in a dark deep hollow of the Glyder mountains, at a considerable elevation above the falls of Benglog. The lofty, black, perpendicular rocks, by which it is surrounded, render it a scene of gloom and horror, sometimes made still more appalling by the violent acitation of the waters, when currents of air produce fierce eddies, and toss up waves resembling in force and height those of the ocean in a storm. The lake is said to be named from a young prince Idwal, son and heir of Owen Gwynedd. who was murdered here by Dunawt, at the instigation of his father, Nefydd Hardd, to whom the vouth had been entrusted by his royal parent.

In the rocks which overshadow the pool is seen a terrific chasm called Twl-Dû, i.e. the Black Cleft, or, as it is popularly named, the Devil's Kitchen, extending 450 feet in length, 100 in depth, and only 6 in width. A stream rolls down the cleft, several times broken in its descent by the jutting rocks. After much rain, the water falls in one vast cataract several hundred feet in height. At the bottom are a number of circular holes in the rocks, naturally produced by the falling water. These, which vary in diameter from 2 or 3 inches to 2 or 3 feet, are vulgarly called the Devil's Pots.

NANT FRANGON, or the Vale of Beavers, is supposed to be so named from having been formerly a cover for those amphibious animals, no longer inhabitants of the country. The valley extends in length about 4 miles, nearly straight, and gradually descending, and its breadth is little more than halfa-mile. The lower part is marshy, and but partially cultivated, and the small river Ogwen meanders through the whole length. The road forms a terrace on the N.E. side, at a considerable elevation above the river, and beneath the impending crags of Carnedd Dafydd. On each side the mountains rise abruptly to a great height, and in their huge piles of rugged,

barren crags, present a fine contrast to the verdure in the glen below. The seene has been poetically styled, "beauty sleeping in the lap of horror." By the gradual action of wind and rain, portions of the cliff are sometimes detached, and sent with great force and noise into the valley. In the winter



THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN AND FALL OF THE OGWEN.

of 1831, a gentleman who was driving through, beheld an immense mass of rock, afterwards estimated at upwards of 1000 tons, fall from the side of the mountain, portions of it rolling across the road into the valley and the river, and other parts settling on the road, which, a minute or two before, he had traversed, rendering it impossible for any carriage to pass until the obstruction was removed.

CARNARVON TO BEDDGELERT,

BY LLYN CWELLIN.

This is the most direct road to Beddgelert, although the longer one by Lianberis is more frequented.

ON RIGHT FROM CARNARYON.	From Beddgt.		From	ON LEFT FROM CARNARVON.
To Pwllheli, 20 m.	13	CARNARVON.		Llanbeblig Church. Cefn Hendref, D. M Allen, Esq.
Penrhôs, Dr. Miller.	111		11/2	Vicarage, Rev. J. C. Vincent.
	8	Bettws Garmon.	5	Glynafon. Church dedicated to
		Downe Gaillou,	3	Germanus, who led the Britons to the celebrated Victoria Alleluiatica at Maes- y-Garmon.
				Moel Aeliau (or Eilio)
Nant Mill, with pic- turesque Cascade and Bridge.	7		6	Plas Nant, a shooting box of Sir R. B. Wil- liams Bulkely, Bart.
Castell Cldwm, and Craig Cwm Bychan, a portion of the rugged Mynydd Mawr.	61	Llyn Cwellin, a lake more than a mile and a half in length, abounding with trout and red char.	61	
			71	
Llyn-y-dywarchen, or the Pool of the Sod, with a Floating Island.	41/2		81	Guide," a roadside Inn, from which the ascent of Snowdon
To Nantlle Mines and Llyns, and the Pass of Drws-y-Coed.	4	Pont Rhydd Dû.	9	may be made.
	31	Llyn-y-Gader.	91	
	3	Pitt's Head, a rock at the roadside, the rugged outline of which exhibits a resemblance to the profile of the statesman. Nant Colwyn.	10	Farm-house where track strikes off by which the ascent of Snowdon is made from Beddgelert.
		wyn, near its junction with the Gwynant.		
Moel Hebog, or the Hill of Flight.		BEDDGELERT.	13	To Capel Curig, 12 m.

N B.—The branch line of railway between Beddgelert and Tremadoc remains unfinished for want of funds. Half of it has still to be levelled, and all the bridges have to be built.

The first stage of this route is by the site of the Roman station Segonitism, and Limbblig, the parish church of Carnarvon. Nothing beyond this demands special observation, until entering the vale of Betwe, and approaching the village of Bettes Garmon, so called from Germanus, the Christian missionary and successful warrior, to whom the church is declared. This Germanus, it will be recollected, was the leader of the Britons in the celebrated Alleluia victory, near Mold, An. 448. The church in the midst of the valley is a pleasing object, and the mountain scenery on either side is truly sublime.

A mile beyond Bettws Garmon, and close to the road is Nant Mill, with its beautiful little cascades, a charming, pic-



NANT MILL

uneque object, which has, times without number, worthily employed the penell of the artist, and has formed the subject of exaggerated and oft-quoted eulogies, which we forbear to repeat. The pleasure with which this scene is viewed is probably attributable, in no small degree, to the combination of lovely, picturesque beauty, with the sublime grandeur of the adjacent mountains, the vast grassy hills of Mode Etilo (or the Frosty Hill), on one hand; and on the other, the rugged, fowning crags of Mynyadd Marw (or the Great Mountain). It is desirable to walk a few yards from the road, and cross the river, as the fall and the entire scene appear to greater advantage from the opposite bank.

Llun Cwellum is soon afterwards reached, the road passing along its margin. It is a fine sheet of water, about a mile and a half long and half-a-mile broad, abounding with trout, and a species of char, the Salmo alvinus of Linnaus, called in Welsh Torgoch, or red-belly. This fish is not uncommon in mountainous districts, and is found in great numbers in Windermere and other lakes in the north of England. Mynydd Mawr rises abruptly from the water, its rugged barren front shading the pool, and casting a gloom over the scene. One arm of this bleak and frowning mountain, boldly projecting into the lake, is called Craig Cwm Buchan. It is so precipitous as to be apparently inaccessible, yet on its highest point there are some remains of an ancient British fortification, concerning which tradition relates that it was the stronghold of a renowned, gigantic warrior, named Cidwm. Miss Costello, who represents this Cidwm to have been a robber chief, the scourge and dread of the surrounding country, gives the following legend respecting one of his deeds :- "The brother of Constantine the Great was passing, at the head of his troops, along this rocky gorge, on his way to meet his mother Helena. when this marauder slew the young prince with an arrow. One of the soldiers was immediately sent forward with the disastrous tidings to the unfortunate mother, whom he met in one of the deep recesses leading to Tan-v-Bwlch. She advanced joyously to meet him, thinking that her son was just at hand, but on hearing the lamentable truth, wrung her hands in anguish and exclaimed, 'Croes awr imi!'- 'Oh! adverse hour for me!' Whoever inquires the name of the spot in which the sad news reached the bereaved Helena, will be told that that part of the valley is to this day called "Croes awr."

At 7½ miles from Carnarvon, on the left of the road, is a comfortable Inn, called *The Snowdon Guide*, from which an ascent of the mountain may be commenced; but this way is nore difficult, and on all accounts less eligible than from Llanberis or Capel Curig.

Llyn-y-Dynarchen, or the pool of the sod, is a small lake, or tarn, in a mountain hollow, at a short distance from the



road; much noticed by writers on account of what is called a floating island. This, however, appears to be nothing more than a detached piece of bog-earth, six or eight vards square. From Llyn-y-Dywarchen there is a road westward to the wild romantic pass of Drws-u-Coed, i.e. the door or passage of the wood ; to the productive slate-quarries of Nantlle ; and to the two beautiful lakes, called Llyniau-Nant-y-llef. A narrow isthmus between these lakes affords an advantageous view of Snowdon; and this is the spot at which Wilson sketched his admired picture of the mountain. The valley of Nantlle is very picturesque, and deserves to be more generally known. and more frequented by tourists. If a good Inn were erected here, it might, ere long, be as attractive as Llanberis or Beddgelert. In this vicinity Edward I, encamped his army when engaged in subjugating the principality. At a spot called Bala Daulyn (which signifies, the place where a river is discharged into two lakes), a farm-house is shown in which it is said that Edward resided in the summer of 1284, and whence he issued some of his edicts. From the quarries of this neighbourhood, which employ 2000 men, vast quantities of slates are conveyed by railway to Carnarvon. The lakes are too near to the quarries, and too often poached by the miners, to allow of much sport to the amateur angler. The stream which issues from the lakes is called the Llvfni : it flows westward, and discharges its waters into Carnarvon bay.

Llyn-y-Gader, or the pool of the chair, is a gloomy lake, nearly circular, surrounded by dark and rugged crags, in whose strangely broken outline imagination discovers sundry resemblances to the forms of various objects, which, however, the unimaginative and incredulous are not always able to discern. At a short distance hence, by the side of the road, is one mass of rock, in which few will fail to observe a tolerable resemblance to the peculiar and well-known profile of the distinguished stateman William Pitt, and hence it bears the appellation of Pitts Head. Here the path commences by which the ascent of Snowdon is made from Beddgelert. The road now descends, along with the river Colwyn, through the pleasant valley Naut Colwyn to Beidgelert.



guests, but in the height of the season it is not unfrequently excessively crowled. Every effort, however, should be made to visit a place so agreeable in itself, and so conveniently situated for excursions. The streams which flow through Nant Gwynart and Nant Colwyn form a junction immediately

commodation to a large number of

below the ivy-mantled bridge by which the village is entered, and the river which their union forms, assuming the name of Glaslyn, flows onward through the romantic pass of Aberglaslyn, and forms a boundary between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, until it disabarges itself in the

estuary of Traeth-mawr, below Tremadoc,

The parish of Beddgelert is extensive, and has a population of 1375, of whom 1066 are in Carnaryonshire, and 309 in Merionethshire. The church, formerly conventual, and belonging to a priory of Augustines, is small but neat, and rather lofty in comparison with others in these parts. Of the priory buildings no vestige remains : but, from the appearance of some parts of the church, it is inferred that portions of the ruins have been used at different times in the repairs of the more modern structure. Tradition thus relates the affecting incident which is said to have originated the name of the place :- Llewelyn the Great, with his family, had a residence here during the hunting season. One day, while engaged in the chase, the prince was surprised by the absence of his favourite hound Gelert, which he had received as a present from his father-in-law, King John. On returning, he was met by his dog, hastening to him with more than ordinary manifestation of pleasure. Observing, however, that the animal's jaws were besmeared with blood, he became alarmed, and, rushing to the house, he there found his infant's cradle overturned, and the ground about it bloody. Rashly concluding that the hound had killed his child, he drew his sword and slew the poor animal while in the act of caressing his master. Soon afterwards, on removing the cradle, he found beneath it his child alive, unburt, and sleeping by the side of a dead wolf. The truth was at once apparent. During the absence of the family, a wolf had entered the house, and had been destroyed by the faithful dog in time to prevent its doing injury to the sleeping infant. The prince, deeply affected by the incident, carefully buried his favourite, thus slain by his own hand, and built a tomb over his grave. Hence the place is still called Bedd-Gelert, or the grave of Gelert. The poem suggested by this legend, written by the Hon. W. R. Spencer, is well known. There is a Welsh saying which seems to allude to the story: "He repents as much as the man who killed his dog;" and this might lead



one to suppose that the sad tale is indeed true. But then the same story, with slight variations, is told in different places, and concerning different persons. It is said to be engraved on a rock at Limerick; it is told in an old English romance; it is repeated in France; and it is the subject of a Persian drama! Who, then, can be very confident in its truth?



GELERT'S GRAVE.

The majestic mountain on the W, whose dark towering cliffs immediately overhang the village, is Moet Hoog, or the Hill of Flight, one of the recesses of which is shown as the hiding-place of Owen Glyndwr. In a bog on this mountain was found, in 1784, a very curious, elaborately-wrought brass shield, which is still preserved, and is pronounced to be undoubtedly of Roman construction. The following geological hint, in the handwriting of Professor Buckland, was framed and at one time suspended in the hote!—

" NOTICE TO GEOLOGISTS.

"At Pont Abergiaslyn, 100 yards below the bridge, on the right bank of the river, and 20 feet above the road, see a good example of the furrows, fluting, and strice on rounded and polished surfaces of the rock, which Agassia refers to the action of placiers. See many similar effects on the left or S.W. side of the Pass and Lake of Limberris.

(Signed) "WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

" October, 6, 1841."

There are some copper-mines in the neighbourhood, but the works are not conducted with much energy or success. At a few hundred yards from the hotel there are some pretty cascades on the river Colwyn. Turning to the left, after crossing the village bridge, and proceeding a hundred yards on the Carnarvon road, a gate will be observed opening on a path which leads across a meadow to the river-side. It is a seene of much beauty, an agreeable object for a short and leisurely stroll. Coaches, running between Lianberis and Tremadoc, pass through this village daily during the greater part of the year, and the hotel is well provided with all facilities for travelling.

THE PASS OF ABERGLASLYN, which extends from a little below Beddgelert to the bridge called Pont Aberglaslyn, a mile and a half from the village, is certainly one of the most remarkable and romantic scenes in North Wales. The stream. which here forms the boundary between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, rapidly descends over a rocky channel, the mountains rising abruptly from its banks, and forming nearly perpendicular walls to the height of 700 feet. The road, just wide enough for two carriages, pursues the windings of the river, upon its western side, overhung by dark and craggy rocks, whose opposing and precipitous fronts indicate, by the exact correspondence of their strata, that they have been rent asunder by sudden and violent convulsion. The terrific grandeur of the scene powerfully arrests and excites the imagination. In the midst of this sublime pass a rock is pointed out which bears the name of the Chair of Rhus Goch O'ruri, the celebrated mountain bard, contemporary with Owen Glyndwr. He had with difficulty escaped the vengeance of the English, who charged him with the dire offence of having, by his compositions, inspired the Welsh with the love of liperty, and animated them to maintain their long and gallant struggle to throw off the galling Saxon voke. Towards the close of his long life he retreated to this neighbourhood, and making this stone his daily resort, here he mused, composed, and sang. He died, it is said, in the year 1420, and was interred in the holy ground at Beddgelert.

PONT ABERGLASLYN is the bridge which crosses the stream, 1½ mile from Beddgelert, connecting the two counties, and forming the principal communication between them. It is a





single arch, stretching from rock to rock, at no very great elevation above the river; whose waters, confined within a narrow channel, here make a boisterous descent, and dash impetuously against the unyielding masses that lie in wild confusion in their course. In the structure itself there is nothing extraordinary, but its position is peculiarly striking, and every part of the surrounding scenery is of surpassing grandeur.

At this spot, the tourist intending to enter Merionethshire (for Dolgelly, etc.) proceeds by coach to Tremadoc (7 miles distant, and the nearest railway station for the south), and thence per railway. Barmouth is the junction for Dolgelly. A mountainous excursion may be made from Beddisolert

A mountainous excursion may be made from Beddgelert to Tan-y-bulch and Festiniog, the former being 9 miles and the latter 12 miles distant. These places may also be reached by the branch-line of the Cambrian Railway from Tremadoc and Portmadoc.

TREMADOC AND PORTMADOC.

[Hotels: Royal and Madock's Arms; Ship and Commercial.]
7 miles from Beddgelert. Railway to Beddgelert not completed.

Tremadoc, i.e. Madock's town, is built at the western extremity of the reclaimed land, and near the base of a lofty rock. It is quadrangular, and contains a commodious marketplace, a large assembly-room used both as a school and a town-hall, good hotels, a church with a lofty spire, and a neat Dissenting chapel.

Portmadoc, in like manner, is a recent erection, and has beened a harbour of considerable importance, accessible to beessels of 300 tons burthen. It has spacious quays and a lively trade. Great quantities of slates from the Festiniog quarries, and some copper-ore from neighbouring mines, are exported here.

Here is witnessed the successful result of a noble enterprise, accomplished, in spite of formidable difficulties and temporary disappointments, by the late William Alexander Madocks, Esq. A vast extent of land, now under cultivation, was formerly a sandy marsh, subject to the influence of the tides, called Tracth-mauer, or the great sand. This has beau gained from the sea, secured by embankment, and rendered productive of a considerable income. A scheme for this purpose was long ago suggested by Sir John Wynne of Gwydir. who sought the assistance of his countryman, Sir Hugh Myddelton : but no attempt was made to carry it into execution until the beginning of the present century. Mr. Madocks first succeeded in enclosing 2000 acres on the western side of the river, then called Penmorfa Marsh : and he subsequently constructed an embankment across the estuary, one mile in length, by means of which more than 6000 additional acres were secured. The sum expended in these works is stated to have exceeded £100,000. In the vicinity of Tremadoc is Tan-ur-Allt surrounded by plantations, and near to the port is Morfa Lodge, two mansions erected by Mr. Madocks. One mile north of Tremadoc is the ancient and romantically situated village of Penmorfu. From the great embankment which connects, the counties of Carnaryon and Merioneth, especially about midway, the view of the encircling mountains is truly magnificent

PORTMADOC TO PWLLHELI. By Rail.

Portmadoc and Carnarvon are the two points from which Pwilheli may be reached most conveniently. The distance is the same in both cases, viz. 13 miles, and the stations are as follow:—

	FROM	PORTMAI	DOC.		
Criccieth				5	Mile
Afon Wen				8	33
Pwllheli	-			18	33

FROM CARNARVON.

Llanwndna.	Brynkir.
Groeslow.	Ynys.
Pengyroes-Hotels: Goat;	Chwilog.
Victoria.	Afon Wen

DENBIGHSHIRE.

This county is intersected by the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway, extending southwards from Rhyl, and also by the Great Western, vid Chester, Wrexham, Ruabon, and Llangollen. It is the most populous of the six counties of North Wales, although it ranks third in respect to size. A considerable part of the county is parallel with Flintshire. while another large portion extends much farther to the S. and S.E. On the N. it borders on the Irish Sea : the N.E. side is contiguous to Flintshire and Cheshire, and the S.E. to Shropshire : from S. to N.W. it is successively bounded by the three counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, and Carnaryon. from the last of which it is senarated by the river Conway. but not accurately, as portions of Carnaryonshire are on the E. side of the river. The length of the county is commonly stated to be nearly 50 miles, and its breadth 18 or 20 : but, in fact, the shape is too irregular to allow of anything like accuracy in such measurement. Denbighshire has much of the rugged and mountainous character of Wales, though softened in many parts by fertility and beauty, especially in the vales of Clwyd and Llangollen, and a large tract about Wrexham. Some districts are productive of valuable minerals, particularly iron-ore of excellent quality, coal in great abundance, limestone and slate. The rivers of Denbighshire are the following: the Dee, entering from Merionethshire, passes from W. to E. by the Vale of Llangollen ; the Clwyd, taking its rise S.W. of Ruthin, flows past that town, through the entire length of the vale to which it gives name, and enters Flintshire near St. Asaph : the Elwy waters the northern portion of the county, and joining the Clwyd near Rhuddlan, the united stream enters the sea at Rhyl; the Conway is, through a great part of its course, a boundary between this county and Carnarvonshire, having, however, both its rise and its outlet in the latter county. To these rivers the Aled, the Alyn, the Alwen, the Ceiriog, and many smaller streams, are tributary. The principal mountains are those which rise above the Vale of Clwyd; a part of the Berwyn range at the junction with Merionethshire; and a cluster of low dreary hills towards the west, extending over many miles, called Mynydd Hirathog.

M

At the period of the Roman invasion this district formed a part of the territory of the Ordovices; under the Romans it was included in Venedotia, one of the minor divisions of Britannia Secunda; during the Saxon Heptarchy it was exposed to the attacks and incursions of the Mercians, but the inhabitants successfully repelled the invaders, and thrust them entirely out of the extensive district which lies between the rivers Couway and Dee.

Antiquarian remains in this county include many objects of great interest, as the ruined castles at Denbigh, Ruthin, Holt, and Llangollen; Yalle Crucis Abbey and Ellseg's Pillar near Llangollen; tunuli in the parish of Llanarmon; vestigge, of British forts and encampenets near Ruabon, St. Geogra, and Abergele; and portions of Offa's Dyke and Watt's Dyke near the S.E. extremity.

The population in 1861 amounted to 100,778.

The members of Parliament are two for the county, and one for the united boroughs of Denbigh, Wrexham, Holt, and Ruthin.

The following are the main stations on the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway, which traverses the county by the Vale of Clwyd:—

liles from RhyL	Miles from Rhyl.
RHYL (Chester and Holy-	111 DENBIGE
head line).	18 RUTHIN.
11 Foryd.	30 Corwen.
31 Rhuddlan.	43 Bala,
6 St. Asaph.	60 Dolgelly.

The portion of the line by the side of Lake Bala is now completed. A regular coach runs between Bala and Festiniog.

VALE OF CLWYD.

This renowned valley has been so highly, and even extravagantly eulogised, that strangers may find its beauties fail to satisfy the anticipations with which they approach. It presents a scene of rich cultivation and tranquil beauty, but has no features of grandeur and sublimity; and for high and romantic interest is not to be compared with the glens and valleys in the counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, Cardigan, and Glamorgan. The tourist with moderate expectations will, however, find much to gratify and delight. The Welsh name Dyffryn Clwyd, the Vale of the Flat, accurately expresses its

general character.

Watered through its whole length by the river Clwyd, it extends from about 4 miles S. of Ruthin, in a N.W. direction. to the coast of Flintshire, about 24 miles while in breadth it varies from about 2 miles to 6 or 7. It is bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height, those on the E. side being the most lofty and conspicuous. At the S. it is closed in by mountains, and at the N. it is open to the sea. The land which lies near to the river is level, cultivated, and fertile, in most parts producing corn of good quality. But the liability to floods, which are sometimes very destructive, materially reduces the value of the land. The plain and portions of the slopes are well wooded, and the peaceful cottages and cheerful homesteads suggest ideas of serenity, comfort, and contentment. Elegant villas, and in some instances stately mansions. grace the river's side, or repose in the shelter of the neighbouring hills. The roads are, for the most part, on a low level. affording only occasional glimpses of the river. To obtain a full view of the valley, it is desirable to ascend some of the neighbouring heights; or portions of it may be seen to advantage from the castle of Denbigh and the cathedral of St. Asaph.

Burke, in his "Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature," thus compares the vales of England to those of Wales, and discriminates the peculiar features of the most celebrated amongst he latter:—"In England, few are the vales remarkable for picturesque effect. They are rich in wood, in meadow, in animals, and in buildings; but they are destitute, for the most part, of rocks, runns, and mountains. None of them, therefore, can compare with the vales of Clwyd. Langollen, or Ffestinic; and they possess little which will enable them to stand in competition with those of the Usk, Towy, and Glamorgan. Of these the Clwyd is the most rich; Llangollen the most picturesque; Festining the most abounding in beautiful and sublime combination; the Glamorgan the mest rural; the Usk the most graceful; and the Towy by far the most adapted for a tranquil and elegant retirement."

The now peaceful vale of Clwyd has been the scene of

warfare and carnage. In the year 1115 a dreadful conflict was obstinately maintained here between Howel ap Meredith and Howel ap Ithel, which, after great slaughter on both sides, terminated in favour of the latter. In 1164, David ap Owen having successfully invaded Finishire, and carried away many of its chief men, drove their cattle into Dyffryn Clwyd. Other memorable historical incidents are mentioned in connection with the towns situated in the valley, with which they are more directly associated.

THE RIVER CLWYD rises in Bronbanog hills, S.W. of Ruthin. and, until it reaches that town, flows through a narrow valley which afterwards extends in breadth. In passing along the vale to which the river gives its name, it receives accessions from several minor streams; and below St. Asaph its volume of water is greatly augmented by the confluence of the Elwy, with which it disputes the right of giving name to the remainder of its course: that of the Elwy is, however, sanctioned by the Ordnance map, and is generally preferred by the best authorities. About three miles below Rhuddlan the united streams flow into the Irish Sea between Rhyl and Abergele : the Clwyd having had a course which, inclusive of its serpentine windings, may be estimated at about 30 miles. The influence of the tide extends only as far as Rhuddlan, and to that place the river is navigable by flat-bottomed boats of .70 tons. The charms of the river Clwyd are worthily celebrated in the well-known sonnet by Mrs. Hemans :-

> Now 'midst thy reeds and golden willows Miding, Now gleaming forth by some rich bank of flowers; Long flowed the current of my life's clear hours Onward with thins, whose voice yet haunts my dream, Though time and change, and other mightier powers, Far from thy side have hore me. Thou smooth stream! Art winding still thy sunny meads along, Murm'ring to cottage and grey hall thy song, Low, sweet, unchanged! My being's tide hath passed Through rocks and storms; yet will not complain, If this wrought free and pure from earthly stalin, Brightly its waves may reach their parent deep at last."

"O Cambrian river! with slow music gliding,
By pastoral bills, old woods, and ruined towers;

The Vale of Clwyd Railway passes near Rhuddlan Castle, which is well seen from the line. St. Asaph is close on the right and Denbigh Castle nearly a mile from the station.

RHUDDLAN,

[Hotels: Black; New.]

anciently a place of magnitude and importance, retains no features of its original character except its ruined castle, and a few other interesting remains of antiquity. It is situated in a low flat district of the county of Flint, near to the confluence of the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, and about 3 miles from their outlet in the Irish Channel, The stream, below the junction of the two rivers, is sometimes called the Clwvd, but more generally, and, as it appears, more properly, the Elwy. It is navigable as high as Rhuddlan by small vessels; and here it is crossed by a good bridge of two arches, built or repaired in 1595; one of the battlements of which bears the sculptured arms of Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph. The population of the parish of Rhuddlan, which includes the chapelry of Rhyl, and some other townships, is 4397; of the parliamentary borough, 1406. It is one of the boroughs contributory to Flint in the election of one M.P.

Edward L gave to Rhuddlan the privileges of a free borough, with various immunities, designing thereby to reconcile the Welsh to the ascendency of their conquerors. It was here that he succeeded in the politic stratagem for inducing the Welsh to acknowledge his infant son, born at Carnarvon, as Prince of Wales. Here also was passed the celebrated law, called the Statute of Rhuddlan, which, after reciting many curious particulars relative to Welsh customs previous to Edward's conquest, enacted new regulations for the government of Wales. There is still standing a part of the wall of the house in which Edward held his council or parliament. This old wall has been wrought into the gable of a row of small houses; and affixed to it is a tablet, with the following inscribition—

"This fragment Is the remains of the Building Where King Edward the First Held his Parliament, a. D. 1283, In which passed the statute of Rhuddlan, Securing To the Principality of Wales Its Judicial Rights And Independence,"

Between the town and the sea is an extensive tract of low land called Morfa Rhuddlan, i.e. the Marsh of Rhuddlan, where, in the year 795, a dreadful battle was fought, between the Saxons under Offa, king of Mercia, and the Welsh under Caradoc, in which the latter, after an obstinate conflict, were defeated with great slaughter. All who were made prisoners were cruelly and indiscriminately put to death, and nearly all who escaped from the hands of the Saxons perished in the marsh, from the influx of the tide. The popular Welsh air, Morfa Rhuddlan, distinguished by the plaintive sweetness of its melody, was composed in commemoration of this disastrous event.

Rhuddlan Castle is a quadrangular structure of red stone. with six massive towers flanking lofty curtain-walls. It has evidently been a fortress of great strength, with little of architectural beauty or grandeur. The fosse, easily traced, enclosed a large area, and within this was a Priory of Dominicans, some relics of which, as well as other antiquities, are to be seen in Rhuddlan church. Archæologists are not agreed as to the period at which this castle was erected. Two respectable authorities, Powell and Camden, ascribe it to Llewelyn-ap-Sitsyllt, who reigned in Wales at the commencement of the 11th century, and made this the place of his residence. In 1063, three years prior to the Norman Conquest, when in the possession of Grvffvdd-ab-Llewelvn, Prince of North Wales, it was attacked and burned by Harold of England. Subsequently, being restored, it became the scene of many interesting historical events, proving that, by both Normans and Britons, the possession of this fortress was deemed of great importance. In 1399 it was seized by the Earl of Northumberland, previous to the deposition of Richard II., who was brought hither on his way to Flint, where he was treacherously delivered into the power of his great rival, Bolingbroke. In the civil wars Rhuddlan was garrisoned for the King, but was surrendered to Gen, Mytton in 1646; and soon afterwards, by order of the Parliament, it was dismantled. The Royal Eisteddfod, or meeting of bards, was held here in the autumn of 1850.

Bodryddan, nearly 2 miles from Rhuddlan, is the seat of William Shipley Conwy, Esq., and has been held by the family of Conwy from the days of Edward I. Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, whose daughter was married to Bishop Heber, resided here, and was grandfather to the present proprietor. It is a secluded mansion in the Elizabethan style, stored with magnificent carved furniture from Copenhagen.

Pengueers, the seat of the Hon. T. Pryce Lloyd, is situated towards the west, at a short distance from Rhuddlan. The mansion was built by Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart, great-uncle of the present venerable proprietor. The family have been distinguished, through many generations, by their almost boundless hospitality, and by enlightened efforts to promote the improvement and welfare of the surrounding population.

About 2 miles to the east of Rhuddlan is the village of

DYSERTH

[Hotel: The Red Lion. Four miles from Rhyl or St. Asaph.]

worthy of a visit on account of its castle, and the beautiful view of the Vale of Clwyd to be obtained from the height on which it stands. The castle is of the early Norman character, but the remnants are too slender to afford an idea of its original extent and details. The site is particularly well chosen, commanding as it does a magnificent view of the Vale of Clwyd. It is a fortress of great antiquity. Henry III. strengthened it in 1241, but in 1261 it was besieged and nearly demolished by Llewelyn the Great. Einion, a distinguished Welshman, having been slain here, a sculptured cross was erected to his memory, of which the shaft now forms the stile of Dyserth Churchvard, where is another cross of curious workmanship and unknown antiquity. One mile from Dyserth, in the parish of Cwm, is a beautiful cascade. upon a small stream which rises at a spring called Ffunnon Asa, or St. Asaph's Well, once accounted sacred, and having many votaries, like that of St. Winefred at Holywell. It is only a few minutes' walk from the hotel to the celebrated Talargoch Mines, which are the richest of the kind in Wales. Several thousands of tons of lead-ore are extracted annually.

NEWMARKET is a small town about 4 miles E. from Rhuddlan, formerly, like the town of the same name in England, a place of racing celebrity, and still of some importance on account of its large markets and fairs. It is noticed here chiefly because of a remarkable carnedd, or tamulus, in the neighbourhood, one of the largest in North Wales. It covers nearly an acre of ground, on the summit of a hill called Cop-yr-Leni. Beneath this hill, on the N., is Golden Grose, the residence of Mrs. Morgan, bullt in 1578, and much improved in modern times. In the churchyard of Newmarket there is a stone cross of great antiquity. In this neighbourhood was found, some years since, a golden torques of great weight and much beauty, which was purchased by the Marquis of Westminster for £400.

ST. ASAPH.

[Hotel: The Plough and Bödelwyddan Arms. Six mîles from Rhyl.]

This city is small, but agreeably situated on a pleasant eminence, near the northern termination of the fertile Vale of Clwyd, between the rivers Elwy and Clwyd, and not far from their confluence. From the former of these streams it derives its British name Liancley. There is a handsome bridge across each river. The hill on which the city stands is called Bryne Paulist, from having been made a place of encampment by Paulinus, a Roman general, on his way to the island of Mona.

The see is ancient, having been established in the middle of the sixth century by Kentigern, otherwise called St. Mungo. Bishop of Glasgow. Being driven from the north by persecution, and seeking refuge here, he was protected by Cadwallon, who aided him in building a church, and founding a college or monastery, in this place. Being recalled to his original charge, he nominated as his successor a pious scholar named Asa or Asaph, from whom both the church and town received their designation. Whether Kentigern assumed the title of bishop while here is not known, but there is evidence that Asaph certainly did, and that, dying in 596, he was interred in his own cathedral. The first building, which was of wood, was consumed by fire in 1282. A more substantial edifice was soon afterwards erected by Bishop Anian, and this was nearly destroyed during the wars of Owen Glyndwr. It was partially rebuilt by Bishop Redman, about 1480, the choir remaining unfinished until about 1770, when it was completed

by the Dean and Chapter. In the Parliamentary wars the edifice was desecrated, and greatly injured, being used as a barrack and hospital for the military, and even as an office

and stable for the postmaster.

The present Cathedral is a neat, plain, cruciform structure, with a square tower, 93 feet high, rising from the intersection of the pave and the transents. Its length from E to W, is 179 feet, and its breadth at the transent 108 feet, at the nave and side aisles 68 feet. The E. end is lighted by a large window, an imitation of one at Tintern Abbev, filled with modern stained glass ; and several other stained windows have been added at different times.

Of the monuments, the following are worthy of notice: an altar-tomb, supporting a recumbent figure in episcopal robes. in memory of Bishop Dafydd ap Owain, who died in 1502; a full-length figure of the late Dean Shipley, in white marble, raised by a subscription of £600; an altar-tomb which records the decease of Bishop Luxmore in 1830 : and a mural tablet to the memory of the gifted poetess Felicia Hemans, who resided during a great portion of her life at Bronwvlfa and Rhyllon, near St. Asaph, and who died in Dublin, May 16th, 1835, aged 41.

Among the prelates of this diocese may be especially named Bishop William Morgan, an eminent linguist, the principal translator of the Welsh Bible printed in 1588, and a contributor to the English version commonly called Queen Elizabeth's Bible; Dr. Isaac Barrow, who founded an almshouse for eight poor widows, and who educated his nephew of the same name, distinguished as a mathematician inferior only to his friend Sir Isaac Newton ; Dr. William Beveridge, eminently devout, zealous, and useful, and frequently designated "the apostolic bishop," and "the restorer of primitive piety:" and Dr. Samuel Horsley, of great celebrity as an Oriental scholar and biblical critic. From the summit of the cathedral tower a good view is obtained of the vale of Clwyd. with the castles of Denbigh and Rhuddlan, and a long line of sea-coast, a view thus described by Robert Montgomery :-

> --- "thy heart might beat In thrilling answer to the strain I sing. Hadst thou beside me, from the sacred tower. Beheld the beauteous vale ; or ere I left,

One long, enamoured, and delicious gaze:
It hade no faste on the funities scene;
The sunshine in its dreaming calm reposed.
On tree and mountain; och and castle gleamed,
And field and flower their blending graces showed;
But when the bream, with sudden life, arose,
How richly all the stirring landscape shined I'll the glad meads life emeral d sunshine glance,
So lustrously the living various played."

The episcopal palace is a large modern structure, a little to the west of the cathedral, overlooking the Elwy. The deanery, about a quarter of a mile distant, is also new, built by the late Dr. Luxmore, dean. The parochial church, desi-cated to St. Asaph and St. Kentigern, is situated at the foot of the hill of which the cathedral occupies the summit. It is small, and without a tower. The rivers in the neighbourhood are favourite resorts of anglers, and fish are found in overat abundance and variety.

St. Asaph is a parliamentary borough, contributory to the Flint district. Pop.—parish, 3592; city and borough, 2063

BROWNLEA and REYLLOS, both near St. Asaph, and distant from each other not more than a quarter of a mile, are deserving of notice as having been, at different times, the abodes of Mrs. Hemans, to whose relative, Col. Browne, they now belong.

Bönei,wyndax is an elegant modern castellated mansion, the residence of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. The name signifies "the abode of the chifdair." The house was greatly enlarged and improved by the father of the present proprietor. It stands on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the sea at Rhyl on the one hand, and the Vale of Clwyd on the other. The park is richly wooded, and well stocked with deer; the gardens are laid out with much taste, and the hothouses are surpossed by few. Access is granted to respectable strangers on prescribed days. The estate was purchased from an old family of the name of Humphreys, by the celebrated Sir William Williams, who, in the time of Charles II, was Speaker of the House of Commons; in the following reign.

^{*} When on the circuit, with more talent than wealth, having on one occasion danced with a daughter of Watkin Kyffin, Esq., a gentleman of very large

nificent church has lately been erected here, at the expense of the Dowager Lady Willoughby-de Broke, and is one of the most perfect specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom.

LLANNERGH (Whitehall Dod, Esq.) is one of the oldest gentlemen's seats in the Vale of Clwyd, a little S. of St. Asaph. The house was built in the 16th century, but altered, in bad taste, in 1773, from the Elizabethan gabled roof to the flat Italian style. It was possessed in the latter part of the 17th century by Robert Davies, a celebrated naturalist and antiquary, who left here a choice collection of Welsh manuscripts.

CEFN, the seat of Mrs. Williams Wynne, has a beautiful situation on the banks of the Elwy, to the west of the railway between St. Asaph and Trefnant. The neighbourhood is worthy of being explored, on account of its deep picturesque glens, its holy well, and its fossiliferous caverns; and it is presumed that few tourists, if any, will regret the time and trouble thus expended. To these scenes the biographer of Mrs. Hemans refers in the following terms :- "Those who only know the neighbourhood of St. Asaph from travelling along its highways. can be little aware how much delightful scenery is attainable within walks of two or three miles' distance from Mrs. Hemans's residence. The placid beauty of the Clwyd, and the wilder graces of its sister stream the Elwy, particularly in the vicinity of 'Our Lady's Well,' and the interesting rocks and caves at Cefn, are little known to general tourists; though by the lovers of her poetry it will be remembered how sweetly she has apostrophised the

'Fount of the chapel, with ages grey!'*

property, he succeeded in winning the affections of the lady, who was an only child. The father, being asked to consent to a marriage, sternly inquired, "What have you?" The young lawyer replied, "I have a formula mad a youn," He obtained the lady's hand, inherited the large property, and founded the distinguished families of Wynarday, Penbodw, and Bödelwyddish

^{*} A beautiful poem amongst the Miscellaneous Pieces by Mrs. Hemans, too long for insertion here, of which the last stanzs is as follows:—

[&]quot;Fount of the chapel, with ages grey!
Thou art springing freshly amidst decay;
Thy rites are closed, and thy cross lies low,
And the changeful hours breatheo'er thee now;

44 DENBIGH.

and how tenderly, amidst far different scenes, her thoughts reverted to the

'Cambrian river, with slow music gliding.' " *

"Our Lady's Well," or Ffynnon Faer, is a fine spring, enclosed within an angular wall, formerly roofed. The water, which flows copiously, was long and generally deemed sacred, and reputed to possess powerful, if not miraculous, efficiency in the removal of bodily diseases. Near to the spring are the ruins of a small cruciform chapel, of the 15th century, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which originally enclosed the well, The limestone rocks are perforated in different directions with magnificent caverns of great extent. In some parts of them the roof is more than 40 feet in height; and in one place, at the base of the rock near the river Elwy, there is a natural arch 36 feet high, which extends in depth more than 60 feet. From these caverns have been removed at different times immense quantities of hones and hone-dust : and various fossil remains have been discovered, which have been examined and described by Professor Buckland.

The holy well and caves, with the beautiful vale of the Elwy, may be made the object of an excursion from Denbigh as well as St. Asaph.

DENBIGH,

[Hotels: Crown; Bull.]

the county town, occupies a conspicuous situation at about the centre of the vale, on the W. of the river Clsvyd, and on the banks of the Ilshod, one of its tributaries. It is placed on a steep acclivity, overhung by a limestone rock, and crowned by the ruins of its noble castle, whence there is an extensive

> Yet if at thine altar one holy thought In man's deep spirit of old hath wrought; If peace to the mourner hath here been given, Or prayer, from a chastened heart, to Heaven-Be the spot still hallowed while Time shall reign, Who hath made thee Nature's own again!"

^{*} Sonnet to the river Clwyd, quoted in a preceding page.

prospect of the vale of Clwyd, with Ruthin on the one hand and St. Asaph on the other, and the blue tops of the mountains environing the whole. The tract of country in which Denbigh is situated being anciently called Rhos, the old British appellation of the tower and castle is Castell-Caled-Frun-un-Rhos. is the castle on the craggy hill in Rhos. The modern Welsh name is Dinbeck, which signifies a small hill-fort. The town, extending down the slope of the hill and along a part of its base, consists of three leading streets, whence other smaller ones diverge. It contains a spacious market-place, a commodious town-hall, and several elegant residences. The principal tradesmen are tanners, glovers, and shoemakers, whose productions are chiefly sent to London for exportation; but Denbigh is more a place of pleasant retirement than of commercial importance. In dry seasons it is inadequately supplied with water, as the springs of the neighbourhood fail, with the exception of one at the castle, called the Goblin Well. In 1861 the population of the borough amounted to 5946, of whom 4054 were within the limit of the parish. In conjunction with Ruthin, Wrexham, and Holt, as contributories, it sends one representative to the House of Commons. It is also a polling-place for the county. Quarter-sessions are held here alternately with Ruthin.

Denbigh was anciently of great military importance, David, brother of the last Llewelvn, summoned the Welsh chieftains to meet him here, in order to form a coalition against the English. After his defeat, the lordship was granted by Edward I, to Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who built the castle and walled the town. Edward III. granted the castle and lordship to the Mortimer family, and when they subsequently reverted to the crown. Elizabeth bestowed them on her favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester. In 1645 Charles I. halted here, and remained two or three nights, after his retreat from Chester. In 1646 the castle was valiantly defended for the King by Col. William Salusbury, but was finally surrendered to the Parliamentary army under Gen. Mytton. At the Restoration it was demolished. The ruins of this venerable structure are extensive, covering the summit of the craggy hill, one side of which is boldly precipitous. The walls are of singular construction, having been grouted, or formed of two thick parallel walls, with the intervening space filled up with stones and hot cement, which consolidated the whole into one mass, of such strength as must have rendered the fortress nearly impregnable.



DENBIGH CASTLE.

Denbigh has been often compared to Stirling, and even to Edinburgh; but it is certain that few North Britons, or others who may be acquainted with those romantic and beautiful towns, will acknowledge much resemblance. Churchyard says, the town and castle

"May compare With any one in Wales, where'er they are;"

and undoubtedly their aspect is picturesque and imposing. A triennial meeting of Welsh bards, called the Eisteddfod, was held here in 1828. That of 1850 was held at the neighbouring castle of Rhuddlan, and that of 1860 in Denbigh Castle again.

An endowed charity, called the Blue-coat School, clothes and educates 24 boys. A Free Grammar School was founded by subscription in 1727. There are likewise commodious buildings for a National School, and a British School. A Dispensary, and other charities, are liberally supported. A large building has been erected, at a cost of £57,000, as a Lunatic Asylum for North Wales. It was opened for the

reception of patients in 1848. Wednesday and Saturday are

The Parish Church is at Whitchurch, about a mile distant, on the road to Ruthin. In the porch is a monumental brass. with representations of Richard Myddelton of Gwaenynog, and Jane his wife, with nine sons and seven daughters, all kneeling. He was governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Of his sons, several were highly distinguished. William, the third son, acquired renown as a naval captain, and as a poet; Thomas, the fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirk Castle : and Hugh, the sixth, was the enterprising projector of the New River from Hertfordshire to London, The church contains some other monuments worthy of notice. Excepting for burials, and a special service at Easter, this church is no longer used, and it is in a neglected and dilanidated condition. A new church in the town is found more convenient for the attendance of the parishioners, and divine service is likewise conducted in the ancient chapel of the castle, now made a chapel of ease. Near to it is the ruin, or rather the unfinished and neglected shell of a large church. begun by the Earl of Leicester, but never completed. All the principal bodies of Dissenters have commodious places of worship.

In the environs of Denbigh, which abound with beautiful scenery, there are many residences of the gentry, and other objects of interest, some of which shall be briefly noticed.

GWARNYROG, a little more than a mile from Denbigh, is the ancient seat of the senior branch of the Myddelton family, and now the abode of the Rev. Robert Myddelton. It is surrounded by beautiful woods, which attracted the visits of Dr. Samuel Johnson during his residence with Mrs. Piozzi. To his memory a monument, consisting of a tall Grecian run resting on a square pedestal, was creeted by Dr. Myddelton, who then resided here. It bears the following inscription:—"This spot was often dignified by the presence of Samuel Johnson, LLD, whose monal writings, exactly conformable to the precepts of Christianity, give ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."

Over the door of a cottage on the estate are the following lines, composed by the learmed lestographer:—"

"Around this peaceful cot, this humble shed, If health, if confidence, if virtue tread, Though no proud column grace the gaudy door, Where sculptured elegance parades it o'er; Nor pomp without, nor pageantry within, Nor splendid show, nor crament is seen, The swain shall look with pity on the great, Nor batter queit for a king' seatate.—1768."

BRYEBELLA is the half-Welsh, half-Italian name of a villa, once the beautiful residence of Mrs. Piozzi, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. It occupies a fine situation, commanding a view of Denbigh Castle. The gardens are charming, and all about it is lively and pleasing.

NANTGLYN is the birthplace of David Samwell, who sailed round the world with Captain Cook, as surgeon in the ship Discovery. He was eye-witness of the death of Captain Cook, a detailed account of which he published in the Biographia

Britannica Mr Samwell died in 1799.

LLEWENNY HALL, about two miles E, from Denbigh, has derived celebrity from several of its proprietors. In 720 it was possessed by Marchweithian, chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. Before the time of Henry III., an English family of the name of Salusbury settled here. To this family attaches a curious tale, relating to a celebrated lady, which shall be given as recorded by a female pen.* "The lady was called Catherine Tudor of Beren. She married first Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny, who died while she was still in her bloom. At his funeral, she was conducted to and from church by her friends and neighbours, Sir Richard Clough of Bachegraig, and Morris Wynne of Gwydir. With the usual promptitude of his character, Sir Richard, as he led her along 'with the tear in her ee,' whispered his wish to make her his own; and, far from being offended at his boldness, she smiled an immediate consent. The solemnity over, Morris Wynne stepped forward, and presented his hand to the fair widow; when, full of hope and expectation, conceiving it impossible that he was not first in the field, he ventured to make a tender declaration, and an offer of his heart and estates. With infinite politeness and gratitude, the gentle Catherine replied that he was too late, for she had given her promise to Sir Richard before she

^{*} See "The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of North Wales," by Mins L. S. Costello.

entered the church ; but, to console him, she gave him her word, that should the same sad event happen to her second husband, he should be her third. On the death of Sir Richard. he claimed her plighted vow, and became her spouse : but he too died, and, for a fourth time, Catherine Tudor de Beren became a bride, marrying Edward Thelwall of Plas-v-Ward. She died in 1591." Her memory was long held in much veneration, and she had the honourable distinction of being called "Mam Cymru," the Mother of Wales. Portraits of her are preserved in several Welsh mansions which exhibit no very remarkable beauty ; but it is not known that any monument marks the place of her burial.

The Llewenny estate was at one time possessed by the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, uncle to the Marquis of Lansdowne, distinguished by eccentric philanthropy. In order to advance the interests of his tenantry in Ireland, by promoting the national manufacture of linens, he established at Llewenny an extensive bleaching-work, and personally superintended both the preparation and sale of the linens. With the pomp of a nobleman he united the active and humble habits of a tradesman, travelling periodically to Chester in a coach and six, and when there standing behind a counter.

LLANRHAYADR, a village on the road to Ruthin, also claims attention, on account of the church, at the E. end of which is a stained-glass window brought from Basingwerk Abbev, designed to represent the genealogical tree, of which Jesse is the root. The patriarch is represented as extended on his back. with the tree springing from his loins, bearing on numerous branches King David and his posterity in successive generations, until the advent of the Saviour of the world. The colours are brilliant, and the whole is in wonderful preservation. The name of the ingenious artist is unknown. In the churchyard are many ancient and very interesting monuments. especially the one setting forth a long pedigree to Cadell, Prince of Powis.

150 RUTHIN.

RUTHIN.

[Hotels: Lion; Wynnstay Arms; Cross-Keys.] Good Refreshment-rooms at Station.

The Welsh name of this town is said to have been Rhudaddwn. It is situated on the summit and slope of a considerable hill, rising from the bank of the river Clwyd, here a small stream, and not far from the southern termination of the vale to which that river gives name. Mr. Gilpin quaintly but not inaccurately describes it as "on a rising ground in a dish of mountains." According to the Welsh historians this place is of high antiquity, but we have no authentic information respecting it prior to the reign of Edward I., who erected here a magnificent castle, called Rhyddin, from the colour of the stone of which it was constructed. This castle was granted in 1281 to Reginald de Grev. In 1400 Owen Glyndwr assailed it without success. By some of the family of De Grev it was sold to Henry VII. By Queen Elizabeth it was granted to the Earl of Warwick. In 1646 it was held for Charles I. against the Parliament, but, after a siege of two months, it was taken and dismantled. The late proprietor, F. R. West, Esq., erected on the site of the ruins the present imposing structure, the principal feature of which is the octagon tower. The original castle consisted of two distinct portions, connected with a drawbridge, now replaced by masonry.

A new Town-hall and market have been erected in a new street leading to the railway station. Other buildings are the County Hall, a modern and commodious stone edifice; the Gaol, suitably constructed for the classification of prisoners; and the Free Grammar School for 50 bors, liberally endowed.

and ranking with the best in North Wales.

The Church, originally conventual, is an ancient edifice of the fourteenth century. The interior has been lately restored, and the roof of carved oak is much admired. In 1310 it was made a collegiate chapter by John de Grey, who endowed it with lands of considerable extent and value. A part of the cloisters has been converted into a residence for the warden of Christ's Hospital, founded here by Dr. Gabriel Goodman for the support of 12 decayed house-keepers. The warden and pensioners are impropriators of the great tythes of Ruthin RUTHIN. 151

and Llanrhydd; and the warden, who is appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster, is the vicar of both parishes. No particular trade or manufacture is carried on here. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday, the former being children with Holt, Wrexham, and Denbigh, in electing one Me. Ruthin is likewise one of the polling-places in elections for the county. The assizes are held here, and the quarter-sessions albernately with Denbigh. Population of the parish, 1299; of the borough, 3372. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very pleasing, especially towards the south, where the vale, gradually contracting, is shut in by the mountains. There are numerous gentlemen's seats in the vicinity.

Llanrhydd is a small village, a short distance S.E. from Ruthin, noticed on account of its church, properly the mother church of the neighbouring town, which contains a curious old mural monument of John Thelwall, Esq. of Bathafarn, and his wife, kneeling at an altar, with ten sons and four daughters kneeling behind them. Here also is a bust of St.

Ambrose, admirably sculptured.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

This county is most readily entered from Llangollen and Corwen on the east, and Barmouth on the west coast. It is the only Welsh county which retains its primitive British name, Meirionudd, while to the Romans it was known under the name of Mervinia, a subdivision of Britannia Secunda, It has on the N. the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh : on the E. and S. those of Montgomery and Cardigan : and. on the W. a great extent of coast bordering on St. George's Channel. In form it is nearly triangular. Its extent from E. to W. is about 40 miles; from N. to S., by the coast, about 35 miles; and from N.E. to S.W. about 48 miles. Next to Carnaryon it is the most mountainous county in Wales. The loftiest summits are those of Arran Fowddy, 2955 feet ; Cader Idris, 2914 feet: Arrenig, 2809 feet: and Cader Ferwyn, 2563 feet. It has some remarkably fine valleys, with well-cultivated soil and highly picturesque scenery, especially those of Festiniog and Dolgelly. Along the sea-coast there are considerable tracts of low, swampy land, which, if well drained, might be rendered highly fertile. The soil is various, for the most part poor, suited only for pasturage. The principal dependence of the farmers is upon cattle and sheep, of which great numbers are fed on the hills. The small native Welsh ponies, called Merlins, so sure-footed and hardy, are now rarely met with except in parts of this county and of Montgomervshire. The minerals are not raised so extensively as might be expected. Gold, lead, copper, and manganese, are produced in small quantities, lime to some extent at Corwen, and slates in various parts, especially near Festiniog and Corris.

The whole district is thinly peopled, and its wild rugged character is impressed on the habits and manners of the inhabitants; of whom, however, it may be said, that if they do not enjoy the luxuries nor display the refinement of our gay and crowded cities, they have the advantage of pure salubrious air, and of occupations favourable to longevity, as wrote the poet Churchyard in 1887:—

[&]quot;The mountayne men live longer many a yeare
Than those in vale, in playne, or marrish soyie;

A lustic hart, a cleane complexion cleere
They have, on hill that for hard living toyle,
With ewe and lambe, with goats and kids they play,
In greatest toyles, to rub out wearie day;
And when to house and home good fellowes drawe,
The lads can laugh at turning of a strawe."

During more recent years much progress has been made in providing the means of education; but, in this respect, there is still ample room and occasion for further improvement,

The rivers in the county are, the Dee, Dyfi (pronounced Dovey), Maw (or Mawddach), Wrion, Eden, Gayne, Dysynni, and several smaller streams. These will be noticed in their proper places. The lake of Bala, the largest in Wales, is in this county. There is also a fine lake called Taly-Ilyn, at the foot of Cader Idris, and more than fifty smaller lakes are dispersed amongst the hills. In the mountainous parts are many cascades, amidst scenes of mingled beauty and grandeur. Notwithstanding its great extent of sea-coast, its only haven is that of Bermouth

Though sometimes the some of internal struggles, yet, owing to its remoteness and difficulty of access, it was never made the field of battle in the wars of the ancient Dritons with the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, until near the time at which Wales loat its independence. The relies of antiquity are not very numerous; the most important will be noticed in describing the localities in which they are found.

The assizes are held alternately at Dolgelly and Bala. Harlech, the former capital, is now reduced to an inconsiderable village. One member of Parliament is elected for the county, and there are no borough representatives. Popula-

tion, 38,963.

CHESTER TO DOLGELLY,

BY GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO RUABON; THENCE vid LLANGOLLEN, CORWEN, AND BALA.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	Prom		From Choster.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER,
		Railway Station,		
	65	CHESTER.		
		Tunnel, 300 yds.		
		Acr. Ellesmere Canal		
		High embankment and viaduct of 47 arches.		Roodee, Race-course
		cr. river Dee.		
		Deep cuttings through Brewer's Hall Hill,		-
Holyhead Railway.				
	63	Saltney Station,	2	
Extensive premises for the repair of rail- way carriages, &c.,				
way carriages, &c., and the Iron-works of Messrs. Wood.		Lache Hayes, a flat, cultivated and fer- tile, formerly covered by		Eccleston, 2 m., beautiful village, hav- ing an elegant Gothi church, within whice
At a distance Moel Famman, and other	61	the tide.	4	is the mausoleum of the Grosvenor family
Welsh hills. Dodleston village.		Tunnel, 57 yds., under one of the car- riage-roads leading to Eaton.		Eaton Park and Hall Marquis of Westmin ster.
			53	Pulford village.
4 m. Caergwrle Castle.		Enter Denbighshire.		a anota i i i i i i
Mount Alyn, Patrick	572	Rossett Station.	71	Rossett village, with a modern church.
Hunter, Esq.		Deep cutting through the hill called the Rofts, formerlya British camp.		Trevalyn Hall, Capt Griffith.
				Trevalyn House, Major-General Town
		Vale of Gresford.		shend,
Gresford Lodge, Mrs. Egerton.		Picturesque and beautiful.		
Glan Alyn, D. Ras- botham, Esq.	56	Gresford Station.	9	Acton Hall, Sir R
Gwyersyllt Hall,				Cunliffe, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER,	From Dolgelly.		From Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER,
Branch Railway to Brymbo, Minera, &c., length fimiles, having, in addition, several smaller branches, a- mounting to about 6 m.	53	WREXHAM Station.	12	Erddig Hall, Simon Yorke, Esq.
Plas Power, Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq. Valuable mining dis- trict, abounding in		The course of the railway is for some miles between Offa's Dyke and Watt's Dyke.		
coal and iron.	501	Rhôs Station.	142	
Caerdden, or Gardden Hall. Pen-y-Gardden, Lady		Rhôs is a convenient abbreviation of the name of this place, which is Rhôsllanerch- rugog.		
Marshall.				
	481	RUABON Station.	162	Wynnstay, Sir W. W. W. Wynn, Bart., MP.
				Plas Newydd, Edwd. Tench, Esq.
	461	Acrefair.	181	
	45	Trever.	20	
Pont Cysylltau Aqueduct.				
Trevor Hall, on N. side of Dec.	411	LLANGOLLEN.	231	Plas Newydd, lat Lady E. Butler, and Hon. Miss Ponsonby.
				Plas Pengwern.
Llantisilio Hall, A. Reid, Esq.	381	Liantisilio.	263	
		Enter Merionethshire.	281	
Tumulus,	85	Berwyn.	80	
Glyndwr's Mount.	84	Glyndyfrdwy.	81	
Ferry across the Dec.				
Llansantfraid.	33	Carrog.	32	
Rhagatt, J. Lloyd, Esq.				

ON RIGHT FROM CHESTER.	From Dolgelly.		From Chester.	ON LEFT FROM CHESTER.
	32	CORWEN.	33	
		Llangar.		
To Ruthin, Denbigh Rhyl.	30	Cynwyd.	35	
		er. riv. Trystion.		On the river Trys-
	28	Capel-y-Coed.	87	tion, half-a-mile from the road, is a con- siderable waterfall,
	m	∰ cr. riv. Ceudiog.		siderable waterfall, called Rhayadr Cyn- wyd.
Tyddyn-y-Llan.	27	Llandrillo.	38	Cefn Côch.
Crogen.				Carnedd Wen.
Y Fronheulog.	23	Llandderfel.	42	Bryn-bwlan.
			459	Bodweni.
Rhiwlas, — Price, Esq.	291	Llanfor.	201	
To Festiniog, 19 m. (Coach.)	19	BALA.	46	ToRhayadr-yn-Moch- nant, 178 m.
		Coach to Festiniog, N.E. end of Lake.		To Dinas Mowddy, 18
				m.
Bala Lake, or Llyn Tegid, or Pimble- mere,				
		The railway is carried along the east side of the lake.		
Caer Gai, now a farm- house, was once a splendid residence,	15	S.W. end of Lake.	50	Glan-y-Llyn, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
contiguous to the re- mains of a Roman station.	14	Llanuwchllyn.	51	To Dinas Mowddy.
		Skirt the river Wnion.		
Drws-y-nant Inn, near to which are sources of the Dee, which flows N.E., and of the Wnion.				
Nannau Park, John Vaughan, Esq.		Pont Newydd.		Felindre.
, magning, and		DOLGELLY.	65	

CHESTER AND RUABON TO DOLGELLY

(GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.)

This important line of railway skirts the borders of North Wales, passes through the rich mineral-fields of Wrexham. Ruabon, etc., and communicates with Shropshire, Herefordshire, South Wales, and the south-western counties of England. To the tourist it presents many attractions, disclosing scenes of distinguished beauty, and facilitating access by way of Llangollen and Bala to the central portion of North Wales. The project, as originally announced, encountered much opposition, and underwent various alterations, but at length conflicting interests were reconciled, and the act of incorporation was obtained. A portion of the line, between Chester and Ruabon, was opened in 1846, and the entire line, between Chester and Shrewsbury, in 1848. In includes some engineering works of extraordinary magnitude, which have been executed in the most satisfactory manner, particularly the extensive and elevated viaducts over the valleys of the Dee and the Ceiring.

SALTNEY is the first station, 2 miles from Chester. The rainway company having laid out an extensive wharf, and obtained power to construct docks, it rose rapidly into importance as a port for the coasting trade. It is the nearest and most convenient outlet for the whole of the central district of North Wales, and for the mining fields of Shropshire. Here also are extensive ironworks for the manufacture of anchors, chain-cables, etc. The next station is

chain-cables, etc. The next station is

Rosserr, a small village pleasantly situated at what may be termed the entrance to Gresford vale. Many seats belonging to Liverpool gentlemen and others are in this neighbourhood.

Grassrond is a remarkably pleasant rillage, and is selected for residence by a number of respectable and opplent families. It is the first place requiring notice after entering Denbighshire, situated at the head of an agreeable picturesque valley, and commanding an extensive view of the Vale Royal of Cheshire. Its old name is *Creat-flordd*, or the road of the cross. The church is a fine ancient edifice, having a quadrangular tower 90 feet high, with a set of 12 bells, which used to be reckoned among the seven wonders of Wales. "A considerable portion of the tower was blown down about fifteen years ago, but was promptly restored by the parishioners. On the top are images of eight Knights Templar, and one of Henry VII, in a niche on one side. Many monuments in this church are interesting, some from their beauty, some from their antiquity and historic association. One, partly concealed by a pew on the north side, is a flat stone, elaborately sculptured, and having round a shield the words. Here lies Grong an Jorgerth ap Dafydd, whose soul God absolve, 1320. The arms, three mullets on a bend, are of the family of the Ithels, the founders of the church. Against the south wall, and on the floor, is the tomb of Llewelyn in mail armour; on his shield a lion rampant, and around were formerly the words, Hic jacet Madoc ap Llewelin ap Gruff, A.D. 1331. This warrior was an illegitimate son of Llewelyn, who aspired to the princedom of North Wales. In Trevors' Chapel there are several mural monuments to the memory of the Trevors of Trevalyn Hall, a neighbouring seat. Among the recent monuments, the most beautiful is that to the memory of the late Mr. Williams of Gwersyllt Hall, erected by his widow. There is also a well-executed bust in marble to the memory of the late William Egerton, Esq., of Gresford Lodge. The painted windows of this church are said to have come originally from Basinowerk Abbey : and the sculptured font, at the entrance, is a relic of Basingwerk. The carving of the screen-work and the stalls, at the east end of the church, is universally admired—the one for its grotesqueness, the other for its chaste and elaborate execution. The church underwent a restoration in the year 1867."* In the churchyard are some large venerable vew-trees, one of which, in particular, attracts much notice, 30 feet in girth, and pronounced to be more than 2000 years old. In the immediate vicinity of the village is an eminence called the Rofts, formerly a British camp, treble trenched, having at one corner a lofty mount, or keep. The most remarkable natural phenomenon in the parish of Gresford is, perhaps, its petrifying waters. They permeate the slopes upon the western side of the Alun for the length of half-a-mile, in the neighbourhood of Lower Gwersyllt Hall. The quality of the water is to petrify all the vegetable

^{*} Wrezham and its Neighbourhood, by John Jones, Esq.

productions it flows over. The branch of a tree lying for a time under the drippings of the spring becomes incrusted with a calcareous deposit. Taken in the fingers before it attains consistency, it is easily pulverised; but, left undisturbed, it hardens and forms rock in shape as fantastic as coral.

The genteel house at the bottom of the valley, seen from the railway-station, was once the residence of poor Eliot Warburton, the author of the Cross. Samuel Warren, the author of Ten Thousand a Year, was born in the parish of Gresford, at a farm-house called "The Rackery." Population of the parish, 416 p.

WREXHAM*

[Hotels: Wynnstay Arms; The Lion; Turf.]

is a lively market-town, with spacious streets and substantial wall-built houses; described by the poet Churchyard as "Trim Wricksam towne, a pearle of Denbighahiere." It is of Saxon origin, and although included in a Welsh country, it retains the language and much of the appearance of an English town. No particular branch of trade or manufacture is carried on in it, but it derives much importance from its large, well-supplied markets, and from its fairs, one of which, in the month of March, is continued for fourteen days, and is attended by traderal all descriptions, and from great distances. Within the parish, coal, iron, and lead mines, are extensively wrought.

The chief object of interest is The Thurth, a large handsome structure, deservedly regarded as one of the principal
ecclesiastical edifices in the principality, and one of its seen
sounders. It was creted about 1472, upon the site of one
destroyed by fire; and in correctness of design and proportion is surpassed by few buildings of the same date. The
present structure was crected in a great measure by force of
an indulgence granted for forty days per annum for five years
to all contributors. The windows were glazed with glass
from Normandy-? Tradition says that the church was not
all completed at once, but that the nave was built first, next
the north, and lastly the south aisle, and that the timber of

^{*} For further information see the Guide to Wrezham and its Neighbourhood, by John Jones, Esq., published by Mr. Potter of Wrezham, with map of the district. † They were re-glazed in 1810 and 1811.

a gallery over the north aisle was used to make the roof of the south aisle. The chancel is an addition and enlargement of the original structure, as is evident from the remains of the tracery of the eastern window, which was originally in a line with the extremities of the two aisles. The tower, 135 feet in height, consists of several successive stages, panelled throughout, and decorated with numerous statues of saints placed in niches of the buttresses. It is surmounted by an open-work balustrade, from which spring four lantern-shaped turrets of pierced open-work. The battlements of the church, and two of the pinnacles of the tower, were rebuilt recently. Among the sculptured figures of the tower is that of St. Giles, to whom the church is dedicated (some say to St. Silin Sep. I.). accompanied by the hind by which he was miraculously nurtured in the wilderness. In a niche over the northern door is a mouldered figure of the Virgin and Child. Two of the niches of the tower are deserted of their saints, who, one day, "walking from their pedestals to take the air," fell down and were broken. A winding stair terminates at the top of the north-west turret. The interior, which was completely restored in the year 1867, is spacious and much decorated. It has a fine altar-piece and some interesting monuments; among which are two, to members of the Myddelton family, admirably sculptured by Roubilliac, and a more recent Gothic monument to the memory of Sir Foster and Lady Cunliffe. No account of Wrexham Church will be complete without a notice of its bells, confessedly the most melodious peal in the principality. So famous are they for strength and melody, that tourists have frequently been known to pay the ringers for the gratification of hearing them ring. The present peal, ten in number, came from Gloucester, and were cast by Rudhall in 1726. They were brought up the Severn to Shrewsbury, and thence transported by land. The total expense of founding, carriage, hanging, etc., was £450:17:8, of which £160 was raised by rate, and the rest by subscription. The little bell (the "parson's bell") is one of the old peal, and was cast in 1678. The weight of the largest is 28 cwt. The clock and chimes are the gift of Watkin Williams, Esq. (afterwards Wynn). On tombstones in the contiguous churchyard are a number of strange quaint inscriptions, of which two specimens may suffice :-

" Here lies five babes and children dear, Three at Oswestry, and two here," " Here lies Jane Shore. I say no more. Who was alive

In sixty-five."

Dr Daniel Williams, who founded the Dissenters' Library in Redcross Street, London, was born at Wrexham in 1644.

Wrexham has an endowed Free School, a Town-hall, and a handsome Market-hall. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, in returning a representative to the House of Commons . and it is also one of the polling-places for the county. Population of the parish, 19,780 : of the borough, 7569. Around Wrexham are situated a number of gentlemen's

mansions, among which the following may be mentioned :-Acton Hall, Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart., in a beautiful situation. surrounded by an extensive and well-planted park. This was the hirthplace of the infamous Judge Jeffries. Brumbo Hall. - Darby, Esq., a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of former times, from a design by Inigo Jones, Here the late John Wilkinson, Esq., succeeded in bringing into cultivation, and a high state of productiveness, some hundreds of acres of wild heath and peat-moss.* Erddig Hall, Simon Yorke, Esq. The grounds are remarkable for the

* Here resided Miss Janet W. Wilkinson, the gifted writer of Sketches and Legends amid the Mountains of North Wales, in Verse, which evince much refined taste and poetic talent. In the dedication, dated "Brymho Hall, 22d August 1840," it appears that the author was "a girl of fifteen." The introductory stanzas may be given as a specimen :-

> "1. Most glorious Wales I thou eagle of the rock, That nestlest 'mid high monutains and wild streams, Where mighty tempest's dread resounding shock Alternate rules with sunlight's richest beams-Hail I throned within thy realms of awe and might, O'erlooking ocean-canopied by clouds : Admit us to thy haunts of dusky night.

> Where floating mist thy frowning grandeur shrouds ! "2. Dominion of the free! when from the chain Of foreign victors Britain's chiefs withdrew. Guarding with arm and life thy stern domain. Which round the heroes like a fortress grew, Secure 'mid towering cliff, or savage cave, Or tangled mazes of recesses deep. High o'er the foes they hade Defiance wave,

And still the baffled chase o'er deserts sweep, N

extent of majestic woods; and the mansion contains much to interest the scholar and the antiquary, including all the heraldic bearings of the royal tribes of Wales, and a valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts. Plas Power, Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, Esq., a handsome modern mansion, embosomed in rich plantations, but in a situation too flat to allow of much diversity or picturesque beauty.

BANGOR-YS-COED is situated on the banks of the Dee, in a detached portion of Flintshire which adjoins the English counties of Chester and Salop, called the hundred of Maelor, and, by the Welsh, Maelor Saesneg. To distinguish it from the city of Bangor in Carnaryonshire, it is sometimes called Bangor in Maelor. It is famed on account of having been the site of the most ancient monastery in the kingdom. founded before the year 180. According to Speed, the monastery or college of Bangor contained, in the year 596, not fewer than 2400 monks. Of these ecclesiastics, 1200 were slain by Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, who afterwards despoiled and devastated the monastery. This place appears to have been the Banchorium of Richard of Circnester, and the Bovium of Antoninus. Roman pavements are found in the neighbourhood. The scenery is beautiful amidst the windings of the river Dee, whose elevated banks are overshadowed by the richest woods. The present population of the village scarcely exceeds 550.

The hundred of Maclor contains also the neat village of Overton, with a venerable church, overlooking the Dee and surrounded by scenery delightfully picturesque. The following seats of nobility and gentry are in the district :—Bryn-prys. E. Peel, Esq.; foredington Hall, Lord Kenyon; foverwhacled Park, in which are remains of a tunulus and of a large circular camp; Hammer Hall and Bettiefeld Park to the belonging to Sir John Hammer, Bart., M.P.; and Emral, an ancient seat of the family of Puleston.

cient seat of the family of Puleston.

"3. Now-vale and hill are bright with for and peace.

No echoes startle to the combait's din;
The vengeance and the strike of ages cease,
And Flenty reigns around, beneath, within.
There larks no danger in the forests old;
Three gleam no weapons in the distant glen;
Deserted stands each patriot's rugged hold,
And flocks lie exatthes by the wolfs 'form den."

RUABON.

[Hotel: Wynnstay Arms.]

This is the important junction station between Chester and Shrewsbury, from which the branch line to Llangollen,

Corwen, Bala, and Dolgelly, diverges westwards.

The village of Ruabon, or Rhiwabon, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by beautiful scenery, parts of which, however, are rendered dingy and repulsive by numerous iron-works and collieries. These furnish employment to a large population. The church is a very ancient building. presumed to have been founded by Mabon, a brother of Llewelvn. It contains several marble monuments of the Wynn family, deserving of notice. One, by Rhysbrac, in memory of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (the first baronet of the family bearing the name of Wynn), who was killed by falling from a horse in 1749. He is represented in graceful attitude, his hands outspread as if in the act of addressing an assembly. On one side is a likeness of his son, and on the other that of his daughter, both kneeling. Two others are by Nollekens in honour of the second Sir Watkin, and of Lady Henrietta, his wife. That of Lady Wynn, who was daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and died within a few months after marriage, is especially admired. A small mural tablet indicates the burial-place of Dr. David Powell, who translated into English the History of Wales, written by Caradoc of Llancarfan. He died in 1590. In the immediate vicinity is Wynnstay, the demesne of the Wynns,

WYNNEAU, the seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart, the fourth in succession bearing the same names, is situated close to the village, and both house and grounds are readily opened to respectable strangers. This magnificent domain was anciently the residence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Macfor, the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey, and was called Wattstay, from Watt's Dyke, an old rampart which runs through the estate; but when it came into the possession of the Wynns by the marriage of the heiress of Eyton Evans with Sir John Wynn,

it received its present appellation.

The approach, about one mile in length, is bordered by stately trees. The original mansion, erected in the 16th cen-

tury, was destroyed by fire in 1858, whereupon the present was built upon the same site. The interior contains several spacious apartments embellished with paintings, principally family portraits by Vandyck, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also admirable busts of Lord Grenville, William Pitt, and other distinguished statesmen : and the library is extensive and highly valuable. The Park about 8 miles in circumference, and enclosed by a lofty stone wall, is watered by the rapid Dee, and adorned by some of the noblest trees in the principality. It contains an admirable bath, whose lucid purity tempts a plunge; an artificial waterfall, formed by diverting and combining several brooks, and directing their course over a ledge 30 feet high; and two beautiful sheets of water, on one of which is an island, bearing oaks of extraordinary growth. Within the park are also three buildings, all of great interest. The first is a Monument exected by maternal affection in memory of the second Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. It was constructed from designs by Wyatt. and is a fluted Doric column of freestone, 101 feet in height, supporting an entablature and a circular balustrade, surmounted by a magnificent bronze urn, around which is a gallery. On the S.W. side is an entrance to the spiral stairs leading to the summit. The pedestal, 16 feet square, is decorated with eagles and wreaths of oak-leaves. A beautiful drive along the park for about 5 miles leads to Nant-u-Belen, or the Martin's Dingle, a deep ravine, through which the Dee, overhung by precipitous rocks, pursues its rugged course. Above this dingle is a Tower, erected to commemorate the heroes of the Cambrian regiment of Ancient Britons, who fell in their country's cause, under the command of the third Sir Watkin, during the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The remaining structure referred to is the Waterloo Tower, built by the late Sir Watkin to commemorate that decisive victory. It affords a charming view of the windings of the river Dee through the Vale of Llangollen, the ruins of Castell Dinas Bran, and the surrounding mountains.

Watt's Dyke passes through the grounds; Offa's Dyke, also, is in the immediate vicinity, being here, for a considerable extent, 10 feet high, and broad enough for two carriages

An agreeable excursion may be made from Ruabon to CHIRK CASTLE and PARK, about 4 miles distant. Chirk Castle is supposed to have been founded in 1013, and was an extremely strong fortification. It was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, and so much battered by the artillery of Cromwell, that the renairs occasioned an expense of £80,000. In 1595 it became the property of Sir Thomas Myddelton, afterwards Lord Mayor of London. There were successively four of this name, the two former Knights, and the two latter Baronets. The celebrated Hugh Myddelton, also knighted. projector of the New River from Hertfordshire to London, was a brother of the first Sir Thomas. From his day, this fine estate has continued in the possession of the same family, the present representative of which is Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Denbighshire, and colonel of the county militia. This ancient castle stands on the brow of a hill, near to the village of Chirk, sheltered by the Berwvn mountains. It is a quadrangular embattled structure, defended by four low massive towers at the angles, and a gateway tower in the centre of the N. front, through which is the principal entrance into a square area of considerable extent. On the E side of this area is a low embattled corridor leading into the principal rooms, which have been greatly altered and appropriately embellished under the direction of Mr. Pugin. The picture-gallery, at the S. end of which is the chapel, is 100 feet in length, and 22 feet in width; and contains some good portraits and other paintings. One of the apartments contains the state bed in which Charles I. slept, and a beautiful cabinet which he presented to the family. The summit of this venerable pile commands a view of surpassing beauty, extending, it is said, into seventeen counties. In the park, the walks and drives are extensive and diversified. The view from the terrace, on a fine day, may well be deemed to repay a long journey. The river Ceiriog runs on the W. side of the castle, through a deep picturesque valley, remarkable as the scene of conflict in 1165, between the forces under Henry II, and those of the Welsh under their brave prince Owen Gwynedd; when the latter obtained a victory, and soon afterwards compelled the Saxon monarch to seek safety by returning to his own territories.

BRYNKINALT, one mile below Chirk, is the elegant seat of

Lord Arthur Hill Trevor, who is descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. The former proprietor, Lord Dungannon, was distinguished for archaeological taste and research; the churches of the neighbourhood were greatly improved at his expense; and he was the author of the "Life and Times of William, Prince of Orange." The mother of the Duke of Wellington, who was a daughter of Arthur Hill Trevor (Viscount Dungannon), spent much time here in the boyhood of the illustrious general.

AQUEDICTS AND VIADUCTS.—The vale of the Ceiriog at Chirk, and the vale of the Dee between Chirk and Liangollen, are distinguished by four noble specimens of engineering and architectural skill—each of these deep valleys being crossed by the Ellesmere Canal, and by the Chester and Shrewbury Railway, upon long ranges of arches at a great elevation. The two former are the productions of the late eminent engineer, Mr. Telford; and the two latter, of Mr. H. Robertson, the able engineer of the Railway Company. The following comparative statement of dimensions may assist in conveying some idea of these great works:—

Chirk Aqueduct. Chirk Dee Visduct. Aqueduct. Visduct. Aqueduct. 1007 ft. 1508 ft. Height of Piers ... 65 ft. 100 ft. 116 ft. 147 ft.

19

19

Number of Arches 10

The two aqueducts have long been the objects of general admiration, but they are now surpassed, in massive grandeur and importance, by the works of the railway. All these noble structures are placed amidst scenery of extraordinary richness and beauty, and from their elevation the varied prospects are exceedingly imposing.

LLANGOLLEN.

[Hotels: Hand; Royal; King's Head; Cambrian; Jenny Jones Inn.]

This lively little town, a place of much resort by tourists, is situated in a narrow valley watered by the Dee, and closely surrounded by hills of moderate elevation. The streets are narrow, irregular, and ill paved; and the houses are, for the most part, old and mean, but gradually giving place to modern

and more handsome dwellings. A building of some architectural pretension, comprising, under one roof, town-hall, assembly-rooms, and market-house, will attract the attention of the tourist. Although Llangollen has not the neat and orderly appearance of an English town, the advantages of its situation in the midst of seenery distinguished by picture-sque and romantic beauty render it an agreeable resting-place, and an eligible centre from which a number of pleasant excursions may be taken.

In a tour through North Wales, it is advisable to visit Llangollen at the beginning of the route : the scenery being characterised by gentle tranquil beauty, which might appear tame if contemplated after the more elevated mountainous districts of the principality. A remarkable object in the scenery about Llangollen is the range of limestone rocks, called Eglwyseg, which form on the N.E. side a singular back-ground, contrasting strangely with the cultivated meadows and wooded slopes. These rocks are bold and naked, and, from their neculiarity of colour, when their huge front is lighted up by the sun, the effect is extremely curious and imposing. At the hotels the traveller may be greeted on his arrival by the Welsh harp, performing some of the national airs; and he will readily acquire the information and guidance he may need for exploring the town and neighbourhood. The Hand hotel is one of the most comfortable in North Wales. The following objects of interest claim attention :-

The Bridge, long regarded as one of the seven wonders of Wales, derives interest rather from its situation than from any peculiarity of construction. It was erected about the middle of the fourteenth century by Dr. John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph; and consists of four irregular narrow-pointed arches. The Dee, here a broad though shallow river, rolls its turbulent waters over a rocky bed. The depth of water is sometimes greatly increased within a few hours, even in the finest weather, and when there is neither rain nor thaw. This is occasioned by a strong S.W. wind blowing over Bala lake, producing the effect of a tide rushing with great force. The view through the arches, in both directions, is highly picturesque.

The Church, which has recently been much enlarged, is ancient, but without peculiarity of architecture. It is dedicated to a British saint named Collen, and hence the name of

the town Lian-gollen, i.e. the Church of Collen. The services are usually in Welsh, but occasionally, both here and in the Dissenting chapels, they are conducted in the English language. Castell Dinas Brûn, or Crow Castle. as it is sometimes

strangely named, is the ruin of a fortress on a high conical hill about a mile from the town : a conspicuous object throughout the valley, and from all the adjacent heights, and having everywhere a solemn and imposing aspect. Towards the top of the hill the slope is extremely steep. The name is supposed to have been taken from the mountain-stream Bran, which runs just below. The structure appears to have been about 290 feet long and 140 feet broad, occupying the whole crown of the hill. On one side, where the ascent is the least steep, it was defended by trenches cut through the rock. The style of architecture indicates a British origin, but the period of its erection and the name of its founder are buried in oblivion. The existing remains consist of scattered fragments of walls, forming an object of wild desolation. The single incident in its history possessing present interest is this :- About the year 1390 the castle was the residence of Mufanwy Fechan, a beautiful and accomplished female, descended from the house of Tudor Trevor. She was beloved by Hoel an Einion Llugliw. a distinguished bard, who addressed to her an impassioned ode, still extant, of which a spirited translation has been published in the collection of the Rev. Evan Evans. At what time the castle was demolished there is no certain information. Churchyard, the poet of the 16th century, calls it "an old ruynous thinge."

Valle Grucia Abbey, or Lian Eguest, is an ecclesiastical ruin of much celebrity, situated in a small meadow, at the foot of a hill called Bronfawr, 2 miles N.W. of Liangollen. This abbey was a house of Cistercians dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded about the year 1200 by Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor, Lord of Dinas Brân and Bromfield, grandson of Owen Gwyneld, Prince of Wales. It was dissolved in 1535. The building was held by the crown till James I. granted it to Edward Wotton, afterwards Lord Wotton. In the remains of the church at the west end is a beautiful ornamented arched doorway, with three lancet-shaped windows, and a small wheel-window piercing the gable. The portions of the abbey which remain are appropriated to the purposes of a farm-building.

Elicojs Pillar is in a meadow adjoining, still known by mem Llayn-g-Grees, the grove of the cross, near the second milestone from Llangollen on the road to Ruthin. It is a round, inscribed column, standing on a square pedestal or plinth. It appears to have been erected to the memory of Eliseg, father of Brochmail, Prince of Powys, by Concen, or Congen, his great-grandson. It was originally 12 feet in height, but having been thrown down and broken, a part only is preserved which measures about 7 feet. The ancient inscription singuite illegible. A modern inscription simply records the reinstating of the broken shaft by Mr. Lloyd of Trevor Hall, in the year 1779. The tumulus on which the pillar stands was opened many years since, and disclosed the remains of bones between broad flat stones.

Plas Newydd, the residence of Captain Lonran, is about a quarter of a mile from the town on the S. side of the vale. The residence is a small unpretending cottage, adapted to form an agreeable retirement for persons of simple tastes and moderate desires. It has been frequently the subject of most extravagantly overwrought eulogy, on account of the sentimental interest occasioned by the somewhat romantic history of the late eccentric residents, Lady Eleanor Butler and the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, whom mutual attachment, and accordance in extreme love of independence, caused to withdraw from their connections, to refuse opportunities of matrimonial alliance, and together to retire to this comparatively quiet and secluded residence. Here Lady Butler died in 1829, aged 90, and Miss Ponsonby in 1831, aged 76. A faithful and valued servant, Mary Carrol, preceded them in departure from this world. The three are interred in one tomb, in Llangollen churchyard, and a triangular pillar bears an appropriate inscription for each.

Plus Penguern, at a short distance S. in a beautiful retired valley, is the property of John Dickens, Esq. The mansion belonged to Tudor Trevor, Lord of Bromfield, about 924; from whom the Mostyns descend. Some of the windows of the ancient house are retained entire, and an inseribed stone, supposed to be a coffin-lid from Valle Crucis Abbey, is built into a wall. Llangollen is an eligible station for anglers. The Ellemmere Canal, which has its course close to the town and through the valley, convers large quantities of slates and

limestone from neighbouring quarries. It is one of the pollingplaces for Denbighshire. Market on Saturday. Population of the parish, which includes, besides the town of Llangollen,

several adjacent townships, 5799.

The 10 miles' drive from Llangollen to Corwen, through Glyn Dufrdwy, or the valley of the Dee, is replete with interest. The railway follows pretty closely the course of the Dee. But Telford's admirable road, being formed at a considerable elevation on the side of the lower portion of the Berwyn range of mountains, and overlooking the river Dee, which in this part of its course is very rapid, opens to view a succession of picturesque scenes of more than ordinary beauty. The valley is also historically attractive as associated with the personal history of the celebrated chieftain, Owen Glundwr (or Glendower). His character and achievements are, to natriotic Welshmen, objects of veneration and affectionate attachment : his genealogy, exploits, and virtues, are celebrated by the native bards and minstrels : his death is lamented as terminating the last struggle for Welsh independence : and, by the inhabitants of this district particularly, everything connected with the chivalric Owen is revered and cherished. In the ancient church of Corwen they love to point out the door by which he entered his pew; at Rûg, near this town, are exhibited the knife and fork and dagger, enclosed in one case, which he usually bore about his person; and at Sychnant, 3 miles below Corwen, a clump of firs is shown as marking the site of the palace where his hospitality and kindness endeared him to neighbours and retainers.*

CORWEN.

[Hotel: Owen Glyndwr; Refreshment-room at Station.]

Corwen need not long detain the tourist. It is a small, quiet market-town, on the S. bank of the river Dee, sheltered by a rock, at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, which rise

No tourist in Wales should be unsequalated with the history of this remarkable man. For a sketch of his life and character, see the Combrian Platerok, by J. H. Parry. For a fuller account of his extraordinary addressed, great generates, great increases, and disc versues of fortune, see Shaurn Turner's embodied all that is remarked and marvelloes in the traditional accounts of Owen, and given a glowing delineation of his character.

abruptly behind it, and nearly all its historic interest is connected with the notable exploits and "barbaric grandeur" of Owen Glyndwr. The name of the town signifies the White Chair. The church dedicated to St. Julian, Archbishop of St. David's, who died in 1009, though an ancient building, has few indications of antiquity. Near it is a large house called the College, which is, in fact, an almshouse, founded and endowed by William Eyton, of Plas Warren, in Shropshire, for six widows of cleroymen who, at the time of decease, held the cure of souls in Merionethshire. In the churchyard is an ornamented stone pillar, which, owing perhaps to its pointed form, is popularly called the sword of Glyndwr. On the brow of the adjacent cliff, a spot, marked by a rude pile of stones. bears the name of Glyndwr's Seat; and on the summit of a hill, at the opposite side of the river, is a circle of loose stones, nearly half-a-mile in circumference, marking the site of the British fort of Caer Drewyn, one of the strong chain of forts which reached from Dyserth to Canwyd. Here Owen Gwynedd was posted when preparing to repel the invasion of Henry IL: and hither Owen Glyndwr retreated when threatened by Henry IV. From these eminences there is a vast extent of mountain-view, including the Clwydian hills on the N.E.; the Berwyn range on the S.; Aran Mowddy and Cader Idris to the S.W.; the two Arrenigs to the W., and the mighty Snowdon, with his maiestic group, far away in the N.W. Corwen is a favourite angling station. Population (of the parish. 1861), 2042,

Ridg, about 2 miles from Corwen, the seat of W. Wagstaff, Edg, formerly a possession of the Vaughans, Barts. The Vaughans of Rög, Hengwrt, and Nannau, all branches of the same family, are lineally descended from Owen Glendwr, whose patronymic was Feckan, or Vaughan, i.e. little. The chapel of Rüg is worth a visit. It is remarkably diminuitive, very ancient, and much dilapidated. Some carvings and frescoes which remain, but are now fast perishing, indicate that the little building was elaborately decorated.

Rhagatt, the mansion of John Lloyd, Esq., is also situated in this parish, at about two miles from the town, in the oppo-

site direction.

ROAD FROM CORWEN TO BETTWS-Y-COED, 22 MILES.

A delightful road extends between Corwen and Bettws-v-Coed-5 miles by

Pont-y-Glyn: 6 miles Cerrig-y-Druidion: 4 miles Pentre Foelas, Glan Conway, and the Falls. The whole distance is about 22 miles. PONT-Y-GLYN, or Bridge of the Glen, properly Ponty-Glyn Diffuys, is passed

on the left of the high road about 6 miles W, from Corwen. It is a singlearched bridge, resting upon two precipitons rocks, about 60 fect above the bed of the river Geirw. The stream, which has been winding slowly and quietly along a valley, here rushes with great force over an abrupt and craggy descent directly beneath the bridge. The cataract is not lofty, but, combined with the rich foliage and the dark perpendicular rocks, a scene is formed which is

remarkably picturesque and striking,

CERRIG-v-Druppion [Inn : Saracen's Head) is a village situated in a cold naked district. It was formerly a considerable thoroughfare, the great road passing it at a short distance on a lower level. It was famed in Camden's time for relics of Druidism. He mentions particularly some remarkable specimens of the British Cistuaen, or stone chest, supposed to have been designed by the Druids as places of close imprisonment. These, however, have been entirely displaced, and the stones of which they were formed have been used for various purposes. Some persons believe that the name of this village is properly not Cerrig-y-Druidion, the stones of the Druids, but Cerrig-y-Druidon, the stones of the daring ones. At Pengueruwa (or Pen-u-Guer, as termed in the Ordnance map), a hill about a mile E., are some remains of a British fortification, said to have been the retreat of Caractaens after he was defeated by the Romans. Being here, together with his family, betraved into the hands of his enemies, he was led in triumph to the Emperor Claudius, then at York. There his dignified and becoming demeanour, and his heroic, though pathetic appeal, obtained him not only his liberty but the esteem of the emperor.

PENTRE FOELAS, a small hamlet, with a tolerable inn, is now a posting-stage on the Holyhead road, and the point of divergence for Denbigh on the N.E., and Festiniog on the S.W. Cernioge-mawr, which was long celebrated as a good hotel and a busy posting-house, is now converted into a farm-house. The road here crosses an elevated bleak moor. The waters flow from it in contrary directions; some towards the E. fall into the Dee, and others to the W. into the

Conway.

The objects of interest which occur on the approach to Bettws-y-Coed will be found at page 116.

The route from Corwen to Bala extends through the Vale of Edeirnion by the right bank of the Dee. Five miles from Corwen we reach Llandrillo station, half-a-mile from the village of that name, with a good hotel, The Dudley Arms, lying at the base of Cader Fronwen (2573). We next pass Llandderfel, and, shortly afterwards, arrive at Bala Station, about a mile and a half to the south of the town,

BALA

[Hotels: Evan's Plascocm; Bull's Head; White Lion.]
Dolgelly, 17 miles; Corwen, 12; Festinlog, 19; Llangollen, 22.
Coach to Festinlog.

is a small market-town, clean and neat, and more regularly built than most Weish towns of similar extent. It is in the parish of Llanycil, the church of which is a mile distant. A beautiful new chapel has recently been erected, and there are tothers for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The knitting of worsted stockings, gloves, caps, and neck-wrappers, is a favourite employment; and throughout the neighbourhood the women and children may be seen pursuing this work when sitting in the open air and walking along the road; and in winter evenings it is carried on within doors, with no other light than that which is vielded by a fire of peat.

There is an endowed grammar-school, founded in 1713, in which thirty boys are clothed and educated. The Calvinistic Methodists, who are numerous here, as in most parts of the principality, have a college for the training of their preachers. Here, for some time, lived and laboured the Rev. Thomas Charles, an eminently devoted and useful minister, connected with that denomination of Christians. He prepared two editions of the Welsh Bible, he compiled a Welsh Scriptural Dictionary in four volumes, which is highly esteemed, and he had an important part in originating the British and Foreign Bible Scoietz.

At the E. end of the town there is an artificial mound called Tomen-Bela, supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment, and afterwards occupied by the Welsh as one of a chain of forts across this part of the country to check the incursions of the English Lords Marchers. The elevation affords a good view of the surrounding country, and, in fair weather, it is a common resort for knitters of all ages.

This town is much visited by sportsmen during the season of grouse-shooting, for which the heath-lad hills of the neighbourhood are favourable. Bala has a market on Saturday, and five annual fairs, chiefly for the sale of live stock. It is one of the polling-places in the election of a member of Parliament for the county of Merioneth. Population of the town of Bala. 1341: of the varish of Llanvell. 2838. Mr

Tennyson, it is said, composed a considerable portion of his

Idyls of the King whilst residing here.

BALA LAKE (the Lake of Beauty), also called by the natives Llun Tegid, and in English Pimblemere, is near to the S.W. extremity of the town. It is about four miles in length, averaging half-a-mile in breadth, and of very great, depth. The water is exceedingly pure. The lake abounds with pike, perch, trout, and sels; and there are shoals of a fish called graniad, from the extreme whiteness of the scales. It is a gregarious fish, found in most alpine lakes, particularly those of Switzerland. The largest rarely exceed 3 or 4 pounds weight. The banks of the lake are flat and naked. and the scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is tame and uninteresting; but the distant mountain views are very grand. The fishing anciently belonged to the abbey of Basingwerk. but the right is now claimed by Sir W. W. Wynn, who has a sporting seat at the S.W. termination, called Glan-y-Llyn. From the number of streams by which the lake is supplied, and the vast extent of mountainous country through which they flow, the lake is liable to a sudden rise, sometimes occasioning it to overflow its banks, and causing destructive floods in the adjacent country.

From the W. side of the lake there is a road leading to Disar Mowddy and Mallwyd, by the mountain-pass called Buck-by-Gross, or "the pass of the cross," which Mr. Borrow describes in his interesting work "Wild Wales." The road crosses the chain of the Arran mountains, considered one of the wildest parts of Wales. The ascent is toilsome, but the scenery is of the grandest character. On this road, at about 7 miles from Bala, there is a fine cascade on the river Dvfi.

in a highly romantic scene.

The Arran mountains form a considerable range of hills running from the south-west end of Bala Lake, down towards the Cader range, which consists of a spur from it. Although commanding some very fine views, they are comparatively seldom ascended, mostly on account of the difficulty of getting to the base. They afford, notwithstanding, a very pleasant mountain excursion, either from Bala or Digelly. The assistance of the train may be taken, if from Bala as far as Llanuwellyn Station, or if from Dolgelly to Drwynant Station.

In the former case, on leaving the station and gaining the

main road, we turn to the left, and after passing under the line of railway, proceed onwards till we arrive at the point where the road crosses the River Cunllwydd. Here, instead of going over the bridge, we turn to the right through a gate. and follow the mountain road, which there joins the main road. Following this for about a mile, and taking care to keep on the north slope of the mountain the whole way, we must leave the beaten track and shape our own course according to the best of our ability. In this attempt it is well to keep by the ridge, which rises in a series of mounds the whole way, until we reach the top of the plateau, the extreme point being called Aran Benllyn, and which, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 2907 feet above the level of the sea. Here, weather permitting, we begin to obtain a view of the surrounding country, especially towards England, which quite repays the fatigue of the climb. The walking is now considerably easier, being more on a level, until we reach the foot of the last ascent. This brings us to the top of the highest point of the range, called Aran Mowddwy, being 2972 feet high. This mountain has a curious shape, being in the form of a cone divided down the centre, presenting a straight drop on the east side of some hundreds of feet. whereas on the other sides it slopes down gradually in a succession of knolls to the bottom of the valley. As far as the view is concerned, it has been preferred to that from Cader Idris, that mountain itself forming a beautiful feature in the panorama on the western side. Instead of the mass of water which enters into the composition of the picture from the top of Cader, we obtain from Aran Mowddwy a good view of the spires of the churches of Shrewsbury, and a better view of the course of the Dee and of Bala Lake. The descent may be made in two ways, either by retracing our steps, or making a cut down to Drwsvnant Station, and calling at a small inn of that name on the road side, where a good glass of ale and other refreshments can generally be procured. The proper course in this route is to make for a deep ravine which commences a little to the northwest of the summit, and through which a mountain stream makes its way. Following the latter downwards we come to a farm-road on the left bank, which leads down to the turnpike-road. The inn stands about a couple of hundred yards up the latter. The

station is situated about a mile from the inn on the road to Dolgelly, and there is not the slightest difficulty in finding it.

In the event of the ascent being made from Dol; elly, after getting out at Drwsynant Railway Station, we must follow the farm-road which crosses the railway close to the station, and conducts to a farm-house called Esgair Gawr. Still following the same road, without diverging to the right or crossing the stream which descends here from the mountains, we reach the hillside, here covered with an abundance of heath. This is the principal grouss-shooting belonging to the Nannau estate. Beyond this the road soon comes to a termination, and we must rely on our own resources for the attainment of the summit. But there is not much difficulty in finding the way, as the Aras tweers in all its majestic grandeur straight before us, and we have only to brace ourselves to the task, and make up our minds for a stiff concluding scamble. The descent may be made in the same way as described in the route coming from Bala

The River Des, for which the Lake of Bala serves as a reservoir, rises in a hill called Cefn Glass, which forms part of the range running towards Dolgelly, and before entering Bala Lake it is joined by two large streams, called respectively the Life and Cynllwyd. The poet Spenser makes this the residence of the sage Timon, foster-father to Prince Arthur.

> "His dwelling is full low in valley green, Under the foot of Hauran's mossie hore, From whence the river Dee, as silver clean, His tumbling billows rolls with gentle rore."

The three streams unite just below the village of Llamuwchillyn, and enter the lake at its south-western extremity. The river, according to popular belief, retains its identity although passing through the waters of the lake. Where it emerges at the N.E. corner it is spanned by a bridge, near to which a castle was erected in 1202, called Costel Grone, of which some traces are visible. The Dee, even here a considerable river, is soon increased by other mountain streams, the first being the Tryweryn, which joins close Dala, and flows by Rhiwlas the residence of Mr. Price. Till it reaches Corwen it flows in an open valley, and its course is comparatively slow. Afterwarks descending from the moun-

tain table-land of North Wales, and having a fall of 300 feet in 10 miles, its course in this part is consequently rapid and turbulent. It crosses Denbighshire from W. to E. through the vale of Llangollen, and runs, with numerous windings, unwards of 30 miles to the tide-way of Chester, receiving as tributaries the Alwen, the Ceiriog, the Clywedog, and the Alun. From Chester the Dee flows in a straight artificial channel or tidal canal, capable of admitting ships of 600 tons. along the marshes for about 8 miles, till it enters its proper estuary. Here it enlarges into a firth 3 miles across, forming at high water a noble arm of the sea; but at ebb tide covered with sand and ooze, through which the river runs in a narrow and insignificant low-water channel. It enters the Irish Sea between the island of Great Hilbre on the N. and the Point of Ayr on the S. Efforts are perseveringly made to improve the navigation below Chester. The name of the river is supposed by some to be derived from Duw, divine, and by others from Da, black. The former appears the more probable. since it is known that in the era of Druidism, the ancient Britons regarded the river with superstitious veneration and attachment. When they were drawn up along its banks, prepared to engage in deadly conflict with their Saxon foes, every soldier bowed down, first kissing the earth, and then devoutly drinking a small portion of this sacred water. Allusions to the supposed sanctity of the Dee are not unfrequent in the writings of our poets. Spenser, introducing it among the rivers attending the marriage of the Thames and the Medway, writes-

> "And following Dee, which Britons long ygone, Did call Divine, that doth by Chester tend."

Drayton repeatedly uses the phrase, "Dee's holiness;" and Milton beautifully alludes to the scene—

"Where Deva spreads her wizard's stream."

^{*} Among the Welsh Melodies, edited by Parry, is the following written by Wiffen:—

[&]quot;I crossed in its beauty thy Dee's Druid water, The waves, as I passed, rippled lowly and lone;

For the brave on their borders had perished in slaughter, The noble were vanished, the gifted were gone !"

The railway from Bala to Dolgelly is carried along the easterm shore of the lake, and the route occupies a little less than an hour. The distance is 17 miles. About a mile from the foot, or southermnost extremity, of the lake, is the village of Ilanuwchllyn. The country through which the line passes from this is comparatively flat, until the watershed is reached near a farm-house called Parlugwyn. Here the Pass of the Garneddwen is entered, the Aran range being on the left. The farm-house and inn of Drwaymant are two miles lower down the valley. This inn, in the old coaching days, was celebrated for its ale and oatmeal cake. Here we exchange the Dee for the Whion, following the right bank of the latter for nine miles.

DOLGELLY

[Hotels: Golden Lion; Ship; Angel.]

is the most populous and important town in the county of Merioneth, and particularly eligible as a resting-place for tourists, being a central point from which numerous interesting excursions may be taken. It is situated between the rivers Aran and Wnion, near to the confluence of the latter with the Mawddach, in a wide and fertile valley of rich and diversified beauty, and at the foot of the majestic mountain Cader Idris. The name signifies the date or vale of hazels, although it does not appear that the hazel is more abundant than several other kinds of tree, all of which are luxuriant in this richly-wooded valley. The houses in the town are placed without much regard to order, and many of the older buildings are gradually giving place to modern erections of a superior class.

I passed by thy pillar, * firm rooted to waken

Long mem'ry of chiefs that in battle had sunk; But the earthquake of ruin its basis had shaken, The voice of the thunder had shattered its trunk!

"I passed by thy castle,† once mirthful and splendid, Its court was too truly an emblem of thine:

I passed by thy abbeyt—its worship was ended, The ive hung dark over portal and shrine.

Yet weep not, fair Cambria, though shorn of thy glory, Thy star shall yet rise in ascendence again;

Song and science are treasuring the leaves of thy story, Not a page shall appeal to our bosoms in vain."

The town cannot hoast of much interest derived from historical incidents. It appears to have been known to the Romans. although in evidence of this there are no existing remains, excent some Roman coins found in a well, hearing this inscription-IMP CESAR TRAIAN. Owen Glyndwr assembled his parliament here in 1404, and here he signed a treaty of alliance with Charles, King of France, which begins thus, in true regal style, "Owinus Dei gratia princeps Wallie," and concludes, " Datum apud Dolguelli," etc. In the civil wars of Charles I., some of the king's troops attempted to raise a fortification about the town, to defend it against the Parliamentary forces, but were prevented by Mr. Edward Vanghan. who, at the head of a small party, completely routed them. and took their captain prisoner. Dolgelly has long been noted for the manufacture of a coarse woollen fabric called webs, which gives employment to a considerable number of persons. It is also the mart to which the produce of the eircumiacent country is brought for sale,

The bridge which crosses the river Wnion was built originally in 1638, but in consequence of the railway being carried along the north side of the river, the approaches to the town on that side, as well as the bridge, underwent considerable alteration. The two first arches were pulled down and built up at a higher level, as well as most of the parapets on each side, so as to allow the road to be carried over the line of railway, which is crossed by an iron girder. All the old buildings which used to occupy this part of the town were pulled down, the roads carried higher up the hill, and a good passenger-station of an ornamental description built on their sites. These alterations have considerably improved the entrance to the town, doing away with the former sharp turns at the end of the bridge. A market-hall and assembly rooms are in course of construction, which will be of considerable advantage to the town. It is rather a large building, of a plain and unassuming character, the upper rooms being devoted to town purposes, as well as for the holding of entertainments. The lower part is entered through a series of arches which support the upper storey, and is to be used for markets and other purposes.

The Church, which has been restored within the last few years, stands upon an eminence in the midst of the town. It has no pretensions to architectural beauty. There is an ancient monument, bearing an image of an armed knight, with a dog at his feet, representing an ancestor of the family of Vaughan of Nannau; and there have been recently erected handsome monuments in memory of Baron Richards, who was a native of this place, and of the Rev. John Jones, Archdeacon of Merioneth. At the decease of a parishioner, a singular custom, which is now, however, abolished, used to be observed here: a metal plate, resembling what is usually affixed to a coffin, inscribed with the name of the deceased, and the dates of birth and death, is suspended within the church. The English services are held at the church at half-past eleven and four in summer; half-past three in winter. Welsh services at 10 AM and at 6 FM.

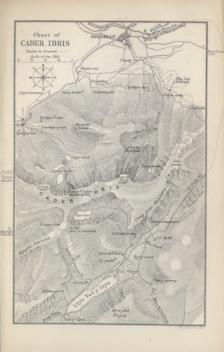
The County Hall is a neat, commodious stone edifice, situated near the bridge, at the entrance of the town. The quartersessions and the summer assizes are held in it. In the grandjury room is an admirable portrait of Sir W. R. Vaughan, painted by Sir M. A. Shee, and there are other portraits of local celebrities.

The County Gaol is a circular stone building at the S.W. extremity of the town, erected in 1811 at an expense of £5000. To the honour of the population, it is not uncommon for this building to be without a tenant.

The Parliament House is the name given to a dilapidated building in a court behind the post-office, which is pointed outling in a court behind the post-office, which is pointed on the parlians, to which allusion has been made.

The National School occupies a good building recently erected on the N. side of the bridge. There is also an endowed free school for twenty-two boys of the parish, and a British school.

By ascending one of the heights on the N. side of the valley, a good view is obtained of the town, as it lies sheltered at the foot of the majestic Cader Idris; of the course of the river through the extended dale; of the clustering woods which adorn the opposite range of heights; and of numerous villas, surrounded by their plantations, giving life and refinement to the scene. The town is also seen to great advantage from the old Machyulleth road at the distance of about three-





in circumference 28 feet, in the hollow trunk of which tradition relates, the body of Howel Sele, Lord of Nannau, was concealed after he had been slain by Owen Glyndwr. It was well known throughout the neighbourhood as the Demon's Oak and the Haunted Oak. Its end is thus recorded by Sir Richard Colt Hoars . "During a visit to Sir Robert Vanchan in the year 1813, this aged tree attracted my notice; and on the morning of the 13th of July I made a drawing of it. in one of the most sultry days I ever felt. In the succeeding night, which was equally hot, this venerable oak fell to the ground." Sir Walter Scott refers to the tree, and to the tracical incident connected with it, in the 5th note to the 6th canto of Marmion. The spot where this oak, "the spirit's blasted tree," so long stood, is commemorated by a sun-dial. and a brass plate with an inscription and a representation of the tree.

ABERGWYNAPT WOODS—A very pleasant excursion may be made to these woods, which are situated on the south side of the estuary below Penmaenpool, and distant about 3 miles from Dolgelly. They are intersected by walks, and every now and then beautiful peeps are obtained of the estuary, and also of the country round Dolgelly and Llanelltyd. There is a railway station at Penmaenpool on the Cambrian line, from which the tourist may return.

CADER IDRIS.

The height of this mountain, reckoning from Pen-y-gader (the highest peak), is 3100. The other peaks are Cyfrwy, which the Ordnance Survey make 2929 feet, and which is reckoned as 2830 feet above the level of Dolgelly Bridge. Mynydd Moel, stated by the Ordnance Survey to be 2835 feet high, has been reckoned 2990. The distance from Dolgelly to the summit is 6 miles, and the ascent is commonly made from that town, where guides may be easily procured.

This sublime elevation, for abrupt and tremendous precipies, and for varied and extensive prespects, may vie with, if it do not surpass, Snowdon itself. In altitude it is exceeded by several of the Welsh mountains, although it is frequently affirmed to rank next in height to Snowdon. It is the beginning of a long train of primitive mountains, extending in a N.N.E. direction, including the Arrans and Arrenigs. It consists of silicious porphyry, quartz, and seborl, and is surrounded by slaty and secondary mountains, with which, in its enggy and precipitous character, it contrasts most strikingly. While on every side extremely steep, on that towards Tail-yllyn it rises almost perpendicularly.



The course of the ascent (which will probably be best understood from the accompanying chart), and the views obtained from the summit, are thus described by an observant and accurate traveller :- "A small lake, called Gwernan, lies about a mile and a half on the high-road from Dolgelly to Towyn, which having arrived at, we quitted the road and began our ascent up the first steep of this lofty mountain. When we had surmounted the exterior ridge, we descended a little to a deep clear lake (Gafr), which is kept constantly full by the numerous tributary torrents that fall from the surrounding rocks. Hence we climbed a second and still higher chain, up a steep but not difficult track, over numerous fragments of rock detached from the higher parts; we now came to a second and more elevated lake (Llyn-y-Gader), clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs, in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano, of which a most accurate representation is to be seen in Wilson's excellent view of fourths of a mile on the S.E. The prospects from the town in all directions are singularly fine.

The population of the town is 2217; of the parish 3457.

Tuesday and Saturday are the market-days, and fairs are held
nine times in the year.

Of the numerous mansions and villas in the neighbourhood, the following may be mentioned:—Nannau, John Vaughan, Esq., and Hengwer; Coerymech, R. Meredyth Richards, Esq.; Fromenion, Lewis Williams, Esq.; Bromyguden, Mrs. Williams, Frynnymin, Hugh John Revoley, Esq.; Aberguynant, Col. Bunbury; Doteerus, Charles Edwards, Esq.; M.P. for Windos; Pennaen Citife, Thomas Taylor, Esq.; Glynmadden, William Griffith, Esq.; and Lluyn, T. H. Williams, Esq.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST NEAR DOLGELLY.

Sir R. C. Hoare affirms that he knew of no place in the principality whence so many pleasing and interesting excursions may be made, and where nature bears so rich, varied, and grand an aspect, as at Dolgelly; but this is certainly an exaggerated opinion.

The best view of Cader Idris may be obtained from a station called Bont Newydd, about three miles from Dolgelly, from whence the following two pleasant excursions may be made:—

One by taking the road on the left, conducting round Moel Offrwrn into Nannau Park, with its countless walks.

The other excursion is made by crossing the line of railway, and then the bridge which spans the river Wnion, thence following the road, which begins to ascend, and keeping to the right the whole time, after a couple of miles have been passed, we reach the top of the Torrent Walk. This may be taken on the journey home, or by getting on to the turnpikeroad, and going as far as the Cross Foxes. Here, by taking the road on the right (which used to be the old road) to Dolgelly, we obtain on the way one of the best views of the town and surrounding country.

THE TORREST WALK is situated within the romantic grounds of Caerynwch, and within a short walk of the upper end of it the Cross Foxes Inn now affords accommodation to tourists. Ascending the Machynlleth road about one mile and a half, take a path on the left leading to the mill of Clywedge; there, without crossing the bridgs, turn to the right whongs a gateway, and enter a path by the side of a mountain-river. This path is a steep ascent, continued for a mile or more, through its whole course meeting the descending stream, which comes down rushing and foaming, and produces a series of rapids and cascades, over scattered masses of rock, between precipitous banks which are fringed and overhung by luxuriant trees of various hues and forms. The tourist who will patiently devote two or three hours to this well-named Torrent Walk; will acknowledge that it is one of the most remarkable and delightful scenes it is possible to visit.

NANNAU, formerly the residence of Howel Sele, the kinsman, yet the inveterate enemy, of Owen Glyndwr, has long been the family seat of the Vaughans, who claim descent from Roderic Mawr, king of North Wales. It is situated at a great elevation between two and three miles from the town. The road by which it is approached being a continued ascent, it has been supposed to "occupy a loftier site than any other gentleman's house in Britain."

Some years ago the ancient hall was removed, and the present mansion erected. The gardens, which have been neglected for several years, once contained very rare plants. In the higher part of the grounds rises a lofty rocky eminence, the summit of which is encircled with a rampart formed of loose stones, evidently a British post. It is variously called Moel Orthrun, or the Hill of Oppression, and Moel Offrum, or the Hill of Sacrifice. The Ordnance map gives the latter. Old writers have generally adopted the former. No adequate reason for either is known. Around the summit of the dark height named Moel Cynwch, a path is formed, which is commonly called the Precipice Walk, extending about three miles, and exhibiting panoramic views of the surrounding country of extraordinary beauty and grandeur. In some parts the path is narrow and rather dangerous, and it excites a nervous apprehension to find one's-self at this dizzy height, walking on the very verge of a dark deep precipice. In the park of Nannau stood, until the year 1813, an aged oak, measuring

Cader Idris. Some travellers have mentioned the finding of lava and other volcanic productions here: upon a strict examination, however, we were unable to discover anything of the kind : nor did the water of the lake appear to differ in any respect from the purest rock-water, though it was tried repeatedly with the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct echo repeats every shout that is made near the lake. We now began our last and most difficult ascent up the summit of Cader Idris itself, which when we had surmounted, we came to a small plain with two rocky heads of nearly equal height, one looking to the north, the other to the south ; we made choice of that which appeared to us the most elevated, and seated ourselves on its highest pinnacle, to rest after a laborious ascent of three hours. We were now high above all the eminences within this vast expanse, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks which we before looked up to with astonishment were now far below our feet, and many a small lake appeared in the valleys between them. To the north Snowdon with its dependencies shut up the scene : on the west we saw the whole curve of the bay of Cardigan, bounded at a vast distance by the Carnarvon mountains, and nearer, the ocean dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The southern horizon was bounded by Plinlimmon; and on the east the eye glanced over the lake of Bala, the two Arrenig mountains, the two Arrans, the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains, to the Bryddin hills on the confines of Shropshire; and dimly in the distant horizon was beheld the Wrekin, rising alone from the plain of Salop."

This writer having intimated a doubt of the volcanic character of the mountain, it is proper to add that evidence of this is so abundant as to establish the fact beyond question. Numerous specimens of lava, punice, and other volcanic matter, of most unequivocal character, have been collected from the sides and base of the mountain; columnar crystals of basalt are scattered in profusion about the summit, and some of the inferior cliffs; and, particularly on one side, there are vast beds of prorous stones, bearing ovident marks of strong ignition and vitrification,—some reduced to the state of slag, and others having the cellular appearance and lightness of punice.

With respect to the name of the mountain, Cader, or Cadair, is a seat or chair : and Idris is the appellation of a reputed giant, whom the old bardic writings represent as a poet, astronomer, and philosopher, great in mind as well as of enormous bodily stature. Cader Idris is, therefore, the seat. or chair, of this renowned giant, who is supposed to have made the mountain summit his observatory. Persons who intend to ascend will do well to engage the services of Robert Pugh.



Bwlch. The first, Rhayadr Da, is on the left of the turnpike road. in the grounds of Dol-v-melvnllvn (the holm of the vellow pool), where a fine mansion has been lately built by C. R. Williams, Esq. Hence it is also called the Dol-y-melvnllyn fall. The path which conducts to it climbs a steep acclivity clothed with trees of luxuriant growth. It is on the little river Camlan, a double fall, descending about 60 feet. The rocks around it are black, mottled with silvery grey lichen, and overhung with trees. The water falls into a small deep basin, and then dashes forward along a rugged rocky channel, hastening to join the Mawddach. A well-laid pathway is formed to both the top and the bottom of the eataract, and it is desirable to view it from both above and below. This must be distinguished from another waterfall bearing the same name, which is found between Tan-y-Bwlch and Harlech.

At a mile farther on the turnpike road, a path to the right hand, through woods and meadows, leads to Pistylly-Maweldach, the spout of the Mawddach. The river of that name forces itself down a rock, between 60 and 70 feet in height, broken by the jutting rocks into three distinct falls, beneath which it is received into a large basin. The inclination of the rocky strata gives to the scene a peculiar character, and the combination of wood and water and rock renders the whole strikingly pictureson and beautiful

The remaining cataract is Pistyll-y-Cain, by far the highest and most magnificent of the three. A narrow stream rushes down a vast rugged declivity, nearly perpendicular, at least 150 feet of descent. The horizontal strata, running in irregular steps through the entire breatth, form a mural front, and in some measure impair the picturesque effect, unless when hidden by a greater volume of water than is commonly found here. Numerous large fragments of rock scattered around at the bottom of the fall contribute to give an aspect of wild desolation to the scene. Amongst these rugged masses the waters force their passage, hasteing to unite with those of the Mawddach, at a distance of a few hundred yards from the cataract.

The scenery hereabouts is somewhat injured by mining operations: copper, lead, and zinc are raised, and small quantities of gold are sometimes obtained.

For visiting these waterfalls, the tourist will not find it necessary to be accompanied by a guide from Dolgelly, as one may be engaged at the Oakeley Arms Inn, Tyn-y-groes, about 5 miles from that town, and in the neighbourhood of the falls. A little above this inn a wooden bridge across the river Maw-ddach has been recently constructed, which facilitates the access to the two falls last named.

ILAMELLYD is a pretty and flourishing village, on the banks of the Mawddach, and at the junction of the roads from Tun-y-Bwlch, Barmouth, and Bala, about two miles from Dolgelly. To that town it forms a sort of port; and many small vessels, of from 60 to 100 tons each, are built here. From the bridge which crosses the Mawddach, the valley, environed by mountains, is seen to great advantage. A castle is said to have formerly stood here, but not a vestige of it is dissaid to have formerly stood here, but not a vestige of it is discoverable, and the exact sits unknown. The parish extends 4 or 5 miles in different directions from the church, which is dedicated to St. Illtyd, and contains some good monuments.

CYMMER ABBEY, called by the Welsh Y Vanner, is scarcely known in the neighbourhood by the former name. The remains of this abbey are at a short distance to the right of the road from Dolgelly, just before reaching Llanelltvd bridge. They do not form a picturesque ruin, neither can it be affirmed that they exhibit many features of ancient grandeur. This was a Cistercian establishment, founded about the year 1200, and dissolved by King Henry VIII. Parts of what formed the refectory and abbot's lodging are included in the buildings of a farm-house. What remains of the Church is more extensive, and is now carefully preserved. The east end is most perfect, and through its thick covering of ivy appear three lancet windows. Against the S. wall are a few small Gothic pillars and arches, and near them is a mutilated stone representing the head of a human figure. This ruin must not be confounded with that of Cwmhîr Abbev in Radnorshire.

Hengwr, a handsome old mansion (Misses Lloyd) is within a short distance of Cymmer Abbey. Robert Vaughan, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1667, resided here. His valuable library is included in the rich literary stores of the late Sir R. W. Vaughan, whose collection of rare Welsh manuscripts is of great extent.

Excursions from Dolgelly may be made to Dinas Moudalway and Malleyat by way of the pass called Bulch Orddrus. There are three reads to Towyn (which may also be reached by rail). One is a fine mountain-road skirting the northern base of Cader Idris, and passing in succession lakes Gwernan and Creigenen, the remains of Llya Bradwen, a princely residence in the 7th century; the village of Llanogryn; and the mansion and estate of Peniarth, the property and residence of William Watkin Edward Wynne, Een, the present representative of one of the most ancient and distinguished families of Wales. This road is extremely hilly, and the distance is about 16 miles. Another follows the coast through the whole distance, which is 30 miles, and includes much beautiful scenery, a number of Druidical antiquities, the remains of Castely-Garr, a fine British camp near the village of Lilwynguril, and Theysmacangeyn, the noble mansion and demense of the family of Corbet. The remaining road to Towyn is somewhat circuitous—viz. by way of the "Cross Foxes" 2½ miles, then diverging south-westwards, along the shores of Llyn Trigraianen and the fine lake of Tal-y-lyn.

LUNY TRUGRAINEN, or the Pool of the Three Pobbles, is a small lake by the side of the road, 5 miles to the southerd of Dolgelly. It derives its name from three large fragments of rock, which have probably fallen from the adjacent cliff. These, however, it is affirmed, are three grains, which the giant Idris threw out of his shoe, as he found them troublesome in walking. I The pool is 17 or 18 feet in death, but

it contains no fish.

LLYN TAL-Y-LLYN is a noble sheet of water, which opens to the view shortly after passing the little pool just mentioned, and continues full in sight during the whole of a long steep descent to the Blue Lion, a roadside inn at Minffordd. The proper appellation is Llun Mwungil, i.e. the Lake of the Pleasant Retreat : and the small village at the S.W. extremity is Tal-y-llyn, i.e. the Head of the Pool. It is a mile and a half long, and not exceeding half-a-mile in breadth, and lies directly under the south and most precipitous side of Cader Idris. It is, in many respects, truly beautiful, but hardly deserves the extravagant eulogies which have been bestowed upon it. It vields in great abundance a species of trout peculiarly delicate, and is consequently much resorted to by anglers, for whose accommodation the late Sir Robert Vaughan erected in the village a commodious inn, called Ty'n-y-cornel. The original inn-Pen-v-bonh-is close to the bridge, and very comfortable, and from both visitors have the privilege of angling on the lake. From the foot of the lake issues the principal feeder of the river Dysynni, which, after winding through some beautiful scenery, has its outlet near Towyn. If the tourist should wish to proceed to Towyn from Tal-yllyn, he may take advantage of the branch railway from Abergynolwyn, about 5 miles distant. The train takes 40 minutes.

DOLGELLY TO BARMOUTH

Barmouth may be conveniently reached from Dolgelly by railway, the distance being nearly 9 miles, but the old road is here described on account of the fine views which it affords.

The whole distance (10 miles) has been truly described as a continued series of pictures. If possible, the time of high water should be chosen, and for the return to Dolgelly a boat * may be engaged at Barmouth, whereby the views will be agreeably diversified. The road was formerly extremely hilly and difficult, but a new line was formed with immense labour, and at great cost, cut through the rocks, and guarded by a wall. It follows the inequalities of the shore, and exhibits to the greatest advantage the variety of scenery. The expanse of water at high tide is very considerable, and assumes the appearance of a large lake enveloped by mountains, among which the summit of Cader Idris is beheld in all its grandeur and majesty. On approaching Barmouth, the river is seen falling into the ocean, and the beautiful bay of Cardigan is spread out in view. The late Sir T. N. Talfourd, whose taste and discrimination are indisputable, in writing of this scenery compares it with that of the far-famed Drachenfells and the Rhine, and does not hesitate to assign superiority to the Welsh landscape, "When on board a steamer on the Rhine, approaching the Drachenfells, a native of Merionethshire inquired if this was the Rhine which he had been told was so beautiful, adding, 'I think we can match it between Dolgelly and Barmouth.' 'Indeed you can,' was my reply, and surely the Welshman was right. Let any one who has knowledge of the two scenes call to memory that glorious estuary, reposing in beauty, and crowded with grandeur; look down its avenue of sparkling water to the distant sea, glistening in the western light; let him glance on the one side at its curving shore of

* A boat sails from Barmouth to Penmaen Pool daily, about an hour before high water, returning soon after the tide begins to ebb. Fare, 6d. each way. eak-spinkled meadows, edged and broken by rock, and on the other to the pillared precipies of Cader Idris, and then, with all respect to the noble substance of the flowing Rhine, gaze at its vinc-spotted banks, and say if there is the faintest approach to rivalry."

BARMOUTH,

[Hotel: Corsygedol Arms.]

or Aberman, is a watering-place situated at the N. side of the setuary of the river Maw, or Mawddach, in Earmouth bay, and it is the only haven in the county of Merioneth. The houses are built at the foot and upon the aloping side of a lofty and steep rock, some of them being disposed on the level of the sandy beach, and others on the acclivity, where they form successive terraces, to which there is no approach but by steps cut in the rock. Great improvements have been effected of late years, and for sea-bathing quarters it now forms an agreeable residence. The lower buildings are occasionally subjected to the drifting of the sand, but there is little annoyance from this excepting during severe gales. Barmouth has been frequently, but most aburdly, compared with Gibrultar and Edinburgh. It has the advantage of smooth sands, and there is comfortable accommodation for visitors.

The parish church, Llanaber, is about a mile and a half from the town, upon the extreme verge of a cliff which looks towards the ocean. After having undergone a complete restora tion, it was reopened in 1859, and is now one of the finest specimens of simple ecclesiastical architecture. The archway inside the porch is one of the most perfect specimens of its kind. A chapel of ease for Barmouth was erected by subscription in 1830. It is most injudiciously placed in a situation much exposed to the inconvenience of drifting sand. a strong wind from seaward causing it not only to obstruct the approach, but actually to block up the windows. Barmouth has some trade in flannel and hosiery, and about a hundred small sloops belong to the port. The entrance to the harbour is difficult, and even dangerous, on account of two sandbanks called the north and south bars, and incessant shifting of the loose sands. The river is navigable for small boats nearly as high as Dolgelly. The streams and lakes in the vicinity abound in salmon, trout, eels, and mullets. There are markets on Tuesday and Friday, and four annual fairs. Population of the town, 930; of Llanaber parish, 1672.

Barmouth is now connected by the coast line of railway with Harlech and Portmadoc on the north, and Towyn on the couth

[Hotel: Blue Lion.]

sometimes written Harleigh and Harddlech, signifies Bold Rock, a name apparently derived from the situation. The ruins of a once important fortress occupy the summit of an elevated rock, about half-a-mile from the sea. There is no certain evidence that this place was at any time occupied by the Romans, but the frequent discovery of Roman coins in the neighbourhood renders it highly probable. The earliest reference which we possess to the existence of a fortress on this site dates as far back as the 3d century, when, in the days of Bran Fendigaid, or Bran the Blessed, his daughter Bronwen, or White-Bosomed, had her residence here, probably in captivity, or forced seclusion. Hence, a tower erected here was called Twr Bronwen. About the year 550 this tower gave place to a more substantial edifice, built by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. In the early part of the 10th century, we read of Harlech Castle being repaired by Colwyn, lord of Ardudwy, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; from whom it acquired and long retained the name of Caer Colwyn. The present structure owes its erection, like many others in the principality, to the policy and enterprise of Edward I. Though, in most respects, inferior to the castles of Carnarvon and Conway, it bears indubitable evidence of having been reared at the same period, and from the designs of the same architect : retaining, however, considerable portions of the more ancient structure. It appears to have been quadrangular, each of its sides measuring from 200 to 220 feet, with round towers of great strength and solidity at the angles, and at the sides of the principal entrance; and each tower was surmounted by a light and elegant turret, now nearly destroyed. On the west side, next the sea, the perpendicular cliff on which the castle was erected rendered it inaccessible; and on the east, or land side, it was protected by a wide fosse hewn out of the rock, with a draw-bridge and advanced bastion. In the struggles of Owen Glyndwr, he obtained possession of Harlech Castle; but,



HARLECH CASTLE.

after four years, he was compelled to surrender it to Prince Henry. In 1460, after the defeat of Henry VI, at Northampton, his wife, Margaret of Anjon, took refuge here. In the wars of the Roses it was held for the house of Lancaster by Dafydd-ap-Iefan-ap-Einion, distinguished alike by his stature and by his valour. From him Edward IV, during several years, streve in vain to wrest the fortress, but at length he was compelled by famine to surrender. This siege gave occasion to the well-known spirited air, entitled "The March of the Men of Harlech." During the civil war in the time of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, Harlech had a large share of conflict and vicissitude, being more than once alternately in the possession of each party. The castle is now vested in the Crown.

Harlech was made a free borough by Edward I. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but has dwindled to an insignificant village. It is still nominally the county

town, and has a miserable building called the town-hall, in which the elections of a member of parliament for Merionethshire take place. The assizes are held alternately at Dolgelly and Bala. Harlech is in the parish of Llandanwa, the population of which, including the town, in 1861 was 739. The parish church being much decayed, and situated at a distance of two miles, a church was erected in the town in 1841. The whole of an extensive district around Harlech, particularly that part to the south named Dyffryn Ardudwy, is one of the most valuable antiquarian fields in the principality. Druidical remains are especially numerous. Four miles east of Harlech is Cwm Buchan, or the little hollow, a narrow verdant dell, nearly a mile in length, with a small lake at its entrance walled in by stern precipitous rocks. Two or three miles south of this remarkable pass is one of the wildest and most romantic scenes, called Drws Ardudwy, or the Door of Ardudwy. Nothing can exceed the dreariness and desolation of this ravine, overshadowed by the russed frowning cliffs of Rhinog-fawr and Rhinog-fach. Some remains of ancient fortifications may be traced, and there are two upright monumental slabs, known as Meini Gwyr Ardudwy, or Stones of the Men of Ardudwy, memorials, probably, of some sanguinary contest for the possession of this important pass.

TAN-Y-BWLCH.

[Hoses: Oakerey Arms.

From Harlech or Portmadoc to Tan-y-Bwlch and Maent-wrog is an easy ride by railway. The commodious hotel of this name (which signifies Below the Pass), has been long celebrated as a favourite resort of Welsh tourists. The house, standing alone, considerably elevated, and having an extensive frontace, commands a fine view of a tranquil cultivated valley, through which the little river Dwyryd, after its descent from the mountains above Festiniog, winds quietly forward to discharge its waters, at Tracht-Bach, into the bay of Cardigan. The village of Maentwrog is seen, in picturesque beauty, at the S.E., with the steep road to Festiniog ascending behind the Across the valley, on the S., is the road to Harlech, and close at hand is the entrance-lodge of Flast Tan-y-Buck, the residence of Mrs. Oakeley. To the beautiful grounds by which

this mansion is surrounded visitors at the hotel will readily gain access, and here they will find much to interest and delight, in the romantic walks amongst luxuriant hanging woods to a great elevation behind the house, and especially in a noble terrace at the front, which commands another and most charming view of the valley, with the meanderings of the river to the head of the estuary, and a wide sweep of surrounding heights; a panoramic range of seenery rarely surpassed in interest and splendour. It was of this scene that Mr. Wyndham wrote, "If a person could live upon landscape, he would scaredy desire a more eligible spot than this." The Roman road from Uriconium to Segontium passed through the neighbourhood, and various Roman relies, such as coins, urns, and inscribed stones, have at different times been discovered. About a mile to the south-east of Tany-Bwich is

MAENTWROG.

[Hotel: Grapes.]

This village is situated on the S. bank of the Dwyryd, in the centre of a picturesque valley, and derives its name from a monumental stone (maen) in the churchvard, said to have been raised to the memory of Twrog, a British saint of the 7th century. At the hotel, and lodging-house in the village, good accommodation may be obtained. The celebrated Welsh poet, Archdeacon Prvs, was rector of this parish. To him the Welsh are indebted for a metrical version of the Book of Psalms, the first in their language, and in general use to this day. Population, 883. About two miles on the Harlech road, in a wooded glen, are two most interesting waterfalls : one called Rhayadr Dû (the Black Cataract, a name frequently occurring), and the other the Raven Fall. In the former, the water of a stream called the Felin Rhud flows down a steen channel, and is thrown with great force over three black smooth rocks, so placed as to separate the waters and send them off in three directions. The depth of the fall is about 40 feet. The whole course of the stream, for some distance below, is extremely grand. The Raven Fall is not more than a quarter of a mile distant, and is quite equal in beauty and grandeur. It consists of six different descents, amidst dark precipitous

rocks, densely shaded by luxuriant wood. About three miles to the east of Maentwrog is

FESTINIOG,

[Hotels: Pengwern Arms; Abbey Arms; Queen's, close to quarries.]

or the Place of Hastening (Iamous for its slate-quarries), situated at the head of the vale which is generally, though not very properly, called by its name. It stands at a considerable elevation above Maentwrog, and is surrounded by wild and barren mountains. A new church has lately been built and endowed, chiefly by the liberality of Mrs. Oakeley. The



VALE OF FESTINIOG FROM BOAD TO HARLECH.

parish is extensive, and has a population of 4553. A large National School is well supported. Dissenters of different denominations have places of worship. From the churchyard is an admirable view of the valley extended beneath, richly wooded and finely watered, environed at its head with majestic mountains, and opening at its lower extremity to the beautiful bay of Cardigan. The often-quoted expressions of Lord Lyttleton, in a letter to Mr. Bower, ought not, perhaps, to be omitted—"With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and with a good study of books, one might pass an age in this vale and think it a day. If you have a mind to live long and to renew your youth, come and settle at Festiniog. Encomiums lavished on this spot by other writers are not repeated here, lest expectations should thereby be unduly raised, only to occasion disappointment.

In the neighbouring mountains, to the N.E. of Festinicg, are the extensive slate-quarries belonging to Lord Newborough, the late Lord Palmerston's representatives, and Mrs. Oakeley. They employ more than 2000 workmen. The slates, which are of the very finest quality, are conveyed by railway to Portmadoc, a distance of 14 miles, the whole length being an inclined plane of pretty uniform descent, 1 in 120.

The falls of the Cynfael have been so accurately described by Mr. Roscoe, that we adopt his description here :- "The way to these terrific falls lies across the fields, in a pretty direct line from the front of the inn (at Festiniog), and then winds through a wood to the first fall, the distance being about halfa-mile. The upper one rushes over three projections of dark rocks, which rise like steps one above another, into a deep black basin, rendered still darker by the shadowing precipices, intermingled with huge, protruding, stony masses; while the darkness and solitude of the place are increased by the sadcoloured foliage of the trees overhanging the rapid stream from each of its banks. A few yards lower down, a bold columnar rock, called Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit,* rises from the bed of the river; passing which and crossing the river by means of a rustic stone bridge, within five minutes' walk is seen the second fall. It is much less extensive than the other, and

* Of this bard, magician, and warrior, for he claimed all these titles, the following an ecdote is recorded :- When he was a young man he made a stone seat to put at the door of his house, which was not far from hence, and his wife's sister was the first who sat upon it. "Molly," he said, "you have sat first upon this bench, and you must pay me three kisses for it." The demand was satisfied. Sometime afterwards his wife died, and he went to London; leaving his sister-in-law, then married, and her husband. He enlisted into the Parliament's forces, in which he soon obtained a commission; and he was in the army of General Monk at the restoration of Charles II. After having been from home many years, and at length growing old, he returned to his native country. Arriving at his own house, one fine summer's evening, he saw his sister-in-law, her husband, and their children, sitting on the same stone bench, eating flummery and milk. Without making himself known, he asked them in English if they would give him a night's lodging, but none of them knew a word of this language. They, however, conjectured what he wanted, and showed him a bed, the best in the cottage, but asked him to partake of their fare before he retired to rest. This he did, and being satisfied with his hospitable recep

precipitates itself in a small stream down a shelving rock about 40 feet in height. It then bounds along a narrow chasm, and, struggling among the many-coloured rocks, reflects a variety of tints, as it falls from slope to slope, till, finding a more even bed, it at length meanders quietly through the vale, and mingles with the waters of the Dwyryd. Great caution is necessary in seeing these waterfalls, many places being covered with underwood, and the paths in others being undermined by the action of wind and rain. I also made an excursion from Festiniog to the grand cataract and glen called Rhavadr Cwm. This rude and stupendous scene is observed from the road leading towards Yspytty Evan and Pentre Foelas; but to appreciate its sublimity, the traveller should descend the mountain, which, however, is almost an unfrequented solitude, although the neighbouring roads have recently been much improved. Seen, as I had the opportunity, when the sun had flared through his zenith, and the lengthening shadows began gradually to creep over the valley, the immensity of the rocks and the wildness of the landscape gave rise to feelings of wonder and surprise. Scrambling over the intervening objects. I reached an angle of a cliff, midway in the ascent, where the grandeur of the surrounding scenery cannot fail to interest the timid observer, who, perhaps, would not dare to venture lower into the glen. The little stream is noticed in its almost perpendicular course, sparkling over the rocks, after which it dashes its crystal waters through the obstructions of the vale. The surrounding mountains are black

tion, addressed them in Welsh, in an extempore stanza, which may be thus translated:-

"For wines delicions mighty France is praised, And various dainties are for London raised; With butter, Holland half the world supplies, But milk and flummery more than all I prize."

What I you are a Weshman, my good friend?" exclusioned his sister. "Yes," and he, "I man I is it many years since I had three hisses from the founds who first sat on this bench." He was prompted with the statuoid joy, He then took from his pocket a large purse for compiled with the statuoid principle in the property of the property

and precipitous, and the glen, heathy and barren, appears more striking after viewing the rich and varied landscapes in the vale of Festiniog."

GRAVES OF THE MEN OF ARDUDWY (Beddau Gwur Ardudwww) are on a hill three miles N.E. from Festinion. There are between 30 and 40 oblong mounds, from 2 to 3 feet high, 6 feet long, and 15 inches broad, every one having a small stone at each end. Near them are a carnedd and several circles of stones. The tradition respecting these memorials is as follows :- The men of Ardudwy made an incursion into the vale of Clwyd, and brought away a number of women, whom they conducted to this part of the country. Being pursued, and here overtaken by the warriors from the vale, a battle ensued. and the men of Ardudwy were all slain. They had, however, so gained the affections of their fair prev, that, rather than return home, the women rushed into an adjacent pool, called after this event Llyn-y-Morwynion, "The Maiden's Lake," where they all perished. The slaughtered men were buried at this spot, and the mounds mark the place of interment. The whole of this district is a favourite resort of anglers.

TRAWSFYNYDD is a rather populous village, situated in a wild and dreary district about 41 miles south of Maentwrog on the road to Dolgelly, but being much elevated it commands grand views of the Harlech and Snowdon mountains. and has strong claims on the attention of the antiquary. The Roman causeway, Sarn Helen, attributed to Helena, daughter of a British prince and wife of the Emperor Maximus, may be traced to a considerable extent both N. and S., nearly parallel with the turnpike road. It is at present to be distinguished only by its elevation of several feet above the adjacent level ; but on digging, the several layers of stones with which it is formed are easily discovered. It is 8 yards broad, and covered with turf. About 2 miles N. are the remains of Castell Tomeny-Mar. This is on Sarn Helen, and is the Roman station. Heriri Mons. It is well defined, measuring nearly 300 vards in one direction and 200 yards in the other. At a distance of between 3 and 4 miles E., in the dreary pass of Cwm Prysor, are some remains of another Roman fort, named Castell Prysor. In both these situations Roman bricks, tiles, urns, and coins, have been discovered. British antiquities, also, as cromlechs and cairns, are numerous on the hills,

198

which, though now bare, were anciently, in many places, covered with forests of oak. The parish of Trawsfynydd extends about 10 miles from E. to W., and 8 miles from N. to S. It has a population of 1517. Much property on these hills is vested in the Crown. Anglers will find good sport hereabouts

A few miles beyond Trawsfynydd the country becomes richly wooded, and the road passes near to the celebrated waterfalls which have been described in connection with the town of Dolgelly.

TOWYN

[Hotels: Corbet's Arms; Commercial.]

is a small town, situated near the mouth of the River Dysynni. The mountains in the neighbourhood are lofty and noble. and the roads to Dolgelly, Tal-y-llyn, and Machynlleth, pass through much grand and beautiful scenery. The beach, which is nearly a mile distant, consists of remarkably hard, smooth sand, extending nearly 5 miles, favourable for bathing, walking, and riding. Great numbers of visitors resort to these sands for bathing. The church, dedicated to St. Cadfan, is an ancient crueiform structure, containing several curious old monuments. Here is a stone pillar originally erected in the churchyard, but now laid on the church-floor, called St. Cadfan's Stone. It is about seven feet long, two of its sides are ten inches broad, the other two not more than six inches, and each side is rudely inscribed. It is believed that the inscription is in the old British language, and the characters appear to be debased and imperfect Roman, but all attempts to decipher and translate have resulted in little better than conjectures, no one of which can be deemed satisfactory. Cadfan, whom it seems designed to commemorate, was a holy man of Armorica, who came over to Wales in the early part of the sixth century, "to refute the Pelagian heresy," and founded the churches of Towyn in Merionethshire and Llangadfan in Montgomeryshire. Contiguous to the west side of the church is a large square well, called St. Cadfan's Well, formerly supposed to be efficacious in cutaneous and rheumatic diseases,

On a height near the town are some remains of an ancient castle of great strength, one apartment in which, 36 feet long, was hewn out of the rock. In the vale of Dysynni, not far from Towyn, is Craig-Aderyn, or Bird's Rock, in the highest degree wild and romantic. It is the resort of cormorants, guillemots, and other sea-birds. A small but picturesque waterfall may be seen at Dôlgoch. At about a mile from the town is Ynys-u-maenawyn, the noble mansion of the family of Corbet, now unoccupied. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dysynni, and has extensive gardens and plantations with many rare trees and plants, among which is an evergreen oak, deemed the finest tree of its kind in the kingdom. A former proprietor of this estate, Athelstone Corbet. Esq., was distinguished by public spirit, and effected much for the improvement of the neighbourhood. The angler will find this a capital station, as the rivers Dysynni and Dovey and other streams afford excellent sport, and the celebrated fishing lake Tal-y-llyn is within reach. Population of the parish of Towyn, including the village of Aberdovey, and ten townships, 2859.

ABERDOVEY is a small hamlet, four miles S. from Towyn, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Dovey (Welsh, Dygs), gradually rising into repute as a bathing-place. It has a good hotel, and a small number of respectable lodging-houses.



MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

This is wholly an inland county, in no part bordering on the sea, and is surrounded by the counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, Salop, Radnor, and Cardigan. In form it is an irregular oblong, extending from N.E. to S.W. about 35 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. from 25 to 30 miles, and it includes an area of 755 square statute miles, and consequently 483,200 acres. The Berwyn mountain-range lies along its N. border; Plinlimmon is at its S.W. extremity; and, with the exception of some considerable valleys, of which that of the Severn is the most extensive, the surface is generally rugged and moun-Plinlimmon gives rise to several rivers, of which the principal are the Severn and the Wye. The Severn has a lengthened course within the county, flowing E. and N., and watering the important manufacturing towns of Llanidloes, Newton, and Welshpool. The Wye, having its course more to the S. quickly leaves this county and enters Radnorshire. Other rivers are the Dyfi, the Fyrnwy, the Clywedog, and the Tanat.

Montgomeryshire has the reputation of being the best wooded county in Wales, and was formerly a principal source of the supply of oak timber for the navy. Slate is generally diffused over the county, and forms the basis of the mountains. Coal is raised on the borders of Shropshire, and there are some lead-mines, not, however, very productive. The agriculture, though much improved, must still be described as not in an advanced condition, resembling that of Denbigh and Merioneth. The vales have long been celebrated for a superior breed of horses. The hilly tracts are chiefly used as sheep-walks. This county is the principal seat of the Welsh flannel manufacture, which is extensively carried on in nearly every part, and especially in and around the towns at the S.E.

The old British name of this part of the principality was Swydd Tre Faldwyn, or the shire of Baldwyn; so called from a Norman adventurer who did homage to William the Conqueror for this division of Cambria, and erected a fortress near the site of the present county town. The modern name is derived from Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury in the time of William Rufus, who founded the castle, whence the town of Montgomery, and afterwards the whole district. took that appellation. When the arrangement of counties was finally settled, in the time of Henry VIII, this name was retained. Among the Britons it was included in the territory of the Ordovices, and by the Romans it was comprised in the province of Britannia Secunda. In consequence of its vicinity to England, it was, through several centuries, the frequent scene of conflict between the native Britons and their hostile neighbours. British remains are numerous. Between Llanfair and Mallwyd is a tumulus, 70 vards in circumference : on the summit of a mountain near Llandinam is a strong British camp, and other antiquities of the same era are dispersed through the county. Of Roman encampments and fortifications there are remains at Caersws, at Mathrafal, and near Montgomery. The roads formed to connect these stations may, in various parts, be traced, and in their vicinity numerous minor relics have at different times been discovered.

Montgomeryshire has two representatives in the House of Commons—one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery with its contributory boroughs, which are Newton, Welshpool, Llanidloes, Llaniyllin, and Machynlleth. Popu-

lation of the county, 66,919.

The county is 'traversed throughout by the Cambrian Railway, from Oswestry or Shrewsbury to Welshpool, thence wid Abermule and Moat Lane Junction to Machynlleth, where it meets the Aberystwith and coast line. The following are some of the principal stations on this route:

Oswestry, Shrevsbury, Llanynech for Llandllyn, Welshpool, Montgomery, Abermule, Newtown, Moat Lane Junction (branch to Llanidloes), Cemmes Road for Dinas Mowddy and Mallwyd, Machynlleth, Borth, and Aberystwith—the two latter being in Cardicanshire.

The following are descriptions of the principal of these places:—

OSWESTRY.

[Hotel: Wynnstay Arms.]

This town may be called one of the keys of Wales, although beyond its bounds, being within the county of Salop. It is 18 miles from Whitchurch and 15 from Welshpool, on the Cambrian, Shrewsbury, and Welshpool Railway. It is a municipal borough and market-town, and was formerly surrounded by walls, portions of which still remain, and there were four gates. Some of the old timber houses still remain : but the greater number are of modern erection, built chiefly of brick. The streets are clean and well paved. Of the public buildings, the principal are-the church with its high ivv-covered tower, the town-hall, theatre, and small jail, Another church has been recently erected; and there are several Dissenting places of worship. Oswestry has several schools, a savings bank, dispensary, etc. Flannel and coarse linen cloth are manufactured in small quantities; and in the vicinity there are coal-mines, and paper and corn mills, Races are held annually in September : and there are several yearly fairs. Oswestry is supposed to derive its name (originally Oswaldstree) from Oswald, King of Northumbria, who was killed in battle here in 642. It was of great importance in early times, as one of the border-towns of Wales, as remarked by Churchyard :-

> "This town doth front on Wales as right as lyne, So sondrie towns in Shropshire do for troth, As Ozestri, a prettie town full fine, It stands so trim, and is maintayned so cleane."

On a hill to the west of the town are the remains of a castle, supposed to be as old as the Norman Conquest. Population, 5414.

The face of the county of Shropshire on the western side has much of the wild appearance of Wales, and several of the Welsh mountain-chains extend across the frontier into the county, such as the Berwyn Hills in the north, which rise to the height of 1300 feet; the picturesque Breiddin Hills, on the right bank of the Severn; and a long range of smooth, rounded hills, extending from Radmorshire, known under the name of Clun Forest. Throughout the rest of the county the surface is rather undulating, tolerably wooded, and with many beautiful rivulets meandering along thevalleys. The whole tract of country in the east and north, from Wellington towards between Oswestry and Chirk, exhibits the mild beauties of a fertile and cultivated district, ornamented with several seats of noblemen and gentlemen, which present a most pleasing succession of pictures. In the portion south and west of the Severn, there are three principal chains of hills, extending from S.W. to N.E.—namely, on the west the Longmynd, in the centre the Caradoc Hills, and on the east Wenlock Edge. The last of these rises abruptly out of the valley on the west, but has a very gradual slope towards the east. The Caradoc Hills extend across the Severn, and terminate in the wellknown hill called The Weekin.

That singular insulated mountain, which is visible from Cader Idris on a clear day, rises from a plain to the height of 1320 feet, exhibiting its sugar-loaf form over the tops of the smaller elevations in its vicinity. In the southern division of the county, the Brown Clee Hill and the Titterson Clee Hill rise to greater elevations than the Wrekin, and produce much picturesque variety. These two are the highest summits in the county; the former reaching the height of 1805, and the latter that of 1750 feet.

The chief river is the Sevenn, which has its source near the summit of Plinlimmon, and runs through the whole extent of the county from N.W. to S.E. It is navigable at all seasons to the Bristol Channel downwards, and in wet seasons upwards to Welshpool.

Shropshire is remarkable for its canals, which yield to none in the skill of their construction, the obstacles they have surmounted, or the beneficial consequences by which they have been followed. The first of these was a private undertaking by a Mr. Reynolda, completed in the year 1788, for the conveyance of his ironstone and coals. It was of no great length, but a descent of 73 feet was conducted by a well-contrived inclined plane and double railroad, by means of which the loaded boat passing down drew up another with a load nearly equal to one-third of its own weight. This contrivance was found to be applicable to similar purposes upon a larger scale, and was adopted in the construction of the Shropshire Canal, which passes through the most considerable iron and coal works, till it reaches the Severn. The Elleamere Canal is a most important undertaking, as by it a communication is opened between the Severn and all the great canals and rivers in the north of England. Bristol and Liverpool are thus connected by inland navigation; and the rivers Severn, Dee, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, are united for the purposes of conveyance.

In no county of England are valuable mineral productions so profusely scattered beneath the surface of the soil. The chief of these minerals are lead, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and coals. The iron-ore is found contiguous to the coal, and frequently close to it, as in the peculiarly rich district of Coalbrookdale. This district is about 8 miles long and 2 broad, on the banks of the Severn, on the western side of the Wrekin. The works of the dale supply both iron and coal, as well as limestone, in great quantities; and every part of the process, from digging the ore to the completion of the manufacture, including the conversion of the coal into coke, is performed on the spot. Arthur Young, describing this part of the county, says-"Coalbrookdale is a winding glen, between two immense hills, which break into various forms. being all thickly covered, and forming most beautiful sheets of hanging woods. The noise of the forges, mills, furnaces, etc., with all their vast machinery, the flames bursting from the furnaces, with the burning coal, and the smoke of the limekilns, are altogether horribly sublime." Soon after it was ascertained that iron might be made with coals reduced to the state of coke, as well as from wood, the operation of coking was begun here by Lord Dundonald, with a view to obtain the fossil tar in the course of the process. This operation led to the important discovery of coal-gas. The ironworks, though first begun on a large scale in this dale, are by no means confined to it ; but in many other parts of the county are carried on to an extent unequalled in any other country but Great Britain.

Before the Roman conquest of Britain, the present county of Suropshire was divided by the Severn between the Cornavii on the east and the Ordovices on the west. Under the Romans the same river formed the boundary between Flavia Cussariensis and Britannia Secunda, the latter comprehending the modern Wales, and the former the centre of England

Numerous remains of old British camps still exist in various parts of the county, especially one called Caer Caradoc, near Church Stretton, and the Gaer ditches near Clun. The latter is believed by some to be the place where Caractacus was defeated by Ostorius Scapula. The chief Roman station was Uriconium, now Wroxeter, where there are extensive remains. There is also a camp near Bridgnorth, and a Roman road known by the name of Watling Street traverses the county After the departure of the Romans and the invasion of Britain by the Saxons, this county was the scene of frequent encounters between the natives and the invaders ; and many of the half mythical exploits of the celebrated King Arthur are said to have taken place here. Ultimately the Saxons extended their dominion as far as the foot of the Welsh hills, and established in Shropshire and the adjacent county a kingdom called Myrenaland, or Mercia, the land of the marchmen or borderers. In order to defend this country from the attacks of the Welsh. Offa, one of its kings, erected a dyke extending from the Dee to the Bristol Channel. Several portions of this fortification may still be traced in the extreme west of Shropshire, and are still known under the name of Offa's Dyke. At a later period the Danes also penetrated as far as this part of the country, and built a fortress on the Severn below Bridgnorth. When they were expelled, and the Heptarchy united under Alfred, Shropshire was made a county, deriving its original name of Scrobbescyre from Scrobbesburg, or Shrewsbury, its chief town.

SHREWSBURY.

[Hotels: The Raven; The Lion; The George; The Crown.]

This fine old English town being frequently chosen for the commencement or the termination of tours in Wales, for which its situation renders it peculiarly favourable, requires to be noticed here. It is the capital town of Salop, or Shropshire. nearly in the centre of that county, and it frequently takes the name of the shire, Salop. Its ancient British name was Pengwern. It occupies an elevated peninsula, formed by a remarkable horse-shoe bend of the river Severn. It is supposed to have been built by the British, in the 5th century, shortly after the destruction of the Roman station Uriconium. William the Conqueror gave the town, together with the title of Earl, to Roger de Montgomery, one of his followers, who erected here a strong baronial castle. In 1102 the castle and property were forfeited to the crown. The town and its vicinity were the scene of many border frays between the Welsh and English. In 1277 Edward I. fixed his quarters here, and added materially to the strength of the fortress. In 1403 a desperate battle was fought near the town, between the royal army commanded by Henry IV., and that of the rebel Earl of Northumberland, under the command of the famous Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur; when the death of the latter decided the victory in favour of the king. During the wars of the Roses, Edward IV., after the defeat and death of his father. Richard. Duke of York, raised an army among the townspeople, with which he vanguished the opposite faction at Mortimer's Cross. In the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, the inhabitants warmly espoused the cause of the former : but in 1645 the town vielded to the Parliamentary troops under Col. Mytton, and the fortifications were destroyed. After the Restoration the ruined castle and the property attached to it were given by Charles II. to the Earl of Bradford, from whom they have passed to the present proprietor, the Duke of Cleveland. Allusions to the town of Shrewsbury, and to the historical events and characters associated with it, are frequent, as is well known, in the writings of Shakspeare.

The streets, as in most ancient towns, are irregular, but

they are rendered, in no ordinary degree, picturesque and interesting by a great number of elaborately constructed timber houses, with their antique gables and overhanging storeys. In few places are there such admirable specimens of the domestic architecture of former ages, and in none are buildings of this character more carefully preserved. Among the public buildings are the following :- The Royal Free Grammar School, founded and endowed by Edward VI., and greatly enlarged by Oueen Elizabeth : the Town and County Hall an exceedingly handsome and commodious building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke : the Market House, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and unequalled in ornamental decoration by any similar structure in the kingdom : the Post Office, Music Hall, and Subscription News-rooms, all included in one fine pile of buildings; a Doric column in honour of the late Gen. Lord Hill, 132 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of his lordship : the Churches, of which there are nine. some of them of great antiquity, and containing many curious and admirable monuments; numerous Dissenting Chapels; National, British, and other Schools; an Infirmary, House of Industry, and other charitable institutions; the County Gaol : the Museum of the Natural History Society; the Railway Station, etc.

Of the Town Wall portions only remain, and these are reduced in height and stripped of their battlements, with the exception of one tower, still existing, which is square and embattled, and has two storeys with narrow loops. The Castle includes parts of three structures, of different dates ; fragments of a fortress constructed by the Britons at a very early period. a beautiful arched gateway belonging to the Norman edifice reared by Roger de Montgomery, and a square keep and two towers of great extent and solidity built by Edward I. In the adjacent hamlet of Merivale are the venerable remains of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, which owned its foundation to the Norman baron before named. There are two substantial modern Bridges across the Severn, called, from their respective situations, English Bridge and Welsh Bridge. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway is likewise carried over the river. In the centre of the town is the spot known in old documents as the High Cross, remarkable as the place where David, brother of Llewelvn, the last of the British princes of Wales, suffered a

cruel and ignominious death by order of Edward L, and where many noblemen, taken prisoners at the battle of Shrewsbury, were executed. At the S.W. of the town, near the river, is a fine public promenade, called both the Quarry and the Dingle. occupying a rich sloping meadow of more than twenty acres. and planted with most magnificent lime and horse-chestnut trees in clumps and avenues. The still retirement and refreshing coolness of this delightful grove, the rich verdure of its meadows, the fine sweep of its umbrageous arch, and the majestic flow of the noble river, all combine to render it the frequent resort of the residents, and a principal attraction to the stranger. On the west side of the Quarry are the remains of a spacious amphitheatre, with ascending seats formed on the turfy bank, where the friars of an adjacent convent were wont to perform the mysteries, or miracle-plays, so famous in the days of our ancestors, and where, in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the presence of the Queen and her court, dramas were acted in which the pupils of the Free School sustained the principal characters.

Shrewsbury formerly derived much of its importance from being the great mart for Welsh flannels, an advantage of which it is now in great measure deprived by changes in the mode of conducting the trade. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a factory for spinning flax, and in smaller factories for thread and linens, in iron-foundries and breweries, and in preparing the brawn and cakes for which the town has long been celebrated : and its prosperity is sustained by an extensive general trade, it being the resort of the numerous nobility and gentry of the county, and a favourite residence for respectable families. Several royal charters have been conferred upon the borough, particularly by Richard I. and Charles I. It is locally governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors, elected by the burgesses; and twelve local magistrates are appointed by the Crown. The county assizes and quarter sessions are held here. There are markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and cattle-fairs on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in every month. Two members of parliament are elected. Population of the borough, 22,163.

In proceeding by railway from Oswestry to Machynlleth, we pass Llanymynech station, from which there is a branch to

LLANFYLLIN,

[Hotel: Goat,]

a small market - town, in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the banks of the river Cain, which is a tributary of the Vyrnwy. It was incorported by Llewelyn-ap-Gryffydd, in the time of Edward II., the charter being afterwards confirmed by Edward de Charlton, Lord of Powis. Many Roman coins have been found here, from which some have inferred that it was a Roman station, but of this there is no sufficient evidence. The Church and Town-hall are the only public buildings. The peal of bells in the church surpasses all others in the county. Here are three endowed schools. The town is celebrated for its ale (Welsh, cwrw), which it may be presumed has been in too great favour with the inhabitants, since there is a prevalent saving, "Old ale fills Llanfvllin with young widows," The market is held on Thursday. There are six annual fairs, celebrated for the Welsh ponies (called Merlins), which are brought for sale in great numbers. It is one of the boroughs contributory to Montgomery in electing a member of parliament. The population of the parish is 1880. The following places, a little to the north of Llanfyllin, are accessible from it ---

Bodfach, about a mile from the town, is an elegant seat of Lord Mostyn. It is in a valley watered by the river Cain,

and the grounds are richly planted.

Mathravid, about 7 miles S.E. from Llanfyllin, was formerly the residence of the princes of North Wales. The building, long distinguished as the royal palace, is now a farm-house, occupying a part of the area of a large quadrangular camp.

Meijod, one mile north of Mathraval, now a small town, was formerly of great coclesiatical importance, the archdeaconry of Powis-land, and the burial-place of its princes. This appears to be the site of the Roman station Medicanum. In the vicinity are several mineral springs, some of which possess valuable medicinal properties. Mathraval and Meijod are both situated on the river Vyrnwy, remarkable for the variety as well as the abundance of fish, on which account it has acquired the appellation amnis piscosus.

LLAN-RHAYADR (YN-MOCHNANT) is a small village at the termination of a confined picturesque valley, called Mochnant. or the vale of the rapid brook. The buildings are irregular and old, yet the aspect of the place is far from unpleasing, and harmonises agreeably with the mountain scenery by which it is surrounded. The parish is extensive, and among its vicars have been the following distinguished men :- Dr. William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into Welsh, who was afterwards bishop of Llandaff and of St. Asaph ; the learned and witty Dr. Robert South : and Dr. William Worthington. author of several erudite and valuable works. The population of the parish, which is partly in Denbighshire and partly in Montgomeryshire, amounts to 2519. The village is visited chiefly on account of the celebrated cataract, called Pistull-Rhayadr (i.e. the Spout of the Cataract), the loftiest waterfall in Wales. Ascending the valley of Mochnant rather more than 4 miles, the little impetuous river Rhavadr will be seen falling down a dark and almost perpendicular rock, about 210 feet. For two-thirds of this space the water glides over the flat face of a stern and naked rock, thence it rushes through a natural arch, and, passing between two walls of crag, it is received into a deep basin. The stream then flows along a wooded dell, forming a boundary to the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and passing by the village, falls into the river Tanat. This waterfall, although it has a greater descent than any other in Wales, is far from being the most picturesque, as it is entirely destitute of the accompaniment of trees. Simple grandeur is the character of the scene. "What shall I liken it to?" asks Mr. Borrow. "I scarcely know. unless to an immense skein of silk agitated and disturbed by tempestuous blasts, or to the long tail of a grey courser at furious speed. Through the profusion of silvery threads or hairs, or what looked such, I could here and there see the black sides of the crag down which the Rhayadr precipitated itself with something between a boom and a roar." The same author considers that the beauty of the cataract is marred by the natural arch through which the water passes, and which he characterises as "an ugly black bridge, which intercepts the sight, and prevents it taking in the whole fall at once."

This unsightly object, he continues, "has stood where it now stands since the day of creation, and will probably remain there to the day of judgment. It would be a desceration of nature to remove it by art, but no one could regret if nature in one of her floods were to sweep it away." When the sun shines on the upper part, it is visible at a great distance. Near the fall is a neat cottage, built by the late Sir W. Wynn, where refreshments may be obtained. The road to the fall, though steep and rough, is passable for carriages.

LLANGYNOG.—In a pleasing sequestered valley, above which rises a stupendous rock of coarse slate, is this small village, taking it's name from the British saint Cynog, commonly called Merthur Conog, i.e. Cynog the martyr, who was put to death in the 5th century. To him the church is dedicated. The river Tanat, which flows through the village and waters the beautiful vale extending eastward for many miles. is celebrated for an abundance of trout of the finest flavour. The upper end of the vale is walled in by two precipitous rocks, between which juts out the dark bold promontory of Moel di Faur. The mountains are a part of the Berwyn range, which, for more than 20 miles, forms the boundary between the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery. At Craig-y-Grybni, in this parish, are some productive quarries of excellent blue slate. At a short distance is the celebrated lead-mine, called Craig-y-Mun, which was discovered in 1692. and for 40 years yielded to the Herbert family an annual revenue of £20,000, but was abandoned in consequence of a destructive irruption of water. It remained long in a neglected state, but has been recently leased to a spirited company, who have succeeded in renewing the works, and are said to realise a profit at the rate of £30,000 per annum.

The church of Pennant, about two miles from Llangynog, is famed as the burial-place of St. Monacella, or Melangell, reputed the patroness of hares. The legend respecting this holy woman is as follows:—Monacella was the daughter of an Irish prince. She displeased her father by refusing to be married to a nobleman whom he had selected for her. Having vowed celibacy, she fled from her country, sought refuge in North Wales, and, for 15 years, lived at this spot in perfect seclution. It chanced one day that Brochwel Yseythroa's column of the control of the security of the chanced one day that Brochwel Yseythroa's prochast processed in the control of the security of the chanced one day that Brochwel Yseythroa's column of the prochast process of the chance of the control of the process of the chance of the cha

^{*} Borrow's Wild Wales, vol. iii.

prince of Powis, when engaged in hunting pursued a hare into the unknown retreat of the saintly virgin, who was engaged in deep devotion. The animal found safety beneath her robe. and boldly faced the dogs, while they, fearing to approach, stood at a distance howling. Brochwel was impressed alike with the heauty and the sanctity of Monacella : and being made acquainted with her story, he founded an abbey, of which she was to have the rule, and richly endowed it with lands. appointing it to be a sanctuary for the perfect security of all who should repair thither. She died abbess, in a good old age, extensively revered for her saintly virtues. Throughout the district, for a long period, hares were called St. Monacella's lambs : until the 17th century no person would put a hare to death within the parish; and, even at a much later time, it was firmly believed that if any one, seeing a hare pursued by dogs, would cry, "God and St. Monacella be with you!" it would certainly escape. The legend is perpetuated in the church, in some rude sculptures representing hares running for protection to the saint.

From Shrewsbury we are conveyed directly westwards, entering Montgomeryshire at the distance of 13 miles, and

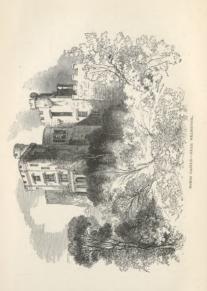
reaching Welshpool in 51 miles farther.

WELSHPOOL,

[Hotels: Royal Oak; Lion. Excellent Befreshment-rooms at Station.]
Distances.—Whitchurch, 34 miles; Oswestry, 15; Shrewsbury, 20; Newtown, 14;
Montgomery, 8; Machynlleth, 41.

ordinarily called Pool, from its vicinity to the small lake Llyn-dâ, now within the enclosure of Powis Park. The addition of "Welsh" distinguishes it from the English town, Poole in Dorsetahire. The streets of Welshpool being wide and regular, and the houses chiefly built of brick, it has much of the aspect of an English town, and the manners and language of the inhabitants are those of England. Flannels are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and, on every alternate Monday a market is held for their sale, but in this respect Welshpool is surpassed by Newtown and Llanidloes. Malling and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. The County Hall is a commodious brick building in the centre of the town, and here the Montgomervshire assizes are held. The old Church is a Gothic structure, in no way remarkable, The churchyard is an extremely steep acclivity, the higher part of which overtops the church, and commands a good view of the town and adjacent country. Among the church plate is a gold chalice valued at £170, with a Latin inscription. which states that Thomas Davies, governor of an English settlement on the African coast, presented it as a grateful offering for his preservation in that unhealthy climate. An additional church has lately been erected by subscription, on a site given by the late Earl of Powis. Welshpool is surrounded by a number of gentlemen's seats, which add greatly to the beauty of the neighbourhood. The Severn is navigable, for small barges, to within a short distance of the town; and, by means of that river and of the Montgomeryshire canal, an inland trade is carried on with various parts of the kingdom. The corn and general markets are held on Monday. Welshpool is one of the boroughs of the Montgomery district. Population of the municipal borough, 7304; of the parliamentary borough, 4434.

Powis Castle ... This venerable baronial residence, the seat of the Earl of Powis, is situated one mile from Welshpool, on a commanding eminence, and in the midst of an extensive and beautiful park. By the Welsh it is commonly called Castell Coch, is the Red Castle, from its being constructed of red sandstone. This ancient domain has been the property of the Herberts for many generations, and is intimately associated with some of the most important events in the history of Wales. The Castle, erected and altered at various periods. had become somewhat incongruous, but recent extensive improvements, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, have given to it a character of uniform grandeur, in which it is excelled by few mansions in the kingdom. In front are two spacious terraces, rising one above the other, connected by flights of steps, and adorned with vases, statues, etc. The grand entrance is a noble gateway, between two massive round towers, leading into the court, around which the principal apartments are arranged. The great gallery is 117 feet long. and 20 feet broad; and this, as well as all the apartments, is embellished with paintings, sculpture, and other works of art, One room contains a collection of rare and valuable articles,



brought from India by the distinguished military commander the first Baron Clive. The state bed-room is preserved exactly as it was prepared for Charles I. The views from some of the windows are remarkably fine. The park, which is open to the public, is diversified with gently rising hills, spacious verdant lawns, and luxuriant forest trees. A winding road, ascending to a considerable elevation, affords prospects of vast extent, beauty, and variety.

MONTGOMERY,

[Hotels: Dragon; Wynnstay Arms.]

although nominally the capital of the county, and possessing much historical interest, is a small town, with no manufactures and little trade. It is situated about a mile to the south-east of the station, under the shelter of a lotly hill covered with plantations; and being well built, clean, and quiet, it is the suitable residence of respectable families who like retirement. Its chief attraction to tourists is its ruined Castle, of which, however, the existing remains afford little indication of the original form and extent.

A stronghold on this site was erected by Baldwin, a Norman adventurer, whom William the Conqueror appointed Lieutenant of the Marches; and from him the place was called by the British Trefaldmin, i.e. Baldwyn's town. Subsequently it was held by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who greatly increased the extent and strength of the fortifications, and gave his own name to both town and castle. On account especially of its position on the border of England and Wales, this fortress was long regarded as of great importance; the possession of it became a frequent object of contention during the protracted wars between the Saxons and the British; and few places in the principality are more distinguished in Cambrian history. In 1345 it was in the custody of Roger Mortimer, a Lord Marcher, from whom it passed to the royal house of York, and thence to the Crown. In the 15th century the stewardship was granted to the Herberts of Chirbury, and it became the principal residence of that family. The famous Lord Herbert, celebrated alike for chivalry, learning, and deism, was born here in 1581. In the



civil wars of the 17th century the castle was garrisoned for the King, but early surrendered to the Parliament, by whose order it was destroyed. On a hill not far from the castle are the remains of a very extensive British fort; and at about one mile eastward the line of Offa's Dyke may be traced for a considerable distance.

The Guildhall occupies an eminence near to the castle ruins, and close to it is the County Gaol, a modern stone building, well adapted for its purpose. The Church is not remarkable for its architecture. It is an ancient cruciform edifice, with the addition of a modern tower, and it contains a sumptuous monument in memory of the father and mother of the celebrated Lord Herbert. The river Severn, whose course is followed here pretty closely by the railway, is within a mile and a half's distance. The late Dr. Abraham Rees. the learned editor of the Cyclonædia which bears his name. was born here. The borough was incorporated by Henry III., under a steward, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses. Prior to the passing of the Reform Act, it had the privilege of sending a representative to the House of Commons ; but that act admitted five other towns in the county to be united with this in the election of a member of parliament. A weekly market is held ou Tuesday, and there are five annual fairs. Population of the parish, 1276.

NEWTOWN,

[Hotels: Boar's Head; Red Lion; Elephant and Castle.]

or, as it is called in Welsh, Trenseyold, is a populous, busy, manufacturing town, situated on the river Severn, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge. The streets are confined, and the houses, for the most part constructed of lath and plaster, have a mean appearance. The Town-hall is of brick, and there is a handsome modern Cloth-hall. The parish Church, old and decaying, has a low square tower surmounted by a wooden belfry. A second church has been lately erected. From the rapid extension of its manufacturing establishments it has become one of the most considerable towns in North Wales, and appears, indeed, to be more flourishing and rising into greater importance than any other. A large proportion

of the flannel produced in Wales is made in or near to this place; the peculiar quality of the water being sasgined as one of the causes for the excellence of its woollen fabrics. Machinery is made to a considerable extent, and there are foundries, potteries, tanyards, and math-houses. The Montgomery Canal is close to the town, and connects it with the inland navigation of the central and northern districts. There is some pleasing scenery in the neighbourhood, and, at about a mile and a half on the road to Builth, a pretry cascade. Newtown is a parliamentary brough, contributory, with Llanidloss, Welshpool, Machyulleth, and Llanfyllin, to Montgomery. The population of the parish is 3692, but adding that of the suburbs, which are included in the borough, it amounts to 5916.

MOAT-LANE JUNCTION.

Here the Mid-Wales Railway diverges to the south, viâ.

Llanidloes, Rhayader, Builth, and Brecon, affording a very convenient and agreeable access to South Wales.

LLANIDLOES

[Hotels: Trewithan Arms; Queen's Head; Lion.]
Distances.—Rhayader, 14 miles; Builth Wells, 26\(\frac{1}{2}\); Brecon, 52; Hereford, 66;
Devil's Bridge, 20; Aberystwith, S2.

is interesting to tourists as a point from which the ascent of Pinilimnon may be made, the distance to the top being about 15 miles.* The village, like Newtown, has little to interest in the character of its buildings, or in historical reminiscences. It derives its presperity from the manufacture of flannels. It is situated 8 miles to the south of Moat Junction, on the Severn, near to the confluence of the Clywedog, and both rivers are crossed by good stone bridges. The Church, dedicated to K. Idlees, is chiefly remarkable for a roof of delicately-carved oak, and some ornamented columns, said to have been brought from the abbey of Cwm Hir. A new Town-hall has been erected in a central situation, and the buildings generally are undergoing gradual improvement. In the surrounding country

^{*} An account of the ascent of Plinlimmon from this and other points will be found in connection with Devil's Bridge, which see.

are many extensive sheep-walks, and hence the town is an important mart for wool. The flannels made here are chiefly of the finer qualities. On the sides of the neighbouring mountain, Plinlimmon, are some quarries of coarse slate, and lead and copper mines, which contribute to the advantage of the place. At about two miles and a half N.E. from the town is Llyn Ebyr, a small lake, abounding with pike, perch, and eels; and there are in the vicinity other good angling stations. Llanidloes is one of the Montgomery district of parliamentary boroughs, and it has many fairs for cattle, sheep, etc., which are numerously attended. Population of the parish, 3987.

The Roman station of Caersus lies one mile west from Moat, on the river Severn. It is now an inconsiderable hamlet, although formerly of great extent and importance. The site of the ancient encampment may be traced, a rampart of about 150 yards square. On the surrounding high grounds are the remains of several military posts, and, in the neighbourhood, vestiges of the Roman way, Sarn Sws, or Swsan, are distinctly visible to a considerable extent.

Six miles further is CARNO, a pleasant village, 11 miles from Newtown, on the Cerniog river. The hilly district in its vicinity has been the scene of some of the most important and most sanguinary battles recorded in the Welsh annals In the year 946 one was fought which decided the sovereignty of North Wales; and in 1077 another, between the forces under Gryffydd-ap-Cynan, the rightful heir to the throne of North Wales, joined by those of Rhys-ap-Tudor, prince of South Wales, and the powerful army of Trahaern-ap-Caradoc, who had usurped the dominion. After a most obstinate and bloody conflict, victory was achieved by the former, Trahaern was slain, few only of his followers surviving; and Gryffydd obtained possession of the crown of his ancestors. About 3 miles to the north-east of Carno, and at a considerable elevation, are three fine lakes, viz. Llyn Tarw, Llyn Ddû, and Llvn Mawr.

About 6 miles beyond Carno is LLANBRYNMAIR, an extensive parish, containing (1861) 2061 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in lead-mines. About 4 miles south of the village is a fine cataract, called Ffrwd Fawr. The river Twymyn makes a perpendicular descent of 130 feet. Besides this grand fall there are several smaller ones in the neighbourhood, and the surrounding district abounds with Druidical remains.

The next station reached (4 miles) is Cemmes Road, from which there is a branch line to Dinas Mowddy and Mallwyd —a half-hour's drive. Cemmes is "a small town or large village, with a church at the entrance and the usual yew-tree in the churchyard."—Borrow

Dinas Moveday, although nominally a market-town, and said to have been formerly a place of great importance and the abode of an illustrious chieftain, is now a village of humble pretensions—"a diffry squalid place."—Borrow. The neighbourhood abounds with mines both of lead and stone, and the village is the head-quarters of the mining population. Its situation, however, is striking, and the two principal inns, the Red Lion and the Goat, will be found very confortable." Thence the road to Deloglify (about 10 miles) is extremely grand, a continued succession of varied scenery, in some parts rude and majestic, in others picturesque and lovely. The road to Bola is of similar character. It passes the village of Liony-Movaddy; along a wild romantic tract which lies beneath the

* In the neighbourhood of Dinas Mowddy there existed, about the middle of the 16th century, a numerous band of robbers, known by the designation Gwelliaid Cochion Mawddwy, i.e. the red-haired banditti of Mowddy. They plundered and laid waste the surrounding country in open day; drove away herds of cattle to their haunts in the woods and mountains: extorted contributions from the proprietors of estates; and, bidding defiance to the civil power, spread such terror throughout the district, that to avoid it travellers took circuitous roads and tenants abandoned their farms. Their enormities at length rendered necessary the adoption of vigorous measures for their apprehension : and for this purpose Queen Mary gave a commission to John Wynn of Gwydir, and Lewis Owen, Vice-Chamberlain of Wales, and one of the barons of the Exchequer. On Christmas Eve, 1554, a skilful and determined attack was made upon the retreats of the banditti, and more than eighty were seized and condemned to be hung. Among these was a young man, whose mother earnestly besought the Baron to spare his life. Her entreaties being refused, the miserable and enraged woman, baring her bosom, exclaimed, "These yellow breasts have given suck to those who shall wash their hands in your red blood." An opportunity was quickly sought for carrying this dreadful threatening into execution; and, accordingly, when the Baron was returning from the assizes he was waylaid and murdered in the woods of Dilgood Mater, at a place still called, from the event, Llydiart-y-Barwa, i.e. the Baron's gate. It is added that the brothers of the young convict, in order literally to fulfil the dreadful threatening of their mother, plunged a sword into the heart of the murdered judge, and washed their hands in the warm stream which gushed forth. After the perpetration of this cruel deed a military force was employed against these formidable and desperate men, and the entire band was speedily exterminated.

lofty mountains Arran Moveldy height 2955 feet) and Arran Benllyn; through the elevated and terrific pass named Butchy-Groca, or pass of the cross; and thence descending into the narrow valley of the Twrch, which terminates at the lake of Bala.

MALLWYD.

[Hotel: Peniarth Arms.]

Mallwyd, distant less than 2 miles from Dinas, is selected for fuller notice because it forms a convenient restingplace in a most agreeable situation, and has the advantage of an excellent hotel (the Peniarth Arms), from which the objects of interest are easily accessible. The village is situated in a romantic hollow, lying between the mountains Camlan, Arran, and Moel Dvfi, at the junction of three delightful valleys, and near to the confluence of several tributaries to the river Dyfi (or Dovey). The surrounding scenery possesses peculiar features of beauty, and the mountain prospects are extensive and sublime. Mallwyd is an admirable fishing station, and during some months in the year is frequented by numerous lovers of the sport. It is likewise, and most justly, a favourite resort of artists, who, by following the courses of the streams, are introduced to scenes of great interest, and amidst their rocky channels and wooded banks are gratified by the frequent occurrence of rapids and small cascades, whose effect is greatly aided by the striking beauty of their accessories. The Church is small and humble, but rendered interesting by the unusual form and position of the altar, resembling those of communion tables in ancient Presbyterian places of worship, a slate slab, in the middle of the area before the pulpit, so placed by a Puritan incumbent, named Davies,* in defiance of the mandates and menaces of Archbishop Land. Within and above the porch are suspended some enormous bones found in the neighbourhood, which do not appear to have been adequately described or identified. In the churchyard are some venerable vew-trees, one of which is of extraordinary size and luxuriance. Rising from the earth a single stem, it divides, at the height of 3 or 4 feet, into a number of branches,

[&]quot; Doctor John Davies, author of the great Welsh and Latin Dictionary, an imperishable work."—Borrow.

each large enough to form a noble tree. The girth of the trunk is 22 feet 6 inches, and the separate branches, at a foot from the division, measure from 10 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 9 inches. These spread in every direction about 40 feet, forming a circle of about 80 feet in diameter, and 240 feet in circumference, while some more perpendicular reach a height of 40 feet. The far-famed yew at Aldworth, in Berkshire, though somewhat larger in the girth, is not comparable to this in health and beauty. There are chaptels for Independents, Wealeyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. Population of the parish 1049.

Returning to the main line, a run of about 5 miles from

Cemmes Road brings us to

MACHYNLLETH (pronounced Mahuntly).

[Hotels: Wynnstay Arms; Unicorn.]

Distances .- Oswestry, 57 m.; Welshpool, 41; Aberystwith, 18; Dolgelly, 16.

This borough and market-town is placed in a fine valley. near the confluence of the rivers Dulas and Dyfi (or Dovey). It is much more regularly built than most Welsh towns, the streets being wide and straight, and the houses, for the most part, of very respectable appearance. It has, notwithstanding, rather a dull and gloomy aspect, and exhibits few indications of much prosperity. It is the centre of the woollen manufacture in the western part of the county, but in this respect it has not kept pace with the towns on the eastern side. It has a good share of tanning business. The Town-hall, also used as a Market-house, was built in 1783 by Sir W. W. Wynn, grandfather of the present baronet of Wynnstay, in whom the manor is vested. The Church is a modern building, neat and commodious, without architectural distinction. There are several Dissenting Chapels, a Free Grammar School, a National School, and other public institutions. An old building, now used for very humble purposes, is shown as the Senate-house, in which Owen Glyndwr, in the year 1402, met the nobles and commoners of Wales whom he had convoked, and succeeded in causing himself to be acknowledged and crowned as Prince of Wales. At this meeting, Owen narrowly

escaped being assassinated by the treacherous David Gam, a chieftain from Brecknockshire. Gam's design was opportunely detected, and he was for some time imprisoned here; but he contrived to liberate himself, and was well received at the English court. He afterwards attended Henry V. in his wars, and displayed much valour at the battle of Agincourt.

The name of this town appears to be a corruption of Mancum-llaith, which signifies the place at the upper end of the flat, referring, we may suppose, to its position in relation to the estuary of the Dovey. It is believed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, their principal station in Montgomeryshire, where a garrison was placed "to keep in awe the mountaineers." Some indications of a fortified post may be observed on a rocky hill at the N.E. boundary of the town, and other Roman remains are found at Pennal, about four miles distant, Here, at a place called Cefn Caer, or "the ridge of the city," Roman coins have frequently been found, and there were formerly visible the remains of a circular fort of considerable extent, the main fort being on the highest part of the hill. The outer walls were built of a rough durable stone dug at Tal-v-carreg, about 7 miles distant. A causeway, 12 vards wide, formed of large stones and pebbles, extended in a direct line from the fort through the marshy meadows for 200 yards to the water-side, and foundations of houses have been discovered even beyond the river. Bricks, of which the fort is supposed to have been built, have been frequently found on the spot, and specimens are said to be still mixed up with the stones in the walls of Pennal church. The mansion and grounds of Greenfields, at the S. extremity of the town, together with the extensive slate-quarries in the neighbourhood, are the property of Earl Vane (second son of the late Marquis of Londonderry), who acquired this estate by his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart. Machynlleth has a good market on Wednesday. The population of the town and liberties is 1673; of the parish, 2460. The road to Aberdovey and Towyn is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. It passes along the N. bank of the Dovey, and affords delightful views of Cardiganshire and the bay. At the distance of 6 miles S, from the town, quite away from every highroad, is a lofty cataract, near a pool called Llyn Pen Rhayadr, i.e. the pool at the head of the cataract, and the name usually given to the fall is Pistyll-y-Llyn, or the spout from the lake.

PLINLIMMON may be ascended from Machynlleth, the

PLINLIMMON may be ascended from Machynlleth, the summit being distant about 12 miles, but the ascent is better made from Devil's Bridge or Aberystwith (which see).

The road to Plinlimmon is that from Machynlleth to Landidoes, over the mountains, the distance between these places being 21 miles—viz to Dropping-well 9 miles, thence to Llandidoes 12 miles. At the Dropping-well 9 miles, thence to the very biff of the property of the very biff of the theory biff of the property of the very biff of the About a mile southwards of Glaslyn there is another small lake named Bugellyn. Here we are within a mile and a half of Blann Hafren, or the source of the Severn, and close to the summit of the mighty mountain, as described in a subsequent race in connection with the secent from Devil's Bridge.

The following is the route of the train from Machynlleth to Aberystwith:—

Llandovery 43 Ynys-Las 10 Borth 122	Llanfihangel . Bow-street . Aberystwith	14½ 16 20½
---	---	------------------



INDEX.

Aber, 49 Aberdovey, 199 Aberffraw, 76 Abergele, 35 Aberglaslyn Pass, 130 Abergynolwyn Station, 188 Abermaw (Barmouth), 189 Aiton Hall, 161 Ambrose, St., bust of, 151 Amlweb. 74 Anglesey, county of, 79
Anglesey, Marquis of, column and seat, Antionities, 3 Aqueducts at Chirk, 166 Ardudwy stones, 192; graves, 197 Arran Mountains, 174, 320 BAGILLT, 26 Bailey Hill, Mold, 14 Banditti of Mowddy, 220 Bangor to Holyhead, 73 Bangor-vs-Coed, 162 Bardsey Isle, 92 Barrow, Dr. Isaac, 141 Barmouth, 189 Beaumaris, 68 Beddgelert, 127 Benglog, Falls of, 120 Berwyn Mountains, 170, 171 Bettisfield Park, 162 Bettws Garmon, 123 Beveridge, Dr. Wm., 141 Biddulph, Myddelton, Esq., seat,

Bodelwyddan, 142; Church, 143 Bodyscallew House, 39 Boston's, Lord, Seat, 73 Britannia Tubular Bridge, 60 Britons, ancient, 2 Bronygader, 179 Brymbo Hall, 161 Buckley Mountain, 25. Bulkeley, Bart.'s seat at Beaumaris, 70 Butler, late Miss, 169 Bwlch-v-ddwfaen, 111 Bwlch-v-groes, 174, 220 Cader Idris, 181° Cadfan of Armorica, 198 Cadnant House, 73 Cae Cinnamon, 73 Caerynwch, 179, 180 Cain, River and Fall, 209 Calamine (ore of zinc), Flintshire, 23 Cambrian Railway, 201 Capel Curic, 117 Capel Curie, 106; also see Snowdon, Caractacus, Retreat of, 172 Carnarvon Town, 83; Castle, 85

Bodargan House and Station, 176

Carnaryon to Llanberis and Beddgelert. Carnaryon to Beddgelert by Llyn Cwellin, 192 Carnedd Llewelyn, 49

Carnedd, near Newmarket, 139

Castell Dinas Bran, 168 Castell Tomen-y-mur, 197

Cefn Caves and Well, 143

Cciriog Vale, 166

Cennines Rosa, 219
Cerning River, 219
Cerrig-y-Druidion, 172
Ceunant Mawr, W. F., 97
Charles, Rev. Thomas, 173
CHESTER, 5; Wall, 7; Phonix Tower,

Bridges, 10; Grosvenor Park, 10; Eaton Hall, 10; Railways, 11; Sta-

Chester, Earl of, title, 6 Chester to Mold, 12

Chester to Holybead, 17

Cilcain (Mold), 14 Clee Hills, 203 Clwyd, Vale of, 194 Clynnog-Fawr Church, 189

Cocb. Castell (Powis) 213

Colwyn Cascades, 130

Conway, 42; Old Timber Houses, 43; Castle, 44; Suspension and Tubular

Bridges, 45 Conway River and Valley, 109 Cop-yr-Leni, Carnedd, 139 Corbet Family Mansion, 199

Corwen, 170 Corwen to Bettws, 172 Cox, late David, A.R.A., 116

Craiglwyd Quarry Company, 47 Craig Cwm Bycban, 124 Craig-y-Don Villa, 69

Cra.g-v-Mwn Lead Mine, 211

Criccieth, 91 Cromlechs at Plas Newydd, 68 Cunliffe Family and Monuments, 160

Cymmer Abbey, 186

Cynog, St., the martyr, 211. DANES, 2 Darby, Esq., residence, 161

Davies, Dr. John, 221 Davies, R. Esq., of Llanerch (the antiquary) monument to, at Mold, 14, 143 Dee, River, 174 Demetia (S. Wales), 2

Demon's Oak, 181 DENBIGH, 144 DENBIGHSHIRE, 133 Denbigb, Rutbin, and Corwen Railway

D'Eresby's, Lord Willougbby, seat, 114 Devil's Kitchen, 120 Diffin Mawr Waterfall, 89

Dinas Bran Castle, 168

Dinas Gonwy, 38 Dinas Mowddy, 220 Dolgarrog Falls, 111

Dolgelly to Barmoutb, 188 Dolwyddelan, 114; 116

Dropping Well, 224 Druidical Remains, 90, 172, 187, 192

Dungannon Family, 166 Dwyryd, River, 192

Dykes, Offa's and Watt's, 31

EATON HALL, 10 Edward I., conquest of Wales by, 4 Eistedd fodau, 32

Ellesmere Canal, 203

EX. 22

Pestiniog, 194
Fitchugh, T., Esq., residence, 162
Fitchughe, T., Esq., residence, 162
Fitchughe, Hon. T., estate, 149
Flannel, Welsh, 217 Jones, Inigo, 113 Jubilee Column (Mold), 16 Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, 140 Kenyon, Lord, seat, 162 Kinmel Hall, 37 Flintshire, 22 Flint. County town, 25 Lake Bala, 174 Friars, the, Beaumaris, 71 Fronwnion, 179 Conway, 115 Coron, 77 GAERWEN STATION, 78 Garthewin Honse, 35 Geirw, river, 172 Germanus, Field of, at Mold, 14 Gimlet Rock, 91 Glan Menai Villa, 69 Dywarchen, 124 Eigian, 111 Gader, 125, 182* Gafr, 182 Glendower, Owen, 170 Gloddaeth (seat), 39 Geirionydd, 112 Gwernan, 182" Glyders (Mountains), 119 Glynllifon Park. 89 Glynmadden, 180 Glyn-y-garth Villa, 69 Mymbyr, 117 Ogwen, 119 Golden Grove, 140 Pen Rhayadr, 228 Great Orme's Head, 40 Peris, 95 Tal-y-llyn, 187 Tarw. 219 Gredington Hall, 162 Greenfields mansion, 223 Trigrafanen, 187 Grosvenor Lodge (Eaton Hall), 11 Lead Mines-Craig-y-Mwn, 211 Gwaenynog, 147 Gwernan Lake, 182 Gwernhaeled Park, 162 Gwesper Quarries, 33 Leeswood Hall, 13 Llanaber Church, 189 Gwydir House, 114 Llanasa, 33 Llanberis, 95; Village, 105; Pass, 105 Gyrn Castle, 33 Llandudno, Se Hanmer Hall, 162 Llandudno to Bettws-v-Coed. 107 Hares, Monacella patron saint of, 211 Harlech, 190 Hawarden, 23 Hemans, Mrs., Residence, 36; Ref. to "Ruin and Flowers," 39; Notice of Llanelityd, 186 Llanfaes, 71 Llanfair Honse, 73 Llanfairfechan, 49 St. Asaph. 141 Hengwrt, 186 Henlly's Lodge, 71 Llanfyllin, 209 Llangefni, 78 Herbert Family, Lead Mine, 211 Herbert's, Lord, birthplace, 215 Hillbre Island, 38 Llangelynin Church, 49 Hill's Monument, Shrewsbury, 207 Llangollen, 166 Llangynog, 211 Holyhead, 78 Holywell, 27 Hope Station and Village, 12 Llanrhayadr, 149 Howel an Meredith, 186 Llan-rhayadr (yn-mochnant), 210 Jeffries, Judge, birthplace, 161 Johnson, Dr., monument to, near Den-Llanrwst, 112 Liewelyn the Great, birthplace, 114; Jones, Archdeacon, 180

228 INDEX.

Llewelyn-ap-Gryffyd, Prince of Wales, 3	Mowddy, 220
Llewenny Hall, 148	Mwd, the, 49
Llevn Promontory, 90	Mynydd Mawr, 124
Lleyn Promontory, 90 Lloyd, Hon. T. Price, seat, 139	Myddelton Family, seat, 147; Mo
Lloyd's Pulpit, 195	ments to, 160; of Chirk, 165
Llugwy River, 115, 116	
Llugwy River, 115, 116 Lluyn, 180	Nannau, 180
Llwyds, Sir Gryffydd, birthplace, 73	Nant Farm, 71
Llwyngwril, 187	Frangon, 120
Llwyngwril, 187 Llyn. See Lakes	Glyn, 148
Long Station, 13	Gwrtheyrn, 90
Luxmore, Bishop, tomb, 141	Gwynant, 106
Lys Bradwen, 186	Mill, 123
Lyttleton's encomium on Festiniog, 194	Nantlle, 126
	Nevin, 91
Machynlleth, 222	Newborough, 76
Machynlleth to Llanidloes, 224	Newborough's, Lord, seat, 89; Sle
Madocks, W. A., Esq., 131	Quarries, 195
Madocks, W. A., Esq., 131 Maelor, Hundred of, 162	Newmarket, 139
Maentwrog, 193	Newtown, 217
Maen Rhos Rhyfel, 74	
Maes-y-Gaer, 49	Oakleys of Plas-Tan-y-Bwlch, 192
Maes-y-Garmon, Mold, 14	Offs's Dyke, 2, 31, 205, 217
Maes-y-porth, 73	Ogwen Bank, 58
Malindina Abbey, 31	Orme's Head, 40
Mallwyd, 221	Oswestry, 202
Mam Cymru, 149	Our Lady's Well at Cefn, 144
Mawddach River, 185	Overton, 162
Marble, Anglesey, 71	Owen Glyndwr, 170, 178
Mathraval, 209	
Meifod, 209	Palmerston's, late Lord, Slate-Quarri
Menai Suspension and Tubular Bridges,	195
58	Parys Mountain, 75
Mercia, 2, 205	Pass of Aberglaslyn, 130
Merionethshire, 152	Pass of Llanberis, 105
Merlins (Welsh ponies), 152	Pass-y-Gross, 174. See also und
Meyricks, Mr., seat, 76	Bwlch
Military Antiquities, 3	Peel, E. Esq., 162
Military Antiquities, 3 Minerals (Mold), 13 Mines of Flintshire, 23	Pen-Caer-Gybi, 78
Mines of Filntshire, 23	Pendyffryn Park, 47
Minffordd, 187	Pengwern, 139
Most Lane Junction, 218	Pengwerwyn, 172 Peniarth, 187
Mochnant Valley, 210	Penmaen Cliffe Villa, 179
Moel Arthur, Mold, 16	Description of the Page 49
Cynwch, 181	Penmaen-Mawr, 46; Pass, 48 Penmon Point, 71
Fammau (Mold), 16	Donmonfo 100
dû Fawr, 211	Penmorfa, 132 Pennant Church, 211
Hebog, 129 Llys, 49	Pennant Family, Residence, 11
Siabod, 118	Penrhos Park, 77
Mold, 18	Penrhyn Castle, 55; Slate-Quarries,
Mona, the Roman, 79	Pensarn, 35
Monacella, St., 211	Pentraeth, 71
Montgomeryshire, 200	Pentre Foelas, 172
Montgomery 215	Pentremawr House, 35
Montgomery, 215 Montgomery, Robert, Lines on view from	Pen-y-bonh Inn, 187
St. Asaph, 141	Pen-y-gaer, 172
Morgan Rishon translator of Welsh	Pen-y-gwryd Inn, 106
Morgan, Bishop, translator of Welsh Bible, 141	Picari, Mrs., residence, 148
Morgan, Rishon of Llandaff, 210	Picasi, Mrs., residence, 148 Pistyll, Rhayadr, 210
Morgan, Bishop of Llandaff, 210 Morgan's, Mrs., residence, 140	Pistyll-y-Cain, 184
Mostyn Station, 32	Pistyll-y-Mawddach, 184. See al
Mostyn's, Lord, seat, 209	nnder Waterfall
Mountains, See Moel	Pitt's Head, 126
Mount Pleasant, 47	Plas Coch, 73

Plas Gwyn, 71	Roman Antiquities at Chester, 6
Gwynne, 73	Causeway, Festiniog, 197
Llanfair, 73	Sarn, 219
Llanfair, 78 Newydd (Anglesey), 67	Station, Caersws, 219
Newydd (Liangolien), 109	Segontium, 87
Pengwern, 169	Rossett, 157
Penmynydd, 74	Roubilliac's Monuments, 160
Power, 162	Ruabon, 163
Teg, 13	Rug, 169
ty-mawr House, 47	Ruthin, 150
Plinlimmon, 224	0 1- 1-
Point of Air Lighthouse, 33	St. Albright's Fountain, 114
Ponies, Welsh, 152, 209	ST. ASAPH, 140
Ponsonby, late Miss, 169	St. Asaph's Well, Dyserth, 139
Ponies, Welsh, 162, 209 Ponsonby, late Miss, 169 Pont Aberglaslyn, 130	St. Beuno's Chapel, 89
Pont Dolganwy, 111	St. Cadfan's Church and Well, 198
Pont Porthllwyd, 111	St. George Village, 37
Pont-y-glyn, 172 Pont-y-pair, 115, 116	St. Mungo (of Glasgow), 140
Pont-y-pair, 115, 116	St. Trillo's Chapel, 39
Population of Wales, 1	St. Winefred's Well, 28
Portmadoc, 131	Salop, or Shropshire, 203
Portmadoe to Pwllheli, 132	Saltney, 157
Povesia, 2 Powis Castle, 218	Salusbury family, 148
Powis Castle, 218	Sarn Helen, 197
Powysland, 2	Samwell, Dr., birthplace, 148
Precipics Walk, 181	Saxons, 2
Prestatyn, 33	Segontium, Roman Station, 87
Priestholm, 72 Prince of Wales, 3	Seven Wonders of Wales (note), 28
Prince of Wales, 3	Severn River, 203, 217
Principalities, 2	Shee, Sir M. A., Portraits by, 179
Prys, Archdeacon, 193	Shipley's, Dean, residence, 138; tomb
Paleston Family, seat, 162	141
Puffin Island, 72	Shrewsbury, 208
Pwllheli, 90	Shropshire, 202
0 0 1 00	Skinner's, Captain, Monument, 78
Quarry, Shrewsbury, 208	Slate Quarries, Craig-y-Grybni, 211
RAVEN FALL, 198	Festiniog, 195
Rees, Dr. Abraham, 217	Llanberis, 97
Rhagatt Mansion, 171	Machynlleth, 223
Rhayadr Dû (Dolgelly), 184	Nantlie, 126
Rhayadr Dû (Maentwrog), 193	Penrhyn, 57
Rhayadr Mawr (Aber), 49	Snowdon, ascent from Llanberis, 98
Rhayadr-Mawr (Conway), 111. See also	Capel Curig, 99
Waterfalls	Snowdon Guide Inn, 124
	South, Dr. Robert, 210
Rhayadr, River, 210 Rhianva Mansion, 69	Suspension Bridge, Menai Straits, 58 Stack Lighthouse, 78
Rhuddlan, 187	Ctanless How Mrs words are
Bhyl, 34	Stanley's, Hon. Mr., residence, 77
Rhyllon, 142	TAIBACH HOUSE, 47
Richards, Baron, monument, 180	Talacre Mansion, 33
Richards, Baron, monument, 180 Richard II., where betrayed, 37	Talargoch Lead-Mines, 139
Richards of Caerynwch, 181	Talgwynedd, 73
River Aran, 178	Taliesin, Bard, Monument to, 112
Conway, 109	Tal-y-llyn, 187
Dee, 174	Tanat River, 211
Rhayadr, 210	Tanyr-Allt House, 73
Severn, 203	Tan-y-Bwlch, 192
Severn, 203 Tanat, 211	Thelwall, Esq., of Bathafarn, Monument
Twymyn, 219	151
Twymyn, 219 Vyonwy, 209	Torrent Walk, Dolgelly, 181
Wnion, 178	Tower (Mold), 14
Rock of Weeping, 47	Towyn, 198
Roderic, King, 2	Trefriw, 111
Rofts, the, 158	Trefriw, 111 Tre-yr-Castell, 71
Romans, 2	Tremadoc, 131
	2

Tre-r-Casri, 90
Treors, seat of, 165-6
Trawstryndd, 197
Tudor, Cash. of Beren, 148
Tudor Chaple and Owen's residence, 74
Twichill, 94
Twichill, 94
Twynnyn tiver, 219
Tynynyn tiver, 219
Tyn y-groes, 185

URICONIUM, 205

VAENOL HOUSE, 73 Vale of Clwyd, 134 Railw

Valle Crucis Abbey, 168
Vane's, Earl, Monsion, 223
Vaughans of Rug, 171; of Nannau, 178,

180 Venedotia (N. Wales), 2 Viaducts at Chirk, 166 Vivian's, Lord, Mansion, Beaumaris, 71

Vyrnwy River, 209

Warburton's, E., residence, 159

Warren's, Samuel, birthplace, 159

Waterfalls, Cain, 184

terfalls, Csin, 184 Ceunant Mawr, 97 Cynfael, 195 Dibbin Mawr, 89 Dolgarrog, 111 Dolgelly, at, 184

Dolgelly, at, 184
Ffrwd Fawr, 219
Mawddach, 184
Ogwen, 120
Pistyll—Rhayadr, 210
-v-Llvn, 223

-Rhayadr, 210 -y-Llyn, 228 Rhayadr Du, 198 Pistyll—Rhayadr-mawr (Conway) 111 Rhayadr-mawr (Aber), 49 Rhayadr-y-Parc-mawr, 114 Rhayadr-y-Wennol at Bettws, 116 Waterloo Bridge, 116; Tower (Ruabon).

Waterloo Bridge, 116; Towe 164 Watling Street, 205 Watt's Dyke, 30, 164

Watt's Dyke, 30, 164 Weish paving-stones, 47 Weishpool, 212 Wepre Hall, 25

Wepre Hall, 25
Westminster, Marquis, seat, Eaton Hall,
10
William Community at Chester, 6

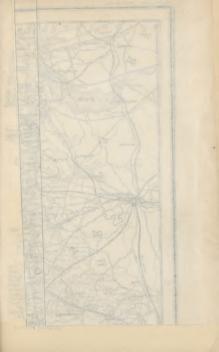
William, Conqueror, at Chester, 6
Williams, Dr. Dan., 161
Williams of Dol-y-melynlyn, 184
Williams, Sir Hugh, Bart, residence, 142
Williams, Bart, seat at Beaumaris, 69
Wilson. Richard, Landscape-painter's

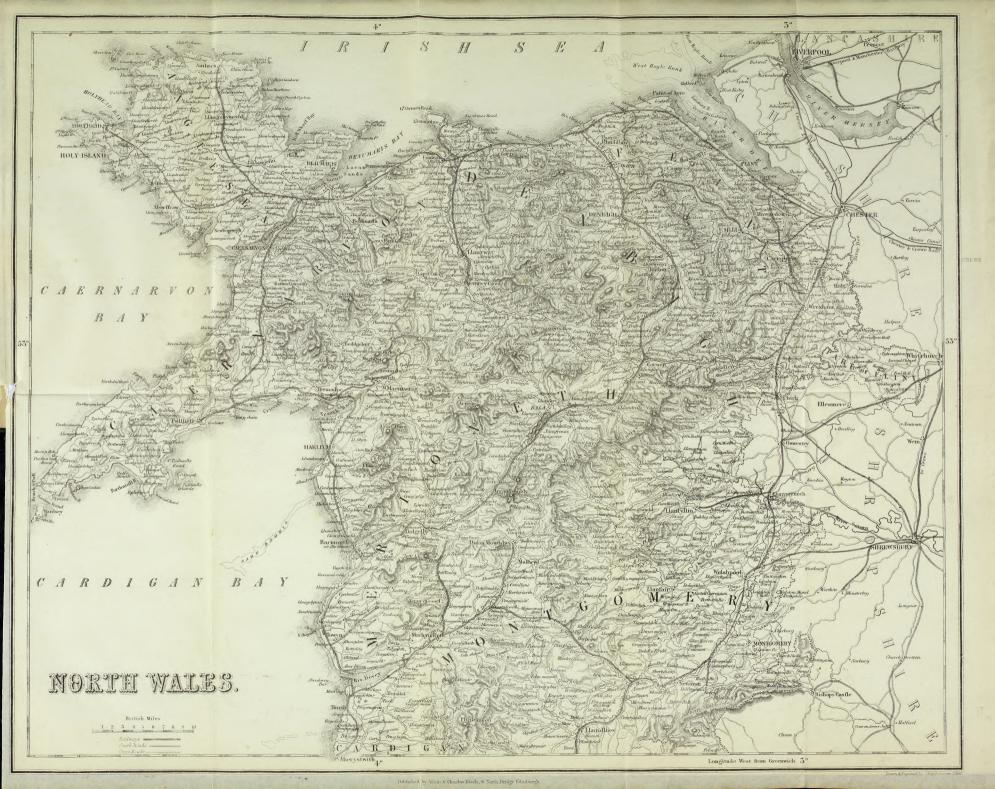
Wilson, Richard, landson tomb at Mold, 14 Wnion River, 177 Worthington, Dr. Wm., 210 Watten Lord 188

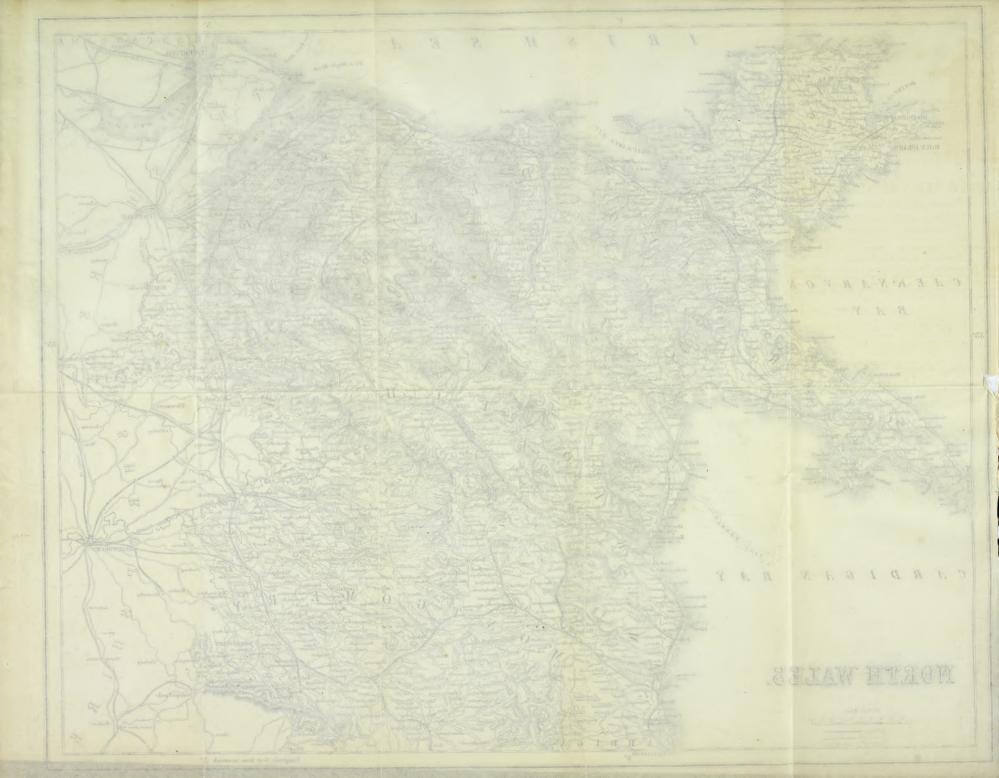
Wotton, Lord, 168 Wrekin, the, 203 Wrexham, 159 Wroxeter, 205

Wynn family, demesne, 163; Monuments in Church, etc., 163, 164 Wynnes, monunent, 113; family, 114; seat at Cefn, 143 Wynne of Peniarth, 187

YEW-TREES OF MALLWYD, 221; at Gresford, 158 Yorke, S., Esq., residence, 161 Ynys-y-maengwyn, 199 Yn-Riff, See Eiff, 89











GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS-

IONA,	CHEVALIER,	GONDOLIER,	STAFFA,
MOUNTAINEER,	PIONEER,	EDINBURGH,	LINNET,
CLANSMAN,	CLYDESDALE,	CYGNET, °	PLOVER,

MARY JANE, and INVERARAY CASTLE,

Sail during the season for Oban, Fort-William, Inverneas, Staffa, Iona, Glenooe, Tohermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver and Stornoway; afforting Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Glenooe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruiek, Loch Marce, and the famed islands of Staffa and Iona.

* These vessels afferd in their passage a view of the beautiful scenery of the Clysic, with all its Watering Piesce—the Island and Kyles of Butte-Island of Arram-Momains of Owni, Kaspidal, and Kitsiye—Loshlyn—Crinan—with the Islands of Jam, and Kitsiye—Loshlyn—Crinan—with the Islands of Jam, the Mountains of Loshlyn, and Aprilin, of Kingsidoch, and Ben Novie—Inversible to Jam of Morea, of Aprilin, of Kingsidoch, and Ben Novie—Inversible to where the observation ratiod has Standard in the 44—Lochether—the Calcidorian Cansidorian Charles and Cansidorian Cansidori

Time Bills, with Maps, sent post free on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1871.



UNION STREET WEST ARERDEEN

UNION STREET WEST, ABERDEEN. THIS Hotel is admittedly one of the finest in the city, and without excention stands

THIS Hotel is admittedly one of the inters in the city and window except a unequalled for centrality of situation, being within a few minutes walk of the Railway Termini and General Post-Office, and has the recommendation of quietude and comfort.

To meet the requirements of the growing increase of patronage which has been bestowed on the Proprietor (Mr. Mackie), he has recently made very extensive additions and improvements. The Hotel is particularly laid out for the accommodation of private families in the neighbourhood, by whom it has been largely patronised, as well as be Tourists visiting the Deceside Highlands and other surrounding districts

The house is replete with every luxury and comfort, comprising suites of elegant and richly furnished apartments.

Table d'Hote Daily, and Ladies' Coffee-Room.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Billiard Rooms, &c.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ON A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ON A MOMENT'S NOTICE

IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

THE nearest to the General Railway Station, to which it is directly opposite, and the comply one in Aberdeen completely built from the foundation as a First-Class Femily and Commercial Hotel.

Tomity and Commercial Hotel.
Uninterrupted proximity to the free mountain air of the Grampians, and the

Uninterrupted proximity to the free mountain air of an entangeness, and picturesque valley of the river Dec.

The situation of the "Imperial not be more central, and being removed by its The situation of the "Imperial not be more central, and the imperial promotes of the main thoroughfure, is agreed own intervening ground from the moderation susceinful tooked to in the erection of reti-

convenient line of access newly laid out between the General Railway Station and the principal part of the town.

The Public Coffee Room, Commercial Room, Drawing-Room for Ladies and Gentle-The Public Coffee Room, Commercial Room, Drawing-Room for Ladies and Gentle-

men, and the Suncking Room, are known to be unsurpassed for elegance and confort.

Fine Sitting-Rooms, and Baths of every description.

Spacious, Well-lighted Stock and Show Rooms, for Commercial purposes, on the

Spacions, Well-lighted Stock and Show Rooms, for Commercial Purposes, street-floor level. No Inferior Bed-Rooms.

The wines are imported direct for the Imperial, which, with the Cuisine, are of the

Charges no more than those of ordinary Establishments.

CHARD BEN

BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL,

ABERFELDY,

(One minute's walk from the Railway Station.)

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

Parties leaving Edinburgh and Glasgow in the morning, and arriving in

Aberfeldy by first train, can enjoy a live hours' drive through the finest seenery in the Highlands (including Pass of Gleu Lyou, Taymouth Castle and grounds from the "Fort"), and return south by last train.

Coaches to and from Killin and Loch Lomond daily during the

Coaches to and from Killin and Loch Lomond daily during th season.

Tonrists desirous of proceeding by these coaches, "to secure seats," ought to pass the previous night at the Hotel, from where alone the coaches start.

Orders for horses and conveyances punctually attended to. The Hotel Bus awaits the arrival of all the trains.

WEEM HOTEL, ABERFELDY.

THE above Hotel is one mile from Aberfeldy Station, at the base of the pictureque wooded rock of Weem and Gate of Menzies Castle and Park, into which Families staving in the Hotel have liberty to walk.

which Families staying in the Hotel have liberty to walk. Weem is a favourite spot for Families, Tornitz, and firvalids seeking health and quiet; warm even in the early months of the year, being protected from the morth and east which; with a dry southern expoures, and many beaufulful drives the stay of t

Omnibus, free of charge, to and from all trains, and Loch Lomond and JAMES WATERS, Proprietor.

THE CAMBRIAN HOTEL, PENSARN, ABERGELE.

R. HUMPHREYS, PROPRIETOR.

Close to the Station, and within two minutes' walk of the Beach, for Boarding or Private Apartments, Posting, etc. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. A spacious Billiard-Room has lately been added to the Hotel, with a first-class as we Billiard Table, by the eminent makers Barroughes and Watts.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWITH,

THIS noble building, which The Times of February 1869 described as "one of the Lest of its class," was opened May 1866.
It has a frontinge of 154 feet, and each of its Public and Private Sitting-Rooms face, and are within fifty yards of the Sea. The Hotel is sheltered on the North and East, and it will be found to be a Desirable Residence throughout the vear.

TABLE D'HOTE at Seven o'clock.

Board, Residence, and Attendance, with Use of Drawing-Room, inclusive, Terms. £4:4:0 per week.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK GOSWELL, Managers,

BIDEFORD.

TANTON'S Family Hotel, Bideford, has been long and favourably known as being mest comfortable and inexpensive. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge, commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, and the climate is recommended to invalids by the most eminent physicians.

An Omnibus meets every train. Private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had to meet any train on the shortest notice.

BLAIR ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

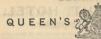
THIS Hotel, which has been recently added to, and entirely re-furnished, will be found most complete in every department.

Blair-Athole is the most central point from which to make Excursions to Killiecrankie, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Gel Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, etc., and is the most convenient resting-place for Families journeying from South to North, and vice versa.

Orders by Post or Telegraph for Apartments or Carriages carefully attended to.

D. MACDONALD, Proprietor.

BLAIRGOWRIE.



HOTEL

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

DARTIES visiting Blairgowrie will find in the Queen's Hotel every comfort and attention. It is on the shortest and most direct route to Balmoral Castle and seenery of the Dee. Superior Post-Horses. Carriages of every description, and careful drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival and departure of the trains.

D. M. DONALD. Proprietor.

THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL, BRAEMAR.

MR. M'NAB,

Of the Rainbow Hotel, Glasgow,
WISHES to inform Tourists, and the Public generally, that he has entered on a lease

W of the above Establishment.

He trusts that the long experience of himself and Mrs. M'Nab will enable him to conduct the house in every way as a first-class Establishment.

Letters for Apartments or Conveyances will receive every attention.

Posting in all its varied Departments.

BRIGHTON.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

 $E^{
m VERY}$ endeavour is made to render this Hotel equal to its long-existing repute.

Spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Families received at Moderate Contract Charge by the Week.

Communications to

"THE MANAGER,"

Bedford Hotel Company (Limited).

CALLANDER.

D. M'GOWAN, Proprietor.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor, and which has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is beautifully situated at the west end of the village, and commands a magnificent view of the Vale of the Teith, Ben Ledi, and surrounding district, and is within a short distance of the

N GAMP, THE FALLS OF BRACKLIN.

LOCH VENNACHAR, LOCH LUBNAIG, THE PASS OF LENY,
BEN LEDL etc., etc.

Tourists will find Callander very central for visiting these places mentioned in Sir Warder Scotts "Laly of the Lake," viz., the Lake of Menteith, Clachan of Aberforle, (where Rob Boy M'Gresor is barried), Lock Voll. Lechenribeed, etc.

During the Summer Season STAGE COACHES in connection with this Hotel, and Mr. Blair's Hotel at the Trossachs, run several times each day, to suit the arrival and departure of trains at Callander and steamer on Loch Katrine.

Omnibuses run to and from each Train.

25 Posting in all its Branches.—Letters for Carriages, Coach Seats, or Hotel Accommo-

dation, carefully attended to.

Lake and River Fishing to be had in the immediate neighbourhood.

CALLANDER. THE M'GREGOR HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE

AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so
gooducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor), will have every comfort and attention,
and the Charges very moderate in comparison to other Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting complete. 'Sus awaits all the trains.

JAMES M'DERMOTT, Proprietor.

N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

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

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

STEPHENS'

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORK

(Opposite the General Post Office),

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

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

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.
"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by

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

DINGWALL AND SKYE.

To Travellers and Tourists to or from the West and North Coasts and Islands of Scotland.

"FRASER'S"

NATIONAL OR STATION HOTEL,

 ${
m A}^{
m T}$ the junction of the Highland and Skye Railways, is the largest and best Hotel in the County.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

* * Posting and Job Horses, and Carriages.

By Train from Dingwall at 10.12 A.M. Parties staying at this Hotel can see the whole of the famed Scenery along the Skye Railway, have two hours at Strome Ferry, and return to Dingwall in time for dinner at 6 15.

DOVERCOURT, ESSEX.

THE CLIFF HOTEL

UNRIVALLED in all England for its beautiful position, embracing extensive sea views, with every comfort for Families and Visitors, combined with

Moderate Charges,
Omnibus attends all Trains and Boats,

J. WARREN, Proprietor.

DUNCON.

MACCOLL'S ARGYLL HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated, and commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde, and visitors will find the House unequalled for situation. First-class accommodation for Private Families and Tourists, and Charges moderate.

Hot, Cold, and FRESH-WATER BATHS.

EASTBOURNE.

THI

BURLINGTON HOTEL,

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX.

Facing the Sea and Grand Parade,

FOR FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, TOURISTS, ETC.

MRS. CARTER,

PROPRIETRESS.

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



THE ROYAL HOTEL

(Late GIBB'S),

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, DONALD MACGREGOR.

The above has been entirely remodelled, with numerous Suites of Apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe, and is within 100 yards of the Railway Station.

Large Coffee-Room and Drawing-Room for Families and Gentlemen.



"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those o Castellani himself."—Correspondent of the Scotsman on the International Exhibition.

STRANGERS IN THE SCOTCH METROPOLIS
Should not fail to visit the

GREAT EMPORIUM

Souththis Choice and Cheap Souvenies of Scotland and Tourists' Equipments.

The celebrated Clan-Tartan Woodwork in a great variety of equivillely finished activities, from 6d, to 23s. Real Public Jecellery (including Brooch of Lora).

Southeries orticles, from 6d, to 23s. Real Public Jewellery (tachuling Brock of Lora), set in Silver, from Ls. 4d to 42s. Strendspile Plans of Sectional.

Nos. 13, 15, 17, HANOVER ST., EDINBURGH,

Southeries FORM A GREAT AND EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT FOR HOSHING, GOVES.

Southins
Sou

bouldenits Principles of Business—Fixed Prices and large returns rather than large percentages.

KNOX, SAMUEL, & DICKSON.

EDINBURGH

HANOVER HOTEL,

Commercial and Family, most pleasantly situated, looking into Princes Street; highly recommended for every home comfort. Smoking-Room, Show-Rooms, and Hot and Cold Baths. Only Three Minutes from Rallway Station. Night Porter kept.

C. E. M'EWAN, Proprietress.

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

EDINBURGH.

THOMAS SLANEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS superior HOTEL has been long patronised by the first Families of Europe, and contains every comfort which a matured experience could succest.

The Great Saloon is considered the finest room in any Hotel in the kingdom, and is available to those desirous of avoiding the expense of Private Apartments.

Option of Public Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte Daily. Dinners d la Carte.

THE CUISINE AND WINES ARE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Charges as moderate as those of Minor Establishments.

DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardem, and directly opposite the Castle. Frivate Shites of Japarments, Isale a landsone Steet Coffee Room, Endes Denking Room, Endes Command Smoothing Room, Part Collings Upstartment is under the personal is well known, and Smoothing Room. The Collings Upstartment is under the personal is well known, and will be a smillerful gramming for efficiency. An parte Francis.

Charges strictly Moderate.

FISHING TACKLE.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c.

PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE,

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices.

Observe-80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.

EDINBURGH.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, R. MACMAHON, Proprietor,

103, 104, 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

At this First-class Family Hotel will be found
Handsome Suites of Rooms looking into the Gardens.

Also, a HANDSOME SELECT COFFEE-ROOM,
with all the quiet and comfort of a house.

Charges strictly Moderate. ALMA HOTEL.

112, 113, AND 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle,

A ADDISON, Proprietor of the show well-knows and comfortable Hotel, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and, at the same time, soliciting a continuance of their patronage, begs to inform them that he has just opened a new addition to this Hotel, which he has lifted up in a very approve style. The accommodation consists of large and small spartments handsomely furnished. The accommodation consists of large and small spartments handsomely furnished. Distingt-from, Smoking and Eath Rooms. The Establishment is arranged so as to combine quiet, comfort, and convenience throughout the whole.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

DESIGNED and built for the express purpose, in the most commodious and elegant style, and in a most beautiful situation, is always replete with everything conducive to the comfort and convenience of Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and other Visitors, and is specially worthy of the attention of such.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL,

8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

A LSO merits particular notice as an Old-established, Commodious, and popular House. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. The view from it to the west is at once comprehensive, grand, and striking.

Both Hotels adjoin the General Post Office and Railway Termini.
WM. KENNEDY,

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

THE PALACE HOTEL

EDINBURGH.

THE handsome pile of Buildings occupied by this New Hotel has been erected from the foundation with the sole purpose of meeting all the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. The Hotel occupies the best position in Princes Street, immediately opposite "Edinburgh Castle," and is situated equidistant from the Waverley, Haymarket, and Caledonian Railway Stations. The magnificant Coffee-Room is upon the level of Princes Street, and on the same floor is a Smoking-Room, with Lavatories adjoining. The Public and Private Drawing-Rooms are furnished in the most elegant and comfortable manner; command a beautiful view over the West Princes Street Gardens, with the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat in the distance; and are supplied with a selection of all the new books and magazines, and with facilities for writing.

The Charges have been fixed after an examination of those of many of the principal Hotels in England and Scotland, and will be found to be on a moderate scale.

The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed Tariff of the Charges upon application, and will give prompt attention to any Communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

JOHN FLEMING, Manager.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

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

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

expense of Sitting-Rooms.

expense of Sitting-Rooms.

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

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

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

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

On Parle Français. Man Spricht Deutsch,

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours, commanding a fine view of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat.

Turkish and other Baths can be had on the vermises.

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

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Edinburgh—NEWHAVEN.

ORIGINAL FISH DINNERS.

Established and carried on by the CLARK FAMILY for over 130 years.

THE PEACOCK HOTEL,

Foot of the WHALE BRAE, East End of NEWHAVEN.

MRS. MAIN, Daughter of and Successor to the late Mrs.
CLAER, gratefully embraces this opportunity of returning her
warmest thanks to her friends and the public for their very kind patronage, extending over so many year, and begs to intrinate the completion of
her arrangements in connection with the Nove Du Low, which, with
Sea Vitaw, will, abe trusts, atome in some neasure for want of room
hitherto, and conduce in a very great degree to the comfort and enjoyment
of her visitors.

Mrs. Main has no connection with any other Establishment.
FISH DINNERS, ETC., every lawful day.
WINES, ETC., of best quality, at Moderate Rates.
OMNEUSES from MOCND, EDINBURGH, EVERY HALF-HOUR.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

BLUENAN, FESTINIOG.

HAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen visiting Festining will find at the above Hotel superior accummodation, combined with Moderate Charges. The Sitting-Rooms and Bed-Rooms are airy, cheerful, and well-furnished. It is situate in the most central part of the Quarries district—about half-way between the Welsh Slate Company's (late Lord Palmerston's), Rhinderyful Slate Company's, J. W. Greaves's, and Summel Holland's, on the west side; and the Diphyr Casson Company's, Meanofician Company's, Volty and Bonydd Quarries, on the east side. It is also within three minutes' walk of the Railway Stations for Portmadoc and Festinios.

COACHES run twice a-day during summer months, and once a-day during winter months, between this Hotel and Beltusq Coed Railway Station, passing through Dalyddelen and Lledr Vale—places far-famed for their extensive, grand, and picturesque scenery.

W. C. JONES, Proprietor.

CARRICK'S ROYAL HOTEL, 50 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Opposite the General Post Office.)

This Old-established Family Hotel is delightfully situated for Gentlemen and Families.

The Charges are Fixed and Moderate.

JAMES CARRICK, Proprietor.

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

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

Excellent Bed-rooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room.
-Charges Moderate.

Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

J. SALMON.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, DOR Pamillo and Gentlemen. in the Immediate neighbourhood of Pitchwood Source

and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamhoat Wharves.

JAMES MACLEAN, Proprietor,

CITY COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS.

54 & 60 UNION STREET, AND 35 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW, ONE of the most Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily.

Broakfasts, Dinners, and Teas, served with confort, economy, and despatch.

Bill of Fare—EXTRA MODERATE.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY.

No Gratuities to Waifers.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

JAMES BROWN,

For 9 Years Buyer and Salesman for Gardner & Co., Opticions, Buchanan St. 76 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

OPERA and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Thermoincters, Barometers, Stercoscopes, and Stereographs of Scottish and Foreign Scenery, Pocket Compasses, etc., etc., N.B.—Spectacles and Eye-Glasses fitted by means of an improved Optometer. The 4to Album, to hold 200 portraits, price 10s. ed., is the best value made.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL. 25 GEORGE SQUARE

GLASGOW.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Proprietor.

FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AND TOURISTS.

CROW HOTEL.

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

THIS House is situated in the very centre of the City. For Tourists and Families it is unsurpassed for Comfort and Moderate Charges,

D. DEWAR. Proprietor.

TO TOURISTS.

GLASGOW

A. DUTHIE, Photographic Publisher, 56 GORDON STREET (OFF BUCHANAN STREET), GLASGOW.

has the LARGEST and the most carefully selected Stock in Scotland of

Tourists will do well to inspect A. DUTRIE's Stock before making their purchases

GRANGE HOTEL, NORTH LANCASHIRE

THIS Hotel combines every requisite for a Winter and Summer residence. It is sheltered from the state of the tered from the north and east winds by limestone cliffs, and commands fine views of Morecambe Bay. For many years Grange has been recommended by the Medical Faculty in the North to their patients, as a suitable residence for persons requiring a

mild climate during the most trying seasons of the year, Furness Abbey, &c., and the Hotel is only distant about 4 miles from Cartmell Priory

Church, Holker Hall, &c. Since the Hotel was opened about three years ago it has been visited by many of th nobility and gentry, who have expressed their satisfaction with its management.

Fresh and Salt Water Baths at any hour. Billiard Room. Letters to be addressed to Mr. POPPLE, the Hotel, Grange, Carnforth,

TO TOURISTS.

Tourists and Strangers in Glasgow will find a large variety of

VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY, GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, AND GLAN

TARTAN WORK, AT

JAMES REID'S, Bookseller and Stationer, 144 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

GLASGOW.

HANOVER

HOTEL,

45 TO 51 HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE.

"First-Class, and replete with every Home Confort, and accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen."

CENTRAL, QUIET MORESANT FLATER, ATTENDANCE CHARGED IN BILL.

Ladies' Coffee-Room. Private Sitting-Rooms (with use of Pianos). Splendid Coffee and Commercial Rooms. Hot and Shower Baths. Billiards (Burroughes and Watts'). Ici on parle Français. Man spricht Deutsch. Night Porter MERTON R. COTES, Proprietor.

GRANTOWN.

THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL

Patronised by Her Majorty the Queen.

PAMILIES, Tourist, and Commercial Greathene, will find this a most convenient and comfortable resting outworth the desired at the first of the first power of the confortable resting outworth the confortable resting outward the confortable resting outward to the confortable resting outward to the confortable resting outward to the confortable resting to the confortable resting to the provider of the Provid

Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS are booked between LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and other Through Booking Stations in England and Scotland, and Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen, at the same Through Fares as r\u00e4 Dunkeld.

Ask for Titkets via Aberdeen, and see Luggage labelled by that Route.

ENGLISH LAKES

GRASMERE.

PRINCE OF WALES

LAKE HOTEL

Erected expressly for an Hotel on the Margin of the Lake, and contains public Dining and Drawing Rooms, private Sitting Rooms, large and airy Bed-Rooms, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR

VARIED AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

OR AS A

CENTRAL STATION FOR MAKING

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS,

Which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any of the Lake Guide Books.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and Suite during their Tour in the Lake District made this Hotel their Head-quarters, and made their daily Excursions from it.

Posting in all its branches, Mountain ponies and Guides, Boats, Coaches and Omnibuses to all the Railways and Lake Steamers.

EDWARD BROWN, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, PROSPECT PLACE,

HARROWGATE.

A. MILLWATERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel, being situated in the best and most central part of Harrowgate, commands most extensive Views, and is within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Wells, Baths, and Concert-Rooms, and having been considerably enlarged and entirely removated since the recent entry of the present Proprietor, Visitors will find very many advantages—combining the comforts of home with the best hotel accommodation, at the following terms:—

Board and Lodging, in Public .	6/ per	day.
Servants, do	3/6 ,	,
Board and Lodging in Private .	7/ ,	,
Dada alamad : £ and for those		

INVERNESS.

MARSHALL'S RAILWAY STATION HOTEL.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

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

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

Nearly 100 beds can be made up. Table d'Hôte daily.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

INVERNESS.

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.)

THIS well-known first-class family Hotel, patronised yearly by the best families of Europe, has recently undergone extensive alterations, additions, and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel has the best view of the

Ness and surrounding scenery in Inverness.

Cold, Hot, and Shower Baths.

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

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,

Proprietor.

INVERNESS ROYAL HOTEL.

MR. D. CAMPBELL, in returning thanks to lis numerous Patrons, begs to inform Private Families, Tourists, and others, that they will find every comfort and conrenience usual at a First Class Hotel at his Establishment.

The Rotel is situate immediately opposite he Railway Station, in the most open and airy part of the Town, and all the apartments are commodious and loffs; Mr. Campbell begs particularly to direct attention to the annexed scale of charges.— Breakfast

Luncheon. 1s. 6d. Parlour 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Dinner 2s. to 3s. 6d. Bed-Room 1s. 6d. to 2s.
WHISKY, PORT, and SHERRY, 4d. and 5d. per Glass.
BASS BERR, 5d. per Glass, and 4d. and 5d. per Pint.

And all ARSY Edges, 3d. per Glass, and 4d. and 5d. per Finit.

And all other Wines and Spirite of best qualities at similarly Lige Rates.

Boots attends arrival of all Trains, and with Omnibus waits for Passengers per Caledonian Canal Steamers.

INVERARAY.

ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL.

D. MACPHERSON.

KILLARNEY RAILWAY HOTEL.

P CHRRY

LATE TRAVELLERS' CLUB, LONDON, AND KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN,

The Continental Languages spoken by the Manager.

THIS well-known Establishment, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. It contains one hundred Bed-rooms, a magnificent Coffee-room, a Drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, Baths, &c. &c.

The Charges will be found moderate.

The Boating and Carriage Accommodation is specially attended to by the Manager, who personally arranges the formation of Boating Parties, &c., with a view to economy.

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

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

All Attendance charged.

A Room is established for the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen.

Parties taken as Boarders at Three Guineas per week, from 1st November to the 1st of June.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY. PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the

NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND TOURISTS.

And affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having firstrate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

LOCHENBRECK HOTEL AND SPA, By Castle Douglas.

FAMILIES and Tourista visiting this Watering-Place will find comfortable accommodation and Moderate Charges. The Spa has long been famous for its Medicinal properties. The situation secure quietness, and the salubrity of the air is equal to my in Scotland. Good Trout-fishing, Posting, Wines, &c. Inquiries answered by return of post. JOHN CUMMING. Manager.

LOCHLOMOND.

ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

FOOT OF BEN-LOMOND.

B. JARRATT respectfully informs Tourists and others that he has taken a lease of the above Briot, which has been put in first-tate order for the counfort of those patronising him. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben-Lomond, and the only place where Ponies can be had, by which parties can rise with seas and safety to the top; the distance being only four miles to the very summit.
The Leel's promot becames call at the Rowardennan Whaff six times a day on their UNDER ROVAL PATRONAGE.





BALQUHIDDER

LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER.

THIS Hotel offers first-class Accommodation to Families,
Tourists, and Travellers, who, patronising it, will find
every comfort, attention, and quiet. The Railway from
Callander opens up a wide district.

The Hotel commands fine Views of LOCH EARN, the Scenery of the Legend of Montrose; the Walks and Drives include many places of interest, including Rob Roy's Grave, in the Old Churchyard of Balquhidder, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, a fine Drive round Loch Earn; or to St. Fillans, 8 miles; Courrie, 14; Crieff, 20; or through the Wild Pass of Glen Ogle, the "Kyber Pass," to Killin; or to Luib, in Glendochart, Crianlarich, and Lochlomond; or to Oban or Fort-William, by Tyndrum.

Parties coming by Train, going North, should stay all night at Lochearnhead, starting early next morning.

Boats for Fishing on the Loch are kept free of charge. An Omnibus runs to every Train.

Letters for Parties to Dinner, Pic-Nics, or Driving or Posting, punctually attended to.

R. DAYTON.

TARBET HOTEL.

LOCHLOMOND.

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands

the best View of Ben Lomoud.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inversry, and Oban, start from this Hotel, immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from

Glascow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 P.M. Steamer down Loch Lomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben Lomond, to be had at the

Hotel .- May 1871.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND. Patronised by the Empress of the French.

TTHE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," within four miles of the Hill of Doneryne, from which the Finest View of Lochlomond can be obtained, and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady Boatmen, for the Lake, GEORGE M'DOUGALL, Proprietor.

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Loch Lomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, etc. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlacher Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

HEAD OF LOCHLOMOND.

INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THIIS is the only landing place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glenoce, Ballachuish, Fort-William, Killin, Kramora, and Aberfeldy; the usar-est starting-point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches—all of which start daily from the Hotel, where sensi are secured, maps of routes, and all necessary information, supplied. Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Inversant the previous evening, so as to secure seats. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel, so the Hotel of the Ho

Posting in all its Branches.

A Bus waits the arrival of the Steamers during the Season.

Fishing on the Falloch; Boats for the Lake.

EDWARD MCALLUM, PROPRIETOR.

SEASON 1871

VISITORS TO LONDON

SHOULD DINE AT

CARR'S

OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURAUNT, 265 STRAND.

Dinners from the Joint (from 1 till 8 P.M.), 1s. 6d. (including Vegetables, Bread, Cheese, and Celery).

"If I desire a substantial Dinner off the Joint, with the agreeable accompaninent of high twine, both telespand good, I know of only one house, and that is in the Strand, close by Danes Inn. There you may wash down the Roast Beef of old England with excellent Burguday, at two shillings a hottle, or you may be supplied with half a bottle for a shilling."—All the Year Round, June 18th, 18ch, 18ch

THE NEW HALL, LATELY ADDED, IS ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST DINING ROOMS IN LONDON.

A large Assortment of French, German, and other Wines, selected by Mr. Carr, personally, at the various Vineyards—as under:—Excellent Clarets, Burgundy, and White Wines, from 2s. per Bottle.

Wines and Spirits sent to any part of the Country, at very moderate prices.

List of Prices sent on Application,

THE CALEDONIAN HOTEI



ARUNDEL PRIVATE HOTEL

18, 14, 19, 20, and 26 ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, W.C.
Passengers fravelling from any part of the North, South, or West of England, can



The charges at this Establishment, now the largest of the kind in London, are Five Shillings and Sispence per Day, which includes Breakfast, Lunchcon, Dinner (five courses), and Tea, a good Bed-Room, and use of well-appointed Sitting Rooms and Drawing Room for Ladies, overlooking the new Victoria Embankment. Bed and Hot Mest Breakfast, Fish etc. 8s. 6d.

Meat Breakfast, Fish, etc., 3s. 6d,
This Hotel is chiefly patronised by Professional Men, Indian Officers, and their
Families, for whom it is especially adapted, the Rooms being large and semulolously
clean. Private Sitting Rooms, from 2s. 6d, per Day. Attendance, is. No other extras.
A Brougham kept. Hot and Gold Baths. A Night Porter. Ici on parie Français. Man

To London in 36 Hours, every Wednesday and Saturday,

ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

THE undernoted, or other of the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ships, will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting) every Wednesday and Saturday from each end.

Ban-Righ - Captain J. Warn. | City of London (New) - Captain - Passage Fures.

8 Single Fückets—First Cabin (including Steward's Fee), 25s.; Second Cabin (ido.), 15s. Return Tlokets, available for Twenty-eight Days—First Cabin (including Steward's Fee),

37s. 8d.; Second Cabin (do.), 25s.

Children under 13 years of age Blatfare.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers is proceeding to the Stourner in London are respect-fully requested to puy so attention whetever to Waterman and others who endeasons by various pretences to induce them to leave their chab before enabling the Water, but no order to chance under all circumstances to drive direct to the Aberden Stoms Water, 25t Wapping.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Guas. SIEMPREND, Agent, 25T

Vapping, London; or to

Aberdeen, April 1871,

Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen,

MR SMEDLEV'S

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

(MILD TREATMENT),
MATLOCK BANK, MATLOCK BRIDGE STATION, DERRYSHIRE.

THE Proprietor has spared no expanse to make this a perfect Stanmer or Winter A. Reislience, and it is now unrivalled as a lone for the larvial. For a Winter Residence this Establishment is unequalled in the Milliand and Northern Counties, as the whole pennies are warmed throughout with a team person, and a summer temperature thoughout with a team person, and a summer temperature and the summer t

dry, and ventilated, such as they cannot have at any private residence.

Terms: 6s, per day: under 14 years of age, 8s, per day—includig board, lodging,
baths, and advice. Visitors and their luggage conveyed to and from the railway station
from. A carriage meets every train as Matlock Bridge Station, which is near. Some

Prospectuses, with more particulars, and routes, to be had by post.

PRACTICAL HYDROPATHY,

By John Smedley, Lea Mills, near Derby,
Twelfth Edition. Sixtieth Thousand. 2s. 6d.

MANUAL OF HYDROPATHY
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

By Mrs. Smedley.

Price 1s. 6d., or Post-free 20 Stamps.

MELROSE.

GEORGE HOTEL

J. MENZIES here, to call the attention of Strangers visiting Meirose to the comforts of of the Stabilishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc. As a developments often mislead Strangers, J. MENZIES would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and alterations that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed.

Carriages of every Description.
FAMILY COFFEE-ROOM.

April 1871.

J. MENZIES.

MOFFAT SPA, DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL. ROBERT NORRIS, PROPRIETOR.

TOTINIST and virtors to his famous Wateringshee will find at the annantial clean distributions of the famous Watering shee will find at the annantial clean distribution of the convenience and interest. Onnibuses need the Trains at Restricts Station A Sunner Execution Onnibus and the Property of the Company of the Compan

THE ABBEY HOTEL,



MELROSE ABBEV-GATE.

is, 6d. To Dryburgh and Back, 7s.

NORTH BERWICK-ROYAL HOTEL

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms:

Apartments "En Suite."

* Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle,

&c. &c., are at short distances. The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting. MIGREGOR



OBAN-CRAIG-ARD HOTEL.

R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.

OURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation. Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately a 'ded. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. Table d'Hôte daily, on arrival of the swift N.B.—Apartments may be engaged by the week, or for a longer period, at a reduced scale.

> CAMPBELL'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

> > OBAN

OBAN.

THE ALEXANDRA

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

L. G. M'ARTHUR, PROPRIETOR,

THIS HOTEL COMMANDS THE FINEST VIEW

ANGUS'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT PIER.

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.
MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourist to West Cornwall. All the Drawing Rooms command an uninterrupted and unsurpassed View of St. Michael's Rount, and the whole of the magnificent bay, Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a hone, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction,
Post Horses & Carriages.
CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

PENRITH

CROWN HOTEL. (Opposite the Post Office).

THE best Family and Commercial Hotel in the North district, containing Ladies Coffee-Rooms, Billiard Room, and the largest Concert Room in the County, Vid Peurith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District. Illiawater Lake, one of, if not the most beautiful and picturesque, being distant only six miles, to which a Coach runs twice daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake Steamboat and Trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Longdae; Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, &c. &c., and amongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her Daughter, the extensive and fine ruins of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. Hawes Water and Airey Force are also within easy distance.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c. An Omnibus meets every Train.

J. WAGSTAFF, Proprietor.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station. PERTH

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

PERTH

SALUTATION HOTEL.

PERTH (CARMICHAEL'S).

(Non the only First-Class Central Hotel in Perth.) A LARGE and WELL-APPOINTED COFFEE-ROOM FOR LADIES

SUPERIOR BILLIARD-ROOM.

An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all the Trains. PETER CARMICHAEL, PROPRIETOR



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL. PERTH

VISITORS to Perth will find this Hotel unequalled for situation. First-Class Bed-Rooms and Parlour accommodation. Elegant Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon. Superior Commercial Room, etc.

No effort spared to afford comfort and satisfaction.

Omnibus waits the arrival of all Trains.

Charges strictly Moderate. JOHN KENNEDY, Proprietor.

POPLE'S BRITISH HOTEL. (OPPOSITE THE GENERAL STATION), PERTH.

Potronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess

Christian, Prince Arthur, and other Members of the Royal Family, THIS HOTEL has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would

remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which is universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, will be his constant study to continue.

PRESTON STATION. BAIL WAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JAMES BOWLING begs most respectfully to thank the Public for their Patronage in the above Rooms, which are situated on both the Up and the Down Platform of the above station, and have large, commodious, and well-furnished Dining-Rooms attached to them, and he trusts that by attention to the choice character of the Refreshments provided, and the high quality of the Wines, &c., supplied, he may merit a continuance of the liberal support hitherto accorded to him.

* The Down and Up Day Scotch Expresses remain in Preston over Twenty Minutes, for the purpose of allowing Passengers the opportunity of Dining,

(Half-way between London and Edinburgh and London and Glasgow,)

THE BULL AND ROYAL HOTEL. CHURCH STREET.

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the North of England. Spacious Coffee and Private Sitting Rooms. Light and Airy Bedrooms. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Baths, Charges moderate, Night Porter.

J. TOWNSEND, Proprietor.



PITLOCHRIE-FISHER'S HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

AND

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in one Drive they can visit the Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View on Loch Tummel, the far-famed Pass of Killiccrankie, Glen Tilt, the Falls of Bruar, etc.

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glenshee and Braemar, and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

JOB AND POST HORSES, AND CARRIAGES OF EVERY KIND, BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.

Orders by Telegraph for Rooms or Carriages punctually attended to.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL

PLYMOUTH.

Patronised by the English and all the Continental Royal Families.

SPACIOUS COFFEE-ROOM

For Ladies and Gentlemen, and all Modern Requirements.

The best situation in Plymouth, and only Three minutes' walk from the Station.

POSTING,

And First-class Accommodation for Horses and Carriages.

An Omnibus attends on all the Trains, and Carriages if ordered.

PORTMADOC

SPORTSMAN HOTEL.

E. THOMAS, PROPRIETOR.

Patronised by Nobility and Gentlemen of Distinction.

M. THOMAS'S Omnibus awaits the arrival of all trains at Portmadoc to convey passengers and luggage to and from the stations of the Cambrian Railways and Pestiniog Railway, and calls at the "Sportnam Hole", "strate mixtway between the two lines of railway, where tourists en route through Wales may lunds or dise at the shortest hotto, or obtain cleanly and consfortin making several detourn on foot, by rail, or coach, through and around the district, full of charming scenery and interest to the traveller.

The best time of the day to visit the interesting Palmerston and other quarries and village of Festiniog is by rail in the morning from Portmados, and return in the evening when the sun is about setting, so as to get the charming effect of the splendful duins on the river, sex, valley, and mountain, generally admitted to be the finest scenery in Wales, if not in the kingdom, as the traveller descends by easy gradients from a height of more than 1000

feet above the sea, and a distance of 14 miles.

POST HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

N.B.—Full Church Service in English twice every Sunday.

RAMSGATE.

HISCOCKS' ROYAL HOTEL.

Wine Merchants to the Queen.

PATRONISED by the Ex-Royal Family of France, the Nobility, and Families of England; beautifully situated, facing the sea. Moderate charges. Allowed to be one of the most comfortable Hotels in Kent.

RAMSGATE. ROYAL ALBION HOTEL.

Patronised by HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

THE above old-established Family Hotel, facing the Harbour, and commanding fine sea views, will be found fitted with every comfort for the accommodation of Families and Gentlemen. Charges moderate.

A spacious and elegant Coffee-Room for Ladies. EDWARD TOMKINS,

Proprietor.

RAMSGATE—GRANVILLE HOTEL,

(Within five minutes' walk of either Railway Station.)

THIS beautiful Hotel is acknowledged to be the most eccnomical, comfortable, and recherché in the Kingdom.

nomical, comfortable, and recherché in the Kingdom.

Its position is most charming, and being on the front of
the cliff, it possesses magnificent views of the sea and coast,

ever varying with the light and shade, and passing ships.

The Coffee, Reading, Private Sitting, and Ladies'
Drawing Rooms face the sea.

The Table d'Hôte, replete with all the luxuries of the season, is held in the Grand Hall, which is unequalled by any room in the county.

Baths of Sea Water, hot or cold, are laid on to every floor, in addition to private baths for the bedrooms.

The Turkish Bath possesses every comfort and good attendance.

A Plunge and Swimming Sea Water Bath is most conveniently attached.

A private Staircase from the Hotel (through the clift) to the beach, is in course of construction, and next year, Bathing Machines, with Floating Barge for Swimmers, will afford still further advantages to residents and visitors in the Hotel.

Terms for Weekly Board, which are very moderate, and arrangements for Private Rooms, can be made on addressing the "Secretary,"

GRANVILLE HOTEL,

St. Lawrence-on-Sea.

ROTHESAV-QUEEN'S



WEST BAY. HOTEL.

JAMES ATTWOOD.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

TTHE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and Furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, TOURISTS and FAMILY PARTIES may depend on receiving superior accommodation. 68 Six Minutes' Walk from the Quay.

ROTHESAY. VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS Hotel commands a fine view of the Bay, is within two minutes walk from the Pier. First-class accommodation for Families, Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen.

Charges moderate. Attendance charged in the Bill. JOHN L. KELLY.

Proprietor.

SALISBURY.



WHITE HART HOTEL.

N Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen.

Postingmaster to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description.

M G. HANDFORD.

SKYE

ROYAL HOTEL, PORTREE.

OPEN on arrival of Steamers from North and South. Coach leaves Hotel daily, from June to September, for Uig, near Quiraing; and for Sligachan, near Coruisk, about 8.30 A.M. Return fare Sixpence per mile.

LAUCHLAN ROSS, Proprietor.

SOUTHAMPTON.

GOODRIDGE'S HOTEL,

THIRZA BASCOMBE,

(Established 1845.)

QUEEN'S TERRACE (ADJOINING RADLEY'S HOTEL),
FACING THE SOUTHAMPTON WATER.

IIIS Hotel affords superior accommodation to Families, having fine I Suites of newly-furnished Rooms, Baths, &c.; and being in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Terminus, Docks, Peninsular and Oriental, and Royal Mail Steam Packet Offices. Boarding by Week or Month.

STIRLING-GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL begs to return his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this old-established Hotel,
and respectfully intimates that many improvements have been effected in the House,
rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, &c.

rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, &c.

Ed. A large Coffee-Boom for Ladics and Gentlemen.**

The Hotel is in the principal Street, near all the Public Offices and the Railway Station. A conveyance awaits the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for

April 1871.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. CAMPBELL, Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.

STIRLING

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being I within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL. LOCH KATRINE

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

ULLSWATER HOTEL

TS delightfully situated on the margin of the Lake, amidst a romantic and delightful combination of shady Trees, Rock, and Water, and the pearest point to ascend Helvellyn and Highstreet.

Parties Boarded on the most Reasonable Terms.

Through booking from Keswick to Ullswater by Rail at 9.10, and 4.15 to Troutbeck, thence by Coach. Fare 3s. 8d.

B. BOWNASS.

WEYMOUTH.

THE BEAR. FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Opposite the Market House and St Mary's Church, Weymouth Within Three Minutes' Walk of Guernsey and Jersey Steamers, and Ten Minutes' Walk of the Railway Stations.

Extensive Stabling and Coach-Houses. HORATIO YEARSLEY, Proprietor,

HARKER'S

YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS old-established, well-known, and first-class Hotel, is in a superior situation to any in the City, and is within two minutes' walk of the Minster, Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and the Railway Station. It is admirably adapted for Families and Tourists, having numerous Suites of Apartments, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee Room. This Hotel is largely patronised by American Visitors.

P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

BY APPOINTMENT



P. C. WILSON'S

8 UNION STREET, INVERNESS,

(ONTAINS a large stock of Jevelley made on the premiess, including all the old U avounts Highland patterns, and many new designs, which Mr. Wilson has had the honour of supplying at different times for a number of years to H. M. the Queen and the Royal Remily H. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales H. R. H. the Princes Louise; H. R. H. the Prince and Princess Christian; H. R. H. the Princess Many Adeladds; and H. S. H. the Prince of Teck, &c., &c.

CAIRNGORM & SCOTCH PEBBLE BROOCHES, In Silver, from 5s, to £5; and in Gold, from £1:10s, to £10, DIRKS, SKEAN-DHUS, SPORRANS, SHOULDER-BROOCHES, And all the Ornaments requisite for the Highland Costume.

P. G. WILSON, the Court Goldsmith and Jeweller at Inverness, is the well-known purchaser of the gold found at Kuldonan in Suberlandshire, as published by the "Times," in their special correspondent's report on the diggings.

Mr. Wilson desires to call attention to the fact, that while his goods are of the best quality, his charges are not higher than those of inferior establishments, his object being to secure a large amount of patronage, and at the same time the approval of his patrons.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, NORWAY, SWEDEN, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, SICILY, EGYPT, THE ADRIATIC, AND INDIA.

By the First-class Powerful Clyde-Built Screw Steam Ships

by the First-class Fowerful Civile-Dullt Screw Steam Suips					
ACADIA,	. Capt. Tannoch.	ISMAILIA, .	Capt. Brown.		
ALEXANDRIA,	. Capt. Lees.	LIVORNO,	Capt. Lucas.		
ANOLIA,	Capt. Craig.	MACEDON,	. Capt. Murdoch.		
ASSYRIA,	Capt. Smith.	MESSINA,	. Capt. Eaglesome.		
AUSTRALIA,	. Capt. Hedderwick.	Napoli,	. Capt. Edwards.		
BRITANNIA,	. Capt. M'Lellan.	OLYMPIA,	. (Now building.)		
CALEDONIA,	. Cant. Ovenstone.	ROMA,			
CALIFORNIA, .	. (Now building.)	SCANDINAVIA, .	Capt. Harvey.		
	Capt, Small.	SCOTIA,			
	Capt, Laird.	SHAMROCK, .			
DESPATCH,	Capt. Dewar.	SIDONIAN, .			
	. Capt. Simpson.	SPARTAN,	Capt. Upton.		
Dom Pedro,	. Capt. Rutherford.	TRINACRIA, .	. (Now building.)		
DORIAN,		TROJAN,	. Capt. Thomson.		
EUROPA,	. Capt. Campbell.	TYRIAN,	Capt. Greig.		
GENOVA,	Capt. Taylor.	VALETTA,			
India,	. Cant. Munro.	VICTORIA,			
Iowa,	. Capt. Munro. . Capt. Ovenstone.	VENEZIA,	. Capt. Henderson.		
	· oupri - reminer		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS leave GLASGOW for New York (calling at Moville, Lough Foyle, to embark passengers only) every Wednesday and Saturday.

From New York for Glasgow every Wednesday and every Saturday.

From Glascow, Liverpool, and London, for Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., once a month from March till September.

RATES OF PASSAGE for New York—Saloon Cabin, Saturday's Steamers, 213, 13a and £15, 15a; Wednesday's Steamers, £12, 12b. and £14, 14a, according to the accommedation and situation of Berths. Return Teckets, Twenty, Twenty-Two, and Twenty-Four Guineas. For Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.—Saloon Cabin, £13, 15a.

INDIAN SERVICE.

STEAMERS leave GLASGOW Monthly for ALEXANDRIA, in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies, Passengers being forwarded from SUEZ for BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, and all the Principal Seaport Towns in INDIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

RITCHN TOKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED TERMS—These Tickets entitle Passengers to break the journey of any Port or Ports, proceeding by the succeeding Steamers of the Company, till they reach their destination, and are available to return within Six Months from date of issue.—Linear trans will be allowed to Tourist Parties number.

ng Four and upward

The Round Voyage by these Steamers, usually occupying about Seven Weeks, preents a Route of unequalled interest—Lasgon, Gibraltza, Geroa, Lodnonn, Pisa, Florence, Room, Naturs, Sicury, Venuce, and Tribert, being all embraced within the circles of their Sailings—and Passengers visiting the Holy Land will find this Decreased Forms to be the

MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMINS are despatched from GENOA, LUGIOSK, NATES, MESSINA, PLAZIMNO, MASSILLES, and GIMBALTAI, for NEW YORG, One a Fortnight; and from TRIESTE and VENICE, for NEW YORS, One a Month. STEAMINS and leave MALAGA, ALMERIA, VALENCIA, and DENAL, for NEW YORK, One a Fortnight during the Months of August, September, and October in each very reason of the Company of the C

NORTH SEA SERVICE.

Steamers leave Granton Weekly, during the Season of open Navigation, for Christiania, Christiansand, and Gothenburg. Cabin Fares, £3, 3e.; Return Tickets, £5, 5e.

The Dasage from Granton to Christiansand coempies only a day and a half, from Granton to Christiana or Gothenburg, two days. Excursionists can spend either two, twelve, or twenty two days in Norway or Sweden, making the trip extend to one, two or three weeks respectively; or, varying the route, if lended at Christiana, Passengers can proceed by hand or sea to Gothenburg, arriving at the Port in time to overtake the Sestemer stilling for Granton, or sice even, and thus he able to travel through considersation of the control of an expectation of the control of the control of the control of the control of some of the finest seenery on the Contract of Europe.

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Dundee, Edilli, Granch, Dronthein, Christianis, and Goldenburg: STREAMANN & LIDTON, Antwerp:
MORRIS & CO., and BREINESS & WERTHERS, Hamburg: C. CLARR & CO., Bordenty;
MULLE, Florence and Legborn: CLERKES PROOF, Genos: JASHE GLARROW & CO.,
Gibraliur: MASCARDSHAR & CO., Lisbon: THOMAN MACCULLOU & SON, Mallay:
WILLEA JATURA, Marrier: DATE & C., Valencia and Denis: O. F. GOLGERIA,
WILLEA JATURA, Marrier: DATE & C., Valencia and Denis: O. F. GOLGERIA,
PERSCH, Marcellites: HENDER JORGER & HENOPHERSON, MACCULLOUR,
PERSCH, MARCELLITE TOLILLAY, Bellemon; HORDER & HENOPHERSON, MACHESE &
D. MILSSE, Venice; STRWART, MATTER, & ALMA DE BRITANE & CO.D., Teledic; CHARROS
D. MILSSE, Venice; STRWART, MATTER, & ALMA DESIGNER & HENDERSON, D.

47 Union Street, GLASGOW, and Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY.

Just Published

TO BE HAD GRATIS BY WRITING TO PUBLISHERS.

THE

AMERICAN IN ENGLAND

CONTAINING

PARTI

Tables of Exchange for England, France, Prussia. European Monies. European Weights and Measures.

American Legations.

American Bankers, etc.

United States Tariff (Summary).

PART II.

Guide to Liverpool (with Map). English Hotels. Railway Information. Postal Information. Telegraph Information.

Stamps and Duties.

Routes to Continent.

PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY, BARNETT STREET.

LIVERPOOL.

W. H. SMITH AND SON'S REDUCED ORDNANCE MAPS

Of the Principal Districts of England and Wales for Travellers and Tourists.

"These splendid Maps, unquestionably the most perfect ever published, have been

PRICE 1s. EACH.

Full Coloured and Folded in a Neat Cloth Case for the Pocket, BEDFORD and Environs, showing Huntingdon, Northampton, etc. BIRMINGHAM and Environs, showing Wolverhampton, Coventry, Learnington,

BRISTOL and Environs, showing Bath, Bridgewater, Trowbridge, etc.

BRIGHTON and SUSSEX COAST, showing Hastings, Chichester, etc. CARMARTHEN AND SOUTH-WEST WALES.

CAMBRIDGE and Environs, showing Elv. Bury St. Edmunds, etc.

CENTRAL WALES, showing Dolzelly, Aberystwith, Radnor, etc.

DERBY and Environs, showing Buxton, Sheffield, Nottingham, etc.

DEVON, NORTH, showing Barnstaple, Bideford, etc. DORSET, COUNTY of

GLOUCESTER and Environs, showing Cheltenham, Malvern, etc.

IPSWICH and Environs, showing Harwich, Colchester, Newmarket, etc.
KENT WATERING PLACES, showing Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover,

LAKE DISTRICT of WESTMORELAND and CHMBERLAND LEICESTER and Environs, showing Lichfield, Loughborough, Stamford, etc.

LINCOLN and Environs, showing Boston, Gainsborough, Grimsby, etc. LIVERPOOL and Environs, showing Southport, Wigan, Warrington, Crewe, Chester,

LEEDS and Environs, showing Bradford Wakefield, Halifax, Ilkley, York, Doneaster, etc. burn, Southport, etc.

NEWCASTLE and Envirous, showing Durham, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Hexham,

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH, etc., showing Lower Wye, Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydfil, etc.

OXFORD and Environs, showing Reading, Buckingham, Banbury, etc. PETERBOROUGH and Environs, showing Huntingdon, Wisbeach, Grantham, Melton-

PRESTON and Environs, showing Lancaster, Wigan, Rochdale, Fleetwood, Blackpool,

SALISBURY Environs and Isle of Wight, showing Southampton, Portsmouth, Poole, Dorchester, etc.

SCARBOROUGH and Yorkshire Coast, showing York, Malton, Thirsk, Whitby, etc. SHREWSBURY and Environs, showing Welshpool, Montgomery, Stafford.

SOMERSET, COUNTY of.
TUNBRIDGE and Environs, showing Rochester, Maidstone, Lewes, etc.

W. H. SMITH AND SON'S NEW PLAN OF LONDON, PRICE 1s., or on Linen 2s. -LONDON AND ITS RAILWAYS, TEN MILES ROUND, PRICE 6D. LIVERPOOL AND ITS SURBOUNDING RAILWAYS, PRICE 6D. MANCHESTER AND ITS SURBOUNDING RAILWAYS, PRICE 6D.

NOTICE.

LETTS, SON, & CO.,

8 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,

S UPPLY PASSPORTS within Twenty-four Hours' Notice to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of the necessary banker's recommendation.

They have also a very complete Set of MAPS by Foreign Publishers and Governments, and GUIDE-BOOKS in English, French, and German, to all parts of the Tourist World.

Catalogues on Application.

LETTS, SON, & CO.,

LIMITED,

Agents for the Sale of the Ordnance Maps of the United Kingdom,



Now ready, in One Volume, price 7s. 6d.,
BLACK'S GUIDE TO ITALY
(NORTH AND SOUTH.)
UNIFORM WITH O'SHEA'S SPAIN.
Travelling Map, numerous Charts,
and Plans of Towns.

A Fourth Edition, greatly improved, price 15s.
O'SHEA'S
Guide to Spain and Portugal,
INCLOSING THE
BALEARIC ISLANDS AND MOROCCO.
With Maps, Plans of Towns,
and Railway Charts.
By HENRY O'SHEA.

In a handy Volume, price 2s. 6d., Black's Guide to Norway, WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Edited by the Rev. J. BOWDEN, late Resident Chaplain at Christiania.

EDINBURGH: A. & C. BLACK.

Patronised by the Royal Family.

SOUTTER'S BAZAAR. EDINBURGH.

102 PRINCES STREET

The most extensive Establishment in the Kingdom for Scottish Souvenirs in Clan-tartan and Scotch Wood-work; and other useful and Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., in the greatest variety, at the most moderate Prices.

JAMES SOUTTER & SON.

GEORGE CULTS,

Manufacturer of every description of

Electro, Silver-Plated, and Britannia Metal Wares.

CUTLERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PARK WORKS,

33 Broad Street, Sheffield.

TOTTRISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

Exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find



A most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the Skin.

Freekles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flushes, and Discoloration, by before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and gloom. In cases of sunburn or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

and 8s, 6d, per bottle.

The heat of Summer also frequently communicates a dryness to the Hair, and a tendency to fall off, which may be completely obviated by the use of

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

A DELIGRIFULLY PRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION, and as an invigorator and

beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent. Prices 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A white Powder, compounded of the rarest and most Facrant exotics. It bestows on

A white Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a delicate fragrance. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

GLASS FLOWER VASES AND FLOWER TRAYS FOR DINNER TABLE DECORATION.

FERN CASES AND WINDOW CONSERVATORIES,
ORNAMENTAL TILE WINDOW BOXES.

GLASS SHADES.

HORTICULTURAL AND OTHER WINDOW GLASS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS, CHEMICALS, AND APPARATUS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLAUDET, HOUGHTON, & SON, 89 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Established upwards of 70 Years.

EDWARD PACKE, FRANCIS, & CO., NURSERYMEN, ROSE-GROWERS, AND SEED MERCHANTS, HERTFORD, HERTS.

 $D^{\rm ESCRIPTIVE}$ CATALOGUES can be had of ROSES, FOREST, FRUIT, and EVERGREEN TREES; also of SEEDS, free upon application.

Experienced Gardeners Recommended,

N.B.—They specially invite an Inspection of the Public to their Roses this Season, which are unusually fine.

STEPHENSON'S USEFUL PRESENTS, AT 99 OXFORD STREET,

	CONSISTING OF		
Portrait Albums	Glove and Handkerchief	Bibles and Prayer-Books	
Jewelry Boxes	Boxes	Albums for Drawing,	
Tea Caddies	Inkstands & Bookslides	&c.	
Work Boxes	Purses and Pocketbooks	Expanding Writing	
Satchels & Carriage Bags	Portemonnies in Ivory, &c.	onnies in Ivory, &c. Cases	
Dressing Cases	Pencil Cases in Gold and	Card Cases (patent spring)	
Smelling Bottles	Aluminium	Writing Desks	
Blotting and Envelope	Gilt Ornaments for Writ- Despatch Boxes		
Cases	ing Table	Leather Writing Cases	
And a great variety of elegant	and recherché Novelties, compri	sing one of the largest stocks in	

T. STEPHENSON'S STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSE, 99 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. A few doors City Side of Regent Circus.

WAUKENPHAST'S BOOTS.

THE CELEBRATED TOUR BOOTS AT 28s.

ARE THE PERFECTION OF WALKING BOOTS, COMBINING DURABILITY AND LIGHTNESS.

Outfits suitable for all parts of the World are readily selected from our large and well-seasoned Stock. THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

AT MODERATE PRICES. FOR CASH ONLY.

FITTING NOS REGISTERED FOR FUTURE SUPPLIES.

10 PALL MALL EAST. LONDON, S.W.



FIVE MILES AN HOUR EASY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Dressing Cases .		Smelling Bottles	6s. 6d. to £7 10s.	
Do. Bags .	40s. to £30	Purses	. 1s. to 25s.	
Albums	4s. to £12	Cigar Cases .	. 2s. 6d. to 30s.	
Jewel Cases	7s. 6d. to £6	Glove Boxes .	. 8s., 12s., 21s.	
Despatch Boxes .	21s. to £10	Handkerchief do.	. 7s., 10s., 20s.	
Desks	10s. 6d. to £10		7s. to £5	
Work Baskets .	9s. to £5		. 25s. to £10	
Scent Cases . 78	s. 6d. to £10 10s.	Blotting Books	. 10s. to £6	
A large variety of artistic and useful Models suitable for Presents, 5s. to 100s.				

IN ORMOLU.

Inkstands 10s. 6d. to £4 | Book Boxes . _ £6 to £12 . 18s. to £5 | Portrait Frames . 2s. 6d. to 42s. Candlesticks s. 6d. to £5 : 5s. | Letter Balances &c. &c. &c. 26c to 105c Card Travs .

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

ASSER & SHERWIN, 81 STRAND, and 69 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. V. DEF R

Irish Doplins

O'REILLY, DUNNE, & CO.,

30 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN,

IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS

T 20 A C T A TE

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN & H.R.H. PRINCESS OF WALES. ESTABLISHED 1790.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

From " The Court Journal."

"We have just had the privilege of inspecting some of the pieces manufactured for Her Majesty by the old-established firm of O'Reilly, Dunne, and "Co., of Gollege Green, Dublin, who also supplied H.R.H. Princess of Wales.

"Amongst these magnificent fabrics is a beautiful piece of watered white Poplin, which, doubtless, will occupy a conspicuous place at the bridal

"Popin, watch, doubtless, will occupy a conspicuous place at the brida ceremonial of our young and amiable Princess."

From " The Times."

"The interruption of the industries of France has given an epportunity
"for substituting Irish Poplins for French Silks. Orders have come from the
"Continent and from America for this beautiful fabric, and Royal Patronage
"has created new demands for it."

From " The Court Circular."

"The products of the Irish loams have never been surpassed by even "those of France or Italy, either for beauty of colour or elegance of finish."

Patterns sent Post Free.
Parcels delivered Carriage Paid.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLAN TARTANS

A. SPEIGHT & SONS, STONE MERCHANTS,

QUARRY OWNERS,

PAVIOURS AND CONTRACTORS,
PROSPECT HOUSE,
CANAL BASIN, LEEDS.

The Best "BOLTON WOOD" SAWN SLABS, BLOCKS for Monuments and Public Buildings, sent direct from our own Quarries to all parts of the Kingdom.

Every description of YORKSHIRE STONE supplied on the shortest notice.

PAVING, FLAGGING, SEWERING, and ROAD FORMING, executed promptly.

Agents to the MOUNT SORREL GRANITE COMPANY.

All communications to be addressed

PROSPECT HOUSE, CANAL BASIN, LEEDS.

JAMES ALLAN.

MANUFACTURER OF

ELECTRO-PLATE AND BRITANNIA ELECTRO GOODS

Of every Description,
and Suitable for all Markets.

ANDREW STREET, WICKER, SHEFFIELD.

PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.



HAVE you seen the new Lock-Stitch SHENT-WORKING
"ALDERTA" SEWING MACHINE IT
Decidedly the best yet officed to the
public. Does every kind of family
Sewing and Dressmaking in the
most perfect and noiseless manner.
No one should purchase a sewing
machine without first seeing this.
On Ornamental Bronzed Stand,
from 6} Guine Sewing the Sewing

Hand Machines from £1 15s. each. Lock-Stitch do. " £3 10s. "

WHIGHT & MANN,

GIPPING WORKS,

IPSWICH.

143 HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

TURKEY, INDIAN, & PERSIAN CARPETS,

MANUFACTURED FOR AND IMPORTED BY

WATSON, BONTOR, & COMPANY,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES:

And makers of Superior HAND-LOOM CARPETS, in patterns of their own exclusive designs, and suitable for every style of decoration.

Fine BENGAL MATTING, six vards wide. Rooms covered in One Piece.

Nos. 35 & 36 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

SIX MEDALS AWARDED TO J. S. FRY & SONS.

Gold Medal, Paris 1870.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA

FOR BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

Prepared with the celebrated Caracas and other choice growths of Cocoa.

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

"As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher, it could not be

too highly recommended."—Civil Service Gazette.

"It is the very finest Cocoa ever offered to the public."—Court Circular.

Fry's Chocolate Creams are delicious Sweetmeats.

J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.

"SIMPSON" NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, The moet suitable for all Domestic purposes Flowy information evies to locuries. Illustrated Dr.

Every information given to inquirers. Hinstrated Descriptive Pamphlets, with valuable and useful Testimonials, and enclosing samples of work, sent free on application,

LONDON, 116 CHEAPSIDE. GLASGOW, 11 BOTHWELL CIRCUS. EDINBURGH, 15 COCEBURN ST. PARIS, 97 BOULEVARD SEBASTOPOL.

PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY.

BEEVER'S HONEY-DEW SMOKING MIXTURE.

Mild, Full-flavoured, and Extra Strong.

4d. per Oz. in One and Two-Ounce Packets and I lb. Barrels.

ONLY genuine Stock Signature and Trade-Mark the "Beehive." All
Orders by Post strictly attended to. The immense demand for this
article leaves no doubt as to its quality. Sold by numerous Agents.

N.B.—CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

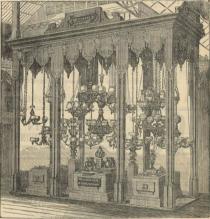
Address-Manufactory, Preston.

MESSENGER & SONS,

BIRMINGHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA AND GAS FITTINGS,

Carefully constructed on a principle to avoid the Escape and Odour of the Gas



MASSEARCHE THE SOAS, CYSE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

MEDAL AWARDED.

REPORT OF THE JURORS:—" Messenger and Sons, for Great Progress, and also for Elegance of Design and Excellent Workmanship."

IRON RAILINGS FOR STAIRCASES, BALCONIES, &c.;
Also, Manufacturers and Patentees of

RAILWAY SIGNAL, CARRIAGE ROOF, AND OTHER LAMPS AND CARRIAGE FURNITURE.

CATT & SON.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

IPSWICH, COLCHESTER, and WOODBRIDGE

ESTABLISHED 1796.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGE
BUILT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REPAIRS.

CARRIAGES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

An illustrated Catalogue forwarded Post Free on Application.

CATT & SON,

IPSWICH, COLCHESTER, AND

WOODBRIDGE.

THE LONDON WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY

(LIMITED)

23 ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY, MR. WOODCOCK.



TWENTY-EIGHT CATHE. DRALS, including St. Paul's, York Minster, Orleans Cathedral, and more than TWELVE HUNDRED CHURCHES, besides numerous Private and Public Buildings, have been successfully warmed by this Company.

The expense is about half and the effect greater than that of any other known means.

Extract from Reports on Paris Universal Exhibition .- Captain WEBBER, R.E., on "Testing House" . . . "The Gurney 'C' Stove gave out rather more than nine-tenths of the heat due to the combustion of a given quantity of coke, whereas some others gave scarcely half that quantity."-Vol.



PARIS OFFICES:- 12 Boulevard St. Martin.

MOURNING.

Families waited upon by competent Assistants, and Mourning sent to any part of the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. JAY

HAVE always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as Travellers, so that in the event of immediate Mourho act as Travellers, and the event of immediate one can be despatched to any part of the Kingdom or receipt of Letter or Telegram, without any expense to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the Goods were bought for Ready Money at the Warehouse in Regent Street.

Messrs JAY, having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following epitome of their charges for

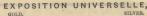
DRESSMAKING.

	8. d. l	8. d.
Making Dress, with plain skirt	10 6	Silk Body Lining 5 6
Making Dress, with Tucks of		Silk Sleeve Lining 3 6
Crape or Fancy Trimmings .	14 6	Silk Low Body and Sleeve
Making Bodice, and Mounting		Lining , , , , 5 6
Skirt into band	7 6	Lawn Body Lining 1 6
Making Widow's Bodice. do.		Sleeve Lining 1 0
do,	8 0	Silk Facing , 0 101
Mounting Skirt into Band, with		Petersham Ribbon for Banding 0 8
Alpaca Pocket	1 6	Petersham Waistband, Covered
Mounting do. do., with Black		Crape and Rosette 2 6
Silk Pocket	2 6	Making Garibaldi , , 6 0
Mounting do, do, without	Todana	Making Low Bodice 6 0
	1 0	Sundries 1 6
Pocket		

Pucker, Braid, and Trimmings, Extra

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

247, 249, and 251 REGENT STREET.





E. M. REILLY & CO.

Invite the attention of purchasers generally to their extensive assortment of Direct Action, Central Fire, Breech-Loading Guns and Rifles. on the most approved systems, combining simplicity and durability with moderation in price.

The shooting of all Guns and Rifles guaranteed, and trials solicited.

Breech-Loading Pin-Cartridge Guns and Rifles in great variety. Reilly-Comblain, Snider, and other Military Breech-loading Rifles at Contract Rates, Breech-loading Capsule Revolvers, Air-Canes, Wild-Fowl, and every description of Muzzle-loading Guns and Rifles.

Illustrated Price Lists free by Post.

E. M. REILLY & CO., GUN MANUFACTURERS,

502 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C. Branches-315 OXFORD STREET, LONDON; 2 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.



EDINBURGH ROCK, FERGUSON'S

1s. per lb., or in Tins, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

TRADE MARK.

Manufactured only, and Daily, by

A. FERGUSON,

Confectioner to the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

1 MELBOURNE PLACE, EDINBURGH.

A. F. can confidently recommend the above Rock as a Sweetment that will give universal satisfaction. It is made from the finest Loaf Sugar, and flavoured to the most delicate taste, in Lemon, Raspberry, Vanilla, Ginger, Cinnamon, Peppermint, &c.

Put up in Tins, it will keep for a considerable time, and may be forwarded to any part of the country without losing its flavour.

One Shilling per lb., and in Tins, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

63

BY APPOINTMENT.

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS

37 WEST STRAND, LONDON.

New Illustrated Catalogues of Registered Articles for 1871, Post Free.





ALLEN'S LADY'S WARDROBE PORTMANTEAU



ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH-BOX DESK



SOLID LEATHER



PATENT SEAMLESS No Edges to wear out



ALLEN'S NEW



SILVER DRESSING-BAG



PATENT BAG

Also. Allen's Barrack-Furniture Catalogue for Officers Joining,

POST FREE. PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.





BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS

Aberdeen and Braemar, 1s

Alton Towers and Dovedale, 1s

Belfast and Giant's Causeway, 1s 6d

Brighton, 1s
Buxton, 1s
Chunnel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney), 3s 6d
Cheltenham (and Environs), 1s
Cornwall (and Scilly 1sles), 2s 6d
Derbyshire (Buxton, Matlock, Chatsworth), 2s 6d
Derbyshire (Forcaus, Pipmouth, Excete), 2s 6d
Dorsetshire (Swanage, Weymouth, &c.), 1s 6d
Dorsets, Devon, and Cornwall (in 1 vol.), 5s
Dublin and Wicklow, 1s 6d
Eddinburgh and Environs, 1s
England (with Plans of Towan), 10s 6d
English Lakes (Fiintoft's and Posters Illustrations), 5s
Cheap Edition, 1s
Galway, Connomera, and the Shannon, 1s 6d

Black's Guide-Books-continued.

Glasgow and Environs, is Gloucester (Bristol and Chettenham), 2s 6d Guernsey (St. Peter Port, &c.), 1s Harrogate, 1s Hereford and Monmouth, 2s 6d

Highlands of Scotland (Anderson's), 10s 6d
Do. in 3 parts (Western; Central; Northern), each 3s 6d

Isle of Wight, 1s 6d

Italy, 7s 6d

Jersey (St. Helier's &c.), 1s Kent (Dover, Ramsgate, Margate), 3s 8d

Killarney Lakes, 1s 6d

Leamington (and Environs), la

Leeds and Environs, 1s Liverpool and Birkenhead (with Environs), 1s London and Environs, 3s 6d; Plan 1s, Cold. 1s 6d Manchester and Salford, 1s

Moffat Spa (Dumfriesshire), 1s

Norway, 2s 6d

Scarborough and Whitby, is Scotland (Nineteenth Edition), 8s 6d

Do. (Diamond Edition), 18 Spain and Portugal (O'Shea's), 158 Surrey (Croydon, Reigate, Guildford), 58 Sussex (Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne), 28 60 Trossachs and Loch Lomond, 18

Wales (complete in 1 vol.), 5s

North Wales, 3s 6d. South Wales, 2s 6d Warwickshire (Birm., Leamington, Stratford), 2s 6d Where shall we Go? (Watering-Places) 2s 6d; cloth 3s Yorkshire (complete in 1 vol. with Map, 5s

