

The visitors' guide to Malvern : with observations on the air and waters, and a short description of the most interesting objects in the neighbourhood.

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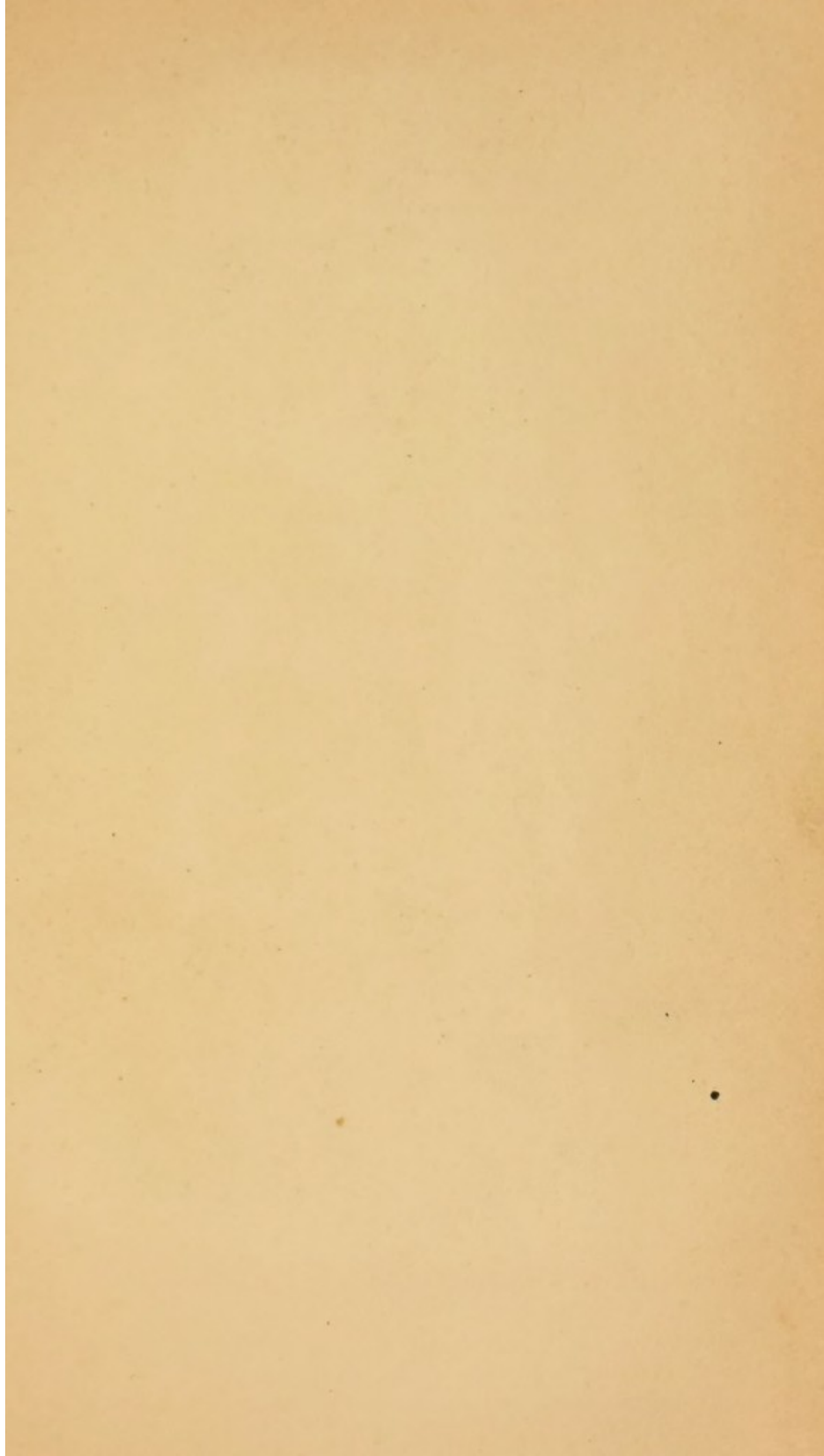
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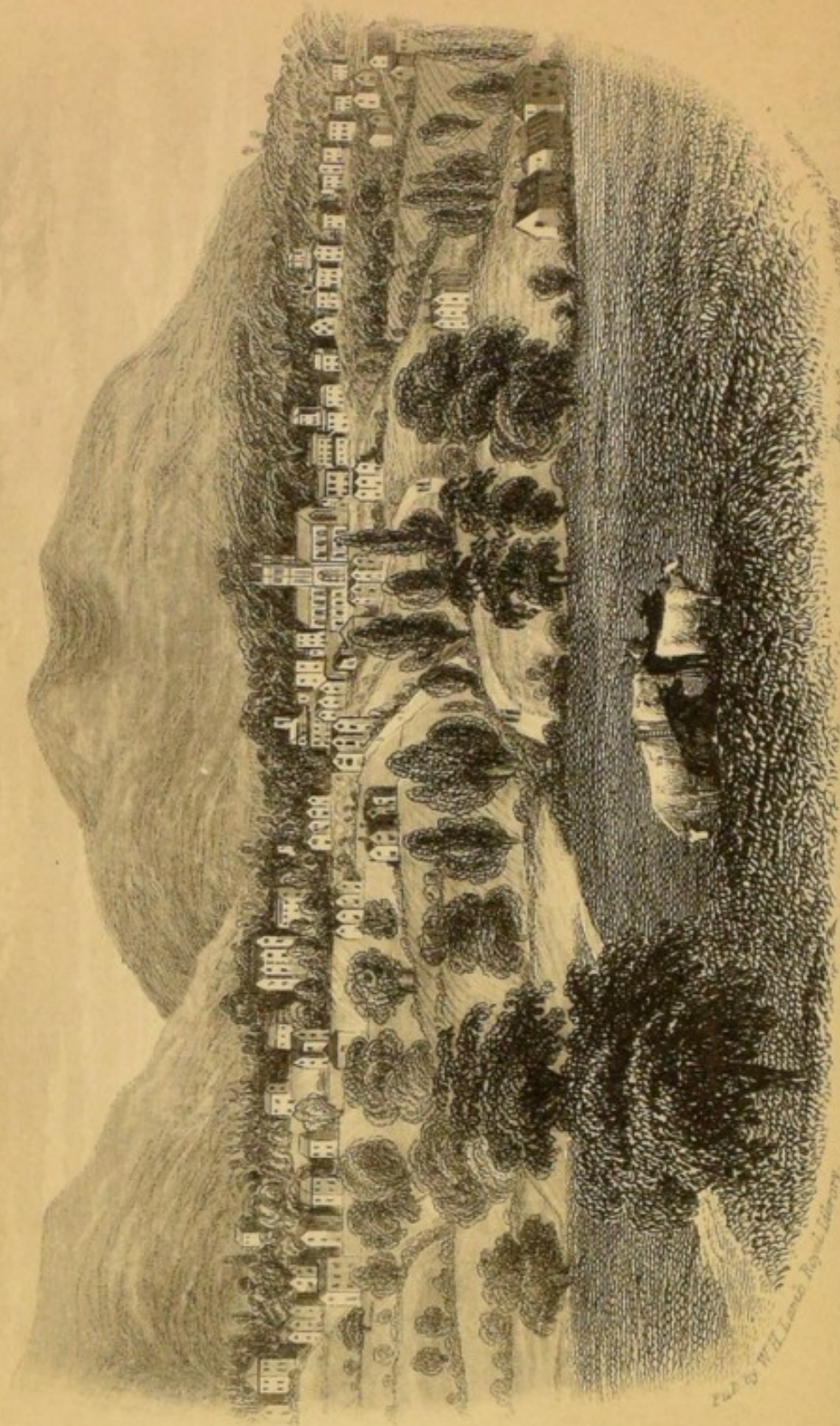


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THE

Visitors' Guide to Malvern;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

ON

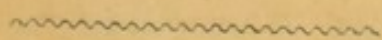
THE AIR AND WATERS,

AND

A SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF

The most remarkable Objects in the Neighbourhood.



MALVERN :

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[ca. 1855]

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Guide to Malvern.*

THE MALVERN HILLS,

Situated on the confines of the counties of Worcester and Hereford, extend about nine miles in length from north to south, and form the western boundary of the Vale of the Severn. These hills are composed of a hard, compact, syenitic rock, covered for the most part with a green turf, through which, in many places, the grey and weather-beaten stone protrudes a rugged and majestic front, marbled over with many a rare and hardy lichen. They rise precipitously to a height of nearly fifteen hundred feet, and their several pointed or conical summits display a varied and undulating outline highly picturesque, seen far and wide in the landscape of the surrounding country. The two highest points are

* The origin of this name is from *Moel*, a bald hill, and *Wern*, thought by some writers to mean alder-trees, while other writers derive it from a Gaelic word signifying water.

situated at the northern extremity of the chain, the one denominated the Worcestershire Beacon, the other the North Hill. At the bottom of the ravine or valley which runs up between them is

THE TOWN OF GREAT MALVERN,

which is much sheltered on either hand by these mountain passes.

The houses of Great Malvern, as a whole, possess considerable claims to neatness, and not a few of them may be denominated elegant in their general appearance, situated as they are in the midst of trees and evergreen shrubs, which give them a rural aspect in keeping with the natural beauty around. Within the last few years Malvern has rapidly extended its limits. Graham Road is now an agreeable and fashionable promenade, and has become studded in its entire length with genteel and commodious villas. Other roads parallel to this are now formed, which much extend the walks and drives in this direction.

The increase of buildings, however, has chiefly extended from the Abbey Gate to South Field. The Abbey Boarding-house, the establishments and residences of Drs. Wilson, Gully, Marsden, Grindrod, and Johnson, and numerous first-class villas, give to this district an aristocratic and attractive appearance. Every year is adding to their

number, and some of the most recent structures are in the Tudor or Elizabethan style; a great majority of them are let to visitors during the season; and from the vast increase in their number, at a more reasonable rate than formerly. There are at present two spacious and commodious

HOTELS,

of the first class, viz. "The Royal Kent, Coburg, and Foley Hotel," and "The Belle Vue;" each generally crowded with rank and fashion during the season. Besides these, there are Montrose House and Wellington House, delightfully situated, and conveniently fitted up as Boarding and Lodging-houses; and also the Abbey House, which has been rebuilt and furnished with every convenience for visitors. There are also several smaller inns, and lodgings of every description may generally be obtained suitable for large or small families.

Great Malvern having been constituted a town by Act of Parliament, its affairs are conducted by a Board of Commissioners, the first election of whom by the rate-payers took place in Sept. 1851. Under their auspices great improvements have been effected in the order of the place, and stands allotted for the flies and donkeys.

A reservoir for the general supply of water to the houses has been made upon a large scale

near the Wytch road; drainage has been systematically attended to, and gas-works are provided.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Malvern may be considered the Graffenberg of England; but, in addition to the skill of a Pristznitz, the practitioners of the system combine the advantages to be derived from a thorough knowledge of allopathy, all of them being physicians of long standing, while clever resident surgeons are at hand to render their assistance when required; these advantages, combined with the purity of the air and water, and the luxurious accommodation for visitors, make it the resort of numerous families in search of health during all seasons. The parties who submit themselves to the processes of the water cure are divided into two classes—*out* and *in* patients. The out-patients reside either in lodgings, or engage ready-furnished houses for the purpose, and are attended at home both by their physicians and bath attendants. Another class resides in the various establishments, of which there are five in number, belonging to Drs. Wilson, Gully, Marsden, Grindrod, and Johnson.

Dr. Wilson has a spacious building capable of containing at least fifty patients, with the requisite accommodation for baths and exercise. Dr. Gully has a handsome establishment for the reception of ladies only at Holyrood House, and

has had Tudor House built and set apart for gentlemen patients; he also receives patients for consultation at his residence, the Priory, every week-day between the hours of nine and eleven in the morning. His baths, which are near to his private residence, are erected in a separate and commodious building.

Dr. Marsden, who confines his professional operations to out-patients alone, has an elegant and complete suite of baths in South Field.

The bath-rooms of Dr. Grindrod are contiguous to his dwelling and establishment, Townsend House. They are very extensive, and comprehend cold and hot baths, hydro-vapour baths, and hot-water and steam or vapour douches, with a Russian or Turkish vapour-chamber for the process of shampooing. To these is attached a lecture and reading-room, in which he delivers (usually every week) lectures on physiology in its application to health and diet, on the processes of the water cure, and on other topics of interest to invalids and visitors, who are admitted on showing their private cards.

Drs. Edward and Walter Johnson have also two spacious establishments for patients.

SCHOOLS.

At Portswood, the Rev. J. W. A. Taylor, M.A. receives a limited number of young gentlemen.

Young ladies are received to board and educate by the Misses Baskerville, who, in addition to their own tuition, engage competent masters for Music, Singing, Drawing, French, German, &c.

LAMB'S LIBRARY, READING-ROOM, MUSIC SALOON, AND BAZAAR,

are all under one roof.

The LIBRARY contains a good collection of standard works, and all new books of general interest are liberally added as soon as published.* The READING-ROOM is well fitted up, and supplied with London and provincial papers. The MUSIC SALOON is well stocked with pianofortes by Broadwood, Collard, Tomkinson, and other good makers, for sale and hire, and contains a large assortment of new music and other articles belonging to this branch of the business. The BAZAAR contains an immense variety of the newest and most elegant and useful goods; besides, Church services, books, stationery,—in fact, almost every article connected with the fancy, bookseller's, and stationer's business, may be had here. See advertisement at page 79 of this Guide.

* On the Library House is a public Clock, given, in 1844, by Mrs. William Wilson, jun., as a memorial of gratitude for the benefit received by her from a visit to Malvern in that year.

THE COBURG BATHS

adjoin the Library. Here hot, cold, and shower baths, supplied from the pure springs on the hill, are in constant readiness.

THE PROMENADE GARDENS

are delightfully situated, commanding a beautiful view of the venerable Priory and the undulating chain of hills; they are tastefully designed, and planted with the rarest trees and flowers, and form one of the most attractive features in Malvern.

The town is indebted for this great source of attraction to the skill and perseverance of Mr. Davis, Belle Vue Hotel, who is the proprietor, and whose chief aim has been to enhance as far as possible the attractions of this lovely neighbourhood.

THE CHURCH.

The greatest architectural ornament of Great Malvern is the *ancient* PRIORY CHURCH. This venerable structure was purchased by the inhabitants, soon after the dissolution of monasteries, from John Knotesford, it is said, for the sum of 200*l.*; and it is now the parish church. Its length is one hundred and seventy-one feet; its breadth sixty-three feet; the height of the nave sixty-three; and that of its majestic and beautiful tower one

hundred and twenty-four feet. The present patroness of the living is the Right Hon. Lady Emily Foley, of Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire.

Albert Way, Esq., in a most interesting article contributed to the "Archæological Journal" of March 1845, gives an account of the windows relative to the Legend of St. Werstan, which have been little noticed, accompanied by clever woodcuts from the writer's own drawings. In the first is a vision of Angels appearing to the Saint, and pointing out the spot where he should construct an Oratory. In the second is the miraculous consecration of the Chapel, by the same ministering spirits, who had been sent forth to direct him to undertake its erection; and in another appears his martyrdom. The spot where the chapel was supposed to stand is on the side of the hill, about half-way between the Priory Church and St. Ann's Well; and thus originated the foundation of an extensive religious establishment on the Malvern Hills. We are sorry that our limits will not allow us to insert the whole of this highly-interesting account.*

According to Bishop Tanner and Dr. Nash, the Priory of Great Malvern was originally

* These subjects are depicted upon the upper part of the window in the choir, nearest to the north transept. According to Leland, St. Werstan, who was a monk at Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, fled to Malvern when the monastery of Deerhurst was burnt down by the Danes.

founded at a very remote period. The former says, "Here in the great forest was a hermitage, or some kind of religious house for seculars, before the Conquest, with some endowment by the gift of Edward the Confessor." And the latter, speaking of Malvern, observes:—

Before the Conquest, Malvern was a wilderness, thick set with trees, in the midst of which some Monks, who aspired to greater perfection, retired from the Priory of Worcester, and became hermits. The enthusiasm spread so fast that their number soon increased to thirty; when, forming themselves into a society, they agreed to live according to the order of St. Benedict, and elected Alurin, one of their company, to be Superior. Thus was the Monastery founded about the year 1083, with the consent and approbation of St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael.

Avicot in Warwickshire was a cell to Malvern, where were four Monks. Brockbury likewise, in the parish of Collwall in Herefordshire, was a cell, and contained two Monks. At the time of the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., their revenue amounted to 318*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, according to Dugdale; but according to Speed, it was 375*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* It consisted chiefly in the following articles:—The manors of Newland, Wortefeld, and Powick, in the county of Worcester; Northwode, in Shropshire; the

town of Hatfield, and lands in Baldenhale, Malvern, Bransford, and Leigh; tithes at Archesfont, in the diocess of Salisbury, of the yearly value of 40*s.* The Priory of Malvern had likewise the appropriate churches of Longeney, Powick, and Malvern; the patronage of the churches of Hanley in the deanery of Powick, and of Upton Snodsbury in the deanery of Fayrford, in the county of Gloucester.

When the Priory was dissolved, it was granted (36th Henry VIII.) to William Pinnocke, who alienated it to John Knotesford, Serjeant-at-Arms, whose daughter Ann married William Savage, of the family of Savage of Rock Savage, in the county of Chester; from whom, by inheritance, it came to Thomas Savage, Esq., of Elmley Castle, in Worcestershire. His descendant (by a female), Thomas Byrche Savage, Esq., sold the demesne to James Oliver, of the city of Worcester, about the year 1774, the site of the old Priory having been sold a few years before.

The older portions of the church, the round piers worked with plain capitals and the semi-circular arches of the nave, are decidedly architectural features of an early Norman origin, and coeval with the foundation of the Monastery; the rest of the edifice is an elegant and diversified specimen of design and embellishment in the latest periods of the pointed style. There appears to have been a Lady Chapel beyond the choir,

which was demolished ; but recently some traces of it have been brought to light, and are yet visible at the eastern exterior of the church.

The Lichfield Manuscript informs us, that the situation of Malvern was so much admired by Henry VII. and his Queen, that they were induced to beautify the church with stained glass windows, to a degree of magnificence which made it one of the proudest ornaments of the nation.

Most of the original windows of this church were richly embellished with painted glass ; and although much has been destroyed, enough remains to give an idea of its former beauty ; amidst which the violet, emerald, and ruby, glow with a brilliancy unsurpassed by any in the kingdom. The West Window of Jesus Chapel is nearly entire, and contains the following subjects :— The Salutation ; the Visitation ; the Nativity ; the Presentation ; the Resurrection of Lazarus ; the Blind restored to sight ; the Last Supper, &c. The Great East Window contained formerly the principal events in the life of our Saviour ; and the great Western a representation of the Day of Judgment, designed with great boldness, but long since destroyed, and replaced by figures of St. George and other Saints, collected from other parts of the church. The Princess Charlotte, with her consort Prince Leopold, contributed the sum of 50*l.* towards the expense. In the large

north window in Jesus Chapel are the figures of Prince Henry and Sir Reginald Bray, kneeling, still in a very perfect state. The upper windows in the north and south aisles contain a great variety of subjects, an enumeration of which would occupy too large a space in a work like the present; but these, with the modern windows in the north aisle,* are well described in the following beautiful lines adapted from Keats:—

“Diamonded with panes of quaint device,
 Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes,
 As are the tiger-moth’s deep damask’d wings,
 And in the midst, ’mong thousand heraldries,
 And twilight saints, and bright emblazonings,
 The shielded ’scutcheons blush with blood of queens and
 kings.”

Some of the windows of the choir yet retain full-length figures of former Priors of the monastery, vested, and wearing mitres on their heads. In the south aisle of the choir is a small recess, the exterior of which is panelled with quatrefoils, over which is a cornice with figures, bearing shields; and the interior is richly decorated with fan tracery; but for what purpose originally intended remains doubtful. In the chancel are

* The window at the end of the north aisle contains the arms of forty-six benefactors to the church, and the side-windows also are filled in the same manner.

the ancient carved Stalls* of the Monks; the under parts, or seats, of which are ornamented with grotesque designs in alto relievo: among them are—Three Rats hanging a Cat; a Man on his Deathbed, with a Priest and Doctor, to whom he is offering his money-bags; a figure holding a Goblet in each hand, with the fragments of a feast before him, intended, perhaps, as an emblem of Gluttony; an Angel playing on a Cithern, &c. &c.

Several parts of the choir in this church are ornamented with a tessellated pavement, containing the coats of arms of many ancient and noble families, some of which are in excellent preservation.

To Albert Way, Esq., we are also indebted for the following account of the ancient tiles. This gentleman, in a letter to the Editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for May 1844, remarks, that "Few churches in the kingdom exhibit a more extensive assemblage of such decorations

* According to Dr. Milner, "The small, shelving stool, which the seats of the stalls formed when turned up, was called a Miserere. On those the Monks and Canons, with the assistance of their elbows on the upper part of the stalls, half supported themselves during parts of their long services. The stool, however, was so contrived, that if the body became supine, it fell down, and the person resting upon it was thrown forward into the choir; but when turned down, as is the present custom, they form a firm seat."

than the Priory Church of Great Malvern ;” and although many of them are displaced and mutilated, he has been able to enumerate upwards of one hundred distinct varieties of design, consisting of sacred symbols, quotations from Scripture, pious phrases, armorial bearings, &c. &c.

One contains, in the centre, the Cross, surmounted by the crown of thorns, with the hammer, nails, scourge, spear, and dice, the reed and sponge, the vessel containing the vinegar and gall, and the ladder employed in the crucifixion.

Another, the emblem of the pelican vulning herself. The legendary tale was, that the pelican having slain her young, mourns over them for three days, and then vulning herself, restores them to life by her blood: according to the ancient distich,—

“ Ut pelicanus fit matris sanguine sanus,
Sic sanati sumus nos omnes sanguine
Nati, *i. e.* Christi.”

‘As the pelican is made whole by its mother’s blood, so are we healed by the blood of the Son, that is, of Christ.’

A third, the sacred symbol of the fish, adopted from an early period as an emblem of the Saviour. The Greek name, *ιχθους*, a fish, being composed of the initials of the words *Ιησοῦς Χριστὸς, Θεοῦ υἱὸς Σωτήρ*, “Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour;” a single specimen only of which remains at

Malvern, and that defaced: but it may be seen perfect in the Worcester Museum.

These tiles are of the usual reddish-brown colour, and the devices thereon of a cream colour; and they are undoubtedly of British manufacture, from the fact that kilns for burning them have been discovered in various parts of the kingdom, especially one in the neighbourhood of Droitwich in 1837, containing a number of tiles, identical with those in Malvern Church and Worcester Cathedral.* The process of manufacture appears to have been this: upon a square of red clay the design was impressed by a stamp cut in relief, and the cavities thus formed filled up with a light-coloured clay, and afterwards glazed and hardened in the kiln.

On the south side of the altar is an alabaster tomb, on different parts of which are seven figures, said to represent John Knotesford, his wife, and five daughters; and on a pillar adjoining is this inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of John Knotesford, esquire, servant to King Henry the Eyght, and Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Knightley, knight, who being first marryed to William Lumley, had issue John Lord Lumley; and by John Knotesford had issue five daughters and co-heirs: he died in the year 1589.—Novem. 23.”

In the north transept is a flat stone (apparently

* In 1833, a kiln of this description was discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Malvern Church.

the lid of a stone coffin), with the following inscription upon it in capitals. It was dug up in a garden adjoining to the church in the year 1711, and is the epitaph of Walcher, who was the second Prior of Malvern:—

“Philosophus dignus bonus astrologus lotheringus, vir pius ac humilis, monachus prior hujus ovilis, hic jacet in cista geometricus ac abacista, Doctor Walcherus; flet plebs dolet undique clerus; huic lux prima mori dedit Octobris seniori; vivat ut in cœlis exhoret quisque fidelis. 1135.”*

This when taken to pieces forms a curious monkish rhyme, which it may amuse the reader to discover.

Besides these are many other inscriptions, worthy the attention of the antiquary.

In a recess at the northern end of Jesus Chapel is a MONUMENT of undoubted antiquity; it is a mutilated statue of a knight. It was removed to this spot from the southern aisle when the repairs of the church commenced, and is supposed to represent Walter Corbet, a Templar. Carter, who states that no similar figure had ever fallen under his notice, describes it as being arrayed in mail armour of the Conqueror's time, having a long surcoat over it. The right hand is armed with a battle-axe, the left holds a cir-

* In the spring of 1845, the remains of the bottom and sides of a stone coffin were found near the spot where the south transept formerly stood.

cular shield, or target, and from under it hangs a sword. The feet have been broken off above the ankle.

Among the monuments of modern date is one erected by Robert Thompson, Esq., to the memory of his wife, which, as a work of art, is deserving of the highest eulogium: it consists of a female figure (an admirable likeness of the lady), the size of life, half rising from a recumbent position, and supposed to be in the act of uttering the words from the Revelation inscribed on the marble below, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus." This fine work is the production of Peter Hollins, Esq., of Birmingham, and has been rarely exceeded by any effort of the chisel in modern times.

To a former vicar, the Rev. Henry Card, D.D.,* the public are indebted for the preservation of this noble building, who during a period of nearly thirty years was indefatigable in his exertions in obtaining subscriptions towards its repair, and by his endeavours raised in that time a sum of three thousand pounds: in short, he found it a ruin, with damp walls, water pouring through the roof, and the wild pigeons building in the ivy that darkened the windows, and left it one of the finest

* Soon after his death, his parishioners raised among themselves the sum of 100*l.* for the purpose of placing a monument to his memory in the church as a mark of their respect. This has been done in the shape of a handsome memorial window of stained glass.

of country parochial churches. Dr. Card's endeavours were chiefly directed to the restoration and adornment of the interior of the church; but within the last year the exterior has undergone extensive repairs, and the battlements and pinnacles of the tower renewed. For a most interesting history of the Priory Church and the antiquities of Malvern, we call attention to Dr. Grindrod's work, which is got up in a very handsome manner, and is very suitable for a gift-book.

The present Vicar is the Rev. J. Rashdall, M.A.*

THE PRIORY GATEWAY,

only a short distance from the Church, is an interesting specimen of monastic architecture: the north front is richly embellished by carved work in the late pointed style, and it is altogether a pleasing relic of olden times, and a fit companion to its venerable compeer.

* Divine service commences at eleven o'clock in the morning, three o'clock in the afternoon, and six o'clock in the evening, on Sundays, during the summer; and at eleven and three, or half-past three, according to the time of year, for the winter months.

NORTH MALVERN CHURCH,

DEDICATED TO THE HOLY TRINITY.

Patron—The Vicar of Great Malvern.*Incumbent*—The Rev. Robert Harkness, A.M.

This is a building in the early English style of architecture, consisting of a nave and two side-aisles, a roomy chancel, with an organ-chamber and vestry at the side. Over the porch to the vestry is a slender bell-turret, the upper story of which consists of moulded arches springing from columns. The bell-turret is covered with a steep roof, with oak shingles, which was the original covering of many of our old spires. Under the vestry and organ-chamber is the vault for the warming apparatus. The nave is divided from the side-aisles by circular stone columns, with moulded caps and bases, and stone moulded arches, over which are small clerestory windows.

It contains six hundred sittings, of which 450 are *free* for the use of the poor of this town, and is another beautiful illustration of the good that has been so benevolently effected by strenuous and combined exertions on the part of all classes amongst the residents in the parish of Great Malvern.

The rapid increase of visitors to our favoured town has of late years become so large, that during

the summer and autumn our magnificent and venerable Priory Church, notwithstanding the additional sittings lately made, was found wholly inadequate for the accommodation of the numerous strangers and parishioners who, on each succeeding Sabbath, crowded within its hallowed walls. To remedy this lamentable deficiency, by which a large proportion of the labouring classes was entirely deprived of church accommodation, a subscription list for raising the necessary funds to build and endow a church at North Malvern was headed by munificent donations from Charles Morris, Esq., and Miss Morris; and their benevolent example was so universally and liberally responded to, that on the 18th of September, 1850, the first stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

We extract from the Worcester paper the following corrected description of this interesting ceremony:—

“On Wednesday last, the 18th of September, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, after having attended the morning prayer in the Abbey Church, proceeded to the Morris School, North Malvern, where he was received by the clergy of the district, the members of the committee, and the churchwardens.

“The procession to the scene of the ceremonial was formed in the following order:—

Workmen with Banners, two-and-two.

The Churchwardens,

Messrs. G. McCann and Gibbs.

The Children, two-and-two, of Barnard's Green, the Morris,
and Lyttelton Schools.

Mr. Harper, carrying the Mallet.

The Hon. Secretary, W. C. West, Esq., and Members of
the Committee, two-and-two.

Sixteen Clergymen in their Gowns and Surplices.

The Rural Dean, Rev. A. B. Lechmere.

The Vicar (*pro tem.*), Rev. G. F. Foxton.

THE LORD BISHOP.

Col. Bund, carrying Brass Plate of Inscription.

C. Dankes, Esq., the Architect, carrying the Silver Trowel.
Clerk and Beadle.

“ On entering the church ground, the choir chanted the *Venite* in a most effective manner. The Bishop then commenced the aspirations, ‘ Our help is in the name of the Lord,’ &c. ; and the usual prayers having been offered up, the brass plate of inscription, after having been read by Colonel Bund, was deposited beneath the foundation stone, which was gradually lowered, the Bishop striking it thrice, and placing it with the trowel ; and the ceremony concluded with the *Jubilate Deo* and the Benediction. Colonel Wilmot, as vice-chairman of the committee, then addressed the Bishop in a very appropriate manner on presenting the beautiful silver trowel to his Lordship ; and referring to the circumstances under which the design of the church had taken place, spoke of the kindness of Lady Emily Foley

in having, in addition to a handsome donation, presented them with a site so happily chosen. Colonel Wilmot then alluded, in the warmest terms of obligation, to the benevolence and munificence of Charles Morris, Esq., and Miss Morris, who, in addition to their numerous acts of liberality in the village of Malvern, have contributed above 2000*l.* to the expenses of this design.

“The Lord Bishop replied in a most feeling and eloquent address; after which the immense assemblage, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day, left the ground.

“The school children were afterward regaled in a very liberal manner with tea, cake, and other refreshments, and the workmen engaged upon the edifice received a day’s pay upon the occasion.”

The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese in the autumn of 1851.*

THE AIR OF MALVERN

has always been considered as extremely pure and invigorating; indeed, the effects produced on invalids are frequently quite astonishing, and sometimes matter of surprise to the faculty themselves. We might expect that any situation combining the great advantages derivable from a pure air and pure water, would often afford instances of the

* Since this time the Lady Emily Foley and Lady Lambert have conjointly presented one thousand pounds towards the Endowment Fund.

rapid recovery of health, provided the body be free from important disease.

There are several circumstances which combine to render the atmosphere of Malvern extremely salubrious ; the village, particularly, is secured on three sides by the hills, which almost encircle it. Nevertheless, it seems to be exposed to the east ; but an easterly current of air meeting these hills, which are fourteen or fifteen hundred feet in elevation, must receive a very considerable check in its progress, and, striking against them, will rebound (*i. e.* a resilience, or backward current, will, in some degree, be established), lessening the force of the wind, and counteracting its influence before it reaches the hill itself: similar to what we observe to occur when the ripples or waves of a pond strike against a wall or high perpendicular embankment, where the resilience of the water breaks the force of the next coming wave. Malvern, like all other places, is occasionally subject to high winds, and sometimes to those violent gusts incidental to all hilly regions : but its exposure to the east wind is more apparent than real, and less than many situations much lower and seemingly more sheltered, the hill above warding off, and striking back, the particles of air, and consequently very much diminishing the force of the current. These circumstances, as regards the health of individuals, would be very different were the habitations nearer the summit of the hill, or not so

immediately contiguous to its precipitous side. But there are direct and very decided advantages, arising from the eastern aspect of Malvern, and its situation on the inclined slope of the hill.

In the first place, an inclined plane to the eastward is the first to receive and be influenced by the genial rays of the morning sun. And as the air in the shade is, perhaps, invariably colder, frequently very much so indeed, during the eight or ten hours before noon, than the air in the shade after noon, so, therefore, that slope which enjoys the full influence of the morning sun will have that benefit at the period most required. Nor is it only on bright mornings that the benefit will accrue; for however thick the canopy of clouds may be, there is always some portion of radiant caloric penetrating them, and reaching the earth. Therefore the effect will operate in favour of the eastern slope of a hill at all seasons of the year, and is quite sufficient to account for the earliness of the culinary vegetables and spring flowers at Malvern, and for the mildness of the air generally. The late Dr. Baillie characterised the atmosphere of Malvern as the air of Montpellier, and many persons have been surprised at the salubrity, warmth, and mildness of Malvern, during the winter. The aspect of a high and barren ridge of hill at this season of the year is certainly by no means inviting, but the reality will bear comparison with other seemingly more sheltered spots.

There is another circumstance, also, tending to render the inclined slope of a hill to the east more genial and warm than most other situations, viz. the following condition of the atmosphere, which may be frequently noticed in this country. The sun rises in the morning with great splendour, and shines brightly for three or four hours. Towards the middle of the day, clouds form and obscure it, disappearing again soon after sunset: thus leaving the balance of advantages, with regard to sensible caloric, wholly in favour of an eastern aspect.

The plain at the foot of the Malvern Hills may very often be observed enveloped in dense fog, while the hill is perfectly clear; and during the autumn and winter, the trees and fields below are frequently covered with hoar frost, while the sides of the hill, and the fields and trees in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, are quite free from any incrustation; and even when they are frosted over, they may almost invariably be observed to have thawed an hour or more before those below. The salubrity of the town of Great Malvern, and its fitness as a place of resort for invalids, may therefore be said to depend upon its combining the following circumstances:—

1. *An elevation sufficient to free it from the cold, damp, and miasmatic air, resulting from the*

process of radiation, which renders the air pure and invigorating.

2. *A high and precipitous hill, rising up in close contiguity to the habitations, which affords shelter from the winds.*

3. *The inclined slope of the ground to the eastward, receiving, in the most favourable manner, the first rays of the morning sun,—i.e. at a period when the air has attained its minimum of temperature.*

To all which, the beauty of the scenery around, and the extreme purity of the water, materially contribute.

The Malvern Hills are of igneous origin, and consist chiefly of quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblende, in very variable proportions and combinations, forming granite (very rarely found), syenite, greenstone, &c., the syenitic rock being by far the most abundant.

Epidote, compact and crystalline, is found in many parts of the hills; sulphate of barytes abounds in the North Hill; and a vein of chlorite, exposed in cutting the Ledbury road at the Wytche, may still be seen.

The new red sandstone formation covers the plain on the eastern side of the hills, whilst on the western the richly-fossiliferous silurian beds (raised to their present position by the upheaval of the Malverns) afford a most interesting field of investigation to the geologist.

The lovers of botany will be amply rewarded by researches on the hills and their immediate neighbourhood, as the following enumeration of Malvern Plants will show:—

Dicotyledonous Plants..	..	..	586
Monocotyledonous ditto	..	..	174
Ferns and Equisetaceæ	..	..	26
Mosses .. .. .	..	..	137
Jungermanniaë .. .. .	..	..	28
Hepaticæ, &c. .. .. .	..	..	21
Lichens .. .. .	..	..	248
Fungi .. .. .	..	..	364
			—
Making a total of .. .. .	..	..	1584*

Among them may be found the delicate *Anagallis tenella*, the curious *Drosera rotundifolia*, and *Pinguicula vulgaris*, the elegant *Eriophora*, or Cotton-grasses, the beautiful *Ophrys apifera*, and other rare *Orchidiæ*, and many more valuable, in the eyes of the botanist, from their greater rarity, though less striking to the general observer; while the western sides of the hills abound with the fragrant *Habenaria chlorantha*, and the garden-like *Aquilegia*, *Galanthus*, and *Narcissus*.

According to Mr. Lees, there is no spot in the kingdom of a similar extent that contains so great a variety of Lichens and Fungi, so that in those

* From an admirable little work by Edwin Lees, F.L.S., "The Botany of the Malvern Hills." See Advertisement at end of the book.

tribes alone the "Botanical Looker-out" might find employment for many months.

A society was established in Malvern in 1853, entitled "The Malvern Naturalists' Field Club," under the presidency of the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., for the practical study of the natural history of the neighbourhood.

Limiting its number of members, and admitting those only who take an active interest in the promotion of its objects, it has already done good service in the cause of natural history, not only by general research, but by the foundation of a purely local Museum, in which all rare specimens of natural history found in the neighbourhood are deposited. The Rev. F. Dyson is the Vice-President, and Mr. Walter Burrow the Honorary Secretary, who has also the charge of the Museum.

THE MALVERN WATERS.

The pure waters of St. Ann's Well at Great Malvern, and of the Holy Well at Malvern Wells, have long been justly celebrated for the beneficial effects they produce in every variety of *Scrofulous* Disease, many severe and almost hopeless cases of this intractable disease having been completely cured by them. Their waters may be drunk in any moderate quantity, and should be employed by persons resorting to the place for

the preparation of every article of food or drink. It is essential that those who expect to derive advantage from them, in any complaint, should adhere to a very temperate way of life: taking but sparingly of wine or fermented liquors, avoiding everything likely to disorder the process of digestion, and being careful to drink the water plentifully in the morning, and at other convenient periods of the day.

In almost all chronic, or long-continued disorders, an improvement in the functions of the stomach is of the utmost importance; and this usually ensues from the use of the Malvern waters, assisted by exercise and pure air, and thus the most important step towards a lasting and permanent cure is secured.

It has, we know, puzzled many persons to understand how a perfectly pure water can have medicinal properties; and it may be worth while just to explain here how it is. A water, it should be remembered, although perfectly clear and transparent, may be very impure; and, indeed, every kind of spring water contains more or less of an earthy impregnation: nor is this surprising, when we consider that the fluid constituting them traverses, before issuing at the surface of the ground, large tracts of different kinds of earth. A homely, but forcible demonstration of this fact, may be adduced in the thick, dense incrustation so often found in tea-kettles, the stony particles

forming which must enter into the system of those who drink the water unboiled. But water brought to the boiling temperature, although it is deprived of a considerable portion of its earthy and stony impregnations, is much injured by this process in many important particulars; the whole of its gaseous contents are driven off, and many of its good properties thus wholly destroyed. A naturally pure water is therefore much to be preferred by all persons to one that has been boiled or distilled, and is, to many invalids, very essential to the recovery of their health; for by its constant use in all domestic purposes, as well as its adoption in a medical point of view, that constant and habitual application of noxious matters to the digestive organs, too often the consequence of taking impure water, and productive of various disorders, will cease; the innate powers of the system then become developed or rendered active, and the body is easily and gradually restored to the actions and sensations of health. In all scrofulous diseases a pure water is a very great desideratum.

The following extracts are taken from a book published in 1826, entitled, "The Physical Use of Pure Water recommended from France:"—

"In indigestions that are caused by the weakness or irritability of the stomach, or by the unnatural acrimony of the fluids, the sovereign

remedy is *pure water*; two or three glasses of which, when we rise out of bed, likewise an hour and a half or two hours after dinner, is the most excellent preservative against all internal maladies. In the morning it discharges all the gross humours of the first passages, and carries off the matter that is collected during the night. After a meal it helps to finish digestion, and to give the chyle all the fluidity that is needful, especially when we drink it about two hours after we have eaten, because then the aliments being in part dissolved, it easily penetrates them, finishes their dissolution, and carries them onward in a little time. If we drink it too soon after a repast, its good effects are not so obvious, and we find ourselves disappointed of the benefit it never fails to produce two hours after our meal, or thereabouts.

“ Pure water is the true menstruum which has been so long sought after, as it admits between its particles all sorts of matters—saline, sulphurous, earthy, &c., and then goes on; so that it is easy to see how it facilitates the dissolution of the aliments, and helps their digestion in the stomach. In fact, water is the basis of the humours of our bodies; it serves to form the chyle and the blood, and to transmit the nutritious particles into all parts of the system; it washes away the vicious and clammy mucosity that covers the glandular membranes of the stomach and bowels, occasioning thereby the effusion

of a greater quantity of the secretion upon which the appetite and digestion depend. We know, by experience, that in chronical diseases, all of which come from obstructions in the viscera, there is not a better remedy than pure water."

It is needless to observe that these remarks apply with full force to the waters at Malvern. These waters are highly advantageous also as an external application to indurated scrofulous tumours, ulcers, and many eruptive diseases, as well as efficacious and beneficial when taken internally. But it would exceed the limits of these remarks to enter into a particular description of all the diseases in which these waters have been serviceable. The following is an analysis of the Malvern Waters by Dr. Addison:—

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

Atmospheric air, <i>nearly</i>	..	..	3·000 cubic in.
Sulphuric Acid .. .. .	..	..	·660 grains.
Muriatic Acid .. .. .	..	..	·640
Soda .. .. .	..	..	·300
Lime .. .. .	..	..	·205
Magnesia .. .. .	..	..	·528
Silicious matter .. .. .	..	..	·500
Precipitate obtained with the Sulphate of Magnesia, insoluble in water, and loss	}		·167
			Grains 3·000

“Several 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.”

A short distance below the village of Great Malvern there is a very pure

CHALYBEATE SPRING,

which so far partakes of the character of the waters of Malvern that it contains hardly any earthy impurities, but which, from the iron it holds in solution, is a mild and pleasant tonic, and being applicable to all cases of scrofulous disease, it is an important adjuvant in their treatment.

The Malvern Chalybeate, although it is not so highly charged with ferruginous matter as many other waters of a similar kind, yet is sufficiently so to answer every expectation from it as a tonic, whilst its purity in every other respect renders it eminently adapted to all weak and delicate habits; and it has been found, perhaps from this very circumstance, that many persons with whom waters of this description have disagreed in other places, have not only been able to bear this with impunity, but have at the same time derived great benefit from its use.

There are two ways to the Chalybeate Spa : one, by the road leading down near the Church, as far as Dr. Gully's Lodge, and then turning down the lane on the right ; the other, passing under the Abbey Gateway and turning to the left, takes the visitor to a fine pool of water, at one end of which is a picturesque bridge and waterfall in the grounds belonging to the Grange, the property of Oliver Mason, Esq.

On the walk by the side of the water is a very delightful view of the Church, the Town, and the Hills, and one of the most favourite positions for taking a sketch of the place, seats having been placed in those spots affording the best points of view.

We subjoin the following remarks upon the Malvern Chalybeate from Dr. Addison's "Dissertation on the Malvern Waters," before mentioned :—

"The Chalybeate Spring at Great Malvern is a light, pleasant, and valuable tonic, invigorating the stomach, and giving tone to the system generally.

"The iron in the Malvern Chalybeate exists in the state of a *proto-carbonate* chiefly, a form the least likely to prove heating or injurious even to the most susceptible habit ; while a small quantity of *magnesia*, and of *muriate of soda*, with which it is combined, must tend very much to increase its alterative and tonic effects.

“The Pouhon and Tonbridge Wells waters contain from four to six times more earthy matter than this: the Cheltenham and Scarborough waters contain only the same proportion of iron, whilst they are much more loaded with earthy matters; the Bath waters also have not more earthy impurities, but contain less of the chalybeate principle.

“Of all the naturally medicinal waters, a Chalybeate is, perhaps, the most valuable, not only because it is eminently serviceable in many of those disorders incident to human nature, but because of the difficulty of compounding artificially, and of preserving for any time, those efficacious combinations of iron which nature affords; in fact, the rapidity with which *all the proto-salts* of this mineral, in solution, pass into the peroxidised state, renders it necessary that all waters containing them *should be drunk immediately as they issue from the spring*, for the mineral, in the course of a few hours, even in a closely-stopped phial, becomes converted into the state of a peroxide, and separates in the form of a brownish flocculent sediment, leaving the fluid vapid and useless.

“It is not necessary here to enter at any length into a description of the various disorders to correct or remove which the Chalybeate water of Malvern is peculiarly adapted: the properties and virtues of waters of this kind

are now universally known, while the benefits they so largely confer are amply substantiated by experience. It may, however, be proper to observe, that in all cases of debility, or of obstructions from languor of the circulation, or from impaired vascular energy,—in all cases of scrofulous action, or of immoderate evacuations from deficiency of tone or vigour in the constitution, they are the best of all possible remedies. In incipient tubercular disease of the lungs, threatening consumption, not complicated with inflammatory action, Chalybeates have long been known to be invaluable medicinal agents; in fact, Morton, a celebrated medical writer of the last century, goes so far as to assert, that Chalybeate waters are of more importance in preventing consumption in the scrofulous habit than all the materia medica besides. These waters are often highly serviceable also in those diseases of childhood termed *mesenteric*, as well as in many other abdominal disorders occurring at that period of life characterised by debility and loss of flesh, without fever. The dose or quantity taken must be regulated by the constitution of the patient—the state of the stomach—the nature and stage of the disease—and the effect produced. For it should be remembered that Chalybeate waters, like all other medicinal agents of activity and power, are incompatible with certain conditions of the body, so that it behoves all who

expect to experience their beneficial effects to employ them rationally, by being previously assured of the absence of every indication inconsistent with their use or continuance, for serious evils may accrue from an injurious perseverance. It would be impossible, in a short sketch of this nature, to attempt to enumerate all the symptoms which contra-indicate their adoption. Flushings of heat—acceleration of the pulse—and headache, however, supervening on the use of a Chalybeate, are symptoms to be carefully watched.

“There are persons who indulge in a great degree of scepticism as to the effects of mineral waters, from the small quantities of the substances held in solution by them; and the improvement in health, which could not be denied by those who had taken them, has been attributed to change of air alone, or change of air with amusement or exercise. It may be well to examine, and show the futility of this observation. The ingredients in many mineral waters exist in extremely minute quantities no doubt, but what then? Is it a law of nature that minute doses can do nothing? Certainly not; the medicines in daily use contradict this, for, generally speaking, the most experienced practitioners prefer the ordinary use of small doses to large ones. It is found, indeed, that a composition of several medicines, in small doses,

acts more favourably and effectually than large doses of single medicines.”

THE HAY* WELL.

This celebrated spring, which rises in a most powerful manner, was formerly held in such high estimation by the monks for its transparency and extreme purity, that they entirely supplied the Priory from it by means of pipes, many of which have been recently dug up. In seasons of long drought this spring has proved of inestimable value to the village; for when every other in the neighbourhood has nearly ceased to flow, it has never been known to fail of its abundant supply.

It may be worthy of remark, that although this well is exposed to the atmospheric air, the water is invariably of the same temperature, 50° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the change of season having no effect upon it. This fact was strikingly exemplified on the 20th Jan. 1838, when the cold was intense; the thermometer stood at $8^{\circ} 24'$ below freezing close to the well; but upon being put into the water it rose to its usual temperature of 50° immediately.

* This term has nothing to do with *hay*-making, but is derived from the Saxon *haga*, an enclosure; so that it may be inferred that this pure well was used in Saxon times, even before the foundation of the Priory.

Annexed to the Well are

THE HAY-WELL BATHS.

These Baths have been elegantly fitted up, and are very conveniently arranged; they consist of Warm, Cold, Shower, and a Vapour Bath, upon a very correct and improved principle; also a large Plunging Bath, with an abundant stream of water from the Hay Well perpetually flowing through it. The water from this spring has been found eminently adapted for bathing, as its peculiar softness adds so materially to the luxury it affords.

WALKS ON THE HILLS, &c.

The walks about Great Malvern, as well for variety as beauty of landscape scenery, and whether on the flat or up the ever-beautiful hills, may be said to be almost unequalled. Every taste may be here indulged—and a few minutes suffice to take the visitor from the gaiety of the promenade to the soothing quietude of rocky glens, or deep mossy dingles.

Opposite the Library is an ascending road leading to the different pathways, which wind in every direction among the hills, constantly traversed during the season by parties of pedestrians, or invalids on donkeys, enjoying the many splendid views with which the country abounds, and courting the invigorating breezes, there far removed

from those sources of contamination too frequent in the vales below. Along this road, the turning to the left leads to

VICTORIA DRIVE—SAINT ANN'S WELL—
THE WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON—AND
THE NEW WALK TO SUGAR-LOAF
HILL, &c.

Victoria Drive was completed during the time the Duchess of Kent was at Malvern; and her Royal Highness, with the young Princess, was the first who ascended by it to the Well, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

The water of St. Ann's Well issues from the rock, and falls into a large and curiously carved stone receiver, placed in a room which forms a part of St. Ann's Cottage. This water is beautifully clear and transparent, possessing medicinal qualities, which seem to depend not upon the nature or quantity of the ingredients it contains, but upon its extreme purity, for both this and the water of the Holy Well contain much less earthy or foreign matter than any other spring water whatever.

Continuing along the pathway by St. Ann's Cottage, that in a zigzag course easily and gracefully surmounts every obstacle as it rises upwards, we reach the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon, and the scenery displayed from this point is of the most magnificent description. On the

one side lie the counties of Hereford and Salop, varied with richly-wooded hills, rising in every direction one above another, and bounded in the distance by the mountains of Wales, softened to an azure blue; on the other, the broad vale of the Severn stretched out like a green carpet, luxuriant in vegetation, with cities, villages, and towns interspersed around—the eye, glancing on either side, wanders over the Cathedrals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the habitations of Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, the bridge at Upton over the Severn, with many other interesting objects*—sometimes standing boldly out in the picture, at others partially obscured in shade, as the dark shadows of some passing cloud sweep over the expanse, or some broad gleam of sunshine lights between, and brings them to the view. The reflections which such scenes as these give rise to—the channels which they open to the sallies of imagination—and the pleasurable sensations which must always attend them, cannot but contribute in a very marked degree to that exhilaration of the mind and that flow of animal spirits so contributory to health and ease.

Nor is it these distant views alone which attract and interest the attention of those who wander over these beautiful mountains—the precipitous sides of the adjoining hills—the deep

* See a panoramic sketch of objects seen from the Worcestershire Beacon, published at the Library.

ravines which intersect them—the masses of naked rock—the flocks quietly grazing on the short herbage—the yellow flowers of the summer-flowering gorse, or the still more pleasing purple of the foxglove, and tall mullein, conspicuous with its grey flannel-like leaves, are all objects equally calculated to excite our admiration and delight.

FOLEY TERRACE,

made at the expense of Edward Foley, Esq., opposite the chapel, being easy of ascent, generally dry, and shaded by the foliage of the chestnut and birch, is much frequented. From the upper part of this road a walk leads up the hill near Castle House to St. Ann's Well, presenting the town and surrounding scenery in a very picturesque point of view. It was made at the suggestion of Miss Spencer Stanhope, in the autumn of 1837.

DANVER'S WALK,

made at the expense of the Hon. Mr. Danver; the entrance to which is from a path near St. Ann's Well, called Nob's Delight, and from which a walk descends in a zigzag direction towards Foley Terrace. About the centre of it, in a recess of the rock, is a sheltered seat, commanding a view of the numerous villas, of varied architectural design, that now stud the fields below, Worcester, and a great extent of country.

THE NEW WALK TO THE SUGAR-LOAF HILL.

The visitors to Malvern are indebted for this beautiful walk to Charles Morris, Esq., of London ; it being undertaken by his desire, and completed under his personal superintendence and at his own expense ; while

THE TANKS,

situated on the eastern side of the North Hill, will remain a lasting monument of his liberality and benevolence. In 1835 this gentleman erected, at his sole expense, a tank at North Malvern, which cost upwards of eighty pounds, principally for the use of the neighbouring poor ; but finding the supply of water still inadequate to the wants of the numerous applicants, he caused, in 1836, another tank to be constructed, capable of containing 50,000 gallons of water, at an expense exceeding 300*l*.* Sixty-three workmen of the parish were employed in this work for upwards of three months, and on completing the undertaking they were treated to a capital dinner at the Foley Hotel. The large tank bears the following inscription :—

* To which were added by the same gentleman, in 1843, a handsome tower, and a capital clock which strikes the hours and may be heard to a considerable distance.

THE INHABITANTS OF NORTH MALVERN HAVE PLACED
 THIS STONE TO RECORD THAT THESE TANKS WERE
 ERECTED AT THE SOLE EXPENSE OF
 CHARLES MORRIS, JUN. ESQ.
 OF PORTMAN SQUARE IN 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.

Nor are these the only records of this gentleman's liberality. In 1840 he built a tank for the accommodation of the poor near the foot of the Wytche, and in 1844 another on the west side of the hill; which, with his bountiful contributions (as well as those of other members of his family) to the different churches and charities, render him one of Malvern's most liberal patrons.

If, in ascending the road opposite the Library, the visitor, instead of taking the turn to the left, keep straight on, he will arrive at the bottom of the

SERPENTINE VALLEY

which separates the Worcestershire Beacon from the North Hill, and terminates at the foot of the Sugar-Loaf Hill. The ascent is direct and steep; in it are many angled fragments of rock, which the winter rains and frost detach from the masses above. The rocks on the northern side of this

winding glen, as it ought rather to be called, buttresses as they are of the great North Hill, are the most precipitous throughout the whole Malvern range, and are with difficulty scaled. They are stained with various Lichens, and tufted with verdant Ferns. Here alone is the rare but dwarf *Sedum album* found. At the foot of the Serpentine Valley is a path on the right, called Lady Mary Talbot's Walk, leading round by the

IVYSCAR ROCK,

in whose massy front one may fancy a resemblance to the walls of some mouldering castle, while the mantling ivy lends support to the idea, and the whole mass is luxuriantly clothed with Ferns and various wild plants. From this spot is a delightful view of Great Malvern, the church, and the Worcestershire Beacon. By taking the pathway above, called Lady Lambert's Walk, we reach the top of the North Hill, and from it the view is extremely beautiful. The point of the Worcestershire Beacon is the only break in the circle of the distant horizon.

From the top of the North Hill, Lord Grenville's Walk leads round the Table Hill to the Sugar-Loaf and Beacon.

From the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon, along the ridge of the hill, a delightful walk may be taken to Malvern Wells and the Camp Hill.

After leaving the Beacon, the first object of attraction is

THE WYTCHÉ,*

a deep artificial cut made through the solid rock, formerly traversed by a narrow road inaccessible to carriages, but now occupied by the new turnpike road to Ledbury. This excellent road was commenced in 1836; it branches off from the main road a little way beyond the chapel at Great Malvern, and by a very gradual ascent attains the summit of the hill at the Wytche, whence the view of the fertile vale of Worcester in the east, and the undulating hills of Hereford and Wales in the west, is extremely interesting.

Descending on the Herefordshire side, and passing through the village of Collwall, the new road again enters the old one, about two miles on this side of the town of Ledbury, shortening the distance between that place and Great Malvern nearly two miles. The bare stony masses displayed on each side of the Wytche afford excellent opportunities for the gratification of the taste of those disposed to geological inquiries; they are composed chiefly of syenite in various aggregation, or hornblende, greenstone, and mica; † while the rocky and rugged walls, rising perpendicu-

* From the Saxon, *wic*, a winding bank.

† For a geological account of the hills, see "The Geology of the Malvern Hills," by Edwin Lees, Esq.

larly to a height of seventy or eighty feet above the traveller's head, give to the chasm the appearance of an Alpine pass.

A curious place, called "the Gold Mine," a little north of the Wytche, and on the eastern side of the ridge of the Worcestershire Beacon, should also be explored. Here sparkling gold and silver-like mica profusely abounds, and glittering specimens of visionary "gold" may be had by the visitor in exchange for the commoner coin of the realm.

Continuing along the summit of the hill for about two miles, and passing across the turnpike road, we reach the base of the Herefordshire Beacon, commonly called

THE CAMP HILL.

The Reverend Dr. Card thought that the ridges and furrows which encircle this noble eminence were memorials of British workmanship, and formed under the direction of the renowned Caractacus.

In his Dissertation on this Hill,* he observes, "This interesting object has for its attraction no severe majesty—no stupendous sublimity—it wears no vestment of eternal snow; there is, in its appearance, a placid pastoral grandeur, and a picturesque beauty, heightened by the

* See the Advertisement at the end of this work.

grassy turrets which it bears upon its summit — raised by the hand of man in ages long since gone.

“No one can gaze on a spot like this, so distinctly impressed with the traces of a vast antiquity, without reflecting on the varied scenes of human life, and on the slow, yet sure, progress of the human mind in knowledge and power.

“There are those who, in examining this singular spot with an antiquarian eye, have pushed their investigations beyond the æra where written history commences; the consequence of which is, that they have involved themselves in obscurity, uncertainty, and contradiction. Others have gone to the contrary extreme, and unhesitatingly pronounced this *hill fortress*—parts of which are ruined by age, and marked with the scars and impressions of war—to be altogether of Roman origin.

“The most plausible argument in favour of the Roman claim has been deduced from the name (Collwall) of the neighbouring village on the north-western side of the fortress, inasmuch as the identity of an early people is more certainly marked by the names of places, and the monuments they have left, than by the testimony of future records, in which the fond prejudices of patriotic vanity are too often indulged, at the expense of soberness and truth. The word Coll-

wall is evidently a corruption of the Latin *collis vallum*, or *collis vallatus*, a fortified hill, and, in one sense, descriptive of the local situation of the spot; yet it follows not that because the Romans did not construct, they therefore never penetrated to this place. Nor can I conceive that there is anything improbable in the supposition that the designation would most naturally be applied to an eminence fortified previously to their arrival. It was their constant practice to occupy and improve the strongholds of the natives, and Tacitus specifies the district of SILURES as one in which this custom was prevalent."

There are several entrances leading within the entrenchments, some of which are doubtless the effects of time, and formed no part of the plan of the fortress. The prætorium, or plateau, on the summit of the hill, has an inclination to the west, with only one entrance on its south side. The character of this plateau is consistent with the design of the greater work, and protected in the same manner. Here are a rampart and ditch, the former of which is from 50 to 60 feet high at present, and the latter from 12 to 18 feet in depth, and from 30 to 40 feet in width at the top; but those which surround the whole encampment are in general of larger dimensions, particularly the ditch, which may originally have been wide enough at the bottom to admit the passage of a chariot.

Dr. Card observes, that the following considerations may have no inconsiderable weight in support of the hypothesis, that it was produced by the lofty and magnificent genius of Caractacus:—

“In the first place, if it had been erected at any previous period, it could only have been for the purpose of defending the adjacent districts from the petty incursions of rival chieftains or bandits, who were so often employed in mutually destroying or pillaging each other. It is, indeed, both an absurd and improbable conjecture that a fortification of such extent and strength, capable of admitting an army of at least twenty thousand men within its trenches, and the bastions of which, containing an area sufficient for the stowage and pasturage of horses and cattle, are of that construction that their firmness has not yielded to the efforts of seventeen centuries, should have been erected for temporary purposes, when a handful of soldiers would have served to repel aggressors of this character. The remains too of a smaller camp, surrounded by a single ditch, and unquestionably of an earlier date than the great one of Caractacus, which are still visible about a mile and a half from the latter, form a further illustration of my doctrine, and may be considered as the production of these intestine wars.”

Within a short distance of this camp, a

coronet, or bracelet of gold, set with precious stones, was found by a cottager, as he was digging near his habitation. Ignorant of its real value, he disposed of it to a goldsmith in Gloucester for the trifling sum of thirty-seven pounds, by whom it was sold to some London jeweller for two hundred and fifty, who made fifteen hundred pounds by the jewels only.*

The views from the summit of the Camp Hill include a vast extent of country; and Herefordshire, from this height, assumes a very distinct character from that of the contiguous districts of Worcester and Gloucester. It appears to be composed of an immense continuation of oblong, conical, and irregular hills, principally covered with fine timber; the deep shadows of whose luxuriant foliage project over the most beautiful vales, abounding with orchards, corn-fields, and hop-ground. The distance in the west is finely marked by the range of the Black Mountains, the Monmouthshire Sugar-Loaf, the Skyrrid Vawr, and the hills of Radnorshire; while, far to the south, a wide expanse of the Severn gleams amidst the verdant landscape. The prospects to the east and south-east are yet more extensive, including a very large proportion of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, which appear spread out before the sight, variegated by all the charms

* In the year 1847 a number of Roman copper coins were found in the neighbourhood.

of nature and cultivation. The Herefordshire Beacon itself is most eminently conspicuous for many miles round, and forms an object of uncommon grandeur.

Two miles southward of the Beacon is the Holly-bush Hill,—a beautiful hill, with a double summit, that derives its name from the numerous holly-trees that adorn its sides. A camp, with a single trench, surrounds it; and the dense covert of the woods about its base, and the sequestered gloom of the dingle called “the Gullet,” that intervenes between the Holly-bush and Swinyard hills, render the scenery impressive, and well deserving examination.

From the Camp Hill there is a fine view of

EASTNOR CASTLE,

the seat of Earl Somers. The approach to it is through an avenue of trees, the road being partly upon an old British road called the Ridgeway, raised above the adjacent country: the scenery all around is very romantic, hill and dale, wood and water, meeting the eye on every side. The Castle is partly surrounded by a noble expanse of water, and the drive through the park is delightful.

Upon an eminence to the left of the Camp Hill, and in the vicinity of Eastnor Castle, is an Obelisk, rising ninety feet from the base; it was erected by Earl Somers in 1812.

The eastern and western sides are inscribed to the memory of *John, Earl Somers*, Baron Evesham, Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of William the Third, and President of the Council of Queen Anne; he died a bachelor.

The southern side is inscribed to the memory of *James Cocks*, Ensign in the Guards; who, before he had attained the age of twenty, fell fighting for his country in the battle of St. Cas, upon the coast of France, A.D. 1768.

On the northern side is an inscription to the memory of *Major the Honourable Edward Charles Cocks*, eldest son of Earl Somers, who fell before Burgos, under the Duke of Wellington, at the age of twenty-six.

On a declivity of the Camp Hill, at a little distance from its summit southward, is

A CAVE,

cut in the rock, of rude workmanship and small dimensions; but by whom it was made, or for what purpose, is not known. Perhaps it has been the occasional retreat of some recluse, or the refuge of shepherds from the heat of the sun or from the wintry storm. At any rate, rain from the stormy south-west so frequently blows into it, that its interior aspect is not very alluring at present.

About midway between the Camp Hill and

the town of Great Malvern, on the high road to Hereford, is the village of

MALVERN WELLS,

occupying a very picturesque and retired spot, at an elevation nearly equal to that of Great Malvern, abounding in delightful walks, interspersed with alcoves that command romantic and extensive seats and views. The hills in this neighbourhood are not so high as the Worcestershire Beacon or the North Hill, but they are objects almost as interesting, and not so steep to climb. The walks are prettily disposed among fine old hawthorns, and shaded by numerous mountain-ashes, that have been planted there.

MALVERN WELLS CHURCH.

This is a district church, dedicated to St. Peter; it is a neat and commodious edifice, capable of affording accommodation for 600 persons: one-half of the sittings are free, so that the numerous poor inhabitants of the vicinity have now the privilege of attending the service of the Established Church, which is performed in the morning and evening of every Sabbath day. During the summer, Divine Service begins in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at six; in the winter, at eleven in the morning, and half-past three in the afternoon. The district to which the Church peculiarly belongs

includes Upper Hanley, or Malvern Wells, containing a population of between four and five hundred. It is a perpetual curacy, and the present incumbent, the Rev. P. E. Boissier, is also the patron. It is worthy of lasting record that this truly Christian divine, responding to the wants of the resident population, and the occasional visitors, not only built the Church at his own cost, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament (1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 38), but endowed it with the interest of 1000*l.* out of his private fortune. The first stone of the Church was laid on the 10th of July, 1835, by M. G. Benson, Esq., and its consecration by the Bishop of Worcester took place on the 20th of September, 1836. R. W. Jerrard, Esq., of Cheltenham, was the architect. The communion plate was given by the late Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev. William Van Mildert, and the principal cost of the richly-decorated east window was defrayed by the venerable prelate. This window contains the armorial bearings of the Bishop of the diocese and benefactors, and was executed by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury.

Visitors may obtain sittings *in the pews* at Mr. T. Woodyatt's, Levant Cottage, nearly opposite the Church; and as the Minister's stipend, and the repairing fund for the church, depend chiefly on the *pew-rents*, these sittings can only

be obtained by a payment according to the rate sanctioned by the Bishop of the diocese and directed by the Act of Parliament.

Close to the Church is the

SCHOOL-HOUSE,

recently built by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society. The ground was given by the Rev. P. E. Boissier. This very desirable appendage to the Church is *supported by voluntary contributions*, and at present affords instruction to between sixty and seventy children.

There are here a number of genteel Lodging, and two Boarding-houses, or Hotels, for the accommodation of visitors, besides a Commercial Inn, called the Admiral Benbow.

THE WELL HOUSE

is a large and commodious building, capable of entertaining a number of families; it has also a large public dining-room. Some of the upper apartments open directly upon the adjoining hill, a great desideratum with many invalids. This establishment is of old standing, and still maintains its celebrity.

ESSINGTON'S HOTEL

is near the main road, has a pleasure-ground,

with a number of pretty walks attached to it, and commands a fine view over the country. A short distance from the Well House is

THE HOLY WELL,

a pure spring, enclosed within a building open to all comers; and it is precisely similar to that of St. Ann's at Great Malvern. Many extraordinary cures have been effected by the water here; and the old practice with those who used it as an external application was to lie in bed, and even to sleep, with wet rags over the diseased parts: indeed, many persons used, when applying it to *leprous eruptions*, to soak their garments in the water, and put them on wet, without, as it is reported, receiving any hurt from this practice.

Among the many benefactors to Malvern must not be omitted the name of the Countess Harcourt, at whose expense many of the most picturesque and beautiful walks on the hills (to the extent of several miles) were made, the principal part of which are in this neighbourhood, extending to the Camp Hill. Her ladyship was in the habit of visiting Malvern annually for many years; and, anxious that other invalids should continue to partake of the benefits she received, left at her decease the sum of 300*l.*, the interest of which is to be applied to the repair of the walks, seats, and places of shelter, which were made during her lifetime.

Neither must that benevolent lady, the Right Hon. Apphia Baroness Lyttelton, be forgotten, by whom the School in the Churchyard* of Great Malvern was originally founded, and conveyed to the parish for ever; nor, during her ladyship's residence at Malvern, which extended over a period of more than forty years, was her name wanting in any contribution to charity or the service of religion.

About a mile from Malvern Wells is

LITTLE MALVERN CHURCH. †

“Just peeping from a woody covert near,
The Lesser Malvern stands.”—BOOKER.

The present structure was built about the year 1482. From several points it forms a picturesque and striking object, with its ruined walls and thick, dark ivy. It was originally built in the form of a cross, having an embattled tower rising from the centre; but the transept has long been in ruins, the nave is entirely gone, and the tower is now covered with a tiled roof. In descending by the road from the Camp Hill the eye catches the tower of the church, rising from the bosom of some tall and venerable trees. The interior is

* Rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of 400*l*.

† About the year 1171, two brothers, Joceline and Edred, became hermits, and, passing their lives in austerity and penance, founded here a small priory of Benedictine monks, upon the site of which the present Church stands.

plain and uninviting. In the southern corner is an old Gothic pulpit, and in the pavement are several wrought tiles, similar to those in the Priory at Great Malvern.*

Near the Church is the residence of the Berrington family, in front of which is an artificial pond of water. The grounds are tastefully planted with trees, amongst which is a Lime, remarkable for its majestic growth and beautiful foliage. The adjoining glen is richly clothed with wood, and, backed by the towering hills, produces altogether a scene of great beauty, offering many subjects for the sketch-book of the visitor.

RIDES OR DRIVES ON THE HEREFORD ROAD.

Setting out from Great Malvern, passing through the Wells, leaving Little Malvern Church on the left, you ascend the hill, having on one side the deep romantic ravine at the foot of the Camp Hill, and on the other the steep rocks; continuing this course along the turnpike road, the stranger reaches LEDBURY, a small market-town, eight miles from Great Malvern, where the Church is an object well worthy of notice.

* There are also some relics of old glass in its painted windows, which in former times vied with those of Great Malvern.

LEDBURY CHURCH

is a large edifice of Saxon origin, though it has undergone many alterations and improvements at different times. It consists of a nave, side-aisles, and chancel, a chapel, and a detached tower, which is terminated by a finely-proportioned spire, about 60 feet high. The nave has octagon pillars, with pointed arches, and was divided from the chancel by a very beautifully carved screen, half of which has however been removed. The chancel appears to have formed part of the original building, having several short massive columns, with semi-circular arches.

About the year 1401 this church was made collegiate by Bishop Trevenant, who established here a master or deacon, and eight secular priests, besides clerks and other servants. This college was dissolved in the 1st of Edward VI.; the deacon's lodgings, which were situated on the north side of the church, are now converted into a school-house. Near the Market-house is a Hospital in honour of St. Catherine. It is a very ancient timber-and-plaster building, and was founded by Bishop Foliot in the year 1232, for six single men, two men and their wives, and two widows.

On returning from Ledbury, the drive may be varied by taking the road to the right through

Eastnor Park, or to the left, up Collwall Green, to the Wytche.

ON THE WORCESTER ROAD.

About five miles and a half on the Worcester road is the village of Powick, where the turning to the right leads over the Old Hills, pleasing verdant eminences of the red marl formation, diversified with clumps of trees; whence is a delightful prospect, commanding the whole of the Malvern range. Just before reaching the Old Hills, about half a mile to the left, is a ferry over the Severn to Kempsey, a pretty little village on the bank of the river. From the Old Hills the road takes you to the Rhydd, where is the seat of Sir E. Lechmere on a bold wooded bank, finely commanding the river, that here washes a long range of red marl cliffs. Here also is another ferry over the Severn. About fifty feet below the road at the Rhydd, turn to the right up Barnard's Green to Malvern.

On the left-hand side of the road, about two miles from Malvern, is

SAINT MARY'S CHAPEL,*

a neat Gothic edifice, correct in style and detail, designed by Thomas Bellamy, Esq., of Bedford Square, London. The first stone was laid in

* A chapel of ease to Great Malvern.

August 1843, and the Chapel was consecrated in December 1844. It was built at the cost of 2000*l.*, which was raised by subscriptions commenced by the farmers and day-labourers in the vicinity, who were resident from two to four miles from the parish church, and who conveyed the materials gratuitously. The ground for the Chapel and adjoining School, which contains from forty to fifty children, was given by the late Thomas Edward Foley, Esq., with 565*l.* towards the building, and an endowment of 1000*l.*

The Service of Communion Plate was presented, in addition to liberal subscriptions, by Charles Morris, Esq.

A handsome Stone Font by Miss Garlike.

The Communion Table by Mrs. Romney.

A Lectern by Colonel Bund.

And the Painted Windows by Colonel Wilmot, Captain Allen, and various individuals in the neighbourhood.*

At Malvern Wells, the road descends, opposite Essington's Hotel, to Hanley Swan, where it branches off in three different directions; *to the right* over Welland Common, where, turning again to the right, will bring you by Little Malvern Church back to the Wells. The road *to the left* passes by the entrance to Blackmore Park, the seat of T. C. Hornyold, Esq.; thence

* The builder of this, as well as of the North Hill and Link Churches, was Mr. George McCann, of Malvern.

to the Rhydd, and, by Barnard's Green, to Great Malvern.

From Great Malvern to Worcester is eight miles, where the China manufactories and the Cathedral are well deserving the inspection of the stranger.

On the left side of the Worcester Road, about a mile from Great Malvern, is the new District Church of St. Matthias, in the parish of Leigh, the first stone of which was laid by Earl Somers in 1844, by whom the ground for the site was given, with 500*l.* towards the endowment. The estimated cost of building was 1600*l.** There is also in the neighbourhood a School in connexion with the Church.

The upper road at the Worcester Turnpike leads past the Tanks and round the End Hill, where is the District Church of St. James. The design was by Harvey Eginton, Esq., after a model of an early English Church in Yorkshire. It was intended to supply the spiritual wants of the inhabitants of a large district, comprising the outskirts of four adjoining parishes. The site for the Church and for the residence of the Clergyman, with 300*l.*, were given by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Among the numerous subscribers may be mentioned the late Dean of St.

* The architect was Harvey Eginton, Esq., of Worcester.

Asaph, 200*l.*, the Morris family, 200*l.*, and Oliver Mason, Esq. 150*l.* From this point a new road is just completed to the Wytche, and from thence is continued to the Wind's Point at the foot of the Herefordshire Beacon, thus forming one of the most beautiful rides in the kingdom.

The second road from the hill, on the way to Worcester, leads through Cowleigh Park (a delightful spot of secluded woodland scenery, affording an admirable contrast to the extensive views from almost every other point in the vicinity of Malvern), to the village of Cradley, where there is a fine old church, the rector of which is the Rev. — Hampden, son of the Bishop of Hereford.

The third road from the hill, on the Worcester Road, leads to the village of Leigh Sinton; from whence turn to the left, out into the Cradley Road, and again to the left through Cowleigh Park, back to Great Malvern.

About three miles from Malvern on the Worcester Road, at Newland Green (where there is a very small and curious little church), the road to the right leads through Madresfield, by the seat of Earl Beauchamp; from whence various roads lead up to the village.

Numerous other excursions in the neighbourhood of Malvern might be indicated, as to Alfrick, Suckley, and Knightsford Bridge on the river Teme. The scenery about the latter place is most

enchancing, but the parochial roads that must be traversed are not quite so good as the excellent carriage-roads previously adverted to, and which offer facilities for rides in the carriage or on horseback which can hardly be equalled anywhere. The pedestrian has here an unbounded range;—he may follow the ridges of the hills to their last undulation near Bromsberrow, without any impediment; or if he prefer the meadows, footpaths present themselves in almost every direction to tempt his vagrant foot: there is the limestone quarry to search for fossils; numerous woods to wander in if he court solitude, or promenades and pleasure-gardens if his preference be the busy haunts of man.

For full information respecting the walks, rides, and drives, consult the map of the country eight miles round Malvern. See Advertisement at the end of this Guide.

CLIMATE OF MALVERN.

We have already given a general statement of the peculiar circumstances which tend to render the atmosphere of Malvern dry, pure, and invigorating; and we now subjoin a table of the temperature of the seasons for two successive years, placing in another column the corresponding temperature in London.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE SEASONS
IN MALVERN AND LONDON,

FOR THE YEARS 1835 AND 1836.

	MALVERN.		LONDON.	
	1835.	1836.	1835.	1836.
Winter	41 ^o ·6	37 ^o ·5	41 ^o ·1	37 ^o ·9
Spring	47·8	45·6	49·0	47·9
Summer	61·3	59·0	64·9	62·7
Autumn	49·3	47·3	51·8	49·4
Means	50·0	47·3	51·7	49·4
Mean of two years.	48 ^o ·6		50 ^o ·5	

From this table it results that the mean temperature of Malvern is about 2^o below that of London.

By comparing the seasons, it will be found that the Spring and Autumn are 2^o warmer, and the Summer 3^o $\frac{1}{2}$ warmer in London; but that the temperature of Winter, including the months of December, January, and February, is as mild in Malvern as in London.

The length of the mercurial column of the

barometer is rather more than half an inch shorter in Malvern than in London, indicating that the elevation of this watering-place is something more than 500 feet. On taking a barometer from the town to the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon, the highest point of the hills, the mercurial column subsides just one inch; and the mean result of three very careful admeasurements made by Dr. Addison, gives 920 feet as the elevation of the summit of the Beacon above the Library.

The movements of the barometer almost exactly correspond, and are very nearly simultaneous, in London and Malvern.

There are

TWO CHARITY SCHOOLS

in the neighbourhood, supported by subscriptions and donations, providing religious instruction for poor children belonging to Great Malvern and the adjoining parishes, according to the principles of the Church of England.

The Lyttelton School is at the bottom of the churchyard, and attended by about 140 girls.

The North Hill School, about a mile from the town, is on the road leading to Mathon; it was founded from a fund, accruing from donations presented by the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians, on their visit to Malvern; rebuilt in 1838, at the expense of Charles Morris,

Esq., and now called the Morris School. The neighbourhood is yearly becoming more populous; and the residents being chiefly poor cottagers, the locality of the school has been found extremely advantageous, about 100 boys being daily instructed in the rudiments of religious and useful knowledge.* Near to the School is an acre of ground rented by Charles Morris, Esq., and inclosed at his expense, which is divided into twenty gardens, for the use of as many boys, who are supplied with everything needful for the cultivation of

* *Extract from a Report of the Committee, in the Spring of 1845:—*

“The Committee, anxious to give to the children of this parish the most efficient religious education, in accordance with the principles of the Established Church, have deemed it necessary to make a change in the arrangement of their Schools. They have therefore resolved, that after the 25th of March next, the boys of both schools shall be educated at the Morris School, and that the girls of both schools shall be educated at the Lyttelton School. By the above change in the schools, it is hoped that due effect will be given to the monitorial system so judiciously adopted in the National Plan of Education, and that the schools may, at a future period, be carried on at less expense.

“The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity to announce that the sum of 227*l.* has been subscribed towards the erection of an Infant School. It is, however, considered prudent not to commence the building until the sum subscribed be adequate to the entire expense.”

Mem.—A Subscription-book for the Schools is kept at Mr. Lamb's Library.

vegetables, &c., and the produce is given to them, the sale of which provides many things needful to them, and helps to train them up in habits of useful industry.

THE DISPENSARY

was established in 1830; it is supported by annual subscriptions and donations. Subscribers of one guinea receive five recommendatory letters; and poor persons presenting one of them at the institution are supplied with medicines, &c.; and many of those who are unable to attend personally are visited at their own homes. The average yearly admissions from Great Malvern and all surrounding parishes amount to upwards of 300. There is a rule ordering all donations to be invested in the Worcester Savings' Bank; and a permanent fund of more than one hundred pounds has already accumulated from this and other sources.

Subscriptions and Donations are received by M. Coates, Esq., the Surgeon, and by Mr. Lamb, at the Library.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS OF GREAT MALVERN.*

1. Parochial and Sunday Schools.
2. The Malvern Dispensary.
3. Society for Visiting and Relieving the Poor.
4. Clothing Society.
5. Parochial Library.
6. Parochial Association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
7. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
8. Church Missionary Society.

Malvern has been celebrated both in blank verse and rhyme by various poets, from the time of Chaucer to the present day,—we select the following lines without an author's name, but supposed to have been written in the time of James I. :—

OLD SONG.

As I did walk alone
 Late in the evening,
 I heard the voice of one
 Most sweetly singing ;
 Which did delight me much,
 Because the song was such,
 And ended with a touch,
 O praise the Lord.

The God of sea and land
 That rules above us,
 Stays his avenging hand,
 'Cause he doth love us,
 And doth his blessing send,
 Altho' we do offend :
 Then let us all amend,
 And praise the Lord.

* Subscriptions for these are received by the Vicar, the Curates, and at Lamb's Library.

Great Malverne, on a rock
 Thou standest surely ;
 Do not thyself forget,
 Living securely :
 Thou hast of blessings store,
 No country town hath more,
 Do not forget therefore
 To praise the Lord.

Thou hast a famous Church,
 And rarely builded :
 No country town hath such,
 Most men have yielded,
 For pillars stout and strong,
 And windows large and long ;
 Remember in thy song
 To praise the Lord.

There is God's service read
 With reverence duely ;
 There is his word preached
 Learned and truely ;
 And every sabbath-day
 Singing of psalms : they say
 It 's surely the only way
 To praise the Lord.

The sun in glory great,
 When first it riseth,
 Doth bless thy happy seat,
 And thee adviseth
 That then it 's time to pray,
 That God may bless thy way
 And keep thee all the day,
 To praise the Lord.

That thy prospect is good,
 None can deny thee ;
 Thou hast great store of wood
 Growing hard by thee ;
 Which is a blessing great
 To roast and boil thy meat,
 And thee in cold to heat :
 O praise the Lord.

Preserve it, I advise,
 Whilst that thou hast it ;
 Spare not in any wise,
 But do not waste it :
 Lest thou repent too late,
 Remember Hanley's fate,
 In time shut up thy gate,
 And praise the Lord.

A chase for royal deer
 Round doth beset thee ;
 Too many, I do fear,
 For aught they get thee :
 Yet tho' they eat away
 Thy corn, thy grass, and hay,
 Do not forget, I say,
 To praise the Lord.

That noble chase doth give
 Thy beasts their feeding ;
 Where they in summer live,
 With little heeding :
 Thy sheep and swine there go,
 So doth thy horse also,
 Till winter brings in snow.
 Then praise the Lord.

Turn up thine eyes on high,
 There, fairly standing,
 See Malverne's highest hill,
 All hills commanding ;
 They all confess at will
 Their sovereign, Malverne Hill.
 Let it be mighty still !
 O praise the Lord.

When western winds do rock
 Both town and country,
 Thy hill doth break the shock—
 They cannot break thee ;
 When waters great abound,
 And many a country 's drown'd,
 Thou standest safe and sound :
 O praise the Lord.

Out of that famous hill
 There daily springeth
 A water passing still,
 Which always bringeth
 Great comfort to all them
 That are diseased men,
 And makes them well again
 To praise the Lord.

Hast thou a wound to heal
 The which doth grieve thee?
 Come then unto this well,
 It will relieve thee;
 Noli me tangeres,
 And other maladies,
 Have there their remedies:
 Prais'd be the Lord.

To drink thy waters, store
 Lie in thy bushes,
 Many with ulcers sore,
 Many with bruises;
 Who succour find from ill,
 By money given still,
 Thanks to the Christian will:
 O praise the Lord.

A thousand bottles there
 Were filled weekly,
 And many costrils rare
 For stomachs sickly;
 Some of them into Kent,
 Some were to London sent,
 Others to Berwick went:
 O praise the Lord.

THE WYE.

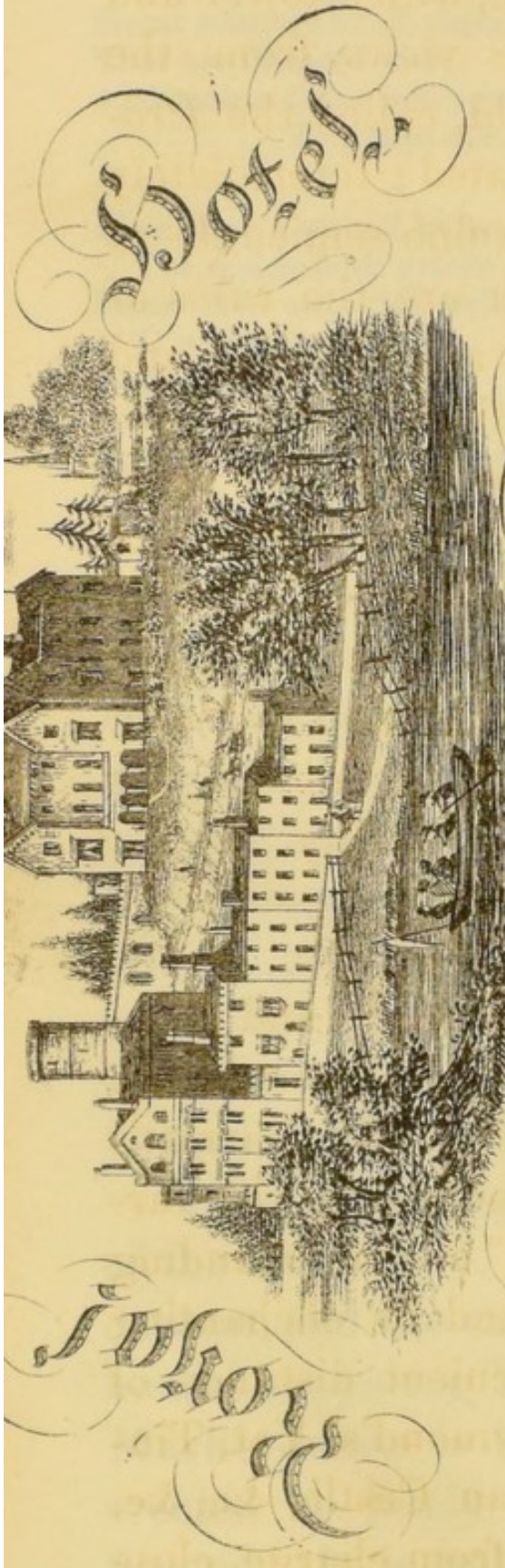
The tour of the Wye is universally allowed to be one of the most picturesque excursions in the kingdom, and the visitor to Malvern has an excellent opportunity of surveying its beauties. Parties from hence usually start from Ross to Monmouth and Chepstow; at the latter place this beautiful river falls into the Severn.

Ross is a market-town about 13 miles from Ledbury, and 21 from Great Malvern.

It is situated upon a rock, on the eastern bank of the river Wye. The streets are mostly on a descent, and are extremely rough and narrow, the houses appearing huddled upon each other. The Market-house is in a very decayed state, though erected so lately as the reign of Charles the Second; it is built of stone, and ascended by several steps, the upper part being sustained on

1892
The first of the series was published in 1892
and was entitled "The first of the series"
The second of the series was published in 1893
and was entitled "The second of the series"
The third of the series was published in 1894
and was entitled "The third of the series"
The fourth of the series was published in 1895
and was entitled "The fourth of the series"
The fifth of the series was published in 1896
and was entitled "The fifth of the series"
The sixth of the series was published in 1897
and was entitled "The sixth of the series"
The seventh of the series was published in 1898
and was entitled "The seventh of the series"
The eighth of the series was published in 1899
and was entitled "The eighth of the series"
The ninth of the series was published in 1900
and was entitled "The ninth of the series"

The first of the series was published in 1892
and was entitled "The first of the series"
The second of the series was published in 1893
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and was entitled "The ninth of the series"



ROSS.
Commanding the Man of Ross Prospect.
the Wye & its enchanting Scenery.
Families. Boarded for long or short. Periods.

THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

TOURISTS and FAMILIES Travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges, at BARRETT'S ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORD, adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensively the views of the Wye and its enchanting Scenery. It is within a convenient distance of GOODRICH COURT AND CASTLE; SYMOND'S YAT; WYNDCLIFFE, RAGLAND CASTLE, &c., &c. There is excellent fishing, free of charge, close to the town. Families are boarded for long or short periods. Posting in all its branches. Pleasure Boats for Excursions on the Wye. Flies and Omnibuses meet every train. Ross is the "Gate of the Wye;" and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it; nor do we believe, notwithstanding the superiority of some of them in point of size, that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast such scenes of grandeur, gracefulness, and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties, whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, cornfields, and villages—or, deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned, at intervals, with antique ruins of castellated and monastic edifices, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes, have furnished many subjects for the painter and cannot fail to charm every eye.

semi-circular arches, supported by three ranges of pillars, the space between them being open. The Church is a handsome structure, with a tower and well-proportioned spire. The views from the churchyard and contiguous field, called the *Prospect Ground*, are much celebrated; immediately below the eye the river forms a fine semicircle, at one of the extremities of which are the ruins of Wilton Castle, and beyond it an extensive and luxuriant vale, terminated by the distant mountains of Pembrokeshire. John Kyrle, the celebrated Man of Ross, has given a degree of attraction to the place far beyond its local importance; among other public works, the Prospect Ground, adjoining the churchyard, and the walk that extends thence for nearly a mile to the southward, were formed by his liberality.

BARRETT'S ROYAL HOTEL.

Tourists and families travelling to and from South Wales will find very superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges, at Barrett's Royal Hotel, Ross, Hereford, adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensive views of the Wye and its enchanting scenery. It is within a convenient distance of Goodrich Court and Castle; Symond's Yat, Tintern Abbey, Wyndcliffe, Raglan Castle, &c. &c. There is excellent fishing, free from charge, close to the town. Families boarded for long or short

periods. Posting in all its branches. Pleasure-boats for excursions on the Wye. Flys and Omnibuses meet every train. Ross is the "Gate of the Wye;" and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it; nor do we believe, notwithstanding the superiority of some of them in point of size, that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast such scenes of grandeur, gracefulness, and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties, whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, corn-fields, and villages—or, deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned at intervals with antique ruins of castellated and monastic edifices, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter, and cannot fail to charm every lover of nature.

At the distance of two miles from Ross is the village of Weston, about one mile to the east of which is the site of a Roman station, called Rose, or Bury Hill, which is supposed by some writers to have been the Ariconium of Antoninus.

About one mile from Weston is the village of Riford, a little to the west of which is the site of Penyard Castle, which stood on the south side of the eminence.

Between two and three miles to the west

of Penyard Castle, on a finely-wooded promontory, round which the river Wye flows in a semi-circular direction, are the massive ruins of Goodrich Castle.

From Ross to Monmouth and Chepstow, the scenery on all sides is highly picturesque; the principal objects are Goodrich Castle, Coldwell Rocks, New Weir, Tintern Abbey, and many other interesting objects too numerous to enumerate here; they more appropriately belong to a description of "The Tour of the Wye."

TABLE,

Showing the increase in the number of Inhabited Houses and in the Population of the Parish of Great Malvern, during the present Century.

	INHABITED HOUSES.	POPULATION.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.
1810	163	819	4340
1811	204	1205	
1821	293	1568	
1831	372	2010	
1845	490	2768	
1851		3763*	

* If the census had been taken during the season, instead of the month of March, 5000 would be nearer than the above.

DISTANCES

Of the following Places from Great Malvern.

	MILES		MILES
Aberystwith . . .	108	London . . .	120
Alcester . . .	26	Ludlow . . .	40
Bath . . .	66	Manchester . . .	120
Birmingham . . .	34	Monmouth . . .	34
Bristol . . .	60	Oxford . . .	64
Bromyard . . .	12	Pershore . . .	17
Cheltenham . . .	24	Ross . . .	21
Chepstow . . .	48	Southampton . . .	119
Evesham . . .	21	Stratford . . .	32
Gloucester . . .	26	Tewkesbury . . .	16
Hereford . . .	24	Tunbridge Wells. . .	152
Leamington . . .	44	Upton . . .	8
Ledbury . . .	8	Warwick . . .	44
Liverpool . . .	115	Worcester . . .	8

The above distances are by the Coach Roads, but most of them are now much shortened by the various Railways.



