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Contributors

Cross, Henry.

Publication/Creation

Malvern : H. Cross, [1864?]

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CROSS'S
HISTORICAL
HANDBOOK TO MALVERN

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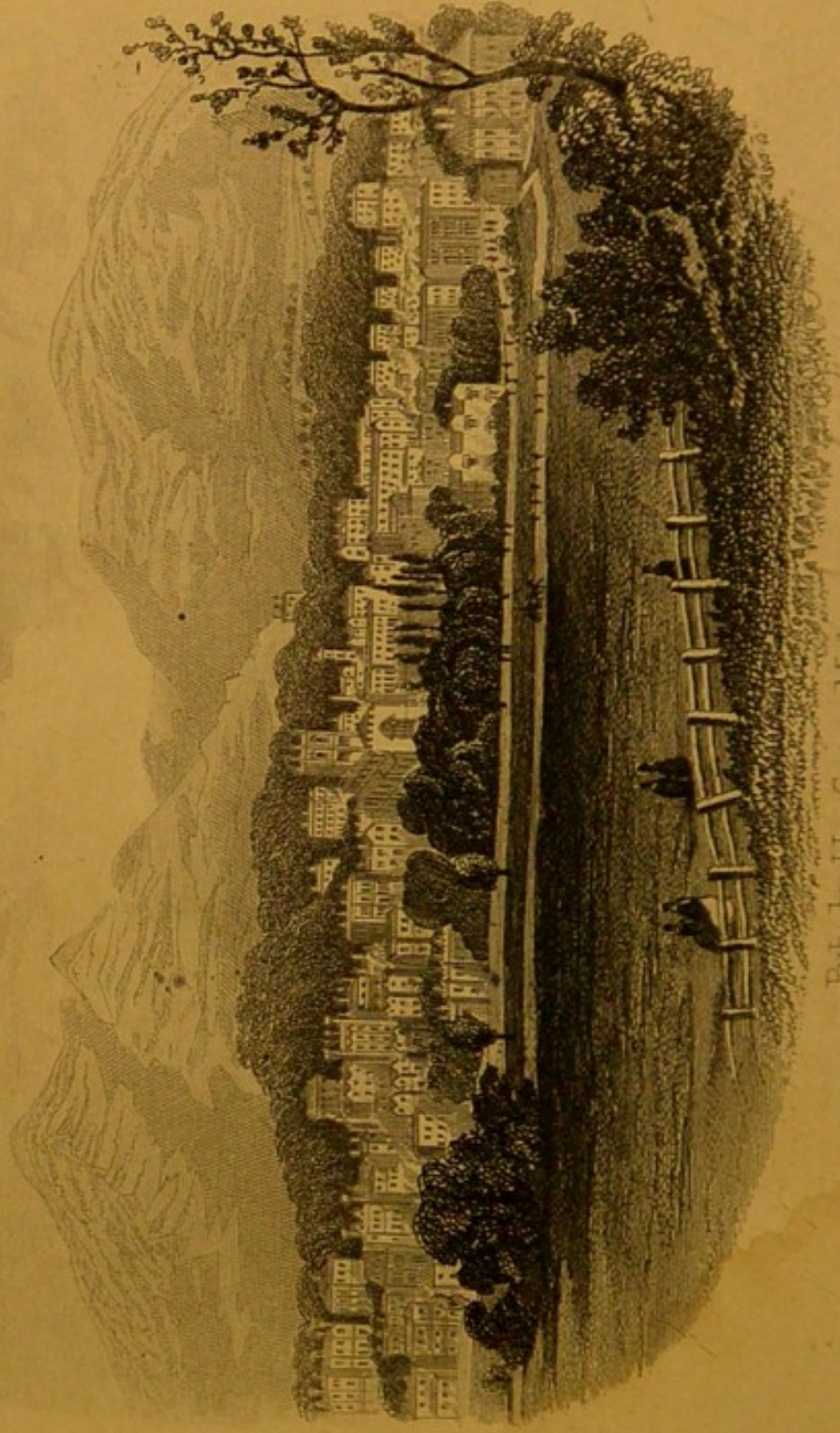
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CROSS'S

HISTORICAL

Hand-Book to Malvern:

CONTAINING

SUCCINCT HISTORY OF THE PLACE;

NOTES ON

THE GEOLOGY, BOTANY, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
BEAUTIES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD;

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS CHURCH; CLIMATE, WATERS,
&c., &c.

A BOOK FOR VISITORS

W. Sherring

"I marked that when at Worcester, the high crests of Malverne Hilles be to the sight *neare* to Worcester: but it is six (*eight*) miles to Greate Malverne Priory, which standeth at the roote of those Hilles, which lie a greate waye in length from south to north."

Leland, 1533.

"I spent the Summer vacation of this year among the Malvern Hills. Those were days of romance."

Byron, 1808.

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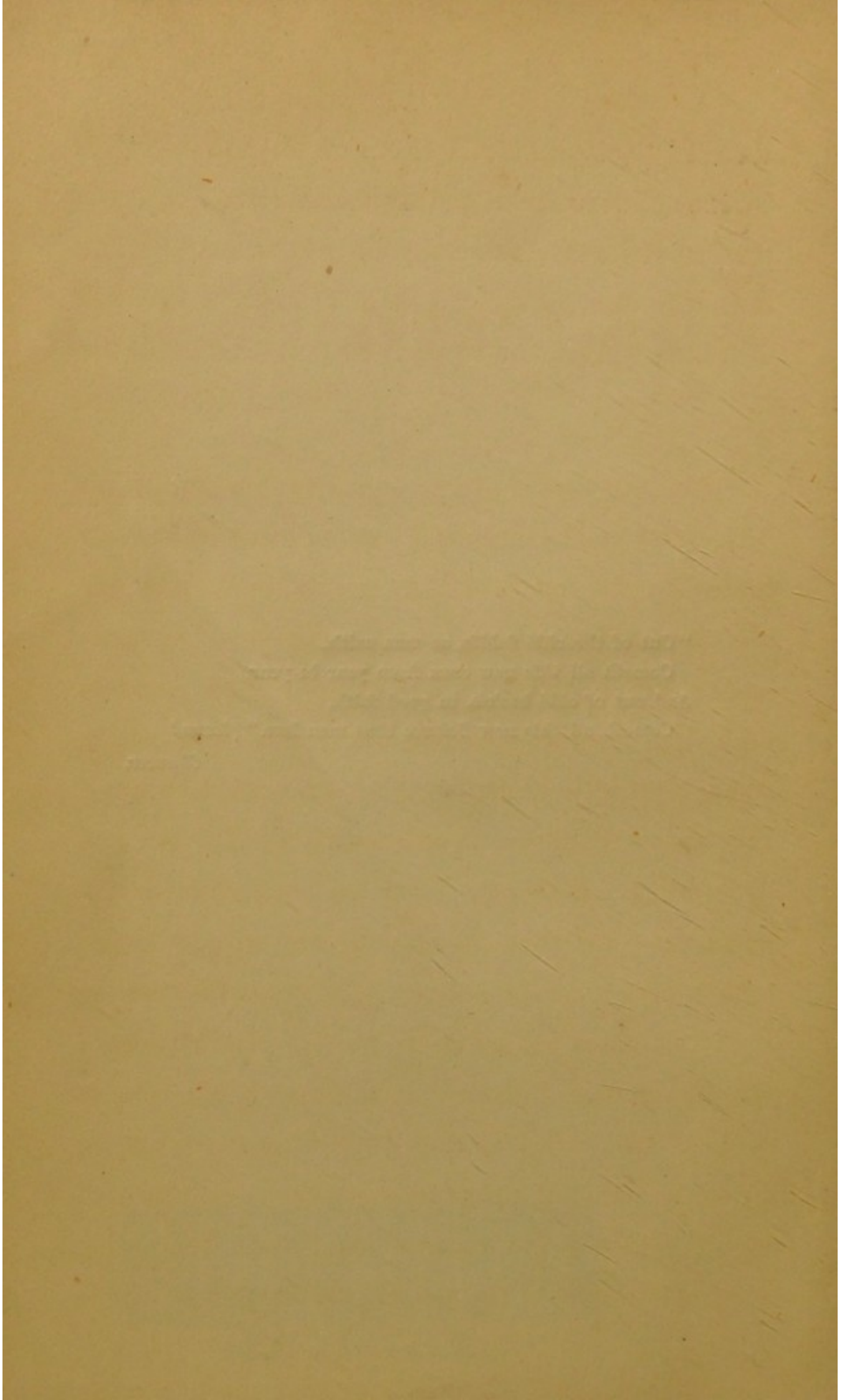
[1864?]



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“Out of the oldé fieldés, as men saith,
Cometh all this new corn from year to year,
And out of oldé bookés, in good faith,
Cometh all this new Science that men lere.” *(learn)*

Chaucer.



P R E F A C E .

“OUR writings,” says quaint Old Burton in his “Anatomie of Melancholie,” “are so many dishes, our readers guests; our Books like beauty, that which one admires another rejects; so are we approved as men’s fancies are inclined.” The present work aims at supplying, succinctly as possible, general information on the Antiquities, History, Scenery, Natural Beauty, and whatever besides is interesting in Malvern and its locality. Elaborate detail has been avoided, it is hoped however that the production will be found replete with a greater amount of accurate information than that of any yet before the public. The Historical chapters contain a Chronological digest of the History of Malvern. All materials have been furnished on authentic data: the plan followed has been suggested by the nature of the work, which, though containing information new to the general reader, pretends little

to originality, for to quote Burton again, "'Tis *all mine, and none mine*: as a good housewife, out of divers fleeces weaves one piece of cloth, a Bee gathers wax and honey out of many flowers, and makes a new bundle of all, so I have laboriously collected *this* out of divers writers."

THE AUTHOR.

POST OFFICE,
MALVERN.

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MALVERN.

“I shall behold far off thy tow’ring crest,
Proud mountain ! from thy heights—as slow I stray
Down through the distant vale my homeward way—
I shall behold upon thy rugged breast
The parting sun sit smiling : me the while
Escaped the crowd, thoughts full of heaviness
May visit, as life’s bitter losses press
Hard on my bosom :—but, “I shall beguile
The thing I am ” and think that (e’en as thou
Dost lift in the pale beam thy forehead high,
Proud mountain ! whilst the scatter’d vapours fly
Unheeded round thy breast) so with calm brow
The shades of sorrow I may meet, and wear
The smile unchang’d of peace, tho’ press’d with care.”

Bowles.



INTRODUCTION.

“Oh! hither come, the bracing air to breathe
The hallow'd lymph to drink, or lave thy frame
Nature reviving, in the crystal spring.”

Letters to Malvern.

VISITORS to this charming retreat cannot fail to be at once struck with its uniqueness and beauty: its fine old hills peering heavenwards, and looking majestically down on the valley beneath—its palatial residences, stately hotels, and venerable Priory Church—all combine to impress the beholder. Made famous by its pure air and healing water, in the space of a few years it has changed from a small village into a thriving town; villas, crescents, promenades, and pleasure gardens, occupying sites that aforetime were devoted to agriculture. One of the healthiest spots in the kingdom, it possesses advantages that very rarely are found combined elsewhere. In the surrounding country nature has unfolded her choicest treasures, and seems to have collected everything that can “delight the eye, or

engage the imagination." Striking and impressive however as the scenery around Malvern is, to even the casual beholder, it can only be fully appreciated by persons familiar with it: it is a place that vastly improves upon acquaintance; those like it best who know most of it; new beauty seems to encircle its landscape each time its hill-side is ascended, and to the contemplative mind it possesses charms that years of observation fail fully to unravel. To briefly indicate its several features of interest, to acquaint the reader with its antiquities, and to act generally as a pioneer in acquiring the knowledge of a neighbourhood so romantic, is the end sought to be accomplished in the following pages.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF MALVERN.

“To disport in some pleasant plain, run up a steep hill sometimes, or sit in a shady seat, must needs be a delectable recreation.”—*Burton's Anatomie of Melancholy.*

“Say who can view a scene so vast so various and so grand,
Woods, hills, inclosures, vallies, rivers, brooks, and fields,
Unwarmed by ecstacy's celestial fire.”

THE Malvern Hills have been said to form a “great back bone to the shires of Worcester and Hereford,” forming in great part as they do the boundary line of the two counties. Commencing in the parish of Leigh, within ten miles of Worcester, this noble chain extends nine miles in a southerly direction, inclining somewhat in its course to the southwest, the southern end reaching to within nine miles of the City of Gloucester. “Within this narrow elongated area,” says Professor PHILLIPS, “the ridge swells into about twenty distinct summits, disposed in one or two longitudinal rows, and leaving between them hollows of sufficient depth to allow of steep roads and paths across the mountain. Six of these deeper than the rest, allow of roads across from east

to west, while at each end of the ridge other roads in the same direction serve to complete the connection of the vales of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, which the Malvern Hills naturally interrupt." These eminences are naturally divided into two grand portions separated by the traverse pass of the "Wind's Point," each of which "rises and grows broader toward the north, the southern portion being crowned at its northern extremity by the Herefordshire Beacon (1,370 feet high), and the northern portion rising in the Worcestershire Beacon to the height of 1,444 feet." The average height of the Malvern range is 1,000 feet; the town of Malvern being 520 feet above the sea level. The geographical position of the chain is 52 degrees north latitude and 3 degrees longitude west of Greenwich, or 115 miles N.W. of London.

From the great accumulation of broken "debritus" everywhere found in the Severn Valley, on the eastern side of these hills, it has been computed that at a distant period of their history they must have been much loftier than at present, the extra point of altitude being fixed—according to the fancy or calculation of the arithmetician—at from sixteen feet to two miles. However that may be, certain it is that at no point running parallel with the range of hill on the east side can the soil be upturned without great quantities of angular fragments of syenite appearing. In many places the roads in the neighbourhood are regularly repaired out of fragments of syenite so found, which

fragments must at some period have been carried from the hill.

The two sides of Malvern Hill present the most striking contrasts, the Worcestershire side being one continued level, interrupted only by woody hillocks, while the Herefordshire side has a succession of hills rising one above another, and terminating in the Welsh mountains.



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GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND BOTANY.

“Grete Malverne on a rocke
Thou standyst surelie ;
Doe not thyself forgette,
Lyvyng securlie.”

Old Song.

ALTOGETHER there are few districts in England that better repay the Geologist for his time and attention, nor do I know any spot that possesses more comprehensive phenomena, whether they relate to the physical branches of the science, or the number of fossil remains.

“To one unacquainted with silurian geology and fossils, the neighbourhood of Malvern has especial charms.”*

Geologically speaking, the Malvern Range is an axial ridge of plutonic rock, thrown up into its present position at distant periods by volcanic and other agency. The eminent writer on Malvern Geology, above quoted, tells us that “every fragment of stone of which Malvern Hills are composed is a portion of what was once a molten mass of mineral,” that they

* Rev. W. S. SYMONDS.

are “beds merely of hardened lava that were generated myriads of ages ago in the dark recesses of the planet’s bosom;” that this mass of “ancient lava,” “gradually cooled, became solid rock;” that “above it were deposited vast masses of sedimentary and stratified deposits—themselves the representatives of past ages;” that “ocean beds above ocean beds arose,” until the time came when by the “power of old earthquake and volcano,” from the depths below, this lava of other times “became lifted solidly through superincumbent masses,” and this once molten mass so lifted up, is “now the great bulk of what forms the plutonic range of rock” we denominate “Malvern Hills.”

The late Mr. STRICKLAND, (another eminent Geologist) considers the plutonic ridge to have been “forced up from below in a solid state,” on a line of fracture, amounting to 14,000 feet, between the two sides of the “great fault;” an amount of dislocation, “greater perhaps than can be paralleled in any other instance of a single fault the world can produce.” In this vast convulsion two effects were produced; first, the lower portion of stratified deposit was “roasted, baked, and altered, by having heated masses poured through them in every direction;” secondly, the strata were “blown up” from the horizontal position in which they once lay. “Each strata once lay like a book in a chest, with other books packed above it.” Through this mighty upheaving “of remote ages, we have the edges of entire formations turned up to the surface, and they lie now

like books upon a shelf," and, "we can read their contents," and "measure their thickness." "Each of the colored formations contains its leaves, its distinct layers of stratification, and on those leaves is a printing of the Deity."

The question next comes, where are these ancient volumes to be found? To which we reply, *all along* the western range of the Malvern Hills, and even beyond: there they are with all their leaves more or less perfect, full of marvellous histories, inviting the investigation of the scientific and curious. These leaves have already been minutely investigated by Murchison, Phillips, Symonds, and other famous Geologists; and the Student of Geology, in this district will have the advantage of their discoveries. To their works, more especially to those of Murchison and Symonds, the reader is directed. Sir RODERIC MURCHISON says, "the silurian rocks, though occupying a narrower zone than in Shropshire, constitutes an almost continuous band from the northern end of the Abberley Hills, to the southern end of the Malverns, a distance of nearly twenty-four miles; and though the strata are dislocated, and even through a course of four miles *reversed*, yet they maintain a prevalent inclination to the west, dipping beneath the old red sandstone."

"Through the whole of this district, west of the Malverns, we may with care follow three ridges of limestone, and one of Caradoc sandstone; and where, as in

the country between Ledbury and Midsummer Hill, several anticlinal and synclinal axes of movement pass, the number of ridges is very much increased. Between Ledbury and Hope End, within the breadth of a mile, are several such axes passing north and south; another occurs about Rose Hill and Bank Farm, and in each of these cases the calcareous ridges are frequent and easily recognised. The most striking of all the ridges thus noticed, in all parts of the district, west and north of the Malverns, are the two which are supported by the calcareous coherent nodules of the Aymestry rock, and the more solid Wenlock limestone. Of these, the first-mentioned rises almost universally to the highest ground, but the latter makes the most continuous elevations. Both are, however, crossed by many small hollows and glens, not always yielding passage to streams, and frequently so circumstanced as to appear rather to have been marked out for easy erosion, as lines of weakness, by deficient deposition or unequal displacement of the beds, than to have been scooped out by mere watery violence."

"The valley of the white-leaved oak,"—situate at the southern end of the hill—says Rev. W. S. SYMONDS, "has charms that no other part of the hills possess; for there may be explored strata charged with the earliest relics of life, upon the planet's surface." The limit of the present work forbids notice of the great oceanic process, by which the whole of Herefordshire is said to have been scooped

out, or "denuded" of some 2,000 feet of strata, at an early period of the planet's history.

Turning from the western side of the hill, so full of geologic interest, we witness eastward, a geological system referring altogether, to a different period of time, viz., "The Mesozoic strata;" the eastern landscape however is hardly less interesting, as forming the basin over which, at a comparatively modern geological period the waves of old ocean have rolled. Professor BUCKMAN has written a work on this subject, in which he makes it appear probable that in the line of the Severn the sea formerly separated England from Wales; and "so fully," says he, "has this been recognized by the author of the *Silurean system* as to induce him to name the line of connection the 'STRAITS OF MALVERN.'"

Quartz, mica, hornblende, felspar chlorite, and epidote are the mineralogical ingredients of Malvern rocks. "Granite," remarks Professor PHILLIPS, "is much less abundant than syenite in the Malvern Hills, apparently because its micaceous element is less abundant than hornblende. In the Worcestershire Beacon varieties of rock may be collected from a very narrow area, some of which, speaking mineralogically, are syenite and others granite, just as in the crystallization of the mass the element of potash, or oxide of iron, was locally prevalent. In general these granite rocks are to be regarded as local segregations in the syenitic masses, closely allied in nature and mode of

appearance to the felspathic veins which appear in almost every excavation, ramifying amidst the hornblendic masses."

The following "Enumeration and Census of the Malvern Flora," is from the pen of that eminent botanical student, EDWIN LEES, F.L.S., whose "Geology and Botany of Malvern," "Botanical Looker-out," and "Pictures of Nature around Malvern,"* are works of surpassing interest.

"ENUMERATION AND CENSUS OF THE MALVERN FLORA.—More than half the plants occupying the Malvern Hills are *Cryptogamic*, as will be seen by the following enumeration, which includes the productions not only of the syenitic ridges themselves, but of the country eastward to the Severn, northward to the Teme, southward to Redmarley on the Ledden, and westward to the Silurian heights parallel with Ledbury. Undoubtedly considerable additions may yet be made to the *Algæ* and *Fungi*; for I have not been able to give much attention to the *Algæ Conferroideæ*, nor have I taken but very little note of the minuter species of *Sphaeria*, &c. among the *Fungi*; but I have recorded nevertheless all the really tangible and decided forms that have fallen under my observation (independent of minute microscopical examination) during a period of twenty years.

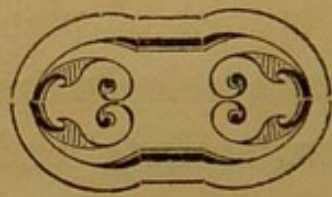
* Obtainable at the Post Office.

ENUMERATION.

PHANEROGAMIC VEGETATION.	{	Dicotyledonous plants	625
		Monocotyledonous plants	177
		Total Phanerogamic	— 802
CRYPTOGAMIC VEGETATION.	{	Ferns and Equisetaceæ	24
		Mosses	145
		Jungermannia... ..	28
		Other Hepaticæ, Characeæ, &c. ...	28
		Lichens	254
		Fungi... ..	398
	Total Cryptogamic... ..	— 877	
Entire number of Malvern plants ...			1679

“Thus in a small tract of country, sixteen miles in length and about eight or ten in breadth, nearly seventeen hundred species of plants are found, without including minor mycological productions.”

This enumeration entirely endorses the opinion expressed by Sir CHARLES HASTINGS, M.D., in an address to the “Worcestershire Natural History Society,” when he is reported to have said: “To the purple-tinted mountains of Malvern every one who has a feeling for the picturesque and beautiful will resort; and how much is the delight experienced by the wanderer on those health-restoring hills enhanced, if he carry with him a taste for botanical pursuits, for that celebrated chain of hills is rich in phænogamous as well as cryptogamous plants!”



TOWN OF MALVERN.

“Is Malvern then thy theme? it is a name
That wakes in me the thoughts of other years
And other friends.”

Southey.

“I mark the infant town progressive rise
Destined perchance not distant far to throw
Her stately shadow o'er the plain below.
Haste on to eminence like some pure spring,
Small at its source, at length a lord, a king,
Pouring his mass of waters to the sea,
And gathering as he flows fresh royalty.”

THE *Town* of Malvern strangely contrasts with that vulgar succession of streets, courts, alleys, &c., that are usually so denominated. In place of streets it has a succession of fashionable mansions—in place of courts and alleys it has villas, crescents, and terraces, and though *town* in fact, it is little like one in external aspect: it has few buildings consecutively joined together, and consists chiefly of separate and distinct residences. These—built generally in the most costly styles of architecture—are on all hands interspersed by pleasure gardens and shrubberies, made beautiful by all the ornamentation that art and nature can afford. The town extends itself over a large area, and whether

viewed from the plain below or hill above, the effect is most picturesque.

Within the memory of some of its inhabitants, Malvern consisted of a single chain of houses, dotted along each side of the road that leads to and from Worcester and Ledbury. Till within a recent period it possessed not either its Graham, Victoria, or Albert Roads, and the whole of the South Fields district was without road, house, or inhabitant: only two houses existing beyond the Priory Gateway, one of which situate near the Church was a farm-house with fold-yard round it. In the district of the South Fields the reader now will find some of Malvern's most elegant and important buildings. The "Abbey Hotel and Boarding House," the private residences and hydropathic establishments of Dr. GULLY, Dr. WILSON, Dr. MARSDEN, Dr. JOHNSON, and Dr. GRINDROD, are in this neighbourhood. Here also are situate some of the most fashionable villa residences, in which accommodation of the best kind is afforded to visitors. The roads in this neighbourhood are good, and its general arrangements admirable. This part of Malvern is much sought because of its quietude and retirement.

The centre of the town contains the "Post Office," the "Foley Arms Hotel," the "Belle Vue Hotel," and "Graefenberg House,"—one of the earliest of Malvern's buildings, and celebrated as the residence in which the practice of hydropathy was commenced. At the end of Church Street, a little way down the

hill, is a large commercial and family hotel known as the "Beauchamp Hotel." On either side of the Graham Road charming houses have been built, and are still building, the views from which are of the most pleasing and extensive character. Following the road down the hill we pass "Portland Place"—two large ornamental blocks of building—"The Priory," "Abbotsmead," "The Pleasaunce," &c. Advancing nearer the Railway Station, on both sides of the way, a series of fine buildings meet the eye. Passing "Gold Hill," and one or two other unique residences, we find ourselves at length looking up at a vast palatial pile of building, the "Imperial Hotel." This building belongs to an Hotel Company, limited; fabulous sums of money have been lavished thereon: it is well fitted up, and its general arrangements are said to be of a complete character.

Proceeding a little northward, we visit "Lansdowne Crescent," recently built, principally composed of lodging houses let to visitors. Crossing to the "Albert Road," in the distance we see "Malvern Link," the "Malvern Link Hotel," and a train of villa residences scattered along the side of the road between Malvern Link and Malvern. Passing "Ivy Lodge," and "Park Field," looking toward the centre of the town, we get a fine view of the place, with the tower of the Church rising majestically in the midst. From this point a view is obtained of "Holly Mount," the house in which our present QUEEN resided, on visiting Malvern

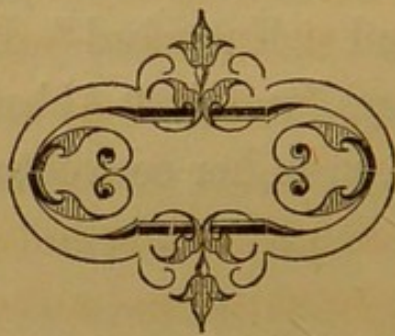
in 1830; it is seen embosomed in the wood at the foot of the North Hill. We also see from thence the whole of that range of houses that look out so conspicuously upon the landscape from the "upper" or "Worcester Road." "Pomona House," "Davenham Bank," and "High Croft," here form prominent objects in the picture. Ascending the hill a little, we meet with that ordinary accompaniment of civilization, the "Court House" and "Police Station," a massive brick building, in which the magisterial business of the town is transacted; and as if on purpose to point a moral, opposite thereto is "Trinity Church," its spire pointing heavenwards: from thence North Malvern is seen; a neighbourhood chiefly made up of cottage residences; it has however its neat villas and terraces, and is frequented by visitors.

In nothing are there greater contrasts presented than in the styles of architecture prevalent in Malvern. It has been affirmed that no two houses are exactly alike. The fine old Church seems greatly to have impressed itself upon the architecture of the place; hence, Tudor, Elizabethian, and the various combinations of Gothic are most prominent. Here and there, however, Swiss, Italian, Corinthian, and what is called Continental Gothic are seen, and occasionally all styles seem jumbled together in most grotesque confusion. This house is built with stone, that with brick—this plain, that stuccoed—this white, that red—this one smooth and genteel, that

one altogether rugged and romantic; each house has however its distinctive characteristic, each differs as a rule from the other, and generally monopolizes to itself its share of admiration and approval.

The nomenclature used for houses in Malvern, as in most places of the kind, might form a curious study. Poetic imaginings have given us "Byron" and "Shelley" Cottages; military musings have left us with "Wellington," "Raglan," and "Anglesea" Houses, "Walmer" Lodges, and "Alma" Villas; "Como," "Roslin," and "Sardinia" Villas, call travel to remembrance; and "Knotsford" Lodges, "Abbey" Terraces, "Priorys," and "Abbotsfields" awaken thoughts of Malvern in her conventual days.





HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

ROMAN INVASION.

“Soldier, I had arms,
Had neighing steeds, to whirl my iron cars;
Had wealth, dominion. Dost thou wonder
I sought to save them? What if Cæsar aims
To lord it universal o’er the world,
Shall the world *tamely* crouch at Cæsar’s footstool?”

Speech of Caractacus, paraphrased by Mason.

MALVERN, so interesting to the geologist, lover of nature, botanist, and antiquarian, possesses unique and attractive historical reminiscences. In ancient, mediæval, as well as modern times, the fair brow of its bald hill was an object of much interest. Successively visited by Roman, Danish, and Saxon invader, it became the field of continual national strife. The sacrificial fires of Druidical worship early lighted up its summits, and kings, conquerers, and popes, at later periods, were led to do it homage.

Britain in ancient times was far removed from the high road of civilization; it was an out-of-the-way island, peopled as was believed by a barbarous race; its early history is consequently involved in obscurity. In its semi-mythical historical records, however, two

leading facts present themselves; the first,—that of the Romish Invasion—is well attested, and though involved in considerable mystery, there is little doubt of the second, viz., the existence of the Druidical mode of worship, in the island; with both of these the neighbourhood of Malvern is undoubtedly connected.

About the year 50, the Romans, under Ostorius Scapula, invaded this district, (that of the Silures) and met with stout resistance from the famous British chief, the world renowned Caractacus. Somewhere here moreover a great battle, or series of battles, seem to have been fought: of all this there is little doubt. The question next arises, where did the strife in question take place? We look abroad on the face of the country, and dig deep in ancient lore for reply; we call military science to our aid, and taking into account the changes that time has made in the landscape, we come first to the conclusion that if resistance could be made anywhere, it could be best made on the Hill of Malvern. There are other reasons for assigning to Malvern the honor of the combat.

Looking around for trace of the warfare in question, we follow the range of hill from north to south, note traces of several minor camps, and eventually fix on the Herefordshire Beacon as the place most likely. “The Herefordshire Beacon,” says CHAMBERS, “is one of the strongest, and most important hill fortresses in the island; the vast labour employed in its con-

struction, its amazing belts of ramparts, and trenches, its great extent, its well chosen situation, its singular irregularity of form and evident dissimilitude to the modes of fortification, observed by the Danes, Saxons, or Romans, all combine to establish its origin to the Britons." Twenty thousand men might have been easily concealed within this wonderful monument of enterprise and industry; eighteen hundred years have past over it, yet its trenches are still clearly defined, nor can anyone look thereon without being impressed by a sense of its antiquity and greatness.

The camp is situate in the only natural pass the hill affords; the Romans are said to have advanced from the east, and the camp in question seems formed to repel a foe from that direction. There is moreover about ten miles off, in a north-westerly direction, another large ancient camp, differing somewhat in construction, but nevertheless appearing to form the second link in a chain of fortifications, adapted to impede an invader. The traces of antiquity in the second camp are if possible more definitely marked than those of the Herefordshire Beacon. These considerations, with others that might be mentioned, constrain us to conclude, firstly, that the fortifications on the Herefordshire Beacon are British; secondly, that in all probability, it was here the great "tug of war" was made between the hosts of Rome and Britain, which resulted in Britain becoming a Roman province, and in Caractacus being taken to Rome as a trophy of

the conquest. Referring to this event, the acute and learned Dr. CARD, remarks, "While many nations of the earth were surrendering their liberty without striking a blow, and the human head seemed everywhere to bend, and the human heart to lose its energy, that Roman despotism might lord it over the world, Caractacus alone, after being betrayed by the base apostacy of a queen and step-mother, stood among captive monarchs disdainful of fear, and incapable of submission; with the link of the Roman chain, clanking at his heels through the eternal city, this victim of state policy and imperial pride, was still lifted up by his native independence of soul superior to his oppressors. The stormy wave of the multitude was hushed at his approach: brought forward as a slave and barbarian, at the triumph of Ostorious, he left his conqueror in eclipsed degradation, and compelled the favorites of fortune, the despots of the human race, to bow before the inborn royalty of the British mind."

That Malvern was occupied by the Druids, is beyond question: this district is known to have been frequented by them, and it would have been strange had so conspicuous a range of hill escaped their notice. The name "Malvern" is said to point it out as their high seat of judgment,* and a portion of the

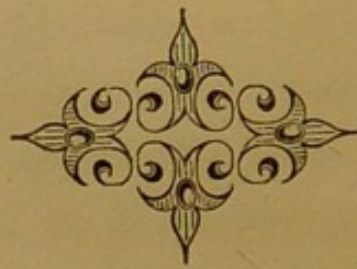
* JONES, in his "Brecknockshire," makes "Moel-y-yarn," (or *Malvern*) which is pure Welsh, signify the High Court or Seat of Judgment.

camp at Colwall appears to have been formed for like religious celebration. Oaks hoar with age in the district, still bear the revered emblems of their faith, the "mistletoe."

"On thy bleak summit, altar crown'd,
Within the circle's magic bound—
With mystic spells the Druid Priest,
Prepared the rituals of the feast.
Pour'd the libations to the power,
Who ruled supreme in battle's hour ;
Whilst fix'd he pray'd the *Gods* to gain,
Quaff'd was the *mead* from skulls of warriors slain."

G. H. Toulmin. 1815.





HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

SAXON AND DANISH INVASION.

“Clamour was on the earth,
Then darted from their hands many a stout spear;
The sharpened arrows flew—the bows were busy—
The buckler received the weapon's point,
Bitter was the fight, warriors fell on either side,
The youths lay slain.”

Death of Bryhtnoth, 991.

HOW long the Roman eagle lorded it over the heights of Malvern cannot be traced; distinct evidences of their occupation have at different times been discovered: traces of Roman roads have been found in the neighbourhood, and Roman coins of various dates, in considerable quantities have been disintombed.

Called by weighty affairs of state nearer home, in time the Romans leave England, only as it transpired to open the way for a second, third, and even fourth invader. Danes and Saxons next alternately contend for supremacy on British soil, and the locality of Malvern undoubtedly again becomes the scene of successive sanguinary warfare. The invader of England

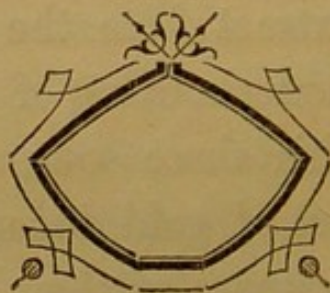
always seems to have entered from the east or south, and generally the native chieftain retired westward; this, with the river Severn for the natural boundary, made Malvern Hills the more formidable barrier, and to this point undoubtedly the tide of warfare continually flowed. Many an ancient Briton has shed his blood, fighting for his country on Malvern Hills, and deeds of patriotic daring equal to anything the historian has chronicled, may have been transacted there.

Between the years 924 and 939, Malvern was the temporary residence of the ancient British King Margadad; "he was," says an ancient writer, "*fairest of all men,*" ("*Knight fairest of all.*") At this time the Saxons had obtained possession of all the country from the Severn eastward, and King Cadwin (or Cadigan,) of North Wales, and Margadad, of South Wales, "held all the goode lande into the Severne, from the upper end that floweth into the sea." "In Malvern," says BRUIT, (translated by Sir F. MADDING) "near the Severne Margadad the King dwelt with very michle folk; and Athelstan to him advanced—the King of this nation—and held them exceeding hard, and greeted them with harm, and drove them with his weapons over the Wye, and took from them the land that lieth there betwixt; the Severn and the Wye they possessed not afterwards."

In connection with this fight between the Saxons and the British, it is usual to refer to an ancient

crown, or bracelet of gold set with precious stones, found at Colwall, in the year 1650. This precious relic was picked up by a poor rustic while digging in his garden, within musket shot of the Herefordshire Beacon. It is said to have been sold by the poor man to Mr. Hill, a goldsmith of Gloucester, for £37; Mr. Hill sold it for £250 to a jeweller in London; this jeweller sold the stones alone, (which were deeply inlaid) as is reported, for £1,500.

Historians however have another, and as it seems more probable claimant to this coronet, as will be seen by the following extract from the history of Wales, by CARODOCK. "Roderic, King of Wales, divided his kingdom between his three sons, and because they each wore a coronet of gold indented upwards and inlaid with precious stones on their helmets, they were called the three crowned Princes;" this happened about the year 877, or 50 years before the fight above referred to. Whoever may have been the rightful or original owner, my readers may decide, these quotations make it appear almost certain that crowns, in more senses than one, were lost at or near Malvern, and that its neighbourhood was the scene of no common warfare.



HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

LEGEND OF ST. WERSTAN AND THE BUILDING OF PRIORY.

“The monks preferred a hill behind
To shelter their devotion from the wind.
It stood embosomed in a happy valley,
Crowned by high woodlands, where the Druid oak
Stood like Caractacus in act to rally
His host with broad arms, 'gainst the thunder stroke,
And from beneath his boughs were seen to sally
The dappled foresters.”

Byron.

UP to the time of the Saxons obtaining by conquest undisputed possession of England, as mentioned in the last chapter, the hill fortress of Colwall seems to have been the head quarters of this district, and all events of importance cluster around it. *Great Malvern* at the time was without name or perhaps inhabitant. Let us now for a few moments look out in imagination upon the landscape, as it presented itself from Malvern Hill in those days. All the land from the hill's base to the Severn was then covered by a dense forest—“a wilderness,” says NASH, “thick set with trees.” In its thickets the wolf and wild boar wandered, and the heron, raven, and other

wild birds nestled in its high trees; a portion of the space was under water—a deep morass. Beyond the Severn, in the midst of like scenery, here and there religious edifices had been built; one of these, a monastery at Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, connected as it is with the legend of St. Werstan, forms the next link in the history of Malvern. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes, who, on errands of plunder, made continual incursions by way of the Severn into this district. St. Werstan fled for his life, and came in due time to Malvern. LELAND, in his “Itinerary,” has a passage to this effect: “Bede maketh mention that yn his tyme there was a notable abbey at Deerhurst, it was destroyed by the Danes, Werstanus fledde thence as it is sayde to Malverne.” St. Werstan established a small religious house and built a chapel on the eastern declivity of the hill near St. Ann’s Well, at a place formerly known as the Hermitage, now called “*Il bello sguardo*,” and thus became the founder of Malvern, depositing the seed of whatever of greatness or notoriety it has since, or may yet attain to. The inhabitants of the district at this time—poor and scattered—habited in the skins of animals, must have presented a not very picturesque appearance; they consisted chiefly of the serfs and gamekeepers of the neighbouring baron; to these the ministrations of St. Werstan would no doubt be acceptable.

In time St. Werstan suffered martyrdom, from

what cause does not appear; in paintings in one of the north windows of the Priory Church the history of his martyrdom is recorded. St. Werstan is there represented as putting his head out at a window of the chapel, while two men with drawn swords are in the act of decapitating the same. The martyrdom of the good usually becomes the seed bed of future greatness, and that of St. Werstan formed no exception to the rule; his death caused considerable excitement, great sympathy was felt in his behalf, and very speedily the cause he had sealed with his blood became promoted. Two men—Guido and Aldwin—probably from this neighbourhood, determined to engage in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Aldwin seeks permission from his diocesan—St. Wulstan, the last Saxon bishop of Worcester—a man noted for his pulpit eloquence, piety, and zeal. Instead of giving consent, St. Wulstan is reported to have said, “Doe not thou goe to Palestine, for thou shalt see that Godd will doe great things for Malverne.” Aldwin—no ordinary man—took the good bishop’s advice, returned to Malvern, succeeded in establishing a Priory, obtained letters patent from Pope Gregory VII., William the Conqueror, and considerable benefactions from D’Abetot, a powerful and wealthy Norman baron. The retirement of Malvern soon became famous as one peculiarly devoted to sanctity;

and to be attached to its Priory, amongst ecclesiastics was looked upon as an envied privilege. The number of monks speedily increased until, according to a latin manuscript, as many as thirty chaunted their orisons in the favoured retreat. NASH interprets the manuscript in question to mean three hundred; however that may be, there is little doubt a considerable religious community, on the building of the Priory, did associate at Malvern. The massive Norman pillars of the church built at this time still remain. Aldwin—gathered to his fathers—was worthily succeeded by Prior Walcher. So highly was the second Prior of Malvern esteemed, that “to disbelieve the words of Walcher,” says an old chronicler, “was to do injury to religion.” The tombstone of Walcher was dug up on the south side of the church, in a parcel of ground formerly belonging to the Priory, in the year 1711; it contained an inscription in latin, of which the following is a translation:—

“IN THIS TOMB LIES THE BODY OF
DR. WALCHER,
NATIVE OF THE DUKEDOM OF LORRAINE,
AND PRIOR OF THIS CONVENT.
HE WAS AN ACUTE PHILOSOPHER, AN ABLE ASTROLOGER,
A GEOMETRICIAN AND MATHEMATICIAN,
A PIOUS CHRISTIAN, AND HUMBLE MONK;
HIS DEATH IS UNIVERSALLY REGRETTEED, BOTH BY
CLERGY AND LAITY;
HE DIED THE 1ST OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1135.
LET EVERY FAITHFUL CHRISTIAN
EARNESTLY PRAY THAT HIS SOUL MAY LIVE IN HEAVEN.”

This monument is now placed in the recess of the South Chapel.

* The following rhyming translation of this inscription was inserted in "Berrow's Worcester Journal," Sept., 1788.

"Here lies Dr. Walcher, pent up in his cavern,
 First a monk of Lorraine, and then prior of Malvern;
 His learning extended to all the beau arts,
 His virtues were gentle and won all our hearts.
 The loss of such worth caused a general mourning,
 The poor miss his alms, and the clergy his learning.
 October the first he departed this life,
 One thousand one hundred thirty and five;
 And 'tis hop'd all his friends who are piously given
 Will pray most devoutly—his soul is in heaven."



It is a copy of the original and is not a translation of the same.

The original is in the possession of the Hon. the Secretary of State.

The original is in the possession of the Hon. the Secretary of State.

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HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

MALVERN IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

“The whole period of the middle ages, seems very strange to me. At times I cannot persuade myself that such things could have been as history tells us: that such a strange world was a part of our world: that such a strange life was a part of the life which seems to us, who are living now so passionless and commonplace. It is only when I walk amid the aisles of some dusky minster whose walls are narrative of hoar antiquity, and whose very bells have been baptized, and see the carved oaken stalls in the choir where so many generations of monks have sat and sung; it is only at such times that the history of the middle ages is a reality to me.”—*Longfellow.*

THE Priory of Malvern in the middle ages, peeping out from the dense forest of the chase, must have looked an inviting spot in which to be secluded from the turmoil of the world; and to this lonely retreat the disappointed, despairing, and penitent, often retired, bringing with them whatever of wealth—intellectual or otherwise—they possessed. Here the weary traveller, worn-out knight, and chivalrous crusader may have reposed, and dark cowled monks may have forgotten their stoicism to listen to narrations of hand-to-hand encounters with Saladin's hosts on the plains of Jericho, Acre, or Esdraelon. From the Conquest to the fifteenth

century, no event of importance seems to have happened at Malvern. The Priory bell day by day called the faithful to worship, as day by day its buildings increased in size, costliness, and beauty. Considerable skill and perseverance characterised the monks, and benefactions of no small dimensions were granted to them. The poor in the neighbourhood were cared for, the sick visited, the lone pilgrim found Malvern an acceptable resting place, the neighbouring barons visited it and partook of its cheer, and in an age of great intellectual darkness, there seems to have been much to admire and little to blame in the conduct of the brotherhood of Malvern.

The following imaginary description of Malvern, in its early state, is from that ingenious work, called "Reflections relative to Malvern Hills," attributed to the pen of the Rev. E. M. RUDD. "I sometimes," says he, "go back to the state of things, at Malvern, many centuries ago. I see beneath these hills, instead of this diversified cheerful scene of cultivation, a vast straggling forest, interspersed with heathy pastures, with much fewer dwellings visible, chiefly huts and cottages, and here and there a great man's castle, bosomed in trees; the wild forest scene, having a rich and noble, but far more lonely aspect. Archers at a distance appear and disappear among the trees, traversing the Chase in quest of deer. Solitude, nevertheless, strongly characterizes the scene. I have before me, the grey gothic abbey, and its conventual buildings.

Its bell sounds among the rocks. Cowled monks walk among the thick alder clumps below. Some are setting out on a spiritual visit to the peasants, or to the household of some baron. Others return with water from the Holy Well, two miles distant. Some are here upon the hills. One sits reading, among the rocks and tangled bushes, and two or three are above, near the summit, looking down on the expanse below. Such, I imagine, was the morning or mid-day scenes, during the twelfth or thirteenth century. About the spot where we are now sitting, I figure to myself a pair of the reverend brethren, strolling calmly after their vespers, in some sober summer eve, after having, perhaps upon the top of the hill, "with wistful eyes pursued the setting sun," sublime emblem of the just, which "shall anon repair it's beams," and "flame in the forehead of the morning sky," discoursing in serene, lofty, moralizing mood, on some subject friendly to pious hope; and then, with a sacred serenity and elevation of soul, sinking down in twilight, through the bushes, to their place of repose, in the peaceful receptacle below."

Malvern Priory had become an important religious establishment when Henry VII., in company with his Queen, and Prince Arthur visited it; its situation was much admired by this Prince, and under his patronage the greater part of the present Church was built; as the light of the nineteenth century still dimly penetrates through the richly painted windows of the

period. Sir Reginald Bray, celebrated as the architect of Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, was architect to these additions. The Priory Church of those days smiling in the magnificence of its original ornamentation, with arches, aisles, and windows, all entire, must have possessed a beauty and completeness of which the late costly restorations only gives us a glimpse ; and when at the great festivals of the Church, the gorgeous ceremonials of the Romish ritual were gone through, when gathered from far and near, serf and baron, lord and lady, knelt in adoration before the consecrated elements, there must then have appeared an appropriateness in the conformation of that building, of which the performance of a simple protestant service therein can hardly give us an idea.

Rightly understood, the Priory Church of Malvern belongs entirely to the past ; and though far from wishing it less beautiful, or devoted to other purpose than that it is devoted to, to be fully appreciated it must be looked on as forming a part of an ecclesiastical system, that for the honour of England we may hope will never be to any great extent resuscitated.

HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

PRIORY DISSOLVED: AND CHURCH BOUGHT BY THE PARISH.

“None mourned its fall more than the neighbouring poor,
They passed its ruins sighing, day by day,
And missed the beadsman in his hood of gray,
Who never bade the hungry turn away.”

The Old Abbey.

HENRY VII.'s visit had hardly time to be fully accounted of in Malvern, and the Priory alterations could barely have been complete, when, because of the fiat of another king—that of Henry VIII., Malvern was found at the foot of royalty, in an attitude of supplication. The first upheavings of the mighty Reformation had been felt through Europe, and the decree had been issued that the religious houses of England should be dissolved. Viewed impartially from the stand point of the present times, this act of confiscation must be regarded as the necessary preparations for succeeding events; but though thereby much was overturned that was evil, much also was taken away that at least was suited to the necessities of the times, and however history might justify the

step, it was at the time everywhere regarded as a great injustice. This view was taken by the good Bishop LATIMER, and his heart prompted him in much earnestness to supplicate the king's secretary on the subject, especially pleading for Malvern in the following words:—

“But now syre a nother thyng, that by your favour I myght be a motionare unto you, at the request of an honeste man, the Prior of Grett Malverne, in my dioc. referring the successe of the hooll matter to your ownly approvyd wysdom and benynge goodnesse in every case ffor I knoo that I doo play the ffowll, but yett with my foolysshnesse I sumwhatt qwiett an unqwiett man, and mytygatt hys heuynesse, which I am bold to doo with you, ffor that I kno by experience your goodnesse, that you wyll bere with ffowlls in there freynesse. Thys man both heryth and feryth (as he sayth) the suppressione of hys Howse, wich though he wyll be conformable in all poyntts to the kyngs hynesse plesewre and yours ons knoyn, as both I advertysed him, ande also his bowndon dewtye ys to be, yett neuerthesse yf ye thought hys interprysse shuld natt be mystake nor turn to ony displesewr he wold be an humble sewtere to your lordshyp, and by the same to the kyngs good grace for the upstandynge of hys forsayd howse, and contynuance of the same to many good purpasse, nat in Monkrye, he mayneth natt soo, God forbyd, but ony other ways, as shuld be thought ande seyme good to the kyng's majesty, as to mayntayne tochyng prechyng, studye, with prayyng, and (to the which he ys much gyvyne) good howskepyng; for to the vertu of hospitalyte he hathe byn grettly inclynyd from hys begynnyng, and ys very much commendyd in thes partees for the same: so that if c c c c c. marks to the kyngs hynesse, with c c marks to yourselffe for your good wyll might occasione the promotione of hys intentt, att leste way for the tyme of hys lyffe, he doubtyth natt to make hys frends for the same, yf so lytull cold bringe soo much to passe. The man ys old, a good howskepere, fedyth many, and that dayly, for the

contreth ys poore and full of penurye : and, alas my good Lord, shall we nat see ij. or iij. in every shyre changyd to such remydye ?

“ Thus too thys honeste man is importuyte hath browght me to be younde my dewte, savyng for the confydence and truste that I have always in your denignytye. As he hath knolege froom you, soo he wyll prepare for you, ever obedyentt to your aduertyessmentt. Syr Wylliam Kyngston can make reportt of the man.

“ 13 *Decemb.*

“ H. L.

“ *Hart.*

“ WIGORN.”

This quotation is interesting, as showing what Malvern then was, as it is an example of the corruptions of the times, when, as it seems, good bishops saw it necessary to resort to bribes in prosecuting the most benevolent of suits. The Monastery of Malvern, however, was not spared : sharing the common fate, it was by the king granted to William Pinnock, who in turn alienated it to John Knotsford, “ *servant to Henry VIII., sergeant-at-arms,*” &c. Soon after, the fine old Church was purchased by the inhabitants for £200, and became thenceforward the Parish Church of Malvern.

For some time afterwards little of note characterised the history of Malvern, the events of the great world swept past in solemn grandeur, and once or twice from its hill top might have been witnessed great historical transactions. The fierce vandalism that destroyed or marred the beauty of so many ecclesiastical edifices—that of Malvern seems in great part to have been spared; the commotions of the Commonwealth also

which raged so wildly within sound of its Priory bell, in the valley below, it appears to have taken little part in. It floated peacefully on through the stream of time, its inhabitants, in obedience to the divine mandate, "increasing and multiplying," subdued the earth and forest surrounding them; till the broad acres supervening between the hill's side and river's bank, became cleared and cultivated, and white cottages, peaceful homesteads and rustic agriculturists, gradually took the place of the deep morass, dense forest, and wild boar's den; while from east to west and north to south the waters of Malvern became celebrated for their wondrous healing power.

"In vain the eye enquires for that great track
Of forest, thickly strew'd with giant elms,
That once adorn'd the circling plain beneath;
Whose lofty tops e'en jealous Malvern view'd,
And felt himself less vast.

— Thy woods are levell'd, thy tall trees
That dared the blast and check'd e'en Malvern's pride,
Are now no more."

Cottle.



HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

EARLY RENOWN OF MALVERN WATERS.

“A little more I'll of their curyng telle,
How theye help sore eyes with a new found welle;
Greete speeche of Malverne Hilles was late reported,
Untoe whyche spring people in troopes resorted.”

Banister's Breviary of the Eyes. A.D. 1622.

A VOLUME might be written on the water patients of Malvern before the hydropathist, properly so called, visited it. A century ago, Dr. WALL, of Worcester, wrote a treatise on the curative properties of its waters, in which he gives accounts of cures apparently more remarkable than any of which the present age can boast. Seventy-five cases are given in detail, amongst them “several sinuous ulcers,” “scorbutic ulcers of long standing,” “sore legs of sixteen years standing,” “scrofulous swellings and ulcers in the neck,” “a putrid ulcer which was black, foul, and extremely fetid,” “fistulous ulcers,”

and many others, which were cured by constantly keeping the diseased parts wetted with water, the patient drinking freely of the same. Some of the patients lay "every night with their limbs wrapped up in linen wet with Malvern water, and yet never caught cold;" "a boy continued at the Well for three months, and was constantly kept wet over the whole body, and went home cured of a leprosy he had had from his birth;" "a man from Cripplegate, Worcester, suffering from a dry leprosy that caused him to leave a double handful of scales in his bed nightly, by dipping his shirt in the water and putting it on wet, in time was perfectly cured;" "a woman from Droitwich, afflicted with leprosy, by dressing upon her wet linen and drinking freely of the water was also completely cured." "The usual practice," says Dr. WALL, "in cutaneous foulness was to go into the water with the linen on and dress upon it wet." "This method," continues he, "has never yet been attended with any ill consequences," though he had "known it used by very tender persons." In the treatment of "diseases of the eye"—amounting to blindness—"gravel," and other ailments, Dr. Wall was equally successful. The fact of persons not taking cold under the circumstances was of course attributed to some peculiar virtue in the water, and Dr. Wall, with all his knowledge of waters generally would not have dared to risk such experiments except with Malvern water.

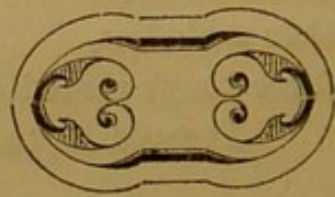
The old song writer of Malvern, about the end of the sixteenth century, thus sang of these waters :—

“Out of thy famous hille
 There daylie springyeth,
 A water passynge stille,
 That alwayes bringyeth
 Grete comfort to alle them
 That are diseased men,
 And makes them welle again
 To Prayse the Lord.

Hast thou a wound to heale,
 The whyche doth greve thee;
 Come thenn unto this welle,
 Itt will releive thee,
 ‘*Noli me tangeries,*’
 And other maladies,
 Have there theyr remedies,
 Prays’d be the Lord.

To drinke thy waters, store
Lye in thy bushes;
 Manye with ulcers sore,
 Manye with bruises,
 Who succor finde from ille,
 By monie gyven stille,
 Thankes to the Christian wille,
 O Prayse the Lord.

From this it appears that poor patients were kept at the Well, by Christian charity; it was however a charity of the coldest kind, their lodging being literally “in bushes,” upon *the cold ground*.



HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

DELAPIDATED CONDITION OF CHURCH.

“How lost to piety to virtue lost
Who, with superfluous pageantry and pomp
Adorn *their* mansions, and neglect their God's!
Their own a palace—HIS THE LORD OF ALL,
Damp, fetid, loathsome—a sepulchral cave.
Lo! desolation where it ought not stalks,
And desecrates His courts who yet declares,
That He will honor them who honor Him,
And hold in light esteem who Him despise.”

Booker.

THE next historical personage to be introduced is the Rev. Dr. CARD. That gentleman came to Malvern in 1815: for many years previously the pride of the place—its great Priory Church—had been gradually falling into decay; dogs and horses had been housed therein, and birds of various kinds nestled beneath it. Poets had wailed over its departing

beauty,* and travellers had taken a lingering look at its decaying grandeur; a few years more, and the venerable pile would have become a ruin, nor might one stone have long remained upon another to tell the story.

Dr. CARD was a man of research, literary ability, and correct taste. He had a strong will, and when thoroughly aroused, a determined perseverance. At sight of the scene referred to, his spirit rose within him, and he resolved if possible to save from desolation the fine building, with all its historical marks and associations. In those days of apathy in artistic affairs, the task was no light one. Dr. CARD was unable to do all that the necessity of the case demanded, and much he did, seems to have been not done in the best possible way: he allowed the windows to be disfigured by fulsome emblazons to honour those who pecuniarily aided him in the work, and permitted other damage to be done;

* "Noble neglected edifice! that seem'st
Thyself to mourn thy change! could my complaint
In unison with thine—*their* feelings move?
Whose elegant abodes around thee rise.
Beauty, with holiness should soon replace
Thy spoiled honors, and thy fame retrieve.
Restore, O Piety of modern times!
Restore it to its pride. What ancient zeal
The generous zeal of better days bestow'd;
At least preserve, and let not ruin's tooth
Insatiate prey on pearls. Away! away!
With *all that is unseemly* from God's House
Endure not *there* what would be noisome deem'd
Within your own, nor let the observant muse,
Who so much all around see's fit to praise
There only censure, where not e'en the sound
Of censure's voice should pain the pious ear."

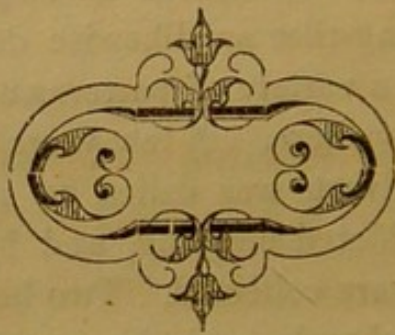
Booker.

still, to his honour be it recorded, he did save its stained glass, protect its broken windows and tottering battlements, and did in the main save to us a building that, but for him, might have been in 1861 altogether beyond the power of restoration.

The celebrated architect, A. WELBY PUGIN visited Malvern in 1833, and was somewhat severe on these restorations. He wrote—

“I next shaped my course to Malvern to see the Abbey there and the celebrated hills. Here is a church in which the stained glass has not fallen a victim to Protestant zeal. It is truly magnificent, and the drawing of the figures is correct and beautiful, the colouring rich and varied. These windows may be rated among the finest specimens of English glass of the 15th century. The paving-tiles are likewise decidedly the finest in the kingdom; such a variety of patterns and such a quantity of tiles I never saw anywhere. A few years ago a meeting of the fashionables of Malvern was called to subscribe towards the repairs of the delapidated building, and by the help of raffles, &c., a few pounds were collected. Two hodfulls of mortar were got to repair the church, and the remainder of the money expended in putting in a window of the aisle the arms of the subscribers in stained glass, with their names in full, a monument of their folly and arrogance. The very mullions in which the glass is placed are rotten and falling. The church itself is in dreadful repair; fall it must, and all that is to be hoped is, that in its fall it may annihilate those whose duty it was to have restored it; but of this we may be sure, that if it falls while there is a congregation within its walls, it will clear some away that ought to be got rid of, for such a set of lounging idlers as the fashionables of Malvern, are only to be matched at Brighton or Cheltenham.”

Could poor Pugin have visited Malvern thirty years later he would have had something very different to have written both of its church and people.



HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

MALVERN IN 1820.

“With Malvern thus before me, fancy starts
At her discordant shapings, rousing up
Impossibilities;—pursuing then,
Through each strange circumstance, the vagrant thought.”

Cottle.

“The sublime mystery of Providence goes on in silence and gives no explanation of itself—no answer to our impatient questionings.”—*Longfellow.*

IN 1819 Malvern had begun to take its place as a summer retreat amongst the aristocratic families of England. According to the guide book writer of the period, the place then contained “in all sixty houses, most of them recently built,” “wholly or in part let to visitors.” There were “good butchers’ shops,” “abundance of vegetables,” “good milliners,” “haberdashers’ and grocers’ shops,” and at the “Library,” (a prodigious place in those days) could be had “perfumery, snuffs, patent medicines, and children’s toys.” Young ladies were “instructed in every branch of polite and useful education,” and two “apothecaries” resided in the village; in addition, a “portrait painter from London attended in the season,” and there was “a *physician*,”

who, says this delectable historian, "*intends to continue and practice in his profession.*" All this shows the advance Malvern was then making; nor had the spirit of architecture failed to visit it. At "*the entrance to Malvern in a part of the village that particularly required improvement,*" we are told "*The Library—a structure simply elegant yet dignified—had been erected;*" long had the architect brooded over appropriate styles ere the ideal of the building became realized; "being," says the writer, "within a short distance of the church, the choice of style became a matter of some importance, and while the emulation of the architect was excited, probably the idea of rivalling the florid beauty of that ancient and sacred structure, occurred as a bold if not daring attempt." "To John Dykes, of London, the architect, Great Malvern owes whatever of grandeur or ornament the building contributed." The structure in question still exists, and readers can judge for themselves of its "grandeur and ornament," as well as of "the boldness and daring" of its architecture.

The following mysterious disquisition on the pure waters of Malvern, culled from the same source, shows the estimation in which they were then held, and reads like a satire on their present well-ascertained simplicity. Of the Chalybeate Spring water (now almost lost sight of) the writer said—"From its extreme lightness and purity, it sits easy and passes well off the stomach; nor is it apt to heat the blood, or

effect the head as other waters usually do." At St. Ann's Well, "the inhabitant," at this time "*always particularly neat*, with great civility, attended with glasses to drink the water, or to *assist at the spout for the afflicted part* to receive the *healing element*." Many pages of letter-press are exhausted, concerning the component parts of the water—the substance of which is, that it is simply unusually pure water—in the solemnity of measured prose, the writer then proceeds.—"There is a peculiar advantage attending the Malvern waters, namely, that wherever their use can be of service, they may be entered upon immediately, without any previous preparation. The sensible effects of these waters are different in various cases, and they are generally most felt on first using. It is not uncommon for them to produce a nausea, and afterwards to prove aperient. In many cases they produce a contrary effect on the bowels, so that some aperient medicine is necessary. When they are drank copiously, particularly by those who are not accustomed to them, they frequently produce a slight determination of blood to the head, which appears from a sense of drowsiness, and sometimes a little fulness, and even pain about the forehead. We would advise half a pint of water to be taken the first thing in the morning, while the stomach is empty, and the same quantity half an hour afterwards, which may be increased according to circumstances. But if the stomach should be in such a

debilitated state as to reject this quantity of water in the morning, which will often be the case, we would recommend it to be taken at night, as *water-gruel*, or *a glass might be taken at noon*. If it should be preferred a little warm, the best method is to put the water into a bottle closely corked, and to immerse the whole in hot water, for by this means little of the air can escape. The water should, if possible, be always drank at the Spring head, but if the constitution or strength of the patient will not admit of it, the water should be received into a stone bottle, closely stopped, to prevent the air from escaping, and so conveyed to the patient. A trusty person who can be depended on should always be sent for the water. When children are sent, they often, through carelessness, neglect to cork the bottle, by which means the fixed air evaporates. We have known many of them to have even taken water from the first brook they have seen, instead of the well water."

"The season for drinking these waters is, during the whole summer, and in the spring and autumn, in fact from March to December. When the water is first used where there are sores, a slight fever is generally produced, and the parts become inflamed; in this case, the best method of treating the sores is, *to boil a turnip in the water*, and when nearly cold, apply it in the form of a poultice; but if turnips are not to be had, bread should be applied in the same manner; the patient, at the same time, drinking freely of the water.

By this treatment, this adventitious heat goes off in a few days. Bathing the whole body in the water, and drinking freely from the spring-head, are highly necessary ; and a free admission of water upon the wounds, as it falls from the spout, should at least twice a day be resorted to." In conclusion, we are informed "Clothes may be washed in this water with less soap than any other."

Of benevolent and philanthropic institutions, there was, first, a Sunday school ; secondly, a school of Ancient Industry, where children were "taught to card and spin wool, flax, and hemp, knitting, and every kind of common needlework ;" were taught, to "produce their own garments as in former ages ;" and, in order to preserve to society, a useful, hardy race of peasantry, "field work was encouraged," and a "small parcel of land" was devoted to the raising of flax and hemp "dry dressed on a new plan." In connection with this school, the following epistle has been immortalised :—

"Lady Lyttelton would be happy to see Lady — and friends, on Tuesday, 9th October, at 11 o'clock, at the School of Industry, and afterwards, to take a sandwich in her new cottage on the Chace.

Peckham Grove, 27th Sepr. 1821."

There existed also, under distinguished patronage, a Female Servants' Benefit Institution, "to aid and encourage virtuous conduct in the class of domestic servants ; to promote amongst them a spirit of economy, order, and frugality ; *which latter quality, it was*

hoped " would lead them to dress in a manner becoming their humble station in life." The benefactions to this institution, were considerable—embracing those of Earls, Countesses, Lords, Ladies, Reverends, and Esquires.

“Thus times doe shift, each thing his turn does holde ;
New things succeed, as former things grow old.”

HERRICK.



HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONTINUED.)

INTRODUCTION OF HYDROPATHY.

“Up on the hills! ye water-lovers,
Up on the hills? 'mid the mountain air!
Up on the hills, that the bright dew covers!
Up on the hills! for health is there.
Raise the crystal cup on high,
Sparkling with the healthy wave!
Quaff, and drain the goblet dry,
Taste the med'cine nature gave.”

Song of a Merry Water-drinker, 1843.

WE now leave Malvern of 1820, and pass over the time when the present Queen of England, in company with the Duchess of Kent, visited it, to notice the advent of other and even better times, times more full of import to Malvern than the previous visits of Friars, Princes, or anything that aforesaid happened to it. The event referred to is the introduction of the practice of Hydropathy. For years previous to this event the routine practice of the general medical profession had begun to be called in question; it had begun to be intimated that in an advancing world, for centuries, the profession of medicine had made but little progress. The propriety

of physical purgation, of bleeding, blistering, cupping, and of the use of alcoholics, were beginning to be disputed, and faith in the old practice had to an extent been lost. Out of this a number of "athys" and some "isms" took their rise; plain dame nature began to be more hopefully looked to, and man, long a worshipper of hardness, darkness, and mystery, began to take more simple views. While all this was developing, a sagacious, unlettered rustic, in far-off fatherland, as if by intuition, was finding out a wondrous healing power in the simplicity of water, was step by step gaining a knowledge of its adaptations, and by the cures he was making, was vindicating for it a first place in the Pharmacopœia of nations. Of course, by the red tapeism of routine medical practitioners, this was soon frowned upon, and scouted as monstrous and utopian, the cures being attributed to anything but the true cause. Still the unlettered rustic went on, and the practice shown to be right, ere long began to vindicate itself in theory. Travellers from Graefenberg brought news of the discovery made, and the doings of the rustic sage became notorious. Throughout the continent, and in some towns of England, attempts to imitate Preissnitz were made. It soon, however, became evident that unless science gave it her aid, the water cure would, in all likelihood, die out with its founder. Science, always coy to adopt what her learned ones do not discover, eventually gave

Hydropathy her smile, and, like a benefactress from heaven, sent one after another of her learned sons to Malvern to vindicate the system. The coming of the "Water Doctor" to Malvern caused no little stir; it formed a theme alike for all to dilate upon. That all the Pharmacopœia of drugs at one fell swoop were to be done away with, and that every form and kind of disease was really to be combated with water!—the idea seemed preposterous, and many an honest laugh was had at the expense of the system. The most exaggerated accounts of the processes of the treatment were everywhere promulgated, and portly matrons held their breath at highly coloured narrations of sweating, douching, sitz bath, shallow, and wet-sheet packing. "The Water Doctors must be mad, and there's an end on't" was the expressed opinion of many. "The end," however, did not so soon arrive. The Hydropathists stood their ground; patients, mad as the doctors crowded to the place, and, more marvellous still, unmistakable cures became the order of the day. What now was to be done? no longer to be laughed at, the case became a serious one—the medical craft was in danger. From Worcester's loyal city M. D.'s of vast experience looked on, as Malvern's fair domain—place of many a golden fee—was being invaded by water. Worst of all, the thing was succeeding. Anon, with spectacles on nose, the champion of Allopathy takes up his pen—a letter is written—the thing must be put down; and the current number

of the "Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal," under the signature of "C——s H——s, M. D.," beholds the attack begun. Reviewers of ponderous medical journals follow suit; and amongst other things, of the hundreds who had tried the water treatment, ONE man is really *said to be dead!* All sorts of exertions were made to bring the system into disrepute; medical men, with one accord, pronounced it dangerous; persons were sent to Malvern on purpose to die, while others who were found mad enough to risk the treatment, were advised to first settle all their temporal affairs, and assured the "first chill of cold water would be certain death." One doctor reported that eight and another that twelve patients had been sent to them "crippled in palsy and rheumatism by that fearful agent water." Another *knew* that SEVERAL had died under the treatment. To all this, in dignified prose, the Hydropathic doctors replied. They openly and altogether renounced connection with drug medication and alcoholic or narcotic stimulation, and staked their whole fame on the remedial power of pure water. One of the earliest works on the subject contains the following:—

"All the processes of the Water cure having in view to assist Nature in her fight, we proceed,

"1st. To measure the amount of internal disease to be removed, and the capabilities of the system to remove it, which is done by an accurate investigation of the previous history of the case, and the present

condition of the body in general, and in the detail of its functions.

“2nd. To withdraw all unnatural irritants from the inner organs, (improper food, *alcoholic liquors of all kinds*, and medicines of whatever sort,) and to substitute the natural stimulus of water at an appropriate temperature, and plain and appropriate food.

“3rd. To adapt the amount of external stimulation by *water and sweating to the capabilities of the system.*”

“PURE WATER, PURE AIR, PROPER DIET, AND REGULATED EXERCISE, ARE THE GREAT AGENTS IN EFFECTING THE CURE OF DISEASE, BY AIDING THE NATURAL EFFORTS OF THE BODY, THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

“IN THE DUE APPORTIONMENT OF THESE AGENTS, ACCORDING TO THE POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PHASES OF DISEASE, AS ASCERTAINED BY MINUTE MEDICAL EXAMINATION, CONSISTS THE SCIENTIFIC AND THE SAFE PRACTICE OF THE WATER CURE.”

“The Water Cure is ‘dangerous’ when the efforts of the system to throw disease from the internal organs, are interfered with by irritation of those organs in the shape of spiced and otherwise stimulating food, *alcoholic liquors of any kind*, and drugs of *whatever* sort.”

Malvern was represented, from the exceedingly porous nature of its soil, and from its position, so remarkable

for dryness, to be peculiarly adapted for the practice of Hydropathy. In the first prospectus its water is thus spoken of:—

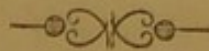
“In the pure water of Malvern—*the purest in England*—the entire of our Pharmacopœia is comprised; and its external and internal employment, varied according to the circumstance of the disease, is pitted against the long and multifarious array of medicinal means.”

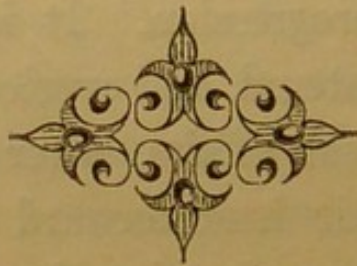
These well-defined, simple propositions are interesting as showing the conditions under which the system of Hydropathy had originally to fight, not only for fame, but existence. How far it has been faithful to its original strictness, I stay not to enquire. Long might the issue have lain in the balance, but for one circumstance—whatever could be said against the theory, the practice of Hydropathy turned out to be successful; this, in time, silenced all opposition.

In the year 1842 the first Hydropathic doctor came to Malvern, and by 1844 the system may be said to have been fully established. In that short time, opposition of the bitterest kind had to be borne; wit, learning, genius, misrepresentation, and falsehood, all being leagued against it. Those who fought the first battles for Hydropathy were, fortunately, men of letters, determined energy, and profound learning; they quailed not at any time, but nobly combated all objections; being successful, moreover, in five

hundred cases in one year, they could afford to assume an imperious bearing, laughing to very scorn, as they did, all detractors of the system.

The practice of Hydropathy once established, Malvern on all hands began to assume an air of business and bustle ; houses out of number became built, and on the right hand and on the left, the village began to extend itself. Ere long the charming village grew into a busy town, and by the sanction of Parliament, a number of commissioners became arbiters of its destiny. This happened in 1851. Since then Malvern has undergone alterations but in one direction, that of progression. It is now thoroughly drained, lighted, watered, and overlooked. Its municipal, or rather local affairs, after sustaining some misfortunes, bid fair henceforward to be well looked after. It has a railway, hotels of immense magnitude, a Mechanics' Institution, and the general etceteras of a thriving town and fashionable watering place. Its fine old Priory Church has undergone complete restoration, and stands majestically, as aforetime, notwithstanding the altered circumstances of its surroundings.





HISTORICAL DISSERTATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

MALVERN IN 1863.

PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE CELEBRATION.

“Fair as a poet’s dream—serenely bright—
Veiled in the charm of maiden modesty,
The Rose of Denmark comes!—the royal bride.
O, loveliest Rose! our paragon and pride;
Choice of the Prince whom England holds so dear.”

Aytoun.

THE last historical event to notice is the celebration, in Malvern, of the Marriage of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, at Windsor Castle, on the 10th of March, 1863. The town presented on that occasion an unusually gay and holiday-like appearance. A large Union Jack floated over the tower of the church, salvos of artillery were fired, the display everywhere of flags and emblematical garlands being somewhat astonishing. An appropriate service was held at the

Priory Church, a grand procession paraded the town, a Prince of Wales' Oak was planted on the Link Common, the school children of the parish were feasted, public dinners were held, and upwards of 2,600lbs. of beef were given away to the poor at their own homes. The events of the day, however, which most deserve notice were the torch-light procession to the Worcestershire Beacon, and the lighting of a monster bonfire thereon. In traditional story, Beacon or hill fires had blazed on Malvern Hills in most remote ages; and, according to Macaulay's Poem, "The Armada," even in modern times

"Twelve fair *counties* saw the blaze
From Malvern's lonely height."

To test the verity of these lines, more than one beacon fire had recently been attempted, the last of which, though made on a large scale, in 1856, through various causes had failed, and been productive only of disappointment. The proposal, to renew the attempt was looked forward to with anxious anticipation, and formed the subject of much remark, both in the London journals and in those of the neighbourhood. On the one hand the originators were complimented for "*originality*," the scheme being spoken of as "The only thought with a touch of poetry in it the festival had evolved;" on the other hand certain failure was again prognosticated. Nothing daunted, the committee of management worked

away with determination and energy, every possible precaution that forethought could devise being taken. Immense piles of dry hop-poles, faggots, tar and flour barrels, shavings, gorse, and charred-wood were got together, and hundreds of gallons of tar and petroline were poured thereon. The Pyre was erected on the highest point of the beacon, and was sixty feet high, the area of the base being sixty feet by forty feet, a flag-staff, bearing a large "Royal Standard," surmounted the whole.

The torch-light procession moved through the Priory Gate-way about seven o'clock, and proceeded in single file by way of St. Ann's Well, direct to the Beacon. Nothing could have been more impressive than the sight of that flickering circling line of four hundred flaming fire-brands. The imagination of a Dante or Fusili might have been inspired at the sight. In the darkness, the torches' black smoke and glare only were seen; and as the line of fire appeared and disappeared behind the masses of rock, on the path to the Beacon, it could be compared to nothing earthly. The head of the procession had reached the Beacon, and was arranging itself around the Pyre, to perform a dramatic *scene* that had been prepared, and to formally "light up," when a fragment of a burning brand accidentally borne on the wind, caught some of the combustible matter, and prematurely lighted the pile, which at once began to blaze on all sides as if by magic; and, without mistake, there was then a flare up

of the greatest brilliance. Amid the shouts of thousands of spectators, the beacon-fire blazed magnificently, lighting up the valley of the Severn for miles round it. To quote "The Times" of two days later, it was a "*complete success*. The flames rapidly spread, until they ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, visible at an immense distance."

This brief historical notice cannot be better concluded than in the language of Malvern's Poet:—

* * * * "What precious gifts
 Do other regions boast, which are not thine.
 Grateful with Israel's Seer, thou may'st exclaim—
 How bless'd! supremely bless'd! these breezy plains,
 With every good for man! How bless'd with fruits,
 Ripened by temperate suns, and fed with showers,
 Sent by the favouring moon. How richly bless'd
 With these o'ershadowing mountains, lifting high
 Their hoary summits; where unnumber'd flocks
 Range free to pasture; and whence, softly flow,
 Streams, salutary streams, to bless mankind.
Look, thou inhabitant of Malvern, round—
 Westward or north, or south, or where yon east
 Blazes with solar glory. *Look, and praise*
Nature's beneficent Almighty Lord,
Whose hand, a scene so beautiful could create—
Whose goodness made a scene so beautiful thine."

Booker.

THE CHURCH.

“Thou haste a famous church,
And rarelie buildedd ;
No countrie towne hathe such.
Most men have yieldedd
For pillars stoute and stronge
And wyndowes large and longe ;
Remember in thy songe
To prayse the Lord.”

Old Song.

“Hail, time-worn structure ! happily transformed
From what thou wert. How solemn ! how august !
As should be house of God and gate of heaven !”

Booker.

ONE of the greatest ornaments to Malvern is its venerable Priory Church—a beautiful specimen of a purely monastic place of worship—many of which exist in Worcestershire. It has commonly been denominated an “Abbey Church,” but most improperly so ; it being, in fact, a Priory Church merely. The Priory to which it belonged, sprang up in the latter part of the eleventh century—during the reign of William the Conqueror—of the magnificence of which, the Church gives us a correct idea. This Priory was rich in manors and estates ; its revenues amounting to £300 or £400, at the time of the dissolution.

The outside of the building is very rich in ornament ; although somewhat light in its architecture. It is almost a Cathedral in extent, being one hundred and seventy-one feet long, and sixty-three feet broad ; the height of the nave is sixty-three feet ; and the embattled tower, which springs from the centre, is one hundred and twenty-four feet in height. The tower contains six bells.

Avecott, in Warwickshire, was a cell to Malvern, where were four monks. Brockbury, likewise, in Colwall parish, was a cell, with two monks.—“ William Burdett, A. D., 1159, gave to God and St. Marye, of Heaven, and to the monks serving God there, all the lande he hadd at Aucott, with the mill and its appurtenances.”

The whole external appearance of the Church is perpendicular, great portions, however, belong to another style, which has influenced greatly the rest of the building ; a Norman Minster is, in fact, concealed by the perpendicular work. The tower and other parts closely resemble Gloucester Cathedral ; and being of later date, are thought to be an imitation. At the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, a Lady Chapel, with Crypt, was added to the old Norman Church, under the east window ; this was afterwards considerably altered and enlarged. The whole of this chapel has been demolished ; only very faint traces of its existence remaining. A large portion of the interior of the Church, is Norman work—the

nave being almost entirely so. Only one Norman aisle remains—that on the south side of the nave, the whole of the other aisles have, apparently, been taken down and widened.

In one of the clerestory windows, the devout are requested to pray for the soul of a certain prior of Malvern, who helped to make the Church in 1435. There were also a “high altar” and “other altars” consecrated in 1460. These dates seem to mark the completion of the eastern portion of the work at the great perpendicular re-construction of the fifteenth century.

Malvern Church was formerly very rich in tessellated pavement, and a large number of tiles still remain. ALBERT WAY, Esq., remarks that, “Few Churches in the kingdom exhibit a more extensive assemblage of these decorations.” They bear the dates of 1455 and 1457. Many years since, the kiln was discovered in which these tiles were made. They are generally of four sets of various patterns, and are said to have one hundred different varieties of design—sacred symbols, scripture texts, pious sayings, and armorial bearings, are depicted on them. Amongst the latter, are the arms and shields of Edward the Confessor; Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Beauchamp, of Powick; Dispenser, Earl of Gloucester; Scull; and Stafford of Grafton. The arms of Clare, Dispenser, and Beauchamp, commemorate the ancient Lords of Malvern Chase, who, with others, are reckoned

among the chief benefactors of the Priory. The neighbouring castle of Hanley belonged to the Earl of Warwick; and at Powick, was seated the junior branch of Beauchamp; Sir Walter Scull, (a nobleman somewhat famous in the reign of Edward IV.), resided at Holt Castle: the Staffords were of Warwickshire. Several tiles in the Church formerly bore, in old English characters, the following inscription:—

Thinke . mon . yi . liffe
 mai . not . eu . endure,
 That . thou . dost . yi . self
 of . that . you . art . sure,
 But . that . thou . kepist
 unto . yi . sectur . cure,
 And . eu . hit . abaile . ye
 hit . is . but . aventure.

The only such tile now found, is on the third pillar from the south entrance: the following rendering is suggested:—

Think, man, thy life may not ever endure,
 That thou dost thyself of that thou art sure;
 But that thou keepest unto thy sectur's cure, (*executor's care*)
 And ever it avail thee—it is but a venture.

Malvern Church was so beautified, says the Lichfield MSS., by Henry the VII., his Queen and Sons, with stained glass, as to have been "One of the greatest ornaments in the kingdom." The windows, we are told, "formed a mirror, wherein we might see how to believe, live, and die:" therein, was illustrated a great

multiplicity of sacred subjects; one of which—a representation of the day of judgment, is said to have been not inferior to the paintings of Michael Angelo.

“What marvel, that a scene so rich, so grand,
Should admiration, e’en in royal breast,
A waken?—Admiration that inspired,
Of old, for yonder venerable pile,
Devotion, and munificence, and zeal,
To rear those richly-tinted windows—
Some, by the gusty wind,
Or striplings—thoughtless in their boyish sports—
Fractured; and heedlessly, by hand uncooth,
With ill-according workmanship repaired.
Once, such in grandeur, they in sequence told
Man’s bliss primeval and too-speedy fall—
His various fortunes in time’s earliest age,
Recorded in Jehovah’s ancient Tome—
Actions mysterious, wrought in Holy Land;
Nor less mysterious, those by God’s own Son,
In later time performed:—depicted there,
His restoration of the sick and lame
To health and soundness—of the deaf and blind,
To hearing and to sight—the dead to life—
His conquest o’er grim death, by dying gained,
And o’er a monster, far more dire than death,
Soul-damning sin. These (with eventful truths,
Countless and of concernment great to man,
From time’s beginning to its last dread hour)
In order true, magnificently *there*
Were pictured; once, effulgent as the sun—
Now, like the moon obscur’d—*but dimly seen.*”

The only window that at present at all resembles its former self is the West window of the Jesus Chapel; in this, the presentation in the Temple, the salutation of Elizabeth to Mary, the Angel appearing to the

Virgin, the last supper, and the blind restored to sight, are beautifully delineated. The large North window of the same chapel has on it armed figures of Prince Henry and Sir Reginald Bray, in attitudes of devotion, still entire. Other subjects, originally depicted thereon, have all, more or less, suffered from mutilation. This window has been most carefully attended to in the late restoration, and notwithstanding its misfortunes, is still very beautiful. The windows of the choir, both North and South, are most interesting; in one, the early history of the first religious house of Malvern (one previous to the existence of the Priory) is depicted. St. Werstan, who fled from Deerhurst, is there seen receiving a vision of angels pointing out the site of the chapel; then the consecration of the chapel is drawn. In another part the martyrdom of St. Werstan is recorded. On this interesting window Albert Way, Esq., has written a learned disquisition, illustrated by clever woodcuts, to which the reader is directed. Other windows contain full-length figures of Priors of the Convent. The windows in the South aisle or chapel are, however, the most generally interesting; the drawings are so bold, and the subjects illustrated are so evident, that they at once appeal to the beholder. One window gives the history of the creation, and fall of man, with its bitter fruit; another has the history of Noah, in which the Ark is seen, and the dove departing therefrom; the histories of Abraham, and Joseph follow.

The last addition to Malvern's painted windows is the one lately placed to the memory of the good Prince Albert, a most appropriate one, and painted in good taste.

The Church contains several ancient monuments, one, that of Prior Walcher, has already been spoken of. The Knotsford Tomb, a fine work of art, is in a perfect state of preservation; few more complete specimens of the period have been transmitted to us. On the North side of the altar is an ancient statue, somewhat mutilated, of a Knight in mail armour; the right hand of the figure holds a battle axe, and the left a circular shield, from under which hangs a sword; whom it is intended to commemorate is not certainly known; tradition assigns it to a Walter Corbet Templar. A modern monument in the North aisle, by Hollings, is worth inspection, as also one commemorating the decease of Thomas Woodyatt, Esq., of Holly Mount.

The Monks' Stalls are also worth attention. These seats are ornamented underneath with grotesque carvings, representing, amongst other things, a man on his death-bed, in the presence of a Priest, disposing of his money bags; a figure with the fragments of a feast before him, thought to be an emblem of gluttony; *three mirthful rats hanging a cat, &c.*

The former delapidated state of this Church has been already referred to. It is satisfactory now to be able to state that all fear of its becoming a ruin by the

ordinary vicissitudes of time is averted. What was partially accomplished by the restorations of 1812, and of those subsequently, the present restoration, began in 1861, has most effectually accomplished. The structure is not only made secure, but beautiful, and bids fair to make itself known to succeeding generations.

The Priory Gate-way, situate near the Church, is an interesting relic of Malvern's monastic buildings; the south side is somewhat plain, and differs from the north front, which is richly embellished by carved work in the perpendicular style of architecture.

The Patron of the living of Malvern is the Lady Emily Foley, Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire. The present Vicar is the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B., author of "Pastor's Memorial of the Holy Land," and other works; to whose piety, zeal, and indefatigable exertions the world is mainly indebted for the present restorations, the completeness and beauty of which every beholder must be conscious of. The entire work has been done under the direction of that eminent Church Architect, George Gilbert Scott, Esq.



THE WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON, NORTH HILL, SUGAR-LOAF, &c.

“The toil is o'er! Thou soul within me shout!
Now on the Beacon's towering head I stand.
O what a vast variety of forms!
The world in miniature! Trees, hills, and dales,
Glist'ning with countless sun-beams; while high heaven
Assumes an aspect more magnificent,
So throng'd with all unutterable things!

How bright the scene!

Now the low cots appear, the distant hills,
The fertile plains, far stretch'd on every side;
While all the vast variety of forms
In yonder sunny vale, tranquil and fair
O'erpower my ravish'd senses. What a sweep
For mortal eye! Trees of a hundred years,
From this huge mount appear like tender sprays,
And mock the toil to separate; while flocks
And scatter'd herds, so faintly meet my sight,
They seem not living things. The goodly view
Makes my eye swim with rapture, and my heart
Feel ecstasy.

Ah! who could stand unmov'd,
And view this blue expanse, this beauteous scene?

'Tis a sight, methinks,
No eye might contemplate and not adore
The hand that made it.”

Cottle.

AMONGST all my most brilliant recollections,
writes Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, “I can recall no
periods of enjoyments at once more hilarious and serene
than the hours spent on the lonely hills of Malvern—

none in which nature was so thoroughly possessed and appreciated." And in the calm of a summer's evening, it is hardly possible to imagine a more pleasant excursion than that to the Worcestershire Beacon. Starting from the Post Office, without fatigue, so gradual is the ascent, in little more than half an hour the "summit of perfection," as it has been termed, is gained. Arrived there, let the reader cast his eye on the extensive scenery around him; on one side is a campaign of the richest cultivation possible, interspersed with innumerable mansions, lawns, woods, and the golden plantations of the country, peopled with cheerful and thriving towns, and enlivened by the busy streams of the Severn and Avon; the beautiful town of Malvern resting like a fairy spot immediately beneath. Eastward the magnificent plain of Worcestershire stretches like a garden; toward the North East the view reaches to the hills of Shropshire; on the South East the Cotswold range, in Gloucestershire, bounds the view; the cities of Worcester and Gloucester, and the towns of Tewkesbury and Cheltenham, being visible at distances of twenty-six, twenty-two, sixteen, and eight miles. On the Western side are various winding vallies, mingled with hop grounds, gardens, seats, and swelling hills of verdant wood, mellowed beneath the setting sun, and encircled in the distance by the Welsh mountains. "If a distant view," says Nash, "delights you, here you see the distant counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor,

Brecknock, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester, together with many market towns. If a nearer view, the pear trees of Worcestershire, when in blossom, furnish such a scene as the world besides cannot equal. On the Western side, the apple trees of Herefordshire, with their purple hue, form an agreeable variety; add to which the varied ground, the beautiful little hills, and the rich woods, which improve the Herefordshire prospect."

The author of "Reflections on Malvern," describing the effect of the Beacon prospect upon two imaginary friends, says, "They looked and admired in silence," the first friend remarking—"This is indeed

‘Divini gloria ruris.’ (*The glory of the divine country.*)

Or rather, a proof how glorious, when much of it can be viewed at once, is the world in which we dwell. The Worcestershire prospect, though grand from its extent, is in its richness, luxuriance, and beauty, more smooth and tranquilising than the other. The Worcestershire has more of Claude, the Herefordshire more of Salvator Rosa."

“Wide territory spread

Before him ; towns and rural works between,”

and

“ Cities of men.”

Milton.

To the reflective mind, the plain of Worcestershire is most suggestive. Contemplating these scenes with the eye of the historian, what a train of ideas will they afford. Instead of groves of shining fruit trees, we may fancy moving armies of glittering spears and

helmets; such were these plains when Cromwell, with his thirty thousand men, marched over them, and appeared on Red Hill against Charles II., in August, 1651. Such were they when proud Edward's hosts were marshalled at Evesham, when

“Malvern's mountains veil the wearied sun,
 Yet still the conflict rages. Neighing steeds
 (By no equestrian warrior's hand restrain'd)
 Prance o'er the dead and dying; while beam fire
 Their eye balls, as in vengeance for the loss
 Of their slain lords. Some gor'd, the embattl'd field
 Uptear in anguish, and their life-blood mix
 With many a hero reeking on the ground.”

Booker.

Such were they, when Tewkesbury's "bloody meadow" was stained with its crimson gore, when Margaret's army was defeated, and the venerable Abbey of Tewkesbury became cumbered with its dead. The plain of Worcestershire is made classical also by other circumstances. "To the left of Worcester is Hagley, ennobled by the taste, talents, and virtues of Lyttelton. A few miles distant—a step methinks—is "the Leasows"—all simplicity, all nature—once the residence of Shenstone. To the extreme point Northward the Clee Hills strike the view; near them are the ruins of Ludlow Castle, where Comus was performed. Over Birmingham, the "toy shop of Europe," is Kenilworth, that proud mass of weather-stained, wild ruins—memorial of Leicester's Chivalrous magnificence. By it is Warwick, not in decay, but entire, as when Castle of a feudal lord. Somewhat

nearer to us (how shall I speak of it with due warmth) the birth-place, the early abode, the last retreat, and burial place of Shakespear.”*

The Worcestershire Beacon is interesting moreover as being the spot, as its name portends, where the beacon fires of past generations have been raised; as having been made sacred by the rites of Druidical worship; by the presence of ancient Roman, British, and Saxon Chieftains; and by that of many of England's past and present Statesmen, Poets, Warriors, and Philosophers. In addition to all this, undoubtedly a feeling of innocent pride is experienced at being privileged, for the time being, above the generality of mankind, to view a scene so vast, and ascend such an elevation. “There is something in such an experience,” says the writer above quoted, “which seems to gratify the aspiring nature of man's soul, its love of freedom, and also its craving curiosity to see all that can be seen, and know all it is possible to know.”

There are several ways of descent from the Beacon. Those who find pleasure in surmounting difficulties, will, from thence, find all parts of the hill-side accessible. Taking a line directly eastward over the mossy

* Reflections relative to Malvern.

turf, the reader would find himself, in a few minutes, at the top of a rock overlooking a deep ravine—one of the most romantic look-outs the hill affords; from thence, a good view is obtained of the chain of hills southward, of Malvern Wells, the town of Great Malvern, and the North Hill. Creeping round the south side of the rock, an almost grown-up zigzag path conducts into a secure pathway; that running under the rock, winds round the ravine, and eventually conducts to St. Ann's Well. In recesses along the path, several seats are placed, from which most picturesque views of the surrounding country are obtained. Arriving at St. Ann's Well, we drink of its beautifully clear water, and having rested a while, prepare for an excursion to the Sugar-loaf and North Hill. Mr. EDWIN LEES, tells us in his charming book—"Pictures of Nature Around Malvern"—"Everybody that comes to Malvern, visits St. Ann's Well—long sanctified by the monks in olden times—and quaffs the liquid crystal as they did—perhaps in greater quantity, if a water-patient. Fountains open to the sun's earliest ray,—

‘Translucent, pure,

With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery red,’

have ever been held sacred, and endowed with numerous virtues. Here, then, we may follow Scott's recom-

mendation of 'Drink, weary traveller,' certain at least of the purity of the fountain imbibed."

The Sugar-loaf Hill, is reached by a walk running from St. Ann's Well in a parallel line with the winding valley, that separates the North Hill from that of the Worcestershire Beacon. It is situate at the top of the valley, and forms a huge stepping-stone between the two hills. The pretty villages of Colwall, Mathon, Cradley, and West Malvern, with charming undulating scenery around them, are here prominent.

The North Hill is easily reached by an astute climber, from the Sugar-loaf. The prospects from the North Hill, are only exceeded by those of the Worcestershire Beacon, and in some respects, this is by far the noblest hill; its sides are more abrupt and precipitous, and the descent from it is more marked and decided. The Worcestershire Beacon is formed, as it were, of two hills, one placed above the other. The North Hill, on the contrary, stands in one abrupt, but dignified outline. Seen from the Malvern Link, it looks the highest of the range; and in former times, it bore the credit of being so. The view therefrom, northwards, is over a vast expanse of country. From thence, Abberley Hills, in Worcestershire, and the Wrekin, in Shropshire, are visible. The country north-

west therefrom is finely wooded, and the prospect altogether is hardly exceeded by any the hills afford. The descent from this hill, by way of the Ivyscar Rock—a rock resembling a mouldering castle mantled over with ivy—unfolds varieties in the landscape that are most scenic.

“From these stupendous mountains, when
 No envious mist forbids the wandering eye,
 By telescopic aid, delighted sees
 A hundred Temples rise ; ten fertile Shires ;
 Three Cities fam'd, with their Cathedral Towers ;
 Villas, innumeros, glittering in the sun,
 With many a rural Cottage, the abode
 Of pastoral simplicity ; blossom'd trees
 Silvering the distant Orchards ; Cambria's heights,
 Where the bright sun declines, burst on the view,
 All forms assuming.”

Booker.



VICINITY OF MALVERN.

“O, ever could I wander o'er these lawns ;
Climb each bold eminence, and daily find
Some object new for wonder ; the deep glades
Traverse, embower'd by intertwining trees ;
Drink at the rill that murmurs at thy foot,
And think it luxury ; for ever gaze
On the wide scene around me, where conspire
Nature's all-glorious offspring, to exalt
And warm the soul.”

Booker.

MALVERN has many interesting localities immediately surrounding it. Two miles off, to the right of the road leading to Worcester, is MADRESFIELD, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp.* Madresfield was anciently a manor belonging to the Abbot of Westminster. The moat still sleeps around the walls of the seat. An antique bridge leads to the gate-way, and its appendants, a gothic arch, grated doors, and spandrilled roof; these serve to remind us of days gone by—of iron-clad knights, mounted on fiery steeds—of the rousing-horn and minstrels lay. Tradition says, Charles II. slept in this mansion, the night before the battle of Worcester. The drive thereto from Malvern, by way of Newland,

* In ancient charters sometimes written De Bello-Campo.

and return by Barnard's green, affords delightful views of Malvern and its neighbourhood.

Four miles eastward, on the banks of the Severn, is THE RHYDD,* the residence of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere. A noble wood stretches along the cliff that overhangs the river. The drive to this mansion, by the direct way of Barnard's Green, and return by Blackmore Park, the seat of J. V. Hornyold, Esq., through the quiet village of Hanley Castle, is a most pleasant one.

HANLEY CASTLE will awaken musings of the past: it was once the great centre of the district;

“ Now, not one stone remains to claim the sigh
Of passing man, save when the hollow winds,
Bending the nightshade's head, or nettle rank
Disclose some sculptured fragments green and damp.

“ All is gone!

Yet, fancy still delights to waken
The busy scenes of ancient days.”

Bishop Bonner is said to have been born at Hanley Castle.

CROOME, the seat of the Earl of Coventry, situate on the opposite bank of the Severn, is not far distant from the Rhydd. This delightful domain, famous as the residence of Lord Thomas Coventry, keeper of the great seal of England, in the reign of Charles I., certainly requires an excursion. There, in the last century, the powers of art, and the skill of Browne,† reigned uncontrollably. From an insipid level was then raised wood and ornamental buildings: water

* Welsh word for a Ford.

† An eminent architect, who, out of a swamp, raised the fairy-like domain referred to.

was commanded to flow; dales to sink, and hills to rise. The road through Severn Stoke is the best approach. A handsome temple is presently described as a leading object: then occurs the park; to the right the parish church, the park gate, handsome lodges, and an elegant bridge. The house is plain rather than magnificent, but the interior is highly interesting. The saloon contains some fine portraits; the drawing-room, a landscape by Claude Lorraine, an exquisite Madona, two Cleopatras, two Venuses, &c., and is remarkable for its exquisite gobeline tapestry. The hall is supported by elegant columns, and the floor is of superb marble. The long room contains an extensive gallery, and commands a fine view of the lake and grounds, with walks well traced through lawns, shrubberies, plantations, statues, grottoes, &c. During the tour of the grounds, we catch delightful prospects.

To the HEREFORDSHIRE BEACON is a pleasant excursion: a day or two may be well spent examining the ancient camp and its surroundings. The excursionist should previously inform himself a little on the subject, and have in his pocket, Dr. Card's little book, "A Disertation on the Herefordshire Beacon," to be obtained at CROSS'S SELECT LIBRARY, POST OFFICE. If he can add to this, a taste for antiquarian pursuits, he will there find much to gratify him, and ample field for observation. Near this hill is a cave cut out of the solid rock; to what purpose it was originally devoted, is a matter of conjecture. Some distance

beyond this cave, is Holly-bush Hill, which has a double summit, and a camp with a single trench surrounding it.

Near the Herefordshire Beacon, is THE CHURCH OF LITTLE MALVERN—

“Just peeping from a woody covert, near
 The lesser Malvern stands:—sequestered Church!
 The spot around thee, speaks of quietness.
 Down at the mountain’s base, thou long hast brav’d,
 With unmoved front, the seasons’ varying hour.
 The aged oaks around, and towering elms,
 In wild luxuriance spread their stately limbs;
 And, true to friendship, ward each angry blast
 That, howling through the valley,
 Sweeps along to thy dark battlements.
 Thou humble Church! protected stand!
 And may thy sylvan guardians flourish too—
 The woodman pass them, and the tempest spare.”

Here, as at Great Malvern, monks originally sought what was a dismal solitude, for purposes of pious abstraction: their numbers increasing, a monastic edifice was built in the reign of Henry I., under the patronage of Simon, Bishop of Worcester. But scanty remains are visible of the original Norman Church, it having been rebuilt by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, in 1476, whose admonitory address on the occasion has been preserved, and is here inserted entire—

BISHOP ALCOCK’S LETTER.

Littere direct; a domino episcopo Priori et conventui Minoris Malvernæ.

“Right well beloved bretheryn, I grete you well. And as it is notory knowen through all my diocyse, to the grete displeasure of Godd, disworshipp of the church, and slaunder to

the religion of the blessed Patrone therof Saynt Bennet, and many other innumerable blessed confessors of the same, the myslyvyng and dissolute governance of the bretheryn that hath byn inhabite yn the place of Littel Malverne, beyng of my fundacion and patronage; the rules of that holy religion not observed ne kept, but rather the seide bretheryn yn all their demeanounce hath byn vagabunde and lyved lyck laymen, to the pernicious example of all Christen men, and therefore it is a grete presumpcion, that the grete ruyne of the church, and place, the decay of lyvehood, and the grete poverty that the seid place hath be now late yn, was that Godd withdrew his grace and benefytes, and for the mysgyding thereof was not pleased; and for as moche as now by his grace and mercy I have bylded your church, your place of your logyng is sufficient repaireid, and as I suppose, a grete part of the dette of the seyde place be content: and for that cause, and by the cause ye shuld the better understande your religion, ye have byn this ii yeres yn worshippfull and holye places of your religion, supposing that ye be now sufficiently instructe yn the same, I am now content, that everych of you that was ther before now late, when I take the rule thereof into myne hands, except Dan John Wittesham, which by the law may not be thear, resort to the said place of Lyttel Malverne, and thear to abide and lyve after your holy profession, exhortyng you in the name of our Christ Jesu, the blessed patrone of your religion, and virtute obediencie, et sub pena excommunicationis, that fro henceforth ye kepe your religion with the hoale observaunce and discipline rules thereof, the service of God, nocte dieque, devoutely be said and song; your chapytre, cloyster, fraytor, and dormytor, be kept according, with all dewe obedience unto your Sovereynes, and that none of the bretheryn go into the towne* or the fields without an urgent cause, license asked, and obteigned of the prior; and yet that he that shall be so lycenced have a fellow with him; and also, I desire, and will and pray you, for my recompence gostly to have every day a masse at our Lady aulter seyde by oon of the bretheryn for me, videlicet, qualibet die Dominica de Trinitate:

* Town here signifies merely a parcel of land, hence the term *Township*.

die Lune, de Angelis ; die Martis, salus populi, die Mercurii, de requiem ; de Jovis, de corpore Christi ; die veneris, de Sancta Cruce ; et die Sabati, de Sancta Maria, cum Evangelio, Stabant juxta crucem, cum collect. Secret et post com. de sancto Johanne Evangelista ; ac in qualibet die, post vespervas, cantetur Antiphona, oh Maria, et Johannes, cum versibus, et collectis ; and also I will that in every masse be said the collect Rege quis, &c. with the secret et post cum et post mortem meam, in qualibet missa oratio, deus qui inter apostolicos, &c. which articulls, and everych of them above written, be kept and observed, under the peyne before written, we will and charge you ; and yf ye so so doe, ye shall fynde me good Lord to you, and to your place, and ye shall have Godd's blessing and myne, and yf ye do the contrary, I shall see the reformation thereof to your grevous punyshment ; in example of all other. Whereof I wol be right sory, as God knoweth, which ynforce you to be his trew servants, and to do your dewtye, and ever have you in his blessed kepyng. Written at Bewdeley, in hast, the xxii day of October, anno Domini 1482.

“JOHN ALCOCK, Worcester.

“To the prior and bretheryn of the priory of Little Malvern.”

This Church, almost reduced to ruins, forms a very interesting object, and is worth visiting. The stained glass formerly rivalled that of Great Malvern. The two side aisles are in ruins, and nothing remains but the tower and choir of the former Church. The house of the Priory, worked up into a handsome mansion, is the residence of C. M. Berington, Esq.

The drive to Little Malvern, through the charming village of Malvern Wells, returning by way of the Herefordshire Beacon, Winds' Point, and Wyche, is perhaps one of the most delightful in the neighbourhood.

EASTNOR CASTLE—a fine specimen of modern baronial

mansion—distant from Malvern about seven miles, is open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays. The drive to this seat, is past the Herefordshire Beacon, through a finely-wooded country, along “the ridgeway,” supposed to be an ancient Roman road. Eastnor Castle is much frequented by visitors, and forms a good day’s excursion. On an eminence in the vicinity of the Castle, stands an obelisk, ninety feet in height, built in 1812, bearing inscriptions to the memory of Lord John Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reign of William III.; a Lord Chancellor Somers; James Cox, who fell in battle in 1768; and the Honorable Edward Chas. Cocks, who fell under the Duke of Wellington, before Burgos, at the age of twenty-six. This obelisk is a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles round it.

A mile and a half from Eastnor Castle, on the western declivity of the hill, are the Ruins of BRANSEL CASTLE—a place formerly of some importance—it was defended by a double ditch faced with stone. A part of one of the towers is all that now remains of this venerable structure.

“A musing melancholy fills the mind,
 As we behold where Bransel’s turrets stood.
 How are thy days gone by! how changed the scene,
 Since circled by a vast and rich domain!
 Its towers arose majestic! moated round,
 And made to bear the assault of ages! Now,
 The neighbouring shepherd scarce can point the place
 Where once they stood! significant of man,
 To teach his race the great, the solemn truth—
 What shades they are—what shadows they pursue.”

Cottle.

At the foot of the Worcestershire Beacon, on the western side, within a few years has sprung up a considerable town-like assemblage of houses, known as WEST MALVERN: this place seems intent on rivalling Great Malvern, in the costliness and beauty of its villa residences. The romantic situation of the place, its rustic Church, and general surroundings, cannot fail to impress those who visit it. The drive thereto, by way of North Malvern, and the return through the Wyche, unfolds such a panorama of beautiful scenery, as the world elsewhere can hardly equal. The windings and undulations of the road, cause the most unexpected contrasts and transformations of landscape to appear. Almost every variety of view is presented; and, taken under favorable circumstances, is an excursion that will not easily be forgotten.

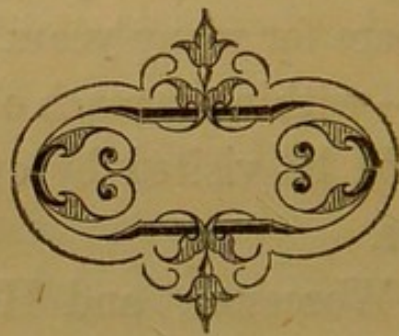
One other charming spot in the immediate neighbourhood of Malvern, remains to be referred to, viz.: —COWLEIGH PARK. Going through North Malvern by the lower road, after proceeding a mile, the excursionist will find himself completely encircled by the most beautiful woodland scenery, with profusions of wild flowers, mosses, ferns, &c. in the midst; he will find himself shut out, as it were, from the world, the great hill of Malvern being all but hid from his view; and, to make the rustic picture complete, he will perceive a little brook, breaking in gentle murmurs over its pebbly bed, in the midst. To quote again from Mr. Lees.—“Cowleigh Park is a favorite

spot with me, for it is one of those little wild oases of beauty amidst the deformities that the trim hand of cultivation spreads around, that the contemplative mind delights to trace. On the eastern side of the Park is an old timbered farm-house, which, from the remains of a moat that appeared about it, may be presumed to have once assumed the importance of a manor-house; the chimneys have yet a turreted and hospitable look. In the field close by is a large aged oak that has buffeted many a storm, probably long before the old mansion itself was ever erected. This oak has a monstrous head at present, which I trust the winds may spare for many years."

Cowleigh Park—within the reach of even the invalid pedestrian—should be visited by every lover of the beautiful in nature.

The cities of Worcester, and Hereford, and the towns of Ledbury, Cheltenham, and that of Stratford-upon-Avon, are within reach, by rail, for a day's excursion; as are also the fine old Castles of Dudley, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Ludlow.





THE ANCIENT CHASE OR FOREST OF MALVERN.

“Where the maned bison and the wolf did roam,
The ancient Briton rear'd his wattled home,
Paddled his coracle across the mēre,
In the dim forest chas'd the antler'd deer ;
Pastur'd his herds within the open glade,
Play'd with his young barbarians in the shade ;
And when the new moon o'er the high hills broke,
Worshipped his heathen gods beneath the sacred oak.

The Old Forest.

“'Twas one wild wilderness, where brambles rude
And briars profitless bespread the ground.
There lurk'd the wolf rapacious through the day,
And nightly sallied forth to rob the fold :
In scudding troops, (unweening of their doom),
Bounded through thicket or in furzy brake,
Pastur'd the dappled deer.”

Booker.

THE Forest of Malvern formerly belonged to the Crown, and received the name of Chase (which denotes private property) from the circumstance of Edward I. giving it to Gilbert De Clare, Earl of Gloucester—commonly known as the Red Knight—on his marriage with his daughter.

At the date of Doomsday Book, and for long after, a large portion of Worcestershire belonged to the Crown, chiefly as Forests, of which there were three, that of Malvern being the largest. "The Chase of Malverne," says Leland, "is bigger than either Wire or Feckenham, and occupieth a greate parte of Malverne Hilles. It is in lengthe in some places a 20 miles." It covered in Worcestershire 7,115 acres, besides 240 acres, called the Priors land. It occupied 619 acres in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire, making in all 8,077 acres. Soon after De Clare's succession to the Chase, a great controversy arose between De Clare and the Bishop of Hereford as to the rights of hunting in this neighbourhood. This controversy resulted in a deep trench being dug along the crest of the Malvern range, which trench (still visible) is said at first to have been of sufficient depth to have prevented game passing from manor to manor.

On the marriage of Gilbert II. with Maude, daughter of one John De Burgh, among other lands, was assigned to her for her dowry, the Chase of Cors, the Castle and Manor of Hanley, and the Chase of Malvern; she having no children, his sisters became heirs, and Elianore, the eldest, who married Hugh le Dispenser the younger, brought Malvern, with other large possessions into that family; from them, after the third generation, it came to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and from thence descended to his

son, Henry, Duke of Warwick, who died at Hanley Castle.

“In him expir’d a race of valiant men,
For prowess fam’d, and wealth, and courtesy ;
But stern memento to the proud and great ;
Low lie their honors now, their wealth, their power.

Where is now the scowl
Of haughty independence ? where the views
That agitated once their glowing breasts
With hopes of high achievement, and inspir’d
Their youthful progeny to dare the Wars
Of Cambria or of France.”

Passing through the female line of the Beauchamps, the Chase of Malvern, in a generation or two, fell to Richard III., “Crook-backed Richard,” as he is sometimes called. Eventually this ample inheritance descended to Edward Plantagenet.

During the reign of Henry VII. the Chase of Malvern returned to the possession of the Crown, together with the Castle and Manor of Hanley, Cliffey, &c. It remained Crown property till 1630, when Charles I. granted one-third part thereof to Sir Robert Heath, his majesty’s Attorney-general, and the other two parts to the Commoners. This apportionment, from some cause, produced great dissatisfaction ; riots and disorders arose, and law proceedings in reference to Malvern Chase at intervals, became for generations the order of the day.

The Bishop of Worcester had lands in the Malvern Chase. In the 8th year of Richard I., John De Constantiis, then Bishop had liberty granted him to

assert in his own wood in the Forest of Malvern 300 acres of land, for the use of the Church of St. Mary, Wigorn, (*Worcester*,) to hold to him and his successors for ever, and to do therewith what they would, free from all exactions of the foresters. These lands of the Bishopric were encroached on by the trench made by the Earl of Gloucester, which by the mediation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and others, was thus decided:—that the Earl should pay yearly to the Bishop and his successors a brace of bucks and a brace of does, out of the Chase, at the Bishop's Palace at Kempsey, and in the vacancy of the See the same to be paid to the Prior and Convent of Worcester. This agreement was confirmed by Edward I.

The Lord of the Manor of Hanley was the chief Lord of the Chase, and of all the royalties of it, and appointed the constable of the Castle of Hanley, the parker of Blackmore, the steward, the bailiff, the master of the game, four foresters, and a ranger, to hold once a year a lord-day and court baron; every three weeks, to determine all manner of pleas, trespasses, debts, or detainers. The Abbots of Westminster and Pershore, the Priors of Much and Little Malvern, the Lord Clifford of Stoke-on-Severn, the Lords of Madresfield, Broomesberrow, and Birtingsmorton were free suitors to this court.

The Forest Laws of Malvern, as elsewhere, were somewhat despotic. The Bailiff of Hanley was to execute and serve all precepts, and to return the same at his

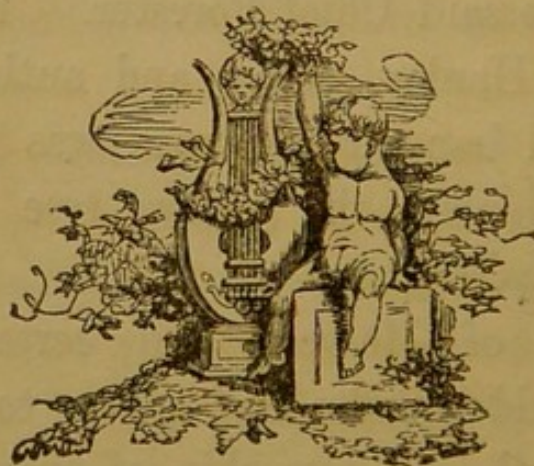
jeopardy; and no warrants of justices were to be obeyed or executed there by any "foreign officer" whatever; nor had such officers power to intermeddle within the said lordship. The Foresters only had authority to make arrests for felony, or murder, found within the said Chase, and to bring the offender before the chief Forester, who held of the chief Lord in fee, by a certain rent of an axe and horn. The said chief had power to sit in judgment on persons so offending, as also to execute the office of coroner; and if persons tried were found guilty by the verdict of twelve men, thereupon charged and sworn, of the four next townships adjoining the place where the murder or felony was committed, his head was to be struck off with the Forester's axe, at a place called Sewet Oaks, within the said Chase, and the body was to be carried to the height of Malvern, to a place called Baldegate, and there to be hung upon a gallows, and so to remain during the pleasure of the said Chief Forester. For some distance round Hanley, power and authority to try, condemn, and hang delinquents, was vested in the Steward of Hanley, the gallows tree in that case standing at Rydd-green.

The Chase of Malvern had certain verdurers, viewers, and riders, who had power to perambulate the ground, soil, and township of every Lord, from "Charmy's Pool to Powyke and Branceford-bridge;" to oversee the highways and water-courses, and to take care that the wood hedges adjoining the Chase were

lawfully made, for the preservation of the deer. They also had the oversight of all dogs about the said Chase, and those found trespassing, or of an unlawful size, had the farther joint of the two middle claws "*cut clean away,*" the owners being emersed in the fine of 3s. 1d.

The Forest laws were distinct from the common law; according thereto, it was felony to break or take away any wood, to hurt or destroy any hart, hind, buck, doe, boar, wolf, fox, or hare: the sentences inflicted being severally those of beheading, hanging, cutting off the limbs, or putting out the eyes.

The Chase of Malvern was declared disafforested May 12th, 1630.



CLIMATE.

“Where Malvern rears her sky-capped head,
And smiling health hath fixed her seat ;
Where *purest streams* their blessings shed,
And *balmy zephyrs*, laughing, sport.”

E. C. S., Malvern, 1801.

MALVERN, though long ago apostrophized as possessing “The Climate of Italy,” is sometimes regarded as a cold winter residence. That this idea is a most erroneous one, has been proved by scientific observations, as well as by the experience of almost every one who has tested it by residing in the place.

From the rough winds of the west, a more complete shelter it is hardly possible to have, than that afforded by the fine old hills, at the foot of which, the town stands. This protection was, long ago, noticed by its old song-writer:—

“When western winds do rock
Both towne and countrie,
Thy Hille doth break the shock:
They cannot hurt thee.”

It has been said that, did this chain of hills exist on the sea-shore, the situation of Malvern would be selected by the mariner, as a protection from the tempest.

The bend of the North Hill protects the town from the gusts of the north; and who is there that fears, or would not welcome "The balmy breezes of the south?" The only aspect to which the town must be conceded to be exposed, apparently unfavorably, is, that from the east. The east wind—cold and ungenial everywhere—would appear to be doubly so at Malvern; this, however, is found to be, in great part, a mistake; whatever may be the cause thereof, again and again, it has been demonstrated that the east wind is much more severely felt a few miles from Malvern, than in the town; this is accounted for, from the position of the hills, which are found to cause a rebounding current of air, which acts, when the wind is from the east, as a protection to the town. Dr. Williams tells us, "The hills act like a break-water upon the strong currents of winds which, as it were, eddy back, leaving the valley beneath in comparative calm."

Another feature that greatly distinguishes the Climate of Malvern is the perfect dryness, and consequent elasticity of the atmosphere. Booker remarks that, "However trifling a circumstance it may seem, the total absence of gnats, by which damp and foul situations are generally infested, furnishes, perhaps, a just criterion of the purity of the atmosphere of the place."

"Here no damps,
In swampy marsh engendered, ever rise—
Baneful to health :—no poisonous breezes blow."

This purity and dryness, would cause cold of every degree to be easily borne; and would, consequently, make Malvern a favorable winter residence, was it colder,—which is not the case,—than towns to which persons generally resort in winter.

An accomplished writer, who passed a winter in Malvern, thus writes of its atmosphere—“It is so different to what we breathe in other parts of England, that it is with difficulty that one can persuade himself that he is sojourning in his native land. There is something so joyous, so exhilarating, in the atmosphere of Great Malvern, that the visitor feels as if he had been transplanted to some healthier, happier planet.”

The prejudice against Malvern as a winter residence is undoubtedly fast dying out, as the fulness of the place at Christmas and in the early spring clearly testify. That this prejudice is without foundation the following will prove.

Dr. Addison, by a series of observations, made in 1835-6, proved that the mean temperature of Malvern was about two degrees below that of London. He found that the spring, and autumn, were two degrees warmer, and the summer three-and-a-half warmer in London, but that the temperature of January, February, and December was as mild at Malvern as in London. These observations have been verified by some of later date, and are especially endorsed by those of Dr. James Williams of this town, made during the years 1859, 1860, 1861,

and 1862, entitled "Observations on Malvern Winter Weather, at remarkable periods." He wrote in 1859:—"It is a well-established fact with all scientific observers, that the absolute temperature of the atmosphere never falls so low in a moderately elevated situation as in a low and consequently less dry one; but with regard to Malvern—which is peculiarly a locality of the kind first referred to, a contrary opinion has prevailed with the general public.

"Mr. Edwin Lees, in his beautiful little hand-book on the Botany and Geology of Malvern, page 23, seems to entertain a favourable opinion of the winter climate of Malvern, and mentions the circumstance that 'many exotics flourish through the winter in the open air, at Malvern, which would perish by the night frosts in the lower countries.' This was observed to be the actual fact in the winters of 1839-40, and he quotes from Dr. Addison on the 'Medical Topography of Malvern,' the following:—"The ground, gradually sloping from the village, facilitates, in a material degree, the subsidence of cold damp air, which results from the cooling of the earth by *radiation* at night; and very frequently a dense fog may be seen overspreading the vale below, while the village is quite clear, and enjoying the bright and warm rays of the sun. At such times the thermometer at night *falls several degrees lower in the plain* than at Malvern, particularly if the atmosphere is calm; an evident indication that moderate elevations are much

less subjected to the effects of *terrestrial radiation* (and consequent fall in the temperature) than places lower down.' My object, however, is to deal with the fact of extreme cold or otherwise during the winter of this interesting part of Worcestershire, and I append the following table of comparative local temperature during the late week of extreme cold, ending December 20th, 1859:—"

LOCALITY.	Greatest Heat.	Greatest Cold.	Mean.	Mean Highest.	Mean Lowest.	Daily Range.
Aldershot	35	15	25	31	19	12
Clifton	32	10.2	$21\frac{1}{2}$	27	16	11
Highfield, Notts ...	31	7	$20\frac{1}{2}$	26	15	12
Malvern	34	10	$20\frac{1}{2}$	25	16	9
Thwaite, Suffolk ...	32	2	$19\frac{1}{2}$	27	12	15
Norwich	32	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$	26	9	17
Liverpool	34	6	$17\frac{1}{2}$	26	9	17

"In seven of the above localities the temperature was colder than Malvern, and Clifton only a quarter of a degree warmer; the daily *range of temperature* being greatest in the coldest locality (Norwich, 17 degrees) and least of all in Malvern, being nine degrees only, thus giving Malvern an evident advantage as regards equability of temperature, which is a fact of the greatest importance to invalids and all persons affected by sudden atmospheric changes."

A year later, the doctor expressed himself as follows; and appended the table which is inserted below:—"Dryness of the atmosphere, and moderate elevation, generally tend to an *increase* of temperature,

and a diminution of atmospheric variation; consequently, we may reasonably expect Malvern to enjoy a comparative exemption from *extreme* cold; nor is the fact otherwise. And having compared observations made in Malvern during the winter, with various localities in England, I am convinced that Malvern is *warmer than others*, to which result the dry atmosphere, elevated position, and perfect system of drainage greatly contribute."

December 25th, minimum temperature :—

Malvern.....	9° or 23	Degrees of Frost.
Appleby, Leicestershire ...	5° or 27	” ”
Berks	2° or 30	” ”
Wallingford	Zero or 32	” ”
Birmingham	1 below Zero or 33	” ”
West Hartlepool	2° or 34	” ”
New Radnor	3° or 35	” ”
Poles, Ware ...	4° or 36	” ”
Chatteris, Camb.	5° or 37	” ”
Highfield, Notts	8° or 40	” ”

In November, 1861, the following observations were recorded by Dr. Williams:—

Lowest Readings of the thermometer at four feet from the ground.

LOCALITY.	NOVEMBER.			
	16	17	18	19
Highfield Observatory	20.6	23	17	
Maidstone, Kent	26	27.5	22.9	19.8
Malvern	31	29	25	26

On this, he remarks, "It will be seen that the temperature has not fallen so low at Malvern as in either of these localities, which is due to the comparative dryness of the atmosphere of the former place."

Geraniums and other delicate plants have lived in

the open air through the past winter (that of 1862-3) at Malvern, whilst such a thing has not been heard of in lower situations.

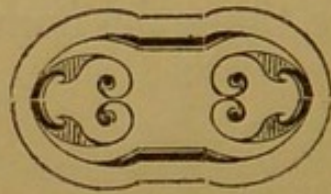
The healthiness of Malvern as a general place of residence has become proverbial; this, no doubt, is greatly attributable to its Climate. There is an old saying:—

“All about Malvern hill

A man may live as long as he will.”

And Dr. Addison, in 1834, showed that there were then living, on the Eastern side of the hill, nearly double the number of persons at eighty years of age, that were in all England, at the same rate of population; and at ninety, three times the number.





W A T E R S .

“Boast, Malvern, that thy springs revive
The drooping patient, scarce alive;
Where, as he gathers strength to toil,
Not e'en thy heights his spirits foil.”

Bloomfield.

“Pure, thin, light water by all means use, of good smell and taste, like to the ayr in sight. Rain water is purest, next to it fountain water, that riseth in the East, and runneth Eastward, from a quick running spring.”

Burton's Anatomie of Melancholy.

THE celebrity of Malvern,” says a writer on the subject,* “is mainly founded on the unequalled purity of its waters. This celebrity is of very old date; and as the beneficial consequences of its use in a variety of diseases were never supposed to be possibly attributable to its purity, a mystic and holy character came as usual to be attached to it, so unwilling is the mind of man to believe that great results can proceed from simple means.”

Often has the chemist been deputed to establish by scientific analysis sufficient indication of minerals in the Malvern Waters to account for their healing power, and as often has the verdict been simply *unusually pure water*, and nothing else. One of the earliest experimenters, somewhat scared by the feint traces of ordinary medicinal element therein, says, “That they

* Prospectus on Water Cure.

contain but a small quantity of such substances, is no argument against the opinion that they are beneficial in the degree that they contain them. We know," continues he, "that the effect of medicines, are not in proportion to the dose merely." The following was the analysis on which these observations were founded :—

	<i>St. Ann's Well.</i>	<i>Holy Well.</i>
	grs.	grs.
Carbonate of Soda.....	3.55	5.53
Carbonate of Lime	0.352	1.6
Carbonate of Magnesia...	0.26	0.9199
Carbonate of Iron	0.328	0.625
Sulphate of Soda	1.48	2.896
Muriat of Soda	0.955	1.553
Residuum.....	0.47	1.687

Dr. Wall, one hundred years ago, proved that "The purest water in Worcester contained more than fifty times as much earth, and the Hot Well at Bristol twenty times, as the Holy Well." Dr. Johnson, a Worcester physician, who experimented at a later period, attributed "all the efficacy" of the water, to its "purity alone." He adds "That the temperate warmth of the air, and great purity of the water at Malvern and its vicinity, induced him to consider that situation peculiarly adapted for patients afflicted with nervous disorders, or inclined to consumption."

"It is worthy of remark," says the writer before quoted, "that all the so-called Holy Wells throughout the kingdom, after having received divine qualities from the ignorant, and after undergoing repeated analysis by chemists, in the vain hope of torturing

out some mineral solution in them to account for their virtues, are all reducible to the simple attribute of *purity*—purity from the very ingredients which form the attraction, and constitute the supposed virtues, of modern mineral springs. In this particular, it must be conceded that the wisdom of our ancestors exceeded ours; for they never dreamed of bestowing “*divine powers*” and names on waters from which the *olfactories*, the *taste*, and the *stomach* of *man* and *beast revolt*. No mineral spring was ever yet thought worthy to be dubbed “*holy* :” on the contrary, other water seems to have been “*holier*” in its effects the less mineral matter it contained.”

SAINT ANN'S WELL,

“Hail! hallow'd Fount! that in thy friendly course
 ‘Health to the sick, and solace to the swain,’
 Dispensest freely! thy limpid wave
 I seek, for inspiration in my theme—
 Malvern—by thee enrich'd and made to please.”

Booker.

The following is Dr. Addison's analysis—

“The water from *St. Ann's Well* contains in a gallon—

“Atmospheric air, *nearly* 3.000 cubic in.

Sulphuric Acid.....	.660 grains.
Muriatic Acid640 ”
Soda300 ”
Lime205 ”
Magnesia528 ”
Silicious Matter500 ”
Precipitate obtained with the Sul- phate of Magnesia, insoluble in water, and loss167 ”

Grains...3.000

“Experiments were made upon the Holy Well

Water, but they indicated nothing different from those ingredients found in the Water from St. Ann's Well: nor did any greater quantity of solid matter appear to exist in a like measure of it."

The most elaborate, and perhaps only reliable analysis of Malvern Water, is that of Sheridan Muspratt, M. D., F. R. S., Ed. M. R. I. A., &c., Principal of the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, who kindly permits the result of his experiments, together with those of A. Norman Tate, Esq., to be used in these pages.

Analysis of the Water of St. Ann's Well, Great Malvern, Worcestershire. England, by SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D., F.R.S., Ed.; M.R.I.A, &c., Principal of the College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

(Read before the Royal Society of Dublin.)

The water flowing from the well is extremely bright and cold, having a mean temperature of 48° . It is very agreeable to the taste. The specific gravity of the water is 1.0013, and the composition, tabulated from results obtained in my laboratory, is appended:—

	In the Imperial Gallon.
Carbonate of Lime (Ca O, C O ₂)	0.4310
Carbonate of Magnesia (Mg O, C O ₂).....	0.4111
Carbonate of Iron (Fe O, C O ₂)	0.0331
Carbonate of Soda (Na O, C O ₂)	0.2844
Sulphate of Lime (Ca O, S O ₃)	1.1521
Sulphate of Soda (Na O, S O ₃)	0.4382
Chloride of Sodium (Na Cl).....	0.8768
Chloride of Magnesium (Mg Cl)	0.1448
Iodide of Potassium (K I).....	Traces
Silicic Acid (Si O ₃).....	0.2057
	3.9772

"This Spring has, for years, been renowned as highly advantageous as an external application to

endurated scrofulous tumours, ulcers, and many eruptive diseases; as well as efficacious and beneficial when taken internally, for acidity, dyspepsia, *etcetera*. By referring to the constituents, the medical man perceives at once, that *analysis has revealed* the reason for its world-famous effects. The iodide of potassium, though present in very small quantities, nevertheless, when taken in a tumbler of water *four or five times a day*, besides being used externally for weeks, must exert its influence; the carbonate of soda then, in cases of acidity and dyspepsia, acts its ameliorative part, while the carbonate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, and sulphate of soda, will have an aperient tendency. Further, and which recommends it in a very eminent degree, is its entire freedom from organic matter—if any, *it is the merest trace*. One can only look to *results*; and from the beneficial effects the water has had, for such a number of years, upon various individuals labouring under all manner of complaints, and from the good derived by myself, I can strongly recommend it as one of the *best waters* I am acquainted with; and one which, in the small quantity of matter it holds in chemical solution, cannot be excelled by any other spring in the kingdom. I know of no other mineral water in Great Britain, containing less inorganic salts.”

The learned doctor concludes by saying—“We know from experience, that in all chemical diseases coming from obstructions in the viscera, there is not a better remedy than wholesome and pure water.”

THE HOLY WELL.

'Fountain of health! in annals of old time,
 Named holy. For ever, could I stray
 Beside thy stream, thou purest spring that flows.'

Analysis of the Water of the Holy Well, of Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, England, by A. N. TATE, Student in the Liverpool College of Chemistry.

(Read before the Royal Society of Dublin.)

The water is very pure, containing only 6·4182 grains of solid matter in the gallon. It is beautifully clear and transparent, and its taste cool and pleasant. The temperature is 46° Fahr., and the flow of water from the spring, is two gallons a minute. It has an alkaline reaction upon reddened litmus paper. Its specific gravity is 1·0012.

I have arranged my results in a tabular form as being more convenient for reference. The following table gives the quantity of each ingredient contained in 1,000 parts, and in one gallon respectively.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE SEVERAL INGREDIENTS.
 TOTAL RESIDUE.

Water Employed.	Residue Obtained.	Amount in 1000 parts.	Amount in One Gallon.
1 28,000 grains.	2·600 grains	·0928	
2 28,000 „	2·531 „	·0903	
		Mean ... 0·9155	= 6·4185 grains.

The following Table gives the amount of the different salts in 1,000 parts, and one gallon respectively—

	In 1000 parts.	In One Gallon, 70,000 grains.
Carbonate of Lime (Ca O, C O ₂).....	·014640	1·02480 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia (Mg O, C O ₂)	·021200	1·48400 „
Carbonate of Iron (Fe O, C O ₂).....	·003210	0·22470 „
Carbonate of Soda (Na O, C O ₂).....	·013330	0·93310 „
Sulphate of Lime (Ca O, S O ₃)	·023670	1·65690 „
Sulphate of Soda (Na O, S O ₃)	·001380	0·09660 „

Chloride of Sodium (Na Cl).....	·013510	0·94570 grains.
Iodide of Sodium (Na I)	·000042	0·00029 ,,
Silica (Si O ³)	·002750	0·19250 ,,
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	Traces	Traces ,,
Organic Matter	Traces	Traces ,,
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	·093732	6·55859 ,,

“The good said to arise from a constant use of this water, will, no doubt, be similar in every respect to that detailed by Dr. Muspratt, in his paper on the Spring of St. Ann.”

THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

‘Health ope’s the healing power, her chosen fount,
In the rich veins of Malvern’s ample mount.’

T. Warton.

It is somewhat strange that more notice has not been taken of this valuable Spring. In the great success that has attended the practice of Hydropathy, it seems to have been, to a great extent, lost sight of; not one visitor in a hundred knowing of its existence.

No very modern analysis of this water has been made; and, in referring thereto, the writer has to content himself with observations made long ago, by Dr. John Wall; according to whom, it would appear to bear a most favorable comparison with waters of the same kind, in other parts of the country. Two quarts of this water, according to Dr. Wall, “Contain only one grain of earth, one grain of iron, and nearly the same quantity of muriat of salt, which grows moist in the air, and, therefore, appears to be bittern; on which account, it seems to challenge one of

the first places among waters of this class; for, though it be not so highly impregnated with iron, as some others; yet, it is sufficiently so, to answer all expectations from it as a Chalybeate: and, being much less loaded with earth than any other, it is probable that the ferruginous particles do, on that account, more readily and intimately mix with the blood and juices; while the water, by its extreme purity, pervading the finest vessels, washes away the acrimonious salts and obstructing viscidities. From the most accurate analysis, it appears that the Spring head, Pauhon Spa waters contain four times more of the Chalybeate principle, than this Spring, but are loaded with four times more earth; Cheltenham and Scarborough waters, have only the same quantity of iron, but are much loaded with earth. Tunbridge water contains three times more iron, but has six times more earth; Cheltenham, in particular, contains eighty-eight times more than this Spring; and, to instance no more, Bath waters have nine times less of the Chalybeate principle, but twenty-eight times more of the insoluble matter."

The Spring rises at Spa Cottage, a little below the Promenade Gardens, and is accessible to visitors.



BENEFACTORS.

“Our fathers find their graves in our short memories, and sadly tell us how we may be buried in our survivors”.

“Oblivion is not to be hired. The greatest part must be content to be as though they had not been; to be found in the register of God, not in the record of man.”—*Sir Thomas Brown's Urn Burial.*

NO call up the names merely of the Benefactors to Malvern—past and present—and to give to all their due, would be to extend this chapter to an unusual length. The barest reference must suffice.

Next to the God of nature, who has so loaded Malvern with benefits, a first place amongst Benefactors, in the order of time, must be given to the old monks, who built the Priory Church, and to those pious persons who in after ages endowed and beautified the same. A second place must be accorded to those who in later times gave to Malvern her public Institutions, Wells, Mountain Paths, &c., &c. Amongst these, the honored names of the departed Lady Lyttelton, Countess of Harcourt, Lord Granville, and General Buchanan must occupy conspicuous places. To Lady Lyttelton, Malvern was early indebted for educational and other advantages. The

School in the Church-yard, bearing her name, still remains a memento of this lady's beneficence.

Under General Buchanan's supervision the principal walks on the hill of the Worcestershire Beacon and the North hill were made. And to the Countess of Harcourt, Malvern Wells owes the paths on the hills in that vicinity; most of these walks were made as grateful returns for restoration to health in the place.

The late Lord of the Manor, Thomas Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park, together with Lady Emily Foley, have been great Benefactors to Malvern.

In speaking of Benefactors, the restorers of the noble Priory Church must not be forgotten, and whilst according the full mead of honor to the Rev. George Fisk, and those who have so earnestly laboured with him in prosecuting the complete restorations of 1861-3, the more obscure, but in some respects equally important labours of the Rev. Greaves, in 1812, and especially those of Dr. Card, in 1818-20, should not be forgotten.

Hydropathy has done much for Malvern, and in connection with its establishment it is but right that the names of Dr. James Wilson and James M. Gully, Esq., M. D.,—the first promoters of the system—should be had in remembrance.

Of the dispensers of private charity—a numerous host! whose left hand knew not what their right hand did, hardly a record can possibly be made. These have for the most part lived amongst us, as though

they did not live: their "names are in the register of God, not in the record of man," and their reward is with them. Eminent amongst this class was the late good Lady Wilmot, in whom the poor lost as it were a right hand, and the charities of Malvern a long continued, and never failing supporter.

Last, but not least, the writer would desire to pay a high tribute to the memory of the late Charles Morris, Esq., of Portman Square, London, whose substantial bequests to Malvern, combined with those of Miss Morris, entitle them to a first place amongst its Benefactors. During what may be termed the minority of Malvern, this lady and gentleman, for many years, rendered large pecuniary assistance to every movement adapted to promote its welfare, and to them the success of many noble projects is largely owing. The "Morris School," at North Malvern, and "The Tank," with the beautiful ivy-mantled clock tower thereto belonging, were amongst their earliest benefactions. The gift of "The Tank" was a most valuable one, as affording the only efficient supply of pure water to the neighbourhood. Over the entrance thereto is the following inscription:—

“THE INHABITANTS OF NORTH MALVERN HAVE PLACED
THIS STONE TO RECORD THAT THESE TANKS WERE
ERECTED AT THE SOLE EXPENCE OF
CHARLES MORRIS, JUN., ESQ.,
OF PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, 1835 AND 1836.
YE YOUNG AND AGED POOR,
PRAY
THAT THE BLESSING OF GOD
MAY BE ABUNDANTLY Poured UPON HIM WHO HAS
HERE Poured ABUNDANT BLESSINGS UPON YOU.”

This tank is capable of containing upwards of 50,000 gallons of water. Like memorials of this lamented gentleman's generosity exist in the substantial Tanks at the Lower Wyche, and at West Malvern.

At this gentleman's death—which was mourned as a public loss in Malvern—in Trinity Church, which greatly owed its existence to him, two memorial windows were placed, illustrating the Scripture, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat, thirsty, and ye gave me drink, naked, and ye clothed me." At the Priory Church, the valuable clock, with chimes, which peals forth, day and night, the passing hours, was subscribed for, *in memorium*.



MISCELLANEOUS.

“Malvern, I greet thee with a lover’s eye,
Delighted scenes of many a happy day :
I view thy azure summit meet the sky,
And sigh to think those hours have pass’d away.

“Malvern, I greet thee with a lover’s eye,
And once again I tread upon thy crest ;
Pierce with a thought the intervening sky,
And rest delighted on thy mossy breast.”

MALVERN, appropriately denominated “The English Graefenberg,” and the “Metropolis of the Water Cure,” has had the rare honor of bringing to the highest possible perfection the scientific practice of Hydropathy. Throughout Europe and America it is famous as the head quarters of whatever pertains thereto; and it is not unusual to find persons from remote parts of the world undergoing the treatment thereat. Patients are divided into two classes, those who reside in the several establishments of the Physicians, and those who are attended to in private lodgings, the first being denominated *in*, and the latter *out* patients.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Dr. WILSON’S, Abbey Road.

Dr. GULLY’S, { Holyrood House.
 { Tudor House.

Dr. MARSDEN’S, Hardwick House.

Dr. GRINDROD’S, Townshend House.

Dr. JOHNSON’S, The Bury.

Dr. AYERST’S, Well House, Malvern Wells.


The whole of these are replete with comfort, and

aford every accommodation necessary for patients; baths of all kinds, and exercise rooms or grounds are contiguous to each.

Cross's Select Library,

POST OFFICE.

IT is only necessary to mention that this Library is supplied from "Mudie's Select Library," and "The Library Company Limited" London, to point it out as perfect in its kind. By these arrangements a regular supply of Books, *changeable at pleasure*, is ensured, which places the proprietor in a position to offer his Subscribers THE BOOKS OF THE DAY, every work of interest being added as soon as published. A large variety of Books, including every class of Literature, Bibles, Church Services, Companions to the Altar, &c., from the cheapest to the most elegant style of binding; Plain and Fancy Stationery; a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, &c., &c., in fact, everything connected with the Bookselling and Stationery business is to be found here.—*See Advertisement.*

 *The London Daily Papers supplied on the arrival of the first train from London.*

RESIDENT HYDROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

- Dr. WILSON, The Abbey Road.
 Dr. GULLY, The Priory.
 Dr. MARSDEN, Abbotsfield.
 Dr. STUMMES, The Cedars.
 Dr. GRINDROD, Townsend House.
 Dr. WALTER JOHNSON, The Bury.
 Dr. RAYNER, Abbey Road.
 Dr. BADGLEY, Holyrood House.
 Dr. BELBIRNIE, Claremont House.
 Dr. AYERST, Malvern Wells.

SURGEONS.

- Mr. COATES, Burford House.
 Mr. W. DAWSON, Burford House.
 Mr. C. HAMILTON, Malvern Wells.
 Mr. WADAMS, Worfield House.
 Dr. A. WEIR, Link Lodge, The Link.
 Dr. WEST, Yarnton Lodge.
 Dr. WILLIAMS, Lindfield.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

- Mr. G. J. SYLVESTER, Orleans House.
 Mr. EDWIN WILLIAMS, Gazebo Cottage.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

- CHARLES ROGERS COXWELL, Esq., South Bank.
 CAPTAIN CANDLER, R.N., Sunny Lodge, Malvern Link.
 MAJOR GENERAL WILMOT, Rose Bank.
 SIR HENRY E. F. LAMBERT, Bart., The Lodge.
 The REV. WILLIAM SCARLETT VALE, Mathon Lodge.
 CHARLES MICHAEL BERRINGTON, Esq., Little Malvern.
 J. V. HORNYOLD, Esq., Blackmoor Park.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Held every Fortnight, on Wednesdays, at Eleven o'clock,
a.m., at the Police Station.

Magistrates' Clerk:—MR. J. SKEY.

SOLICITORS.

Mr. JOHN SKEY.

*MESSRS. CAWLEY & WHATLEY.

Mr. THOMAS BARNEBY.

*Mr. M. M. BEALE COOPER.

Mr. JOSIAH JONES.

Mr. W. C. QUARRELL.

* Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the High Court of Chancery, and in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster.

BANKS.

Messrs. Berwick & Lechmere, Worcester Old Bank.

Malvern Branch:—Belle Vue Terrace, next door to the Post Office. Open daily from Eleven to Three.

London Bankers:—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, & Co.

Worcester City and County Bank.

Malvern Branch:—Mount Pleasant Place. Open daily from Eleven to Three.

London Bankers:—London Joint Stock Bank.

AUCTIONEERS.

Mr. J. B. HARPER, Surveyor, Auctioneer, Valuer, House Agent, &c.

Mr. R. FORD, 2, Beauchamp Terrace.

Mr. G. B. WATSON, Aldwyn Tower.

REGISTRARS.

JOHN SKEY, Esq., Superintendant Registrar of Births,
Deaths, and Marriages.

Mr. W. H. HARPER, Registrar of Marriages.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Establishments for the Instruction of Young Gentlemen.

Mr. T. ESSEX, May Place, Malvern Wells.

Mr. E. R. C. HAYES, B.A., Oxon, South Lea.

REV. R. PERKINS, Penrhyn Villa.

REV. J. ALLEN, Hazel Bank, Malvern Link.

REV. E. FORD, Westwood, West Malvern Park.

Establishments for the Education of Young Ladies.

MISS JAY, Wellington House.

MISS COOPER, Elmsdale.

MISS RICHARDS, Cranhill.

MISS POOLE, The Moorlands.

MISS JEFFREYS, Lansdowne Crescent.

MISS BARRETT, Lansdowne Crescent.

The MISSES LUMB, Eastnor House, Malvern Link.

MISS DAVIS, Sardinia House, West Malvern.

MISS FOULGER, Highfield House, Malvern Wells.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITIES.

The Dispensary.—Medical Officers:—M. COATES, Esq.
and W. H. DAWSON, Esq.

“Morris School,” (Parochial) North Malvern.

Parochial School, Mill Lane.

Malvern Working Men's and Literary Institute.
District Visiting Society.

Floricultural and Horticultural Society.

Malvern Lying-in Charity.—Medical Officers:—Dr.
WILLIAMS and W. H. DAWSON, Esq.

Malvern Link Dispensary.—Medical Officer:—Dr.
WEIR.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

THE PRIORY CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven, Half-past Three, and Half-past Six o'clock; on Wednesdays at Eleven and Seven o'clock; Fridays at Eleven o'clock.

Visitors are provided with Sittings by the Churchwardens and Pew-openers.

Vicar, The Rev. George Fisk, LL.B.

Curates,

Churchwardens, T. Smith, Esq., and Mr. George Hicks.

Organist, Mr. W. Haynes.

Assistant Organist, Mr. Isaac Berrow.

Parish Clerk, Mr. J. Burston.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven, Half-past Three, and Half-past Six o'clock. Thursday Evenings at Six o'clock.

Incumbent, The Rev. C. P. M. Hoskin.

Curate, The Rev. Henry Law Harkness.

Organist, Mr. W. Haynes.

Assistant Organist, Mr. Isaac Berrow.

Sittings may be taken for any length of time at this Church.

MALVERN LINK CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Three o'clock; on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saints' Days, at Eleven o'clock.

Incumbent, The Rev. E. Acton Davies, M.A.

Curate,

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, WEST MALVERN.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Six o'clock ; on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saints' Days, and Ember Days, Prayers at Eleven ; on other Week Days, Prayers at Ten.

Incumbent, The Rev. Charles E. Freeman.

Curate, The Rev. H. P. Williams Freeman.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MALVERN WELLS.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Six o'clock ; on Saints' Days at Ten o'clock.

Patron and Incumbent, The Rev. Francis Hopkinson.

LITTLE MALVERN CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Three o'clock.

Incumbent, The Rev. T. King.

NEWLAND CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Three o'clock ; and Three o'clock during the winter months.

Incumbent, The Rev. James Skinner, M.A.

Curate, The Rev. G. R. Adams, M.A.

MADRESFIELD CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Three o'clock ; Festivals at Eleven and Seven o'clock from Michaelmas to Easter.

Incumbent, Rev. G. S. Munn.

COWLEIGH CHURCH.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Six o'clock ; and at Three o'clock during the winter months.

Incumbent, The Rev. F. Peel.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL, MALVERN.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Six o'clock ; a Lecture on Tuesdays, and a Prayer Meeting on Thursday Evenings, at Seven o'clock, in the School-room. Marriages may be solemnized at this Chapel.

Minister, The Rev. R. Perkins.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, LITTLE MALVERN.

Divine Service on Sundays at Ten and Three o'clock.

Pastor, The Rev. W. Scott, The Priory.

NORTH MALVERN CHAPEL.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Six ;
Prayer Meeting at Seven o'clock, a.m. ; a Lecture on Wednesday Evenings at Seven o'clock ; Prayer Meeting on Monday Evenings at Seven o'clock.

Minister, The Rev. D. K. Shoebottom.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL, MALVERN LINK.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Six ;
Prayer Meeting on Monday Evenings, and Lecture on Wednesday Evenings, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Minister, The Rev. William Lucy.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' CHAPEL.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Six o'clock, and on Wednesday Mornings at Ten o'clock.

BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, HOLLY COTTAGE,
NORTH MALVERN.

Divine Service on Sundays at Eleven and Half-past Six o'clock.

Minister, Mr. Moore.

SUMMARY OF WALKS AND DRIVES.

CROOME.—The noble domain of the Earl of Coventry, once the residence of the famous Lord Keeper Coventry ; distant about Eight miles north-east.

THE RHYDD.—The residence of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., beautifully situate on the banks of the river Severn ; Four miles north-east.

MADRESFIELD.—The seat of the Earl of Beauchamp ; Three miles east.

THE OLD HILLS.—A very pleasant drive, Five miles east.

LEIGH SINTON.—Through Malvern Link, and return by way of Cradley ; a finely wooded country, about Six miles north-west.

LITTLE MALVERN.—Famous for the remains of its Priory Church ; Three-and-a-half miles south.

HEREFORDSHIRE BEACON.—An ancient Hill Fortress ; a most interesting object ; Four miles south. A little beyond is Holly Bush Hill, Ragged Stone Hill, &c.

BIRTSMORTON.—A small village, with most curious old moated-round Baronial Hall ; Seven miles south.

EASTNOR PARK AND CASTLE.—A fine specimen of modern Baronial Mansion ; open for inspection on Tuesdays and Fridays ; Seven miles south-west.

LEDBURY.—A very old market town, with fine old Church, and curious and interesting old market hall ; Eight miles south-west. The finely wooded deer Park of R. Biddulph, Esq., is free to Visitors.

HANLEY CASTLE.—A pleasant village, once famous as the residence of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick ; Six miles south-east.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BARNARD'S GREEN.—The road to this Church from Malvern leads past a singular old tree, known as the "Friar's Elm."

MALVERN WELLS.—Famous for its "*Holy Well*" water. This charming village is very retired, has a number of beautiful villa residences, a pretty Church, a large Hydropathic Establishment, and an Educational Establishment for the sons of gentlemen, conducted by T. Essex, Esq. ; distant Two miles south.

COLWALL.—A pretty village, Three miles south-west.

BOSBURY.—This village is delightfully situated, and possesses an ancient Church, which would well repay a visit ; distant Six miles west.

THE WYCHE.—A deep cutting on the summit of the hill, between Malvern and Colwall.

WEST MALVERN.—The drive through this village, by way of North Malvern, returning by the Wyche or the Wind's Point and Malvern Wells, is a very beautiful one ; the distance in all is about Nine miles ; the return by the Wyche makes it about Five miles.

ST. ANN'S WELL.—This Well is reached by way of the "VICTORIA DRIVE," so called from its being opened by the Queen, when residing in Malvern as the *Princess Victoria*, in 1830. At the Well and on various parts of the Hill, seats have been placed by the Lady Emily Foley, Lady of the Manor. Gratuitous attention with glasses to drink the water, is afforded at the Well, where a book is kept for subscriptions towards keeping the numerous walks and paths on the Hill in repair.

THE NORTH HILL.—Every pedestrian should mount this hill; by way of the Ivy Scar Rock the ascent thereto is very easy; the views therefrom are the finest the whole range of hills afford.

WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.—This point is too well known to require comment; it has appropriately been termed the "*Summit of Perfection.*"

THE SUGAR LOAF HILL.—This Hill lies between the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill, and is reached by the Serpentine Valley.

COWLEIGH PARK.—A finely wooded walk, Two miles northward.

PICKERSLEIGH.—An exceedingly pretty ancient Farm House, with which some interesting legends are connected.

BYE LAWS OF THE TOWN, RESPECTING THE LEGAL FARES FOR CABS, MULE CHAIRS, HORSES, DONKEYS, &c.

By No. 22 of the "Malvern Bye Laws," it is enacted, "That the fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for the hire of such carriages, within Five miles of the Parish Church of Great Malvern, inclusive of all charge for luggage, shall be as follows:—that is to say—

FARES FOR TIME.

For every Cab or One-Horse Phaeton, by the day, Twelve Shillings; by the hour, Two Shillings and Sixpence for the first hour, and One Shilling for every subsequent half-hour.

For every Carriage and Pair of Horses, by the day, Twenty-one Shillings; by the hour, Four Shillings for the first hour, and One Shilling and Sixpence for every subsequent half-hour.

For every "Mule or Donkey Phaeton," by the day, Eight Shillings; by the hour, Two Shillings for the first hour, and Nine-pence for every subsequent half-hour.

For every "Small Donkey Phaeton," or "Wheel Chair," by the day, Five Shillings and Fourpence; by the hour, One Shilling and Fourpence for the first hour, and Sixpence for every subsequent half-hour.

FARES FOR DISTANCE.

For every Cab or One-Horse Phaeton, for any distance not exceeding one mile, One Shilling, and Sixpence for every additional half-mile up to five miles ; beyond that distance a special agreement to be made as to the charge.

For every Carriage and Pair of Horses, for any distance

	S.	D.
Not exceeding 1 mile	1	6
Exceeding 1 mile and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	2	6
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2 " ...	3	0
" 2 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	3	6
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 " ...	4	6
" 3 " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	5	6
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " 4 " ...	6	0
" 4 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	7	0
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " 5 " ...	7	6

Any distance beyond Five miles to be the subject of special agreement.

For every "Mule or Donkey Phaeton," for any distance

	S.	D.
Not exceeding 1 mile	0	9
Exceeding 1 mile and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	1	0
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2 " ...	1	6
" 2 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	2	0
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 " ...	2	3
" 3 " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	2	9
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " 4 " ...	3	0
" 4 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	3	6
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " 5 " ...	4	0

Any distance beyond Five miles to be the subject of special agreement.

For every "Small Donkey Phaeton," or "Wheel Chair," for any distance

	S.	D.
Not exceeding 1 mile	0	6
Exceeding 1 mile and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	0	8
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2 " ...	1	0
" 2 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	1	4
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 " ...	1	6
" 3 " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	1	10
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " 4 " ...	2	0
" 4 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	2	4
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " 5 " ...	2	8

Any distance beyond Five miles to be the subject of special agreement.

CHARGE BY TIME OR DISTANCE.

That in all cases it shall be at the option of the hirer of any such carriage to engage the same either by time or distance, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring, and if not then otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to time, except when hired for the day, or when a special agreement has been made.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.

That no proprietor or driver of any carriage shall demand more than the Fare fixed by the Bye Laws, or the sum agreed upon ; every proprietor or driver shall be liable to a penalty of Twenty Shillings for each breach of this Bye-Law.

DRIVERS NEGLECTING ENGAGEMENTS.

No driver who has been ordered and agreed to attend at any place within the prescribed distance, shall neglect to attend the order, being liable to a penalty of Ten Shillings for so doing.

By another Bye-Law it is enacted that no proprietor or driver of any carriage shall refuse to attend any person giving him an order when his carriage is plying for hire.

FARES FOR HORSES, MULES, AND DONKEYS.

For every Horse above Twelve hands high, by the day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence ; by the hour, Two Shillings and Sixpence for the first hour, and One Shilling and Sixpence for every subsequent hour.

For every Horse under Twelve hands high, and for every Mule, by the day, Five Shillings and Sixpence ; by the hour, One Shilling for the first hour, and Ninepence for every subsequent hour.

For every Donkey, by the day, Three Shillings and Sixpence ; by the hour, Ninepence for the first hour, and Sixpence for every subsequent hour.

HUNTING.

The Herefordshire Hounds often meet in this neighbourhood. The Ledbury Hounds at least three times a week during the season. Both these packs are under spirited management; and foxes being plentiful, sport is always abundant. Not unfrequently the chase extends along the Malvern Hills; reynard, on more than one occasion, having been killed near the centre of the town.

 ANGLING.

The Severn, three miles distant, affords, generally, good sport for the angler; Dace, Carp, Chubb, and Roach being plentiful. Those who aspire to the larger fry may not unfrequently meet with Salmon in this river.

The Teme is four miles distant, ten minutes' ride by the West Midland Railway. This river contains in good supply, Trout, Grayling, and Salmon. A short distance up the stream Pike may readily be met with. This stream has long been famous for affording good sport to the Angler. Its banks afford the most beautiful scenery.

At Cradley, about three miles distant, is a beautiful Trout stream, to which access can readily be had.

The rivers Wye and Lugg, in Herefordshire, are easily reached by rail.

POPULATION OF THE PARISH OF MALVERN
DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY.

	INHABITED HOUSES.	POPULATION.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.
1801	163	819	4340
1811	204	1205	
1821	293	1568	
1831	372	2010	
1841	447	2768	
1851	669	3763	
1861	1025	6049*	

* Had the census been taken in the "Malvern Season," the population would probably have been 12,000 instead of 6,049.

DISTANCES FROM MALVERN.

	MILES.		MILES.
Aberystwith . . .	108	Ledbury . . .	8
Bath	66	Liverpool . . .	115
Birmingham . . .	34	London	120
Bristol	60	Ludlow	40
Bromyard	12	Manchester . . .	120
Cheltenham	22	Monmouth	32
Chepstow	48	Oxford	64
Evesham	21	Ross	21
Gloucester	26	Stratford-on-Avon .	32
Hereford	24	Tewkesbury . . .	16
Leamington	44	Warwick	44

POETICAL.

As early as the Fourteenth Century, Malvern could boast of her Poet. 'Twas

“On a May morwenyng
On Malverne Hilles”

That the author of the “Vision of Piers’ Ploughman,”

“Under a brood (*broad*) bank,
By a bournes side,
Lay and lenede,
And loked (*looked*) on the watres,
And slombred into a slepyng (*sleeping*)
And thanne gan meten (*meeting*)
A merveillous swevene.” (*dream*)

It was at Malvern, in all probability, that the whole of that “merveillous” satirical poem was composed, the author being, as is believed, a monk of its Priory.

At a later period, the following “Old Song,” by an unknown author, was written. Dr. Booker’s Poem on Malvern, as well as that of Cottle, the reader will be familiar with, from the frequent citations thereof in these pages.

OLD SONG.

“As I didde walke alone
Late in the evenyng,
I herde the voice of one
Moste sweetlie syngyng;
Whyche didde delighte me much,
Because the songe was such,
And endedde with a touch,
O Prayse the Lord.

The God of sea and lande
 That rules above us—
 Staies his avengynge hande,
 Cause he doth love us,
 And doth his blessyngs sende,
 Altho' we doe offende
 Thenn let us alle amende,
 And Prayse the Lord.

Grete Malverne on a rocke
 Thou standyst surelie;
 Doe not thyselv forgette,
 Lyvyng securlie.
 Thou haste of blessynges store,
 No countrie towne hathe more,
 Doe not forgette therefore
 To Prayse the Lord.

Thou haste a famous church,
 And rarelie buildedd:
 No countrie towne hath such,
 Moste men have yieldedd,
 For pillars stoute and stronge,
 And wyndowes large and longe,
 Remember in thy songe
 To Prayse the Lord.

There is Godd's service rede
 With reverence dylie;
 There is his word prechedd
 Lersedd and trulie;
 And everie Sabbath-daie
 Syngynge of psalms: they saie
 Is sure the onelie waie
 To Prayse the Lord.

The sun in glorie grete,
 When first it riseth,
 Doth blesse the happie sete,
 And thee advyseth
 That thenn its time to praie,
 That God may blesse thy waie,
 And keepe thee alle the daie,
 To Prayse the Lord.

That thy prospect is goode
 None can denie thee;
 Thou haste grete store of woode
 Growynge harde by thee;
 Whyche is a blessynge grete,
 To roaste and boil thy mete,
 And thee in colde to hete,
 O Prayse the Lord.

Preserve it I advyse,
 Whylst that thou haste it;
 Spare not in any-wyse,
 But doe not waste it,
 Leste thou repent too late;
 Remember Hanlie's fate,
 In time shut up thy gate
 And Prayse the Lord.

A chase for royal deere
 Rounde doth besette thee,
 Too many, I do fere,
 For aughte they gette thee;
 Yette tho' they eat awaie
 Thy corn, thy grasse and haie,
 Do not forgette I saie
 To Prayse the Lord.

That noble chase doth give
 Thy bestes their feedynge,
 Where theye in summer live
 With littel heedyng,
 Thy sheepe and swine there go,
 So doth thy horse also,
 Till winter brings in snow,
 Thenn Prayse the Lord.

Turn upp thyne eyes on high,
 There farelie standynge;
 See Malvernes highest hille
 All hilles commandynge.
 They alle confesse at wille,
 Their soveraigne Malverne hille;
 Lette it be mightye stille,
 And Prayse the Lord.

When westerne wyndes do rocke
 Both towne and countrie,
 Thy hille doth breke the shocke,
 They cannot hurte thee;
 When waters grete abounde,
 And many a countrie's drown'd,
 Thou standyest safe and sounde,
 O Prayse the Lord.

Out of thy famous hille
 There dailie springyeth,
 A water passynge stille,
 That alwayes bringyeth
 Grete comfort to alle them
 That are diseased men,
 And makes them welle again
 To Prayse the Lord.

Haste thou a wound to heale,
 The whyche doth greve thee;
 Come thenn unto this welle,
 It will releive thee,
 "*Noli me tangeries,*"
 And other maladies,
 Have there theyr remedies,
 Prays'd be the Lord.

To drinke thy waters, store
 Lye in thy bushes;
 Manye with ulcers sore,
 Manye with bruises,
 Who succor finde from ille,
 By monie gyven stille,
 Thankes to the Christian wille,
 O Prayse the Lord.

A thousande bottles there
 Were filled weeklie;
 And manye costryls rare
 For stomacks sicklie;
 Some of theme into Kente,
 Some were to London sente,
 Others to Berwicke wente,
 O Prayse the Lord.

SONG OF A MERRY WATER DRINKER,
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“Up, on the hills! ye water-lovers!
Up, on the hills! 'mid the mountain air;
Up, on the hills! that the bright dew covers,
Up, on the hills! for health is there.
Raise the crystal cup on high,
Sparkling with the healthy wave;
Quaff, and drain the goblet dry,
Taste the med'cine nature gave.

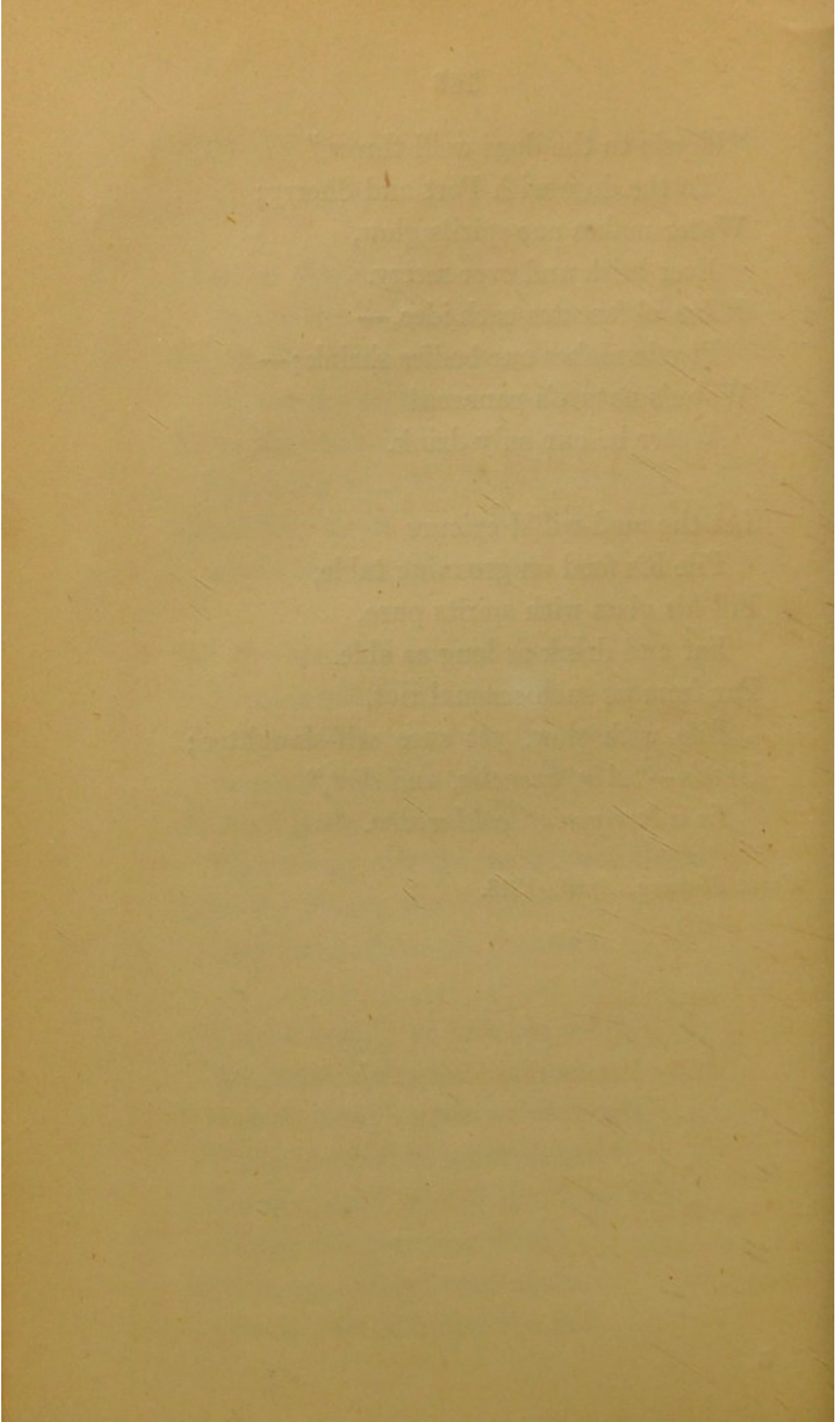
Let the bards of modern times,
Wine-inspired! degenerate race!
Bacchus call to aid their rhymes,
Bacchus, with his purple face;
Ancient poets, not so daft,
Wandering o'er the sacred mountain,
Like the Muses, wisely quaff'd
Inspiration from the fountain.

“Water's best!” we hail the word,
As inspired Pendaric present;
“Water's best!” again we've heard,
From inspired Silesian Peasant.
“Water's best!” shout, shout, ye then,
Water drinkers ever fresh!
Health, crusaders! once again,
Cleanse, by deluging the flesh.

"Physic to the dogs we'll throw,"
 To the dogs with Port and Sherry;
 Water makes our spirits glow,
 Ever brisk and ever merry.
Wine obfuscates each idea,—
 Physic makes our bodies shrink;—
 Water's nature's panacea!
 Water be our only drink.

Let the mad-will'd epicure
 Pile his food on groaning table,
 Fill his glass with spirits pure,
 Eat and drink as long as able.
 Far from us such sensual riot,
 Rife with slow, yet sure self-slaughter;
 Here's—"*Air, exercise, and diet,*"
In a bumper of cold water.

Great Malvern, April, 1843.



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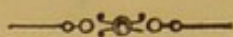
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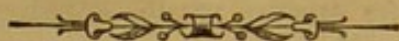
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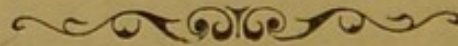
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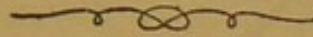
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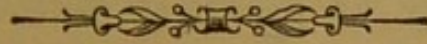
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The attention of Parties contemplating this delightful Tour is respectfully called to the following suggestions.—

1. To start from Ross, where the beauty of the River actually commences, making the voyage with the stream, instead of against it, which would be the case by arriving at Chepstow or Monmouth. The advantage of the former being

**A saving of time! Without the change of Boat!!  
And a great enhancement of the beauty of the  
Scenery.**

2. To hire your boat of JOSEPH EVANS, Postmaster, at the Post Office, Ross, where in addition to saving from 25 to 40 per cent in the fare, you will be sure of a choice of boats, and secure the services of efficient, experienced, and trustworthy, boatmen. J. EVANS has spent the whole of his life in connection with the River—has had 40 years' experience and upwards, in succession to his Father, during which time he has made the trip about 1300 times, conveying some of the most distinguished families in the kingdom—is possessed of a knowledge of every circumstance connected with the River and its Scenery, likely to prove interesting to strangers; and has made it his study to be prepared with arrangements which will ensure convenience and comfort in arriving at Ross, and making the voyage.

3. The River is *always Navigable*, this is mentioned as the reverse is often stated by parties for their own purposes.

4. Personal or written application made to JOSEPH EVANS, Post Office, Ross, will meet with prompt attention, and he will be happy to make, or facilitate arrangements, and answer any enquiries made of him. He begs to assure Parties, that acting upon the above suggestions, they cannot fail to ensure to themselves that comfort and convenience so necessary to the full enjoyment of the Tour.

Public Boats leave Mr. EVANS' PIER DAILY (Sunday excepted) to Monmouth, Tintern Abbey, and Chepstow, at 9 a.m.; and to Goodrich Court and Castle at 12-30 p.m.

Fares—Ross to Goodrich 1s. Ross to Monmouth 5s. Ross to Tintern Abbey and Chepstow 10s.



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**TERMS:**

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Latin, Greek, French, and Drawing, each 10s. per quarter.

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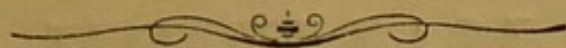
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Private Tuition to Young Gentlemen visiting Malvern. Terms, on application to the Principal.



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THE REV. RICHARD PERKINS

Receives a limited number of Pupils to Board  
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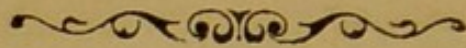
TERMS :—Upon application.

REFERENCE is permitted to the Parents of the Pupils.



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THE REV. EDWARD FORD, B.A.,

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REFERENCES:—Rev. Dr. Vaughan, late Head Master of Harrow School, and the Parents of Pupils.



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*Establishment for Young Ladies,*

Embraces the routine of a thorough English Education,  
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The house is beautifully situated, commanding a  
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Receive a limited number of Pupils, whose progress in the  
various departments of a good sound English Education, (as  
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this Establishment, enjoy a judicious Evangelical training of  
the conscience and the affections, and find at once, a School,  
and a happy home.

Malvern affords unsurpassed advantages for Educational purposes, in the  
proverbial salubrity of the Air, the beauty of its Scenery, its richness in  
material for the study of Botany, Geology, &c., and in the eminence of the  
resident medical practitioners.

Prospectuses of Terms, with References, will be forwarded on application  
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Drawings made from Amateur Sketches, or Lithographed  
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Families can be received for either public or private Board.

Miss B. begs to assure those Families and Visitors who may favour her with their commands, that every energy shall be used to promote their comfort and satisfaction.

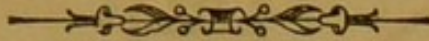
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*Cards and Terms of the Establishment may  
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The Hotel is within an easy distance of the Hills,
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EXTENSIVE & BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.



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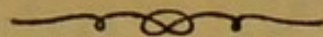
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RED INDIAN SAUCE

Ninepence per Bottle,

Acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Sauce extant
Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the BREWERY,
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IMPORTERS OF WINES & SPIRITS

ALE & PORTER MERCHANTS,
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WINES.	Per doz.	SPIRITS.	Per gall.
SHERRIES	from 21s.	BRANDY	from 24s.
PORTS	„ 27s.	JERSEY, Pale and Brown „	16s.
CHAMPAGNES	„ 32s.	GIN	„ 12s.
HOCKS & MOSELLES, „	30s.	RUM	„ 16s.
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HOLLANDS, CIDER AND PERRY, SODA AND SELTZER WATER
LEMONADE, FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

*Allsopp, Bass, Salt, Ind, Coope, and Griffith's
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Kilds., ... from 18s. to 30s. Barrels, ... from 36s. to 60s.
Hogsheads, „ 54s. to 90s. Butts, ... „ 108s. to 180s.

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33s. ... 66s. ... 99s. ... 198s.

GRIFFITH'S LICHFIELD ALES, in Firkins, from 9s. to 12s.

Younger's Scotch Ales, and Salt's Strong Burton Ales.

EAST INDIA PALE ALE, IN BOTTLES.

Quarts, 6s. 6d. Imperial Pints, 4s. 6d. Small Pints, 3s. 6d.

GUINNESS AND MANDER'S DUBLIN STOUT.

Kils., 28s. to 33s. Barrels, 56s. to 66s. Hogsheads, 84s. to 99s.
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PALE & MILD ALES & STOUT.

XXXX	30s. per Kilderkin.
PALE ALE	27s. „ „
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XXX	24s. „ „
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Λ	15s. „ „
STOUT	25s. „ „
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 *Prompt attention will be given to all Orders sent to the Agent,*

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This Hotel has been much enlarged, and is beautifully situated near the Tank, North Malvern.

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Agent for the Sale of Allsopp's Ales.

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XXX ,, ,, ,,	27s.		
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ALLSOPP'S ALE IN BOTTLE, IN HIGH PERFECTION.
 Quarts, 6s. 6d., Imperial Pints, 4s. 6d., Pints, 3s. 6d.
 Stout same Price.

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Port, Fine Old Crusted,	48s. to 60s.	per doz.
Ditto Vintage (1851)	54s.	,,
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Champagne	48s., Pint,	24s. ,,
Hock Sparkling (Dael's)	54s.	,,
Moselle ditto (Dael's)	54s.	,,
Clarets	from 24s.	,,

SPIRITS.

Brandy, Old Cognac, Pale or Brown	32s.	per gall.
Ditto, Fine Old Chan. Island	20s.	,,
Ditto, Finest Old Schiedam	36s.	,,
Rum, Old Jamaica	from 16s. to 20s.	,,
Whiskey, Old Islay	18s. to 20s.	,,
Ditto, Highland Malt	18s. to 20s.	,,
Gin, Finest London	12s. to 14s.	,,
Ditto, Distillery Strength	14s.	,,

*Malvern Soda Water, (Schweppes). Malvern Seltzer Water
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DAVID KENDALL,

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SHAWLS, MANTLES,

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LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING,

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ALLEN & SONS,

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A. & SONS beg to recommend their well-assorted and superior-manufactured stock of

LADIES,' GENTLEMEN'S, & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, GALOSHES & GAITERS,

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Which they feel confident cannot be surpassed for Quality and Price.

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Particular attention paid to Tender Feet.

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H. J. Begg to call especial attention to his ELASTIC BOOTS; requiring neither lacing nor tying, they can be put on and taken off in a moment. They afford play and motion to the Feet and Ankles, and adapt themselves to every natural movement of the body.

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NEW MILK! FRESH EGGS!!

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MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, NEW-LAID EGGS, AND POULTRY,
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Prospectuses containing References to Clergymen on application.

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Their present residence is pleasantly situated near to the Malvern Link Common, and within 10 minutes walk of the Railway Station.



References are required, and Testimonials can be furnished from the parents of pupils.

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Boots and Shoes made to order,

And lasts adapted for all kinds of tender feet in stock.

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Distilled from herbs and flowers, and possessing the properties of the Mineral Waters, being manufactured by a peculiar process, and known to supersede all other similar preparations for cleansing, strengthening, and promoting the growth of the Human Hair.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. each.

CULLEN'S INVALUABLE PREPARATION,
KNOWN AS

TROTTER OIL POMADE,

Which, from its cooling and astringent properties (being composed chiefly of Quinine and Trotter Oil), will be found an essential desideratum to Ladies and their Attendants.

Sold in Pots and Bottles from 1s. to 10s. each.

CULLEN'S RENOWNED EGG JULEP,

A preparation admitted by the trade to be the very best article extant for thoroughly cleansing the Hair in a few minutes, and leaving it delightfully soft and glossy.

A VARIETY OF MOST FASHIONABLE SCENTS.

Fancy Soaps and General Requisites for the Toilet.

TOOTH, NAIL, SHAVING, & HAIR BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.
TORTOISESHELL, IVORY, INDIA-RUBBER, AND HORN
COMBS, VARIOUS.

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