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PORTLAND, DORCHESTER AND SOUTH DORSET.

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OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
RIVERSIDE
THE

"ALL-IN" POLICY

still affords the Householder the most complete cover yet devised.

This comprehensive Policy devised by the "British Dominions" affords the Household complete protection in respect of practically every serious Household Risk for an Inclusive Premium of 5/- per £100 per annum (minimum premium 7/6).

SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Saves Time, Money, Trouble.
2. Obviates the Inconvenience of paying separate premiums at different dates.
3. Contains no Arbitration or Average Clause.
4. Renewed free every sixth year if no claim has been made in the interim.

A Special "All-In" Policy for House-owners covers the building only for 1/6 per £100.

Write to-day for full particulars of the "All-In" Policy, address:

"ALL-IN" POLICY DEPT.,
41, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED INCLUDE:

The FARMERS' "COMPLEAT" INDEMNITY POLICY
The FARMERS' "COMPLEAT" FIRE POLICY
The FARMERS' LIVE-STOCK POLICIES
and TRACTOR POLICY.

The most Progressive Office for all Classes of Insurance.

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD


Assets Exceed £19,000,000.
BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED

Head Office: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Authorised Capital ... ... £20,000,000
Issued Capital ... ... 14,210,356
Reserve Fund ... ... 7,000,000
Deposits ... ... 296,059,132

Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, Esq., Chairman.
Sir Herbert Hambling, Deputy-Chairman.
Edmund Henry Parker, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

General Managers:

The Bank has over
1,400 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES
and Agents and Correspondents in all the Principal Towns Throughout the World.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns throughout the World; makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers; effects Foreign Collections; establishes Documentary Credits and generally undertakes EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS.

The Bank undertakes the office of Executor and Trustee.

STRONG ROOM ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED.

DRAWING ACCOUNTS are opened upon the terms usually adopted by Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Deposits are received from Customers and others, and interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed. Deposit books are issued when required.

Affiliated Banks:

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK,
Head Office: Edinburgh.

THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD.
Head Office: Manchester.
NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

GREAT in Age.

It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, the oldest Life Office in the world.

GREAT in Volume of Business.

Its Annual New Business for many years has been in excess of that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial business.

GREAT in Profit-Earning Capacity.

The Quinquennial Valuation as at 30th June, 1916, on exactly the same strong 2\% Reserve basis as in 1911, disclosed a surplus of £612,552, after the writing-off of £806,032 as the full measure of war shrinkage of invested funds and excess war mortality. The surplus distributed for the previous quinquennium was £627,504.

GREAT in Reserve Strength.

After two years of war strain, reserves were set aside on the basis of a strictly net premium valuation at an assumed net interest earning rate of only 2\%, in addition to which a further sum of £353,575 was reserved as a floating War Contingency Fund.

GREATEST in the Fact

that the Directors under war conditions maintained reserves on an even more severe basis than the exceptionally strong standard of 1911.

Write for Prospectus and Report to the Secretary, NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH, or to any Branch Office of the Society.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Chairman:
Sir RICHARD V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart.
Deputy-Chairman:
J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.


<table>
<thead>
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<th>(31st December, 1919.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED</td>
<td>£58,878,400</td>
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<td>DEPOSITS, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCES, &amp;c.</td>
<td>135,763,591</td>
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</table>

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,400 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Affiliated Banks:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Auxiliary:
LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. 1849.
The Largest British Mutual Life Office.

INVESTED FUNDS: (1920) £41,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME: (1919) £5,750,000.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Whole Life Policies, 20 years in force, show average increase of the sum assured by Bonus exceeding 50 per cent. Endowment Assurance Results also are unsurpassed.

37, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.2.

BRITISH MAKE.

"KANDAHAR" Pencils are Made by GEORGE ROWNEY & CO.
4d. each, 3/9 per doz. From all Stationers.

From all Stationers.

WHETHER YOU EARN £500 A YEAR OR £5,000 you are not justified in living up to that unless you have made suitable provision for those depending on you. But if you insure well, and in the right Office, you can spend all you make with a mind free from care. The National Provident Institution, of 48, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, will send full information post free on application.
The Most Comfortable Tea Rooms.

LONDON.
209, REGENT STREET, W.
206, Regent Street, W.
42, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. (Outside Victoria Station)
113, Victoria Street, S.W.
358, Strand, W.C.
190, Sloane Street, S.W.
31, High St., Kensington, W.
131, Queen’s Rd., Bayswater, W.
289, Finchley Rd., Hampstead, N.W.
68, St. Paul’s Churchyard, E.C.
1, Walbrook, E.C.
31, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
51, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
42F, Old Broad Street, E.C.
71, George Street, Richmond

COUNTRY.
BRIGHTON—14, East Street.
BRISTOL—24, College Green
CHESTER—27, Eastgate St.
CROYDON—44, George Street
DUBLIN—84, Grafton Street
EASTBOURNE—23, Terminus Road
EDINBURGH—120, Princes St.
GLASGOW—99, Buchanan St.
LEEDS—32, Bond Street
LIVERPOOL—33, Bold Street

Sweets, Cakes
and Chocolates

can be obtained from

AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited

Authorised Capital ..... £45,200,000
Subscribed Capital ..... £36,883,168
Paid-up Capital ..... £9,626,917
Reserve Fund... ..... £9,626,917

DEPOSITS (December 31st, 1919) £371,742,389

Head Office :
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Overseas Branch :

Foreign Banking business of every description undertaken
Specially organised for developing British Trade abroad

Over 1,450 Offices in England and Wales.

THE BRITISH LAW
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.2.

Chairman— M. F. Monier-Williams, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman— C. G. Kekewich, Esq.
Manager—David M. Linley.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—

ABERDEEN: 80, Union Street.
BELFAST: 4, Scottish Provident
Buildings, Wellington Place.
BIRMINGHAM: 124, Colmore Row.
BRIGHTON: 138, North Street.
BRISTOL: 31, Baldwin Street.
CHESTER: 16, Corn Exchange
Chambers.
DUBLIN: Leinster Chambers, 43,
Dame Street.
EDINBURGH: 34, Queen Street.
GLASGOW: 183, West George Street.
IPSWICH: 11, Princes Street.
LEEDS: 5, East Parade.

LIVERPOOL: 3, The Temple, Dale
Street.
LONDON (West End): Sardinia House,
52, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
LONDON (City): 167, Queen Victoria
Street, E.C.4.
MANCHESTER: Union Bank Build-
ings, York Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Caledonian
Buildings, 145, Pilgrim Street.
PLYMOUTH: Law Chambers, Princess
Square.
SOUTHAMPTON: Junction
Chambers, Above Bar.

This Company entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire
and Lightning on eligible risks including Mercantile Insurances, also Loss of
Profits due to Fire, Employer's Liability, Personal Accident, Third Party,
Motors, Lifts, Boilers, Property Owners' Indemnity, Burglary, Fidelity Guarantee,
Glass Breakage, and Live Stock.
Temperance Permanent Building Society,
4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Prompt Advances, Light Repayments. Easy Redemptions. Low Costs.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR INVESTORS.
Shares, 4 per cent. Deposits, 3 per cent.
RESERVE FUND exceeds £150,000.
EDWARD WOOD, MANAGER.

THE DOGS’ HOME
(Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs and Cats.)
An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats.
4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W., and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.
Patron: His most Gracious Majesty the King.
President: His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G.

OBJECTS:
1. To provide food and shelter for the lost and deserted dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-patients’ Department, Battersea (Dogs & Cats only) Thursdays 3 p.m.
At the Country Branch, Hackbridge, Surrey, dogs and cats can be received as boarders, and dogs for quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.
Contributions thankfully received by G. GUY S. ROWLEY, Esq., Sec.

Get to the ROOT of the TROUBLE and take a MORNING DOSE.
BUXTON HOT-SPRING SALTS
(Unlike all other Salts)
Attacks Gout, Rheumatism, Backache, Constipation, and Impure Blood at the Source
With Wonderful Effect.

Daily you will feel its rejuvenating influence, and experience the return of Activity, Vigour & Glowing Health

2/3 PER BOTTLE.

Obtainable through all Chemists or direct from the BUXTON HOT SPRINGS SALT CO., 4, Cavendish Circus, Buxton.
The Investors' Daily Guide.


Most Up-to-date and Complete Daily List of Stock and Share Market Prices.

Gives Gratis, through Answers to Correspondents Column, Expert Advice on Stocks and Shares and all Financial Matters, and Income Tax Problems.

Comments Critically, and with Absolute Independence, upon all New Issues of Capital.

The Best Investment extant is a Copy of

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TO THE THRIFTY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PERMANENT

Phone: No. 5409 Holborn.

A Good Investment.

INVESTING SHARES (£25) issued; payable in full or by instalments—Interest 4½%. No withdrawal fees or deductions.

DEPOSITS received at 4½%, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and 3½% on one month's notice.

Interest on Shares and Deposits paid half-yearly, FREE OF INCOME TAX, on 1st June and 1st December.

ADVANCES at moderate interest, payable by easy monthly instalments over a period of 5 to 20 years—thus turning the rent into purchase-money—are made for Buying, Building and Improving House Property. Prompt Settlements, Survey fees, and Law Costs, fixed and very reasonable.

Write for Prospectus to Secretary "THRIFTDOM" (Dept. 25),
22, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.1.

Why not become your own Landlord?

Hughes

Cake & Biscuits

Are Unsurpassed for Purity and Flavour.

'Milk-Arrowroot' & 'Tea-Time' Biscuits

'Madeira' and 'Genoa' Cakes are Specialities that will please you.

If your Dealer cannot supply, write for name of nearest Agent.

Alfred Hughes & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.
TAKE NO RISKS WITH ASPIRIN

Millions of cheap Aspirin Tablets are being offered to-day; many of them can have little or no therapeutic effect upon the human body.

To ensure obtaining an absolutely genuine, safe, efficacious, and entirely British Tablet, ask for

HOWARDS' ASPIRIN TABLETS

Which are manufactured throughout by a firm with 120 years' reputation for the purity of their products.

HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd. (Est. 1797), Ilford, London
**EASTERN FOAM**

"THE CREAM OF FASCINATION."

"EASTERN FOAM" stands for perfection in Skin Cream. Used night and morning, and after washing, it will impart to the poorest skin a softness of texture and a clear, healthful bloom, such as can be obtained by no other means. "EASTERN FOAM" is a true Vanishing Cream—non-greasy, and containing no glycerine. Its Oriental perfume is exclusive and alluring.

**AT HOLIDAY TIME** 'Eastern Foam' is invaluable to counteract the effects of exposure to salt-laden air and the glare of the sun. After any exercise it is delightfully refreshing and always beautifying.

Of all Chemists and Stores, 
Per £1.4 Pot.

**VANISHING CREAM**

The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London.

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**ANDERSONS' WATERPROOFS**

In Every Grade — the Best.

The two great essentials—Quality of Material and First-class Workmanship—are at once recognised in all Water-resisting Goods and Clothing Manufactured by this House. The greatest attention is given to the requirements of Business Men, Sportsmen, Naval and Military Men, Ladies and Children.

**33 GOLD MEDALS AND AWARDS.**

Note the Trade Mark which guarantees Quality and Reliability.


Rubber, Waterproof, & Oilskin Manufacturers

37, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C.4. and 58-59, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1.
WHEN BUYING

CARAMELS

Satisfy Yourself that
You are
GETTING THE BEST.

Always Ask for . . .

Murray's

Specialities:
CARAMELINES
PRIMROSE CARAMELS
EXTRA CREAM CARAMELS

THE PIONEERS OF CARAMELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
FIRST IN 1883. FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

OF ALL CONFECTIONERS.
DO YOU AGREE
That the Nation's Children should have every safeguard to ensure a future Vigorous Manhood and Womanhood, and that Cruelty to Child-life in every form should be firmly suppressed? Help, then, the National Work of

THE N.S.P.C.C.

JUST THE THING THE DOCTOR ORDERS

BRAND'S ESSENCES

of Beef, Mutton and Chicken give vitality and vigour. They are nourishing and stimulating, and yield wonderful results in cases of Malnutrition, Weak Digestion, and Nervous Exhaustion. Doctor's always order BRAND'S.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, GROCERS, AND STORES EVERYWHERE, IN TINS AND GLASS JARS.

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Over 200 YACHTS, WHERRIES, &c., for Hire, Completely Furnished.
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CHELTINE FOODS CO., CHELTENHAM

DIABETES

Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Food, Rusks, Cocoa, etc.
Also Anaemic, Dyspeptic, Invalid, and Infants' Milk and Malted Foods.
Highly Recommended by Medical Profession.
Write for Samples and Enclose Six Stamps for Postage. Booklet sent Free
Ask your Chemist for Cheltine Invalid Biscuits, etc.

Telephone 221.
Tel. Address—'Cheltine, Cheltenham.'
The Cheltenham Natural Aperient Water.

Prescribed by leading Physicians in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Obesity and functional disorders of the digestive tract.

CHELSPA is the Natural Cheltenham Spa Spring Water, concentrated by evaporation only, and provides the means by which a real Spa treatment can be taken at home.

On sale by most Chemists at

PER 1/- & 2/- BOTTLE.

Wholesale Agents:

INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.,
Belvedere Rd., LONDON, S.E.

Evaporated and Bottled by

CHELTENHAM NATURAL WATER CO.,
Branch of United Chemists' Association Ltd.,
CHELTENHAM SPA.
“Goo!”—says Babs—and Babs is right, for Mackintosh's Toffee de Luxe is good—"brimful of goodness" in fact.

Sold everywhere—loose by weight and in 4 lb. "Family" Tins.
NORTHERN Assurance Company Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ASSETS EXCEED £15,000,000.

FIRE - ACCIDENT
MARINE - LIFE
MOTOR - BURGLARY

BEFORE LEAVING HOME
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF THE
"Northern" TOURIST Policy.

Head Offices:

LONDON
1, Moorgate Street, E.C.2.

ABERDEEN
1, Union Terrace.
STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in S. Africa; and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .......................... £10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .......................... £6,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .............................. £1,562,500
RESERVE FUND ................................. £2,200,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ............................. £4,687,500

Board of Directors.

William Reisner Arbuthnot, Esq.   James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., C.S.I.
Sir David Miller Barbour, K.C.M.G.   Horace Peel, Esq.
Edward Clifton Brown, Esq.         William Smart, Esq.
                                    G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. Gibson.
Joint General Managers in South Africa—Noel Jennings, John Jeffrey.
London Manager—Francis Shipton.
Secretary—Herbert G. Hoey.

London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Limited.

Head Office: 10, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4.
West End Branch: 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

(Adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute.)

Rotterdam Branch: 15, Coolingeel.
Amsterdam Branch: 69, Rokin.

Over 360 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa.

Banking business of every description transacted at all Branches and Agencies.
Current Accounts opened on the usual terms, and deposits received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.
Bills Negotiated and Collected.
Drafts issued, Mail and Telegraphic Remittances made.
Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits established.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the World.
Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected.
Dividends, Annuities, Etc., received, and Coupons Collected.
Strong Rooms provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.
Assay Department—Gold, etc., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.
Executor and Trustee business undertaken.
The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.
WEYMOUTH
&
SOUTH DORSET
DELIGHTFUL STEAMER TRIPS

Through 90 Miles of Thames Scenery.

Daily Service (Sundays excepted) from May to end of September.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SALOON STEAMERS</th>
<th>run daily (Sundays excepted) between OXFORD, HENLEY, and KINGSTON.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOWN TRIP</strong></td>
<td><strong>UP TRIP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford dep.</td>
<td>9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Windsor arr. abt.</td>
<td>1:40 p.m., 5:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Henley arr.</td>
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<td>Windsor arr.</td>
<td>1:45 p.m., 6:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Henley arr.</td>
<td>7:30 p.m., 1:40 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Windsor dep.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford arr.</td>
<td>7:00 a.m., 1:10 p.m.</td>
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The journey occupies two days each way, but passengers can join or 
leave the boat at any of the locks or regular stopping-places. In this most pleasant 
of ways visits can be made to many attractive and historic places such as Hampton Court, Windsor, Maidstone, Marlow, Henley, Pangbourne, Goring, Oxford, etc. Time Tables giving full particulars of arrangements, fares, etc., post free, 1d.

ROWING BOATS of all kinds for Excursions down the River at 
Charges which include Cartage back to Oxford.

STEAM, ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LAUNCHES for Hire by the Day 
or Week, and also for the Trip.

*Full Particulars on application.*

*Boats of every description, Canoes, Punts, etc., built to order.*

A large selection, both New and Second-hand, kept in readiness for Sale or Hire. 
Illustrated Price Lists may be had on application.

*HOUSE BOATS FOR SALE OR HIRE, & ALSO BUILT TO ORDER.*

SALTER BROS., Ltd., Boat Builders, 22 Folly Bridge, OXFORD
A Pictorial and Descriptive Guide to

WEYMOUTH, PORTLAND, DORCHESTER, LULWORTH, SWANAGE, SHERBORNE, Etc.

WITH PLANS OF WEYMOUTH, SWANAGE AND STUDLAND, AND TWO DISTRICT MAPS.

UPWARDS OF SEVENTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION—REVISED

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED,
Warwick House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.
Also at Melbourne and Toronto.
"He that would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him; so it is in travelling—a man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring home knowledge."
MAPS AND PLANS

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Bridlington and District
Bridport, West Bay, &c.
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Budeleigh Salterton
Buxton and Peak District
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Dublin and Co. Wicklow,
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Boarding House,
School,
Motor Garage,
and
Business Directory.

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Mrs. Hooke, Resident Proprietress.

*Swanage and Weymouth Guides, 1920-21*
Situated in the most select part of the Town and Beach, and adjoining the Finest Bathing Grounds.

High-class caterers, confectioners, stationers, grocers, and perfumers.

All requisites for the seaside.

Bathing tent proprietors, &c., &c.

Cabins, huts, tents, boats, and deck chairs let by the week or month.

Owing to the great demand, we recommend Visitors to book well in advance.

Teas, &c. served on the balcony and beach.

Parties of any number catered for.

In replying to Advertisement, kindly mention this guide.
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"IVYHOLME"
Boarding Establishment.
CRANBORNE ROAD.

SPLENDIDLY Situated. Three minutes from Beach and Station, and five minutes from Pier.
Well-appointed and Comfortable.
Excellent Cuisine and Good Service.
The Charges are Moderate and Inclusive.
Special Week-end Terms.

MRS. FARWELL,
Proprietress.

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HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

STANDING on high ground, in this healthy and bracing South Coast Resort, the School is one of the most desirable for delicate children.

The rooms are light and well ventilated, and the bedrooms are divided into cubicles. The Sanitary Arrangements and Water Supply are in perfect order.

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Miss DAWSON & Miss MOORE.
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Board Residence.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, commanding splendid views of Bay and Hills. Large and well-appointed Rooms. Every Comfort. Good Grdns. Three mins. from Sea and Shops, and five mins. from Church and Station.

MRS. BATTYE,
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SWANAGE.

THE

SWANAGE MOTOR COMPANY.

Motor Wagonettes available for Private Parties to all the BEAUTY SPOTS OF DORSET.

Motor Chars-a-bancs will run Daily during the Season.

A Half-hourly Service will run between Swanage and Studland during the Season.

REPAIRS EXECUTED BY HIGH-CLASS MECHANICS.
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THE ISLE OF PURBECK AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

SWANAGE.

PARRY BROS. Pottery Agents,
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Sole Agents for THE NOTED DORSET POTTERY.

BAZAARS SUPPLIED.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS.

'Phone 63 Swanage.
SUNNY SWANAGE.

"ROCKLANDS"
BOARDING HOUSE AND APARTMENTS,
STAFFORD ROAD.

Occupy ing an excellent position, in what is considered the healthiest part of Swanage. Lovely View of the Bay from windows. Only few minutes from Sea and Station. Well-appointed and Comfortable. Terms Strictly Moderate and inclusive.

The Misses Hampton & Symmons.

SWANAGE.

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Full Particulars from The Proprietress.

SWANAGE.

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The Misses Garlick.

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THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL.

WEYMOUTH.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Situated directly on Sea-front, within five minutes of Station and eight minutes from Pier and Alexandra Gardens.

1 Minute to Garage.

Boarding Terms from 8/6 per day, according to Season and Rooms Selected.

Mrs. & Misses GRAY.

SUNNY WEYMOUTH.

"HALBURY,"

8, ROYAL CRESCENT.

A Good-class BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Splendidly situated on the Sea Front. Only a few minutes from Station, Pier, Pavilion and Gardens.

GOOD COOKING. CAREFUL ATTENTION.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

BATHS (H. and C.). ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Furnished Apartments. With or without Board during the Winter Months. Full particulars from—

MRS. GAWLER, PROPRIETRESS.
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PRIVATE NURSING HOME

9, VICTORIA TERRACE
(Directly facing Sea, on Esplanade).

WELL-APPOINTED and Up-to-date in every respect. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, and Chronic Cases taken. Good Nursing. Full Particulars from the Matron, Miss M. HAWKES.

Telephone No. 319.

WEYMOUTH.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL

ESPLANADE.

A First-class Establishment

Occupying the Finest Position on Sea Front, with Splendid Views of Cliffs and Sea.

TERMS MODERATE.

'Phone 288. Tels. : "Crescent Hotel, Weymouth."

Mrs. L. WOLSTENHOLME, Proprietress.

Swanage and Weymouth Guides, 1920-21]
THORNELOE is a School for the Daughters of Gentlemen, combining modern educational methods, with careful individual training, and a real home life. Modern Languages and Music are special features of the curriculum.

The premises, which are beautifully situated on high ground overlooking Weymouth Bay, are large and airy, specially built for a School, and fitted with all modern requirements.

Large Playing Field adjoins the School. Games, Sea-bathing, Swimming, etc

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Day-pupils are received, and little boys are admitted to the Preparatory Department.

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Officially appointed R.A.C. and M.U. An Excellent Cuisine and Moderate Tariff.

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THE CROWN HOTEL

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL.

Close to Pier and Gardens, and convenient for Channel Island Steamers.

MRS. POTTER, MANAGERESS.

WEYMOUTH.

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Close to Station and Esplanade.

LUNCHEONS, DINNERS AND TEAS.

Moderate Charges.

Apply THE MANAGER.
WEYMOUTH.

The Ideal Health and Holiday Resort, has the Record amount of Sunshine enjoyed above other Sea Coast Towns.

THE ROYAL HOTEL
CENTRALLY SITUATED.

Facing the Beautiful and Picturesque Bay.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS (on stating accommodation required) and Descriptive TARIFF, sent Free by Return, on application to

THE MANAGER,
The Royal Hotel, Weymouth, Limited.
INTRODUCTION.

Scope of Book—"Wessex" as a Holiday Resort—Weymouth—Swanage—Minor Centres—Railway Routes—Road Routes—A Literary Note—Hotels and Tariffs.

SOUTH DORSET needs but little recommendation as a holiday resort. Weymouth and Swanage are the two most popular centres; but there are many others, either on or near the coast, which the present preference for the smaller and quieter type of holiday resort is bringing into prominence. Among these Lyme Regis holds an honoured place, but though actually in Dorset it is so near the borderline, so detached as regards railway communication from the rest of the county, and so Devonian in character as to necessitate separate treatment. It is therefore included, with its neighbours, Seaton on the one hand and Bridport on the other, in a companion volume of the series, leaving the present pages to take cognizance only of so much of South Dorset as is likely to be visited from Weymouth, Portland, Swanage, or any part of the eastern coast-line.

It is usually supposed that Weymouth, and the district generally, owes its popularity to George III, who was a frequent visitor with his Court. A century or more ago the town certainly basked in the sunshine of extensive Royal patronage, but the present-day tourist journeys Dorsetwards not because he is following in the footsteps of "Farmer George"—he cares little for that—but because the Wessex coast is so admirably adapted to his requirements. If the scenery is not so beautiful as that of Devonshire, it closely rivals it; while the air is decidedly more bracing.

Weymouth and Swanage
INTRODUCTION

Wessex.

The downs of Dorset, bare and treeless though they be, have a beauty of their own, and this notwithstanding that they are of a scale which is almost insignificant as compared with the neighbouring moors of Devonshire. Nor are there in Dorset such sharply-cut and towering peaks, or such precipitous cliffs, as may be found along the Cornish and Devonian coastlines, so that at first, perhaps, the visitor finds little more in the scenery than a barren and featureless monotony. Yet after a short acquaintance the grassy, undulating downs of Dorset, from Swanage on the east to Lyme Regis on the west, have a singular fascination. So far as physical exercise goes, the tourist may get as hard a day’s tramp over these waving hillocks as he pleases, while the other great attraction of nature is the wide encircling belt of sea.

In true historical antiquities, literary associations, ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, South Dorset is abundantly rich, and not the least charm of this strip of sea-washed country is the impression it gives of being hoary with age, as if things had gone on exactly as they do now, not merely since the days of the saintly Aldhelm, but from the time of the quasi-mythical King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table. Here time has indeed travelled with slow and tired wings. The past has not so far receded but that substantial reminders remain of the days when, on these very hills, Saxon fought Dane and bargained with him to leave this distressful country alone. There is a simple tablet on the floor near the altar in Wimborne Minster marking the burial-place of Ethelred, A.D. 871, that takes us back in thought more than a thousand years. The same remark applies to the brass in the ambulatory at Sherborne Abbey over the mortal remains of Ethelbald and Ethelbert, each in turn inheritors of the throne subsequently filled by their younger brother, King Alfred the Great. We must not, however, here stray into the fascinating subject of Dorset history. Appro-
appropriate references are appended to the descriptions of each district. Nor will we here more than mention the literary glamour enveloping Wessex since the publication of Thomas Hardy's writings. Readers of *Tess* cannot be persuaded that Woolbridge Manor House, close to Wool Station, is merely a farmhouse of the late Jacobean period. It is a building of intensely tragic import, and the object of as many interested glances from tourists by road and train as if the recorded incidents had actually occurred. And so with many other familiar spots throughout the county.

In walking, cycling, motoring, or driving through this interesting "Wessex" land, the archaeologist, historian, or lover of natural history, will find much of interest; while the student of local types of humanity will find the Wessex peasant still largely unrefined, and scarcely as yet affected by the great wave of sameness which has invaded the rest of the country in thought, dress, and usage. Finally, small as is the county, it is yet one vast shrine of hallowed memories, dating from the days when the first of the Roman galleys clove through the mists that fringe the Dorset seas. Little Dorset is large enough to fill one's thoughts as it delights one's eyes, and so it draws the tourist not by one strand alone, but by a thousand threads of history and romance, and by a hundred beauties of rolling downs and grassy vales, on whose seaward edges the blue waters of the Channel break with a splutter of spray.

As centres for visiting extended areas, Weymouth and Swanage offer the best opportunities, together with innumerable attractions of their own.

**Weymouth**

is built around the English Bay of Naples, and has by far the most accommodation. There are several large first-class hotels, and a great many boarding and apartment houses. The town has the advantage of an extended frontage with little depth. Consequently the
sea can be reached from any part by a walk of a few minutes. A large and picturesque arm of the sea, about two miles long and a third of a mile wide, lying behind the town, effectually prevents any inland extension, and at the same time serves as a very admirable means of ventilation. Even in the hottest and closest weather Weymouth can never be stuffy, for it is built on a narrow neck of land almost surrounded by the sea, and for the most part faces eastwards. The boating and bathing are excellent, for Weymouth sands are famed even in this district of good beaches. Steamers to all parts up and down the coast leave the pier daily. There is also, for those who like a long sea trip, the opportunity of a visit to the Channel Islands. As to inland excursions, the tourist's principal difficulty will be to decide which to omit, for he can hardly undertake them all. There is an excellent rail-motor service to Wyke Regis and Radipole; motor cars, chars-à-banc and carriages visit places of interest within a radius of about ten miles, and the train conveniently serves the districts beyond. Although the whole of Dorset is hilly, there is abundance of level walking in Weymouth, with a promenade (including level approaches) of nearly three miles. There are daily concerts in the Pavilion or the Alexandra Gardens, on the Pier and in the Esplanade bandstand, and other performances are frequently given by regimental and naval bands quartered at Portland or in the Harbour.

Swanage, though rapidly growing, is much smaller than either of its neighbours, Bournemouth and Weymouth. In spite of many new houses erected in the years immediately preceding the War, the calls for accommodation in the season are often quite beyond its capacity. The surrounding hills afford charming views over the little

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1 It should be understood throughout this book that references to travel facilities apply to normal times and require verification by current time tables and announcements. This applies especially to steamer services, which were totally suspended during the War.
town "lying snugly between two headlands as between a finger and thumb," to quote Mr. Hardy. Swanage Bay, facing east, and guarded by white cliffs 500 feet high, has perennial delights for those who have found out the possibilities of the place. Swanage is pretty, and can more than hold its own in the face of the royal pedigree of Weymouth and the much-vaunted charms of Bournemouth. It is a source of no little pride to the good people of Swanage to see the thousands who in normal times visit the capital of Purbeck every summer by steamer from Bournemouth. The smaller town accepts this homage from its opulent neighbour with the satisfaction of an obligation fulfilled; and will even tell you in confidence that visitors stay at Bournemouth on purpose to visit Swanage.

The bathing at Swanage is equal to any on the South Coast. Owing to the configuration of the seaboard, the tides ebb and flow in the bay almost imperceptibly, unless the weather in the Channel is very rough. Boating, bathing and paddling can therefore be indulged in at almost any time. The sands are absolutely safe. The air is dry and bracing and the annual rainfall remarkably low. The records for twelve years give an average of only 28½ inches of rain per annum. The water supply is plentiful and pure. As the town is partly built on the side of a hill, some of the older streets are very steep. The neighbourhood of Swanage is delightfully varied, and with scenery including caves and cliffs, wooded dells, wild, gorse-covered moorland, and quaint, old-world villages, the visitor, whatever his tastes, can hardly be disappointed.

Of minor holiday resorts in South Dorset there are several, each possessing an enthusiastic and somewhat exclusive following. Within easy reach of Weymouth is Portland, bleak, rugged, and mysterious, and possessing far more attractions than the day visitor is apt to suppose. Inland is the historic old town of Dorchester, with a wealth of interest sufficiently suggested by the bare mention of the name. About midway between Weymouth and
Swanage is unique Lulworth Cove, or "Lulworth-by-the-Sea," to borrow the more pretentious appellation of the house agents. Nature was surely in one of her happiest frolics when she scooped out Lulworth Cove, like a deep basin, in the Dorset Cliffs. The sides are precipitous, and the narrow entrance only just permits the passage of the steamer. The Cove is five miles from the nearest railway station (Wool), and it is the fervent wish of its clientèle that the day may be far distant when this unspoiled, exquisite little Dorset coombe will be placed in closer touch with the outside world. There are many Brightons and Margates, but only one Lulworth. West of Weymouth is West Bay (Bridport), with a number of neighbouring villages providing pleasant rural quarters.

Swanage has likewise a number of "satellites," chief among which is certainly Studland, rightly considered one of the prettiest villages in England. Corfe, also, until recently regarded chiefly as the venue for picnics and one-day excursions, now numbers itself among the holiday resorts of Wessex. Farther inland is ancient Wareham, within easy reach of the many ramifications of Poole Harbour, and appealing therefore especially to those who are fond of boating. All these spots are described in detail on other pages.

RAILWAY ROUTES

I. TO WEYMOUTH.

(a) By London and South-Western Railway (142 miles).—This Company provides an excellent service of fast trains daily to Weymouth, luncheon and dining cars being run on the principal expresses. The time occupied from Waterloo is only a little over 3 hours. The scenery en route, through Hampshire and the New Forest, is charming. Some of the trains run via Brockenhurst to Bournemouth and Wareham, while an alternative route is through Salisbury and Wimborne.

Fares.1—Single: 1st class, 23s. 10d.; 3rd class, 11s.

1 See footnote to p. xii.
ROAD ROUTES

11d. Return: 1st class, 40s.; 3rd class, 22s. 3d. plus War supplement.

(b) By Great Western Railway (154½ miles).—This route, though slightly longer in point of distance than that of the sister Company, has the advantage of taking the traveller through the picturesque Thames Valley. It is also no inconsiderable advantage to be able to travel by the Cornish expresses, composed of vestibuled coaches, with toilet compartments, etc. A slip connection is made at Westbury for Weymouth, and the journey is thus reduced to a matter of a little over 3½ hours.

Holders of return tickets by either route can travel back to London by the other.

During the War the issue of week-end and excursion tickets was suspended.

II. TO SWANAGE.

The London and South-Western line has a monopoly in the Isle of Purbeck. The routes are the same as indicated above to Weymouth (i.e. via Brockenhurst or via Salisbury) as far as Wareham. Passengers for Swanage and Corfe change here into the local train, unless travelling by an express with through carriages.

Fares.—Single: 1st class, 22s.; 3rd class, 11s. Return, 1st class, 38s. 6d.; 3rd class, 22s, plus War supplement.

ROAD ROUTES.

From the cyclist's point of view the holiday haunts of Wessex strike the happy medium as regards distance. Most tourists a-wheel who ride for pleasure take a lift on the road, so to speak, by train when leaving London, for the sake of quickly reaching the best scenery. The railway companies carry bicycles any distance up to twenty-five miles for 6d., or fifty miles 1½. If, therefore, the cyclist entrains as far as Basingstoke, Andover, or Winchester he should reach his objective the same day quite easily. Of course, motorists think nothing of reeling off the journey in a day.

1 See footnote to p. xii.
A LITERARY NOTE

LONDON TO WEYMOUTH.

The two principal routes used by cyclists and motorists from London to Weymouth are via Salisbury and Winchester respectively. Both are good routes, and both include an old Cathedral city.

A. Via Salisbury and Dorchester.

From Hyde Park Corner to:

Staines . . . . 16½ miles. Salisbury . . . . 81½ miles.
Basingstoke . . 45⅓ " " Blandford . . . . 103½ " "
Whitchurch . . 56⅔ " " Dorchester . . . . 119½ " "
Andover . . . . 63½ " " Weymouth . . . . 127½ " "

B. Via Winchester and Wimborne.

Staines . . . . 16½ miles. Wimborne . . . . 99½ miles.
Basingstoke . . 45⅔ " " Wareham . . . . 111½ " "
Winchester . . 62¼ " " Wool . . . . 117½ " "
Romsey . . . . 73 " " Osmington . . . . 120½ " "
Ringwood . . . . 90½ " " Weymouth . . . . 130½ " "

LONDON TO SWANAGE.

As far as Wareham the routes are the same as to Weymouth. Thence to Corfe Castle, 115½ miles; Swanage, 122½ miles.

A LITERARY NOTE.

It is fitting that the county which gave birth to Thomas Hardy should have literary and semi-literary associations of a very engrossing kind. At Sherborne, in the reign of Alfred, Asser kept up the reputation of the place as a seat of learning by his Life of his royal master. Ælfric the "Grammarian," who translated the Latin homilies into Anglo-Saxon for the use of his monks, was Abbot of Cerne; and Cardinal Morton, who, as a monk, escorted Margaret of Anjou and the little Prince Edward from Weymouth to Tewkesbury, was a native of Milborne Stileham.

George Crabbe was vicar of Frome St. Quinton and Evershot, as Crowe was of Stoke Abbot. Hutchins, the learned historian of Dorset, was curate at Milton Abbey and then rector of Holy Trinity Church, Wareham.

Frampton Court is still the seat of the Sheridan family, and here the Hon. Caroline Norton was a fre-
quent visitor. Among a selection of George Meredith’s published letters is one to Viscount Morley of Blackburn, penned in 1884, in which the novelist wrote:—“I can work passably well, and am just finishing at a great pace a two-volume novel, to be called Diana of the Cross-ways—partly modelled upon Mrs. Norton.”

Lyme Regis has imperishable associations with Jane Austen and her contemporary Mary Mitford, as Racedown, a few miles to the north, has of Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy. Fielding inherited the manor of East Stower from his mother, and here he drew his immortal “Parson Adams,” from the Rev. W. Young, then vicar of the village of West Stower.

Weymouth has many associations with Fanny Burney and Thomas Love Peacock, a native of the town and the father-in-law of George Meredith. In 1903 George Alfred Henty, the famous writer of boys’ books, died on board his yacht in Weymouth Harbour. Matthew Prior, in all probability, was born at Wimborne, and at Canford Manor several of Tennyson’s earliest poems were printed by members of the Guest family.

The life of George III and his Court at Weymouth, as recorded by Fanny Burney (Madame D’Arblay), is of extreme value, particularly such portions of her delightful Diary as relate to the period when she was Second Mistress of the Robes to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.

We cannot refrain from quoting a brief passage descriptive of George III’s first sea bathe at Weymouth after his severe illness:—

“They have dressed out every street with labels, ‘God save the King.’ The bathing machines make it their motto over all their windows, and those bathers that belong to the royal dippers wear it in bandeaus on their bonnets, to go into the sea; and have it again in large letters round their waists, to encounter the waves. Think of the surprise of His Majesty, when the first time of his bathing, he had no sooner popped his royal head under the water, than a band of music concealed in a neighbouring machine struck up ‘God save great George our King!’”
Miss Burney records another amusing incident when the mayor and burgesses came to present an address of respectful welcome. To the astonishment of all present, the mayor, who had been cautioned to kneel at the crucial moment, "advanced and took the Queen's hand in a common way, as he might that of any lady mayoress."

"'You should have knelt, sir,' said Colonel Gwynn.

"'Sir,' answered the poor mayor, 'I cannot.'

"'Everybody does, sir!'

"'Sir—I have a wooden leg!'

The Diary describes visits to Lulworth Castle, Sherborne Castle, and other places in the neighbourhood.

John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the Netherlands, resided for some years in Dorset, and died in the house of his daughter at Kingston Russell. Charles Kingsley was a frequent visitor to Swanage, of which he has given some charming descriptions; and in Agatha's Husband, Miss Muloch (Mrs. Craik) has left some delightful pen-pictures of Wareham scenes and characters. Mention must also be made of the late Mr. Bosworth Smith, of Bingham's Melcombe, a distinguished littérature whose Life of Lord Lawrence is a standard work, and whose Bird Life and Bird Lore is invaluable to the lover of rural Dorset.

The final links in the history of English literature and its association with the county of Dorset, are supplied by William Barnes, the Dorset poet, who died at Came Rectory in 1886, and his ever near friend and neighbour Thomas Hardy, born at Higher Bockhampton, "a mere germ of a village," on June 2, 1840. In the case of the majority of English authors the incident of their birth has no particular relation to their literary creations. Very often they have preferred to vary their localities, or to exchange their home county for pastures new. Mr. Hardy, on the contrary, has been singularly faithful to the land of his birth, to the local soil where he has found such uncommon sources of inspiration; and the occasions on which he has gone beyond the narrow boundaries
of his Dorset homeland can be counted on the fingers.

Other Dorset writers are M. E. Francis (Mrs. Blundell), a charming and prolific writer whose *Fiander’s Widow* might have come from the pen of the Wessex master; and "Orme Agnus," a Cheshire man who migrated to Wareham at the age of eighteen and laboured there as a schoolmaster till his death in 1919.

Weymouth, under the name of Budmouth," is the principal locality in Hardy's *The Trumpet Major*, and further appears in *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *The Well-Beloved*, *The Dynasts* (play), and the short story, *A Committee Man of the Terror* (*A Changed Man*). It is also described in *Wood and Stone* by J. C. Powys. Portland is the "Isle of Slingers" of Hardy's *Well-Beloved*, and is fully pictured in two novels by a native authoress, Mrs. C. King Warry, *Sentinel of Wessex* and *West Cliff*, both full of the manners, customs, superstitions and smuggling exploits of the islanders in the Napoleonic era. A similar effort to depict the quarry owners and workers in recent times has been made in *Tumult* by Wilkinson Sherren. Similar settings are used for one or two romantic scenes in *Windfruit Virgin*, while in *Two Girls and a Mannikin* are gathered many impressions of old West country seaports, and of the village of Abbotsbury. *Broken Bonds*, by Hawley Smart, deals with Portland, Weymouth, Upwey and the Chesil Beach. *A Gentleman from Portland* by C. Ranger Gull is also suited for holiday reading. A. E. W. Mason’s *Running Water* opens at a village near Weymouth.

Dorchester is the "Casterbridge" of Hardy’s *Mayor of Casterbridge*, *The Trumpet Major* and *Far from the Madding Crowd*. It is also largely the scene of *The Brown Mask* by Percy J. Brebner, a tale of the Bloody Assize of Judge Jeffreys. It is also the locality of a clever novel of the time of George IV, *The Honest Lawyer*, by Miss G. V. McFadden. It is a town identified with several of the works of M. E. Francis, who is equally at home in Lancashire and in Ireland. *Stephen Ellicott’s Daughter*, by Mrs. J. H. Needell, is also laid in the country
near Dorchester. Further afield are Burton Bradstock, the scene of Eden Phillpott's *The Spinners*, and the village of *Gossips' Green* by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, and Sturminster Newton and Stalbridge, the towns of *The Fortunes of Farthings* by A. J. Dawson.

Swanage is seen in historical fiction in *The Dragon of Wessex*, by Percy Dearmer, which includes a description of the sea-fight between King Alfred and the Danes. The scenes of *Moonfleet*, by J. Meade Falkner, a smuggling and hidden treasure tale of 1757, are partly laid along the Dorset coast, culminating in the cliffs and caves between St. Aldhelm's Head and Swanage.

Studland figures in two smuggling tales of the mid-eighteenth century. *Strange Adventures in the County of Dorset*, by E. J. Climenson, and *Under the Pompadour*, by E. M. Jennings. The story of the siege of Corfe Castle by the Puritans, and its gallant defence by Lady Mary Bankes, is told in *Brave Dame Mary*, by an anonymous writer.

Visitors to Dorchester Church will hardly fail to observe, outside the porch, a fine bronze statue to the memory of the famous Dorsetshire poet, the Rev. William Barnes. He did excellent work, not only as a writer of verse, but as a strong upholder of the desirability, from a philological point of view, of retaining in daily use the different forms of speech found in various parts of the kingdom. His Dorset songs, which are marked with much grace and skill, go far to support his contention that the Dorset dialect, as such, did not exist, but that the Dorsetshire form of the English language was in reality a separate and distinct tongue. Be that as it may, it is owing to the sweet pastoral poems of William Barnes, and to the great romances of Mr. Hardy, that the every-day dialect of the Dorset rustic has been raised to the status of a literary language.

For a history of the county, the *magnum opus* of John Hutchins, M.A., has not yet been superseded as a general reference book. Dorset has also several volumes in the *Victoria History of the Counties*, of
England. In the “Highways and Byways” series a popular volume is that on Dorset, by Sir Frederick Treves, himself a native of the county. Other topographical books include The Dorset Coast, by C. G. Harper; The South Devon and Dorset Coast, by Sidney Heath; In and Around the Isle of Purbeck, by Ida Woodward; Picturesque Rambles in the Isle of Purbeck, by C. E. Robinson; and The Hardy Country, by C. G. Harper. Geological works are mentioned on a later page.

Needless to say, all the Hardy novels circulate extensively at the local lending libraries. It may be of assistance to point out the towns and villages in the district which coincide more or less with the scenes of the Wessex novels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wessex Names</th>
<th>Real Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbots’ Cerne</td>
<td>Cerne Abbas</td>
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<td>Aldbrickham</td>
<td>Reading</td>
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<td>Alfredston</td>
<td>Wantage</td>
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<td>Anglebury</td>
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<td>Okeford Fitzpaine</td>
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<td>Budmouth</td>
<td>Weymouth</td>
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<td>Casterbridge</td>
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<td>Castle Boterel</td>
<td>Boscastle</td>
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<td>Maiden Newton</td>
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<td>Cranborne Chase</td>
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<td>Chasetown, Chaseborough</td>
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<td>Christminster</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
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<td>Clavinium</td>
<td>Jordan Hill, Weymouth</td>
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<td>Corfe Castle</td>
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<td>Fordington, Dorchester</td>
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<td>East Egdon</td>
<td>Affpuddle</td>
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<td>Egdon Heath</td>
<td>The moorlands between Dorchester and Wareham</td>
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<td>Emminster</td>
<td>Beaminster</td>
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<td>Endelstow</td>
<td>St. Juliot’s, near Boscastle</td>
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<td>Dole’s Ash</td>
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<td>Minterne House</td>
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<td>Holmstoke</td>
<td>East Stoke and Holme</td>
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<td>Isle of Slingers</td>
<td>Portland</td>
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<td>Ivell</td>
<td>Yeovil</td>
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**Wessex Names.**

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<tr>
<th>Wessex Name</th>
<th>Real Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>King Henry VIII Castle</td>
<td>Sandfoot Castle</td>
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<td>Bere Regis.</td>
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<td>Wimborne St. Giles</td>
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<td>Knollsea</td>
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<td>Little Hintock</td>
<td>Under High Stoy</td>
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<td>Horton Inn.</td>
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<td>Fawley Magna.</td>
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<td>Stinford.</td>
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<td>Milton Abbey.</td>
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<td>Nether Moynton</td>
<td>Owermoigne.</td>
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<td>Toller Down.</td>
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<td>Nuzzlebury</td>
<td>Hazelbury Bryan.</td>
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<td>Poundbury Camp.</td>
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<td>Troy Tower.</td>
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<td>Sandbourne</td>
<td>Bournemouth.</td>
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<td>Shaston</td>
<td>Shaftesbury.</td>
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<td>Shottsford Forum</td>
<td>Blandford Forum.</td>
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<td>Solentsea</td>
<td>Southsea.</td>
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<td>Stancy Castle</td>
<td>Dunster Castle.</td>
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<td>Stickford</td>
<td>Tincleton.</td>
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<td>Stourcastle</td>
<td>Sturminster Newton.</td>
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<td>Sylvana Castle</td>
<td>Pennysylvania Castle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talbot Hays</td>
<td>Several combined dairies in Frome Valley.</td>
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<td>Tolchurch</td>
<td>Tolpuddle.</td>
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<td>Toneborough</td>
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<td>Wimborne.</td>
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<td>Mid Wessex</td>
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<td>South Wessex</td>
<td>Dorset.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Wessex</td>
<td>Hampshire.</td>
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HOTELS AND TARIFFS.

We give below a list of the principal hotels in the centres described in this volume. Where tariffs are stated, they were originally obtained by inquiry from the proprietors, but the War led to so many changes of management and fluctuations of price that the terms are now inserted only as an approximate indication of the grade of establishment. In all cases prices should be arranged by previous inquiry.

[ABBREVIATIONS:  R., bedroom;  b., breakfast;  l., luncheon;  t., tea;  d., dinner;  a., attendance;  fr., from;  temp., temperance. Week-end terms include dinner or supper on Saturday and breakfast on Monday.]

**Weymouth.**

Royal.

Clifton.

Gloucester:  R., single, 6/-; double, 12/–;  b., 3/-;  l., 3/-;  t., 1/-;  d., 5/-.

*Barding terms: fr. 15/- per day;  fr. 105/- per week.*

Crown:  R., single, 3/6; double, 7/-;  b., 2/6;  l., 2/6;  t., fr. 1/-;  d., 3/6.

*Barding terms: fr. 63/- per week.*

Burdon.

Queen’s, opposite station.

Esplanade:  Bed and breakfast fr. 5/-.

Victoria:  R., single, 4/-; double, 8/-;  b., 2/9;  l., fr. 2/9;  t. 1/-;  d., fr. 3/6.

*Barding terms: fr. 13/6 per day;  fr. 90/- per week;  24/- per week-end.*

Sandringham, 1, Victoria Terrace:  R., single, 3/6; double, 6/6;  b., 2/-;  l., 2/6;  t., 1/-;  d., 3/6.

*Barding terms: 9/6 per day;  73/6 per week.*

Hotel Edward:  R., single, 3/6; double, 6/–;  b., 2/6;  l., 2/6;  t., 1/-;  d., 4/-;  a., nil.

*Barding terms: 10/- per day;  60/- per week;  27/- per week-end.*

Halbury, 8, Royal Crescent.

*Barding terms: 9/- per day;  63/- per week;  18/- per week-end.*

House and Estate Agents.
F. W. Fuller, 6r, St. Thomas Street.

**Swanage.**

Grosvenor:  R., single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/-;  b., fr. 1/6;  l., 2/6;  t., fr. 1/-;  d., 5/-.

*Barding terms: fr. 10/6 per day.*

Motor Garage.

Grand.

Royal Victoria:  *Boarding terms: fr. 84/- per week.* Motor Garage.

Railway:  R., single, 3/-; double, 5/-;  b., 2/-;  l., 2/6;  t., 1/6;  d., 3/6;  a., 1/-.

*Barding terms: fr. 8/- per day;  fr. 50/- per week;  fr. 15/- per week-end.*

Ship:  *Boarding terms: fr. 70/6 per week.*

Purbeck.

Highcliffe (boarding):  R., single, fr. 6/-; double fr. 7/6;  b., 1/6;  l., 2/6;  t., 1/-;  d., 3/6;  a., nil.

*Barding terms: fr. 9/6 per day;  63/- per week;  21/- per week-end.*

Westbury (private), Rempstone Road.

Terms on application.

Penlu (private).  *Boarding terms: 12/6 per day;  fr. 73/6 per week;  24/- per week-end.*

Beecholme.

Rocklands.

House and Estate Agents.
Plummers, 1, Station Road.
[ABBREVIATIONS:  R., bedroom;  b., breakfast;  l., luncheon;  t., tea;  d., dinner;  a., attendance;  fr., from;  temp., temperance. Week-end terms include dinner or supper on Saturday and breakfast on Monday.]

**Abbotsbury.**

**Dorchester.**

**Sherborne.**

**Studland.**

**Wareham.**

**Wimborne.**

**Portland.**

**Boat Inn.**

**Compton's (temp.) :**

**Wool.**

**Corfe.**

**Bankes' Arms.**

**Greyhound.**

**Cove.**

**Lulworth.**

**West Lulworth House, West Lulworth (boarding).**

**Red Lion :**

**Black Bear :**

**Bennett's Restaurant.**

**Crown :**

**Griffin :**

**King's Head :**

**Compton's :**

**Black Bear, near Station.**
WEYMOUTH.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

For convenience the name Weymouth is used in these pages wherever reference is made to the conjoined towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. The latter has long outstripped the former in size and popular regard. In fact, "Weymouth" is now Melcombe Regis with the ancient little town as an appendage. The harbour divides, and a stone bridge connects, the two boroughs, which were originally united by Queen Elizabeth.

Before describing the town in detail, it may be well to set out, in alphabetical order, a number of miscellaneous items of interest and importance to visitors. It will be understood that the War brought about many changes, so that it is impossible to guarantee the current accuracy of certain details and prices.

**Band Performances.**

During the season there are frequent performances by regimental and naval bands.

**Banks.**

*Lloyds; London County and Westminster and Parr's; London Joint City and Midland; National Provincial and Union.*

**Bath Chairs.**

Hire per hour, 1s. 6d.; per half-hour, 9d.; or not exceeding 400 yards, 6d.; after 12 o'clock at night, 3s. per hour.
A glance at the beach during the height of the season would certainly give the impression that bathing was the one occupation of a holiday at Weymouth. The sands are smooth, firm, and perfectly safe at all states of the tide. No dangerous currents need be feared, nor are there hidden rocks anywhere on the beach. Towards the north end a fringe of shingle skirts the promenade. At very low spring tides bathing is least favourable, and the water is then of a uniform shallow depth for some distance from the shore. The town authorities and Private enterprise have provided abundance of machines. They are more roomy and much better ventilated than is usually the case. The inclusive charge is 6d., or 4d. each person if two use the same machine.

In addition to the machines, there are large bathing saloons, two for ladies, and two for men, fixed at some distance from the shore and approached by a series of raised planks. The charge is 2d. each person.

Greenhill Bathing Shed.—At the north end of the Esplanade, close to Greenhill Gardens, a commodious shed is provided for men. There is no charge, but bathers, of course, bring their own towels and costumes. Wooden slips are placed over the belt of shingle from the shed to the water's edge. Many bathers declare that the bathing at Greenhill is to be preferred to that from the machines, because the sands are not stirred up by so many persons paddling or bathing.

Bathing from the Pier Head is permitted in the early morning. To swimmers this offers the best opportunity for a plunge into deep water.

Bathing Tents.—Visitors may, on payment to the Corporation of a nominal sum, erect their own tents on the sands. Tents can be hired on the beach or in the town.

Weymouth has one great advantage over nearly all its South Coast rivals. The beach faces east, so that
there is practically never a glare on the water from the sun. With the seats on the Esplanade facing seawards, visitors have the convenience and comfort of the sun behind them or at the side, and not in their faces.

**Boating and Sailing.**

The boating is very good indeed, the bay being quite free from dangerous currents or promiscuous rocks. Good seaworthy sailing boats can be hired either from the beach or the harbour. Safe landing in the harbour at any time of the tide. There is a strong local *Rowing Club.*

The Backwater is also available for rowing boats.

The spacious bay is frequented by pleasure craft of all descriptions. It is indeed one of the best sailing grounds in England.

The *Royal Dorset Yacht Club* has a comfortable club-house on the Esplanade. The Admiralty Warrant was granted in 1875.

The *Dorset Regatta* is usually held in August, just after Cowes Regatta. The *Weymouth Corinthian Yacht Club* has a large number of members.

Visitors who fish from boats should arrange with the boatman before starting as to the disposal of the catch.

The following tariff for sailing boats has been fixed by the Corporation.

**First Class (Decked Boats).**

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<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>Per day, 12 persons on board</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per hour, 12 persons on board</td>
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*Second Class (open boats, with two men)*

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<th></th>
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<td>Per day, 8 persons on board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per hour not having more than 12 persons on board</td>
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*Third Class (open boats, with two men).*

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<td>Per day</td>
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<td>Per hour</td>
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If the services of a boatman are not required, boats may be hired from 1s. per hour.
There is an excellent bowling-green in the Greenhill Gardens. The *Weymouth Bowling Club* have their green at the Spa Hotel, Radipole.

**Cab and Carriage Fares.**

*By time*—One horse, 3s. first hour, 9d. each succeeding quarter of an hour.

Two horses, 4s. 6d. first hour, 1s. each succeeding quarter of an hour.

*By distance*—One horse, first mile, 1s., one or two passengers; every additional person, 6d. Every half-mile after the first mile, 6d. each passenger.

Two horses, first mile, 1s. 6d. one or two passengers; every additional person, 6d. For every half-mile after the first mile, 9d. each passenger.

**Climate.**

Briefly, the climate of South Dorset is mildly bracing. The annual rainfall is extremely low, and the sunshine records show the county to be a close rival of Jersey—the premier station for sunshine in the British Isles. The air is dry, and its invigorating qualities have long been recognized by the medical profession. It was to Weymouth that George III came to recuperate after his long and severe illness, and it was of Weymouth that the famous Dr. Abernethy wittily remarked that a physician could neither live nor die there. In every instance the coast towns are sheltered from the north by ranges of hills. Invalids who are used to the soft climate of Bournemouth or Falmouth would find Dorset air a bracing tonic.

Weymouth is much more open than the majority of seaside resorts, and is almost surrounded by salt water. This results in an air largely impregnated with ozone, and, with the ever-changing tide, ensures a constantly renewed atmosphere. The climatological station is at the Nothe.
Weymouth.
As a winter resort Weymouth has much to recommend it, and many plants which in less favoured parts of the country require protection from the cold flourish here in the open air. Roses, geraniums, and the small-leaved myrtle bloom freely throughout the winter.

Clubs.

Weymouth and County, Gloucester Row; Weymouth Alexandra, Clarence Buildings; Royal Dorset Yacht, on the Esplanade; Conservative, King Street; Social, Mitchell Street; Masonic Hall, in Frederick Place. There are also a number of sports clubs.

Concerts.

Concerts are given every evening in the season in the Pavilion or the Alexandra Gardens. Dramatic performances and entertainments in the Pier Pavilion, the Jubilee Hall and Opera House, the Queen’s Hall of the Royal Hotel, the Burdon Assembly Rooms, and in the Sidney Hall.

Cycling.

In and about Weymouth the roads are level and hills can be avoided. Cycles and motor-cycles may be hired in the town.

Distances.

from the King’s Statue:—

| Miles. | 
|-------|----------|
| Abbotsbury | 9 |
| Bournemouth | 31 |
| Bridport | 19 |
| Came Down (Golf Links) | 6½ |
| Cerne Abbas | 16 |
| Chickerell Links | 2 |
| Corfe Castle | 22 |
| Dorchester | 8 |
| Lulworth Cove | 14 |
| Maiden Castle | 6½ |
| Nothe Point | 1½ |
| Osmington Mills | 6 |
| Poole | 30 |

| Miles. | 
|-------|----------|
| Portesham | 7½ |
| Portland Station | 4½ |
| Pier Head | 3½ |
| Preston | 3½ |
| Radipole | 2½ |
| Sandsfoot Castle | 1½ |
| Sherborne | 26 |
| Swanage (road) | 27 |
| Upwey Well | 4 |
| Wareham | 18 |
| Westham | ½ |
| Wool | 13 |
| Wyke Regis | 1½ |
Drives.

Well-equipped coaches and chars-à-bancs leave King George's Statue twice daily for the many places of interest in the neighbourhood, including Sutton, Upwey, Abbotsbury, Broadmayne, Came Park, Dorchester, etc. There are several good livery stables in the town, near the railway station, where private conveyances can be hired; also garages where motor cars may be had by the day, week, or month.

Early Closing Day.

The Weymouth shops and business establishments are closed on Wednesday afternoons.

Fishing.

Excellent. Patient anglers of all ages are to be seen ranged in a semi-circle at the pier-head, and visiting "rods" find their way to the many fishing spots with which Weymouth and Portland Harbour abound. On the authority of Mr. A. E. Jackson, of The Anglers' News, "Weymouth as a resort for sea-angling possesses advantages that could not be excelled by any other town." Fish are also reported to nibble in the Backwater, and the central piers of the Dam have their habitués with line and rod. The local angling societies are the Weymouth Angling Association, the Weymouth and Dorset Sea-Angling Society, and the Albion Piscatorial Society. A four-days' Sea-Angling Festival, under Federation rules, is held every year.

Golf.

The Weymouth Town Golf Club have a fine 18-hole course of 6,000 yards at Westham, a mile from the King's Statue. Visitors, 1s. 6d. day, 5s. week. Annual subscriptions—Gentlemen, £2 2s.; entrance fee, £1 1s. Ladies, £1 1s.; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. Players residing outside seven-mile radius:—Gentlemen, £1 1s.; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. Ladies, 10s. 6d.; entrance fee, 5s.

There is also a nine-hole course at East Chickerell,
two miles from Weymouth. Visitors, 1s. day, 5s. week, 10s. month. Ladies, 6d. day, 2s. week, 4s. month.

The Weymouth, Dorchester and County links (18 holes) are at Came Down, six miles from Weymouth by rail motor to Monkton and Came Halt. A conveyance meets the motor trains to convey passengers to the course, a
mile distant (fare, 6d. each way). These links are beautifully situated, and were laid out under the supervision of J. H. Taylor. Visitors' fees—Gentlemen, 2s. 6d. day; ladies, 2s.; 8s. week; 25s. month. Sunday play.

Motor Trains.

The Great Western Railway motor train service links up the suburban districts of Radipole and Wyke Regis. A journey to the latter industrial area—where the Whitehead Torpedo Factory is situated—affords a charming view of Portland and the Harbour. There are "halts" at Radipole, Weymouth (Melcombe Regis), Westham and Wyke Regis.

A frequent motor train service is also run to Dorchester, with "halts" at Radipole, Upwey Junction, Upwey Wishing Well, and Monkton and Came.

A similar service is maintained via Upwey Junction to Portesham and Abbotsbury, with a halt at Coryates.

Parliamentary.

The municipal borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis is included in the Southern Division of Dorset, returning one member.

Places of Worship,

with hours of Sunday Services:

Parish Church of Melcombe Regis (St. Mary's), in St. Mary Street—8, 11, 3 and 6.30. Hymnal Companion.

Christchurch (Chapel-of-Ease to St. Mary's) opposite Railway Station—11 and 6.30. Hymnal Companion.

Holy Trinity, Weymouth, opposite the Bridge—8, 11 3 and 6.30. Hymns Ancient and Modern.

St. John's, North Esplanade—8.30 and 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. Church Hymns.

St. Paul's, Westham—8, 11, 3 and 6.30. Hymns A. and M.

St. Nicholas, 11 and 4 p.m.

St. Martin's, Chickerell Road, 6.30 p.m.

Baptist, Bank Buildings—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Congregational (two), Gloucester Street and Hope Street—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Wesleyan (two), Maiden Street and Derby Street—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Primitive Methodist, St. Leonard’s Row—11 and 6.30.
Roman Catholic, Wellington Place—8, 10.30, 6.30.

Population.

The population of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis at the 1911 census was 22,325, an increase of over 10 per cent. during the decade.

Post Office.

The Chief Office is in St. Thomas Street. Open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (July 1 to September 30 till 10 p.m.) Sundays, 8.30 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Railway Stations.

The main line station (shared by the Great Western and London and South-Western Companies) is in King Street, close to the Clock Tower. The Boat Trains run round the back of the town to the Pier, and set down and take up passengers close to the Custom House, adjoining the berth of the Channel Islands steamers.

Melcombe Regis station, for the Portland trains, is at the foot of King Street.

Steamers.

During the War all local steamer services were of course suspended. The following details of pre-War services are retained in the hope that there may be at least a partial resumption at an early date.

Weymouth, in normal times, is a capital centre for the lover of sea trips, the Great Western vessels and local steamers providing a great variety of excursions. By those to whom sea-sickness is unknown a trip to the Channel Islands will be found very enjoyable. Holders of tourist tickets to Weymouth have the privilege of obtaining tickets to Guernsey or Jersey at reduced rates,
but application must be made *before* embarking. Tickets to Jersey allow of break of journey at Guernsey.

We append a list of places on the seaboard at which the pleasure steamers from Weymouth regularly call. As the days and times are liable to alteration, the steamboat companies' bills should be consulted. The fares range from 8d. for a short trip to 4s. for all-day trips.

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<th>To</th>
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<tr>
<td>Portland (every 20 minutes)</td>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bay (Bridport)</td>
<td>The Fleet in Portland Harbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme Regis</td>
<td>Torquay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip in Weymouth Bay</td>
<td>Swanage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teignmouth</td>
<td>Bournemouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Bill</td>
<td>Guernsey</td>
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<td>Shambles Lightship</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
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<td>Lulworth Cove</td>
<td>Alderney</td>
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<td>Seaton</td>
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**Tennis.**

There are several public courts in the Greenhill Gardens, and a private tennis club has its headquarters on the Wyke Road.
A RAMBLE THROUGH WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH BAY, commonly likened to the Bay of Naples by reason of its strikingly graceful conformation, is without a rival on the South Coast. It has a fairly wide open curve on the north, narrowing to a sharper curve on the south. The dimensions are $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north to south, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. Weymouth is built along this extended frontage, and for the most part faces east. There is comparatively little depth to the town, as a tidal backwater, about three miles long and nearly half a mile wide, confines the western portion. With the sea on the east, the backwater on the west, and the harbour and old Weymouth barring any extension on the south, except in the direction of the Bincleaves Cliff and Wyke Regis, the only possible extension of the town is to the north.

Practically, therefore, Weymouth consists of a long sea frontage, with short streets running inland as far as the Backwater. Consequently no part of the town is far from the sea.

It may be stated at once that Weymouth's fame is due to situation only, and not to any architectural achievements, for it has scarcely any buildings calling for description. The Railway Stations, for the main lines and for Portland, are in King Street, as nearly as possible in the centre of the town. The Great Western and South-Western Companies use the same station. Opposite is Christ Church. By turning immediately to the left the newcomer reaches in about a hundred yards the Jubilee Clock Tower, in the centre of—
WEYMOUTH

The Esplanade.

Arrived on the "Front," with its noble curve, one quickly realizes the principal attraction of Weymouth, its splendid bay. Many of the houses on the Esplanade are pure Georgian, and with their genuine curved bow windows, red-brick façades, and red-tiled roofs, give the town a peculiar charm that is possessed by no other seaside resort.

Close to the Clock Tower are the Hotel Burdon and the Royal Hotel. Almost adjoining the latter is the older and historic Gloucester Hotel. The house was for several summers a royal residence, and one for which George III had a great partiality. Gloucester Lodge was built by the Duke of Gloucester, and the Bristol Journal of October 27, 1801, records that "His Majesty George III has purchased Gloucester Lodge, at Weymouth, with the three adjoining houses. On this site an edifice is to be built, with suitable accommodation for the royal family on their annual visit to the favoured watering-place." On a slab outside St. Mary's Schools may be seen inscribed the monarch's pious sentiment: "It is my wish that every child in my kingdom should be able to read the Bible."

The spire of St. John's Church is noticeable among the houses a short distance to the left—the north end of the town. This is the fashionable residential quarter. The Parade ends in some pleasantly laid-out grounds called—

Greenhill Gardens,

close to and overlooking the sea. The Gardens, a Coronation gift from Sir Frederick Johnstone, form a quiet and pleasant retreat. Portions are reserved for tennis, croquet, and bowls.

Close at hand is a bronze Statue of Queen Victoria, erected at a cost of £1,000 as the town's memorial of the Coronation of King Edward VII. The monument was unveiled in 1902. Returning southward along the Esplanade, past the hotels—
THE PIER PAVILION.

PAVILION, ALEXANDRA GARDENS.
GREENHILL GARDENS—NOTHE GARDENS AND FORT—
THE NOTHE WALK.
The King's Statue

is reached. It was erected by the inhabitants of Weymouth in 1809 in commemoration of George III's jubilee, and "as a memorial to future ages of the virtues of the monarch." On the back of the pedestal is an inscription describing how a number of gentlemen, "being possessed of a statue of his Majesty," presented the same to the town. Its only useful purpose is to serve as a starting-point for the numerous excursion coaches, chars-à-bancs and motor cars, and as a rallying-point and background for open-air civic functions.

Close by begin the two chief thoroughfares of the town, St. Mary Street and St. Thomas Street. Here will be found the principal shops. On the right-hand side of St. Thomas Street is the Royal Jubilee Hall, seating over 2,000 people. Some distance lower down is the General Post Office. In St. Nicholas Street, close by, is an imposing building serving as the Sailors' Home. St. Thomas Street leads to—

The Bridge,

connecting Melcombe Regis with Weymouth. The present bridge is the fourth to cross the harbour. It was opened in 1884 and cost £20,000.

In St. Mary Street is—

St. Mary's Church,

a rectangular building of stone erected on the site of a former church, and opened in 1817. The large painting—somewhat sombre—over the altar, representing the Last Supper, was painted by Sir James Thornhill (1675–1734), who was born at Weymouth and represented the borough in Parliament. He was responsible for the eight paintings, representing scenes from the life of St. Paul, with which the interior dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is decorated. The organ was presented by George III.

Near the Church is the Market, which on Fridays and Tuesdays usually presents a busy scene.
In the Guildhall, at the bridge end of St. Mary Street, may be seen a chest captured from a ship of the Spanish Armada; an ancient chair from the old Friary; a portrait of the Duke of Wellington by Weigall, and one of George III by Beechey. Here also are the old stocks and whipping-post.

Several short roads lead from St. Mary Street back to the Esplanade, close to——

The Alexandra Gardens,

the attractions of which have been considerably enhanced by the erection of a Pavilion for musical and other entertainments. Excellent concerts are given here every evening in the season, and also on certain mornings. The Gardens are open daily, free, but during the evenings a small charge is made. The grounds are illuminated during the evening concerts. At one end of the Gardens is a bust to the memory of Sir Henry Edwards (d. 1897), M.P. for Weymouth for twenty years, a great benefactor of the town, and a real helper of the deserving poor. In the Gardens are several commodious shelters.

The Esplanade merges into——

The Pier.

(Admission, 2½.)

At the entrance is a large and handsome Pavilion, opened in 1908. The interior is constructed as a modern theatre, with boxes, grand circle, orchestra and pit stalls, and it has a seating capacity of 1,100. First-class plays are produced all the year round. The pleasantest external feature is the promenade which runs round the building. Outside the Pavilion is an open skating rink and there is a covered tennis-court.

The total length of the Pier is 1,050 feet. Unlike the piers at most seaside resorts, this is generally the quietest spot in the town. The exception is during the arrival and departure of the Channel Islands steamers. Pas-
sengers from the Islands have their baggage examined in the Custom House shed on the Pier. The boat trains come right down the Pier and alongside the steamers. The sighting of the incoming steamer is notified by hoisting the Company’s flag at the Signal Station across the harbour, on the Nothe promontory. There are seats in abundance on the Pier, and on the harbour side there is usually plenty to interest onlookers in the shipping and pleasure craft, which make considerable use of the waters.

A Link with America.

At the entrance to the Pier is a Monument erected to commemorate the famous Dorset colonizers, Richard Clark and John Endicott, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries helped to establish the first North-American Colony. In those days there was no pier, and the memorial is accordingly placed where the old jetty ended. Richard Clark was master of the ship Delight, which was wrecked on the shores of Newfoundland. The ceremony of unveiling the memorial on Whit Tuesday, 1914, was appropriately conducted by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, a descendant of John Endicott, and she was accompanied by the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and the Hon. Louis Cook from East Weymouth, Mass.

Close to the pier gates is a Ferry (1d.) across to the Nothe, a headland terminating in a fort and a short pier, together forming the southern arm of the Harbour. Crossing by the ferry, we reach—

The Nothe Parade,

with steps and paths leading to the higher slopes, which are pleasantly laid out as gardens. The view from the top of the Nothe is magnificent. Weymouth has not been seen until one has viewed it from this point of vantage. We can only detail the objects of interest, and add that the view of Portland in the early morning, looking from the Nothe across Portland Bay, well re-
pays any trouble involved. Readers of Hardy's *Trumpet Major* will remember the allusion to the rocky tableland of Portland, "lying on the sea like a great crouching animal tethered to the mainland." The island has likewise been compared in shape to a bird's head, with its bill pointing seawards, and a long, slender neck, represented by the Chesil Beach. Below the Verne Citadel which crowns the Portland cliffs is the gigantic *Breakwater*, which cost over £1,000,000.

**The Admiralty Harbour**

practically encloses the Roads. This spacious anchorage was before the War and will now be again one of the principal bases of the Fleet; and warships of all kinds, from the most powerful super-Dreadnoughts to destroyers and submarines, can usually be seen. The Great Western Railway Company have obtained powers to construct a new dock, with an area of 56 acres, between the Nothe Fort and the Admiralty Breakwater.

The *Nothe Fort* is strongly armed, and has accommodation for a considerable number of men. The battery of eleven guns sighted towards Portland is for saluting purposes only. The plateau adjoining is frequently used as a camp for infantry.

Below the Fort, on the Portland side, a promenade has been made along the low sea-wall. This is *Jubilee Walk*, and by following the pathway round the cliffs Sandsfoot Castle (p. 25) is reached.

Turning now in the opposite direction, below the Nothe is the *Harbour*, lined with shipping, from tiny fishing-boats to the fast steamers for the cross-Channel services. The houses of Weymouth extend from the Pier half-way round the bay, terminating at the distant coastguard station. Beyond are the Downs, long rolling stretches of green, for the most part devoid of trees, and looking like a sea with a heavy ground-swell. Here and there the Downs exhibit patches of chalky outcrop, like white-crested billows breaking on an otherwise uniform green surface. If the visitor is viewing
THE PARADE AND CLOCK TOWER—DONKEY RIDES—THE SANDS.
the wonderful panorama from the Nothe for the first time his interest will certainly be excited by the distant view of—

The White Horse,
not far from the Coastguard Station, and at the back of Preston. This huge equestrian figure on the hillside was formed by cutting away the grass and earth and exposing the chalky subsoil. It was intended to represent George III, if any reliance is to be placed on the following extract from the *Universal Magazine* of 1808: "An equestrian figure of his Majesty has lately been formed in the chalk on Osmington Hills, opposite the Bay of Weymouth. Although its length is 280, and its height 323 feet, yet the likeness of the King is well preserved, and the symmetry of the horse is complete. . . . It has been carried into effect under the direction of Mr. Wood, bookseller, at the particular request and expense of John Rainier, Esq., brother of the late Admiral." The hypercritical declare that it cannot represent King George, as the figure has turned his back on the town, and the horse evinces every desire to depart; but actually his Majesty had turned his back on the town three years before the cutting was made, as he finally left Weymouth in 1805. There is another huge cutting, but of pre-historic date, in the Vale of the White Horse, Wiltshire, and the figure of a giant is cut on the hill at the back of Cerne Abbas (see p. 56).

To regain the Esplanade from the Nothe there are three routes: to retrace one’s steps and cross by the ferry to the Pier; to walk along the Harbour to the Bridge; or to take the Jubilee Walk around Newton’s Cove, then bear sharply to the right through Old Weymouth to the Bridge.

Old Weymouth,
though now chiefly noteworthy for its breweries and Government sheds, is not entirely shorn of signs of former importance. The houses have a "past" look
about them, and inns are numerous. Just off the Harbour are portions of the *Old Rooms Inn*, a highly fashionable resort in Georgian days, and the spot where the Battle of Trafalgar was discussed in *The Dynasts*. The best feature of the old town is the well-designed **Holy Trinity Church**, much larger than appears at first sight. The building was erected in 1836, at a cost of £11,000, and enlarged in 1887. The painting of the Crucifixion above the altar is attributed to Vandyke. The church is close to the bridge connecting Weymouth with Melcombe Regis. Near at hand is a handsome building erected and endowed by Sir John Groves in memory of a member of his family, and known as the **Sidney Hall**. It is the headquarters of the Holy Trinity Church Lads’ Brigade, and is also used for balls, meetings, bazaars, etc.

**Radipole Lake, or the Backwater.**

The arm of the sea which forms the Harbour expands, after it has passed the Bridge, into a large lake. It is the *Reedy Pool*, now corrupted into Radipole, so that strictly speaking the addition of the word “Lake” is superfluous. The pool is about three miles long by half a mile wide, and is graced by a large colony of swans. Rowing boats may be hired at moderate charges. A good portion of the lakeside adjacent to the town has been laid out as a promenade, with seats at intervals. It is not much used, however, although it has a pleasant prospect. The railway to Portland crosses the Backwater by a steel viaduct.

A wooden bridge, the antiquity of which is wonderfully preserved, gives access across the Backwater to the growing industrial suburb of **Westham**, which has sprung up within the last decade or two.

**HISTORICAL NOTE.**

Roman roads in the vicinity, together with many remains of the same period, plainly point to an extensive
SANDSFoot CASTLE.

THE WHITE HORSE.
occupation of the country; while the many Roman tessellated pavements that have been unearthed at Dorchester, and in the district generally, show that the neighbourhood was favourably regarded by the invading legions as a residential area. At Jordan Hill, near the abandoned coastguard station, was the Roman station of Clavinio; here extensive remains of a temple were found in 1843, the walls of which enclosed an area of 110 square feet.

In due course the Danes followed. With bases at the Isle of Wight, they crossed to Poole Harbour and proceeded in their boats to Wareham, from whence they ravaged the whole of the county.

A Saxon charter is extant by which King Ethelred gave a portion of land "in that place called Weymouth or Wick (now Wyke), near the Island of Porteland," to his faithful minister Atsere. It was signed by the King; by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswald, Archbishop of York, and others. Edward the Confessor in 1042 gave the manor of Weymouth to the town of Winchester, then the capital of Wessex.

In the early days of the Norman invasion it does not appear that the town was of any importance apart from the religious settlement. St. Swithin's Priory at Winchester, however, obtained a grant of the chapelry, and the place, backed by powerful support, prospered. A small town built on the west, or Portland, side of the mouth of the river Wey gradually made its appearance, with sheep-rearing and wool as staple industries. With the increase of commerce houses increased. In 1348 Weymouth could send 20 ships and 246 mariners to the siege of Calais. An extensive market for wool became the chief feature of the town's commercial prosperity. The sister town of Melcombe Regis (in reality an extension of Weymouth) grew and flourished, and even as early as Edward III's reign four members represented the two towns in Parliament.

In 1377 a large fleet, which had been fitted out by Charles V of France, landed in several places on the
South Coast. The invaders robbed and sacked Weymouth, and burnt most of the houses. When further troubles were anticipated later, in 1454, Weymouth, among other towns, was ordered to contribute towards the expenses of the fleet "for the kepying of the sea."

Weymouth was the landing-place, in 1471, of Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI, with her son Prince Edward; but instead of marching in triumph to help restore her husband to the throne, she fled for refuge to Cerne Abbey on the very day of her landing, on hearing of the defeat of her hopes at the battle of Barnet. Henry VIII appreciated the strategical value of Weymouth, for in 1539 he built Sandsfoot Castle and Portland Castle, at considerable expense, for the protection of the harbour and district, on his throwing over the Papal yoke.

When the Spanish Armada threatened our coast, Weymouth could muster only six ships to join the Channel fleet, but these brought back a couple of Spanish prizes. Like other West of England ports, Weymouth during this period did a large business with Newfoundland. The whole of Dorset suffered severely from the plague in 1607, and fifty years later the town was partly destroyed by fire. When the Civil War devastated the land, Weymouth and Melcombe declared for the Parliament (September, 1642), but the towns were garrisoned for the King in 1643 by Lord Carnarvon and Prince Maurice. Heavy fighting followed, and Cromwell's men captured Weymouth, together with Sandsfoot Castle, in 1644. The Royalists vainly attempted a siege in the following year. Poverty overtook the town, for commerce was shattered. The inhabitants petitioned Parliament in 1649 for a grant of £3,000 to rebuild the chapel destroyed during the fighting, and which had cost £1,500; to repair the bridge, which had originally cost £1,200, but was now half in ruins; and also to free the harbour from rubbish. An old house in Maiden Street has embedded in the masonry a cannon ball, pointed out to unsuspecting tourists as a proof of the
Photos by] [Weeks, Levy, and Hills & Rowney.

HAPPY HOURS—GREAT WESTERN STEAMER LEAVING HARBOUR—FEEDING THE SWANS.

Weymouth.
bombardment the town underwent. It is doubtful if this is a genuine relic.

The sun of prosperity shone on Weymouth when George III, after his long illness, took up residence here, and the fame of the new watering-place quickly spread. Between the years 1789 and 1805, Weymouth was much honoured by royal visits. At Gloucester Lodge, now the Gloucester Hotel, George III had long interviews with Pitt, and to the same residence came Lord Loughborough, begging for the Chancellorship, and Addington to ask for the Premiership. Six weeks before the Battle of Trafalgar the King here discussed naval tactics with Nelson's flag-captain, Sir Thomas Hardy, and he penned a daily letter to his son, the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief. Gilray, the caricaturist, has left us many interesting cartoons depicting Court life at Weymouth, and Peter Pindar (Dr. John Wolcot) wrote a satirical poem called Weymouth Amusements, in which he criticized Queen Charlotte's economy in bringing stores and provisions from Windsor:

"Bread, cheese, salt, catchup, vinegar, and mustard,
Small beer and bacon, apple pie and custard:
All, all from Windsor, greets his frugal Grace,
For Weymouth is a d——d expensive place."

During the residence of the Royal family early hours became quite fashionable; for at six o'clock in the morning the King, Queen, and Princesses frequently made their appearance on the Promenade; and at a time when most of the fashionable world might be presumed to be still in the enjoyment of their morning sleep, the Royal party were more than once on Weymouth beach, watching the process of "hauling the seine," and witnessing the interesting sight, now but seldom seen, of thousands of mackerel and herrings struggling in captivity on the pebbles.

The magnificent man-of-war and a frigate, which rode constantly at anchor for the purpose, took the Royal party on frequent excursions into the Channel, and from these they invariably returned to dinner at four
o'clock. The young Princess Charlotte appears to have been a great favourite, especially among the naval officers and seamen, and she frequently went on short cruises in the sloops and frigates that put into the Roads. A full and most interesting account of the Court life at Weymouth will be found in the *Diary* of Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay), Second Keeper of the Robes to Queen Charlotte.

The public-spirited action of several residents, including Ralph Allen (formerly of Prior Park, Bath, and the original of Fielding's Squire Allworthy), also worked wonders for Melcombe Regis. There was a Custom House on the small pier at the harbour mouth, and a considerable trade was done in wines imported from France and Spain. Spencer, in his *Compleat Traveller*, published in 1771, has left us an interesting description of the town at that date:—"The houses in the town are low but very neat, being all built of freestone, and they have a good custom house on the quay where much business is done, merchants importing great quantities of wine, which they dispose of to the dealers in the inland parts of the country."

Among the names of those who have represented the combined towns in Parliament we find those of Sir Christopher Wren, Joseph Hume, Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam), and the celebrated Bubb Doddington, the son of a Weymouth apothecary and the first and only Lord Melcombe.
EXCURSIONS FROM WEYMOUTH.

BEING admirably served by both the South-Western and the Great Western Railways, and with branch lines to Portland and Abbotsbury—to say nothing of the steamboat services referred to on p. 10—Weymouth is in normal times an ideal centre for both inland and maritime excursions. The roads, although somewhat hilly after leaving the town, are excellent for cycling and motoring, their chalky formation causing them to dry in a very short time after the heaviest rain.

Within the short limits of an ordinary holiday tourists cannot visit without undue haste and inconvenience all the places of interest around the town. The following list is intended to assist visitors to decide upon the excursions most suited to their tastes. Descriptions of the various places will be found on other pages.

Summary of Principal Excursions.

Nottingham.—Octagonal "Well-house" and old water-mill.
Upwey.—Picturesque "wishing-well," embowered in trees.
Preston and Sutton.—Pleasant drive, chiefly in view of the sea. Pretty villages. At Preston the Roman pavement should be visited. Gigantic equestrian figure on hillside.
Osmington Mills.—Tiny hamlet, wedged in a combe in the cliffs. Very quaint. Small cascade.
Abbotsbury.—Very interesting monastic ruins. Great swannery and wild duck decoy.

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Weymouth Excursions

Dorchester.—Fine old Roman town, surrounded by avenues of trees. Interesting church. Quaint almshouses. County Museum, etc. Roman amphitheatre close to station, and finest British earthwork in England 1 ½ miles distant.

Cerne Abbas.—Drive of about fourteen miles each way (nearly all level). Ancient old-world village in a valley. Fine abbey ruins. Monster figure cut in hillside.

Sherborne.—All-day excursion by train, via Dorchester and Yeovil. Magnificent Abbey restored at immense cost. Has the most beautiful church roof in England. Fine park and ruins of Castle.

Came Park.—Coach drive of about four hours. Pretty park, but uninteresting drive. Golf links on Down.

Sandsfoot Castle.—Pleasant walk, 1 ½ miles. Ruined castle.

Swanage.—Fine sea excursion. There is much to see and enjoy here. Fine bay and cliffs. There is ample time during a day excursion for the short journey by train or brake to Corfe Castle. See Swanage section.

Bridport and West Bay.—An all-day sea excursion.

Shambles Lightship.—Sea excursion, short trip.

Lyme Regis.—All-day sea excursion. Grand scenery at Lyme. Rugged cliffs 600 feet high at the Landslip.

TO THE NOTHE AND SANDSFoot CASTLE.

A round of about four miles from the King’s Statue. From the Esplanade across the Harbour by the ferry near the pier gates and turn to left, along the Nothe Parade. Ascend steps to higher ground, whence there is a grand view (see p. 15). Weymouth Bay lies to the north, Portland Bay to the south, with the grim rock of Portland rising abruptly from the sea. At the extremity of the Nothe is a Fort with modern guns, searchlights, and other essentials. Below the battery is Jubilee Walk, which serves as a path round the low cliffs towards Sandsfoot Castle. In parts the walk is prettily rugged, with a garniture of honeysuckle, tamarisk, and blackberry bushes. After rounding Newton's Cove the path joins the road. Bear to the left, and the remains of Sandsfoot Castle are soon seen in a field. At Bincleaves an immense amount of stone was taken from the cliff and used for the Breakwater which runs out from this point.
Sandsfoot Castle.

Time and wanton destruction have so despoiled this once fine castle that it retains hardly any interesting features. Described by Leland as "a right goodlie and warlyke castle, having one open barbicane," it was built in 1539 by Henry VIII. Portland Castle, on the other side of the bay, was built a few years earlier, the two being intended to protect the English ships frequenting the Roads. The King's scheme of defence against invasion extended eastward to Deal and westward as far as Falmouth. An examination of the walls of Sandsfoot Castle will give an idea of the great strength of the building. They are of rubble, strongly faced with ashlar (Portland Oolite). When first built, and before the cliff crumbled away, a moat surrounded the Castle on all sides. Sandsfoot was captured and recaptured on several occasions during the Civil War, and for some years subsequently Weymouth was taxed to the extent of £30 a month to maintain the garrison here. About 1700 the Castle fell into disuse and ruin gradually supervened. The Castle and surrounding ground were a few years ago purchased by the Corporation for public use.

The return to Weymouth can be made by road through the suburb of Rodwell, where there is a station on the Weymouth and Portland line. Or the walk can be varied by returning through the ancient village of Wyke Regis. For the latter, continue from Sandsfoot Castle by the cart-track towards Portland to a road on right under the railway. In half a mile turn to the left.

Wyke Regis

is pleasantly situated on the hill sloping to the Fleet Estuary and the Pebble Ridge. Off this dangerous ridge many a good ship has gone down with all hands. A grave at Wyke contains upwards of two hundred bodies from one wreck. The Abergavenny, commanded by Captain Wordsworth, the poet's brother, was lost in 1805, and nearly a hundred persons found a last resting-place in the quiet churchyard here. The vessel struck
a corner of the Shambles, although a pilot was on board, and foundered. £70,000 worth of specie was on board, and about four hundred passengers. It was from this wreck that a man named Tompkins, using a forcing air-pump for the first time, succeeded in recovering a large sum of money. The Church is one of the best worth seeing in the district, the fine tower forming a prominent land and sea mark. It is the mother church of Weymouth.

The Fleet Estuary

can easily be reached from Wyke. It is a narrow arm of the sea—a backwater, in fact—formed by the continuous piling up of the Chesil Beach. This body of water, ten miles long, is quite unique. Its greatest width is about three-quarters of a mile, but in places it is much narrower. At the head of the Fleet, at Abbotsbury, is the famous Swannery of the Ilchester family (see p. 34). The swans regard the Fleet as their own especial highway, for they come and go from Abbotsbury to the sea at will, and in the mating season build their nests along the bank. The fishermen’s boats on the Fleet and the coast generally are peculiar. In the absence of rowlocks a small iron spike will be noticed. The oars, in place of the usual leather, are fitted with a flat chunk of wood through which is a hole. This hole is to receive the before-mentioned spike. The contrivance is clumsy, but it should be remembered that this peculiar method has been evolved by centuries of experience as best suited to local conditions. It is not unknown elsewhere.

The Chesil Beach

is the most remarkable and dangerous beach on the South Coast. It is a long, monotonous ridge, from 50 to 60 feet above sea-level, composed of oval brown pebbles, and extending from Portland to Bridport—about 17 miles. The stones vary in size, diminishing towards Bridport into coarse gravel. As a recent
writer puts it, "The size of the stones at Portland is that of a large potato, diminishing gradually to that of a horse-bean at Abbotsbury and to grains of fine sand at Burton Cliff." The beach repairs itself, for although after a heavy gale some thousands of tons are washed away, a change of wind or turn of tide makes good the damage (see also pp. 41-2).

The bay to the west of the ridge is sometimes called Deadman's Bay, on account of the great number of lives lost there. To bathe from the ridge is to court destruction, for the sharp dip of the beach and the terrible undertow render the efforts of swimmers futile. In 1824 a sloop was lifted by the waves so far over the ridge that by cutting a channel under her bows it was possible to launch her in the Fleet water.

A fairly straight road runs from Wyke back to Weymouth.

Wyke Regis Halt, on the railway between Weymouth and Portland, is near the famous Whitehead Torpedo Factory.

TO THE BACKWATER AND RADIPOLE.

Comparatively few visitors to Weymouth avail themselves of the pleasant stroll along Radipole ("reedy pool") Lake. Either of the roads leading directly into the town from the Esplanade can be taken, namely, Little George Street, at the King's Statue, or King Street, by the Clock Tower. The former is the nearer for the bridge over the Backwater. The lake is formed by the inflow of water from the sea through the harbour, together with the outflow of the river Wey. A level promenade, called Western Parade, begins at the railway stations, and closely follows the bank. Seats are provided at intervals. The grass growing between the crevices in the walk plainly shows how few people use the promenade; yet it is the sunniest part of Weymouth. Probably its neglect is due to an occasional unpleasant odour at low water.

Radipole Church, reached in a mile from the railway
station, is the mother church of Melcombe Regis, as Wyke Church is of Weymouth. It has an unusual bell-turret with openings for three bells, an exceptional arrangement duly noted in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*. The scenery at this end of the lake is very pretty, and near the Church is a delightful old Jacobean house, subdivided into cottages. A few years ago the village of Radipole boasted a spa and medicinal spring, but the water is now diverted to the useful if less fashionable service of a steam laundry.

On returning, the walk may be varied and extended thus. Leaving Radipole Church on the right, continue by the narrowed waters of the lake. Bear to the left and cross a small bridge and proceed uphill. The road occasionally winds, but in about a mile from Radipole Church turn off on the left by a broad path through a gate. Follow the path across several fields, passing a large farmhouse, and the parish of Westham is reached. This is a fair-sized and rapidly growing suburb of Weymouth, and has a good modern Church (St. Paul's). Recross the lake by the bridge. When the Portland branch line was opened for passenger traffic in 1865, the gate-keeper's lodge at Littlefield Crossing was, with one exception, the only building on the shore of the Backwater, now almost covered with houses.

**TO NOTTINGTON, UPWEY AND MAIDEN CASTLE.**

This is a favourite excursion with every visitor to Weymouth. The coach route is via the Esplanade to St. John's Church, then to the left along the Dorchester Road at Queen Victoria's statue.

On reaching the outskirts of Broadway a *détour* may be made to—

**Nottington**

by a left-hand turn by the blacksmith's. A short way down a leafy road is a curious octagonal *Well House*, where George III often repaired to taste the waters. It is now a private house, but is otherwise quite un-
altered. Nottington Spa was renowned in the reign of the first George, and in 1719 the celebrated chemist, Godfrey, reported that the Nottington water was the only pure sulphuretted water in England. Near the Well House is a very picturesque old water-mill.

The pedestrian may reach Broadway by pleasant field paths, but carriages must return to the main road. At the village of Broadway (2½ miles) take the left-hand turning along the valley of the Wey to—

**Upwey,**

which is a prettily wooded valley. The road passes by the old **Manor House,** dated 1659, and the remains of an excellent Tudor house, now called **Bayard Dairy.**

The famous **Wishing Well** will be found at the far end of the village, by the church. It is customary for visitors to taste the water, and to this end an attendant provides glasses. The well is surrounded and completely shaded by trees, forming a delightful dell, in refreshing contrast to the somewhat dusty Dorchester road. Simple refreshments can be obtained at a small shanty near the well. Strawberry teas are in large demand at Upwey during the summer.

The little **Church** close to the well has been partially restored. It is mainly Perpendicular, with a clerestory and a new roof added in 1841, and a chancel lengthened and rebuilt in 1907. The south aisle was added in 1838. The excellent nave capitals should be noticed, also an exterior brass.

**Alternative Route for Return.**—The public motors and chars-à-bancs usually return to Weymouth by the same route as on the outward journey. Certain cars, however, proceed eastward across country to **Sutton,** a very pretty village, where a halt is made for about an hour. Cyclists would do well to leave Upwey by the short steep road leading up to the main Dorchester road, and then turn slightly to the left by the **Royal Oak Inn,** with a very sharp climb uphill. From the high ground Dorchester is seen in the distance, between three and
four miles away, along a perfectly straight road which dates from Roman days. Trees on either side of the road lend shade and picturesqueness to the scene. It is a long gradual descent into Dorchester. One and a half miles short of the town, on the left, is—

Maiden Castle,
a hill crowned with earthworks, which are generally regarded as the most remarkable in the country. The name comes from Mai Dun—the castle of the great hill.

The camp occupies the flat top of a natural hill, entrenched and fortified by human hands. Without doubt this was a stronghold in early British days, as well as a great cattle station. On the arrival of the Romans the fortifications were probably enlarged and strengthened. The defences are in three tiers, offering the greatest difficulty to an attacking party, while the defenders would be at a considerable advantage. The camp and entrenchments occupy an area of about 160 acres, with a circuit of two miles. The measurements are roughly 1,000 yards from east to west, and 500 yards from north to south. There are two chief entrances, one at the east, the other at the west end. The interior plateau has a low bank and ditch across its centre, and a large dew-pond for retaining water. It is generally agreed that the people who constructed these earthworks had no weapons to work with beyond celts, or small narrow tools. The view from the Camp is very extensive and embraces the greater part of South Dorset.

To realize the vastness of these stupendous earthworks, and to form some idea of the importance of such a stronghold in former times, the visitor should set himself the task of walking through the entrenchments each in turn—tier after tier. He will tire himself long before he has traversed half of these carefully-planned defences. In some parts the trenches are as many as six in number, and their communications one with another are ingeniously puzzling. Interesting
excavations have recently been carried out on the site.

"Mere measurements," wrote the Spectator, "fail to
give an idea of the superb proportions of the ramparts
which have been carved and piled out of the flank of the
hill. Earthworks on so prodigious a scale suggest some
difficult and curious questions. How were they built?
Are they simply and solely the work of men's hands,
each separate sod or lump of chalk cut with the blunt
and petty weapons of primitive man—the pickaxe of
derer horn, the stone spade, the basket to carry soil from
place to place? We may look at these ramparts of
Maiden Castle, 60 ft. high in places, and wonder how it
could enter into the scheme of primitive ideas even to
contemplate so vast an achievement with tools so
absurdly inadequate."

From Maiden Castle it is but an easy mile and a half
into Dorchester (p. 50), whence, if necessary, the return
to Weymouth can be made by train.

TO OSMINGTON MILLS.

This little group of houses, perched in a narrow cleft
between the hills, about six miles along the coast east-
ward from Weymouth, forms an objective for a pleasant
afternoon excursion. There are two routes—(a) By
road; (b) by cliff pathway (considerably shorter).

The road skirts the bay to the east as far as the Coast-
guard Station, then bears to the left and presently
to the right for Preston, a pretty village, with Sutton
lying to the left. On the side of the hill (left) will be
noticed the huge White Horse (see p. 17). At Preston
may be seen a much disturbed Roman pavement,
discovered in 1852. A mile farther is Osmington. A
short distance beyond the village a narrow road leads
off seaward to Osmington Mills. Crossing the hills, this
narrower road gradually descends to the coast, ending
abruptly in half a dozen picturesque cottages, one of
which bears the friendly sign, The Picnic Inn. A brook
that has kept the road company for a little way gurgles
round the cottage doorsteps and tumbles into the sea.
WEYMOUTH TO LULWORTH COVE

The Cliff Path begins at the before-mentioned Coast-guard Station, and is easy to follow. The cliffs have fallen away in many places—to the despair of the farmers, but the probable delight of the geologist. The path is pleasantly varied with grassy hollows in the cliff, glowing in summer with scarlet poppies and bright convolvulus. The houses of Osmington Mills are not seen until the visitor comes suddenly upon them. A powerful fort has recently been constructed on the cliffs at Upton, near by.

TO LULWORTH COVE.

Approaches (a) By steamer,¹ two or three times a week in summer.
(b) By rail via Dorchester to Wool station. An omnibus runs several times daily from Wool to the Cove. The walking distance (much of the way uphill) is 5 miles.

This delightful little cove is described in detail in the Swanage section. The steamer from Weymouth makes two trips during the day, and there is an interval of about four hours between the arrival on the first trip and the departure on the second. Those who would spend the time to advantage should consult pp. 59–62 of the Swanage section.

Visitors to Lulworth by train who wish to see Bindon Abbey (p. 58 Swanage section) should do so before leaving Wool. The distance is about a mile. Adjoining Wool Station is the Jacobean Manor-House, immortalized as Wellbridge House in Tess of the D’Urbervilles.

TO ABBOTSBURY.

Approaches.—By Great Western Railway, via the branch line from Upwey Junction. Rail motor-cars are run on this branch.
By char-à-banc, several times weekly, from the King’s Statue. Time occupied, about 4½ hours for the double journey.
Hotels.—See Introduction. Several cottages provide teas.

There is more than enough at Abbotsbury to merit a full-day excursion, though the proprietors of conveyances only regard it as an afternoon trip.

The railway station is about ten minutes’ walk short of the ancient village of Abbotsbury. The houses are

¹ See footnote, p. xii.
R. W. Copeman,

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL, ABBOTSBURY.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.,

GREAT TITHE BARN, ABBOTSBURY.
picturesquely scattered around a weather-beaten church and monastic ruins. The latter are now seeing their very last days. Formerly the buildings were not only of importance ecclesiastically, but strategically in the time of the Civil War as a base and stronghold, with easy access by water (the Fleet estuary) to Weymouth, if necessary. Abbotsbury, on a hot summer afternoon, now looks as peaceful as Arcadia, yet a glance at the historical note on pp. 36–7 will convey a different impression.

On leaving the station, turn to the right. The houses are soon reached at the cross-roads. The Church, close at hand on the left, has some interesting features. At the doorway is the stone lid of a sarcophagus, carved with the figure of an abbot, but its history is not known. There is also an old stone coffin let into the churchyard wall. A most interesting representation of the Trinity, placed on the west face of the tower, is thought to have belonged to the old Abbey. The pulpit, a fine piece of Jacobean workmanship, still preserves its sounding-board. The so-called "shot-marks," said to date from Cromwell's time, are the marks left by the nails of thoughtless harvest festival decorators. The reredos over the altar is of plaster imitating oak, and might well be dispensed with. The brass candelabra in the nave is over two hundred years old.

Adjoining the churchyard is the Abbey Farm, the outbuildings of which include all that remains of the old Monastery and Abbey of St. Peter. An archway covered with ivy has been spared, probably because no one could think of any use to which it could be put. The building close by (at the south-east corner of the Church) is part of the old Abbey. It is now used as a carpenter's shop, but an old stoup can be seen in the corner. At the farther end of this building is a cell in which the last Abbot is said to have been starved to death. The pond, with its tree-covered island, bears little resemblance to the ancient fish-pond of the monks. The pigs, the mud, and the dirt seem out of harmony with this historic spot.

Weymouth (d)
The large building beyond the pond is the Tithe Barn, or Granary, wherein was stored the wheat—the produce of a large neighbouring area. Outside the wall, on the south side, are the remnants of the water-wheel formerly used to turn the mill inside the barn. The roof was once covered with the smooth flat stones typical of the county, but thatch has taken their place. The west end of the Granary exhibits good work, but the statuette which once occupied the niche is gone. Rumour has it that a secret passage formerly existed between the Abbey and St. Catherine's Church on the hill. The modern buildings of the Abbey Farm are chiefly composed of stones taken from the ruins, and worked stones from the Gothic windows are much in evidence, not only here but in neighbouring villages, as in the cottages at Portesham.

St. Catherine's Church stands boldly on the summit of an adjacent hill. Inquire for the key at the Ilchester Arms Hotel, in case the door should be locked. The building is now merely a shell. It was probably erected in the reign of Edward IV. The internal dimensions are: length, 45 feet; breadth, 14 feet 9 inches; walls, 4 feet 3 inches thick. The builders, allowing for its terribly exposed situation, heavily buttressed the walls. The carved bosses of the barrel-vaulted roof show that the internal decorations were elaborate. A noble view in all directions rewards the pilgrim who climbs the height.

The famous Swannery is the chief attraction to visitors. Continue from the Parish Church along the shady lane past the mill (St. Catherine's Church crowns the hill on the right), through a gate on the right and across a meadow. Visitors are supposed to call between 2.30 and 6.30, but the head keeper is not particular in this respect. Apply at the wide wooden door, and wait for the keeper to come. Close to the keeper's house is a board recording that in 1824 the sea was driven over the Chesil Beach and flooded the valley to a depth of over 22 feet. There are about 1,100 swans, and several
score of cygnets are hatched yearly. These take eighteen months before becoming fully decked in their white plumage. A swan lays six eggs each year on the average, of which number five are generally hatched out. It is well to be cautious when going near a sitting bird; the keeper can tell of encounters he has himself experienced when approaching the nest of an angry swan. All day long the swans can be seen in the Fleet Estuary (which is salt water) in two long lines; the one coming up to the Swannery for water, the other sailing away after refreshment. The Decoy is an elaborate arrangement for decoying wild ducks. Tame birds swim in the centre pond, and are joined by wild birds hoping to get food. The former innocently lead the others in the direction of the wired-in-tunnels, and the keepers soon do the rest. As many as five hundred ducks have been taken here in two days. The majority of the birds go to the London markets. The Swannery, which dates back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, is the private property of Lord Ilchester.

Above the village, on the Bridport road, is an old earthwork called Abbotsbury Castle, a name also borne by a residence of the Ilchester family, on the farther side of the village, which was destroyed by fire in 1912, and has since been rebuilt.

The Sub-Tropical Gardens cover many acres, and are one of the most extensive enclosures of the kind in the country, the collection of sub-tropical plants numbering some 7,000. The gardens are open to visitors on application.

The older "Castle" is what is called a promontory fort, an example of that selection of a site which minimized the work of fortification, since on the promontory side the steep slope of the ground was a sufficient defence. The camp is five miles from Eggardon and seven from Maiden Castle, and belongs to the Late Celtic age, which is supposed to have begun some two or three hundred years B.C. It is quite a small camp, the area being less than ten acres.
When returning to Weymouth by coach the whip will not fail to point out the **Hardy Monument** crowning Black Down, or Blagdon, north of Portesham. This was not erected to the novelist, but in memory of Admiral Hardy, Nelson's friend, who was born at Kingston Russell, but whose home at Portesham is still in the possession of a descendant on the female side. A profitable hour may be passed at **Portesham**, one of the prettiest and least spoiled villages in South Dorset. The ancient Church has many features of interest.

**Historical Note.**

Owing to a disastrous fire at Abbotsbury in 1664, the old register, which contained a history of the foundations and other interesting information, was burnt. The monastery was probably founded by one Orcus in 1026 (Canute's reign) as a society of secular canons. These were changed in the time of Edward the Confessor to a monastery of the Benedictine order. Little is known of the early history of the Abbey, owing to the loss of the records, but it must have exercised considerable influence in Norman days, if one may judge by the extensive buildings, which rivalled, if they did not exceed, the monastery at Cerne. The fact that St. Catherine's Church exists on the hill, and St. Peter's Church in the village, besides the Abbey, points to a religious settlement of some magnitude. King Henry VIII laid hold of the fat revenues of Abbotsbury in his general suppression of monasteries, and the buildings passed into the hands of Court favourites. The place was garrisoned for the King during the Civil War, and the following letter, written in October, 1644, by Sir Anthony Cooper to the Parliamentary Committee for Dorset, graphically describes the destruction of the Abbey:

> "Yesterday we advanced with your brigade to Abbotsbury as a place of great concerne. We came thither just by night and sent them a summons by trumpeters, to which they returned a slighting answer and hung out their bloody flag. We sent them a second summons, under our hands, that they might have fair quarter if they would accept it, otherwise they must expect none if they forced us to a storm. But they would admit of no treaty. The business was extreme hot for above 6 hours. We were forced to burn down the outgate to the court before we could get to the house, and..."
then our men rushed through the fire and got into the hall porch, where with furze faggots they set fire to it, and plied the windows so hard with small shot that the enemy durst not appear in the low rooms. In the meantime one of our guns played on the other side of the house and the gunners with fire balls, granadoes and with scaling ladders endeavoured to fire the second storey, but that not taking effect, our soldiers were forced to wrench open the windows with iron bars, and pouring in faggots of furze fired, set the whole house in a flaming fire, so that it was not possible to be quenched, and then they cried for quarter. Colonel and Major Sidenham, riding to the other side of the house, gave them quarter, upon which our men fell into the house to plunder, and could not be by any of their commanders drawn out, though they were told the enemy’s magazine was near the fire, and if they stayed would prove their ruin, which accordingly fell out, for the powder taking fire, blew up all that were in the house.”

A charming coast walk from Abbotsbury, though rather a hilly one, leads past the old castle to Swyre, passing Puncknoll Knoll on the way. Swyre, a plain little village, is interesting from its connection with the Duke of Bedford (the lord of the manor), whose ancestor, John Russell, was born at Berwick, a farmhouse in the parish. Swyre church has some memorials of the Russells, and is a sixteenth-century building.

A mile away is Puncknoll, with some picturesque cottages and a very interesting Norman church. There is also a charming Jacobean Manor-House and an excellent specimen of a churchyard cross. Inland from Puncknoll lie Litton Cheney and the villages of the Bride Valley. From Swyre the coast walk may be continued to Bridport, via Burton Bradstock, one of the most picturesque villages in South Dorset.

TO BRIDPORT.

Approaches from Weymouth: (a) By steamer, once or twice weekly, to West Bay. (b) By rail, changing at Maiden Newton.

Bridport is situated nearly two miles inland from West Bay, but vehicles ply at all hours of the day between the two places for a few pence.

After the fashionable promenade at Weymouth many visitors enjoy a brief visit to the old-fashioned town of Bridport and its marine outlet, West Bay, described in our Guide to Bridport and South-West Dorset.
LYME REGIS—CAME PARK

TO LYME REGIS.

Routes.—(a) By steamer. (b) By rail, a very circuitous journey via Axminster.

The steamer from Weymouth proceeds, usually, to Torquay or Dartmouth, calling again at Lyme late in the afternoon on its return. Visitors thus have five or six hours to spare at Lyme. For full details see our Guide to Lyme Regis.

An excellent plan for good walkers is to disembark at Seaton, mount the cliff by the golf links, descend through the Landslip, and rejoin the steamer at Lyme on its return journey. The walk is rather trying in places, however, and should not be undertaken unless assured of ample time. Refreshments can be obtained at the cottage near the middle of the Landslip.

CAME PARK CIRCULAR DRIVE.

Some of the Weymouth coaches arrange a circular drive from the Statue to Came Park, via Preston, Osmington village (not the mill), and Poxwell.

The coaches usually stop at the Black Dog Inn, Broadmayne, for tea. Whitcombe, the next village reached, is very pretty. Ivy mantles the greater portion of the Church, which, although mainly Perpendicular, has a Norman font, and an east window of three lancets.

About three-quarters of a mile beyond is the entrance to Came Park, on the left. For the Golf Links, see p. 6. Came House is a seat of Lord Portarlington. At Winterbourne Came William Barnes, the Dorset poet, lies buried. He was rector here for some years. The main road between Dorchester and Weymouth is reached not far from the famed Maiden Castle (see p. 30). To the right lies the old county town, but our road home is to the left, or we can get a lift by motor train from the Monkton and Came Halt.

TO SWANAGE AND CORFE CASTLE.

Routes.—(a) By steamer, once or twice weekly. (b) By rail, a roundabout via Dorchester and Wareham.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

For detailed description, see the Swanage section.

1 See footnote, p. xii.
Hills & Rowney,

MAX GATE, DORCHESTER (THE HOME OF MR. THOMAS HARDY)—CAME CHURCH—CAME HOUSE.

Weymouth.
PORTLAND.

Approaches from Weymouth.—(a) By steamer from the pier at frequent intervals throughout the day. (b) By road—not very interesting. (c) By train. The fare is only a few pence. (d) By sailing boat.

Hotels.—See Introduction. There are also a number of inns scattered over the island.

Chief Sights.—Fortune's Well Village, Church Hope Cove, Pennsylvania Castle, the Prison, Rufus Castle, Chesil Beach, the view from the high ground called Tophill, the Quarries, Pulpit Rock, and the Lighthouse.

Vehicles.—In parts Portland is steep and tiring. The best way to see the different points of interest is to take a carriage from the railway station. For a moderate inclusive sum the driver will undertake a circular trip and allow ample time to go over the grounds of Pennsylvania Castle. This trip saves a considerable amount of walking over uninteresting ground.

A large number of waggonettes meet the trains, and carry passengers through Fortunes' Well to the high Ground. These vehicles usually set down their passengers near the Prison.

Railway.—For the Railway to Church Hope Cove, Easton and the central quarries, see pp. 40-1.

Population of the Island about 17,000.

Of the many tourists who flock every year to Weymouth few, comparatively speaking, pay more than a brief visit to Portland, aptly described by Mr. Hardy as "the Gibraltar of Wessex"; yet this rocky promontory, although almost treeless, has a beauty of its own—the breezy, ever-changeful beauty of the sea. The scientific student will find much to interest him. There are bold headlands, wide reefs of broken crags, and a flora which, although not exceptionally rich, has charms for the botanist. There are small bays of shingle, not so sterile as they look, affording, in hidden nooks and crannies, no bad hunting-ground for a naturalist on holiday pleasures bent. For the artist and photographer there are sea and cliff views in abundance, with the white vaporous mists rolling across the bay from St. Aldhelm's Head, and the clamorous gulls hovering above jagged crags of rock that are crusted all over with climbing masses of sea-weed.

As one approaches Portland, either by steamer, road,
or railway, the curious little houses are seen clinging to the sides of the cliff like limpets to a rock, and from many of the upper windows project gaffs and booms, whence dangle, for drying purposes, various articles of attire and fishing nets. The whole atmosphere of the place has a briny and Neptunian savour, and is redolent of the ocean.

**Weymouth to Portland by Rail.**

The opening of the branch line from Weymouth in 1865 was a great event in the history of Portland. The distance is rather more than four miles and the line consists of one track only. The Viaduct over the Backwater has a station, called Melcombe Regis, situated 200 yards from Weymouth station, thus separating the Portland traffic from that of the main line. The termination of the Viaduct over the Backwater is crossed by the road from Weymouth to Abbotsbury, known as Littlefield Crossing. Beyond the crossing the line traverses the Marsh Embankment, now a populous district, but originally a swamp formed by an overflow from the Backwater. Farther on is Rodwell station, during the excavations for which the cutting exposed a coral ragstone formation, with beds of Kimmeridge and Oxford clays. Some pieces of Roman pottery and some Roman coins were unearthed at this point, as well as the bones of a man, horse, and dog. Beyond Rodwell the line passes under Buxton's Lane, where there is a lofty triple-arched bridge. Half a mile beyond the bridge the ruins of Sandsfoot Castle (p. 25) are passed, and shortly afterwards the Fleet, an arm of the sea, is crossed by a viaduct 500 yards long, erected in 1903. The Viaduct is generally called the Ferry Bridge by reason of its situation near to a ferry once existent at this point. From the Ferry Bridge to Portland the work of constructing the remaining two miles of railway presented no difficulties, amounting in fact to little more than laying the ballast and rails along the Chesil Bank. The original terminus at Portland is now a goods shed. A wall six feet high and three quarters of a mile long at the entrance to Chesil was erected for the purpose of screening the railway from the high road and so "preventing alarm to horses."

In 1900 an extension of the railway on Portland for a further distance of four miles was completed by means of a
connecting line known as the Easton and Church Hope Railway. This section (also a single line) was opened for passenger service in 1902. It passes in the direction of the Breakwater round the eastern side of the island, crossing by a girder bridge the Government railway running to the Prison, and thence along the “weares,” past Rufus and Pennsylvania Castles, and so on to the terminus at Easton. The Great Western and the South-Western companies work both the Portland and Church Hope railways for periods of five years alternately. In addition to the regular trains a rail-motor service is maintained, with “halts” at Littlefield Crossing (Westham) and Wyke, the latter being really at the Whitehead Torpedo works.

The visitor who is no hill-climber should continue by train to Easton, and make that place his starting-point. The cliff railway provides some delightful coast views. After exploring the Tophill district of the island, the return journey can be made from Easton, or the downhill walk be taken to Portland Station. For the visitor whose time is limited, and who wishes to see the island without fatigue, this branch line is a great convenience. There are through bookings from Weymouth.

The Chesil Beach,

which connects the peninsula of Portland with the mainland, is probably the longest ridge of pebbles in Europe, if we except that of Memel, on the Baltic above Königsberg. The average height of the Beach is from fifty to sixty feet above sea-level, and its breadth varies from a quarter to half a mile. The pebbles of which it is formed consist, chiefly, of a white calcareous kind, but there are many of various coloured jaspers and quartz. Near Portland, where the stones first touch the shore, they are the largest in size and least rounded in form; but as the drift of the currents, and the pressure of the ocean, continually drive them farther and farther in towards the bay, they become smaller and smoother, and are so reduced by constant attrition that in a series of years pebbles weighing ten or twelve pounds will
become small stones of only a few ounces’ weight. The diminution of size is very gradual, and it is said that the local fishermen, when landing upon the beach during foggy weather, can tell their relative position by the size of the pebbles alone. During a storm the breaking of the waves, and the crunching of the pebbles, form together an imposing sight and sound. When a north wind blows, thousands of tons of pebbles are washed away, to be washed up again when the wind changes. Occasionally, during a particularly heavy storm, the waves have been known to ride over the whole ridge. Many curious “finds” may be picked up on the beach after a storm—coins of ancient date, rings, seals, and even ingots of silver sometimes reward the efforts of the beach-comber.

Sauntering on this pebbly rampart you may chance upon all manner of folk—an old salt spinning yarns of smugglers and buried treasure; an antiquary gleaning stories of the ancient customs of the place; a geologist hammering stones, or a botanist wading in the rock-pools in search of some specimens of the flora for which the Beach is famous (see also pp. 26-7).

The Breakwaters.

There are now two Breakwaters, which together entirely enclose Portland Harbour and render it proof against torpedo attack. The older Breakwater, starting from Portland, occupied twenty-three years in construction, the first stone being laid by the Prince Consort on July 25, 1849, and the last stone by King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) in August, 1872. This Breakwater and other harbour works cost considerably over a million pounds, exclusive of a large amount of free convict labour in preparing the stone and bringing it to the water’s edge. At each end is a circular fort. In design and construction, as well as in armament, these forts are as powerful as money and ingenuity can make them. The total quantity of stone used in this Breakwater was no less than five million tons, or upwards
PORTLAND BILL—PORTLAND PRISON GATES—PORTLAND HARBOUR.
ROCKS AT PORTLAND BILL.

A PORTLAND QUARRY.

20
of a hundred millions of cubic feet, a quantity which would suffice to build a wall 100 feet high, 40 feet thick, and five miles long. 

The newer Breakwater commences on the mainland at Bincleaves, near the Nothe Fort. 

The Breakwaters are pieced by three openings, of sufficient width to admit a battleship, and capable of being closed by heavy booms.

PORTLAND.

The island, or, more correctly, the peninsula of Portland, measures roughly four by one and three-quarter miles, with a circumference of nine miles. It consists practically of one solid mass of rock or freestone, and contains twelve separate villages or hamlets, in two of which—Chesilton and Easton—the railway enters and terminates respectively. The names of the villages are purely Anglo-Saxon, and they emphasize the veneration once paid to wells of water, which were frequently dedicated to a celestial patron. On an isolated piece of rock like this wells of pure water would be an absolute necessity of life, and many of the island villages grew up around a well, as Fortune's Well, Maidenwell, Southwell, and Chiswell, the last now corrupted into Chesil, or Chisel. Each of these may be taken as an example of a spring of water influencing the site and determining the name of a village.

The island is covered with quarries, and Portland Stone is known all over the world. The stone was quarried in the reign of James I and used by Inigo Jones for the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall. Sir Christopher Wren "re-discovered" the stone and used it in building St. Paul's Cathedral. Many of the large blocks lying about Portland bear to this day the mark put upon them by the great architect when he was selecting the material for his famous cathedral. Fishing and stone-quarrying form the principal occupations of the islanders.

The true-born Portlander is racially proud, independ-
ent, and clannish to a degree without parallel south of the Tweed, although when his reserve to the stranger is once broken, none more loyal, staunch, or hospitable than he. An inherited dislike of strange faces is common to all island and semi-isolated communities, and owed its origin, no doubt, to the fear of a treacherous foe or piratical marauder.

Portland, which is still a royal manor, had a share of the favours dispensed by George III at Weymouth. In 1903, a large old china meat-dish, standing on six legs, from which George III is said to have often been served with the renowned Portland mutton, and which was exhibited at the Portland Arms Hotel, was purchased by a visitor for £300.

A Tour of the Island.

Those who elect to leave the train at Portland station, in preference to going round to Easton, pass the Victoria Hotel and ascend the road to Fortune's Well. In a short distance the road forks. To the left leads to the Harbour, the chief Post Office, and several inns, as well as to Portland Castle. This was built by Henry VIII, and is still in good repair, being used as quarters for a senior married officer. The building is contemporary in date with Sandsfoot Castle, on the other side of the Harbour. Just beyond the houses, a gate has been placed across the road, and the public are not allowed to proceed further.

The road to be followed at the fork leads to the right. It enters the large and not uninteresting village of—

Fortune's Well,

the island's capital. There is practically only one road, and that uphill, so the route cannot be missed. The Public Gardens, with tennis courts and bowling greens, are passed on the way. On the left is the Church, a plain structure of no special interest. Higher up, where the road narrows, is the Portland Arms Inn, visited by George III. When the last house in the village
is reached, roads bear left and right. Notice on the last house the sections of a complete fossilized tree affixed to the wall. Remnants of such trees are fairly common in Portland cliffs. The road to the left opposite the house with the fossil tree leads to the Verne Citadel, a very powerful fort mounted with heavy guns. It commands the whole of Portland Bay and Roads, as well as the narrow neck connecting the island and the mainland.

Bearing to the right, the road still mounts steeply, and one has a magnificent view along the Chesil Beach, and for several miles up and down the coast. The hill is worth climbing if only for this view.

Arrived on the tableland, the view over Portland itself is somewhat desolate, with its quarries in varying states of prosperity and decay.

The Prison

lies ahead to the left, while away to the right is seen the domed tower of a church. Though in the worst of taste, it is unfortunately often considered quite en règle for visitors to watch the procession of convicts to and from their work. A crowd collects outside the gates, while wagonettes draw up in line around the walls when the men are expected to pass. The latter are at work all day in the stone-yards, preparing and dressing the stone that is brought in from the quarries. At 11 o'clock they go in to dinner, and at 1 o'clock repass the gates in gangs on their way to work. Warders mount guard in sentry boxes on the walls, and a file of soldiers is likewise on duty. It is not an absolutely unknown event for a prisoner to try to escape from Portland, but the futility of such an attempt is so evident that it is most rarely essayed. Occasionally visitors are able to witness the anomalous sight of prisoners engaged in the gentle art of gardening outside the prison walls—the reward of exemplary behaviour.

A short walk from the Prison brings one to the village of Easton, with its quaint houses roofed with stones
Here public gardens have been laid out by the District Council. Passing through the square, we turn left (the street is called "Straits") and then bear down the broad road to the right, leading to pretty Church Hope Cove (really Church Ope, i.e. opening). This is the only part of the island exhibiting trees.

**Pennsylvania Castle,**

a private mansion almost surrounded by trees, is practically on the edge of the cliffs. Visitors are shown over the grounds on application. The house was built early in the nineteenth century by Wyatt for Governor John Penn, a descendant of the historic family. The grounds are more romantic than extensive. They include the remains of a little Church, with burial-ground, and several ancient tombstones, three of which are apparently of the twelfth century, one being the earliest known head-stone. The latest is dated 1760. This was once the parish church of the island. It was dedicated to St. Andrew in 1475. The present owner of the property has rendered excellent service in preserving the remains of this interesting church, a relic which the islanders themselves have utterly disregarded.

Adjoining these grounds is the picturesque ruin of—

**Rufus Castle,**

sometimes called Bow and Arrow Castle. Very little is known of its history. It was perhaps built by William II, the Rufus. The stone is native ashlar, hard and durable. The present mantling of green softens the severity of the design. The building is now merely a shell. The walls are seven feet thick, and there were formerly two storeys. It will be noticed that the windows were circular. The castle was besieged and captured by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1142, during Matilda’s attempt to dethrone Stephen. There are some delightful grassy undercliff walks near the castle.

The two principal churches are St. Geoges’ Church, with a prominent tower, which is a landmark from all parts of the island, and St. Peter’s Church, not far from the
PORTLAND

Prison. The latter, built by convict labour, has a fine wood roof and an altar-piece in four panels of mosaics representing the Four Evangelists. The pulpit, of Portland stone, is said to have been made by Whitechapel thieves, and the mosaics in the chancel were worked by the famous female convict, Constance Kent.

Portland Bill.

Several grassy walks lead to the Bill, or "Beale," of Portland, where is situated the tall Lighthouse, which has recently taken the place of the two formerly in use. It is open to the public on week-day afternoons. The light (four-flash every 20 seconds) has 25,000 candle power, and is visible 18 miles.

The Pulpit Rock is perhaps the largest and most curious of the many rock-tables lying around the headland.

Six or seven miles from the Bill, in a south-easterly direction, is the Shambles Lightship, said to be situated on the shambles, or slaughter-house, of the islanders before the sea encroached on the island.

Ancient Customs.

As might be expected in a community which resembles an overgrown family, there exists an unusual amount of charity and good nature. The old Portland beliefs in witchcraft, fairies, being "pixie-led," in charms, death omens, and the rest, are found, with certain localisms, all along the south-west shores. An old-time Portland wedding, with its perambulation of the village and friendly calls on neighbours, was almost identical with the village weddings still to be seen in the remoter parts of Scotland.

Portland has succeeded in retaining many of its old customs. Once in every seven years the officials of the manor and parish make a perambulation of the boundaries to see that the landmarks are secure. In an isolated parish like this it is only necessary to visit one spot, where an inscribed stone is set up, instead of making a tour of the whole boundary line. Until comparatively recent years it was customary in many par-
ishes to take children and whip them at the various boundary posts, a doubtless very efficacious means of enabling them to remember the limits of their parish. As there was only one such post at Portland, the fortunate youngsters of the island escaped with a single whipping.

Another survival is furnished by the holding of the Courts Leet, a link with the days when the Crown claimed all kinds of manorial revenues. Portland is one of the few places where the Courts Leet have survived almost in their original form. The annual Court Leet of the Royal Manor of Portland is held at the George Assembly Room, when the various freeholders, denizens, residents, and others owing suit and service to the Court, attend and perform their customary duties. Various accounts are presented, and the inspectors of villages and haywards appointed for the ensuing year. The principal officials comprise a Steward, Reeve, Foreman of the Jury and Homage, and Crown Bailiff. After the usual presentments have been made the jury and officials dine with the Steward. The Reeve staffs are squared poles of wood, varying in length from six to twelve feet, and on them is recorded, by means of notches and incisions, the amounts due from the tenants to the Crown. Many staffs are preserved on Portland, and one, made of silver from one of the Spanish treasure ships sunk at the time of the Armada, was presented to Queen Victoria as lady of the manor.

A Geological Note.

The base, or lowest stratum, of this remarkable "island," is Kimmeridge clay, referred to more particularly on p. 10 of the Swanage section, in connection with the geology of Purbeck. Above this rises the great solid mass of oolitic limestone which we call Portland stone. This stone is on view anywhere and everywhere in Portland, but is seen to best advantage on the western side, where the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the beach. Geologists opine that Portland is the
result of a gigantic upheaval of a portion of the Channel bed, and that this upheaval took place on two occasions, elevating the enormous mass to its present position.

For centuries upon centuries Portland remained untouched by the hand of man, and was generally regarded as unsuited for habitation on account of the paucity of earth for agricultural purposes. The merest sprinkling of soil adheres to the surface of the rock. The credit of discovering the value and durability of the stone for building purposes belongs, as already stated, to Inigo Jones, the great architect. The surface of the island is practically monopolized by quarries owned and leased by the Crown.

Visitors can easily examine the geological formation. Immediately below the shallow soil the limestone commences. This first stratum is not used for building purposes, but is broken up, excavated and hurled over the edge of the cliffs. Thus, on the western side particularly, mighty shoots of waste stone, three or four hundred feet high, now form the main feature of the landscape, and in their aspect of utter desolation might form a fitting inspiration to a Doré. When this waste stone has been cleared from the quarry, a stratum called by the quarrymen the "dirt-bed" is reached. This is a remarkable formation. It is practically earth in which are embedded the trunks of trees and vegetable matter now petrified. Some of the fossil trees are most remarkable, retaining the perfect appearance of old wood, with a rough weather-beaten bark, yet all in stone, and showing distinctly in section the rings indicating the age of the trees. The roots are in the dirt-bed, while the trunks extend upwards into the stratum of yellow stone. Many of these petrified trees can be found with a little careful search among the waste shoots. Below the dirt-bed commences the oolitic limestone used for buildings. Here it will be noticed that the stone is in such regular layers, each about six or seven feet deep, as to appear almost as if so placed by human agency. The third or fourth layers are the most valued.

Weymouth (e)
DORCHESTER.

Routes.—Dorchester is easily reached by rail from Weymouth, the fast trains taking about 15 minutes, the rail motors rather longer. By road the distance is 8 miles. There are frequent brake and char-à-banc excursions in the season.

Hotels.—See Introduction. There are a number of shops where teas can be had.

Population.—9,842.

A FULL day can be spent in the grand old county town of Dorchester with considerable pleasure and profit, without exhausting its possibilities. The streets are clean and well kept, and the houses exhibit varying degrees of antiquity. The most remarkable feature of the town, distinguishing it from every other place in England, is the series of noble avenues known as—

The Walks.

Trees have been planted around the town in regular lines, and, meeting overhead, form continuous tunnels of foliage. The West Walk, where can be seen a piece of the old Roman wall, is very fine; but perhaps the South Walk is the favourite, for here all the trees are chestnuts. Seats are plentifully provided along these pleasant promenades. On the west side are the Borough Gardens, with flower-beds, lawns, a bandstand, tennis and croquet courts, and a bowling green. A clock and fountain, the gifts of a resident, are useful features of the gardens. Regimental bands give performances here during the summer.

St. Peter’s Church,
in High West Street, is a venerable edifice of more than usual interest. It is all fifteenth-century work, except the Hardy and Williams Chapels, which date from the sixteenth century. Tradition says that the church was erected by "Geoffrey Van, his wife Anne, and his
maid Nan." Two of the six bells are mediaeval. Close to the south porch, which has a fine doorway, is a bronze Statue of William Barnes. His learning, his writings and poems in the Dorset dialect, his kindliness to his poor and his parish, made him universally beloved. The pedestal bears the simple inscription—"William Barnes. 1801-1886," and the following lines from his poem, Culver Dell and the Squire—

"Zoo now I hope his kindly feáce
Is gone to vind a better pleáce
But still wi' vo'k a-left behind,
He'll always be a-kept in mind."

The interior of the church is worth careful inspection. The tower is supported by a lofty arch. In the south-east corner are two cross-legged effigies. They are called locally the "Crusaders," but their armour, of the "camail" period, is at least a century later than the last crusade of 1270. Nothing is definitely known as to whom they represent, for the inscriptions are gone. The carved reredos and altar-piece representing the Last Supper are excellent pieces of modern workmanship.

Among interesting tombs may be mentioned that in the north-west corner to the memory of Denzil, Lord Holles, who distinguished himself in the Long Parliament. A lengthy inscription records his virtues. He was one of the five members accused by Charles I of high treason, and whom the King came personally to the House of Commons to arrest. The monument includes a recumbent figure of Lord Holles, with full-bottomed wig, and two cherubim, one of whom is engaged in wiping away huge tears with his draperies (quite inadequate for the purpose). Another monument, near at hand is interesting on account of its curious design. In the centre is a canopy supported by eight small colonettes, covering effigies typical of early seventeenth-century work. The monument is to the memory of Sir John Williams (d. 1617), and is worthy of a more conspicuous position.
Almost adjoining the Church is—

The County Museum.  

(Admission 2d.)

Though principally devoted to Dorset collections, the Museum includes a large number of curios from all parts of the world. In the hall, for instance, is a case containing the embroidered dress of a Chinese Emperor, taken from the Summer Palace, Pekin. Here, too, are a painting of the Rev. Wm. Barnes and a chair used by him. The main hall contains several Roman tesselated pavements found in Dorchester, including one discovered in South Street when the foundations of the Devon and Cornwall Bank were laid. Near the far end is a fine bronze standard bushel measure dated 1601, and bearing a crown and the royal initials, E.R. It was found among some rubbish in the cellar of the Town Hall. On the same stand is a pewter flagon, 14 inches high, dated 1676, formerly used by the ringers at St. Peter's Church. The collection of Roman coins is of great interest. Perhaps the chief treasure of the Museum is the case containing a fore-paddle of the Plesiosaurus Macromerus, nearly seven feet long. This was discovered at Lyme Regis, and is believed to be the finest specimen in existence. The British Museum contains a replica. The Museum is especially rich in fossils. Notice the two huge specimens (also found at Lyme Regis) of the Ichthyosaurus Tenuirostris. On the staircase wall is another Roman tessellated pavement. The upper part of the building is used as a club for ladies.

Opposite the Museum are Judge Jeffreys' Lodgings, a house, now a shop, which was occupied by this inhuman monster in 1685, when he held his "Bloody Assize" after Monmouth's rebellion. The house has retained its little gallery and the greater part of its woodwork, while several stone-mullioned windows look out on the garden at the back.

In South Street, the main thoroughfare from the
HIGH WEST STREET, DORCHESTER.

THE PARK, DORCHESTER.
South-Western Railway Station, and close to the old Grammar School, are Napier's Almshouses. The inscription above reads, "Napper's Mite, 1616." The building was erected in that year by Sir Robert Napier, or Napper. It is worth while walking through the passage to inspect the little court or quadrangle, practically the same today as it was three hundred years ago. It is the property of Lord Alington, a descendant of the pious founder. The clock came from the old Workhouse.

Mr. Thos. Hardy, O.M., the novelist, lives at Max Gate, Dorchester, close to the Toll Gate.

Maumbury Rings.

Close to the L. & S.W. Railway Station is a field, now a municipal pleasure ground, containing what is called Maumbury Rings, a huge oval grassy mound, curved like a horseshoe. This amphitheatre, which it is estimated would hold 10,000 spectators on its terraced banks, dates from Roman days, and antiquaries are trying to read its history by means of a series of deep cuttings and excavations. The first cuttings revealed beneath the surface soil the chalk floor of the amphitheatre, and below this again worked flints were found in such quantities as to indicate the existence of a prehistoric workshop of the Stone Age. More recent cuttings have brought to light some post holes and skeletons, as well as a vast number of minor relics, both of the Roman period and earlier. The south end of the bank was lowered during the Civil War, so that the guns placed here could command the road to Weymouth.

Up to the end of the eighteenth century Maumbury Rings was the Tyburn of Dorset. One of the last persons to suffer the extreme penalty of the law here was Mary Channing, who in 1705 was strangled and burned, on very slight evidence, for the murder of her husband.

On the Charminster road, half a mile north-west of the town, is—
The Poundbury Earthwork.
The mounds here enclose some 20 acres, and have a lofty vallum and ditch on three sides. Both this earthwork and Maumbury Rings were nearly destroyed in the early days of railways. The London and South-Western Railway was planned to run right through Maumbury, and Poundbury was saved only after personal appeals to Brunel, who eventually decided to tunnel under it. It was this tunnelling beneath Poundbury which brought to light so many geological treasures, and such a quantity of British and Roman antiquities that the founding of the County Museum quickly followed. Poundbury is quite a recent name for the earthwork, the older form being "Pummery," and in the Wessex poems it is referred to as "Square Pummerie."

To the west of the town, not far from the Gardens, is the old Workhouse, described by Thomas Hardy in Far from the Madding Crowd. It has been practically rebuilt since the novel was written. Visitors may inspect the Chapel on application. It is a beautiful little building, the gift of Miss Ashley, and was dedicated by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1900. The central stained-glass window of the apse is a reproduction of Holman Hunt's Light of the World. The font is dated 1662.

A mile and a half south of Dorchester is Maiden Castle, another remarkable earthwork, already described on pp. 30-1.

DORCHESTER TO CERNE ABBAS.

A most interesting excursion from Dorchester, especially for motorists and cyclists, is along the Sherborne road northward for eight miles (16 from Weymouth) to Cerne Abbas.

The nearest railway station is Maiden Newton, which is only five miles distant, as compared with eight miles from Dorchester. The road, however, is much more steep and trying.

The road from Dorchester bears to the left not far
from the Great Western Railway and follows the river Frome. Soon after passing the one-mile stone from Dorchester, Wolfeton House will be seen on the right, lying back from the road, and surrounded by trees.

The present house of grey stone was built by Sir Thomas Trenchard in early Tudor days, and is a fine example of the architecture of the period. In 1506 Philip, Archduke of Austria, afterwards King of Castile, with his wife Johanna (daughter of King Ferdinand of Spain), sought shelter from stress of weather in Weymouth, and repaired by invitation to Wolfeton House. Sir Thomas Trenchard knew very little Spanish, but entertained his guests with the aid of one John Russell, the son of his neighbour at Kingston. The youth acted as interpreter with such success that he was asked to accompany the King and Queen to London. He quickly rose in court favour, and filled with ability many high offices of State. He was raised to the peerage and founded the ducal house of Bedford. The house figures in Hardy’s Group of Noble Dames.

The road continues through Charminster, a large and scattered village, and steadily ascends to Godmanston, five miles from Dorchester.

A mile beyond, the road still rising, is Nether Cerne with a tiny church, prettily situated, but not meriting a visit, unless to rest beneath the shady avenue of trees.

Another two uphill miles bring us to—

Cerne Abbas,

an exceedingly interesting little town. There are several inns where lunch can be had. The Church has a fine tower, ornamented with grotesque gargoyles. (Apply for key next door to the Post Office, opposite.) There is a fine Jacobean pulpit, with a canopy bearing date 1640. The road-screen is of stone. The altar is an English oak table, and is dated 1668.

St. Augustine’s Well should also be seen. The saint is supposed to have miraculously produced the well by striking his staff into the earth, when water was needed to baptize his newly-made converts.

For the ruins of—
Cerne Abbey
(Admission 6d.)

continue up the street from the church to the fine Jacobean house, now the Abbey Farm. (*Apply for key at the back of the house.*) All that remains of this once powerful monastery is a tower with an ornate façade and charming oriel windows.

The Abbey was founded in memory of Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia, who met his death at the hands of the Danes, A.D. 870. It was erected about a hundred years later, and was a place of some importance. Canute plundered the church. Here Margaret of Anjou sought refuge on the day following her landing at Weymouth, when she received tidings of the defeat of her cause at the battle of Barnet, 1471. The Gate House is ornamented with stone shields carved with the arms of the Dukes of Cornwall, the founders.

The Great Barn should also be visited. It lies on the opposite side of the village, and is now used as a farmhouse. The walls are most carefully made of squared flints.

Yet one other sight should be inspected at Cerne namely the Giant, on the hillside behind the village. It is a huge figure cut in the turf, but is in need of a good clearing. It is in the form of a giant holding a club, and is 180 feet long. The figure is believed by some authorities to be of Phœnician origin and to represent Baal. It is undoubtedly of great antiquity.

Motorists and cyclists might well continue northward from Cerne Abbas for another ten miles to Sherborne, described on pp. 59-64. The road is mostly downhill.

**DORCHESTER TO MILTON ABBEY.**

Another interesting excursion well worth making from Dorchester or one of the coast resorts is to Milton Abbey, the third of the magnificent triumvirate of which Sherborne Abbey and Wimborne Minster are the other components. The nearest station, however, is Blandford, seven miles to the north-west.
From Dorchester the route is along the Blandford road for eight miles to Milborne, then northward up the valley of the Puddle to Milton Abbas, another of those model villages in which Dorset delights. Sir Frederick Treves describes it as a "surprising" village, a "toy town." Each of the thatched cottages (all of the same pattern) is separated from its neighbours by a plot of ground on which stands a spreading chestnut-tree. The cottages were built by the first Earl of Dorchester, in the middle of the eighteenth century, to replace the old village which had grown up round the Abbey, and which his lordship considered interfered with the privacy of his newly erected family mansion. The latter, by the way, incorporates large portions of the former Abbey, including the Abbot's hall, where a beautiful oak screen bears the date 1498 and the rebus of Abbot Milton (a mill and a tun).

Milton Abbey

was founded by Athelstan, the grandson of Alfred the Great, about A.D. 938. The original building, with Norman additions, was destroyed by lightning in 1309. The present stately structure, still in excellent preservation, was begun in 1322, under Abbot Walter Archer, but was not completed until within a few years of the Dissolution in 1539. The styles range from Early Decorated in the choir to Perpendicular in the central tower (101 feet high) and the north transept. A "restoration" in 1789 robbed the church of many of its most interesting fittings. In 1865 Sir Gilbert Scott, at the expense of the late Baron Hambro, did his best to repair the mischief, and left the Abbey in its present beautiful condition. The lofty altar-screen is very fine, though the two rows of ornamental niches have been despoiled of the figures of saints that once stood in them. The Church has a length of 132 feet and a breadth of 61 feet, or, including transept, 107 feet. The tower has good details. Some of the painted panels of the old rood-screen, with figures of the apostles,
may now be seen in the parish church of Hilton, a mile to the north-west.

Space forbids a lengthier description of this magnificent building, especially as it lies somewhat beyond the area proper to this volume, but interested readers can obtain all needful information from an excellent brochure entitled *Milton Abbey*, by the Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A.

On the wooded hill east of the Abbey stands the small **St. Catherine's Chapel.** After a long period of neglect, this interesting relic of the past, with its thick walls and Norman doorways, was restored in 1907, and is now again used for worship. On the west jamb of the south door is a very rare inscription, granting, apparently, an indulgence to those who would contribute to the funds of the chapel. The dedication is (as is so often the case with top-hill churches) to St. Catherine of Alexandria, whose body is said to have been buried by angels on Mount Sinai. St. Catherine is the patron saint of spinsters, and the Rev. H. Pentin considers the following rhymes, in use in Milton to-day, may be echoes of mediaeval Latin doggerels:—

```
  "St. Catherine, St. Catherine, O lend me thine aid,
   And grant that I never may die an old maid."

  "A husband, St. Catherine,
    A good one, St. Catherine;
    But arn-a-one better than
    Narn-a-one, St. Catherine."

  "Sweet St Catherine,
    A husband, St. Catherine,
    Handsome, St. Catherine,
    Rich, St. Catherine,
    Soon, St. Catherine."
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SHERBORNE.

The interesting old town of Sherborne is far away, on the northern border of the county, and is hardly likely to be visited from Weymouth by the ordinary holiday-maker. Those whose outward or home- ward route, however, takes them in that direction, will be well repaid for a break of journey. From Weymouth the route is by the Great Western Railway to Yeovil, there changing for Sherborne, which is on the London and South-Western Company’s Salisbury and Exeter line.

The railway stations at Yeovil are somewhat confusing. They are Pen Mill (Great Western), on the Bath and Weymouth line; Yeovil Town (Great Western and South-Western Joint); and Yeovil Junction (South-Western), on the Salisbury and Exeter line. There is a footpath across the fields close to the line connecting Yeovil Town and Pen Mill station—a useful short cut, as there are only a few trains a day.

Sherborne celebrated in 1905 the twelve-hundredth anniversary of its foundation by St. Aldhelm. The occasion may be said to have set the fashion for the local pageants which at that period became so numerous. The town, remarkably clean and quaint, is most picturesquely situated, and has been aptly described as a veritable “gem among old-world towns.”

The Abbey Church.

Dimensions.—Length, 200 feet; height of tower, 109 feet; width of nave and aisles, 61 feet.

By reason if its matchless interior and interesting history this fine old building commands first attention. It is chiefly of Perpendicular architecture, but the tower
and transepts exhibit their Norman origin. Although the Perpendicular windows are fine, it is to the wonderful roof, with its unrivalled fan vaulting, that the eye is immediately attracted. A sum of over £36,000 has been spent in restorations.

There are so many interesting features that we can only specify a few. In the Ambulatory notice the brass inscribed:

"Near this spot were interred the mortal remains of Ethelbald and of Ethelbert his brother, each of whom in his turn succeeded to the throne of Ethelwulf their Father, King of the West Saxons, and were succeeded in the kingdom by their youngest brother, Alfred the Great."

The South Transept has a fine roof of dark Irish oak. Notice a huge monument to John Digby, Earl of Bristol (d. 1698). He holds a coronet, and the figures on either side represent his two wives. In the east corner of the transept is the Holy Sepulchre Chapel, and across the transept is St. Catherine's Chapel. The latter contains a fine canopied tomb, in white stone, supported by six shafts, without inscription, erected to the memory of John Leweston (d. 1584) and his wife.

The Wickham Chapel, in the North Transept, contains a fine tomb to Sir John Horsey (d. 1546). Notice the horses' heads at the corners of the canopy, in allusion to the name. The adjacent Bishop Roger's Chapel is used as a vestry.

In the Choir the fifteenth-century wood-carvings are especially worth notice. There are ten misericords, which should be raised to observe the peculiar carvings beneath. Leading up to the altar are twelve steps of Purbeck marble. The reredos is a choice piece of work representing the Last Supper and the Ascension. The stonework of the Choir is considered to be absolutely perfect as Perpendicular architecture. In beauty of design, graceful execution, and choiceness of decoration it is unsurpassed, and indeed hardly equalled.

The bells number ten. The tenor bell was presented
GATEWAY, SHERBORNE CASTLE.

SHERBORNE ABBEY.
ROOF AND WEST WINDOW, SHERBORNE ABBEY.
by Cardinal Wolsey. It weighs nearly three tons, and is inscribed:

"By Wolsey's gift I measure time for all.
To mirth, to griefe, to Church I serve to call."

Wolsey, "fashioned to much honour from the cradle," was born in 1471, and was a worshipper in Sherborne Abbey. He was tutor to the Marquis of Dorset's sons. He became Bishop of Lincoln, then Archbishop of York, and was created a Lord Cardinal by Pope Leo X. He then became Lord High Chancellor of England. On the revenues of the Bishopric of Tournai being granted to him, he sent seven huge bells to England from the Continent. Great Tom at Sherborne is the smallest. Formerly, this bell needed six men to toll it. The bells were rehung in 1858, and soon afterwards Wolsey's bell cracked, and was silent for seven years. Funds were collected, and in 1865 the bell was sent to the founders to be recast. The band of the 7th D.V.R. played the bell to the railway station to the inquiring strains of "Oh dear, what can the matter be?" The nett weight is 46 cwt. 0 qrs. 23 lb.

A Fire Bell also hangs in the tower, and is rung on the occasion of a fire in the town. Its lip turns inwards and the bell emits a most discordant sound. It is inscribed:

"Lord, quench this furious flame,
Arise, run, help put out the same."

At the close of the seventh century it was decided to separate a portion of the ecclesiastical authority exercised over the whole of Wessex from Winchester, and to establish a separate see at Sherborne. The first bishop was installed in 705. From 860 to 878, Sherborne was the capital of Wessex. In 909 the see was divided and the western half made part of the new bishoprics of Wells and Crediton. A monastery (Benedictine) was established by charter in 998. In 1058 Edward the Confessor united the dioceses of Sherborne and Ramsbury, and soon afterwards the seat of the bishoprics was shifted to Salisbury.

The accession to the Bishop's throne of Roger of Caen (1107) introduced the master mind which did so much
for Sherborne. He pulled down most of the old Church and built anew (1122–1139). All the fine Norman work in the Church (see the arches beneath the tower and elsewhere) is his. Bishop Roger obtained a charter from Henry I to separate the Abbey from Salisbury and to appoint a separate abbot. He also built Sherborne Castle. The old monastery buildings, proving quite inadequate, were pulled down and rebuilt in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in the design seen in the extensive remains on the north side of the Church. These buildings are now incorporated in Sherborne School. The Guesten Hall (fifteenth-century) is now the library.

Early in the fifteenth century there was a rupture between the townsfolk and the monks. The former for their own convenience had set up a new font, to which the monks objected. The latter also complained that the ringing of the bells for early service disturbed their slumbers. There were other minor causes of complaint. The dispute was referred to the Bishop, but his award was disregarded, and the quarrel was brought to a head amid scenes of riot and violence in 1436. The Church was fired, and a large portion destroyed. Traces of the fire are clearly seen in the dark red on the stones of the nave and choir. The monks gave way to the wishes of the parishioners, and Abbot Bradford rebuilt and restored the Church, compelling the now conscience-stricken townspeople to contribute to the expense. Bradford’s chief work was the Choir, and grandly did he carry out his task. He died in 1459.

To Abbot Ramsam (1475–1504) we are indebted for the nave and Perpendicular windows. Notice how the piers for the windows of the clerestory rest irregularly on the arches below them. He was a cunning builder, and though he saved expense by not rebuilding the lower walls of the nave he gave us that unrivalled roof of fan-vaulting which is the wonder and delight of every visitor. Notice the infinite variety in the bosses, and the quaint rebuses (vide the letter P. with a ram and
the letters SAM for "P. Ramsam," and others). The west window is also the work of this Abbot.

The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII and the monks dispersed. The entire property was granted to Sir John Horsey on payment of £1,242, and doubtless for other considerations. The Church was soon afterwards sold by Sir John Horsey to the parishioners for the ridiculously small sum of £250. Since then this magnificent and highly-cherished possession has continued as the Parish Church of Sherborne.

In later days there have been further restorations (1848, 1856, and the tower in 1884-5), chiefly through the munificence of the Digby family. For an exhaustive description of the Abbey School and the town generally, see a local history by Mr. W. B. Wildman, M.A.

Sherborne Grammar School,

founded and endowed by Edward VI in 1550, in continuation of a much earlier monastic school, was constructed largely from the domestic buildings of the Benedictine Abbey of Sherborne. The school was reconstructed in 1870. Says Mr. Wildman in his History: "It is the most venerable of all institutions in this ancient place, with a life of nearly twelve centuries; older than the English realm itself, and but two centuries younger than the first West Saxon settlement in Britain. That is a long story, but it is all written on these buildings for him that has eyes to see."

The Almshouses,

beside the Abbey Green, were founded in 1437. The buildings should really be known as the Hospital of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. The original licence from Henry VI is extant. The old building was enlarged in 1858 and again in 1866. Notice the east window of the Chapel, protruding from the wall. Visitors should go over the buildings and inspect the fifteenth-century altar-piece.

The Conduit which stands in the principal street, at
the east end of the Church, was formerly located in the cloisters, and was no doubt used for the ablutions of the monks.

**Sherborne Castle.**

_**Admission.**—Visiting days are restricted to Mondays. Passes are granted at the Manor Office in the town on presentation of card._

The Castle should, if possible, be seen, on account of the fine Park and the remnants of Bishop Roger's castle. A picturesque ruin is all that remains of this former palace and stronghold.

King Stephen seized the Castle in 1137, but it reverted to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1355. Two hundred years later it was leased to Queen Elizabeth for £200 per annum, and was subsequently granted to Sir Walter Raleigh. Owing to a clerical error in the deed of conveyance, this unfortunate courtier was compelled to forfeit the estates to King James, who had promised them to his favourite, Carr. The surrender was not so bad as at first it promised to be, for the King granted substantial monetary compensation. In 1617 the Castle and lands were granted to Sir John Digby, Earl of Bristol. In 1642 Cromwell's forces besieged the Castle, and stirring scenes were enacted in the streets of Sherborne. When the fortunes of the Civil War favoured the King in the west, Sherborne Castle was a base and rallying-point for the Royalists. The Castle underwent a second siege in 1645 and was ably defended by Sir Lewis Dives. In 1645, the Digby family were deprived of the estates by Parliament, and the Castle was destroyed. The lands reverted to the Digbys in 1660. In the present mansion numerous celebrities have been entertained.
SWANAGE

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

The Isle of Purbeck is situated at the south-eastern corner of Dorset. "Isle" is a courtesy term only. The sea washes the southern and eastern sides, while the extensive Poole Harbour waters the north. The north-western boundary is the Frome river, but the west is part and parcel of the county, divided from it only by the small stream called Luckford Lake.

The chief holiday centres in the Purbeck region are Swanage, its modern capital; Corfe, with its grand old Castle ruin; pretty, tree-embowered Studland, and matchless Lulworth Cove. All are described in this section, but Swanage claims prior place.

Before indicating the objects of interest in and around the town, it may be well to set out, in alphabetical order, a number of miscellaneous items of importance to visitors. It will be understood that the War brought about many changes, so that it is impossible to guarantee the current accuracy of certain details.

Band Performances

are given during the season on the Pier and about the town.

Banks.

Lloyds', High Street; Capital and Counties, Institute Road; National Provincial, Institute Road.

Bathing.

At Swanage there is no need, as in so many places, to make bathing arrangements dependent upon tides.
There is here so little difference between high and low water that to one unfamiliar with the place the tide seems always to be in. Actually the rise at spring tides is only 6 feet, and at neap tides 3 feet. This is due to the fact that the coast is visited by two tidal waves that arrive at different times and to a large extent neutralize each other. A second, or half, tide occurs about three hours after each high tide, and the time of low water is about three hours after the second inflow. In consequence of this, bathing may be indulged in with safety and comfort at any state of the tide.

The front is practically one long, smooth, gently sloping, sandy beach, with an inner fringe of shingle just where shingle is a convenience. The beach is divided into three areas for bathing purposes, one for men, one for ladies, and a third for mixed bathing. There is a plentiful supply of bathing machines and tents (men from 4d., ladies, 6d.), and tents can be hired at from 5s. to 10s. per week. Visitors who bring their own tents should apply to the Beach Inspector for a "pitch" on the mixed bathing beach, the charge for which varies from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week, or from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for four weeks, according to the month. No tent may be placed on the beach without previous application to the Beach Inspector. Once the tent has been erected, there is rarely need to disturb it during the length of a holiday, and it forms a convenient "home from home" for the little people. Several captive rafts are moored off the beach for the convenience of deep-sea swimmers.

Bathing is also allowed from the pier-head from 6 to 8 a.m. on week-days, and from 7 to 9 a.m. on Sundays. The only charge is the pier toll. Suitable dress must, of course, be worn.

Boating.

There is excellent and perfectly safe boating within the bay. Adventurous spirits who hazard themselves beyond the headlands are strongly advised to take a
boatman. There are strong currents and dangerous submerged ledges off both Ballard Head and Peveril Point. The usual charge for hire of rowing boats is 1s. first hour, 6d. each succeeding hour; or with boatman 2s. per hour. Sailing boats from 2s. 6d. per hour. The bay provides a splendid anchorage for yachts, except during the prevalence of strong easterly winds.

Carriage Fares.

A slight increase on the following rates has been authorised under conditions arising from the War.

**By Time.**

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<th>By Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not exceeding one hour, for the whole time for 3 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceeding one hour, for the first hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each quarter of an hour (or less period) after the first hour</td>
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**By Distance.**

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<td>Not exceeding one mile, for the whole distance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceeding one mile, for the first mile</td>
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<td>1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each half-mile or less distance above the first mile</td>
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The driver when not hired by time is entitled to charge another 6d. the whole distance for each person beyond two.

Luggage—every package carried outside when more than one person is carried | . | 0 2 |

Pony and donkey carts, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per hour.

**Motor Cars.**

The scale of charges for motor cars plying for hire within the district for one or two persons and quarter fare for each additional person is:

- 1s. 6d. per mile, or part of a mile.
- 3d. for each succeeding quarter of a mile.

At the rate of 4s. per hour for waiting or stoppages.

**Climate.**

As a health resort, Swanage is highly regarded by the profession, the air being remarkably dry, bracing
and invigorating. The aspect of the town is to the east, but the force of easterly and northerly winds is broken by hills. Most of the houses lie in an open valley, facing Swanage Bay, with Nine Barrow Down, 655 feet high, immediately to the north, protecting the town from cold winds. Durlston Point and the cliffs to the south guard Swanage in winter from the heavy south-west gales that mar the reputation of our southern watering-places as winter resorts. The cold season at Swanage is mild, equable and, with rare exceptions, free from sea or land fogs. Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, M.B., treated this subject exhaustively. From a careful perusal of the meteorological records for several years he wrote:—

During the four winter months, November to February, the mean daily maximum temperature is 48.1, and the mean nightly minimum temperature 40.5

During the four winter months the daily range of temperature is 7.6 degrees, the smallest range of any health resort on the south coast from Dover to Land's End. For the whole year the average daily range stands at the remarkably low record of less than 10 degrees.

During the four winter months Swanage is favoured with 41 per cent. of possible sunshine.

The average rainfall is about 29 inches per annum.

The average mortality during ten years was 14.93 per 1,000.

That Swanage has the coolest and lowest range of temperature of any place on the south coast during the summer months.

To invalids suffering from chest complaints, the importance of the above points, particularly the second, cannot be over-estimated.

The water supply, derived from natural springs at Ulwell, on the Downs north of the town, is excellent, and as a drinking water is as near perfection as possible. The pure air and pure water of Swanage are proverbial.

Clubs.

Isle of Purbeck Club, High Street, opposite Park Road; Conservative, King's Road, near station; and
Photos by

SWANAGE SANDS.

[Levy and Welch.]
Liberal, Chapel Lane, High Street. The first admits visitors to temporary membership on introduction and payment of a small subscription.

Cycling.

It is well worth while to bring a machine, though the available roads in the Isle of Purbeck itself are few in number. Indeed, practically the only main road is that through Herston and Langton Matravers to Kingston and Corfe and on to Wareham. From Langton Matravers there is an alternative route (not recommended for motors) which turns northward over the railway and joins the road via Kingston just before Corfe is entered. As the cyclist must perforce use this Wareham road as a preliminary to nearly all farther jaunts, it may be well to say that the steep and narrow High Street of Swanage can be avoided by taking the level Victoria Avenue, entering the main road at Herston Cross.

There is another pretty run northward by way of Ulwell and the golf links to Studland, and a short run southward over the high table-land to Durlston Head and Tilly Whim. Some pleasant "potters" can be had, too, over the low-lying tract between Ballard Down and the many inlets of Poole Harbour. The roads here, however, are little better than tracks, and have a habit of ending nowhere in particular.

Distances.

(a) By Road.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agglestone, via Studland</td>
<td>Bournemouth, via Studland sands and motor launch or South Haven ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agglestone, via the Golf Links</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anvil Point Lighthouse</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard Down (top)</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindon Abbey</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bournemouth, via Wareham</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman's Pool</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Knowle</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Corfe Castle, via Valley Road . . . . . . . 6
Durlston Head . . . . . 1½
Encombe, via Kingston . . . . . 6
Godlingston (Old Manor) . . . . . 1½
Golf Links . . . . . 2½
Grange . . . . . 9½
Great Globe, Durlston . . . . . 1½
Herston . . . . . 1
Kimmeridge, via Kingston 8
Kingston . . . . . 5½
Langton Matravers . . . . . 2½
Nine Barrow Down . . . . . 2½
Old Harry Rocks (Handfast Point) . . . . . 3
Poole, via Wareham 20
,, via South Haven Ferry . . . . . 10
,, via South Haven, Sandbanks 7½
Studland (road) . . . . . 3½
,, (footpath over Ballard Down) . . . . . 3
Tilly Whim Caves . . . . . 1½
Tyneham . . . . . 11
Ulwell . . . . . 1½
Wareham . . . . . 10½
West Lulworth, via Corfe 18
Wool, via Wareham . . . . . 15
Worbarrow Bay . . . . . 12
Worth Matravers . . . . . 4

(b) By Water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Miles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alum Bay . . . . . 18</td>
<td>Sandown . . . . . 47</td>
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<td>Bournemouth . . . . . 7½</td>
<td>Shanklin . . . . . 45</td>
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<td>Boscombe . . . . . 10</td>
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<td>Cherbourg . . . . . 74</td>
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<td>Cowes . . . . . 31</td>
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<td>Lulworth Cove . . . . . 16</td>
<td>Totland Bay . . . . . 21</td>
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<td>Poole . . . . . 9</td>
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<td>Portsmouth . . . . . 40</td>
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<td>Round the Isle of Wight . . . . . 90</td>
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<td>St. Aldhelm's Head . . . . . 7</td>
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Drives.

Regularly, every morning and afternoon in the season, motors, brakes and carriages leave the front, near the Mowlem Institute, for Studland, passing the golf links en route. The fare is 1s. 6d. each way, or 2s. return. Many visitors like to ride one way and walk the other, so that although the brakes do not make a practice of waiting at Studland, it is generally possible to find a vacant seat for a lift home. Those who make the walk in either direction will find the footpath over Ballard Down (p. 32) more pleasant than the road, and shorter, though it of course involves a steeper climb.

There are also regular conveyances daily in the season
to Durlston Head, for the Tilly Whim Caves and Anvil Point Lighthouse, and to Corfe Castle.

Other favourite drives, for which special arrangements must be made, are to Kingston and Corfe, to Kimmeridge and Swyre Head and to Lulworth.

**Early Closing Day.**

The shops and business establishments are closed on Thursdays at 1 p.m.

**Entertainments.**

Swanage is but a small town, and visitors must not expect the evening diversions possible at Margate or Blackpool. At the same time there is no lack of amusement, excellent entertainments being given from time to time at the Mowlem Institute and every afternoon and evening by a troupe of clever artistes in a temporary pavilion opposite. There is also the inevitable cinema. Competitions for children are organized on the sands. A Regatta is held during the third week in August, and there are various flower shows, lifeboat concerts and other local functions during the season.

**Fishing.**

Good sport can be had in and around the Bay, notably off Peveril Point and Ballard Down. It is advisable to take a man. Rod fishing off the Pier. The fish caught include bass, soles, whiting, mullet, pout, etc.

**Geology.**

The geological features of the Isle of Purbeck are of such exceptional interest as to warrant a somewhat lengthy note. Indeed, full enjoyment of a holiday in the locality is hardly possible without at least a slight acquaintance with the subject. For fuller details the more advanced student should consult the works referred to on p. 11.

Geographically considered, the so-called *Isle of Purbeck* is that portion of the east of Dorset bounded on the
south and east by the sea, on the north by the Frome and Poole Harbour, and on the west by an imaginary line drawn from Luckford Lake, a little tributary of the Frome, to Flower's Barrow, an ancient earthwork capping the great chalk cliff of Ring's Hill. It will thus be seen that while Wareham is just without the "isle," Swanage, Corfe, Studland and their adjacent villages are well within it.

The coastline of Purbeck is singularly varied, its picturesque contours being rivalled only by its unique geological importance, and it provides us with an excellent example of the chalk and softer strata yielding to the action of the sea, while the oolites and other hard rocks have resisted it. The result has been the formation of many inlets, as Lulworth Cove, Worbarrow Bay, and Arish Mell Gap, in addition to a large number of smaller bays, inlets, and caverns. At Worbarrow Bay all the Purbeck strata compressed may be seen to great advantage. At the extremity of the bay are the dark and strangely contorted rocks of Worbarrow Tout.

St. Aldhelm's Head is another fine spot for geological observation. Here a base of Kimmeridge clay supports a layer of Portland sand, above which rests a great mass of Portland stone, attaining a height of 354 feet. Both geologically and pictorially nothing better than this bluff, wild headland is to be found in Dorset.

What is known in geological parlance as the Purbeck Formation was separated from the Wealden and placed in the oolitic series by the late Professor Forbes. The formation consists of limestones, shales, and sandstones, with clay partings, and is divided into an upper, middle, and lower series, exhibiting alternations of fresh and salt-water marine deposits, with soils formed on dry land.

The oolites include the Purbeck, Portland, and Bath stones, and so furnish some of our principal building stones, while it is generally agreed that in no single area are the oolites of Great Britain more fully represented than in Dorset. The upper, or Purbeck Oolite, is itself divided into three series, known respectively...
as Purbeck Marble, Middle Purbeck, and the Purbeck Dirt Bed. **Purbeck Marble** is a shelly limestone much favoured in mediæval days for monuments, tombs, etc.; but now discarded for these purposes owing to its tendency to crumble. The **Middle Purbeck** is seen at its best between Kingston and Durlston; while the great **Dirt Bed** is famous for its fossilized trees, found upright in their original position, with their native soil still surrounding them. On a portion of the sea face of Bindon Down, at a spot called the South Rocks, is a "Fossil Forest," made up of numerous formations bearing much resemblance to the fossil trees on Portland. Of this fossil forest, Mr. R. Damon gave the following account in his *Geology of Weymouth*—"The stony stratum immediately above the dirt-bed has enveloped the Cycadean stools, forming circular or dome-shaped masses of great size; in some instances the vegetable structure is preserved, in others a conical cavity is left, the stone having consolidated before the Cycadeæ perished."

No fewer than nine distinct sections of the Purbeck strata may be seen in or near Lulworth Cove. From a boat the Purbeck and Chalk formations are observed to be inclined at all angles, from the horizontal to the vertical, while their varying degrees of hardness have resulted in the formation of caverns, peaks, arches, and other grotesquely shaped rocks. For a note on the **Purbeck Quarries** (see pp. 25-7).

Some remarkable features of the **Chalk** are displayed on the coast, as at Bats' Head (west of Lulworth Cove), where the strata of chalk with layers of flint are nearly vertical. Half a mile farther west the chalk is horizontal, these two extreme inclinations being united by a section of curved strata. The full range of the Purbeck Beds—the **upper, middle, and lower**—are displayed to great advantage in the cliffs between Durlston Head and Peveril Point, although the continuity of the beds is broken by several "faults," notably at Peveril Point. A fine slab of rock from the Purbeck
Beds near Swanage, marked on one side with the footprints of the *Iguanodon*, and on the other side with sun cracks, has been placed in the British Museum.

**Kimmeridge Clay** takes its name from the little village of Kimmeridge, between which and St. Aldhelm’s Head this formation is exhibited at its best, and where the mass of bituminous shale is quarried under the name of Kimmeridge coal. The stuff is used as fuel by the cottagers, and it would be used extensively but for the unpleasant odour it throws off while burning.

The base of the shale is *alumina*, the most important extracts being an extremely volatile oil and a denser oil, which, if it could be rendered odourless while burning, would make an excellent oil for lamps. All over the Kimmeridge district large accumulations of discs have been found at various times, and are locally called “coal money.” These were long a puzzle to antiquaries, but they are now regarded as the refuse left from larger pieces of shale which had been turned on a lathe—the centres of bracelets and rings, the bases of ornamental vases—for various articles made of this substance have been found in both British and Romano-British burying-places and barrows. Some good examples of these lathe turnings are in the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester.

The **Purbeck Hills**, commencing at the chalk cliffs of the Foreland, form at Handfast Point the south-easterly promontory of Studland Bay. Their range proceeds from this point W.S.W. for rather less than a mile, forming the high chalk cliffs of the eastern half of Ballard Down so far as Punfield Cove, where they bound the northern side of Swanage Bay. At Punfield Cove the hills strike inland, continuing as the high ridge of Ballard Down, rising a height of 528 feet. About two miles from the Foreland the range curves W.N.W., and thence extends in a wide sweep ten miles long, terminating at Worbarrow Bay. This is a point one mile beyond the stream called *Luckford Lake*, generally considered as the western boundary of the Isle of Purbeck.
At Nine Barrow Down, on the eastern portion of the ridge, the land rises to a height of 655 feet. West of this the ridge is called Knowle Hill, 481 feet in height.

Two miles from Corfe is the eminence of Creech Barrow, geologically of great interest, as it consists of Tertiary Beds capped with limestone of the Oligocene period. From Creech Barrow the ridge of hills turns slightly southwards, about W.S.W., and there takes the name of Flower's Barrow (567 feet high), which terminates, geographically, in Worbarrow Bay. The geological formation of the Purbeck Hills is nowhere seen to better advantage than at Ballard Cliffs and Studland Bay. The cliff section at Ballard Down cuts the southern half of the Purbeck Hills nearly at a right angle, and shows the structure of vertical chalk strata projecting upwards and forming an escarpment near the summit. The strata of the northern slopes of the hills are best studied from Studland Bay to the Foreland, or Handfast Point.

In the cliffs below Ballard Down a nearly transverse section of what is called the Great Purbeck Thrust Fault is exposed. The fault runs due east and west, and from the exposed section in Ballard Cliffs the fault runs in the axis of Ballard Down for nearly two miles to a gap through which the road from Swanage to Studland passes, and where Ulwell spring rises. For a full account of this remarkable thrust fault the reader should see the recent account given by Dr. Strahan in Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Isle of Purbeck, and also in the Guide to the Geological Model of the Isle of Purbeck. The working geologist should also see an excellent paper on The Geology of the Purbeck Hills, by Dr. W. Theophilus Ord, being the Mansel-Pleydell Prize Essay (1909–10), and published in the Transactions of the Dorset Field Club, vol xxxi, p. 141. The diagrams given in Dr. Ord's paper are of great help in enabling the visitor to become acquainted with the main points of interest in the almost unique geological formation of the far-famed Isle of Purbeck.
DURSTON HEAD AND THE UNDERCLIFF.
Golf.

The Isle of Purbeck Golf Links (18 holes) are finely situated on the Downs on the north side of the Swanage-Studland road, two miles from Swanage and one from Studland. The course overlooks the town and bay of Swanage on the one side, and a vast panorama over Poole Harbour to the Isle of Wight on the other. The hazards are hedges, ditches, roads, furze, etc. A vehicle leaves the Isle of Purbeck Club every morning at 10 and every afternoon at 2 for the convenience of players. Fares, 1s. single, 1s. 6d. return. A motor car also makes frequent trips. The annual subscription for gentlemen is 30s., ladies 15s., with an entrance fee of 10s. Visitors may use the golf links any day, including Sunday, on payment of 2s. per round, 2s. 6d. per day, 10s. per week, 30s. per month. Sunday play, without caddies. Cold luncheons, teas, etc., can be had at the Clubhouse. (See plan on p. 12.)

The fine municipal courses at Meyrick Park and Queen's Park, Bournemouth, are also within comparatively easy reach by steamer or rail.

There are also the Dorset Club's course at Broadstone Heath, close to Broadstone Junction, a few miles north of Poole; and a nine-hole course at Wareham (see p. 53).

Lawn Tennis.

Along the Beach Road are the Beach Lawn Tennis Courts, both grass and gravel. The charge is 2s. per court (singles or doubles); weekly tickets 7s. 6d.; monthly 20s. Courts can be booked beforehand at the pavilion.

There are also several public tennis and croquet courts, charmingly situated, on the Durlston Park Road (see p. 28); 6d. per hour per person, 5s. week, 10s. 6d. month, 21s. season. Nets and balls provided. Open from 10 a.m.

Libraries.

There are good circulating libraries at the booksellers'
shops, and a reading room and lending library at the Mowlem Institute (1s. week, 1s. 6d. fortnight).

Masonic.

De Moulham Lodge (No. 1146). Third Monday, at the Masonic Hall, Marshall Row.

Parliamentary.

Swanage is included in the Southern Division of Dorset, returning one member.

Places of Worship,

with hours of Sunday services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Worship</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s Parish Church</td>
<td>8, 11 and 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mark’s (Herston)</td>
<td>11 and 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Aldhelm’s, Park Road</td>
<td>11 and 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic (Canons Regular of St. John Lateran), Victoria Avenue</td>
<td>Mass, 8 and 10.30; Benediction, 6.30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan, High Street</td>
<td>11 and 6.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congregational, High Street</td>
<td>11 and 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist, King’s Road</td>
<td>11 and 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army, High Street</td>
<td>11, 3, and 6.30</td>
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</table>

Population.

The population of Swanage at the 1911 census was 4,689.

Post Office.

The Head Office is in Station Road, close to the Mowlem Institute. Open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m. There are sub-offices at Court Hill (top of High Street), Herston, and in Ulwell Road for New Swanage.

Season.

From about the end of March until the end of September. From mid-July to the end of August Swanage is invariably full.
Steamers.

In normal times an attractive list of steamer excursions along the coast and to the Isle of Wight is arranged every week in the summer. Details are posted up at the Pier and elsewhere. Almost hourly trips are made to and from Bournemouth and Boscombe every weekday. Among other places visited are Alum Bay, Tottland Bay, Yarmouth, Cowes (for Osborne House), Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin and Ventnor in the Isle of Wight; Poole Harbour, Southampton, Southsea, Brighton, Lulworth Cove, Weymouth, Lyme Regis, Torquay, etc. There are also occasional trips across Channel to Cherbourg, the great French naval arsenal, while still more popular are the cruises round the warships in Portland Roads, especially when permission is given by the commanding officers for passengers to board and inspect one of the vessels.

Walks.

Swanage makes a capital centre for the pedestrian. There are good and remarkably varied walks in whichever direction one turns, with very little "town" to be traversed ere the lanes are reached. A notable feature of the place is the number of pleasant footpaths, and the pedestrian is free to wander almost as he pleases on the open Downs (see pp. 28–44).

1 See footnote, p. xii, Introduction.
A STROLL ROUND SWANAGE.

A FEW hints as to the characteristics and leading features of Swanage have already been given in our Introductory Notes (pp. xii–xiii). The place is different indeed from the Swanage of which Thomas Hardy wrote in *The Hand of Ethelberta*:—“Knollsea was a seaside village, lying snugly within two headlands as between a finger and thumb. Everybody in the parish who was not a boatman was a quarrier, unless he were the gentleman who owned half the property and had been a quarryman, or the other gentleman who owned the other half, and had been to sea.” The “row of rotten piles” to which the steamer was moored have long since been supplanted by a substantial pier, while in place of the boatmen and quarriers the inhabitants to-day to a large extent depend for a living on the many holiday-makers drawn to Swanage by reason of its splendid climate and beautiful surroundings.

Charles Kingsley has left us another interesting description of the Swanage of bygone days:—

“‘At the east end of the Isle of Purbeck is a little semicircular bay, its northern horn formed by high cliffs of white chalk, ending in white, isolated stacks and peaks, round whose feet the blue sea ripples for ever. In the centre of the bay the softer ‘Wealden beds’ have been worn away, forming an amphitheatre of low sand and clay cliffs. The southern horn is formed by the dark limestone beds of the Purbeck marble. A quaint old-world village slopes down to the water, over green downs, quarried, like some gigantic rabbit-burrow, with the stone workings of seven hundred years. Land-locked from every breeze, huge elms flourish on the dry
sea-beach, and the gayest and tenderest garden flowers bask under the hot stone walls. A pleasanter spot for summer sea-bathing is not to be found eastward of the Devon coast than Swanage. . . . As was to be expected from a variety of soils and the sheltered situation, I found the neighbourhood rich in rare plants and insects, the sea-beach strewn with numberless sea-weeds; but the great attraction of Swanage, to those who dabble in science, is the extraordinary number and value of its fossil remains."

Although the place has altered much since Kingsley’s time, its natural attractions remain. The old-world village has become a town, one of the favourite seaside resorts of the kingdom, but its unique beach has been but little affected, and here those who "dabble in science" may still find many beautiful specimens of mocha stones, agates, moonstones, crystals and onyx, as well as great varieties of shells.

From the Railway Station, is but a few yards by way of Station Road to the Front. Passing the Post Office on the right, one reaches the Parade opposite the Mowlem Institute, a granite building containing a large hall, used for concerts and entertainments, and serving during the day a useful purpose as a reading-room and lounge. It is well supplied with daily and weekly papers, magazines, etc. In cases are displayed a number of wild birds shot in the locality, and an interesting collection of named shells found on Swanage and Studland beaches, from which the amateur will be able to identify his own "finds." The Institute was erected in 1863 at a cost of £1,000, and has an endowment fund for repairs.

Admission to reading-room, 1d. Temporary members may join the Institute for 1s. week, 1s. 6d. fortnight, 2s. 6d. month. Books can be borrowed from the lending library at 2d. per volume.

In the wide angle of the Parade by the Institute is a granite Column surmounted by four large shells. At the base is the inscription: "Erected to commemorate Swanage (c)
the naval victory King Alfred gained over the Danes in the Bay of Swanage in 877."

The monument serves as a reminder that the town has a considerable past. It is mentioned in Domesday as Swanic and Swanwick, names the Danish derivation of which is apparent. In 877 the Danes, who had taken Wareham two years previously, were obliged to beat a retreat to Exeter, some going by sea, the rest marching overland. The fleet was overtaken by Alfred near Swanage, and a great battle took place in which the Danes were defeated with heavy loss. Still further misfortunes befell them, for more than a hundred of their galleys that had survived the fight were driven by a storm on to the rocks of Peveril Point. It is this historic sea-fight which is commemorated by the monument, though under the circumstances the shells hardly seem appropriate.

We now have a very pleasing view of—

Swanage Bay,
curving gracefully leftward to the white cliffs of Ballard Point, and rightward to the Pier and Peveril Point, with the green heights towards Durlston sloping above. Turning northward towards Ballard Down, it will be noted that the Front is unusually free from the intrusion of houses. The two old houses that remain amply compensate for their presence by their quaint solidity of aspect and almost aggressive suggestion of the degree of cleanliness proper to so beautiful a spot.

Beyond and behind the little stone-roofed cottages is a considerable area of open greensward which forms a delightful playground for children, while their elders can enjoy from the seats on the "ridge" a fine view of the sea and all the life of the front.

The Sands,
with their crowds of happy youngsters and bathers, present as pleasing a picture of English seaside life as can be found on our coasts. Nowhere is there more
whole-hearted enjoyment of Nature's gifts of sun and sand and sea, and the kodaker of "merry moments" will rarely be at a loss for subjects. The bathing arrangements are more fully alluded to on p. 1, but it may here be repeated that Swanage is fortunate in the possession of what is practically a continuous "high tide," so that a "dip" is possible at all hours, and there is no need for a shivery consultation of the tide table before deciding to get up early in the morning.

Just beyond the Beach Lawn Tennis Courts, the Parade comes to an abrupt termination, and the roadway runs off obliquely inland under the name of Ulwell Road, through the newer and more fashionable quarter of the town.

New Swanage,
as this part is frequently called, is a detached settlement quite unlike the older town to the south. Its pleasant, garden-surrounded villas are in great demand as summer quarters, and there are also a large number of permanent residents. The roads leading rightward from the Ulwell Road bring one on to the high cliff, with a glorious view over the bay to Peveril Point. The central feature of this quarter is the happily-placed Grand Hotel. The sands can be regained by an easy slope down the cliff face.

Those who continue by the sands from the junction of the Ulwell Road will pass the long rows of visitors' bathing tents, and can continue by the shore, below the cliffs, as far as they please towards Ballard Point. They will not readily turn back, for the beach is full of interest, and it is possible farther along to climb the cliff and reach the footpath leading over Ballard Down to Studland.

We will assume, however, that the visitor retraces his steps to the Mowlem Institute in order to see something of Swanage proper. After a short deviation, the walk can be continued by the quay towards the Pier, but it is pleasanter to turn into the devious High Street,
with its medley of shops, and regain the front below the
Royal Victoria Hotel, with its prettily laid-out garden. In another hundred yards is the entrance to—

The Pier.

(Admission 2d.)

This structure is like Swanage itself—pleasant, unpretentious and quiet. It bears little resemblance to the ordinary pier, being practically a glorious old-fashioned jetty, with a length of 1,400 feet, and an average width of 28 feet. There are three landing-stages. The head is well provided with seats and shelters, and forms a delightful viewpoint. Bathing from the pier, for swimmers only, is permitted on week-days from 6 to 8 a.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 9 a.m. There is a shelter to dress in, but nothing else is provided but the water. Few towns have in normal times a larger or more varied service of pleasure steamers. There is an almost hourly service to and from Bournemouth. Tilly Whim, the Great Globe and Corfe Castle claim the bulk of the visitors who come by steamer. They loiter for a while in High Street and the neighbourhood, but Swanage as a whole is scarcely conscious of their presence.

An older pier adjoining is used for coaling the steamers and other commercial purposes, and is connected with the quay by a line of rails.

The road continues past the Grosvenor Hotel to the so-called Clock Tower, a prominent object in all views of the town. The appellation is quite erroneous, as it never was a clock tower and was never meant to be one. We have here, in fact, a mediæval-Gothic bell tower which formerly ornamented the south side of London Bridge. The stranger will soon learn that Swanage owes no little part of its "character" and individuality to the fact that at a bygone period it was a favourite dumping-ground for monuments and other oddments that, rightly or wrongly, were considered superfluous elsewhere. The very lamp-posts on the sea-front—or some of them—proclaim their place
SWANAGE.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH—HIGH STREET—THE MILL POND.
of origin as "Saint George, Hanover Square." One standard even bears the insignia of that illustrious, but unlamented, monarch George IV.

The road continues almost to the extremity of—

Peveril Point,

the low headland that forms the southern horn of Swanage Bay. On the cliff is a Coastguard Look-out, with a good-natured mariner generally in evidence and expected apparently to interpret his duties as a servant of the public in the most liberal fashion. Here, too, are guns and a rocket apparatus. Below the cliff, on the northern side, are the Coastguard Station, a group of eight buff-coloured cottages, and the Lifeboat House, containing the Herbert Sturmy, which in October, 1918, replaced an older boat. The boulder-strewn foreshore around the Point forms a favourite lounging place for visitors, with many cosy nooks sheltered from wind or sun, as the case may be. In rough weather it is grand to watch the sea rushing over the half-submerged rocks that were doubtless good dry land at the time King Alfred fought and defeated the Danes off this very spot. At low tide it is possible to scramble along the rough rocks in the direction of Durlston Head. Many of the rocks, it will be noted, are simply masses of petrified oysters.

Several paths intersect the green down south of the Point and can be followed by those who wish to reach Durlston Head and Tilly Whim. It is worth while in any case to climb the brow for the spacious view of Swanage Bay, backed by the long ridge of Ballard Down.

Returning now to the Pier and the lower part of High Street, we can turn inland and see something of—

Old Swanage.

From the Ship Hotel High Street rises uphill towards the Church, traversing the centre of the town from east to west. What is true of Swanage generally is especially true of its High Street—it has "character," a flavour all its own, an individuality as enduring and substantial
as its stone-built houses. Not that it is all old by any means, but the very medley has been accomplished in a distinctive manner. Halfway up the street, on the right, is the modern **Town Hall**, displaying another reminder, or rather remainder, of the "gift horse" period. Its ornate façade formerly belonged to the hall of the Mercers' Company in London, and is inscribed, "Cheapside, 1670; Swanage, 1882. Old front of Mercers' Hall, designed by Sir Christopher Wren." A few yards down the side turning by the Hall can be seen, on the left, an even greater curiosity, the **Old Lock-Up**, of stone, "erected," as an inscription unblushingly records, "for the prevention of wickedness and vice by friends of religion and good order, a.d. 1803." The "enemies" of religion and good order at that smug era were apparently the wild quarry boys employed in the neighbourhood. Knowing the qualities of Purbeck stone as well as they did, the lock-up doubtless acted as an effective sedative to ungodly effervescence. On the left is **Purbeck House**, a large private residence with extensive grounds, built by the late Mr. George Burt, the contractor, in 1876. The fish vane, of burnished copper, formerly adorned Billingsgate Market, and the wall fronting the street is faced with granite chips from the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park. Many other relics of old London are incorporated in the mansion.

In a picturesque little creeper-covered house now known as **Wesley Cottage**, on the other side of High Street, opposite Purbeck House, John Wesley is said to have stayed when preaching at Swanage. Close at hand is the **Wesley Memorial Church**, and farther up the High Street is the **Congregational Church**, opposite which Queen's Road leads past the Council Schools to the **Cottage Hospital**, erected in 1895.

We have now reached nearly the highest point of the straggling thoroughfare, and are suddenly and unexpectedly rewarded for our climb by as quaint and picturesque a little "bit" as can be seen in any town in England. The hill falls away to the right and we
look down upon the sturdy square-towered church, which, however, is but a feature in the scene. To the left is the Mill Pond, reflecting in its not too pellucid waters the very quaintest of grey, moss-grown stone houses, and arousing in the mind all sorts of questions as to how it came to be there, and how, considering the situation, it remains there, why it doesn’t overflow, and what would happen if it did overflow. Note, too, the ramshackle shops, the external stairways, the unexpected basements, the roofs at all angles, the extraordinary “yards” and by-ways. This is the quaintest of all the quaint corners of Swanage, and the wonder is that it is not photographed and painted even more than it is. The only touch of modernity is imparted by the Cross in memory of Sir Reginald Palgrave, but as this is of stone it has already assumed a hue in harmony with its surroundings. Sir Reginald, it is almost needless to remind the reader, was the much-esteemed Clerk of the House of Commons for a period of forty years and one of the greatest authorities, not only on Parliamentary procedure, but on all questions affecting the conduct of public meetings and public business.

A few downward steps bring us to—

St. Mary’s Church,

the square tower of which is the oldest structure in the Isle of Purbeck. It has survived at least three churches, and has a peal of eight bells, four of which were hung in 1888 by the late Mr. Geo. Burt in memory of his wife. One of the bells dates back to 1594. The church was rebuilt in 1859, and enlarged by the reconstruction of the nave in 1908, when a second nave, with an organ chamber at the east end, was added on the north side, at a cost of over £5,000. The church now provides seating accommodation for about a thousand people, but is almost invariably crowded in the season.

The parish registers date back, with intermissions, to 1567, the handsome service of Communion plate to
1693. On the tower wall is a fifteenth-century brass to the memory of William Clavell and his two wives. The male figure is missing. There is also a tablet in memory of a redoubtable naval commander of the eighteenth century, Joseph Edmonds, and his family.

One of the most famous worthies of Swanage was Dr. Andrew Bell, vicar of the town from 1801 till 1810. He was the pioneer, first in India and then at Swanage, of what came to be known as the Madras system of education. Bell had an able colleague in Thomas Manwell, "the Swanage philosopher," and in a short time, with Swanage as a centre, the employment of this system, and of pupil teachers, became a distinctive feature in the educational systems of the country. On leaving Swanage, Dr. Bell became Master of Sherburn House, originally a leper-hospital, near Durham; and when he died he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Formerly the Church was quite hemmed in on the northern side, but by the generosity of Sir John Mowlem Burt, a large piece of land has been laid out with green lawns, and there is a very effective view of the building from the King's Road, a level, stream-bordered thoroughfare leading from the station past the Gilbert Hall (cinema, etc.), to the more inland parts of the town.

Beyond the Church, Upper High Street becomes still more "high" and a break in the line of buildings on the right gives a glorious view over the town to the long range of Downs that screen it on the north. To the right is Ballard Down (528 feet), with its white chalk cliffs; then, just below the obelisk, is seen the gap through which winds the road to Studland; next is Round Down, aptly named, scarcely distinguishable, however, from the greater bulk of Nine Barrow Down (655 feet), extending westward for several miles to the gap commanded by Corfe Castle. Having taken in this view, attention is once more commanded by a competing object of "art" in the shape of a Memorial of Albert the Good, a wayside obelisk of Purbeck stone commemorating the Prince Consort.

For quaint cottage architecture the little block at the Court Hill corner just beyond the monument is worth
noticing. What with the stone roof and the precarious walls, a collapse seems imminent.

A little farther along the Herston Road, also on the right, is Newton Manor, one of the old manor-houses for which the Swanage and Purbeck country is famous. It has, however, retained but fragments of the original structure. The kitchen has an Elizabethan stone fireplace, and the old barn, with an open timber roof, has been made into a dining-hall, where a finely-carved chimney-piece of stone brought from a Florentine palace will claim attention, if permission can be obtained to view. This beautiful old house was for a quarter of a century the home of Sir John Charles Robinson, C.B. (d. 1913), founder of the South Kensington Art Departments, who here gathered a choice collection of treasures.

The road continues through Herston to Langton Matravers (p. 41), but has no scenic attractions. Most of the cottages are small and inhabited by that peculiar race of men, the Purbeck Stone Workers, concerning whom and their work a note will be of interest to many visitors.

The Purbeck Quarries.

The hills at the back of Swanage are scored with hundreds of little quarries. Rough roads and rougher cart tracks cross the downs in every direction leading to the quarry villages, the largest of which are Langton Matravers and Worth Matravers, the latter on the breezy uplands near St. Aldhelm’s Head. To those who are familiar with the big open quarries worked by large firms, the Purbeck workings seem very primitive. No objection is likely to be raised to anyone visiting the quarries, and frequently the men will show fossils found in working the stone. The method of working is to drive a sloping shaft into the hillside, from which a tunnel is bored into the seam of stone. The stone is hewn out by hand, as no blasting is allowed. The base of the sloped shaft is paved with stone, the lumps of rock being raised on to low trucks, which are hauled up the slide by means of a chain and winch. Each
quarry is generally surrounded by a low wall of piled-up stones, an opening to serve as an entrance and exit being left in the wall. When the quarry is not being worked, or the quarriers are holiday-making, a pole is placed across the entrance. The blocks of stone are roughly trimmed and shaped in sheds built up against the inside of the wall. Along the coast between Peveril Point and St. Aldhelm's Head the old quarries have been cut in the face of the cliffs, in some cases only a few feet above the high water mark. The well-known Tilly Whim Caves (p. 29) are abandoned quarries, and close at hand are other disused workings, with slabs of stone surrounded by heaps of rubbish and piles of chips. Some of these abandoned quarries have half-ruined derricks hanging over the cliff, by means of which the rough blocks of stone were lowered into barges at the foot of the cliff. At Seacombe one of these cliff quarries is still worked at irregular intervals.

Two or three men own and work a quarry, and according to ancient custom no stranger is allowed to enter into partnership with a native, and all workers must have served an apprenticeship of seven years in the "Company of Marblers and Stone-Cutters of the Isle of Purbeck," one of the oldest trade unions in the country. It is matter for regret that the early history of the Purbeck quarriers is obscure, owing to the records of the Company having been destroyed in a fire at Corfe Castle. The industry is still controlled and regulated by bye-laws issued by the wardens and stewards elected annually by the workers. They have the power to inflict penalties, but the accused may appeal to an open meeting of the quarrymen. Every Shrove Tuesday the Quarriers' Guild meets at Corfe, where general business is transacted and apprentices who have served their full seven years are admitted as fully-fledged members, or "free men," on each bringing to the warden a small loaf of bread and a bottle of beer, together with the prescribed fee of 6s. 8d. No one but the son of a freeman can become a member, though a freeman's
wife is made a freewoman on payment of the "marriage shilling," so that she may be able to carry on the work if she should survive her husband. One of the articles of the guild, and one that is rigidly upheld, is that not even a day's work shall be given to a non-member. The most important right claimed by the marblers, the right to enter on any man's land and work the stone, has not been conceded for many years. The natives assert that this concession was granted to them by royal charter, but it is doubtful if such a claim could be enforced at the present time.

Although Purbeck marble is in but little favour with modern architects as a building stone, owing to its tendency to crumble, a good deal of quarrying for the rougher kinds of stone is still carried on, and once a year a pound of pepper and a football are presented to the manorial lords of Owre, on Poole Harbour, as payment for the right of way to Owre Quay, at which much of the stone is shipped.

It may be observed here that the use of Purbeck marble for lining sepulchral cists and chambers can be traced to prehistoric times, and the same stone was used by the Romans for certain of their architectural enrichments. From Purbeck came the stone for some of the gates of London, for the Cross at Charing, and for many portions of the cathedrals of Exeter, Salisbury, and Winchester. The difficulties attending the transit of so heavy a stone in early days would lead to the establishment of a school of sculptors in the vicinity of the raw material, and that such schools of craftsmen existed in Purbeck we have abundant evidence. That the Corfe sculptors received many important commissions for effigies is beyond question, as figures sculptured out of Purbeck marble exist at least as far off as Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The splendid tomb that supports the beautiful bronze effigy of Richard Beauchamp, at Warwick, was provided "by a "marble of Corfe," and many another of England's worthies reclines in effigy on a tomb of similar material.
EXCURSIONS FROM SWANAGE.

I.—TO DURLSTON HEAD, TILLY WHIM CAVES AND ANVIL POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

BRAKES leave the Front for Durlston Head and Anvil Point Lighthouse at frequent intervals daily during the season. The drive is a very pleasant one, but all who have time should take the walk indicated below.

The shortest and most pleasant route for pedestrians is by a footpath which may be gained by any of the uphill roads at the back of the Royal Victoria Hotel, a few yards from the entrance to the Pier. The path leads by a stiff ascent to a house called Craig-y-don. From the open down there is a glorious view of Swanage Bay. Turn along the road to the Belle Vue Restaurant and pass through the grounds to a path and road leading directly to Durlston Head. The lower path leads downward through the Undercliff to the boulder-strewn shore. Many restful nooks, sheltered from sun and wind, may be found here for a quiet read. It is inadvisable, however, to attempt to reach Durlston Head by this lower path, as cliff falls are frequent.

Continuing by the higher path and road, we find that the route is unmistakably indicated every hundred yards or so by inscriptions on granite slabs. Seats of a quite extraordinary solidity are also considerately provided at the best view-points. On the right are the very pleasantly situated Tennis Courts (see p. 13). The shady walk continues for half a mile or so to Durlston Castle, an imposing red-brick structure which appears to be of more consequence than it really is. The lower rooms are used as a restaurant. Paths lead down to a small enclosure in which stands—
THE GREAT GLOBE.

TILLY WHIM CAVES.
ANVIL POINT AND LIGHTHOUSE.
The Great Globe, a huge mass of Portland stone, ten feet in diameter and forty tons in weight. It is so poised as to represent the position of the earth in space, and on it are shown in slight relief the chief divisions of the earth's surface. Stone benches around indicate the eight chief points of the compass, and massive slabs invite the happy wanderer to improve the shining hour by assimilating a variety of useful information on the subject of earth, sun, moon and stars. In the hope of preserving the globe and tablets from defacement by the amateur carver, two large slabs are provided for those who must leave their autographs behind.

A wag has written:

"Loth should I be with knife to hurt
Thy stony work, most noble Burt,
Long may it last to show to man
How much may do the man who can."

Other reminders of the indebtedness of Swanage to an eminent firm of contractors are provided by the many corner posts bearing the names of London thoroughfares and districts, such as St. Martin's, St. Giles and Bloomsbury.

From the Globe the bird-haunted cliff path, 102 feet above sea-level, continues in a south-westerly direction to—

The Tilly Whim Caves.

At one part the path descends a dark and steep tunnel cut obliquely through the solid rock. It is an eerie entrance, and leads abruptly into the first cave, a spacious excavation which is really a disused quarry. Smugglers have in times past also used these caves. Seawards the platform at the mouth of the caves is a wilderness of mighty boulders. Unfortunately, the spoiler has been at work and several of the rocks are inscribed with quotations. A superfluous invitation to "Look around and read Nature's open book" immediately catches the eye. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this wilful disfigurement of Nature's book with incongruous
and unnecessary type. A second cave is close at hand, larger than the first.

Tilly Whim is a favourite resort of picnic parties in summer weather, but it should also be visited during a gale from the south-west, for then the waves break majestically over the rocks, flinging great columns of spray in all directions. The bold rock scenery along this part of the coast is equalled in but few places in the kingdom.

Returning to the higher level, a footpath leads a short distance along the cliff to the Lighthouse on Anvil Point. Visitors are permitted to see the lantern and other features on week-day afternoons. In August there is usually quite a long file in waiting and the keepers are kept busy. The light flashes every ten seconds and is visible eighteen miles. In foggy weather an explosive is discharged every ten minutes.

If time permits, good walkers can extend the excursion as far as they please in the direction of St. Aldhelm's Head (p. 42). The coastguard path is plainly marked, and there is a superb view all along not only of the bold and rugged coast, but inland over the Purbeck valley to Ballard Down and Nine Barrow Down.

The return could be made by turning inland to Worth Matravers and back by the main road, but this would be a long day's tramp.

II.—TO BALLARD DOWN AND OLD HARRY ROCKS.

A walk there and back of about six miles, including a somewhat arduous hill climb. This walk should not be missed, for the double view from the top of Ballard Down is one of the finest even in this county of fire views.

The route is easy to follow. Proceed northward along the Parade to where the Ulwell Road leaves the front. When the road bears inland preparatory to climbing the Downs by an easy ascent, a footpath will be seen immediately on the right. After crossing several fields, this ascends to Whitecliff Farm. The farmhouse
BALLARD DOWN

stands a little to the west of the path. It is an Elizabethan building, surrounded by fine old elms and poplars. The main entrance is on the north side, where are two seventeenth-century windows with circular heads.

The track—very sticky in wet weather—now runs between high banks, ascending somewhat steeply to the open down. (The footpath continuing due north over the hill leads down to Woodhouse, a quarter of a mile west of Studland.) For Studland and Ballard Point bear rightward, reaching on the crest of the ridge (here 449 feet above sea level) a stone seat aptly incised Rest and be Thankful. In the intervals of speculating as to the precise cost and labour of placing this monolith in position, some attention can be devoted to the view. To the right is the Channel; in front the Isle of Wight stands out in bold relief, and keen eyes can even discern the Needles. Between the Island and the mainland is the Solent, showing the way to Portsmouth. A little nearer lies Christchurch, then Boscombe, and Bournemouth with its many spires and, alas, occasional chimney stacks. At our feet is the great expanse of Poole Harbour, with Brownsea Island in the middle. Nearer is a creek-indentation, heather-covered region extending westward to ancient Wareham and beyond. Immediately below us, at the northern foot of the Down, is pretty Studland, scarcely visible in its woodland setting.

Backward there is another noble view, of quite a different character, with Swanage nestling under its protecting hills.

Those who are reserving Studland for another excursion should continue eastward from Rest and be Thankful, along the bare crest of the ridge, to Ballard Point (382 feet), the northern extremity of Swanage Bay. A warning note is necessary—the grassy slopes leading to the cliff edge are very steep and slippery, and this applies almost more when they are sun-baked than when wet. Nasty accidents have happened both
here and on the loose, stony slopes which form so prominent a feature from the sea front.

A mile north-east of Ballard Point is the Foreland, below which will be seen the Old Harry Rocks, tall pillars of chalk, forming well-known landmarks. Winds and waves are telling on them. "Old Harry" suffered considerable loss of dignity during a severe gale in 1896, while his consort was nearly demolished. The rocks are better seen from the Bournemouth steamers.

Visitors who proceed to the Old Harry Rocks by boat—a pleasant trip—have an opportunity of visiting two spacious caves, the Great and Little Barn, in the cliffs near the rocks known as the Wedge and Pinnacle, because of the similarity in shape.

From Ballard Point the return to Swanage can be varied by making for the cliff-path, which presently descends to the shore some distance north of New Swanage. The going is rather rough, however, and great care is necessary.

III.—TO STUDLAND.

This is easily the favourite excursion from Swanage. The brakes (see p. 6) have perforce to take the Ulwell Road, which winds through the gap between Ballard Down and Nine Barrow Down and passes the Golf Links. The drive (3½ miles) is a very pleasant one, but of course misses the grand double view from the crest of Ballard Down described in the last excursion. It is a good plan to drive one way and walk the other, a distance by this route of three miles. The usual brake fare is 1s. single, 1s. 6d. return. Tea can be obtained at several cottages in Studland itself and also at a small pavilion on the shore.

The footpath route is as described in the last excursion to the Rest and Be Thankful seat at the top of Ballard Down. Here bear rightward, the path descending obliquely in a north-westerly direction to a well-beaten track leading directly to Studland. At the entrance to the village, near the remains of the tree-shaded old
STUDLAND.

THE BEACH—THE CHURCH—REMAINS OF OLD CROSS.

Swanage.
COTTAGES AT STUDLAND.

THE AGGLESTONE.
Cross, bear rightward and then down a most picturesque "water lane" reminiscent of Guernsey, to the shore. Except at high tide it is possible to continue along the sands, round Redend Point, to the northern part of the village and the open greensward bordering the sea to Haven Point.

Swanage (d)
Those who wish to see the church and village first, however, should bear leftward at the Cross, past Studland Farm. The tiny fane can also be approached by footpath from the road which leads northward past the Bankes Arms.

Studland Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas of Myra, is without question the most complete Norman church in the county, and there is good reason to suppose that a previous church stood here, and that the Norman builders retained portions of the old walls. The church is long and narrow, without aisles; a low central tower, probably never finished, stands between the nave and chancel. The tower arches are low, and the roof is vaulted. Owing to a subsidence, the Norman chancel arch is partly broken, but it has been restored and is now quite safe, although several inches out of alignment. The Norman work dates from about 1130. The bells were cast in the seventeenth century, except the largest, which bears the remarkable date 1065, but this is rather suspicious, as bells were rarely inscribed with a date at so early a period. The church was extensively underpinned some years ago. Note the fine old yews in the churchyard.

Returning by the footpath to the tree-shaded lane in which stands the Bankes Arms we pass on the right the picturesque Manor House and then turn rightward at the Coastguard Station, past a group of pretty thatched cottages, to the sea. The Common here is much favoured by picnic parties, and an abundance of wild flowers can be gathered. There is a charming view of the Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight. Motor launches run at frequent intervals in summer across the bay to South Haven (fare 2d., bicycles 1d.). It is also a pleasant walk by the low shore northward to South Haven Pier, where a ferry crosses the mouth of Poole Harbour for Canford Cliffs and Branksome.

As for Studland itself, it is in no sense an exaggeration
to describe it as one of the prettiest villages in England, and it is as yet quite unspoilt. Perfect in itself, it is also perfect in its setting—woodland, sea and downland combining in a picture of rare charm. Most of the houses let apartments in the summer, but time must be taken by the forelock to secure accommodation in this much-sought-after Elysium. Its day population is always largely recruited from Bournemouth and Swanage. The bathing is excellent, and the golf course of the Isle of Purbeck Club (p. 13) is within easy reach.

It would be difficult to improve upon the description given in the Dorset volume of the *Highways and Byways* series:

"This quiet little place lies on a flat where the chalk cliffs end and the sand dunes of the Poole inlet commence. It is a medley of country lanes, lost among trees, with a few thatched-roof cottages dotted about in a wild garden of brambles, fern and gorse. There is nothing methodical or regular about Studland. There is no definite hamlet, no village street, no centre, no beginning, and no end. It is merely a casual, unarranged sample of rural Dorset, brought, in all its luxuriant greenness, to the very water's edge. In the maze of this shady oasis are, besides cosy cottages, an exquisite Norman Church, orchards, gardens and fields. There is no sea front, no pretence of a quay. Blackberry bushes and bracken come boldly to the astonished beach, but the brown creeper-covered cottages hide snugly away in the thicket. Studland indeed declines to be maritime; it turns its face from the sea to bury it among its myrtles and fuchsia bushes."

One historical association demands mention. Here King John landed in 1205 after a short sea voyage which he represented as a foreign expedition. He fined his vassals a large sum of money for not contributing to this mythical expedition, of which they knew nothing. He was at Studland again in 1213.

An interesting walk from Studland, if time allows, is to—
THE AGGLESTONE

The Agglestone

(i.e. Holy Stone), a huge mass of ironstone on a little hillock, amid the region of boggy moorland which lies between the village and the creeks of Poole Harbour. The distance from Studland is only about a mile, but the route is a little intricate, and if local direction can be obtained time will probably be saved. The road running northward from near the Coastguard Station should at first be taken. In a few yards turn up a bye-way to the left and follow a continuing track across the moor. The stone will shortly be seen some distance to the left and will be easily recognized by our photograph. The block is nearly 17 feet high and is estimated to weigh about five hundred tons. Geologists decline to say definitely whence came this mighty stone, nor are they quite certain whether it is natural or artificial. Woodward, in his Geology of Swanage, writes:—"The Agglestone, or Devil's Night Cap, near Studland, is an isolated weathered remnant of Lower Bagshot Sands, which . . . has been locally hardened by a ferruginous cement." A popular tradition is to the effect that the stone was a missile thrown by the Evil One from the Isle of Wight.

A little to the north is a similar but smaller block known as the Puckstone.

IV.—TO BOURNEMOUTH.

Between Swanage and Bournemouth and Boscombe there is during the greater part of the year an almost hourly service of steamers. See bills posted at the Pier and in various parts of the town. The distance by water is about eight miles.

The journey by rail has to be made via Wareham, a long and roundabout route.

The short trip across Swanage Bay affords a fine view of the town and the background of hills. The white cliffs of Ballard Point and the Foreland are well displayed, and whether in sun or storm always present a

1 See footnote, p. xii, Introduction.
grand and imposing sight. Prominent objects are the Old Harry Rocks, still defiant, though wind and wave are ruthlessly undermining them. Then we pass Studland Bay, with the charming village almost screened from view by foliage. A long, low spit of land nearly encloses Poole Harbour. Then come Canford Cliffs and Branksome Chine. Alum Chine is distinguished by its new sea-wall and the suspension bridge. After depositing the greater number of their passengers at Bournemouth Pier many of the steamers go on to Boscombe, the town's delightful eastward extension.

A short stroll through the gardens facing Bournemouth Pier will bring the visitor to the Square, whence electric trams can be taken to any part of the town. The Guide to Bournemouth in this series, on sale at the local booksellers', contains detailed street plans and all needful information.

V.—TO POOLE HARBOUR.

The wide expanse of Poole Harbour is well known to sportmen, for in winter it is the haunt of innumerable wild fowl, and good sea-fishing can be had. The Swanage summer visitor will probably have to content himself with one of the trips by steamer that are advertised at frequent intervals; but by means of a motor launch, with a dinghy in tow for landing purposes, some delightful water excursions may be made either from Poole or Wareham.

For those who are fond of yachting on a moderate scale Poole Harbour is an ideal spot, large enough to satisfy roving propensities, and with winds and waves of sufficient strength to test one's skill to the full. Indeed, apart from the shipping trade of Poole, the Harbour is chiefly visited by yachting men, for it is the only haven between Southampton and Weymouth.

When the tide is up, the Harbour is not unlike a Dutch landscape, but at low water the mudbanks mar the prospect. Exclusive of all islands, the area of this vast sea-lake is 10,000 acres, and it has been calculated that
thirty-six million tons of water flow into and out of it at spring tides. Branksea Island (or Brownsea Island) occupies the centre. The largest of the other islands are Furzey, Long, Round and Green Islands.

A delightful water trip is by way of that arm of the Harbour where there is a confluence of three waters—the creek of Middlebere; the Corfe River that debouches at Wych Passage House, the ancient port of Corfe Castle; and the Upper Bushey. Motor ferries ply across various parts of the Harbour. From South Haven Point, at the mouth there is a ferry across to the northern arm of the Harbour, from which an interesting stroll can be enjoyed to Canford Cliffs and on to Bournemouth.

The town of—

Poole,

connected with Bournemouth both by rail and electric tramway, is a crowded little place with an interesting history and a trade of some importance.

It has succeeded in retaining quite a number of its ancient buildings. The Church, originally a chapel-of-ease to Canford, was erected in 1820. The Guildhall was built in 1761, and contains a portrait of Charles II in his robes of state. During the smuggling days Poole was the headquarters of the celebrated Harry Paye, or "Arripay," as the Spaniards who so dreaded him rendered the name. He is said to have brought into Poole Harbour, on one occasion, more than a hundred prizes, and "to have scoured the Channel of Flanders so powerfully that no ship could pass that way without being taken." Michael Drayton in his Polyolbion depicts the rivers Frome and Puddle as entertaining each other, "oft praising lovely Poole, their best beloved bay." A brief description of Poole is given by Mr. Hardy in "To Please His Wife," one of the short stories of Life’s Little Ironies, where the ancient seaport figures beneath the thin disguise of Havenpool. The town is situated in the neighbourhood of extensive
heaths, and all the higher land commands a prospect of great beauty, seen in perfection when the numerous creeks and inlets of the Harbour are filled by the tide.

Near Poole is Broadstone, where lavender is grown on a very extensive scale by Messrs. Rivers Hill & Co., who, to accommodate the large number of visitors to their lavender farms, have reconstructed a drive a mile long. From the farm an unrivalled panorama is to be seen of Poole Harbour and the Purbeck Hills, while all round are fields of lavender and flowering herbs. The still-house and the laboratories may be inspected by visitors.

VI.—TO CORFE BY RAIL OR ROAD.

During the summer there are fairly frequent trains from Swanage to Corfe.

It is also a very pleasant drive, the distance by road being six miles. Conveyances meet many of the steamers. The main road is via Langton Matravers and Kingston (see p. 41).

Centuries ago Swanage was divided into two parts, north and south, by a creek and swannery. The creek extended about two miles up the valley from the sea to the New Barn. This being the case, there were naturally two main roads to Corfe, termed respectively the "North Valley Road" and the "South Valley Road." The former began at the then causeway at Northbrook Lane, and continued westward till it entered Corfe Common somewhere near the spot where the railway does now. The South Valley Road began at the junction of the two roads near Herston, then proceeded west, and past the gate at Oakridge Lane until it reached West Street at Corfe, while the other roads at the junction at Herston ran south-west across Grayshead.

VII.—TO CORFE BY THE HILLS.

Given fair weather, this is an excellent variation of the route by road or rail. Follow Victoria Avenue from the Front, across Northbrook Lane, to a point a short
distance west of the railway station, where a footpath will be seen on the right. This leads across several meadows to Godlingston Farm, a glimpse at the exterior of which is alone worth the walk, for it is a delightful specimen of English domestic architecture, snugly ensconced in trees. Though it has been somewhat rebuilt, parts date from the fourteenth century. A semicircular turret remains at the western end of the front. In the Godlingston Roll, dating from the reign of Henry VI, an account is given of the title of Robert Rempston to the manor of Godlingston. Tradition asserts that on Windmill Hill, near by, King John had a hunting lodge.

On emerging into the lane opposite the farm, turn for a few yards to the right, along the Godlingston road, and a gate will be seen on the left, giving access to a path which skirts the east side of the farm and its delightful gardens and presently joins the footpath ascending Nine Barrow Down (655 feet). Once on the ridge directions are unnecessary. There is a glorious view across the valley to the quarry-scarred heights to the south, and by diverging a little northward from the path the whole expanse of Poole Harbour, with Bournemouth beyond, is visible. From Nine Barrow Down the pedestrian passes without a break to Brenscombe Hill, and the path gradually descends to Corfe, the village being entered close to the station. The finest possible view of the Castle ruins is obtained from Challow Hill, which overlooks them from a height of nearly 600 feet. Though comparatively little known, this is one of the finest walks in Dorset. The invigorating air at this height and the springy nature of the turf minimize fatigue. The return could be made by train or road (6 miles). For Corfe see pp. 45–50.

If there is plenty of time a longer "hill-top" route could be had by first ascending Ballard Down, as described on pp. 30–1, turning inland at the Rest and Be Thankful seat and continuing along the crest to the Obelisk above the water-works at Ulwell. Here it is necessary to descend, on account of the gap in the hills.
After crossing the Ulwell road, a continuing footpath will be seen which skirts the southern foot of Round Down (300 feet) and then slopes gradually up to the ridge of Nine Barrow Down, being joined by the footpath already indicated.

VIII.—TO ST. ALDELM'S HEAD.

The most attractive route, granted good weather and the requisite walking ability, is undoubtedly that indicated in Route I, to Durlston Head and Anvil Point and then on by the cliff path, a total distance out and home of about fourteen miles.

Those who drive or cycle take at first the main road to Corfe (see p. 5), which leaves Swanage by High Street and after climbing the hill passes on the right the monument to the Prince Consort. Newton Manor (p. 25) is next passed on the right and on the left is a short turning leading up-hill to St. Mark's Church, serving the western part of Swanage and the village of Herston. There is little scenery on the road. The cottages are small, and inhabited mainly by the Purbeck stone workers (see p. 25).

Langton Matravers, about 2½ miles from the Swanage front, is merely a straggling collection of stone cottages with one or two unexpectedly fine houses. The main road continues to Kingston (p. 43). We follow it for about a mile beyond Langton Matravers, then turn left to—

Worth Matravers.

This was once an important little place, but its day has gone. The Church, dedicated, like that of Studland, to St. Nicholas of Myra, has many good features, including a twelfth-century chancel arch, a credence table, and a piscina. In the churchyard a tombstone commemorates Benjamin Jesty, a farmer who lived at the neighbouring Downshay Manor House, a Jacobean building. His epitaph reads:—

"Sacred to the memory of Benjm. Jesty of Downshay, who departed this Life April roth, 1810, aged 79 years.

"He was born at Yetminster in this County and was an upright
honest man particularly modest for having been the first Person known that introduced the Cow Pox by inoculation and who from his great strength of mind made the Experiment from the Cow on his Wife and two Sons."

Across the turf-covered height can now be seen the coastguard station and the little chapel on the summit of St. Aldhelm's Head. Pedestrians can cut across the grass, or follow the paths.

St. Aldhelm's Head, often erroneously called St. Alban's Head, is named after Aldhelm, first bishop of Sherborne. The situation is very lonely, for the great cliff, 450 feet high, seems anxious to get as far out to sea as possible. The view on every side is magnificent. The coastguards here are not above providing a cup of tea if diplomatically approached. The headland is crowned with a Chapel, massively constructed and heavily buttressed. It is related that this chapel was erected in 1140 by a sorrowing father who witnessed the drowning off the Head of his daughter and her newly-married husband. The architecture is Norman, but the ecclesiastical origin of the building has been much disputed. The edifice is square in plan and the walls are very low. It is entered by a Norman doorway and has one deeply-splayed window. The stone roof rises from each side to the centre, where it is flattened, and here the base remains of a circular turret which may have supported a beacon. The Latin cross which now surmounts the apex of the roof is modern. The interior of the roof is vaulted, with the ribs springing from a central column of abnormal thickness. Young people with romantic susceptibilities leave a pin in a hole of this column while they mentally register a wish. The building may have served the double purpose of a chapel and a signal-station, when the pious monks burned beacon fires during winter fogs to warn mariners of their danger.

From St. Aldhelm's Head it is easy to descend on the west side to Chapman's Pool (p. 44).

Those who return to Swanage via the cliff path and
Durlston Head will note between Winspit and Seacombe Cliff some old muzzle-loading guns marking the spot where the East Indiaman Halsewell was wrecked on January 6, 1786. The vessel had 250 persons on board, but only eighty-two were saved by the quarrymen. A small patch of level ground between the cliffs has some graves of the unfortunate passengers, who were bound for Bengal. Charles Dickens in later years penned, in *The Long Voyage*, a vivid account of this disaster. From this outlying spur of St. Aldhelm's Head the coast stretches westward, with Portland prominent on the horizon; and eastward the cliffs are riddled with quarryings. Winspit Quarry consists of a terrace and several subterranean cavities. From this quarry alone thousands of tons of stone have been taken.

Beyond Seacombe the track passes the Dancing Ledge, a gently inclining beach of solid stone. Farther east Anvil Point Lighthouse and the Tilly Whim Caves are reached (pp. 29–30), and the route is plain to Swanage.

**IX.—TO KINGSTON AND CHAPMAN'S POOL.**

Train to Corfe and from the Church pass right down the long village street to fork of roads. Both roads lead to Swanage, but that on the right, uphill, is the main thoroughfare. Pedestrians can avoid the main road at Corfe by taking one of the footpaths leading over Corfe Common. After a steady ascent, with fine backward views of the Castle, the pretty village of—

Kingston

is reached in two miles. It is screened with woods, and, standing at a height of over 400 feet, is seen far and wide. The very elaborate Church was built at a cost of £60,000 by Lord Eldon in 1880, from designs by Street. It is cruciform in plan and Early English in style, with a lofty central tower and an apsidal chancel. A great deal of Purbeck marble from Lord Eldon's quarries was used in the interior. The older church, still *in situ*, was built in the Perpendicular style by Lord Chancellor Eldon, who was buried here in 1838.
Many monuments to members of the family may be seen in the church.

About a mile and a half to the south is **Encombe House**, the seat of the Earls of Eldon, finely situated in the valley known as the *Golden Bowl* by reason of the fertility of the soil. Encombe at one time belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, but in the reign of Edward VI it passed to the Cullifords, and in 1734 became the property of Mr. John Pitt, by whom the present house was built. In 1807 John Pitt's son sold the estate to Lord Chancellor Eldon, by whom the obelisk in the grounds was erected to the memory of his brother, Lord Stowell.

A short distance from Kingston are the remains of the old manor house of **Scowles**, where may be seen portions of a thirteenth-century building, used as a chapel or leper house.

From Kingston the return to Swanage can be made by the main road through Langton Matravers (p. 41).

From Kingston, too, a road and path lead southward over West Hill to—

**Chapman's Pool,**

a lonely cove near the foot of St. Aldhelm's Head, on the west side. There is no inn at the Pool, merely a coast-guard station. This is an excellent hunting-ground for fossils. The Pool lies between cliffs of sombre blackness, due to the presence of Kimmeridge clay, and the scene is very desolate. The beach is strewn with shaly rocks and boulders; the tall grim cliffs suggest the utmost severity, and a weird stillness envelops everything.

Kimmeridge coal (so called) is found in this black clay, and is burned locally in the cottages (see p. 10).

To reach **St. Aldhelm's Head** from Kingston follow the road past Encombe as for Chapman's Pool, pass through the gate, take the second gate on left, and follow the telegraph wire. The path descends to a valley and meets another set of telegraph poles leading on the right to the Pool. Follow the left-hand wire, climb the hill, pass through farmyard, and continue to the coast-guard station on the Head.
CLIFFS AT ST. ALDHELM'S HEAD.
CORFE.

Routes from Swanage.—

(a) By train.

(b) By road, six miles. Conveyances meet the steamers.

(c) By footpath over the Downs, about 7 miles (see pp. 39-40).

Hotels.—See Introduction.

CORFE is one of the pleasantest villages in Dorset. It is situated in the gap between the Purbeck Hills, and the magnificent ruins crowning the circular hill in the throat of the pass dominate the village. There is a charm and fascination in this historic little place that engages the visitor as soon as he arrives. Assuredly Corfe is a pleasant place to visit, and the longer one stays the more difficult is it to leave.

Many tourists come to Corfe merely to see the Castle, under the impression that the ruin is the one and only attraction; but those who have spent a holiday in this picturesque, old-world retreat envy not in the least those who come and go within the space of a few hours. As an artists' haunt it is well known, for many prominent painters put in a few weeks here every summer. In the Wessex novels Corfe appears under its ancient name of Corvesgate, although in some of the earlier editions it is called "Coomb Castle."

The cottages, with their stone roofs and their upper storeys extending over the footpaths, seem quite alien to the spruce little railway station. The latter is close to the village square. The fine fourteenth-century Market Cross has vanished, with the exception of the stump, on which, in 1897, were placed a pedestal and shaft, surmounted by a Latin Cross, "to commemorate the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria."

Standing a little back from the Swanage road is the small Elizabethan manor house of Dackhams, now called Morton House, one of the best in the county.
Corfe Church,
dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr (see under Corfe Castle) is usually open all day in summer, except for a short interval at midday. It was rebuilt in 1860, with the exception of the tower, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century. The Early English chancel, of Purbeck stone, has columns copied from those of the earlier building, which suffered greatly during the siege of the Castle, the lead roof and organ pipes being used by the Parliamentary forces for making shot. Under the tower arch can be seen the arms of Charles II. Among other objects of interest are the fifteenth-century font, reeled; the churchwardens' chest in the porch, for the making of which one Hy. Paulett was paid in 1672 the munificent sum of 8s.; the pulpit frontal, of pre-Reformation embroidery; and the reredos, designed by G. E. Street and presented by the Earl of Eldon. The north porch is part of the old church and has Norman pillars and capitals. The Tower (note the quaint gargoyles) should be ascended for the very fine view over the village, the Castle ruins and the surrounding country. It is easy to understand that the Roundheads found it useful as the site of a battery during the siege. The clock is said to date from 1570. There are six bells, one of which is dated 1739. Corfe is one of the few places in the kingdom where the curfew is still rung. The bell is tolled daily from October to March at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

In the delightful bow-windowed parish room near the tower are preserved a number of quaint old records concerning poor-fund and other disbursements. Grants of breeches and under-garments appear to have been fairly common, and there are interesting references to smallpox epidemics. In the churchwardens' accounts, which date from 1563, are many quaint items, some of which we quote from the excellent little Guide which can be had from the verger:—
1672 Paid Richard Turner for a Pole-Cat head . . . 0 4
Paid for three Fox Heads, 1s. each . . . . 3 0

1691 Margaret White, Son, for a Hedge-Hog Head . . . . 1 0
Paid for one dozen Sparrow Heads . . . . 0 2

1698 June 22nd—
"It was then agreed by the Parishioners of Corfe Castle met in the Parish Church that no money be paid for the heads of any vermin by the Church Wardens unless the said heads be brought into the Church yard within one week after they are killed and exposed to Public View."

1673 Paid Robert Amdicke for keep the dogs out of the Church . . . . 2 0
Gave a traveller that came from Norfolk . . . . 0 6

1676 Gave to 3 Dutchmen that had a lawful pass . . . . 1 0

1686 Gave to 10 Frenchmen 3s. 6d., which they spent at the George
Gave to a woman whose husband was in slavery . . . . 0 6
Gave a Dutchman with his wife and family . . . . 2 0
Gave two Seamen that were drove ashore at Chapman's Pool . . . . 2 0

1786 Gave to an American (Loyalist) by the Mayor's order . . . . 1 0
Paid to a soldier that had one arm . . . . 1 0
Gave to 3 Turks by the Mayor's order . . . . 1 0

The worthy churchwardens appear in their "presentments" to have been specially zealous in the matter of Sabbath observance:—

1629 We do present William Smith for suffering two small Boys to have drink upon the Sabbath day during Divine service.

1630 We do present William Rawles for sending his man to drive upon the Sabbath day.

1640 We do present John Parsons for working and opening of his Shop upon the Sabbath day.
Corfe Castle.

Admission.—6d.
Open from 9 a.m. to dusk on week-days, and from 2 p.m. until dusk on Sundays.

Crossing the Square, we stand on the edge of the outer moat which cuts off connection with the lower levels. Passing over the outer bridge, we have before us the Gate Tower, flanked by two round towers. In all directions the other towers of the outer ward are seen suspended at various angles over the hillside, whilst the works of the inner ward and the fragments of the keep form an imposing background. The first ward, or tilting-court, is now a green lawn; the outer face of the curtain wall has been turned inwards by the force of the explosions. Passing on, we come to the guard's prison tower, of circular form and with the loopholes well preserved. The north-west tower, formerly called the Pembroke Tower, is a fine specimen of ancient masonry.

The inner moat shows a section of tilted flints and beds of the upper chalk below the footing of the Pembroke Tower. The Keep towers spring directly from the brow of the chalk, and are singularly imposing. It would seem that the buildings of the keep occupied the summit of an irregular cone, which is the natural form of the hill, and that to ease the ascent the path was made to wind through the greater part of the exterior wards in succession, which were so planned that each formed a subordinate fortress.

The Castle would have remained impregnable until long after the period of its destruction by Cromwell had treachery not been at work. Against modern weapons Corfe Castle would of course not be tenable for an hour, for it is commanded by the hills on either side; but in earlier days, against short-range guns, the stronghold defied any attack. Even now the great walls, agape and with sightless windows, proudly tell of former strength and defiance. Excellent workmanship was displayed throughout the building. Solidity, strength and permanence were the first considerations, but the
CORFE CHURCH—GATE TOWER AND RUINS OF CHAPEL, CORFE CASTLE.

Photos by] [Hills & Rowncy and Welch.
hard, grim lines of the fortress were relieved wherever possible (as in the stone mouldings of door frames and windows) with a suggestion of Classic ornament. The gunpowder of the Parliamentarians made havoc with the noble pile, and the church was not spared. Its position can be discovered, however, by observing the Gothic windows that once formed part of the fane. Although the towers now lean apparently at such precarious angles, it is over thirty years since any considerable part of the fabric fell.

The View of the surrounding country from the Castle is one not to be forgotten, for the position in the cleft of the hills allows of an extensive panorama. Eastward the eye roves over Poole Harbour, with Bournemouth beyond, while westward a long range of hills is seen, crowned by the square tower of Kingston Church. On either side of the Castle are lofty hills which form even better view-points, though the ascents are somewhat steep.

Corfe was once Corvesgate, signifying a "cutting," as the position proclaims. The word is derived from the A.S. coerfan, to cut, and is found also in Dorset at Coryates (Corfegates) and Corton (Corftown), both near Portesham. As early as King Alfred's days Corfe was probably entrenched, but it is generally supposed that Edgar (959-975) built the first stronghold, no part of which remains. It was here that King Edward, in 978, was, according to popular tradition, murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida, in order that her own son might wear the crown of England. She made a great show of hospitality during a visit he paid to her while on a hunting expedition; but on offering him a farewell cup of wine at the gate she arranged with one of her retainers for the young king to be stabbed in the back in the act of drinking. The young king was dragged by his horse down the steep hill and along the road, where he was subsequently found dead. He was buried at Wareham, and re-interred in Shaftesbury Abbey, where his shrine was visited by thousands of pilgrims.

_Swanage (e)
Certain modern antiquaries are rather suspicious of the tradition concerning the king's death, and it is certain that no part of the existing masonry is earlier than the Conquest. The *Saxon Chronicle*, recording the murder of Edward, merely says that the foul deed was done at "Corfes Geät," where stood the *domus Elfricæ*.

Stephen laid waste Wareham Castle, but he could not take Corfe. King John used the place as a royal residence, and kept his regalia here for security. He likewise imprisoned and starved to death twenty-two French nobles in the dungeons, and the castle earned for itself the ominous title of "The Royal Prison of Purbeck." In Edward II's reign the Castle was strengthened and in parts rebuilt. Successive sovereigns resided here, and Henry VIII added to the fortifications.

Queen Elizabeth sold the Castle to Sir Christopher Hatton. After his death it was bought (1635) by Attorney-General Sir John Bankes, afterwards Lord Chief Justice. Lady Bankes, in the absence of her husband, defended the fortress against various attacks by the Parliamentarians, although the garrison consisted only of a few retainers and servants, until Prince Maurice brought help. Later, Sir Walter Erle, with a strong force, attempted to rush the Castle with a simultaneous attack on all sides. Then was it that the careful labour of centuries aided the defenders, and the attack utterly failed. In 1646 Corfe was again besieged. The attacking force obtained by treachery what they could not take by storm. An officer named Pitman secretly admitted the enemy, and the famous pile fell into the hands of the destroyers, who exploded hundreds of barrels of gunpowder in overthrowing the twelve-feet-thick walls.

**EXCURSIONS FROM CORFE.**

We outline a few favourite excursions by rail, road, or field-path from Corfe. They are, of course, equally available to visitors making their headquarters at Swanage. Vehicles can be hired at the hotels.
TO READERS.

Every care has been taken to render this volume accurate and trustworthy. But changes take place, both in town and country, with a rapidity which often thwarts the efforts of the most alert and painstaking writer. We should, therefore, esteem it a favour if readers discovering errors, either of omission or of commission, in these pages, would promptly inform us. Such communications will be duly acknowledged and the inaccuracies rectified at the earliest opportunity.

THE EDITOR.

Address—
Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.,
Warwick House, Salisbury Square,
CHURCH KNOWLE—CREECH

I.—TO KINGSTON.

By road, two miles south of Corfe. Take the road through the village. Then—

(a) For walking, take one of the footpaths between the cottages on the right and bear away to the left over the fields (Corfe Common) until the road is regained.
(b) For driving or cycling keep to the main road for a mile and at the fork bear right and mount the hill, which is very steep. Overhanging trees afford a welcome shade.

Kingston, with its remarkable memorial church, is described on pp. 43–4, as also the excursion to Chapman's Pool, on the coast.

II.—TO CHURCH KNOWLE.

A very pretty walk of 1½ miles westward. Strike off by footpath at the back of Corfe Church, not by the Kingston path, but away to the right in the direction of the near range of hills. The path wanders beside a stream overhung with willows; a pleasant spot for a picnic. On reaching the road turn to left. Church Knowle has several inns and a number of pretty, flower-covered cottages. The little cruciform 13th-century Church hides itself behind a laurel hedge. It is very small indeed, and contains a canopied altar-tomb in the north transept to John Clavell, 1572.

In this parish is the fine old manor-house of Barneston, preserving the name of Bern, the Saxon who held it under the Conqueror. Much of the building is untouched 13th-century work.

III.—TO CREECH GRANGE, RETURNING via STOBOROUGH.

A drive of about ten miles. This excursion includes the finest and most extensive panoramic view in Dorset.

To Church Knowle as above. About half a mile beyond the village turn to right. The road mounts the hill and merges into a cart-track over fields. The highest point is 655 feet, and the eye wanders over a quite extraordinary panorama, from Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight in the east to Hardy's Monument at Portesham,
beyond Weymouth, westward. (From Hardy's Monument to Creech Barrow is twenty-one miles in a straight line.) Weymouth and Portland are easily distinguished. **Creech Barrow Hill** is the conical mound close to the cart-track.

Continuing, we pass **Bond's Folly**—a stone façade with three windows and nothing else—well worthy of the name.

Beyond the Folly go through two gates and turn off immediately on the right through a white gate. A fairly good road now leads downhill past the beautiful **Creech Grange** estate. On reaching the main Wareham road at **Stoborough** turn sharply to the right. Here is the **Half-way Inn**, and in another two miles Corfe is regained.

**IV.—TO KIMMERIDGE.**

Five miles by road from Corfe.

To Church Knowle as in Route II, bearing to left at signpost. The village of **Kimmeridge** is reached in another mile and a half. It stands a mile inland at a height of over 300 feet. **Kimmeridge Bay**, or Cove, in many respects resembles Chapman's Pool. For a note on the so-called "Kimmeridge coal" see p. 10.

Two miles to the west, and more often visited from Lulworth, is **Worbarrow Bay**, with its grand cliff formations, of great interest to geologists. Here can be seen in contrasting colours the outcrop of the different Purbeck strata.

The return to Corfe from Worbarrow could be varied by crossing the old Roman camp on **Ring's Hill** (567 feet high), making for **Tyneham**, thence through Steeple and Church Knowle.
DURDLE BAY, NEAR LULWORTH.

ARISH MELL GAP.
SOME OLD DORSET COTTAGES.
WAREHAM.

Access.—Wareham, 120½ miles from London, is on the main South-Western line to Dorchester and Weymouth, and is the junction of the Isle of Purbeck line to Corfe and Swanage. There is often time when waiting for a connection to take a short stroll and see something of this fine old town.

It comes as a surprise to many strangers to find that the town, in addition to its rail connections with Bournemouth and Swanage, can also be reached by water from Poole Harbour.

Early Closing Day.—Wednesday.

Golf.—There is a nine-hole golf course on the low-lying ground between the railway and the town. Visitors, 2s. day, 6s. week, 15s. month.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Market Day.—Thursday.

River Trips.—Pleasant trips can be had along the river Frome by motor boats to Poole Harbour. Single fare 1s., return, 2s.

Plenty of rowing boats for hire. There is a local Rowing Club.

It is surprising that comparatively few visitors other than those with antiquarian leanings ever find their way to Wareham, for the town is most interesting, and the river scenery, as numbers of artists have discovered, exceedingly pretty. A good glimpse of the place, with its grassy ramparts, is obtained from the railway. The centre of the town is about a mile south of the station.

In 876 Wareham Castle and the Nunnery were destroyed by the Danes. In 1138, Robert de Lincoln seized the town and Castle for the Empress Maud. The manor of Wareham, both before and after the Conquest, was part of the demesnes of the Crown, and in the reign of Henry VIII, the lordship and manor was granted successively to the Queens, Jane Seymour, Catherine Howard, and Catherine Parr. In 1610 the manorial rights were sold to the then mayor, Thomas Haynes, and others.

The town supplied Edward III with three ships and 59 men for the siege of Calais.

Crossing the river Puddle and entering the town, we see, on the left, perched above the road—

St. Martin's Church.

Apply for key at the coachbuilder's just beyond, on opposite side of road. This old church is visited by antiquaries
from all parts of the country. Portions of it appear to date from Saxon days, though there has been much controversy on this point. Some authorities, while recognizing the building as Saxon, date it as late as 1050. The floor has long since gone, and the edifice ceased to be used for service so long ago as 1762, when, during the great fire of Wareham, many homeless families found shelter within its walls. A commemorative service was held within in connection with Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. When the walls were partially cleaned in 1887 frescoes and inscriptions were discovered. Formerly the column supporting the two arcades consisted of four colonnettes of Purbeck marble. This stone, however, will not bear weight, and Portland stone was substituted. The old beams supporting the roof still do duty. Observe the two hagioscopes, or squints, permitting a view of the altar from the Lady Chapel. The chancel arch is now considered to be early Norman rather than late Saxon. It is very low, like that at Bradford-on-Avon, but not so narrow. An inscription on the north wall describes the deaths of one Carruthers and his wife, the latter from "typhus favour." Notice the Devil's Door by the altar, a relic of early Christian superstition. It served no other purpose than to stand open when the church bells were rung to allow the Devil to flee. The church is but forty-five feet long. The little tower, a Queen Anne addition to the original building, can be ascended. There are many post-Norman additions, and the building has been much pulled about and lengthened at various periods. There is one bell (formerly there were two) inscribed, "Clement Tozier cast me in the year of our Lord 1678."

Continue along the main street, past the Town Hall, to the cross roads and turn left a few yards to note Streche's Almshouses, endowed in 1418 for "six antient men and five women" as the inscription (a relic of the former building) quaintly records. Returning to the main street, and continuing nearly to the end, turn left
to the Market Square, always of great interest on Thursdays, when all the farmers for miles around attend, and there is a comforting display of cattle, pigs and poultry, especially pigs. A turning to the right leads to—

The Church of Our Lady St. Mary, close to the River Frome. (Open all day. Contribution expected.) Here will be noticed a fine lead font, of hexagonal shape, with double panels on either side, each containing a figure of an apostle, rather battered. The stained east window is of unusual dimensions. Two "inscribed stones" are considered by some antiquaries to have formed part of a Roman altar. There are also an ancient double piscina and a stone bearing traces of a crucifix with two figures, almost indecipherable. In the crypt-like Lady Chapel is a memorial of John Hutchins, M.A., formerly Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Wareham (d. June 27, 1773), the author and compiler of a monumental History of Dorset. The exquisite little side chapels of St. Edward the Martyr and St. Thomas à Becket should be seen; also an old stone coffin, and two early cross-legged effigies in the chancel.

Adjoining St. Mary's Church is Wareham Priory, shorn of its former ecclesiastical glory and used as a private house. With its old red tiles and riverside lawn it makes a charming picture.

There are pretty views of the town from the footpath on the farther bank of the Frome, and artists and photographers will find scores of good subjects.

The site of Wareham Castle, destroyed by King Stephen, is just above the bridge. During excavations in Castle Close in 1907 some foundations were discovered of walls which are thought to have formed the base of the northern and eastern outer walls. Some years before this discovery, the highest portion of Castle Hill was examined by probing with an iron bar, when traces of other walls were discovered; a depression in the centre marked the probable site of the dungeon. The castle precincts were apparently bounded on the east by
Tonnegar Lane, on the north by Pound Lane, on the west by that portion of the Town Walls called "Bottom," and on the south by the river Frome.

The curious will notice that the picturesque old Bridge still bears a ferocious inscription dating from Georgian times:—

"Any person wilfully injuring any part of this County Bridge will be guilty of felony, and upon conviction liable to be transported for life."

The road leads to Corfe (4½ miles) and Swanage.

The Town Walls.

Wareham is nearly encircled by grassy ramparts which are leased by the Town Council as open spaces. Seats are provided, which command fine views over the surrounding country and of the Purbeck Hills to the south. These earthworks once formed substantial defences in Wareham's distressful history. Behind the picturesque old Mill, close to the Puddle bridge, is Bloody Bank. Here were executed, by order of Judge Jeffreys, some of Monmouth's unfortunate adherents. The ramparts form three sides of an irregular square, and enclose, together with the Frome, an area of a hundred acres. Before the silting up of Poole Harbour the sea is thought to have come right up to these grassy walls.

While at Wareham a pleasant drive or cycle ride can be had across the heath-lands to—

Bere Regis,
a typical little Dorset town some 6½ miles to the north-west. The place has a history extending back to Saxon days, and was identified by Dr. Stukeley with the Roman Ibernium. The Church, restored in 1875, contains memorials of the D'Urberville family, well known to readers of Hardy's Tess. It has also a remarkable carved roof, the gift of Cardinal Morton, who was born at Milborne Stileham, three miles distant. The old manor house of the Turbervilles has vanished, with the exception of a wing remaining in Court Farm.
WOOL AND LULWORTH.

LULWORTH COVE is most conveniently reached from Swanage and the neighbouring coast resorts by steamer. There are in normal times frequent trips throughout the summer. By rail the journey is made to Wool (L. and S.W.R.), thence by fly or omnibus five miles southward to the Cove (see p. 59).

Wool

(Black Bear Hotel, near station),
either on the outward or homeward journey, or during an excursion, railway passengers should take the opportunity to see several features of interest in the neighbourhood.

Close to the station, and well seen from the line as one approaches from Wareham, is the red-brick Jacobean Manor-House, now a farm, which was once the residence of the D'Urberville family. Readers of Hardy's *Tess* will remember the pathetic incidents of the honeymoon at Wellbridge (Wool Bridge) House. The house is named from the quaint Elizabethan Bridge that here spans the reed-fringed river *Frome*. The bridge is composed of five semicircular arches supported by strong ribs placed beneath. Each arcade is divided by a triangular buttress, which, at the road level, forms a recess for foot passengers.

Now take the road running eastward close to and parallel with the railway line on the south side, leading towards a well-timbered wood. The entrance to the Bindon Roller Mill is passed, and at the next gate (direction post), about a quarter of a mile from the station, one enters the grounds of—
Bindon Abbey.

Admission daily. Mondays and Thursdays 3d., other days 6d.

It is not surprising that visitors come from far and near to spend a restful hour or two in this lovely sylvan solitude. On a hot day especially its shady glades and still waters are delightful.

We enter by the pretty castellated red-brick Gatehouse and, having signed the visitors' book, are free to wander almost at will through the grounds. For the convenience of excursion parties, a few tables and seats are provided in the grounds, and hot water, cups and saucers, etc., can be obtained at the lodge. The Abbey was founded in 1172 by Robert de Newburgh, for Cistercian monks, but ruthless destruction has left only the foundations, with ivy-clad walls a few feet high. At the far end, reached by a little bridge, is a mound known as the Calvary. Near the site of the High Altar is the grave-slab of an abbot. The brass has vanished, but around the matrix or casement of the slab is this inscription in Lombardic capitals:

“ABBAS RICARDVS DE MANERS HIC TVMVLATVR AD PENAS TARDVS DEV$ HVNC SALVANS TVEATVR.”

The precincts, including the ruins, cover some ten acres of land. Large portions of the structure were standing so late as 1733, when they were drawn and engraved by Buck. The monks' fishponds, bordered by dense avenues, are the principal feature, apart from the ruins.}

The five-mile drive southward from Wool station over the hilly countryside is of great interest. The road at one part rises to a height of nearly 500 feet, and there is a grand view backward over a great part of Dorset. Lulworth Castle lies snugly ensconced in trees to our left as we near the Cove. The road from East Lulworth now joins, and there is a steep winding descent through a gap in the hills to the tiny inlet.
AN AVENUE AND FISHPOND, BINDON ABBEY—GATEHOUSE, BINDON ABBEY—MANOR HOUSE, WOOL (TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES).
LULWORTH COVE.

Approaches.—By London and South-Western Railway to Wool station (the next beyond Wareham). Then by omnibus (5 miles) to Lulworth Cove. Omnibuses meet all the principal trains, both down and up. The charge for a fly from the station to the Cove is about 6s. Intending visitors should notify the hotels of their arrival in order to ensure a conveyance.

Fares.—London to Wool, single, 21s., 10s. 6d.; return, 36s. 9d., 21s. plus War supplement.

From Swanage the route is by rail to Wareham, changing for Wool, then by road as above.

By Road, there is a choice of routes:
(a) The short way tid Church Knowle, Steeple, Tyneham and East Lulworth. This is trying because of the stiff climb over the hills, but the views are wonderful.
(b) The long route, nine miles. From Corfe, take the Wareham road as far as Stoborough. Turn sharp to left (signpost points to Creech and Tyneham), then first turning on right, with about 1/4 miles under trees, to East Holme, then to West Holme. At the cross-roads bear to left to East Lulworth, skirting the grounds of the Castle. Lulworth Cove is less than three miles farther—all downhill.

Bathing convenient; pebbly cove, but several sandy bathing beaches.

Boats can be hired for short pulls about the cove and round the headlands.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Season from May to end of September, with something of a winter season, for the cove faces due south, is absolutely sheltered from cold winds, and gets plenty of sun.

Situation.—On the south coast of Dorset, midway between Weymouth and Swanage; five miles south of Wool station, half a mile from West Lulworth, and three miles from East Lulworth.

Steamers* call almost daily in summer from Swanage, Weymouth, Bournemouth, and all the neighbouring resorts, the trip to incomparable Lulworth Cove being a star attraction at all. The landing is effected by means of boats or a long plank bridge.

Teas, etc., can be obtained at the hotel and in the cottages near the beach. When the stay of the steamer is but short the resources of the cottagers are somewhat severely taxed.

This little cove is one of the quietest spots on the South Coast, and tourists who like the bustle and stir of Bournemouth or Brighton should remember that Lulworth is the antithesis of those places. For amusements one bathes, walks, drives, cycles, or rambles round the cliffs and caverns close at hand. There is good boating and fishing (the shell ground, three miles due south of the Cove, is a good spot). There are a few inland excursions, and should the dolce far niente begin to pall there are steamers to Weymouth, Swanage and Bournemouth, bringing one quickly within touch of the busy world.

The Cove at Lulworth has been hollowed out in the cliffs by the ocean, and is almost completely hemmed in by lofty hills. In shape it is practically circular, 1,380.

* See Introduction, p. xii.
feet across and 21 feet deep at low water, with a break in the side by way of entrance from the sea. In the "good old days" Lulworth Cove was one of the chief centres of the smuggling trade along the South Coast, as, owing to its peculiar conformation, the entrance is practically hidden. At present the Cove is a delightful picturesque little retreat, and the fervent wish of all visitors is that it may long continue as it is. Boats can be hired for a very small sum, and the bathing is excellent. Ladies usually bathe from the tents on the far side of the pool, but a general go-as-you-please style is adopted, and visitors bathe when and where they choose.

Steamer passengers whose time is limited should at once ascend the cliff on the western side. Then either turn seaward to the coastguard station for the fine view from the headland, or rightward for the cliff path leading westward. This is the direction for the view of the Cove and the crumpled strata shown in our illustration.

The pleasantest way to see the cliffs and coves is to take a capable man and a sailing boat. Rounding Nelson Fort (the western head, surmounted by the coastguard station), several fine caves are reached at Stair Hole. Their structure is unique. In one, great pillars of rock rise from the water and support the gigantic superstructure, quite meriting the name Cathedral Cavern. A fine bay, with sandy beach, follows, then come the charming St. Oswald Bay and Man o' War Bay. Beyond this the Durdle Door is reached, a large natural arch about 40 feet high and wide. Man o' War Bay is an irresistible spot for a bathe.

To reach the Durdle Door by the cliffs is an hour's easy ramble. Take the road opposite the Cove Hotel and walk up the hill to the left of two red-brick villas. The caverns are soon reached. To continue to the Durdle Door the path must be retraced to the right of two houses which bar the cliff path. Pass through a gate and cross the grass and furze. There are now two alternatives: either descend to Man o' War Bay and foot it along the sands, or continue over the downs,
LULWORTH CASTLE.

EAST LULWORTH.
passing St. Oswald Bay, until the Durdle Door is in sight. **Swyre Head**, a perpendicular white cliff, rises from the beach a mile farther on; here is another arch tunnelled out by the waves. Almost overlooking the Cove are the remains of **Little Bindon Abbey**, associated with the great Cistercian house near Wool (*see p. 58*). The remains are now used as farm buildings.

**Lulworth Castle.**

The Castle can only be viewed by those who have applied for and obtained permission.

To reach Lulworth Castle from the Cove (about 2½ miles) go up the hill until 150 yards beyond the cyclists' danger-board, where there is a gate facing down the road. Go through gate and along the drive. Away to the right we see the cove and cliffs of **Arish Mell Gap**, with its monastery farm, founded in 1794 by Thomas Weld, sen., and his son Thomas (afterwards Cardinal Weld) for Trappist monks.

**Lulworth Castle**, a solidly-built cube, with a circular tower at each corner, has belonged for generations to the Welds, a Roman Catholic family of whom the famous Cardinal Weld was a prominent member. The old family name, "Wild" is preserved in London by Wild Street and Wild Court, where Mr. Humphrey Weld built a fine mansion in the sixteenth century. Another member of the family may be regarded as the founder in this country of Stonyhurst, the great Roman Catholic training college. The seminary was originally founded abroad, in 1592, to provide an education for English Catholics whose schooling at home was rendered impossible by the penal laws, but it was Mr. Weld of Lulworth who first offered it an asylum at his hall of Stonyhurst, where the College was re-opened in 1794.

The Welds of Lulworth have the honour of presenting a silver basin with water for the King's hands at the Coronation, which claim comes to them through the ownership of the adjacent manor of Winfrith. A William Weld was Sheriff of London in 1352, and a Humphrey Weld was Lord Mayor of London in 1609. A
later member of the family, Thomas Weld, enjoyed the friendship of George III, who often paid visits to Lulworth when residing at Weymouth. An ardent Catholic, he asked leave of the King to build a chapel. The King gave his permission on condition that it was built in the form of a temple. This chapel still exists, and was the first Roman Catholic church built openly in England after the Reformation. It is interesting, too, to remember that the beautiful Mrs. Fitzherbert, who in 1785 was privately married to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., had been first married in 1775 to Edward Weld of Lulworth Castle, before, as a widow, being espoused by Mr. Fitzherbert.

The Castle was erected in 1588, partly from the ruins of a former building, but mostly from worked stones obtained from Bindon Abbey. The surrounding park of 640 acres is luxuriantly wooded. Lulworth has had many royal visitors, including Charles II, James I and II, George III and IV, and Charles X of France. The chief apartments are remarkable for their valuable mantelpieces and ceilings, the latter the work of Italian artists.

In the Park there are two churches. The Anglican Church calls for no comment, but the Roman Catholic Church, referred to above, is a fine building, erected in 1792 by skilled workmen brought from Italy for the purpose. Miss Burney in her Diary calls it "a Pantheon in miniature, and ornamented with immense expense and richness. The altar is all of the finest variegated marbles, and precious stones are glittering from every angle."

The steep cliff path on the east side of the Cove leads in two miles over Bindon Hill to—

Worbarrow Bay,

where the stratified cliff scenery is considered by many even finer than that displayed at Lulworth Cove (see under Geology, p. 8). It is well seen from the steamer. Overlooking the bay is the camp-crowned cliff, Ring's Hill (567 feet), the westward extremity of the Purbeck range.
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