

**Thorpe's Visitors' hand-book for Harrogate, and strangers' companion to all objects of interest in the district : together with a popular description of the mineral waters, and a reduced ordnance map of 20 miles round Harrogate, and small plan of the town.**

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THORPE'S  
VISITORS' HAND-BOOK  
FOR  
HARROGATE,

AND  
STRANGERS' COMPANION

TO ALL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE DISTRICT;

TOGETHER WITH A

POPULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE  
MINERAL WATERS,

AND A REDUCED

ORDNANCE MAP OF 20 MILES ROUND HARROGATE,  
AND SMALL PLAN OF THE TOWN.

Eleventh Edition, Re-Written and Enlarged.

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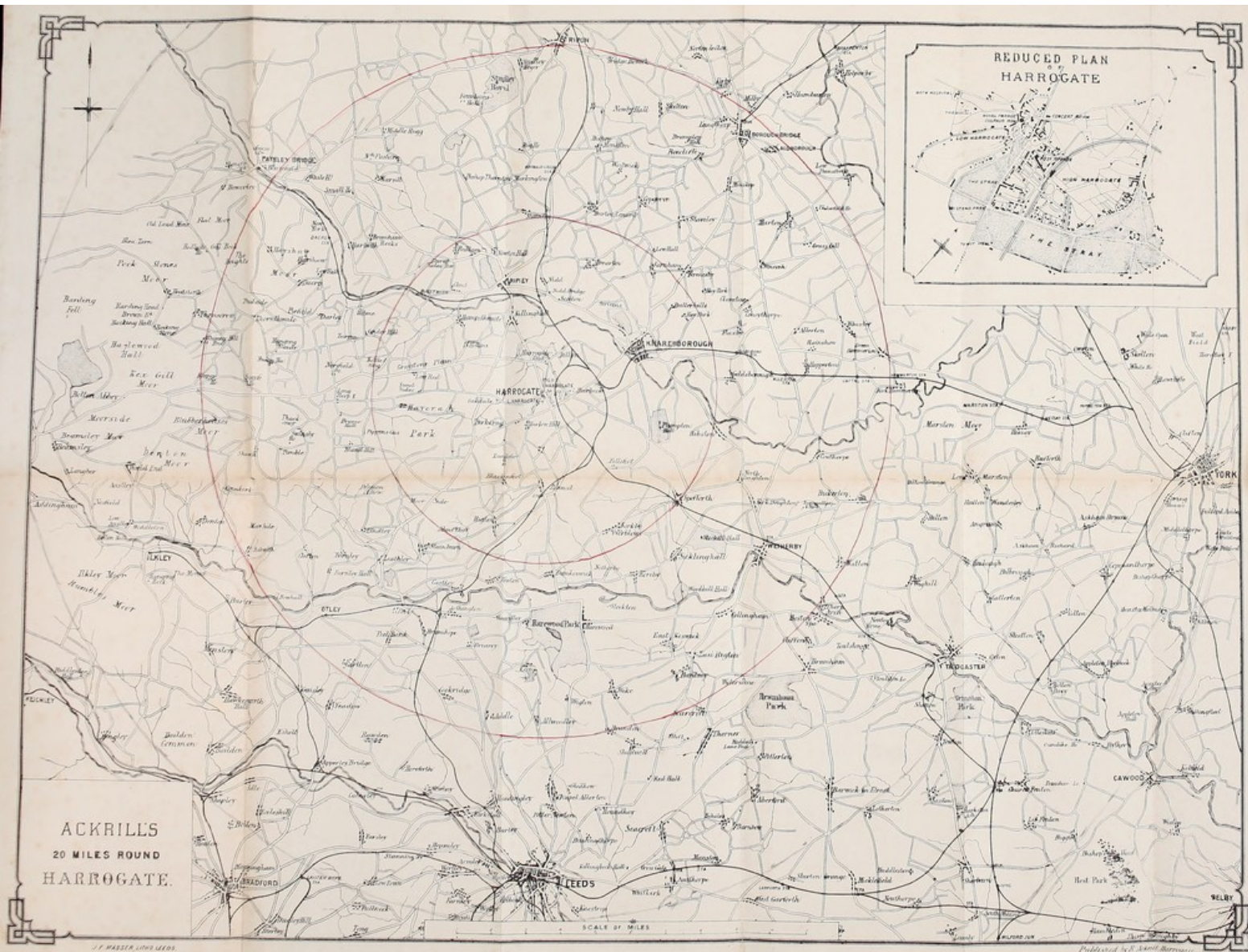
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# A Tabular View of the Number of Miles from Harrogate

TO

## PLACES OF INTEREST,

WITH THE

DAYS AND PRICES OF ADMISSION.

<i>Places of Interest.</i>	<i>When Open</i>	<i>Miles Distant.</i>	<i>Charges for Admission.</i>
Almias Cliff.....	Daily	6	Free
Aldbrough.....	Do.	10	Do.
Birk Crag .....	Do.	1	Do.
Boroughbridge .....	Do.	10	Do.
Bolton Abbey.....	Do.	16	Do.
Brandrith Crags .....	Do.	10	Do.
Brimham Rocks.....	Do.	11	Sixpence
Crimple Viaduct.....	Do.	1	Free
Cowthorpe Oak and Spofforth Castle .....	Do.	6	Free
Fountains Abbey and Studley Park.....	Do.	14	{ One Shilling each, Children excepted.
Harewood .....	Thursday	8	Free
Hackfall .....	Daily	18	One Shilling
Harlow Hill Observatory ....	Do.	1	Sixpence
Harlow Car .....	Do.	1½	Free
Haverah Park.....	Do.	4	Free
Iron Gate Bridge .....	Do.	1	Do.
Ilkley .....	Do.	18	Do.
Killinghall .....	Do.	2¾	Do.
Kirkstall Abbey.....	Do.	15	Threepence
Knaresbrough .....	Do.	3	1s. Dropping Well 6d. interior of Castle
Plumpton.....	Do.	3	Sixpence
Ripon .....	Do.	11	Free
Ripley .....	Friday	4	Do.
Ribston.....	Tuesday	8	Do.
Stalactite Craven.....	Daily	17	One Shilling
Whernside .....	Do.	26	Free
York.....	Do.	20	Free

\* At many of the private places marked FREE, a gratuity is expected by the Guides.



## Geology of the District.

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NOT only does this district abound with fine and rare specimens of Botany, but it also teems with rich Geological productions, which are continually being brought to light. The stone quarries at Knox and near the "Little Wonder," have frequently revealed mysteries and treasures in the science of great beauty.

Fossil remains, and branches in great variety, of extinct and tropical plants and trees, snakes, toads, and live toads imbedded deeply in the rock, and exceedingly tall, straight trees, or ship masts, twenty feet deep in solid stone, have been met with in excavating for stone in this locality.

On *Shan's Moor* large quantities of petrified branches, in various lengths and thicknesses, of what is generally thought to have been the palm-tree, though from the hollow centre and external regular indentations, it rather resembles the cane, are found from time to time.

In a gravel pit half a mile beyond *Ripley*, on an eminence called *Haymonheads*, by the *Ripon* road side, are found vast quantities of marine shells in great variety, size, and shape, generally imbedded in a kind of petrified blue clay, almost hardened to a flinty substance.

In *Haverah Park*, have also been found many of the Boulder Stones. These, and many other evidences, seem to prove the assertions of geologists, that at some former period this has been a sub-marine district.



# HAND-BOOK

TO

## HARROGATE.

---

**A**LTHOUGH Harrogate is situate in one of the most beautifully romantic and picturesque districts of alternating vale and mountain scenery in the North of England, teeming with natural and artistic beauties, both ancient and modern,—as Druidical and Roman remains, old abbeys, castles, cathedrals, &c.,—it is, nevertheless, in appearance, devoid of almost everything bearing the impress of antiquity. Yet there is something evidently associated with its early history unknown to the modern annalist. Its houses, public buildings, and every other feature, almost daily increasing in number, all wear the freshness and novelty of the last half century; prior to which period Harrogate was little more than a very small village or hamlet, almost destitute of the plainest accommodation for visitors, with the exception of two or three hotels; while at the present time it takes rank amongst the most celebrated and important inland watering places in Great Britain, and is frequently, and not inaptly termed “THE QUEEN OF NORTHERN SPAS.” It still continues annually to increase both in population and popularity, with almost incredible rapidity; in the former it has more than doubled during the last fifteen years, and in the latter it has more than kept a proportionate advancement.

By eminent medical and scientific men it is said that the situation of Harrogate, independent of its medicinal springs, is one of the most salubrious in the kingdom, as an inland



district. It is situate in the indentation of a fine piece of table-land, forming the extreme and lowest link of a vast mountain chain that stretches away westward, in regular gradation and majestic grandeur, to the Atlantic Ocean ; whilst to the east it slopes down into a level fertile district upwards of forty miles in extent, terminated by the Wold and Hambleton Hills, and well watered by a number of fine rivers, as the Ouse, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, Derwent, and several others ; being about equi-distant from the Atlantic in the west, and the German Ocean in the east. It is also about midway between London and Edinburgh, from each of which it is distant 200 miles, 20 from York, and 15 from Leeds.

Being thus situated near the centre of the island, and at a considerable elevation, the air is remarkably pure, dry, and healthy, even in the winter season ; and in passing over such a vast extent of country, after leaving the sea, the air becomes divested of all undue saline impregnations : hence the great benefit derived from it by those who reside in greater proximity to the shore, and especially on lower grounds. The difference in the climate, also, between High and Low Harrogate is such as will accord with either strong or delicate constitutions. The former may enjoy all the freshness of the pure bracing air by locating in High Harrogate ; while the latter can find a snug shelter from the high piercing winds in Low Harrogate, without any deprivation of out-door exercise. And in addition to this, on account of the porous quality of its light sandy soil, it is exempt from those noxious vapours to which lower grounds and less impervious soils are subject ; so that in seasons when the heaviest falls of rain occur, it is so quickly absorbed by the roads and footpaths, that in the short space of an hour or two afterwards no inconvenience is experienced, even by the valetudinarian, in resuming open-air exercise. As an evidence of the dryness of the soil and the purity of the air, it may be stated that fevers are very uncommon here, unless produced by contagion,



and are then seldom of long continuance. Although, during the prevalence of cholera, hundreds of families fled here from large towns where it was raging, yet no case was known to have occurred in Harrogate.

Harrogate has almost direct railway communication with every considerable town in the island. Formerly nine-tenths of the visitors were set down at Starbeck, two miles from Low Harrogate, while those from London *via* the Great Northern were brought to the Brunswick Station; but in the Session of 1859, an Act of Parliament was passed, granting the North Eastern Railway Company power to construct extensions, which have placed Harrogate upon the main line from the South and West of England to the North. This is effected by a short line uniting the North-Eastern with the Church Fenton, near the Nidd Viaduct. The Church Fenton line, instead of running into the Brunswick Station, crosses the Stray from the Tewit Well to the Royal Hotel, passes along the fields behind West Park, Prospect Place, and Parliament Street; and curving to the right, crosses the turnpike road near High Harrogate College, and unites with the North-Eastern at Bilton. The Starbeck and Brunswick Stations are therefore disused for passengers, and a commodious and convenient Station for High and Low Harrogate has been erected at the top of James' Street. This has proved a great accommodation to visitors, who can now readily and rapidly reach any part of Harrogate from the Central Station, either on foot or by means of the conveyances which meet every train.

Of the early history of Harrogate, as we have already stated, very little is known beyond conjecture, and still less of the derivation of the name. Some antiquarians are of opinion that it is derived from the ancient British of *Heywray-gate*, (i.e.) *Hey*, a forest, park, or moor,—*wray*, a brook or stream,—and *gate*, a road or street; while others suppose it to be from *Harw-gate*, the road of robbers. However this may be, very little worthy of notice occurs



in its history previous to the year 1571, when the Old Spa was discovered by Captain William Slingsby, of Bilton Hall. It is situate in High Harrogate, and is now called *John's Well*. In 1631, another chalybeate spring was discovered by Dr. Stanhope, who wrote a treatise on its virtues. This is supposed to be the *Tewit Well*.

At what period the *Old Sulphur Spring* was discovered is not precisely known, although it must have been prior to 1651, as in that year Dr. French an eminent physician of the day, published a treatise entitled "The Yorkshire Spa," in which he relates many experiments made with the Sulphur Waters. Previous to this period, however, Harrogate had become the resort of many distinguished families from various parts of the island, for whom there was little accommodation, except at a few farm houses and cottages scattered around.

In 1687, it had risen to such a degree of eminence that the accommodation was quite inadequate to the requirements of the visitors; consequently, a new inn was erected, and called the *Queen's Head*, but afterwards changed to the *Queen's Hotel*. The number of visitors still increasing, it was found expedient to erect two other inns, one of which was called the *Royal Oak* (now the *Granby*), and the other the *World's End* (now *Grove House*). These were both built before the close of the same century. During this period, and up to 1749, Harrogate was destitute of any place for public worship; the want of which became annually apparent to the visitors, who entered into a subscription to carry out the object of a previous one, which had been commenced, but abruptly closed, owing to the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion in 1745. With the proceeds of this, a small place called *St. John's Chapel* was erected, at the north side of where *Christ Church* now stands. After being several times enlarged and still found insufficient, it was sold to the Independents, in 1831, for £100; and by that body it was pulled down and the materials used in the erection of a chapel behind *Prospect Hotel*; and this is now the *Victoria Hall*.



Harrogate consists of two distinct villages (although they are now fast merging into one), and are apportioned to two different parishes; High and Central Harrogate being in the township of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and Low Harrogate in the parish of Pannal.

There are in Harrogate upwards of twenty hotels, of various classes, so that a person of limited means may find comfortable accommodation as well as the wealthy.

In 1770, when an Act for the enclosure of the Forest of Knaresborough was passed, the value of the Mineral Waters of Harrogate was so highly appreciated by the public, that it was deemed advisable to make adequate provision for their protection; consequently, the 200 acres of land known by the names of *South* and *West Parks* were directed to be converted into "stinted pasture, which shall for ever hereafter remain open and unenclosed; and all persons shall and may have use, and enjoy full and free ingress, egress, and regress in, upon and over the said 200 acres of land, without being subject to payment, or action of trespass," &c.

In 1793, under the direction of Colonel C. Wolsey, a *Race Course* was formed in the South Park, about a mile and a half in circumference, and nearly fifty feet wide. Being a fine, level, open, airy situation, and free from dust, it is a favourite resort in the summer time for equestrian exercise.

By the joint efforts of the Improvement Commissioners and the Stray owners, the Stray has been planted with forest trees. When these have grown to maturity, they will form a great and graceful acquisition to Harrogate. Already they are a striking improvement.



## WALKS AND DRIVES.

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**T**HERE are many pleasant rural walks and drives around Harrogate. Taking the Leeds road from Brunswick corner, there is a cheerful walk for more than a mile along a good footpath; or, for a drive, it may be extended double the distance without passing through a toll-bar. If a change of scenery is preferred, take the left hand road at the first cross lane, over the railway bridge through a pretty little glen, and again take the left, up Oatlands lane to High Harrogate; or, to lengthen the route, continue onwards along the plantation to Woodlands, then to the left, and arrive at the Stray by way of John's Well. This may be extended by continuing straight on, instead of taking the turn, and returning by way of Forest lane; but it takes in a toll-bar, and forms a circuit of five miles. Another pretty drive is along the Hospital lane, through Oakdale—a pretty, deep glen—then to the left at four lanes end, passing through the glen higher up, turning to the left at Moor Park Lodge, and home by Harlow Hill; about five miles and no bar. Another, along the green lanes past Pannal Ash to Pannal village, and home along Leeds road, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Another, by Bilton Church, taking the left to Batchelor's Gardens, the left again to Knox, then to the Ripley road, and the left back to Harrogate. Another, along the Hospital road to Harlow Car, through the lane to the high road, and home to Low or High Harrogate. There are also many walks upon Harlow Hill and Harlow Moor, with extensive views around the country.



# NATURE

## AND

### USE OF MINERAL WATERS.

#### SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

THESE are marked by a peculiar foetid odour, which arises from the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the water. As this is the same kind of gas that is generated in eggs during their putrescence, there is a great similarity of smell between the two. It consists of sulphur and hydrogen; but when mixed with water (which largely dissolves it) and exposed to the air, the oxygen of the latter unites with the hydrogen gas, and the sulphur deposits in the form of a yellow sediment.

Sulphur water is easily distinguished by its rendering metallic silver black, or causing a brown-black precipitate with a solution of acetate of lead, or nitrate of silver. This arises from the union of the sulphur with the metallic bodies. It also acts in like manner on several metallic oxides, an interesting experiment of which might be readily made. A nitrate solution of *bismuth*, mixed with a small portion of *muriatic acid*, when diluted with water, throws down a beautiful, subtle, milky white powder; which being collected and mixed with cold water, appears in minute scales of a pearly lustre and constitutes, we are told, the *pearl powder* of the perfumers, so frequently used by ladies as a cosmetic. And should such a circumstance occur (as we believe it has done), that one of these pearl-powdered ladies should plunge into a sulphur bath, she



would come out like one of Ethiopia's sable daughters! Among the most celebrated and powerful sulphureous springs in Europe are those of Harrogate, Aix-la-Chapelle, Moffat, and Laugen-Schwalback, in Nassau. The general effect of sulphureous waters upon the system is of a cleansing character. In all eruptions, diseases of the skin, &c., they are found invaluable when used as a bath; and when used as a drink they stimulate the system.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware of many instances of poisoning by the infusion of lead in water drunk from pipes, cisterns, &c. The effect produced upon the constitution by the long-continued use of waters conveyed by leaden pipes or contained in leaden cisterns, in which these gases are held in solution, are various and often distressing. So subtle and insidious are they in their operation that the sufferer, although daily imbibing the poison, remains ignorant of the fact; and sometimes even the most acute perceptions of the medical men are not keen enough to detect the malady. Once introduced into the system thoroughly, the patient may linger on hopelessly, and often helplessly, until an antidote is found equal to its removal.

Modern science in medicine has discovered that of all others the *strong Sulphur Water of Harrogate* has the pre-eminence as an antidote to this baneful poison; and the writer has been an eye-witness of cases of a most hopeless kind which have been completely cured by these waters. Under such circumstances, they are seldom taken as a purgative, but as a specific, several times a day in small doses, for a long continued course. But medical advice should always be taken.

It scarcely comes within the province of a non-professional writer to take upon himself the recommendation of any prescribed rule for the use of the waters by strangers, beyond a few general hints and directions in daily practical use; inasmuch as it is asserted by some writers that there is no instance in which there is greater difficulty in the proper prescription of medicine than in that of mineral



waters. The constitutions of different persons vary so greatly, and diseases originating from the same cause or source, both internally and externally, assume so many different characters, especially in cutaneous affections, as to render it impossible, even for medical men, to lay down one undeviating, standard rule. Thus, one requires the Sulphur Waters as a strong purgative, and another the same in smaller quantities as a specific, &c. The next case may be more properly met by the Saline, or the Chalybeate, and others by the Mild Sulphur or Magnesia; which fully shows that caution ought to be used by strangers. In the case of invalids, much time is often saved, and dangerous experiments avoided, by an early recourse to medical advice. By no means should two different kinds of water be taken immediately after each other, as the most dangerous consequences may follow if a second kind be taken before the first has passed from the system.

### CHALYBEATE WATERS

Are those which contain iron in such quantities as to form one of the chief ingredients. The term Chalybeate is derived from the Latin *chalybs*, signifying "hard iron," or "steel." In these waters, the iron is in the form of an oxide, which in itself is insoluble, but it is generally in union with carbonic acid, or sometimes with muriatic or sulphuric acid. When water of this kind is freely exposed to the air, so much of the oxide of iron unites with an additional portion of the oxygen of the air, as to form an insoluble peroxide of iron. In order to effect this, the oxide quits the acid with which it is united, and this is the cause of the brownish or reddish-yellow deposit observed at the bottom and sides of such springs.

Chalybeate waters are known by turning black when mixed with an infusion of galls or sulphur water. Galls and sulphate of iron are two of the ingredients in ink, and this kind of water has an inky, astringent taste. The chalybeate springs contain other ingredients besides car-



bonate of iron, such as those generally found in saline waters. Hence arises the *great danger* of strangers imprudently *resorting to the chalybeate waters immediately after drinking the sulphur water.*

The most celebrated of the *chalybeate waters* in England are those of Harrogate, Brighton, Tunbridge, and Cheltenham. The *Harrogate Chalybeate Springs have always been fully equal to all requirements*, while those of Tunbridge and others are sometimes limited in drougthy weather. The effect of chalybeate waters is of a stimulating and strengthening character.

### SALINE WATERS

Are nearly all those which do not belong to the preceding division. They generally contain some of the following salts—sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda, and carbonates and muriates of the same bases.


Saline springs exist at *Harrogate*, Epsom, Cheltenham, Dumblane, Seidlitz, &c. The general character of saline water is that of being purgative when taken into the system. Many of these saline springs have an elevated temperature, and are designated *hot springs*. The Matlock water has a temperature of  $66^{\circ}$ . The Bristol well  $74^{\circ}$ , and produces about 40 gallons per minute; but their medicinal effects are said to be due more to their temperature than their saline contents. The same may likewise be said of the Buxton waters, which spring at a temperature of  $85^{\circ}$ . These hot waters are valued both for their temperature and saline qualities.

There is a saline spring at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, which sends forth 192,000,000 cubic feet of water, at a temperature of  $64^{\circ}$  in one day. This seems an incredible volume, but is nevertheless asserted as a fact.



## THE Mineral Waters of Harrogate.

---

 HERE is no exaggeration whatever in stating that Harrogate stands pre-eminent to all other places in Europe for the variety of its mineral springs. Nowhere else are mineral waters found in one locality so admirably adapted to meet the diverse requirements of disease in its various forms and characters; for so extraordinary and unique are they, that no two give the same analytical results. Within an area of two or three miles, Harrogate possesses the whole of the mineral waters we have already enumerated, with one exception, viz., the Seltzer waters.

The sources whence these invaluable fountains emanate remain at present as great a mystery to the philosopher (except theoretically) as to the most casual observer or perfect stranger; and perhaps the authority of Professor Phillips, the eminent geologist, will be considered as good as any that can be adduced. He says:—

“The little rill which enters the Nidd, below Ripley, draws part of its scanty supply from the many health-giving wells of Low Harrogate. These precious waters have their local origin determined mainly by the anticlinal axis of strata, which may be traced to the higher ground west of Harrogate, between the mill-stone grit ranges of Rigton and Birk Crag, which dip in opposite directions. The sulphuretted waters of Harrogate, loaded with common salt, is an indication of a deep-seated spring, rising under peculiar circumstances. The ‘Old Well,’ is, in fact, a salt



spring, with traces of iodine and bromine, as in sea water ; and possibly there may be only one deep source for this water and the springs east and west of it, as far as Harlow Hill, Starbeck, and Bilton. The differences between these springs, in proportion of sulphates particularly, seem to be explicable as effects due to the channels through which they reach the surface."

### THEIR EFFICACY.

To attempt to describe the whole list of disorders which find a permanent remedy, or a considerable alleviation, in the use of these waters, would be an impossibility ; but a few of the principal ones for which, when properly applied, they are the most famous, may be mentioned.

### THE SULPHUR WATERS.

In all kinds of cutaneous eruptions, taken as an aperient, and used by external application : in indigestion and chest complaints in their various forms, whether arising from a sedentary life, high living, breathing continually a tainted atmosphere, poisoning by lead, obstructions or imperfect action of the bowels, gout, rheumatism, bilious complaints, and all affections of the liver—the Sulphur Water is truly invaluable and efficacious. When a less powerful agent is required the *mild* sulphur springs are generally resorted to.

### THE SALINE SPRINGS.

These waters operate considerably upon the kidneys, and are considered excellent for renovating and strengthening the constitution generally, purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, preventing and dissipating flatulency, &c.

### THE CHALYBEATE WATERS

Are often resorted to after a course of the sulphur waters, in order to restore the tone of the stomach to its wonted vigour and strength, after having been weakened and relaxed by the excitant and purgative effects of those



waters; but in no case should the chalybeate be taken along with the sulphur waters, unless by special medical recommendation, on account of their opposite tendencies: indeed, they ought at all times to be used with caution, for they greatly stimulate the circulation. From the quantity of iron they contain their properties are strengthening; and, combined with pure air and exercise, often produce wonderful effects. They are frequently found beneficial in internal swellings and tumours, outward boils, &c. Many more cases might be enumerated to which they are adapted, when administered with skill and prudence; but these are a few in which their virtues have been long and often tested, and every season brings additional proof of their still increasing celebrity. Numbers of the most eminent medical practitioners in different parts of Europe, are now bearing testimony to the unique character of these waters, by the patients they send here annually to seek relief.

### THE OLD SULPHUR WELL,

Now called the *Royal Pump Room*, and which is one of the chief objects of attraction to visitors, is situate in Low Harrogate, at the west end of the Crown Hotel. The water issues from the base of a large deep hollow, the lowest point in Harrogate. In 1804, a circular stone basin was put down as a receptacle, over which was raised a fine cupola, supported by eleven stone pillars, and encircled by a stone table, where the water was served from the fountain by female attendants. In 1840, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of carrying on public improvements, when the old cupola was removed and placed over the Tewit Well in the South Park, where it now stands, and an elegant octagonal building, designed by I. T. Shutt, Esq., of this town, 14 yards within, raised in its stead, and opened on the 21st of July, 1842. It has four projecting sides, with corresponding recesses, and a dome in keeping, surmounted by an elaborate cornice, on which are eight dolphins supporting a crown. There are four doors which



give easy ingress and egress to the large assemblage of visitors who congregate to drink the waters every morning throughout the season. The usual time for drinking the water, when used as an aperient, is between seven and nine in the morning; and the quantity required for a dose varies from one to three glasses, with an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes between each glass, occupied in gentle exercise; but the quantity taken may be best regulated by the skill of the patient or his medical adviser. A mild aperient pill taken the night previous, at bed time, is generally found of considerable assistance to the water; for it should be particularly observed by strangers, that when the water is taken in the morning, as intended for a purgative medicine, its effects ought to be experienced within two or three hours afterwards, otherwise, from the quantity taken, disagreeable sensations will be the result. Sometimes it is taken several times a day in small quantities as an alterative or specific. The subscriptions are 1s. per week for each person for the Sulphur or Magnesia Water alone, and 1s. 6d. each person for both Sulphur and Magnesia Waters. There is a free tap from the Sulphur spring, placed outside the Pump Room for the use of the public, who may drink it gratuitously at all reasonable hours: but there are limitations to the bottling of the waters. This spring (as well as many others in and around Harrogate) has been frequently analysed by eminent chemists; but perhaps the most elaborate and scientific analysis through which it has passed, has been completed and laid before the public by the eminent Professor Hoffman, whose report is published, accompanied by very able *Medical Remarks*, from which we make the following brief extracts:—

“If a mere aperient action be required, the common practice is adopted of taking, before breakfast, two or three tumblers, of from four to twelve, or even sixteen ounces each, at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes or more. Moderate lounging exercise should be continued for about half an hour after the last draught, but by no means



brisk walking. Breakfast need not be delayed until the operation of the waters has occurred; that they have passed off in the digestive organs is all that is required. The influence of the waters, however, does not wholly cease when the aperient action has been effected, because some of their ingredients have been arrested in transit by the organs of the body; yet, for the most part, that operation having been secured, all else is little thought of. This is a great error, because, were merely the purgative operation required, a less disagreeable agent might be employed at home. No doubt, then, forasmuch as mineral waters are very commonly resorted to for such purposes, and often at no little trouble and inconvenience, such a fact argues the existence of a power in them, and the experience of a virtue resulting from the use of them, to which artificial medicines cannot lay claim."

### THE MONTPELIER SPRINGS

Have of late years increased greatly in reputation. They are situate in the pleasure grounds of that name, near the east end of the Crown Hotel. In these grounds are several springs of a peculiar character, of which the *Strong Sulphur* and *Kissingen* are the most popular. The former possesses nearly the same qualities as the spring in the Royal Pump Room. It was only discovered in 1822. The latter is said to bear a strong resemblance to the German Spas of the place whose name it has taken, both in quality and effects, and is much recommended in diseases of the liver and other internal complaints. While acting as an aperient, it also strengthens the constitution, on account of the quantity of Chalybeate it contains. The grounds by which the springs are surrounded were laid out by the late Joseph Thackwray, Esq., their owner. The wells are within a small octagonal building, and are attended by a person appointed for that purpose. In these grounds are also an excellent suite of baths, and a comfortable waiting-room supplied with periodicals and newspapers.

### THE HARLOW CAR SPRINGS

Are situate in a fine romantic and wooded glen, about one mile west from Low Harrogate, to which there is one of the most airy, open, and delightful walks in the



neighbourhood. These sulphur springs, four in number, were discovered so recently as about 1840, by the late Mr. Henry Wright. The principal attraction is the suite of Baths, which are finely sheltered on every side by woods and hills. The Baths are reached by a private carriage drive from the Otley road. The footpath to Harlow Car and Birk Crag is along the Hospital Lane for a distance of half a mile, then entering the fields by a turnstile gate at the angle of the road, and over the northern side of Harlow Hill, at the western foot of which is Harlow Car on the left, and Birk Crag on the right.

### THE BOG WELLS.

Returning from Harlow Car by the same route, and arriving at the Hospital, a little to the south are the famous Bog Wells, sixteen in number, situate in a rough triangular piece of waste ground, and all varying from each other in kind and quality.

Many of them contain water of an inky colour, which is undoubtedly produced by an under-current mixture of the Sulphureous and Chalybeate Springs. These waters are much used for bathing purposes, both by the public and at the Bath Hospital; but none are used for drinking, except the *Magnesia Spring*, which is protected by a neat Gothic building, at which a person is daily in attendance. This water is of great efficacy, both internally and externally applied, in cutaneous complaints. It is generally drunk several times a day in small quantities, and at the same time used as an ablutient, during the season.

### THE CHLORIDE AND CARBONATE OF IRON SPRINGS.

These waters rise in the grounds of the Royal Chalybeate Spa, Promenade and Concert Rooms, and are enclosed in a small pump-room at the north-east corner of the Concert Room. For many years after their discovery by Mr.



Oddy, in 1819, these springs were called the "Cheltenham Springs," from the supposed identity of the waters with those of the watering place of that name. In 1865, however, Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, the eminent chemist, made an exhaustive analysis of the water of both wells, and ascertained the presence of protochloride, bromide, and carbonate of iron in them; and declared that in the peculiarity of their combination and the qualities of the ingredients, these waters were so unique and invaluable as to be perfectly without a prototype. Medical men concur in regarding this discovery as a great boon to science. Dr. Herapath says "There is no other spa like it. The famous compounds (chloride and carbonate of iron) must prove most valuable in the treatment of numerous diseases." Dr. Miller, professor of Chemistry, King's College, London, fully corroborates the assertion. *Galignani* says, "There is sure to be an increased consumption of the water since the discovery of the great English Chemist. There is no spa like it in the world, and its curative properties in a very large class of cases are becoming widely appreciated by the medical profession." The *Chemical News*, *Lancet*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, are equally eulogistic in their praises of this remarkable discovery. Sir Robert Kane says "It is a most extraordinary spring, and a great discovery." It contains no less than 16 grains of *protochloride of iron* in the gallon; and is therefore the strongest Chalybeate known. This salt has not been found in any other potable water, and upon it the medical qualities and tonic effects depend; and almost every kind of debility finds either a remedy or relief from it.

### THE SALINE SPRING.

This spring is on the premises of the Crescent Hotel, Low Harrogate. It was first discovered in 1783, and is of the same nature as the Dindsdale, Croft and Middleton Spas, but considerably stronger; and closely resembles the



Leamington Saline Waters, both in its quality and effects. A small charge is made for this water to persons not stopping at the Hotel.

### THE CRESCENT OLD WELL,

Situate behind the Town Hall, has now fallen into disuse.

### THE TEWIT WELL

Is a Chalybeate Spring situate near the Leeds turnpike road, at the south-west corner of South Park, under a neat cupola, supported by stone pillars. This spring is probably the most ancient in England, having been frequented upwards of 260 years ago. As a tonic it has attained great celebrity; but great care should be taken not to resort to this or any other chalybeate immediately after drinking the sulphur waters.

### JOHN'S WELL,

Formerly called the *Old Spa*, is about a quarter of a mile from the Tewit Well, near the south-east corner of South Park, and close to the Harrogate and Wetherby turnpike road. It was formerly enclosed in a small octagonal building, erected by Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1786; but that building has been removed, and a more capacious one raised in its stead. The water is a strong chalybeate, and has been extremely efficacious in many cases. The medicinal qualities of this spring were discovered in 1631, by Dr. Stanhope, who wrote a treatise on its virtues.

### THE STARBECK SPRINGS

Are about a mile from High Harrogate, on the Knaresbro' Road, and two or three hundred yards from the *Starbeck Station*. There are two Springs, the one a mild Sulphur and the other a Chalybeate.



## The Public Baths.

ONE of the greatest luxuries, and most important auxiliaries to the health and comfort of strangers visiting Harrogate, are the *Sulphur Water Baths*, of which there are two public establishments, besides those already mentioned at Harlow Car and Starbeck, viz. :—

### THE VICTORIA BATHS,

Which were erected in 1822. They are situate near the Swan Hotel, Low Harrogate, and the entrance is by two flights of steps, one leading to the Ladies' and the other to the Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, which are replete with every comfort and accommodation. Besides the Sulphur Water Baths, they also contain Vapour Baths, &c.

### THE MONTPELIER BATHS

Are situate in the centre of the pleasure grounds known by that name, and are spacious as well as private. The entrance hall is lighted by a lofty dome, at each side of which are neatly furnished waiting rooms, supplied with newspapers and periodicals; that on the right being appropriated to ladies, and that on the left to gentlemen. In each wing are six baths, to each of which is attached a separate dressing room. There are also Hot Air and Vapour Baths in the establishment.



The supply of water for both these baths spring on the premises, and the attendants at each establishment reside on the spot.

There are also several other Baths in the town of a cheaper description, kept by private individuals. Most of the hotels, and some of the larger lodging-houses, have also bathing accommodation for invalids.

### THE BATH HOSPITAL

Is one of the most conspicuous objects, and likewise one of the most valuable institutions in the town. It stands on the brow of a hill, a few hundred yards west of the Royal Pump Room, and was founded in 1824, for the purpose of affording relief to poor persons from a distance, who are otherwise unable to obtain the benefits of the mineral waters. There is accommodation for above one hundred patients, with every requisite comfort and attention that even the most wealthy person might require. Although it is chiefly dependant for its support upon voluntary contributions, yet such is the estimate placed upon its usefulness, that the managing committee have not only found means for its support, but likewise for its enlargement; and still the accommodation is scarcely found equal to the requirements. No persons residing within three miles of Harrogate are eligible for admission, as they are supposed to be sufficiently near to obtain the benefit of the waters.

THE COLD BATHS were at the upper end of Cold Bath Road, and the spring is supposed to be the famous *St. Mungo's Well* of olden times. Dr. Garnett says, "These Baths will answer every intention that can be expected from the Ilkley Spa." They are now disused.



## Places of Worship.



IN Harrogate there are nine places of worship, viz., three Churches; one Independent, one Wesleyan, one United Methodist, and one Primitive Methodist Chapels; a Friends' Meeting-house, and a Catholic Chapel.

### CHRIST'S CHURCH

Is situate in South Park, opposite the Granby Hotel, High Harrogate. It was built in 1834, opened for public worship on the 1st of October, in the same year, and in 1861-2, considerably altered and enlarged. It affords accommodation for 1,200 persons, and is generally crowded to excess during the summer season. 800 of the sittings are free for the use of visitors. The Rev. Canon James, M.A., Incumbent. Divine service on Sundays at 11 a.m.; 3.30, and 7 p.m.; also on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

Low Harrogate, was built in 1824, enlarged in 1865, and affords accommodation for 800 people. The Rev. Claude W. Roberts, B.A., Curate in sole charge. Divine service on Sundays at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening; and on Wednesdays at seven p.m.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Is a new, elegant, and extremely substantial structure, near the toll bar, High Harrogate. It was built entirely at the private expense of Wm. Sheepshanks, Esq., and is under the Pastorate of the Rev. Wm. Sheepshanks, M.A. It is one of those elaborate specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, so seldom to be met with of modern erection. Divine service in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six o'clock.



## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Stands at the entrance of Victoria Park, in a line with Prospect Place. It is an elegant Gothic structure, surmounted by a graceful spire. The chapel is capable of accommodating about 700 worshippers, and was built in 1861-2 by public subscription. Sundays, in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. There is also a Lecture on Wednesdays, at seven p.m. Rev. Fox Thomas, Minister.

## THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

Situate in Chapel-street, erected in 1861. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and capable of accommodating upwards of 1,000 persons. The Services on Sunday are at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and half-past six in the evening; and on Tuesday evenings at seven. Rev. W. F. Slater, Minister.

## THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH

Is a fine, spacious, new building, capable of accommodating upwards of 700 persons, and surmounted by a lofty spire. It is situate in Station Parade, near the Railway Station, Victoria Park. Services at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening, on Sundays.

## THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,

Approached from the lower end of Chapel Street by an iron gate; is a neat and commodious building. Services on Sunday at eleven a.m., and six p.m.; also on Thursday, at eleven a.m.

## THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL

Is in Back Westmoreland Street, High Harrogate. The hours of worship are two p.m., and half-past six p.m.


## THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL

Is in the rear of the Royal Hotel and fronting South Station Parade. Service on Sundays at 10-30 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Wells, Priest.



## Useful Local Information.

### THE HARROGATE ROYAL CHALYBEATE SPA PROMENADE AND CONCERT ROOM

TANDS pre-eminent as the chief attraction to Visitors, on account of its elegant appearance, spacious hall, varied amusements, and the talent of those engaged in its entertainments, which take place every day during the season. Its exterior is 100 feet long, and 33 feet broad. The interior of the room is beautifully decorated, and may be considered one of the most chaste and elegant rooms in the kingdom. Its entrance is by a fine portico, approached by a flight of steps and massive fluted columns. There is also a library and reading room, well supplied with newspapers, &c., attached to the establishment.

The PLEASURE GROUNDS, which surround the building, are by no means subordinate to the other features of this excellent establishment. They have been recently re-laid out most skilfully, and are tastefully adorned with a fountain, evergreens, plants, flowering shrubs, a magnificent terrace, &c. Altogether these grounds occupy upwards of six acres.

### HARROGATE POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is at the corner of Prince's Street and James Street, near the Railway Station.

A RECEIVING OFFICE is opened at the shop of Mr. Hollins, Park Parade, where Money Orders are issued and paid, Savings' Bank business transacted, letters registered, and stamps of all values may be obtained within the prescribed hours.

There are four Dispatches per day, viz. :—

- 1.—For London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., at 8.35 a.m. The box is closed at 8.20, but letters bearing one additional stamp are taken until 8.30.



- 2.—For Leeds, Manchester, Hull, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, also for Ireland and Scotland, &c., at 11.25 a.m. Box closes 11.10, and with one extra stamp until 11.20.
- 3.—For Ireland, Leeds, Skipton, and Knaresborough, at 4.10 p.m. Box closes at 3.55. Must be posted at the Head Office, James Street.
- 4.—For London, Leeds, and all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and Foreign Countries, at 8.20 p.m. Box closed at 8, but with an extra stamp letters may be posted until 8.15 p.m.

#### ARRIVALS OF MAILS :—

- 1.—From London, Leeds, and all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and Foreign Countries, at 6 a.m. Delivery at 7 a.m.
- 2.—From London, Leeds, Ireland, &c., at 2.10 p.m. Delivery at 2.30.
- 3.—From London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, and the principal towns of England and Scotland, at 4.15 p.m. Delivery at 4.45 p.m.

Offices open from 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. for general business; but for Money Orders and Savings' Bank business from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PICKERSGILL PALLISER, Postmaster.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The local government of Harrogate is vested in twenty-one Improvement Commissioners, who are also a Local Board of Health, and meet monthly.

BANKS.—Messrs. Harrison and Co. (of the Ripon and Knaresbro' Old Banks), Devonshire Place, High Harrogate. *London Agents:* Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., bankers. Open daily throughout the year from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except Wednesdays.—The Knaresborough and Claro Banking Company: *Agent:* Mr. J. Greenwood, Parliament Street, Low Harrogate. Open daily throughout the year from 10 to 2. *London Agents:* Barnet, Hoare, and Co.

STAMP OFFICE.—Mr. P. Palliser, Post-office, is *Stamp Distributor*.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—Visitors will find no difficulty in obtaining hackney carriage accommodation of any kind for their pleasure excursions, at almost any moment. There are stands for these vehicles both at High and Low Harrogate, besides others in waiting at the Railway Station for the arrival of trains. They are also kept at the Queen, Prospect, Swan, Gascoigne's, and White Hart Hotels.



*USEFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMISSIONERS' BYE-LAWS RESPECTING CAB FARES, &c.*

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF VISITORS.

CLAUSE 11TH.—The following Rates or Fares shall be fixed and paid for Hackney Coaches and other Carriages licensed to ply for hire as aforesaid, from 7 o'clock in the Morning to 11 at Night:—

FIRST, BY REFERENCE TO DISTANCE.

For a Hackney Coach or Carriage drawn by One Horse, containing not more than two persons, and not exceeding one mile in distance	s. d.
- - - - -	1 0
For every additional half-mile, or portion thereof	0 6
For a Hackney Coach or Carriage drawn by One Horse, conveying more than two persons, and not exceeding four persons, and not exceeding one mile in distance	1 6
If Five persons	2 0
For every additional half-mile, or portion thereof	0 9
For a Hackney Coach or Carriage drawn by Two Horses, One-fare-and-a-half.	

Provided always that for any such Hackney Coach or other Carriage ordered at a given hour, and kept waiting, or stopped during the journey by the Hirer more than ten minutes, one-fare-and-a-half may be charged.

If kept waiting or delayed as aforesaid, more than half-an-hour, the charge shall be by time. In calculating the distance, the distance travelled shall be computed from the stand or place where the fare is taken up.

12th.—If hired by time, the rate or fare for any licensed Hackney Coach or other Carriage, drawn by One Horse, and containing not more than Four Persons, shall be Two Shillings and Sixpence per hour, and containing more than Four Persons shall be Three Shillings per hour. If drawn by Two Horses, Four Shillings per hour.

It shall be at the option of the Hirer, at the time of hiring, in all cases, to pay either for time or distance, unless a special agreement to the contrary has been made. The Driver, when taking up a fare, shall ask whether the hiring is by time or distance. Any Hackney Carriage engaged by time shall leave the party hiring the same at the place where taken up, or if such party be put down elsewhere, then the time required for such Hackney Carriage to return to the place where the fare was taken up shall be reckoned as part of the hiring.

	s. d.
For every Saddle Horse (per hour)	2 0
For every Mule	1 0
For every Ass	0 6



## LUGGAGE.

13th.—A reasonable quantity of Luggage is to be carried in or upon the carriage, without any additional charge, except as provided in the following paragraph.

When more than Two Persons are carried inside any Hackney Carriage, with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a sum of Twopence for every Package carried outside the carriage is to be paid.

## NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

14.—That the Owner or Driver of any carriage drawn by Two Horses shall not be allowed to carry therein or thereupon more than Seven Passengers, exclusive of the driver; or of any carriage drawn by One Horse, not more than Five Passengers, exclusive of the driver. Provided always that a child or children under the age of five years shall not be counted in the above cases.

21st.—No Driver of or other person attending any licensed Hackney Coach or other carriage, shall take any person to ride upon the box, or in or upon any part of such Hackney Coach or other carriage, without the permission of the person hiring the same having been obtained. No person under the age of fifteen years shall be allowed to drive any licensed carriage.

24th.—Every Driver of any such Hackney Coach or carriage shall at all times, when driving or plying for hire, wear in such manner as shall be appointed by the Commissioners, a Badge (to be provided by the Commissioners) having the number of his license marked thereon; and no Driver shall Canvas for Fares, either by calling out or drawing his carriage off the Stand for that purpose.

25th.—The Owner and Driver respectively shall at all times have a printed copy of the Bye-Laws, certified by the Clerk to the Commissioners, and also a Table of Distances, ready to produce, and shall produce the same, for perusal and inspection by any person hiring a carriage; and there shall be placed inside every Hackney Coach or carriage, in a conspicuous part thereof, a Table (to be provided by the Commissioners) of Distances, and of the Fares authorised to be taken by the Bye-Laws.

## PROPERTY LEFT TO BE TAKEN TO COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

27th.—The Owner or Driver of any Hackney Coach or carriage shall, without any unreasonable delay, take all property left in any licensed Hackney Coach or other carriage, by any person hiring or using the same, unless claimed by the owner, in the state in which it was found, to the Clerk to the Commissioners.



THE  
STRANGER'S COMPANION  
TO  
PLACES OF INTEREST  
IN  
Harrogate and the Surrounding District.

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BIRK CRAG.

**L**ITTLE more than half a mile from Low Harrogate, in a south-westerly direction, is Birk Crag, a place little known to Visitors, but which, on inspection, will be found interesting to the admirers of the beautiful in nature. It is a steep, and in some parts almost perpendicular, precipice, upwards of 150 feet in height, from whose sides are hung huge jutting scars and ponderous blocks of stone, apparently ready to start from their position, which they have unquestionably occupied for many centuries; whilst the interstices are adorned with a profusion of mountain shrubs and timber—especially the graceful and luxuriant *Mountain Ash*, which flourishes here in great abundance. Rare and beautiful ferns, mosses, &c., repay the botanist for the trouble of a scramble through the Crag. The Crag, although somewhat contracted, is romantic and picturesque in the extreme. There are two approaches to it, one from the end of the lane near to Harlow Car, and the other in the descent of the hill along the turnpike road.



## CRIMPLE VIADUCT.

This stupendous piece of masonry was, at the period of its construction, the most wonderful achievement of science in railway-making in the kingdom. Its situation is about a mile to the south-east of Harrogate, and conveys the North-Eastern Railway from Leeds and Church Fenton to Harrogate across the Crimple Valley. It consists of 31 arches, each of 58 feet span, and the loftiest 130 feet in height. The whole length of masonry is about 1850 feet.

## IRON GATE BRIDGE.

Following the stream downwards, from the foot of Birk Crag, for half-a-mile, there stands a rude bridge, called *Iron Gate Bridge*, which name is probably a corruption of *Hey-rey-gate*. It is of very simple but solid construction, with a ridge-shaped passage over it, just sufficiently wide for the admission of a pack-horse or foot-passenger. As the old Roman Roads from *Iseurium* (Aldborough) to *Olicani* (Ilkley), and *Ebor* (York) to Skipton, intersected each other within a short distance from this place, it may have been a branch into them, or more likely the trunk road between the two former places; for, according to the traces discovered, it points in those directions. The road leading to this bridge is now closed.

## HARLOW HILL OBSERVATORY.

On the summit of Harlow Hill, one mile from Harrogate, is a lofty square tower, called *Harlow Hill Observatory*. It was built in 1829, by the late John Thompson, Esq. On the top of the tower is a raised platform furnished with powerful telescopes, with which objects may be distinctly seen at a distance of sixty or seventy miles. A person resides in an adjoining cottage to give admission to visitors, for which a small charge is made. From the summit of this hill, near the base of the tower, there is an extensive and delightful panoramic view of the surrounding country.



Looking into the hollow in which the town is situate, and which appears like a huge basin, the Royal Pump Room is seen in the centre of the dip, surrounded on every side by the buildings and intersecting streets, roads, and footpaths, rising in regular gradation along the slopes towards the brim (and more especially eastward to High Harrogate), with the three church towers forming a triangle, and marking the extremities of the town. Beyond this is seen Knaresborough; and still further Claro Hill, standing in the finely-wooded and fertile plain of York, whose magnificent cathedral is dimly discerned in the distance. The prospect is bounded in the back ground by the Wold and Hambleton Hills. Northward, the prospect is not much less interesting though less extensive. In the foreground is richly cultivated land—meadows, pastures, and corn-fields of every hue, with hedgerows fringed thickly with fine timber, and interspersed with woods and groves, spreading out like a large map. In the distance are seen Brimham Rocks, surrounded by dark heathy moorlands, Grantley Moor, How Hill, and Monkton Moor; while to the north-west are the lofty summits of Whernside, &c. Westward, the prospect chiefly consists of dark moors and woods, and is bounded by Rumbald's Moor and the Craven Hills. Southward, an entirely cultivated district is presented to the eye, consisting of woods and dales, through which the river Wharfe flows. By the aid of the telescopes provided for the visitors, numbers of villages, churches, and gentlemen's seats may be seen on every side. The summit of the hill is 600 feet above the sea level.

The lowest point of ground in Harrogate is near the Spa Concert Room, where its elevation above the mean level of the sea is 329 feet; and the highest point is near the Queen Hotel, which is about 420 feet.

#### ALMIAS CLIFF

Is a group of rocks situate upon a pointed mountain, about five miles south-west of Harrogate. They are composed



of a very hard and durable grit, upon which time and storm appear to have wrought very little change, and which seem in the distance like the ruins of some ponderous castle, whose huge blocks of stone stand threateningly over the valley beneath. There are evident traces of Druidical worship about them, such as the remains of rocking stones, altars, and basins cut in their summits.

### ALDBOROUGH

Is an ancient town about ten miles north-east of Harrogate, abounding in British and Roman remains. It was called *Iseur* by the former, and *Iseurium Brigantium* by the latter. A great number of brass and silver coins have at different periods been found here of Maximilian, Caractacus, Constantine, Dioclesian, Valerian, Severus, &c. Polished signet stones, with various emblematical devices, have also been dug up, and beautiful tessellated pavements discovered. One house in particular is famous for these antiquities; and perfect Roman pavements, &c., are shown daily for a small charge.

### BOROUGHBRIDGE

Is a small market town about one mile from the former place, near which are three remarkable columns of stone, called *The Devil's Arrows*. They are supposed by some to have been deities of the Ancient Britons; by others to have been trophies erected by the Romans to commemorate some great victory.

### BOLTON ABBEY.

To those who admire the sublime and beautiful in nature, the environs of Bolton Abbey, with a few exceptions, stand unrivalled in English scenery. After having proceeded about four miles in that direction from Harrogate, a vast expanse of varied grandeur begins to develop itself to the eye, constituted of a fine pastoral district of plains and vales in the foreground, swelling, as it recedes, into rugged



mountains (intersected by deep dells and ravines), rising beyond each other in wavy lines, and greater altitudes, until their lofty summits appear to dissolve in the distant clouds. A distance of nearly twelve miles of this wild mountain district is traversed on the route to Bolton, sometimes crossing over bleak, barren moorlands, at others immersed in deep dells, or between rocky chasms, before the tourist arrives at the beautiful valley of the Wharfe, in which stands the ruins of the abbey, and in whose immediate vicinity is the *Devonshire Arms Hotel*. The picturesque remains of this once magnificent monastery are not in themselves so remarkably imposing at first sight as some other ancient abbeys, but the solemn solitude of the situation, shut out, as it were, entirely from the world around, and surrounded on many sides by lofty mountains, whose summits are closed with luxuriant heath, and sides with thick shady groves, gives it an air of pristine beauty and sombre grandeur seldom equalled. The site on which it stands is allowed to be one of the finest in England. As Dr. Whitaker remarks, "it stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharfe, and on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect."

Standing near the Abbey, and looking southward, a fine, expansive, level, soft and delicious landscape is spread out, while northward all is rude, bold, mountainous, and primitive; and here, concealed behind this rugged grandeur, are the glories of Bolton. In order to enjoy its real beauties, after having inspected the abbey, it is necessary to cross a fordable part of the river, opposite its eastern end, by footstones placed for that purpose, and pursue a rugged path which winds through woods along the mountain side, on the eastern bank of the river, whence frequent glimpses are obtained of the abbey, through the foliage; and which, after a ramble of nearly two miles, brings the visitor over a neat and elegant bridge to the opposite side; then, continuing the course a mile further, is the *Strid*, so called



from the river being contracted into a narrow channel, about four feet wide, by protruding rocks, and through which the whole volume of water passes with terrific impetuosity, and over which many persons, possessed of more courage than prudence, have the daring temerity to leap, although the slightest mishap would plunge them into the deep abyss of waters, when death would be inevitable. The melancholy event which gave rise to its name, as well as to the foundation of the Abbey, is thus briefly related :—

“ A Priory was founded at *Embsay*, about two miles from Bolton, by *William de Meschines*, and *Cecilia* his wife, about 1126, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. At their death they left a daughter, who adopted her mother's name (*Romille*) and was married to *William Fitz Duncan*, nephew of David, King of Scotland. They had two sons, and the eldest dying young, the youngest, called, from the place of his birth, *The Boy of Egremond*, became the last hope of his widowed mother. In the solitude of these woods, between Bolton and Barden, young *Romille* was out hunting, with a hound in the leash, and on arriving at the *Strid* he fearlessly bounded over the chasm, but the animal hanging back, drew his unfortunate master into the foaming torrent. The huntsman by whom he was accompanied, returned with the painful intelligence to his mother, who, it is said, ever afterwards yielded to endless sorrow. To perpetuate the memory of this sad event she resolved to remove the priory from *Embsay* to the nearest convenient spot, and therefore erected a most magnificent one at Bolton.

In case of visitors wishing to avoid the fatiguing ramble just described, they can proceed in a direct course along the western bank of the river, or take a vehicle, as there is a beautiful carriage drive through the wood to this romantic spot, whose beauties are easier to conceive than describe.

This monastery, after flourishing, or rather languishing, nearly four centuries, was dissolved on the 11th of June, 1540, at which period the income scarcely amounted to £300. Part of the *Nave*, which is now used as the parish church, was in the course of erection, by Richard Moon, the last prior, at the time of its dissolution. This part of the building is entered by a doorway in a deep recess sur-



mounted by lancet-shaped windows, and on each side of the nave are three similar-shaped lights, containing portions of old stained glass. The *Chantry*, or Patron's Choir, is enclosed by carved wood-work, at the east of the aisle, and underneath is the vault in which it is said the remains of the Claphams are buried in an upright position. Henry Clifford, the first Earl of Cumberland, purchased the property, in 1542, for the sum of £2,490, from whom it has descended to the Dukes of Devonshire, who occasionally make a temporary residence of the old hall during the shooting season. Dr. Whitaker says:—"Opposite the east window of the priory church, the river washes a rock, nearly perpendicular and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds which break out, instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted by some inconceivable process, into undulating and spiral lines. To the south all is soft and delicious. But after all the glories of Bolton are on the north. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but in its proper place."

### BRANDRITH CRAGS

Are a group of rocks situate a little to the right of the road as the tourist returns from Bolton Bridge to Harrogate. They are on the edge of a steep precipice, which overlooks a deep, extensive, and romantic vale, called *Kexgill*. The rocks, like most others in this neighbourhood, have evidently been one of the high places for Druidical ceremonies. Here is a rocking stone, and on the summit is a bason upwards of three feet in diameter, and two feet deep. To the lovers of romantic scenery, this is one of the most interesting districts for many miles round.

### BRIMHAM ROCKS.

Leaving Ripley for Brimham Rocks, which are about eleven miles from Harrogate, the visitor proceeds about a mile along the side of the park wall and at its extremity,



upon the brow of an eminence to the left, is *Broxholme*, the residence of Lady Amcotts Ingilby. A little further commences the ascent of a steep hill, called *Scaro Bank*, from the top of which a good view of *Ripley Castle* and its surrounding scenery of wood and water is obtained.\* A mile further is the little village of *Burnt Gates*, after leaving which, about a mile still further, a deep wooded dell is passed through, called *Lurkbeck*, and then the rugged ascent commences for *Brimham Rocks*. They are situated on the summit of a lofty heath-clad mountain, and cover an area of upwards of forty acres in extent. As the stranger gradually approaches, the prospect begins to unfold itself, and its majestic appearance, not unlike the ponderous ruins or some fabulous city of the giants of olden time, seems to bring a doubt of its reality to the mind. On approaching the spot, the visitor leaves the road to pursue a narrow, craggy path, winding amongst the rocks, until the guide's house is arrived at, where a few simple refreshments may be had, and the guide's services obtained. The best idea of the marvellous appearance of these rocks at first sight is conveyed by Pennant, who visited them in 1773 :—"On my arrival on the summit of the hill, the seat of wonders, my astonishment was unspeakable : the whole was new to me : a flat covered with stones, of forms the most singular, and many of sizes most stupendous. My fancy could not create remains of the works of art, or relics of Druidical superstition. Like the philosophers in the court of *Brobdingnag*, I sheltered my ignorance, that I had found nothing but the sports of nature, the coincidence of a multitude of stones, at the great event of the subsidence of the waters after the diluvian catastrophe, or which nature in her frolics caused to assume the variety of impressed forms we see on them. The stony part will retain them to eternity. They were left congealed in the soft or muddy part which subsided

\* At the foot of this hill, on the right hand, close by the road side, is a vegetable curiosity, a magnificent young mountain ash, growing from the trunk of an ancient oak.



with them, till the frequency of lesser deluges washed away the soft congealing parts, and exposed to view those semi-miracles." Many of the rocks are supposed to resemble various objects. The first to which visitors are generally conducted is the *Oyster Shell* rock, and near this is a group of *Rocking Stones*, the largest of which is said to weight about fifty tons. They are easily put in motion, and acquire considerable vibration. Near these stones is a rocky cavity called the *Druid's Coffin*. Approaching nearer the brink of a precipice, westward, are the *Baboon's Head* rock and the *Pulpit* rock, on the top of which is a fragment of stone called the *Parson's Head*. Near these is *The Yoke of Oxen*, which strikingly resemble those animals. A short distance from this is the *Idol* rock. It is a large block of stone supported on a comparatively small pedestal which, until examined, appears deceptive. It is nearly twenty feet in height, and forty in circumference, apparently composed of a number of stratified blocks or layers. Whether it has been formed by art or nature cannot be determined, though some antiquaries are of opinion that they have discovered tool marks upon it. On the brink of a chasm, nearly 200 feet deep, are some huge rocks curiously wedged together and overhanging the abyss, called the *Lover's Leap*, of which the old tragic tale is told by the guide. Leaving these, some little merriment often occurs by the bachelors of the company being expected to "thread the needle;" that is, pass through the narrow cleft of rock above twenty yards in length. The lovers of botany may find many interesting specimens of mountain plants here. The most remarkable of these are the *Fumaria claviculata*, *Genista Anglica*, *Hymenophyllum*, *Tunbridgeuse*, *Lycopodium Alpinum*, *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Ophrys Cordata*, *Lycopodium Selago*, and *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*.

## FOUNTAINS ABBEY AND STUDLEY PARK.

Of the famous ruins of England few are so beautiful and extensive as those of Fountains Abbey. Few there are,



too, which retain so much of their original character, and give so vivid an idea of monastic life. Years have passed away since the ruthless despoiler laid his hand upon it; and grass grows green over the Abbot's grave, the swallow has built her nest in the aisles which once echoed with anthems of praise, and the last ray of Fountains' ancient glory has departed, but still its ruins show sufficient evidence of the great beauty of the building, the power and influence of its possessors, their peculiar mode of life, and the chief characteristics of their religion. In sauntering through the ruins it requires little stretch of imagination to hear the sexte or orison swelling forth as of old, or to see the cowed monks pacing its chapels or its cloisters. Fountains Abbey was probably one of the most complete erections of its kind existing at the period of its dissolution. The monks had everything within themselves. They fattened their own beef and mutton; they grew their own wheat, ground it at their own mill, baked the flour in the Abbey kitchen; their barley was grown, malted, and brewed into beer on the Abbey domain; they had horses to work their farm, for which they grew oats and hay; they had also poultry and butter; the neighbouring park supplied them with venison, and the river which ran beneath the Abbey yielded them their Lenten fish. The monks, however seem to have devoted a great portion of their wealth to the relief of others. The poor, apparently without regard to their number, were daily fed at the Almonry, and the wayfaring traveller, by application at the Abbey, was allowed to remain three days, during which period he had bed and board free of expense. Attached to the Abbey was a noble house for the abbot, which occupied an area of 30,000 square feet. Here the powerful and sacerdotal occupant received the neighbouring nobles with a dignity which became the mitred abbot of Fountains.

Fountains Abbey is about 14 miles from Harrogate, and two from Ripon, in the Vale of Fountains, which adjoins and forms part of the beautiful grounds of Studley Royal.



It was formerly possessed by Mrs. Lawrence, and now by the Earl de Grey and Ripon. By the kind permission of the owner, the grounds are open to the public; and of the privilege of seeing them, about 10,000 persons avail themselves annually. The approach to the domain of Studley may well be called "Royal." After driving through a rich country, the traveller suddenly enters an avenue of trees, apparently a couple of miles in length, terminated at one end by an obelisk, and at the other by the venerable Cathedral of Ripon. Whilst passing up this avenue the eye is delighted with the richness of the woodland, and the diversified character of hill and dale which the park presents. After a ride of some distance the visitors arrive at the entrance lodge to the grounds of Studley. Here their vehicles are left, and, accompanied by a guide, they walk through the domain. The path winds gradually through grassy slopes or declivities covered with laurel cut low, which have a very peculiar and novel appearance. Then magnificent groups of timber are arrived at, amongst which various species of fir and pine form conspicuous objects, rising to an immense height, and their branches feathering down to the earth. The ilex, cyprus, and oak are introduced here and there with great effect. Three American pines are magnificent specimens of their class, one rising to the height of 114 and another 124 feet, perfectly straight and beautifully foliaged. There is also a Silesian spruce of uncommon beauty. Its long pendulous branches drooping down have a graceful effect, and by some persons it has been called "The Weeping Fir." As the visitor proceeds, fresh scenes burst upon him; now, an opening through some thick screen of evergreens reveals a group of statuary, a pool, or some classic temple crowning a wooded height. Then, perhaps, the eye catches a glimpse of a long sheet of water dotted with grassy islands, along whose margin stand at intervals white statues or groups of statuary. Passing over a rustic bridge the path winds through charming scenery to an ornamental building, called



the Temple of Piety, then up a wooded slope to the Temple of Fame, from which the eye surveys in all its beauty the vale of Studley. But the loveliest spectacle is yet reserved for the visitor. A short walk from the Temple of Fame leads him to Anne Boleyn's Seat, a kind of picturesque alcove. Suddenly the guide throws open the folding doors of the building, and to the visitor's surprise, he beholds one of the loveliest scenes imaginable. The peaceful vale of Fountains lies before him; though it winds the river Skell; on each side are wooded slopes; and the magnificent ruins of the Abbey, with its grand and imposing tower, 166 feet high, stretching directly across the valley. Descending from Anne Boleyn's Seat, we proceed towards the Abbey, the walk leading by the margin of the Skell. As you approach the Abbey, it seems gradually to grow before your eyes in extent and magnificence; and, as you arrive at it, you at once perceive that it has a character more striking than any you have previously visited. This arises partly from the fact that it was a Seminary as well as an Abbey. Near the ruins, in a little valley, stands one of the most remarkable trees in the kingdom. It is a yew, supposed to be 1,350 years old, measuring round the bole 27 feet. Its bole is hollow, but up it grow two remarkable stems, which act as props to support the tree. Its foliage is still luxuriant. Leaving this yew, and crossing the little river Skell, we arrive at the Abbey. Its history may be thus briefly sketched:—

In 1132, some monks of St. Mary's, at York, determined to adopt the Cistercian rule, separated themselves from their order. The party consisted of Richard, the prior, the sub-prior, Robert, a monk of Whitby Abbey, and a few menials from St. Mary's. They were very poor, and they repaired to the vale of Fountains, where taking refuge under seven large yew trees, they braved the depth of winter. A terrible period was it for these poor monks; and tradition says that so hardly did destitution deal with them, that they lived upon herbs and the leaves of trees for some time; but at last relief came in the shape of a loaf of bread from Knaresborough. This small party, however, proved to be the germ from which sprung a rich and power-



ful community. Thurston, Archbishop of York, probably struck with their sanctity, granted them a site in the vale of Fountains, for an abbey. The fabric was built, and as century after century rolled on, the piously disposed left lands for its support, and illustrious individuals gave money to buy sepulchral places within its precincts, until it became one of the most opulent in the kingdom; so that at its dissolution in 1539, it possessed plate of more than £700 value, 2,356 horned cattle, 1,326 sheep, 36 horses, 79 swine, 117 quarters of wheat, 134 quarters of oats, 392 loads of hay, and 90 quarters of malt and barley.

Such is the brief history of the Abbey: let us now describe what remains of the fabric. It is a rather singular fact that the vale of Fountains was so narrow, and the Abbey so extensive, that part of it was obliged to be built upon arches over the river Skell, which winds through the vale. As you approach the Abbey from Studley, the ruins are beautiful and imposing. It is readily perceptible that the Abbey was not the work of one period, but of several hundred years. You enter the ruins by the west end of the nave of the Abbey Church, but not without the guide having previously shown you a figure of a bird on a tun, over the great window, and explained that it is intended for a thrush, being a pun upon the word Thurston (Thrush-tun,) the great ecclesiastic who founded the Abbey. The scene is solemn and effective. Before you, upon what was formerly the floor of the nave, stretches a greensward 358 feet in length, from which rise massive columns, 23 feet high, and conduct the eye to a magnificent window at the further end of them, 52 feet in height and of beautiful workmanship, recalling vividly to mind a period when architecture was indeed the bride of religion, on whom was lavished all that wealth and attention could bestow. Leaving the nave, the cloisters are entered, over which was formerly a series of little dormitories, for the use of the monks. The former are about 300 feet long, and the roof is supported by long series of pointed arches on massive pillars. Here the monks used to meet and converse. Towards the centre here is now a large stone basin, 21 feet in circumference,



which was formerly used as a lavatory, where the monks washed.

Leaving the cloisters, the visitor soon arrives at the refectory, a noble room, 149 feet by 46 feet, where the monks used to dine. It would appear that during meals they had portions of the Scriptures, or selections from other sacred works, read to them; for on the west side of this room, and at a slight elevation, remain traces of a pulpit, and other evidences of this custom. Near the refectory stood the kitchen, to which were laid large pipes to convey water for the use of the cook, and which were fitted up with every convenience that could aid the culinary process. The fireplace seems sufficiently large to roast two or three sheep, or an ox whole, and the meat was supplied to the monks through an opening in the refectory wall. A short flight of steps leads to the Court Room, which is now used as a receptacle for any antiquarian remains which may be found near the Abbey. Leaving the Court Room, the visitor next arrives at a large vaulted room, more than 100 feet long, called the "Frater House," but the use of which we cannot distinctly make out. This leads to the Chapter-house, where consultations were held, and several of the abbots were interred; in this part of the Abbey were several earthen vessels, now exposed to view, in which were kept the canonized bones of the saints. We now again arrive at the church, but at the north side, and also the beautiful chapel of Our Lady, which skill and wealth made a specimen of peerless architecture. Here stood the altar, slightly raised from the ground floor, and on a tessellated pavement which still remains. Near this spot were buried the remains of Richard Lord Percy, who is said to have bequeathed to the Abbey some of its largest possessions. Near it, too, stands the grand tower of the Abbey, rising 166 feet, and bearing on each side of the exterior a Latin inscription, and forms a noble object.

The late Earl de Grey had a laudable desire to gain all the information possible relative to the ground plan and



elevation of the Abbey. With this view he caused excavations to be made, which revealed several interesting portions of the Abbey. Amongst them the prisons in which the refractory monks were punished. The staples yet remain in the walls and floor to which the chains were attached, and the scribbled walls indicate the state of mind which possessed the captives. One individual had sketched the figure of a rude cross, and inscribed over it, in ancient characters, "*This is the way.*" Another had scribbled "*Vale libertas*" (farewell liberty). The excavations reveal the foundations of the Abbot's house, a princely residence, and amply suited to meet every requirement of its powerful occupant. Judging from the remains found, the style of living ascribed to the "monks of old" does not appear to have been fabulous. Some little idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that the great hall was 170 feet by 60 feet, and divided into three divisions by 18 pillars. Then it had its refectory of 60 feet long, its oratory 46 feet, and numerous offices built upon a corresponding scale. This part of the ruins is the last shown to the visitor, who leaves the Abbey on the opposite side of the river to that by which he entered, and retraces his steps to the entrance lodge. But turning round, perhaps to take a last glance at the fabric, his eye is delighted with the unequalled scene before him. In the distance, in one of the most peaceful of vales, stand the picturesque ruins upon greensward of the softest verdure, which erst was the Abbey burying-ground, and whose smoothness was only broken at intervals by rude stones which marked the spot where monks repose. The ruins of the Abbey cross the vale from one side to the other—the central tower rises majestically over broken arches, ruined windows, or ivy-mantled columns. There are many famous ruins in England and Scotland—Melrose, Dryburgh, Netley, Whitby, and a host of others, but there is something about Fountains which outvies them all, whether in the extent and beauty of the ruins, or in loveliness of situation.



## COWTHORPE OAK, SPOFFORTH CASTLE, AND WETHERBY.

About six miles from Harrogate, close to the Harrogate and Church Fenton Railway, and near to Spofforth station, is Spofforth Castle, now a ruin, but formerly the principal residence of the Percys, so early as 1224. Henry de Percy procured license to fortify it in 1309, and his descendant Henry, called *Hotspur*, was slain at Shrewsbury in 1403. Henry de Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham Moor, in 1407. After the battle of Towton, so fatal to Henry VI., the Earl of Northumberland and Sir Richard Percy, his brother, were slain, and the manor-house and estates at Spofforth demolished and laid waste by the conquerors. The heir, then in his minority, was committed to the Tower, where he was confined till 1469, when, having taken the oaths of allegiance, he was restored to the titles and estates of his ancestors, but was unfortunately murdered near Topcliffe, in 1489. The present remains of the Castle extend about 45 yards by 15. At the north-east corner are the remains of an octagonal tower. The hall, once a magnificent room, is 75 feet in length and 36 in width. The windows are arched similar to those of cathedral churches, and appear to have been built about the time of Edward III. Proceeding about four miles further along the line is WETHERBY, an ancient market town situated on the river Wharfe, which manor was given to the two Norman Lords, William de Percy, and Ernies de Burun, after the conquest. Leaving the railway here, and proceeding about three miles in a north-easterly direction, is COWTHORPE OAK, said to be one of the greatest vegetable wonders in England. It is supposed to be 1,600 years old. Although it has been decaying for the last two centuries, it still exhibits a wonderful degree of vigour; and some idea may be formed of what it once was, from its present dilapidated appearance. A late admeasurement



gives 54 feet for the circuit of its base, and the circumference of the trunk at the height of six feet is 34 feet. This girth is preserved almost to the top of the trunk, which is 36 feet; and one of its lower branches projects almost 50 feet. The centre of the trunk is a hollow space, eleven feet in diameter at the bottom; and it is said that one of the Goodricks, of Ribstone, formerly the owner of the estate on which it stands, entertained seventy people inside the trunk. This tree is said to have covered half an acre of ground, and a branch is recorded to have fallen in 1718 which contained five tons of timber. About three miles from this place, near Harrogate, is RIBSTONE HALL the seat of Joseph Dent, Esq., whose gardens and pleasure grounds are open for inspection every Tuesday during the season. Cawthorpe Oak can be visited in connection with Plumpton Rocks and Ribstone Hall.

### HAREWOOD

Is a very pretty village, about eight miles from Harrogate, situate upon a lofty eminence, on the south bank of the Wharfe, where is *Harewood House*, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood. The drive to this place is very fine and varied in scenery. In descending the north banks of the Wharfe, an expansive, fertile vale presents itself, enclosed on each side to the west by a fine mountain district. After proceeding in this direction about three miles from Harrogate, at a short distance to the right, the little mountain of Almia's Cliff is seen, with its craggy summit; and four miles further is Harewood Bridge. A short distance beyond is a footpath through the park for those who prefer a ramble. Keeping the high road, and ascending the hill some distance *Harewood Old Castle* is reached. It is of great antiquity, but the correct date of its origin is not traceable. The style of architecture points to the Norman and Norman-transition period. Little now remains but a portion of its massive ivy-mantled walls. Half a mile further is *Harewood House*—one of the most



princely mansions in Yorkshire. It stands almost in the centre of a well-wooded park of near 2,000 acres in extent, of which about 150 acres are laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds. It was built about 1760, by the first Lord Harewood, and its exterior is imposing in appearance, both on account of its magnitude and the richness of its Corinthian architecture. It was again enlarged and improved about 1843, from designs by Sir Charles Barry. In the centre of the north front is a handsome pediment, containing the arms of the family, supported on six lofty Corinthian columns; which compose the entrance from a flight of steps. All the rooms are large, elegant, and rich in decorations; and the walls are adorned with family paintings by *Hopner*, *Reynolds*, *Lawrence*, &c., &c., and the ceilings are ornamented with designs from *Rebecchi*, *Rose*, and *Zucci*. The gardens, stables, and other out-offices are on a scale commensurate with the splendour and magnificence of the house. The lake is a fine sheet of water, covering about fifty acres, and adds greatly to the loveliness of the scene. The mansion has twice been the temporary abode of royal visitors during the present century. In 1816, the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia paid a visit here, and in 1835, her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent. The *Church* is a venerable ivy-mantled structure, standing in the park, a short distance from the house. It is supposed to have been built about 1116, and consequently contains many ancient and interesting monuments, some of the finest in England; amongst them that of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne, who was insulted on the bench by Henry V. (then Prince of Wales), while trying one of his favourites. The house and grounds are open to visitors every Thursday during the season.

#### HACKFALL

Is about eighteen miles from Harrogate, and seven north-west of Ripon. To the lovers of deep solitude, sylvan scenery, and romantic beauty, nothing can be more enchant-



ing than this place. It consists of two vast forest dingles, with here and there large naked scars lifting themselves above the green foliage, and thereby threatening to crush those who may have the temerity to pass beneath. The river is seen dashing over its rocky bed almost entirely overshadowed by the thick hanging wood upon its banks, while the attention is suddenly arrested either by the rushing of a cataract down the neighbouring steep, or the bursting of a mystic stream from the orifice of a ponderous rock that overhangs the river. A guide resides at the entrance, who will conduct visitors through these grounds, which may be seen daily. Two fine artificial ruins called *Mowbray Castle* and *Mowbray Point* are seen here.

#### HAVERAH PARK,

Formerly *Hey-wray-park*, is about four miles west of Harrogate, and appears to have been, from its name and situation, an extensive glade or opening near the centre of the forest of Knaresbrough, probably enclosed as a rendezvous for hunting, when the forest was a royal chase. It contains about 2,000 acres, which are divided into farms. It has belonged to the Ingilbys, of Ripley Castle, for a long period; and there is a tradition that once, when the king was hunting here, he became separated from the rest of his party, and was attacked by a large wild boar, which placed his life in jeopardy. Sir — De Ingilby, perceiving his perilous position, hastened to the rescue, and dispatched the animal with his hunting spear, for which deliverance the king presented him with the estate. There is to this day a rocky cave still known as the *Boar Holes*. At the west end of this ancient enclosure, on a point of a hill, are the remains of a strong tower, with outworks, called *John O'Gaunt's Castle*. It appears to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet. The ditch in some places is twenty-four feet deep, and 500 feet in circumference; and in the valley are the remains of a garden and fish-pond. Very little but foundations now remain. It is supposed to



have been erected by that Prince about 1370, when Lord of Knaresbrough.\*

### ILKLEY.

About fifteen miles west of Harrogate, situate in a fine romantic mountainous district, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Wharfe, are *Ilkley* and *Wheatley*, so famous for their magnificent hydropathic establishments, two of which—Ben Rhydding and Ilkley Wells House—cost no less a sum than £30,000 each in their construction. “Troutbeck,” another hydropathic establishment, is a pretty Elizabethian building. The stranger desirous of visiting this locality can do so by two different routes; that is, by taking a conveyance at Harrogate and proceeding along the high road; or by train from Harrogate *via* Arthington. Although Ilkley has but recently risen into repute by its hydropathic establishments, yet it nevertheless is a place of great antiquity. It was the *Olicana* of the Romans, and the remains of a Roman camp are still in existence there. In the churchyard are also the remains of three sculptured crosses.

\* A remarkable circumstance occurred here on Sunday, June 28, 1812, which created considerable sensation throughout the country at the time. Two young men, named Anthony Jackson and Martin Turner, highly respectable farmers in the neighbourhood, had been looking after their cattle, and were suddenly surprised to see, at some distance, what appeared to them an army of soldiers in light-coloured uniform, in the centre of which was a person having the appearance of a commander, dressed in scarlet. After performing various evolutions, the whole body began to move forward in perfect order towards the summit of the hill, passing within 100 yards of the spectators. No sooner had the first body, which extended four deep over an enclosure of thirty acres, attained the summit of the hill, than a second army, far more numerous than the former, dressed in dark uniform, appeared, and marched after the first to the top of the hill, where they both joined, and, passing down the opposite side of the hill, disappeared; when a column of thick smoke spread over the plain. The time from the first appearance of this phenomenon to the clearing up of the smoke occupied little more than five minutes. The writer knew both these persons, and has conversed with one of them on the subject. Although these are uncommon events here, yet they are now clearly accounted for on scientific principles, and found much more frequent in northern latitudes.



## KILLINGHALL.

This excursion, if preferred, can be included in the one to Brimham Rocks, as the same ground is passed over to Ripley; but under such circumstances it must be on a Friday, as the gardens at Ripley Castle are only open to visitors on that day. Proceeding along the high road from Harrogate in that direction, at the foot of Knox Bank, about a mile and half hence, on the right hand side, is Knox Quarry, now almost exhausted. It has been remarkable for its great production of a variety of fossil remains, consisting of *snake stones*, *leaves*, *stems*, and *branches* of trees, of remarkable size and rare species—some tropical. Proceeding to the top of the hill, the village of Killinghall appears in sight. It is of great antiquity, and in Doomsday book is called *Kennilhall*, from the circumstance of a kennel of hounds having been kept there, for the purpose of hunting wolves, wild boars, and deer, in the great forest of Knaresbrough. Little more than half a mile to the left of the road from this village is a place called *Leaven's Hall*, now an old farm house and outbuildings. It was formerly occupied by a Capt. John Leavens, who lived in the time of Charles I., and in the latter part of his life quitted the army and became one of the sect called Quakers; but the persecution that raged against this sect at that period was so great that even the solitude he had chosen did not exempt him from partaking in their sufferings.

Near the centre of the village to the left was the Hall, formerly the residence of the Pulleins, but the ruins are now all cleared away and a new house erected; and at the opposite side, a short distance from the road, is a new mansion, the residence of Mrs. Lloyd. One mile further, on the opposite bank of the Nidd, is Ripley.

## KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

Twelve miles from Harrogate, and three from Leeds, in close proximity to the Kirkstall station of the North-Eastern



Railway, on the north bank of the river *Aire*, stands *Kirkstall Abbey*, a beautiful ruin, and one that has engaged the attention of antiquarians for a considerable period. This Abbey dates its origin in the year 1152. Henry de Lacy, being afflicted with a severe sickness, made a vow that if he should recover he would build an abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin and of the Cistercian Order. Accordingly, upon the recovery of his health, he gave the town of Bernoldswick, with its appurtenances, for this purpose, and the name was changed to St. Mary's Mount. In 1147, Alexander, friar of Fountains Abbey, was made first abbot of the new abbey, then to be built; and on the 18th of May, with twelve monks and ten converts, he left Fountains Abbey, and located on St. Mary's Mount, the place being confirmed to him by the Archbishop of York. Here they appeared to have suffered many privations until the Abbey was ready for their reception; but it was at length completed, Henry de Lacy, who made the first grant, being at the whole expense of the erection, himself laying the foundation stone. Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, afterwards claimed the lordship of Bernoldswick, and the abbot thence held it of him for five marks per annum; but at the request of Henry II., the Earl afterwards made a free gift of it to the monks. During the life of this abbot the buildings were extended by the addition of a church, dormitories, refectory, cloister, and chapter house. The revenues of the Abbey were so well managed that, at the visitation in the year 1301, the monks of the establishment were found to have 216 draughts of oxen, 160 cows, 152 yearlings and bullocks, 90 calves, 4,000 sheep and lambs, while their debts amounted only to £160, which was a very insignificant sum compared with debts of many monasteries of that period. At the dissolution of monastic establishments in the reign of Henry VIII., its endowments amounted to £329 2s. 11d. per annum, by Dugdale's computation. It was surrendered by John Ripley, the last abbot, November 22nd, 1540. The site was afterwards granted by Henry to



Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. Soon after the dissolution of the Abbey, various parts of the materials, such as the bells, the lead from the roof, and every valuable that was removable, were taken away by order of Henry, and subsequently the good people of Leeds pretty closely imitated the example. The general architectural merits of this Abbey are stated by Dr. Whitaker in the following words :—

“The great merit of this structure, as a study for those who are desirous of assigning by internal evidence a proper date to every ancient building, is its unity of design and execution. Kirkstall Abbey is a monument of the skill, the taste, and the perseverance of a single man. Accordingly, there are in the original fabric no appearances of afterthought, no deviations from the first plan. Not only the arrangement, the proportions, and relations of the different apartments, are rigidly conformed to that peculiar principle which prevailed in the construction of religious houses erected for, rather than at the expense of the monks; but every moulding and ornament appears to have been wrought from models previously studied and adapted to the general plan. Deviating by one step from the pure Norman style, the columns of the church are massy as the cylinders of the former age, but channelled rather than clustered. The capitals are Norman, the intercolumniations, though narrow, yet nearly one-third wider than those of the most massy Saxon.”

The whole building appears to be of the early Norman style, with the exception of some ornaments in the turreted and pinnacled style, and of the upper part of the tower, which are of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. The church is in the form of a cross with a lofty tower, which remained entire till 1779, when it was partly blown down. The great kitchen, together with a suite of apartments extending eastward from the south corner of the quadrangle towards the foundation of the Abbot's lodgings, is of much later date than the rest. The *Chapter House*, which still remains nearly entire, is partly a remnant of the original structure and partly an enlargement shortly before the dissolution. The *Refectory* was a vaulted room, supported by cylindrical



columus, each consisting of a single stone. The *Dormitory* is supposed to have been over the set of buildings that verge to the southward from the transepts. The *Cloister Court*, or quadrangle, surrounds a range of buildings, and from this court, as Dr. Whitaker observes, the varied perspective, the broken masses of alternate light and shade diversifying the gloom, must have been admirably adapted to the solemnity of the monastic life. The cloister court is now preserved from intrusion as an orchard; but it was formerly the cemetery not only of the monks, but also of the wealthy laity in the neighbouring country. A few fragments of gravestones and crosses still remain. The *Lavatory*, near the south-east corner, has been richly adorned. The original windows of the abbey have been single round-headed lights, the first enlargement of the genuine Saxon and early Norman loophole, which was never intended for glass. It is a curious circumstance that when the tower fell several fragments of tobacco pipes were found, which had been embedded in the mortar. The Abbey, which is now the property of a private gentleman, is enclosed, and means have been found to stop the destruction which was rapidly overtaking these ruins by the reckless mischief of the ill-disposed. Open daily at a small fee, Sundays excepted.

### KNARESBOROUGH,

Called in Domesday Book *Chenaresburgh*, is a very ancient market-town, situate upon the eastern slopes of the banks of the river *Nidd*, about three miles from Harrogate; on approaching which, on an elevation to the left, overlooking the river, is *Bilton Hall*, the seat of Miss G. Farsyde Watson; and still further down, on the opposite bank, is *Ccnyngham Hall*, the seat of Basil Thomas Woodd, Esq., Knaresborough was once a fortified town, of which fortification few traces are now left, with the exception of those furnished by nature. The manner in which its ramparts were raised appears to have been that chiefly adopted by



the Saxons, although little mention is made of the place prior to the Norman conquest. The close proximity of this ancient town to Harrogate, with its several remarkable objects of interest to the antiquarian, &c., deserves more than a brief outline: we shall therefore extend our observations, and in the first instance describe

**The Castle.**—It occupied a most elevated situation, standing out in bold relief above the town, as approached from Harrogate, and on the accessible side was defended by a vast fosse, with strong outer works, the scattered ruins of which show it to have been a fortress of great extent. Among the ruins are part of the towers and some semi-circular buttresses; but the most perfect parts remaining are the guard-room, 32 feet by 22, with its vaulted roof, supported on diverging pillars, and over these the king's chamber, where Richard II. was confined by the treachery of the Earl of Northumberland and his son Hotspur Percy. It was built by *Serlo de Burgh*, who came into England with the Conqueror. It afterwards came into the possession of the Crown. In the succeeding reign it was restored to Hubert de Burgh. It was afterwards given to Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, and subsequently Edward III. gave it to his fourth son, John of Gaunt. In 1170 the four knights who slew Thomas-à-Beckett took refuge here, where they remained prisoners, but were afterwards pardoned, on condition of their performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In 1616 James I. granted it to his son Charles. It was a strong fortress during the civil wars, and made great resistance to the Parliamentary forces. After the battle of *Marston Moor* the townsmen gallantly defended it against Lord Fairfax, and though at last compelled to surrender, it was on the most honourable terms that the garrison laid down their arms. Not long after this it was rendered untenable. Its site commands a beautiful view of the river, with the Dropping Well on the opposite side, and the skirting woods, the viaduct, church, Conyngham Hall, and part of the town.



The Priory was founded by the Earl of Cornwall about 1257, for a Society of Friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives. They wore white robes with a cross, red and blue, upon their breasts. Their revenues were divided into three parts—namely, one for their own support, a second to relieve the poor, and a third to redeem such Christian captives as were, or should be, taken by the infidels. It was situated on the north bank of the river, some distance below the castle, but very little traces of it now remain, part of its materials having been applied to a private residence.\*

The Dropping Well is a petrifying spring on the opposite side of the river. The water falls from the brow of an overhanging rock with a circular projection into a natural basin below, which it has hollowed in the ground, and every drop creates a soft, musical tinkling. The concavity is usually hung with a number of birds' nests with their eggs, also hats, wigs, &c., undergoing a course of petrification. The walk to and from this well, along the river side, is very pleasant. Near this place was born, according to tradition, in 1388, the famous sybil called *Mother Shipton*, whose dark sayings and divinations have obtained a world-wide notoriety, and in more superstitious ages were held infallible. Her prophecies were generally in rhyme, as in the following instance, in which it is said she prophesied the cutting of the Thames Tunnel:—

“ When below the Thames' bed,  
Shall be seen the furnace red;  
When its bottom shall drop out,  
Making hundreds swim about.

\* There appears to be little doubt that a secret communication has existed between this Priory and the Castle, for in 1858, while a labouring man was making alterations in a cellar west of Briggate, he discovered an opening, which was found to be a remarkable subterranean passage. At first it excited little curiosity, but on further examination proved to be a large spacious passage, six feet in height and width, with a ragged roof. A distance of upwards of 90 feet was excavated, which was found to run in a direct course between the two places. A number of bones were found among the rubbish.



**The Church** is a very ancient structure, built some time prior to 1200. On the south buttress of the west front is the following couplet carved upon a stone :—

“ Christ who died upon the rood,  
Grant us grace our end be good.”

**St. Robert's Chapel** is a small place, skilfully hollowed out of the solid rock. On one side of the entrance is the rude figure of a Knight Templar, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword. The roof and altar are adorned with Gothic ornaments, and on each side of the altar are places for holy water.

**St. Robert's Cave** is some distance down the river, and is said to have been the habitation of that pious hermit. The roof is covered with rude carvings, &c., but it is fast falling into dilapidation. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with its history is that of the murder of Daniel Clark by Eugene Aram, whose name has been immortalised by Bulwer Lytton and Hood.\*

\* **EUGENE ARAM.**—This unfortunate man's history is as singular as it is melancholy. Descended from an ancient but decayed Yorkshire family, his education was limited, but by close personal application he acquired an acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee languages, as well as a competent knowledge of history, antiquity, and botany, to which he added no mean talent for poetry. It is said that he was born at Ramsgill, a small village near to the foot of Whernside, but when young, removed to Ripley with his father, who had engaged in the capacity of a gardener at Ripley Castle, where the young Aram received his education at the Free School, and afterwards went to reside at Knaresborough, where he unfortunately associated himself with depraved company. He was a party to the scheme with Daniel Clark, a shoemaker, and Richard Houseman, a flax-dresser, on the strength of Clark's credit, to borrow a quantity of silver plate, and other valuables, as a pretext to commemorate Clark's wedding, and then abscond with it. Having accumulated the property, they met on the night of February 7th, 1744, to divide the spoil. Either to avoid detection, or increase their own booty, Houseman and Aram murdered Clark, and buried him in *St. Robert's Cave*. Not a ray of light fell upon this tragedy until 1758, a little more than a century ago, when a skeleton was found upon *Thistle Hill*, and Houseman's remarkable conduct, when it was suspected to be Clark's, caused suspicion to rest upon him. He was apprehended and made a confession, declaring that Aram committed the act. Search was made for Aram, and he was found at Lynn, in Norfolk, engaged as a teacher in a school. Being brought to York,



The best course that visitors can take to inspect the various interesting objects in and around Knaresborough is by the following route :—On arriving at the High Bridge is a gateway at the right hand, opening into an avenue skirt-

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he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. He defended himself in a most subtle and ingenious speech. On the morning of his execution it was found, on attempting to rouse him, he had inflicted two wounds on his arms with a razor, and life was nearly extinct. However, the executioner carried out his duties, and he was afterwards hung in chains in the forest. Thus ignominiously terminated the existence of a man whose mental powers should have made him an ornament to society, and a benefactor to succeeding generations. At the period of his apprehension he was preparing for the press a work of high literary merit, which was never completed.

ST. ROBERT, THE HERMIT, was the son of Tooke Flower, the mayor of York, in the reign of Richard I. He was remarkable from his youth for learning and piety, and after spending the early part of his life in the monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made abbot of New Minster, in Northumberland. He soon after relinquished this dignity, and repaired to the solitary hermitage among the rocks at Knaresborough, where he led a life of the greatest austerity, and his fame became universal. Numerous and extraordinary miracles are said to have been performed by him. After living to a great age, he died beloved and lamented by all who knew him. The monks of Fountains desired to inter his remains in the monastery, but were refused, and they were laid in the chapel of the Holy Cross, at Knaresborough.

Knaresborough was also the birth-place and residence of another remarkable character, JOHN METCALF, better known as "*Blind Jack of Knaresborough*." He was totally deprived of sight in infancy, but his active mind, remarkable energy, and personal courage, enabled him to accomplish some marvellous acts. He was an excellent violinist, and for many years chief musician at the *balls* at Harrogate. He was the first person who introduced a wheel carriage here for the accommodation of visitors. He was also a musician in the army, and was present at the battle of Falkirk, where he was taken prisoner, but soon released. He was one of the most expert swimmers and divers of his time, and a celebrated huntsman, either on foot or horseback. Incredible as it may appear, he acted as a guide to strangers, through the dense forest and over the immense moors then existing in this country, and was never known to fail in his mission. But what is still more extraordinary, he was one of the most skilful projectors and contractors for the formation of high roads, and the construction of bridges, in his age. With no other assistance than a long staff, he explored valleys and ascended mountains, investigating and estimating each to the greatest nicety, his plans, estimates and designs all being peculiar to himself. He was born in 1717, and lived to near the close of the century.



ing the west bank of the river Nidd, called the *Long Walk*, which leads directly to the *Dropping Well*; thence proceeding farther south to the Low Bridge, and emerging again into the street, through the passage of a small inn, called *The Mother Shipton*, where a number of curious petrifications are kept for sale to visitors; then crossing the bridge to the east bank of the river, and still proceeding southwards along the base of the overhanging cliffs for several hundred yards, is *Saint Robert's Chapel*, about midway up the steep acclivity, scooped out of the rock: and, still further up, *Fort Montague*. Thence descending again to the river side and continuing the course downwards for half a mile, are the ruins of the *Old Priory*. Half a mile still further down is *Saint Robert's Cave*. Then, returning by the same route to the Priory, is a flight of steps, leading to a footpath or narrow green lane, along the brink of the precipice, from which are beautiful views of the meandering course of the river far below, while in the background an extensive district of picturesque scenery presents itself. Continuing this path for a short distance, and leaving the hanging rocks and sloping garden by a curve in the path, an angle is turned to the left, which leads into *Windsor-lane*, a short narrow street, down which the visitor passes across *Briggate* into *Gracious-street*, in which, about 200 yards from the entrance, is an opening to the left, which leads into the *Castle Yard*, where the massive, isolated ruins present themselves in bold relief upon the brink of the precipice, and which affords another charming view of the river's course and its woody banks, across which, at short distance, is thrown the viaduct of the Northern-Eastern Railway. The interior of the ruins of the Castle, which are still preserved from decay, can be inspected by the payment of a small fee to the person residing on the spot. Close to the brink of the precipice, overlooking the river, is placed a fine piece of artillery—a Crimean trophy. At the east end of the Castle-yard is the Court House, and opposite to it the Dispensary or Cheap Memorial. Emerging from this gateway in a straight



course, the Market-place is entered, and turning to the left downwards, the circuit is soon completed, and the visitor finds himself again at the starting point.

#### PATELEY BRIDGE.—STALACTITE CAVERN, &c.

A branch line from the North-Eastern Railway has recently been formed along the valley between Ripley and Pateley Bridge, called the Nidd-valley Line, which places the latter in direct communication with Harrogate. It is an interesting excursion for the lovers of wild and romantic scenery, and leads into a fine, wild, and elevated mountain district; but there is no railway beyond Pateley Bridge. A few miles from Pateley a rare and spacious stalactite cavern (called Stump Cross Tavern) has recently been discovered, which is not difficult of access, and promises to become an object of considerable interest to tourists. The cavern, which is also within a few miles from Dacre Banks Station, has been thus described:—

“In sinking for ore the Yorkshire Mining Company have lately discovered at the depth of nine fathoms, some remarkable and wonderful caverns, embellished with stalactites and stalagmites of dazzling splendour and brilliancy, specimens of which have been eagerly sought after and purchased by neighbouring connoisseurs. These caverns extend, so far as they have at present been explored, about two hundred fathoms in length, in a series of chambers, one over another, communicating with each other by small passages, in some places so narrow that a person has to creep and squeeze himself through; but he is amply repaid for his labour and pains by the magnificent splendour with which he is surrounded. Some of the cavities are as large as good-sized rooms, having the appearance of a palace of jewels, the rarity and brilliancy of which are beyond description. Others are long, narrow passages or galleries. These subterranean grottoes are paved with stalagmites, having the appearance of petrified moss and fossils. The walls are hung with stalactites and spar of every diversity of shape and imaginable variety of colour and prismatic hues, which, together with the sweet æolian sounds, produce upon the minds of those who visit these unique and magnificent caverns, such delightful sensations of sublimity and awe as cannot be adequately expressed. This mineral property belongs to John York,



Esq., of Bewerley Hall, who, desirous of preserving the caverns entire, has placed doors at their entrance to prevent ingress, and appointed a man to show them to visitors."

The construction of the Pateley line has also opened a new route to Brimham Rocks, for those who do not object to a ramble of two or three miles up the mountain side from Dacre Banks, where they will have to leave the railway. The ancient village and church of Hampsthwaite is first passed on the line after Ripley, and next, a mile further to the left, is Swarcliffe Hall, the residence of John Greenwood, Esq.; and Birstwith New Church, with its tall spire and fine peal of bells. A mile or two further is the village of Darley to the left, and to the right, on higher ground, is Hartwith Church, and immediately after, on finely elevated ground to the left, is Bewerley Hall, the seat of John Yorke, Esq., and then Pateley Bridge, a small but ancient market town, situate at the foot of the mountain ridge.

### PLUMPTON ROCKS

Are about four miles from Harrogate, in a south-easterly direction, to the left of the Wetherby Road. They are a beautiful combination of wood, rock, and water, traversed through by fine undulating paths, overshadowed by spreading beeches, &c. They are of considerable extent, and afford a delightful ramble. A short distance from the rocks, are *Plumpton Gardens*, which are shown to visitors, and where accommodation is provided for those who may require refreshment. Some short distance to the right of the road in this direction is *Rudding Hall*, the seat of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., and formerly the residence of the Countess of Aberdeen.

### RIPLEY,

Apparently a pretty, modern-built village, about three-and-a-half miles east of Harrogate, is, nevertheless, an ancient



market town. Its origin can be traced back to the Danish invasion. After the Norman conquest, William gave to one of his followers, Ralph de Pagnell, a part of the lands of Ripley for half a knight's fee: it afterwards gave name to a family who became its possessors, and by the marriage of its heiress, Miss de Ripley, to Sir Thomas Ingilby, it came into possession of that family, whose descendants still retain it. It is also famous as being the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, a Carmelite anchorite, who was believed at one time to have discovered the philosopher's stone, after twenty years study and research in Italy. According to his own account, he was a canon of Bridlington, but received a dispensation from the Pope to leave his canonry and become a Carmelite anchorite, at Boston, in Lincolnshire; but afterwards resided in the island of Malta. Camden says: "This Sir George Ripley, after twenty years' study in Italy after *the philosopher's stone*, is said to have discovered it A.E. 1470; and well he might if he gave, as a record in the isle of Malta declares, a hundred thousand pounds yearly to the knights of Rhodes for carrying on the war against the Turks." Dr. Holland, in an unwarrantable attack upon his character, styles him "a ringleader of our alchymists and a mystical impostor." He died and was buried at Boston, and so highly did the Bostonians revere his memory, that they were anxious to claim it as his birth-place. The town consists principally of one street, built in keeping with the Castle, and in the centre is a spacious and elegant Town Hall, or *Hotel de Ville*, commenced by the late Sir W. A. Ingilby, and completed by his widow, in 1854.

THE CASTLE, the seat of Sir H. J. Ingilby, Bart, stands at the west end of the town, but visitors are not shown the interior. The objects of attraction here are the beautiful gardens, with their lofty and extensive hothouses, greenhouses, aviary, &c., which occupy one unbroken line of 471 feet in length. From the top of the large greenhouse in the centre, to which visitors are admitted, the flower-garden



is seen to great advantage. The entrance to the gardens is seen through the gates of the porter's lodge, then immediately turning to the left hand, along a terrace walk round the south and west fronts of the Castle, at the foot of which spreads a beautiful lake; and entering a narrow shady path to the right: entrance is obtained by ringing a bell close by. In the old tower are deposited many rare and valuable records, among which is one to the following effect:—

After the battle of *Marston Moor*, near York, on the 2nd of July, 1644, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of the former, proposed staying at Ripley, and dispatched an officer of his troop to intimate his intention, who, with some difficulty, in the absence of Sir William Ingilby, persuaded his lady to admit the general. Lady Ingilby then received Cromwell at the lodge gate with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings, and having told him she hoped neither he nor his soldiers would behave improperly, she led the way to the hall; where, sitting each on a sofa, these two extraordinary persons passed the night, equally jealous of each other's intentions. At his departure in the morning, the lady observed, "It was well he had behaved in so peaceable a manner, for that had it been otherwise, he would not have left that house with his life."

There is also another curious MS., containing a penance inflicted upon a Sir Wm. Ingilby, for renouncing the errors of popery. He was to travel nightly to the end of the world—




"From Whalley to Saleby to Pendle-hill end,  
From Monkrig to Blackey, to Colne town end;  
From Foxrig to Foden, to Wirkless Cross,  
From the Windy-wall-side to Padsid-i'-the-Moss."

On the frieze of the wainscot of what is called the *Knight's Chamber*, over the gateway of the entrance to the Castle, is carved the following inscription:—

"Vincent Omnia laudis Deo—Soli Deo honoi et gloria I.H.C. thi wourdes wrote on thy fet hondes to make me hert the to love as I shold do. By me Sir William Ingleby and An his Ladi and wife, late doghter of Sir William Malorie, on whose soul God have mercie. Amen.

Better is poverty with mirth and gladness,  
Than is riches with sorrow and sadness.



I.H.C. be our spede. Amen. *Mon Droit.* Made by me Sir William Ingleby, knight, in the second year of our Sovereign Lord, Kynge Edward, 1548.    kepe, kepe the founder. Amen."

This tower and gateway were built about the year 1456. On the west end of the Castle, overlooking the lake, is a large Gothic stained-glass window, containing an account of all the family intermarriages of the Ingilby's for a period of nearly 500 years. The great tower at the south-west corner is the only remains of the ancient Castle, besides the gateway. In one of the upper rooms is carved the following inscription upon the wainscot:—"In the yeire of our Ld. M.D.L.V. was this house buylded by Sir William Ingleby, knight; Philip and Marie reigning at that time."

THE CHURCH is an object well worthy the inspection of visitors, as containing several very ancient and beautiful tombs and monuments, chiefly of the Ingilby family. Here are also a number of remarkably fine memorial windows in stained glass, which add considerably to its internal beauty, viz., one to the late Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart.; one to Sir Robert and Lady Barrie; one to the late Prince Consort, and one to John Williamson, Esq., besides several others. The churchyard contains several extraordinary relics of the mediæval ages, prior to the erection of the present edifice.

## RIPON.

Leaving Ripley in the direction of Ripon, along the high road, and having proceeded about half-a-mile, on an eminence a little to the right is *Nidd Hall*, the residence of Miss Rawson; and on the left, nearly opposite, is *Newton Hall*, formerly the residence of the Vavasours, but now a farm-house. The fine walled gardens are still preserved, and in the possession of the Ingilbys. About a quarter of a mile still farther to the right is an eminence, whose summit was formerly covered with trees, which have now almost



all disappeared. Round its base are traces of a fence, about 600 feet in circumference. It has been supposed to be one of the ancient *barrows* or *tumuli*. About 1830, some labourers digging gravel on its northern slope, close to the road, discovered a subterranean passage, or vault of brick-work, in which were two human skeletons, quite perfect, but on the admission of air they crumbled to dust. The interior bore evident marks of fire. In the autumn of 1841 another human skeleton was found near the same place.

“ No monumental marble marks the spot,  
No vaunting herald tells what was the lot  
Of those who owned this mouldering heap of dust,  
Now scattered by the wind's tempestuous gust.  
Perhaps some human souls were here enshrin'd,  
Hoping at last an honour'd grave to find ;  
Thirsting for conquest, by ambition led,  
They found in Britain's wilds a gory bed.”

Still further on, to the right is *Stainley Hall*, and half-a-mile further to the left is *Cayton Hall*, the residence of T. C. Wilkinson, Esq., J.P. Having proceeded onwards, two miles further, to the left is *Markenfield Hall*, an ancient castellated structure, formerly surrounded by a moat, but now a farm-house. Looking down to the right, into the valley, at a distance of nearly two miles, is *Newby Hall*, the residence of Captain Vyner, and formerly of Earl de Grey. After having passed the plantation of — Wood, about mid way to the right of which is *Holling Hall*, the residence of the owner, and about two miles further, with the Cathedral full in view, the tourist arrives at the City of Ripon, which is about eleven miles from Harrogate, situate on the south bank of the river *Ure*. The principal object of attraction to strangers is the Cathedral, which was built in the middle of the tenth century, of which a tolerably good view can be obtained on entering the town, either by the turnpike road or by railway. It is in the form of a Latin Cross, and perfectly uniform in appearance. It contains a great number of ancient monuments. Underneath the Cathedral is a crypt, or *Bone House*, which was formerly shown to visitors



who had the taste or curiosity for such a gratification, but it is now closed. About 676 a monastery existed here, but in the year 950 both the town and monastery were burnt by the Danes, and the latter was again rebuilt by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Market-place is a fine spacious square, with a tall magnificent obelisk in the centre, and at its foot a Russian gun, taken at Sebastopol. Leaving Ripon to the westward, and after a drive of about two miles, the visitor, on his way to Studley Park, will pass near to *Trinity Church*, which will be seen on the right.

### THE RIVER NIDD.

This river, which skirts the northern base of the chain of hills on which Harrogate stands, although not navigable, is nevertheless numbered among the principal rivers in England. Its name is supposed to be derived from *Næthair*, which in the Gaelic dialect of the Celtic, signifies a serpent; but Dr. Whitaker thinks it is from the Danish word *Nidur*, a murmuring stream. As the Deltæ inhabited this dale above a thousand years before the Danes, we may properly conclude that its derivation is from the former. After the Norman conquest it was spelt *Niddiore*, as appears in an old statute of the date 1257, against all unlawful fishing in the river. The Romans could not pronounce the “*th*,” consequently it got contracted into *Nidd*, but the ancient Celtic is still preserved, wherever we hear or see *Netherdale*. This river is famous in ancient history, according to Bede, on account of a synod held on its banks, in the reign of King Osred, in 708. It rises from the mountain Whernside, about twenty-six miles north-west from Harrogate, and after running a considerable distance from its source, again enters the earth by a wide rocky cavern, called *Goydon Pot-hole*; then takes a subterraneous course for some miles, again emerges by two openings, which streams again unite, and after a course of about 50 miles in a remarkably circuitous direction, it unites with the *Ouse* at Nun Monkton. The valley through which it passes is one of the most romantic



and picturesque in the north of England. Sometimes it is seen rolling with majestic grandeur between dark sterile mountains; at others, rushing and foaming impetuously through stupendous rocks and chasms. After passing Knaresbrough, it quits its rocky course, and glides smoothly but swiftly through an expansive fertile vale to the point where it unites with the Ouse. The river does not offer such great attraction to the angler as the Wharfe, on account of its less plentiful supply of trout. It has coarser fish in abundance. *Whernside*, the mountain whence it rises, stands in the vast amphitheatre of hills called the *Back Bone* of England, which extend from Staffordshire into Scotland. It is about four miles from Ingleborough, both of which may be seen from various points in and around Harrogate, in a north-westerly direction, towering far above the rest. Whernside may be known by its conical peak, and Ingleborough by its flat summit, south of the former.

The railway from Harrogate to Pateley Bridge affords one of the most interesting excursions to the lovers of romantic and picturesque scenery that can be found in England, combined with the lakes, caverns, and mountains of Craven.

## YORK.

The stranger sojourning in Harrogate, if at all possessing a taste for antiquities, should by no means miss the opportunity of visiting the fine old city of York, which is distant about twenty miles, and easily accessible by railway from Harrogate. With the exception of Athens, Sparta, Rome, and Jerusalem, few places can boast so remote an antiquity, and fewer still have so bravely survived the wreck of time. Historians are of opinion that its origin cannot be traced with any degree of certainty. About the year A.D. 134, Adrian arrived in England, and took up his residence at York; after which it became alternately the residence of the Romans, Britons, Danes, and Saxons, until the Norman conquest, when it was partly destroyed by William I.,



before which period it was said by the author of *Polychronicon* to be "as fair as the city of Rome." The first Parliament in England was held here by Henry II., and for several centuries it was the metropolis of England. It has frequently been the scene of appalling visitations by fire, pestilence, famine, siege, earthquake &c. It is now the see of an archbishop, and confers the title of *Lord Mayor* on its chief magistrate. Its chief objects of interest at present are—

THE CITY WALLS, which first attract the attention of the visitor. They not only retain all their original traces of strength and security, but, together with their massive towers, are kept in excellent repair. The present walls were built by Edward I., about 1280.

THE MINSTER is one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom, being  $24\frac{1}{2}$  feet longer internally than St. Paul's. At what period its original foundations were laid cannot be determined; but it has frequently been destroyed by fire, and it has attained its stupendous magnitude by several additions. The windows are of a superb description, adorned with imagery of various kinds, coats of arms, &c. On the pedestals of the splendid stone screen which separates the nave from the choir, are placed in succession, the statues and names of the kings from William the Conqueror to Henry IV. A number of tombs and monuments of kings, archbishops, &c., are in the interior.

THE RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, which was founded by William Rufus; and

THE PHILOSOPHICAL HALL AND MUSEUM, a modern building, are contiguous to each other, and stand on the banks of the *Ouse*, at the west side of the city; as well as the

WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL, OR SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, which is one of the best and most interesting institutions of the kind in the kingdom.

THE HOSPICIUM stands within the grounds of St. Mary's Abbey and the Museum (for both are in one enclosure, and approached by lodge gates in Lendal, the street leading



from the new bridge to the Minster.) It is, as its name implies, an ancient structure, and was formerly connected with the Abbey. Now, it is used as a museum for antiquities, and in it are collected one of the richest and rarest assemblages of ancient British and Roman remains probably within any four walls in Great Britain.

THE CASTLE is situate at the opposite or eastern side of the city. The area within its walls is 1,100 yards in circumference, and capable of holding 40,000 persons. The circular tower, elevated upon a mound within the walls, called *Clifford's Tower*, was built by the Conqueror in 1068.

THE GUILDHALL, MANSION HOUSE, and many ancient CHURCHES, are all objects of attraction.

BISHOPTHORPE PALACE, the residence of the Archbishop, is about three miles south-east of the city, on the banks of the Ouse.

About six miles from York and fourteen from Harrogate, is *Marston Moor*, so famous for being the battle-field of the two great armies of Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, in 1644.

### ADMISSION TO STUDLEY AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

Great inconvenience having been felt from the uncertainty respecting fees paid for admission to Fountains Abbey and the gardens at Studley, it is decided that henceforth each person shall pay one shilling.

Children under twelve years of age are allowed to accompany their parents free.

No money on any account to be given to the guides.

It is particularly requested that all persons will refrain from writing, upon the walls or in the buildings.

The grounds are not shown after five o'clock p.m. ✕

No admission allowed, under any circumstances, on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and public fast days.

Sketching only allowed by permission.

No smoking allowed in the grounds.

Positive orders are given not to admit dogs in the grounds.



## RARE BOTANICAL SPECIMENS

Found in the Vicinity of Harrogate.

CLASS DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Circea Lutetiana*, Enchanter's Nightshade, found in the Long-walk, near the Dropping-well—*Utricularia Minor*, Lesser Hooded Water Milfoil, near the old lime kilns, between Ripley and the Railway Station.—*Salvia Verbenaca*, Wild Clary, amongst the Rocks, near the Old Priory, Knaresbrough.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Dipsacus Pilosus*, Shepherd's Staff, under the Castle rock, near the river side, Knaresbrough.—*Asperula Odorata*, Woodruff, under a rock, on the right hand leading from the Dropping Well to the Low Bridge, Knaresbrough.—*Asperula Cynanchica*, Squinancy Wort, under the rocks, on Abbey Plain, Knaresbrough.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Eupaus Europæus*, Spindle Tree, in the wood, near Knaresbrough Priory.—*Lithospermum Officinale*, Gromwell, near the Abbey Gate, Knaresbrough.—*Cynoglossum Officinale*, Hound's Tongue, near the Abbey Plain, Knaresbrough.—*Lysimachia Nemorum*, Yellow Pimpernel, entrance of the Long Walk, Knaresbrough.—*Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly Nighshade, near the Abbey Plain, Knaresbrough.—*Companula Glomerata*, Little Throatwort, beside the footpath, on the brink of the rocks leading to the Abbey Plain, Knaresbrough. *Primula Farinosa*, in the Reed Wood, near Ripley.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.—*Gentiana Amarella*, Autumnal Gentian, in a pasture bordering on the Nidd, near St. Robert's Well, Knaresbrough, —*Parnassia Palustris*, Grass of Parnassus, in the marshy grounds near Knaresbrough.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Convallaria Majalis*, Lily of the Valley, on the hill to the north side of Abbey Mill, Knaresbrough.—*Ornithogalum Umbellatum*, Star of Bethlehem, at the bottom of Long Flat, Knaresbrough.



OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Daphne Laureola*, Spurge Laurel, in the wood near the Priory, and the Castle Moat, Knaresbrough.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.—*Paris Quadrifolia*, Herb Paris, or Truelove, in the Long Walk, Knaresbrough.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Lythrum Salicaria*, Purple Spiked Loose-trifes, in a meadow on the east side of Knaresbrough, near the old York-road,

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.—*Pyrus Aria*, White Bean Tree, in the rocks leading from Knaresbrough to the Priory.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.—*Nymphaea Alba*, White Water Lily, in a pond near Collin Bridge, Harrogate.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.—*Lathræa Squamaria*, Toothwort, in a wood near Ripley.—*Orobanche Major*, Broom Rape, in a pasture amongst broom, leading from Spofforth to North Deighton.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.—*Ophrys Muscifera*, Fly Ophrys.—*Ophrys Apifera*, Bee Ophrys.—Both these grow in pastures about the Priory, Knaresbrough; near Belmont Wood; and on the limestone grounds near Ripley.—*Serapias Helleborine*, Bastard Hellebore, near the Long Walk, Knaresbrough.

CRYPTOGAMIA.—(*Filicis*: Ferns).—*Polypodium Phegopteris*, Beech Fern, *Polypodium Dryopteris*, Oak Fern. Both to be found in the woods opposite Scotton Mill.—*Lasterea Orcopteris*, Heath Fern; *Lastrea Dilatata*, Broad Prickly Toothed Fern. These are in the dyke side on the right of the road between Woodlands and the Leeds road.—*Polystichum Aculeatum*, Soft Prickly Shield Fern; *Polystichum Angulare*, Angular lobed or Wildenows Fern, are in the woods opposite Scotton Mill.—*Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum*, Maiden Hair Spleenwort, Plumpton Rocks.—*Asplenium Trichomanes*, Common Spleenwort; *Asplenium Ruta Muraria*, Wall-rue Spleenwort. Grows on the wall around Rudding Park, near Follifoot.—*Cetrach Officinatum*, Scaly Spleenwort. Plumpton Rocks.—*Sco'opendrium Vulgare*, Common Harts' Tongue, Dropping Well, Knaresbrough.—*Blechnum Spicant*, Northern Hard Fern. Near Woodlands.—*Botrichium Lunare*, Moonwort, On Harrogate Stray.—*Osmunda Regalis*, Flowering Fern. Close to a farmhouse, called Susacres, near Ripley; and at Hookstone Crags, near Harrogate.—*Ophioglossum Vulgatum*, Common Adder's Tongue. In the fields near Bilton.

LYCOPODIACEÆ (Clubmosses).—*Lycopodium Claviatum*, Snakemoss, Hookstone Crags.

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\* \* A variety of Ferns are Found at Birk Crag, and in the woods round Harlow Car. Fine specimens of Stag Horn Moss are also occasionally found on Harlow Hill.



SYNOPSIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS.  
FROM DR. HOFFMAN'S REPORT.

SULPHUR WATER.

Temperature, Gravity, Reaction, And Ingredients.	Old Sulphur Well.	Montpellier Strong Sulphur Well	Montpellier Mild Sulphur Well	Starbeck Sulphur Spa.
Temperature of air.....	50° F. [10° C.]	44·6° F. [7° C.]	41° F. [5° C.]	47·3° F. [8·5° C.]
Temperature of water .....	48·2° F. [9° C.]	46·4° F. [8° C.]	42·8° F. [6° C.]	48·2° F. [9° C.]
Specific gravity .....	1·01113	1·01045	1·00314	1·0018
Reaction.....	powerfully alkaline.	alkaline.	alkaline	alkaline.

*Grains of Saline Constituents in the Gallon of Water.*

Sulphate of lime.....	·182	·594	12·104	·870
Carbonate of lime...	12·365	24·182	20·457	6·960
Fluoride of calcium	trace.	trace.	trace.	faint trace.
Chloride of calcium	81·735	61·910	...	...
Do. of magnesium...	55·693	54·667	17·150	...
Carbnt. of magnesia	...	...	3·251	5·390
Chl. of potassium ...	64·701	5·750	3·975	...
Carbon. of potassa...	...	...	...	12·207
Chloride of sodium	866·180	803·093	232·413	121·798
Bromide of sodium	trace.	...	trace.	trace.
Iodide of sodium ...	trace.	...	trace.	trace.
Sulphide of sodium	15·479	14·414	3·398	1·711
Carbonate of soda ...	...	...	...	5·133
Ammonia.....	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.
Carbonate of iron ...	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.
Do. of manganese...	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.
Silica.....	·246	1·840	·165	1·753
Organic matter .....	trace.	trace.	trace.	1·740
Total.....	1096·580	966·456	292·903	157·562

CHALYBEATE WATERS.

	Montpellier Saline Chalybeate Water.	Cheltenham Saline Chalybeate Water.	Tewit Well.	John's Well.
Temperature of air.....	44·2° F. [6·8° C.]	46·4° F. [8° C.]	49·1° F. [9·5° C.]	46·7° F. [8·2° C.]
Temperature of water .....	40·4° F. [8° C.]	40° F. [4·8° C.]	46·4° F. [8° C.]	46·4° F. [8° C.]
Specific gravity .....	1·0094	1·003	1·000108	1·00017
Reaction.....	markedly alkaline.	very feebly alkaline.	alkaline.	alkaline.



## ANALYSES OF PROFESSORS MUSPRATT AND MILLER.

	Chloride of Iron Spring.	Carbonate of Iron Spring.
Sulphate of Lime .....	—	7 · 625
Carbonate of Lime .....	—	· 341
Oxide of Manganese .....	Trace.	—
Chloride of Calcium .....	138 · 43	2 · 311
Chloride of Magnesium .....	84 · 39	13 · 148
Chloride of Sodium .....	205 · 92	11 · 650
Chloride of Potassium .....	3 · 84	· 150
Chloride of Barium .....	6 · 73	—
Chloride of Lithium .....	Bare traces.	—
Protochloride of Iron .....	14 · 49	—
Protocarbonate of Iron .....	11 · 62	6 · 042
Silica .....	Trace.	· 204
TOTAL .....	465 · 47	41 · 471

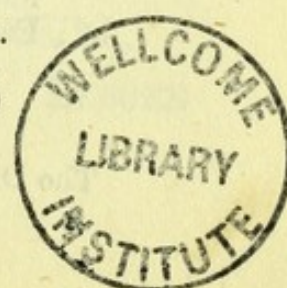
## CUBIC INCHES OF GASES IN THE GALLON OF WATER.

Carbonic Acid .....	26 · 28	
Nitrogen .....	8 · 08	
TOTAL .....	34 · 36	

## PURITY OF THE DRINKING WATER.

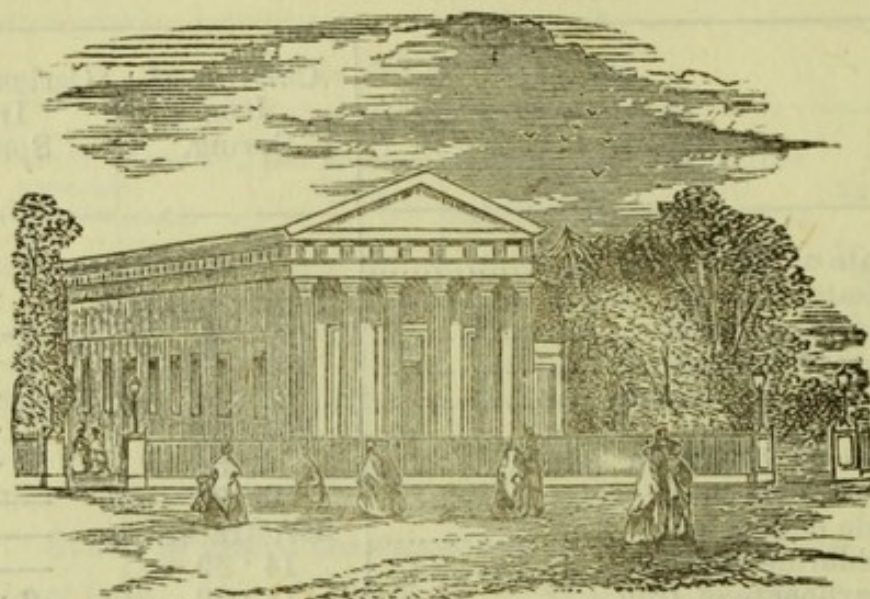
The vital importance of having the water used for domestic and drinking purposes of the greatest purity is universally acknowledged. In this respect Harrogate is perhaps unrivalled. The water supplied by the Waterworks Company is conveyed from a never-failing spring in Haverah Park direct to the consumers' premises; and the extraordinary purity of this water is shown by the following analysis:—

Sulphate Lime .....	GRAINS.
Carbonate Lime .....	· 20
Carbonate Magnesia .....	2 · 00
Carbonate Potash .....	Strong traces.
Chloride Sodium .....	1 · 80
Alumina .....	Traces.
Protocarbonate Iron .....	Faint trace.
Total Residue of a gallon .....	4 · 00





# Harrogate Royal Chalybeate Spa,



## PROMENADE & CONCERT ROOMS.

THE ROOM AND GROUNDS are OPEN DAILY during the Season. The Grounds have been considerably improved during the last Winter, and now afford an Elegant and Fashionable Promenade to Subscribers. The far-famed CHLORIDE and CARBONATE IRON WATERS are served in the Rooms, direct from their natural Springs within the Estate, free to Subscribers. The Analyses of these Waters, recently made by DR. MUSPRATT and Professor Miller, may be seen in the Pump Room.

### CONCERTS DAILY.

Morning at 11 a.m. in the Grounds (weather permitting) ; Evening at 7.30 p.m., generally in the Room.

#### TERMS:

#### SINGLE TICKETS.

For One Week ..	5s. 0d.	For Three Weeks ..	12s. 0d.
„ Two Weeks ..	8s. 6d.	„ Four Weeks ..	15s. 0d.

#### FAMILY TICKETS TO ADMIT THREE PERSONS.

For One Week ..	12s. 6d.	For Three Weeks ..	30s. 0d.
„ Two Weeks ..	21s. 0d.	For Four Weeks ..	37s. 6d.

#### SEASON TICKETS.

Single Ticket .. .. .	£1 1s. 0d.
Family not exceeding Three .. ..	£2 2s. 0d.
Family not exceeding Six .. ..	£3 3s. 0d.

Day Tickets for Water and Morning Concert, 6d. each.

Evening Concerts to Non-Subscribers, 1s. each.

The Directors reserve one day in each week for Special Entertainments.



# MONTPELIER

## Baths, Springs, & Pleasure Grounds,

### LOW HARROGATE.

---

VISITORS to Harrogate and the Public generally are respectfully informed that these Baths have recently undergone a thorough renovation, and are now replete with every comfort, and can confidently be recommended to all those who require the comforts of a first-class Bathing Establishment. The Baths consist of Mild and Strong Sulphur Water, Fresh Water, Hot and Cold Shower; also Vapour, Douche, Acid, Hot Air, and Medicated, which may be had at any hour of the day.

The only Baths in Harrogate with Dressing Rooms attached.

### LONG EXPERIENCED ATTENDANTS.

In the Pump Room may be had the Mild and Strong Sulphur Water, also the celebrated Chalybeate or Kissingen Water, the only Spring of the kind in England. These Waters are supplied by an attendant, direct from the spring on the premises, to Subscribers.

---

The Pleasure Grounds are beautifully and artistically laid out with winding and shady Walks, and a plentiful supply of Seats for the accommodation of Subscribers. A Band is engaged to play in the Grounds every Morning and Afternoon during the season.

---

N.B.—The Harrogate Waters Bottled with the greatest care, and sent to all parts of the Kingdom. Prices to be had on application.

Harrogate.

S. SUGDEN,  
LESSEE



# THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM, HARROGATE WELLS.

THE Analyses of the celebrated Old Sulphur Water, the Pure Magnesia, and also the "ROYAL SULPHO-SALINO SPRING," sent on receipt of Two Postage Stamps.

THE TRADE MARK is the "CROWN AND SHIELD,"

Impressed on the glass bottles, which are hermetically sealed and capped; so that the peculiar medicinal properties of the waters are preserved for a long period. And may be had at 5s. per dozen on application to

COOK AND Co., Lessees.,

From whom any of the CONTINENTAL MINERAL WATERS may also be had.

---

## PARTIES INTENDING TO VISIT HARROGATE

may obtain every information as to Houses or Apartments  
on application to

MESSRS. COOK & CO., (Licensed) HOUSE AGENTS,  
ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

---

PRICE 2s. 6d.,

## The Theory of the Treatment of Disease

ADOPTED AT BEN RHYDDING,

BY WILLIAM MACLEOD, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO BEN RHYDDING.

London: John Churchill and Sons.

Harrogate: R. Ackrill, 1, Royal Parade.

---

PRICE 1s.

## Ben Rhydding and the Water Cure,

WITH A CHAPTER FOR THE DELICATE & CONSUMPTIVE,

*By a Graduate of the Edinburgh University.*

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Harrogate: R. Ackrill, Royal Parade.



## KNARESBRO' SPA AND BATHS, STARBECK.

THE demand for Baths at this Spa, situated half-way between Knaresbro' and Harrogate, having rapidly increased, the managers of the establishment have recently made several improvements, and erected additional Baths, and spacious and comfortable Waiting Rooms for the convenience and comfort of the visitors, and at considerable expense have procured an abundant supply of Sulphur Water for the Bathing Department, and now flatter themselves that they will be enabled fully to meet the increased demand.

The Water of this ancient Spring has been found eminently useful in Indigestion, the Gravel, and various internal disorders. For the purpose of Bathing, the numerous cases of relief which have been experienced in Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, and various Cutaneous affections, prove that this water is superior to most other Springs in these Complaints, as Invalids have here frequently found that mitigation which they have in vain sought elsewhere; the peculiar softness of the Water gives such a remarkable and delightful smoothness to the surface of the skin as to be a sufficient inducement, even to a person in health, to enjoy the luxury of a Knaresbrough Spa Bath, in preference to any in the district. There are Fourteen Bath Rooms, neatly fitted up with every requisite for Warm, Shower, and Cold Ablutions.

### RECENT CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

By Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, M.D., (Hon.) F.R.S.E.D., M.R.I.A., &c., &c.

#### CONTAINS IN THE IMPERIAL GALLON.

Carbonate of Lime, ...	7.515	Chloride of Barium, ...	.604
Carbonate of Magnesia, ...	6.428	Chloride of Stronium, ...	trace.
Carbonate of Potassa, ...	14.107	Chloride of Lithium, ...	trace.
Carbonate of Soda, ...	8.092	Sulphide of Sodium, ...	2.011
Carbonate of Iron, ...	trace.	Iodide of Sodium, ...	trace.
Carbonate of Manganese, ...	trace.	Bromide of Sodium, ...	trace.
Chloride of Sodium, ...	120.112	Fluoride of Calcium, ...	trace.
Chloride of Potassium, ...	2.446	Ammonia, ...	trace.
Chloride of Magnesium, ...	2.511	Silica, &c., ...	1.504
Total in Grains, ...	...	...	165.330

#### Cubic Inches of Gases in the Gallon of Water.

Carbonic Acid, ...	10.50	Nitrogen, ...	5.17
Sulphide of Hydrogen, ...	6.11	...	---
Total, ...	...	...	21.78

### DR. MUSPRATT'S TESTIMONIAL.

The constituents of Knaresbrough Spa render it admirably fitted for bathing and drinking purposes; it is peculiarly emollient, owing principally to the presence of ALKALINE CARBONATES, and the SULPHIDE OF SODIUM. In Rheumatic and Cutaneous affections, &c., the beneficial effects of this water cannot be over-estimated.

S. MUSPRATT, M.D., &c, College of Chemistry, Liverpool, 1867.

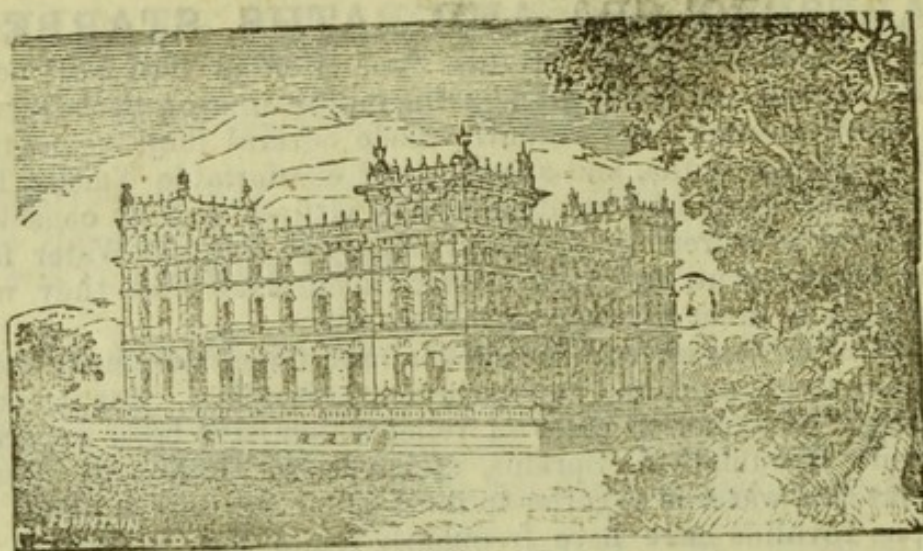
#### TERMS:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Warm Baths, each, ...	2	0	Shower Baths, each, ...	1	0
Ditto, with Shower, ...	2	6	Cold Slipper Baths, ...	1	6
Vapour Baths, each, ...	2	6	The Water Bottled, per doz.,	4	6
Ditto, with Shower, ...	3	0			

These baths are within 200 yards of the Starbeck Station of the Leeds Northern Railway; and to prevent disappointment in future, baths at this establishment may be obtained, without previous notice, during the winter as well as summer months.

N.B.—The STARBECK Chalybeate Spring is also highly recommended.





Ilkley Wells House  
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,  
WHARFDALE, VIA LEEDS.

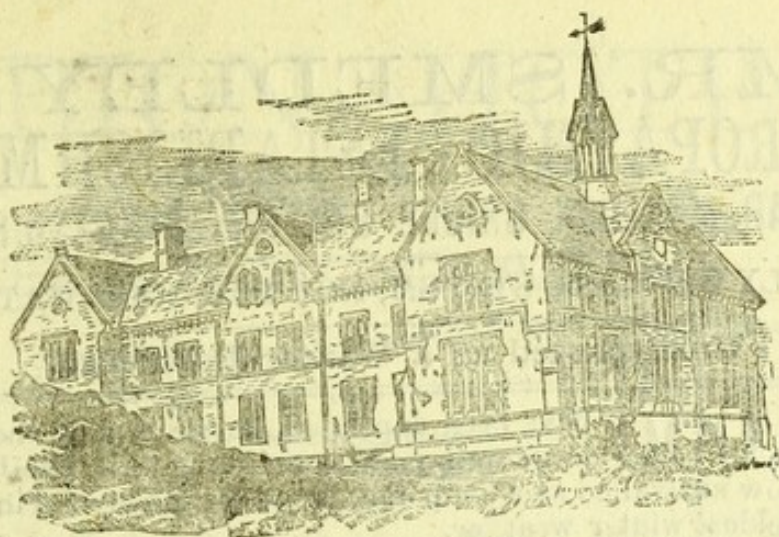
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*Resident Physician, W. P. HARRISON, M.D., M.R.C.S., England,  
and L.A.C., London.*

---

THIS Superb Mansion, standing in its own ornamental grounds of many acres, within five miles of BOLTON ABBEY, one hour by rail from Harrogate, and commanding most extensive views of the charming Valley of the Wharfe, is unrivalled as a residence for the Invalid, or for the visitor seeking relaxation and bracing Moorland air. The spacious corridors kept at an equable temperature by means of "Stewart and Smith's Patent Heating Apparatus," renders this Establishment peculiarly fitted as a *Winter* residence, and affords ample space for exercise in bad weather. Railway communication is complete to Ilkley Wells House. For Prospectus, with full particulars of Terms, &c., apply to Mr. STRACHAN, House Steward, as above.





TROUTBECK  
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,  
ILKLEY, WHARFDALE,  
VIA LEEDS.

---

*Proprietor and Physician. W. P. Harrison, M.D., M.R.C.S.,  
England, L.A.C.*

---

**A**N Unrivalled resort for the Invalid requiring treatment, or for the Visitor in search of health, rest, cheerful society, and the comforts of home. Situated on the edge of Rumbolds Moor, in the valley of the Wharfe, the most picturesque and healthy vale in Yorkshire. The House comprises, large and elegant Drawing Room, Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room (where smoking is allowed), several private Sitting Rooms, and about forty Bed-rooms. In the Grounds is a superb Croquet Lawn, and Bowling Alley. The Garden opens on to Rumbold's Moor, where the purest air, and the most charming scenery, extending for miles, may be enjoyed by the most delicate.

Terms: Patients including Medical advice and baths, £2. 5s. 0d. Visitors, £1. 15s. 0d.

For full Prospectus apply to MISS WILKINSON, Manager, Troutbeck, Ilkley, via Leeds.



# MR. SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, NEAR MATLOCK BRIDGE STATION, DERBYSHIRE.

(ENTIRELY ORIGINAL SYSTEM, NOT THE COLD-WATER CURE)

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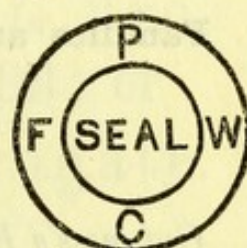
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
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