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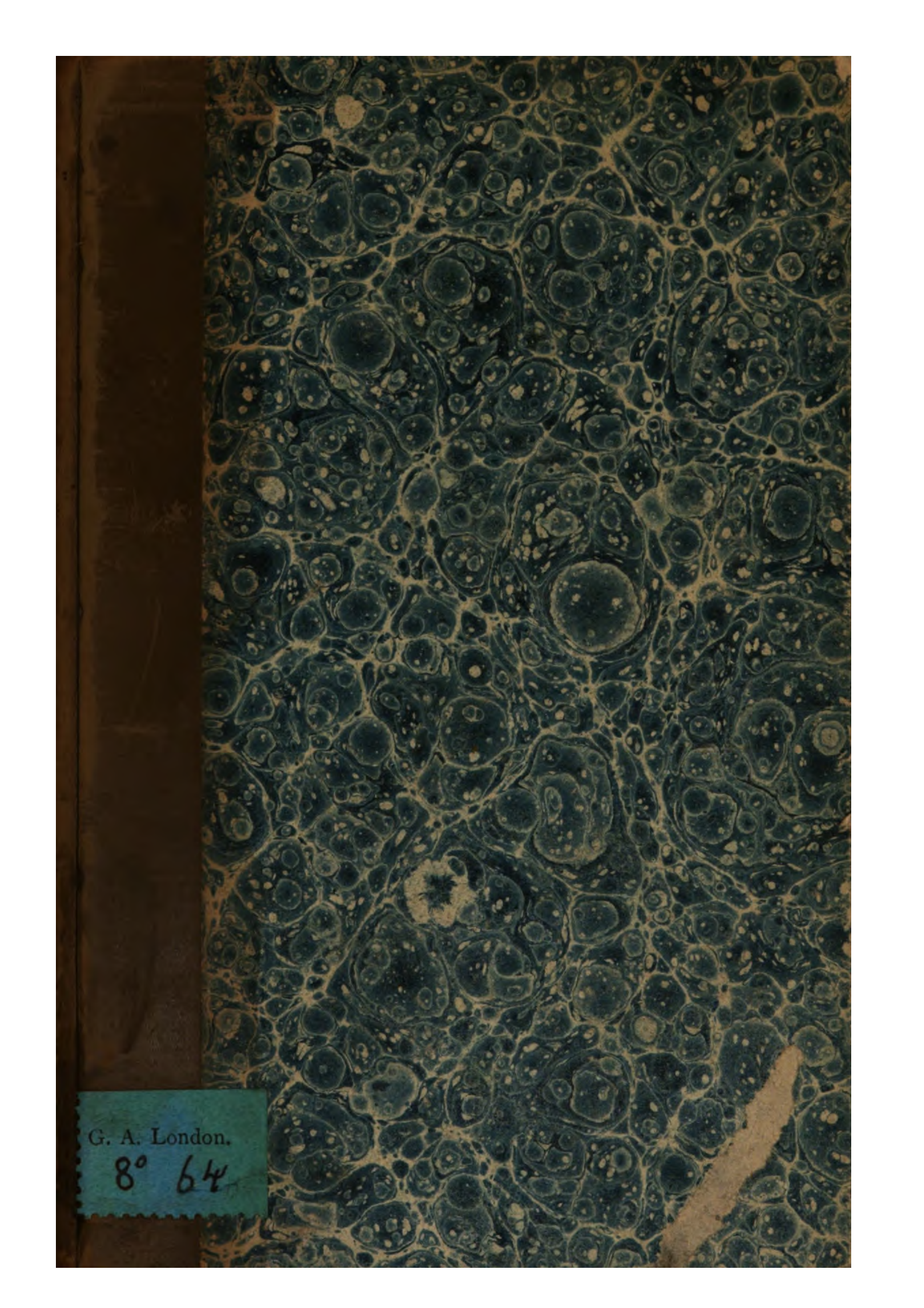
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The image shows the front cover of an antique book. The cover is decorated with a traditional marbled paper pattern, specifically a 'stone' or 'shell' pattern, featuring irregular, rounded shapes in shades of dark green and black, set against a light tan or cream background. The spine of the book, visible on the left, is bound in a dark, possibly black or dark green, leather. A small, rectangular, light blue paper label is affixed to the lower portion of the spine. The label has a decorative, scalloped edge on its top and bottom sides. On the label, the text 'G. A. London.' is printed in a black, serif font. Below the printed text, the number '8° 64' is handwritten in dark ink. There is a small, irregular piece of light-colored material, possibly tape or a stain, on the marbled paper near the bottom right corner of the label.

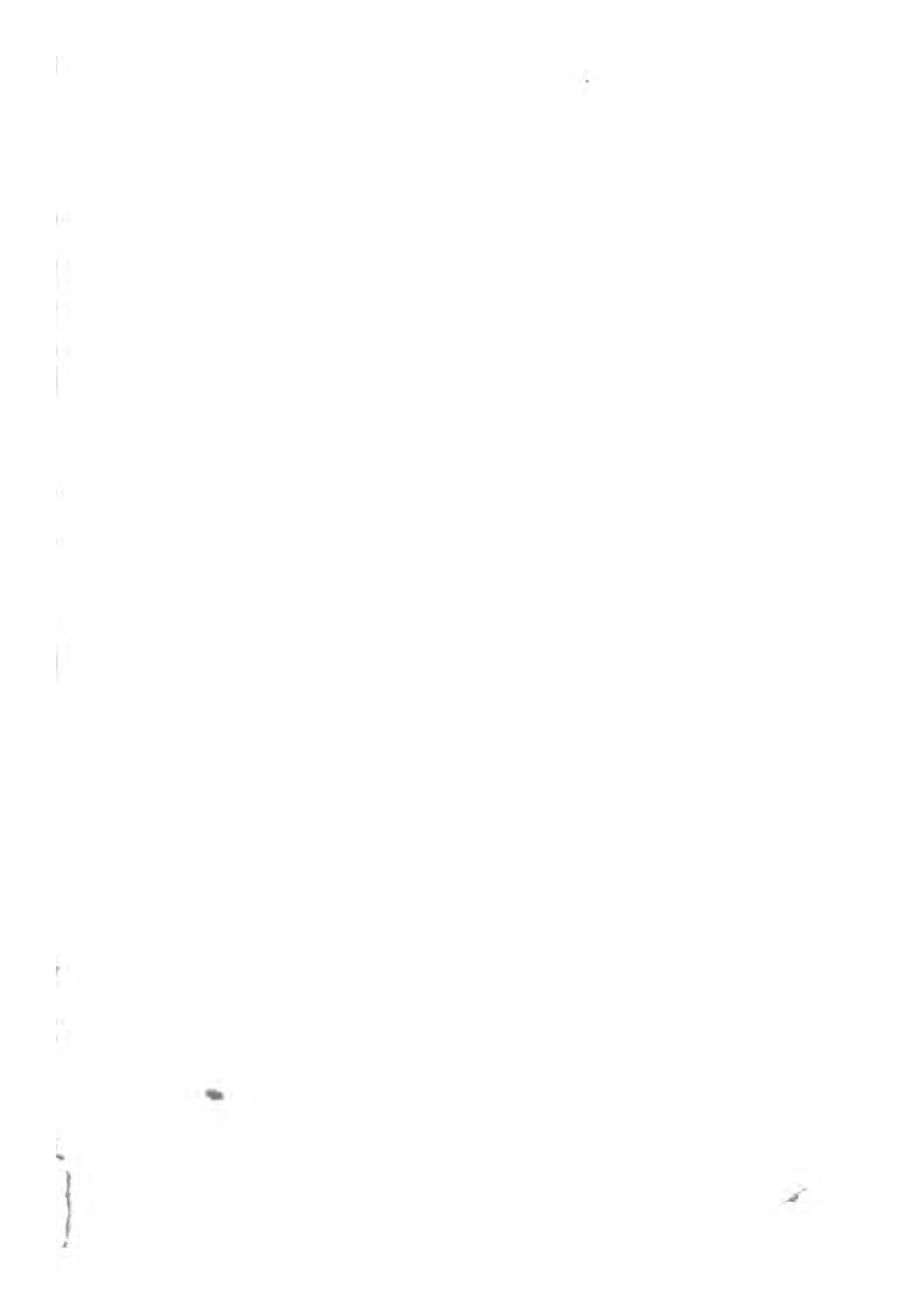
G. A. London.

8° 64

Gough  
Add.  
London.

No. 64.







A  
HAND-BOOK FOR HOLIDAYS.



A  
HAND-BOOK FOR HOLIDAYS

SPENT IN AND NEAR

LONDON.

A MERRY HEART maketh a cheerful countenance.

————— hath a continual feast.

————— doeth good like a medicine.

PROVERBS xv. xvii.

Οὐ πᾶσομαι τῆς Χάριτος  
Μουσῆς συγκαταμιγνύς,  
Ἠδίσταν συζυγίαν.

EURIPIDES.

EDITED BY

FELIX SUMMERLY, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "HAND-BOOKS FOR HAMPTON COURT AND THE  
NATIONAL GALLERY."

LONDON:

GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET.

1842.





LONDON:

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PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## PREFACE.

ALL the present generation must remember when St. James's Park was a swamp, with a long, straight, dismal line of water, choked with weeds, and enclosed between high, ugly, rotten palings;—when there was no National Gallery of Pictures;—when you paid six shillings to warders, mumbling absurd legends about the Armouries and Jewel Office in the Tower;—when a fee of half-a crown purchased the privilege of hurrying through Hampton Court Palace;—when, rowing from Blackfriars to Westminster, you were abused by a tipsy waterman for paying him only double his fare;—when you subjected a coachman to fine and perhaps imprisonment for riding in his stage-coach, after it had passed to the east of the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner;—and, when being admitted at all to any sight, you were suspected of the iconoclastic fury of a puritan, and watched lest you should chip off the nose or finger of a statue or cut your name on a wall. A short period of twenty years has worked a healthy change, and left little but the remembrance of such grievances. St. James's Park has become the most ornamental of walks in London, crowded with people of all ages and ranks, sympathising with the sports of the water fowl. Four days in the week, all who are able may enjoy Wilkie's "Village Festival," Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," or Sebastian del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus," at the National Gallery. Instead of six shillings you pay six *pence* for a sight of the curiosities of the Tower, rationally displayed. Daily (except Fridays), Hampton-Court Palace, with all its Gardens, Tapestries and Pictures are at your command, to spend what length of time you please in contemplating the relics of Cardinal Wolsey's grandeur, or in gazing almost adoringly on Raffaele's "Cartoons." A silver groat (would we had even lesser coins in silver) wafts you

between Battersea and London Bridge in a steamer; or if you prefer land carriage, there are countless omnibuses to all parts eager to engage your patronage for a sixpence.

No wonder that in times past where one person visited our national sights with discomfort and grumbling, twenty, and even a hundred in some cases, should do so at the present time with cheerfulness and gratitude.

The conduct of the public proves how the new privileges are valued. The strongest testimony of the improvement which has taken place in the behaviour of all classes, constantly recurs throughout the evidence of almost every witness lately examined before a Committee of the House of Commons. Since the National Gallery has been opened, and Hampton Court has been free, not a single piece of wanton mischief has occurred, to verify the grumbling forebodings of the few (happily very few now) who would exclude the public from the beauties of Nature and Art.

Even the worst of characters become generous in the belief that they are trusted, and it would be strange indeed that mankind in the bulk should not appreciate a kindness and confidence which yield them pleasure and benefit. We believe that the public would resent mischief as an insult to itself, and that a wanton spoliator in any of our national exhibitions would be unceremoniously handed down stairs by the passing observers, who would be eager to protect that which they felt to be, in some measure, their own property. The advantages of encouraging this conservative tendency among the people are obvious.

One great point worth regarding by the Trustees of our exhibitions, is to take care that they are open at hours convenient to all classes. Some improvements in this respect might be suggested for very many of them; at present the leisured and working classes are best off, regulating their visits as they please, whilst the great numbers busied in trade throughout the day, are almost practically excluded from the institutions which open late and close early.

The benevolent solicitude to provide rational and ennobling amusements for the people, which animates every government (Sir Robert Peel entirely commends Lord Duncannon for his successful exertions in extending the rational enjoyments of the people, and Lord Lincoln is advancing in the same course), and the awakening perception of the people themselves to the enjoyment of the good thus offered to them, seem to be among the best "signs of the times." With the hope of quickening this perception, and supplying a want often felt, this little work has been compiled. On a Friday of last year (1841), the Editor witnessed the disappointment of at least 2000 persons, who had come all the way from London to Hampton-Court Palace in ignorance that Friday was the only day of the week when the Palace is closed.

Should it succeed, it may serve to record the extension of the enjoyments of the people in many directions, which are at present closed to them. As soon as the idea already growing becomes fixed, that the people are conservatives rather than destructives towards works of art, we may expect to see our aristocracy vying with each other to share freely the pleasures of their picture and statue galleries with their humble countrymen. All honour to the Queen for the example of throwing open Hampton-Court Palace!

The pleasure to be derived from an exhibition is proportioned greatly to the amount of previous knowledge of the visitor. A savage would gaze vacantly on the architectural grandeur of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; and one wholly ignorant of the principles of construction would appreciate them far less than one whose eye was familiarized with the beauties and varieties of architectural proportions. Before making a visit to any of our national exhibitions, the Tower, Hampton Court, Westminster Abbey, etc. the visitor is recommended to whet his appetite for full enjoyment by learning somewhat of their history and peculiarities. He will then come prepared to seek for remarkable and interesting points which might otherwise escape his attention.

Abounding as every line of this Hand-Book does with statements of facts, it is probable that notwithstanding all vigilance and painstaking some mistakes may have crept in; the Editor will therefore take it very kind to have them pointed out, so that they may be rectified in future editions.

To those who may find fault with my Hand-Book, having no sympathy with rational recreation, or the subjects herein noticed, or perhaps justly critical of the book's errors, I would repeat a story out of the Sermons of old Bishop Latimer—a stout, lion-hearted Bishop, shining among the brightest in our history:—“We have a common saying amongst us, ‘Every thing is as it is taken.’ We read of King Henry the Seventh, at a time when he was served with a cup of drink: a gentleman that brought the cup in making obedience, the cover fell to the ground: the King seeing his folly, saith, ‘Sir, is this well done?’ ‘Yea, Sire, said he, if your Majesty take it well.’”

F. S.

*December, 1841.*

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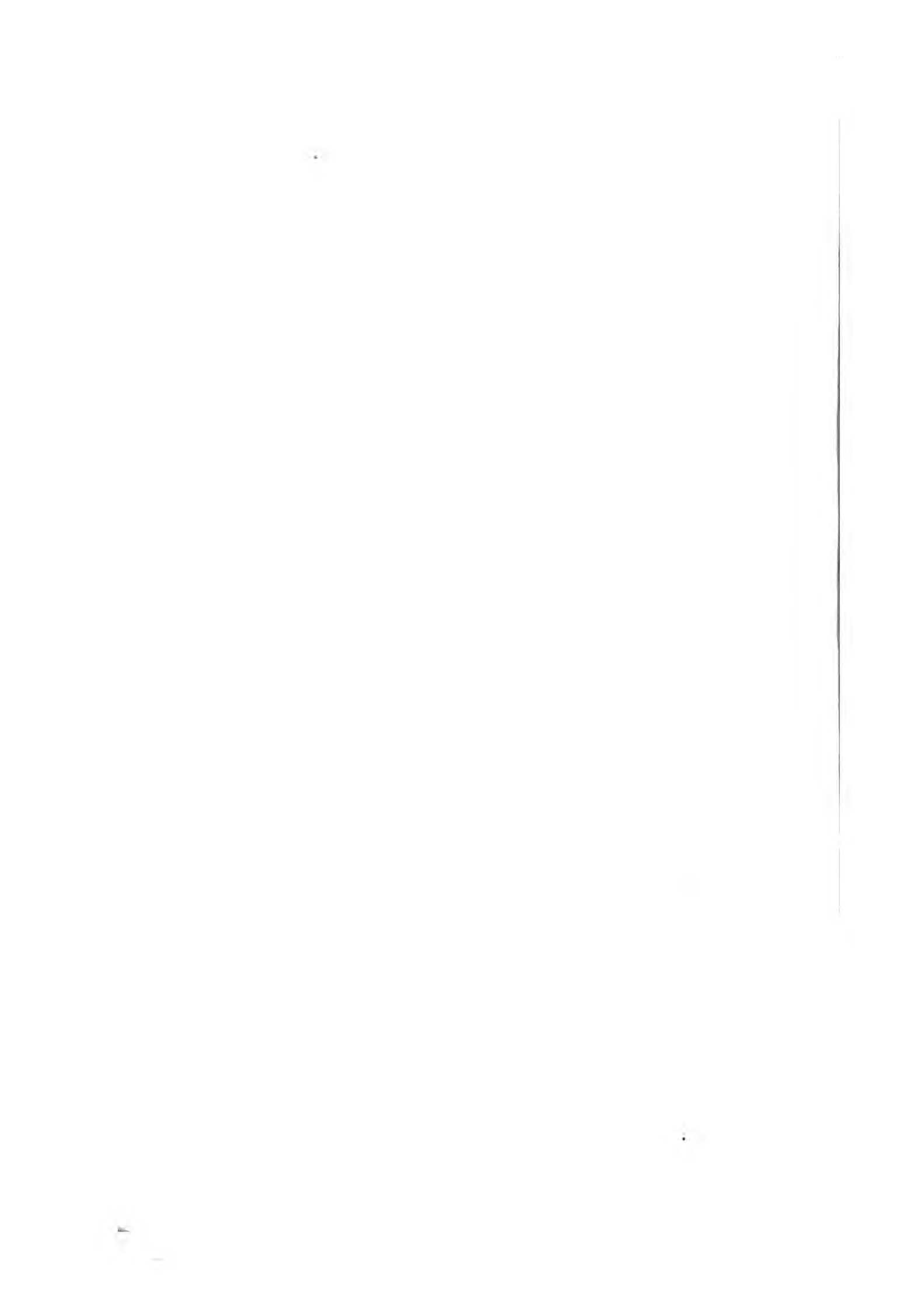
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A

# HAND-BOOK FOR HOLIDAYS.

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## BRITISH MUSEUM.

**LOCALITY.**—Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses, through Holborn, pass the end of Museum Street every five minutes during the day. From Kentish Town and Hampstead, they pass the western end of Great Russell Street, but not so frequently.

**WHEN OPEN.**—The Public Portion of the Museum is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the Reading Room every day, except on Sundays, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days ordered by authority: except also between the first and seventh of January, the first and seventh of May, and the first and seventh of September, inclusive.—The hours of the Public Portion are from Ten till Seven (Reading Room opens at Nine) during May, June, July, and August;—till Four during the rest of the year.

**ADMISSION.**—**FREE.**—Children under Ten not admitted.—“Persons desirous of admission to the Reading Room are to send in their applications, in writing (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode), to the principal Librarian; or in his absence, to the Secretary; or in his absence, to the senior Under-Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the Trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.”—Persons under eighteen years of age are not admissible to the Reading Room.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—**NATURAL HISTORY**—Preserved Specimens of Beasts, Birds, Insects, Fishes, and Reptiles. The Collection of Birds, admirably re-arranged of late, is most extensive and magnificent. The other Specimens are in course of arrangement. The **GEOLOGICAL** and **MINERALOGICAL** Collection is also very large and complete, but is undergoing re-arrangement.

**BOOKS AND PRINTS.**—A special introduction must be procured to obtain admission to the Print Room, which is at the south end of the eastern or Zoological Gallery. It possesses many original Drawings of the Old Masters, besides a most extensive Collection of fine Etchings.

**THE LIBRARY,**—contains several fine early specimens of Miniature and Decorative Paintings among the MSS;—a cotemporary copy of King John's Magna Charta; very ample Palæographical Materials, to say nothing of the literary and historical value of its MSS. **PRINTED WORKS.**—There are few works which have been printed in our own country, of which a copy is not preserved here. But the only means of reference to the printed books is an Alphabetical Catalogue, not very complete. Unlike every Continental library of importance, there is no classed Catalogue of its valuable stores, for want of which they lie comparatively unprofitable.

**ANTIQUITIES.**—Of the *Egyptians*—in Sculpture—Domestic Implements—their Idols, Mummies, etc. Of the *Greeks and Romans*—in Sculpture—Vases, etc.—the Elgin and Phygaleian Marbles. The Collection of Greek Sculpture is unrivalled in all Europe.—Casts may be purchased by application to the Secretary.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—A very full Catalogue is sold at the Museum, price 1s. One of the very cheapest of books for its size. Printed Catalogues of the MSS. books, etc. are sold.

### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

**LOCALITY.**—East India House, Leadenhall Street, City.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses from all the outskirts of the Metropolis congregate near the Bank, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, throughout the day.

**WHEN OPEN.**—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Ten till Three, except the month of September, when it is closed for cleaning, arrangement, and repairs.

**ADMISSION.**—On Tuesday and Thursday by Tickets, signed by any East India Director. On Saturday, Free.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—MSS. The largest and most valuable collection extant of Oriental MSS. Some beautifully illuminated MSS., also some books on actual leaves, pieces of cane, bark, etc. by savage tribes, are exhibited.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**—A Collection of Stuffed Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, and Fishes, numerous Butterflies, Moths, and other Insects, and some remarkable Vegetable productions: all connected with the East.

**SCULPTURE.**—Numerous Hindoo and other Idols, etc. in marble, stone, and metal; ornamental sculpture, bricks, tiles, etc.; ancient inscriptions, etc.

**ARTS AND WAR.**—Models of Oriental boats, barges, and vessels—of the Implements used in Agriculture and the Arts—arms and armour (some richly ornamented), used by the Eastern nations.

**CHINESE.**—Villas, lamps, oil paintings, implements for writing, engraving, counting, painting, weighing, etc., ladies shoes, etc.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—None.

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### SOANE MUSEUM.

**LOCALITY.**—Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses, every five minutes eastward and westward, through Holborn. Chancery Lane is the nearest point for Omnibuses passing through Piccadilly.

**WHEN OPEN.**—On Thursday and Friday, during April, May and June, Ten till Five.

**ADMISSION.**—FREE.—But Tickets must be applied for, a day or two before. They will be sent by post.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—ARCHITECTURAL Specimens from Greece and Rome.—Etruscan and Grecian Vases.—Egyptian Antiquities.—Sarcophagus, brought by Belzoni, and purchased for 3000*l.*—Paintings by Hogarth and Canaletti, etc.

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### MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

**LOCALITY.**—Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See National Gallery, page 13.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Ten till Four.

**ADMISSION**—to the public generally is not yet regulated, but any respectable person taking a reference to Mr. Phillips the Curator, is permitted to enter.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Specimens of the Mineralogical Productions of Great Britain, applicable to Arts and Manufactures, in their raw and manufactured states. Some very large and excellent Geological Models, one especially of the Forest of Dean; another of a Cornish Mine, Models of the Machinery employed in Mining, etc. The object of the Museum is to afford practical information to all who are engaged in Manufacturing pursuits, connected with Geology.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—None as yet; but each specimen in the Museum is fully described.

## MUSEUM OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

**LOCALITY.**—Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See Soane's Museum, page 11.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, Eleven till Four.

**ADMISSION.**—By personal introduction of a Member of the College  
—Ladies are not admitted.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Specimens illustrative of Comparative Anatomy and Phenomena in Disease. A most ample collection of specimens of the various parts of the human frame, beautifully preserved, not less valuable to the Medical Student, than interesting to all who desire to learn "how wonderfully and fearfully we are made."

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES**—are furnished in the Museum.

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## UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

**LOCALITY.**—Middle Scotland Yard, between Whitehall Place and Whitehall Yard.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See National Gallery, page 13.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Eleven till Four.

**ADMISSION.**—By Tickets from Members, who are nearly as many as 4000 in number.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Models, chiefly relating to warfare by sea and land. Specimens of Natural History.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Furnished in the Museum.

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## MISSIONARY MUSEUM.

**LOCALITY.**—Bloomfield Street, Moorfields.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Paddington Omnibuses are constantly passing through Finsbury.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, Ten till dusk.

**ADMISSION.**—By Tickets granted at the Museum.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS**—are Curiosities chiefly illustrative of Hea-then worship, sent to the Museum by Missionaries.

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## ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

**LOCALITY.**—John Street, Adelphi.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses, through the Strand, to the east and west of London, throughout the day. The River Steamers land passengers at Hungerford Market, which is close at hand.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays and Wednesdays), from Ten till Four.

**ADMISSION.**—Free to Strangers. The Subscription to Members is two guineas a year.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Numerous Models in Arts and Manufactures. James Barry's Paintings, presented by him to the Society gratuitously, though he was not a rich man, are remarkable for a certain grandeur of conception, but they are defective in treatment. They are some of the largest in size which have been executed by any artist of the English School; and were painted between 1777 and 1783. Their design is to represent the successive stages of Civilization.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Furnished by the Society.

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### SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

**LOCALITY.**—In the Western Loggia, or Passage, of Somerset House.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES**—are passing through the Strand, to the east and west of the Metropolis, almost without ceasing, throughout the day.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Open to Strangers every Monday, from One till Three, except August and September.

**ADMISSION.**—Free to Strangers. Students are admitted at a very moderate charge.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Models of Ancient Sculpture, Ornaments, etc. Drawings and Designs of the Students at the School—which is at present but in its infancy. There is annually a distribution of prizes, varying from five to two guineas; some of which are given by the Society, and some by individuals desirous of fostering native genius, in the improvement of designs for Arts and Manufactures.

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### NATIONAL GALLERY.

**LOCALITY.**—Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. Entrance at the west side of the Portico.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Constant, by Omnibuses, south, west, and eastward, throughout the day. The River Steamers, every quarter of an hour, land passengers at Hungerford Market, which, by St. Martin's Church, is scarcely five minutes' slow walking from the National Gallery.

**WHEN OPEN.**—On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, weekly; and the whole of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun Weeks, except the Saturdays, to the public generally—on Friday and Saturday, to Students only—from Ten till Four, during the months of November, December, January, and February, March, and April;—and from Ten till Six during

the months of May, June, July, August, and first two weeks of September. The Gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September, and the month of October.

**ADMISSION.**—Free, even to Children.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Paintings, chiefly of the Italian Schools, among which Sebastian del Piombo's Raising of Lazarus, is most remarkable; but there are also some fine Pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, and Vandyck. Hogarth's Marriage à la Mode.—Two of Wilkie's early and best Paintings are also here.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Official Catalogue, 1s.—Felix Summerly's Hand-books at 6*d.*, 3*d.*, and 1*d.*—A descriptive Catalogue in a thick 8vo. vol., by John Landseer. Notices of the chief Pictures, in Waagen's "Arts and Artists in England."

### DULWICH GALLERY.

**LOCALITY.**—At Dulwich.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Coaches from Fleet Street and Gracechurch Street—Omnibuses constantly to Camberwell, which is about two miles and a half distant.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Friday and Sunday), 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. from April to end of October; 11 A.M. till 3 P.M. from November to end of March.

**ADMISSION.**—FREE.—But Tickets must be procured, which may be had for asking, at the chief Printsellers in London; Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle, Cockspur Street; Graves and Co., Pall Mall, adjoining the Opera Colonnade; Colnaghi, Pall Mall East; Ackermans, Strand; Jennings, Cheapside; Capes, Paternoster Row; Lloyd, Harley Street.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The Flemish and the Spanish Schools of Painting are most effectively represented here; Murillo shines pre-eminently: there are some good paintings, by N. Poussin and Sir J. Reynolds. The Collection is not strong in specimens of the Italian Schools.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Catalogue, price 6*d.*

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

**LOCALITY.**—East side of the Portico of the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See National Gallery, page 13.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), during the months of May, June, and July, from Eight till dusk; it opens on the first Monday in May. Its close is regulated by the length of the London Season.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Works in Oil and Water Colour Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Models, etc. The Works of Art exhibited occasionally exceed 1100 in number. The visitor will be careful not to fail seeing all the works which Baily (sculptor), Callcott, Collins, Cope, Creswick, Danby, Eastlake, Etty, Herbert, the Landseers, Lee, Leslie, Linnel, Maclise, McDowell, Mulready, Redgrave, Turner, Webster, Westmacott, exhibit. To see the Pictures, the earliest hour is most suitable. The luxury of contemplating the Pictures in solitude, except during the first week, may often be enjoyed between Eight and Nine.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Annual Catalogue, price 1s.

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### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

**LOCALITY.**—Western end of Pall Mall.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See New Water Colour Society, page 16.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from February till about Easter; it is also open in July for some weeks; 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. There is an evening exhibition of the Pictures on Mondays, to which admission is by Tickets only, granted to Subscribers.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The Spring Exhibition consists of Paintings, many of which have been previously seen on the walls of the Royal Academy. The Summer Exhibition is of Pictures chiefly by the Old Masters.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Catalogue, price 1s.

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### SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

**LOCALITY.**—Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—See Water Colour Society, page 16.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), during the months of May, June, July, and August, from Ten till dusk. The Exhibition opens usually in April.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Pictures in Oil and Water Colours, Engravings, Sculpture, similar in character to those exhibited at the Royal Academy. The chief exhibitors here are Hurlstone, Prentis, Allen, Tomkins, Wilson, Holmes.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Catalogue, price 1s.



**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**

**LOCALITY.**—Pall Mall East, nearly opposite the Portico of the College of Physicians.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses, between the east and west, pass Charing Cross, and up and down Dorset Place, two doors from the Gallery, almost every five minutes throughout the day.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), during the months of May, June, July (in part):—opens generally the last week in April. From Ten till Six.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—As the name imports—Paintings of all subjects in Water Colours. No other country in the world can boast of an exhibition like this, for our water colour paintings justly stand unrivalled. The eagerly purchased works, by Lewis, Cattermole, Taylor, Cristall, and Hunt, for Figure Subjects; and David Cox, Copley Fielding, Barrett, Dewint, and Varley for Landscapes; mark these artists ranking as among the most eminent members of this Society.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—An Annual Catalogue, price *6d.*

**NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**

**LOCALITY.**—Pall Mall, north side, next door westward of the British Institution.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses do not pass the doors, but perpetually through Piccadilly, which is in a parallel line; and up Waterloo Place; both points being about two furlongs distant.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), during the months of April (in part), May, June, and July, from Ten till dusk. Opens in April.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Similar in character to the Parent Society noticed above. The chief Figure Painters are Warren, Haghe, Corbould, Weigall, and Absolon. The Landscape and Marine Painters—Bright, Duncan, Robins, and D. Cox, junior.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—An Annual Catalogue, price *6d.*

**PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF PICTURES  
IN THE METROPOLIS.**

Of the most remarkable of these, it is right that some brief notice should be made. Being less known and accessible than Public Collections, the principal Masters whose works are to be found in them are named. The Collections belonging to

the Grosvenor Gallery and to Bridgewater House are the most easy of access. The Noblemen who possess them liberally give away to their friends and acquaintances Tickets of admission for certain days in June and July, which become circulated more or less among the public at large. It would be too much to ask that the fortunate owners of these ennobling works of art should turn their domestic residences into Public Galleries; yet no one can doubt that a restricted admission for a few hours on one day in the week would be a liberality most acceptable to certain of the public, whose gratitude would amply repay the fortunate holders of these works for an occasional sacrifice of a little comfort. To speak generally, the influence of a Royal Academician is usually able to procure admittance to most Private Galleries of Pictures.

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### BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

George the Fourth formed, perhaps, the rarest Collection of Pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools, which is here.—They are by Rembrandt, N. Maes, Terburg, G. Metz, Gerard Douw, Frans Mieris, G. Schalken, W. Van Mieris, A. Vanderwerff, Jan Steen (seven Pictures), Peter de Hooze, G. Coques, Bernard Graet, Teniers (eleven Pictures), A. Van Ostade, I. Van Ostade, P. Potter, Adrian Van de Velde (seven Pictures), Nicholas Berghem (six Pictures), Karel Dujardin, Philip Wouermann (nine Pictures), Albert Cuyp (eight Pictures), Jan Wynants, Hobbema, Jan Both, William Van de Velde, L. Backhuysen, Jan Vander Heyden, Greuze, Granet.

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### THE GROSVENOR GALLERY :

UPPER GROSVENOR STREET (MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER).

Very strong indeed in the Works of Rubens and Rembrandt, Vandyck, Frans Snyders, Jan Fyl, De Koningh, Hobbema, N. Berghem, Jan Both, Albert Cuyp, Paul Potter, Jan Van Goyen, A. Van de Velde, Wouermann, Gerard Douw, Van de Werffe, David Teniers, Jan Van Huysum.—But weak in the *Italian* Painters, though there are Pictures ascribed to Raphael, Giulio Romano, Titian, Parmegiano, L. Caracci, Domenichino, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Claude Lorraine, and Gaspar Poussin. Murillo and Velasquez represent the *Spanish* School: N. Poussin, the *French*. Hogarth, Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, West, Bonington, and George Stubbs, the *English* School.

The Public are admitted by Tickets on every alternate Friday, in June and July.

**THE BRIDGEWATER, OR STAFFORD GALLERY.**

**LOCALITY.**—At present in Belgrave Square (Lord F. Egerton's). Has been described by Mr. Young Ottley, in a large work of four volumes. There are above 300 Pictures.—*Roman School*: Raphael, Giulio Romano, P. Da Caravaggio, Balthazzar Peruzzi.—*Lombard School*: B. Luini, Correggio, Parmegiano, Schidone.—*Venetian School*: Titian, S. Del Piombo, P. Bordone, Palma the Elder, Tintoretto, Lorenzo Lotto, A. Schiavone, A. Veronese.—*Bolognese School*: L. Caracci, A. Caracci, Domenichino, Albano, Guercino, Lanfranco, C. Lorraine, G. Poussin, S. Rosa.—*French School*: Nicholas Poussin, Bourguignon.—*Flemish School*: Van Dyck, Gonzales, Coques, D. Teniers, etc.—*Dutch School*: Rembrandt, S. Kooninck, Jan Victor, N. Maes, G. Douw, G. Metz, F. Mieris, C. Netcher, Eglon Van der Neer, P. V. Slingelandt, Ostade, P. Potter, N. Berghem, Wouvermann, A. Cuyyp, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Jan Both, etc. etc.

The Admission, during the months of May, June and July, is by Tickets.

**DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S—STAFFORD HOUSE.**

**LOCALITY.**—Stable Yard, St. James's.

*Venetian School.*—Giorgione, Titian, Pordenone, A. Schiavone, G. B. Moroni, a portrait of a Jesuit, "a picture I would take," says Dr. Waagen, "in preference to any in the whole collection;" P. Veronese, G. Bassano, Tintoretto, Pietro della Vecchia, Il Paduano.—*The Lombard School*: Correggio, Parmegiano, Pelligrino Munari, Niccolo del' Abate.—*School of the Carracci*: Annibale Carracci, Agostino Carracci, Domenichino, Guido, Guercino, L. Spada.—*The French School*: F. Clouet, N. Poussin, Gudin, Louis and Antoine Lenaine.—*The Spanish School*: Velasquez, Zurbaran, Murillo.—*Flemish School*: Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, Father Seghers.—*Dutch School*: G. Vandeneckhout, P. Dekoningh, Maes, Janhackaert, Terburg, Ommeganck, Jan Miel.—*English School*: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Wilkie, Callcott, Danby, Etty, Phillips.

**LORD ASHBURTON'S COLLECTION.**

**LOCALITY.**—Piccadilly. Contains fine Specimens of Leonardo da Vinci, Luini, Correggio, Giorgione, Titian, P. Veronese, Annibale Carracci, M. A. Da Caravaggio, Domenichino, Guido, Guercino, Schidone, of the *Italian Schools*, Murillo.—But those of *Flemish* and *Dutch Schools* are most numerous.

—Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Gerard Douw, Terburg, G. Metz, C. Netscher, Vanderwerff, Karel de Moor, Jan Steen, P. D. Hooge, Teniers, A. Van Ostade, I. Van Ostade, Paul Potter, A. Vanderveelde, Nicolas Berghem, Karel du Jardin, Philip Wouvermann, A. Cuyp, J. Wynants, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Jan Both, William Vanderveelde, L. Backhuysen, J. Vanderheyden, Jan Vanhuysen.

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### SIR ROBERT PEEL'S

LOCALITY.—Whitehall Gardens.

“Consists” says Dr. Waagen, “of a series of faultless pearls of the Flemish and Dutch Schools.”—There are Paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt, Gerard Terburg, Gerard Douw, Gabriel Metz, Frans Mieris, Caspar Netscher, Slingelandt, William Van Mieris, Jan Steen, Pieter de Hooge, Gonzalez Coques, Teniers, Adrian Van Ostade, Paul Potter, Adrian Van Velde, Karel Dujardin, Albert Cuyp, Jan Wynants, Jacob Ruysdael, Minderhout, Hobbema, Frederic Moucheron, William Van de Velde, Ludolph Backhuysen, Jan Van der Heyden; and several Portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

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### MR. SAMUEL ROGERS

LOCALITY.—12, St. James's Place.

Has a small but very choice Collection, from the Ancient and Modern and most different Schools, represented by Stothard, Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Raphael, Titian, the Caracci, Claude Lorraine, Nicolas Poussin, Rubens.

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### MR. VERNON, 50, PALL MALL,

Possesses probably the largest and finest Collection of Specimens exclusively of the English School, and chiefly by Modern Artists. Some of the best works of Wilkie, Callcott, Mulready, Turner, Landseer, are to be seen here, as well as Pictures by almost every painter anywise distinguished.

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### MR. HOPE'S COLLECTION,

DUCHESS STREET, PORTLAND PLACE.

Contains some doubtful Italian Pictures, but is very rich in those of Dutch and Flemish Schools, which were collected by Mr. Hope's family in Amsterdam. Several masters are represented here, which are not often elsewhere to be found.—Bartholomew Van der Helst, Terburg, G. Metz, Gerard Douw, Frans Mieris, Caspar Netscher, Eglon Vander Neer, Schalken Dominicus Van Tol, William Van Mieris, Philip Vandyck, Jan Steen, Teniers, Adrian Van Ostade, Gerard Lairese,

Adrian Van der Werff, P. Potter, Adrian Van der Velde, Berghem, Karel du Jardin, Jan Lingelback, Philip Wouvermann, A. Cuyp, J. Ruysdael, Hobbema, Jan Both, Bartholomew Breenburg, Herman Sachtleven, Jan Griffier, Peter Gheysels, Willian Van der Velde, L. Backhuysen, Dirk Van Delen, Jan Van der Heyden, Berkheyden, Van der Ulfet, Gysseels, J. Weenix, Melchior Hondekoeter, Jan Van Huysum, Jan Van Os, Ommeganck.

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### PANORAMAS.

Two are always exhibited in Leicester Square.—The subjects are constantly changing.—Admission One Shilling to each.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), from Ten till dusk.

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### DIORAMA.

Regent's Park, near the Gates in the New Road.—Admission One Shilling.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), from Ten till Four.—The Paintings are changed annually. The principal difference between this Exhibition and the Panorama is that in the Diorama passing effects of light and shade are introduced.

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### COSMORAMA—207 & 209, REGENT STREET,

Or Views seen through Magnifying Glasses.—Open from Ten till Five, daily.—Admission 1s.  
Catalogue, Sixpence.

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### TOWER OF LONDON.

**LOCALITY.**—Above half a mile east of London Bridge, on the banks of the Thames. The most peculiar characteristics of its neighbourhood are best seen by approaching it through Lower Thames Street. You must not be too fastidious to thread your way (rather a dirty one) through Billingsgate fish-women, sailors, coal-porters, wharfingers, etc. It is well worth the trouble, seeing the spots which supply London with its fish, its coals, and a great part of its foreign imports. Nearly opposite Billingsgate Market is the Coal Exchange, and adjoining Billingsgate, eastward, the Custom-house.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Whitechapel Omnibuses pass the end of the Minories, ten minutes' walk from the Tower. Steamers, east and west, touch at the Wharfs about London Bridge.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Ten till Four. The Warders accompany parties every half-hour.

**ADMISSION.**—To the Armouries, 6*d.*; to the Jewel Office, 6*d.*

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The ARCHITECTURE of this Fortress (also a Palace till James I.'s time) is well worth a careful examination; but before making it, Bayley's or Brayley and Britton's History of the Tower should be consulted as a preparation. The White Tower was built by Gundolph, Bishop of Rochester, for William the First. It has a Chapel within, which is a very perfect specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture; and the long room, supported with square oaken pillars, in which Richard the Third arrested Hastings, remains almost in its original state, except that it is now nearly filled with records, chiefly of the Court of Chancery. An introduction to one of the officers of the Record Office will obtain admission to the interior. The public shows of the Tower, accessible to every one, are the Armouries and Jewel Office.\* In the first are armour and arms for horse and foot, belonging to various times, from 1272 (Edward I.) to the present day; and most curious and instructive they are. The long gallery, burnt on the 30th Oct. last, contained chiefly modern musketry, cleverly arranged. In the Jewel Office are deposited all the national jewels, beginning with Edward the Confessor's staff (1041), and ending with the crown made for our present sovereign. It is worth observing, that very good refreshments are sold in the waiting-room.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—The works before mentioned; also a work sold at the Tower, price 6*d.*

### HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.

**LOCALITY.**—North bank of the Thames, about twelve miles west of the Metropolis.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Trains on the South Western Railway to Esher run several times a day. The station at Esher is about two miles from the Palace. An Omnibus meets each train on its arrival, fare 6*d.* Omnibuses from most of the principal inns take passengers to the Vauxhall terminus, fare 8*d.*; and steamers likewise from London Bridge, calling at Hungerford Market, etc. to the Vauxhall Wharf, fare 4*d.* Omnibuses and Coaches direct to Hampton Court start from St. Paul's Churchyard, as early as 9 A.M.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily at Ten (except Friday and the forenoon of Sunday).

**ADMISSION.**—Free to all Persons, even little Children.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The old parts of the Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey; the Hall by Henry VIII. and the modern parts by Sir Christopher Wren; the spacious Gardens, which have great beauty; the Maze; the Vine; the Fountains, with Gold

and Silver Fish; the Avenues of Chestnut Trees in Bushy Park, which are the finest in the world, especially when in full blossom towards the middle of spring time; the Tapestries; the Paintings, the chief and most important of which are the Cartoons of Raphael; the Paintings in Distemper by Andrea Mantegna, and Portraits by Titian and Holbein. Three days are insufficient to see all its wonders.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—"A Summer's Day at Hampton Court," with 10 engravings, by E. Jesse; A Hand-book, with 18 engravings, by Felix Summerly, 2s. 6d.; and a Stranger's Guide, 6d.

### WINDSOR CASTLE.

**LOCALITY.**—Twenty miles west of London.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—A solitary coach or two may still be found going to Windsor; but the cheapest and quickest route is by the Great Western Railway to Slough, which is usually reached in less than 45 minutes from the Paddington Station. Crowds of Omnibuses meet the Trains on their arrival at Slough, fare 6d.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, from Ten till dusk, Sundays excepted, when it is not open till after the morning service.

**ADMISSION.**—Fourpence only each Person is the authorized charge.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—In the Castle, St. George's Hall, the Guard Chamber, the Waterloo Gallery, and the fine Portraits by Vandyke in the Ball Room. The Paintings here for the most part are first rate specimens of art.

The North Terrace is open every day; the East Terrace on Sundays only. The Long Walk is a noble avenue, near three miles in length; at the southern termination is an equestrian colossal statue of George III. by Sir R. Westmacott.

In the Lower Ward is the Chapel of St. George; the interior is much admired for its architecture, being the florid Gothic. Service is performed here every morning and evening.

Virginia Water is about six miles from Windsor. Conveyances may be had at the inns. The best view of Windsor Castle is from the Meadow at Eton.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Jesse's "Summer Day at Windsor," price 5s.; Freeling's "Windsor Railway Companion," price 1s.; and "Windsor Guide," price 1s.

### GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Etc.

**LOCALITY.**—On the south banks of the Thames, east of London Bridge.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Steam-boats every half-hour from Hungerford Market and neighbourhood of London Bridge, land

passengers close to the Hospital, fare 8*d.* and 1*s.*; trains on the Railroad, from the south side of London Bridge, fare 6*d.*, and 9*d.* close carriages. Omnibuses from Ship Inn, Charing Cross; but the pleasantest way is by steamer on the Thames.

**WHEN OPEN.**—The Hospital gates open at sunrise, but the Chapel and Hall not till Ten, and close at Sunset; on Sundays they are open after church time.

**ADMISSION.**—Threepence to the Painted Hall; twopence to the Chapel. If a Pensioner shews the Chief Ward or Dormitory, he will expect the gift of Sixpence.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The noble Buildings, the design of Sir Christopher Wren, are perhaps the most imposing of their kind (next to Hampton Court Palace) to which the public has access.—Upwards of 130 Paintings, chiefly of Naval Subjects, and Portraits, adorn the walls of the Painted Hall. The Chapel, with West's Altarpiece, is a striking specimen of Classic architecture.—King Charles' Ward, containing the Show Dormitories.—The Pensioners dine at One, in public.—Relics of the Dress of Nelson, the god of our sailors' idolatry, are shewn with intense veneration.

The fine views from the Park will well repay an ascent of the hill.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—A Catalogue of the Paintings, 6*d.*; Description of the Hospital, 6*d.*; and "A Summer's Day at Greenwich."

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### CHELSEA HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

**LOCALITY.**—Westward, on the banks of the Thames.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly from the Bank to Piccadilly; Steamers from London Bridge to Cheyne Pier, Chelsea.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Ten to Four.

**ADMISSION.**—Free; but a gratuity is expected by the *Cicerone*.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The Gallery, Chapel, and Wards. Whilst in the neighbourhood, it is worth while seeing the Duke of York's School or Military Asylum, which is open from Ten till Four. The Boys dine at One o'clock: There is a Military Band, consisting of boys of all ages and sizes who play very admirably.

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### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

**LOCALITY.**—A furlong from Westminster Bridge. The entrance is by the side of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in "Poet's Corner," opposite the Houses of Parliament.



**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Only public carriages southward approach nearer than Charing Cross. The Steamers land passengers on the north side of Westminster Bridge.

**WHEN OPEN**—Throughout the day from Nine till dusk; but the public are not shewn the Tombs, etc. between 10 and 11 A.M. and 3 and 4 P.M., these being the hours of Divine service. During these hours, however, Poet's Corner is open. In the winter the Abbey closes at four o'clock.

**ADMISSION.**—Free to Poet's Corner at all hours; Threepence to the Nave; and Threepence to the Chapels, the remainder of the Abbey, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Perhaps the most wonderful sight here is Henry the Seventh's Chapel; but there are some parts of the Abbey which present pictorial effects of great beauty, especially in the Chapels north and south of the east end. The Tombs are many, and very incongruous as works of art; but are of great interest as memorials of the strong men in divinity, government, poetry, and heroism, whom the nation has thought deserving of honour. Do not fail to see the Cloisters leading into Dean's Yard at the west end, by the high towers. The best outside views of the Abbey are from the Cloisters, Tothill Street, and King Street. It is quite a mistake to view Gothic as you would Classic architecture in a large open space.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—An Historical Description sold in the Abbey, price 2s., and a Hand-Book to Westminster Abbey, by Felix Summerly.—Neave and Brayley's History, in two 4to. volumes, is the most minute and accurate in information.

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## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

**LOCALITY.**—In the centre of the City—visible on all elevated parts of the suburbs for several miles round the Metropolis—on the summit of Ludgate Hill.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES**—are abundant, and constantly pass round the Churchyard. Steamers land passengers at Blackfriars' Bridge.

**WHEN OPEN.**—From Nine till dusk.

**ADMISSION.**—The Basement of the Cathedral, with the principal Monuments, may be seen, without payment, between 9 and 11 A.M., and 3 and 4 P.M. At other hours the charge is Twopence; and the following charges are made for seeing the other portions of the building:—Whispering Gallery and outside Galleries, 6*d.*; to the Ball, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase, and Model Room, 1*s.*; Clock, 2*d.*; Crypt or Vaults, 1*s.*

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The size, grandeur, and appropriateness of the building itself, and its various compartments; but the inside looks cruelly cold for want of colour and decoration. The Monuments are on the whole suitable enough to the style of the building, and many fine specimens of our own School of Sculpture are placed here. The parts named above, though the entrance is too costly, are worth a visit from the curious, especially the outer Galleries. A stranger should not omit seeing the Metropolis from them. On the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy (April), there are two Musical Performances, with full choir and bands; and the Meeting of the Charity Children of the Metropolis, by thousands, under the Dome, in June, and their singing, is an exhibition which stands quite alone.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—The Companion to St. Paul's, price 1s. sold in the Cathedral.

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## WOOLWICH ARSENAL, DOCK-YARD, ETC.

**LOCALITY.**—On the south banks of the Thames, two miles below Greenwich.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Steamers every half-hour during the Summer from Hungerford Market and the Wharfs west of London Bridge. Fare 1s. and 1s. 6d. But the quickest route is by the Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch Street, and by Steamer from Blackwall, when the whole distance may be reached in less than three-quarters of an hour. Omnibuses and Coaches from Gracechurch Street, and the Ship Inn, Charing Cross.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays). *The Dock-yard*, Ten till Four. *Arsenal and Royal Military Repository*, Nine till half-past Eleven; One till Four.

**ADMISSION.**—To the *Dock-yard*, Free. *Arsenal and Royal Military Repository*, by Tickets given by the Master General of the Ordnance, certain Officers of the Artillery, or the personal Escort of any of the Officers themselves. Strangers are admitted to walk about the grounds of the Arsenal, but *not to enter the buildings*.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—*Dock-yard*, the Blacksmith's Shop, various Docks, and all the activity of Machinery incidental to Ship Building. The *Arsenal*: the Foundry for Casting, Boring Cannon, Laboratory, in which the several sorts of ammunition are prepared; also Models connected with the subject; machinery of all kinds for preparing articles for the use of the Artillery service. The *Royal Military Repository*: Models of

Batteries, Artillery, Vessels, Barracks, various Forts, Towns, Rock of Gibraltar. The Sappers' Barracks, the Ordnance Hospital, the Royal Artillery Barracks, Royal Military Academy, and Royal Marine Barracks, situate in various parts of Woolwich, each and all present various curiosities. The only effectual way of seeing them is to obtain the escort of an Artillery Officer. The visitor will find a full day's employment in seeing all that Woolwich can exhibit in the way of the Ordnance and its branches.

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### THE MINT.

**LOCALITY.**—To the east of Tower Hill. In ancient times, and until 1815, it was within the Tower walls. Approaching westward from Tower Street, you pass the Trinity House on the north of Tower Hill.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—(see Tower, p. 20).

**WHEN OPEN.**—From Ten till Four.

**ADMISSION.**—Free, but by Tickets granted by the Master of the Mint, or known references to the Officers of the Mint.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The whole process of coining, from the Metal in its liquid state until it becomes a stamped coin, may be seen when the operations are going on.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—None.

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### THE MONUMENT.

**LOCALITY.**—Fish Street Hill, near London Bridge.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—From the east and west, Omnibuses pass through Cornhill and Leadenhall Street. Southward they pass close by. The Steamers, up and down the river, land passengers at and near London Bridge.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Eight till sunset.

**ADMISSION.**—Sixpence.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Views of the Metropolis and surrounding scenery. Both the ascent and descent of the Spiral Staircase, of above 300 steps, are rather tiresome; more so than the stairs to the lower gallery at St. Paul's. A day when a slight breeze is moving should be chosen for a visit; then you will have *only half* London in smoke.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—A brief description, price 6*d.*

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### DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.

**LOCALITY.**—At the south end of Waterloo Place, at the top of the steps descending into St. James' Park.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly passing up and down Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Twelve till Three.  
**ADMISSION**—Sixpence each Person. No Charge for Children under three years of age.  
**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Views of the surrounding scenery.

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### THAMES TUNNEL.

**LOCALITY.**—East of London Bridge, connecting Wapping and Rotherhithe.  
**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly from Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Fleet Street, and Gracechurch Street. The Steamers to Greenwich and Woolwich land passengers on the Shadwell and Tunnel Piers at Wapping.  
**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily (except Sundays), from Nine till Seven.  
**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling each Person.  
**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The Tunnel has two arched passages of massive brickwork, each being sixteen feet four inches wide, with a path for foot passengers three feet wide. Its length is 1300 feet. The entrance is at present on the Surrey side, close to Rotherhithe church, but probably before the end of the year there will be an entrance at Wapping.  
**EXPLANATORY GUIDE.**—One Shilling.

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### GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

**LOCALITY.**—Lowther Arcade, Strand.  
**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses pass the south end of the Arcade almost every minute, daily. Hungerford Market Stairs, one of the chief depôts for the “above-bridge” Steamers, is a little to the west, on the opposite side of the Arcade.  
**WHEN OPEN.**—From Eleven till Five. In the Evening, Seven till Ten.  
**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling each Person; Children, half-price.  
**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Are Models shewing the improvements daily going on in Mechanics. Throughout the day, Lectures and various Illustrations are given in Chemistry, Electricity, Hydraulics, etc. The several motive powers, by means of Steam, Air, etc., are fully exemplified. A Microscope, of enormous power, is very attractive here. Specimens of the Daguerreotype, Experiments with Electrical Eel, Kalorama, Pictures, Air Gun, Working in Glass, Chinese Fireworks, etc.  
**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—A Catalogue, price 1s.

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### THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

**LOCALITY.**—Near Langham Place, Regent Street, north of Oxford Street.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses pass through Oxford Street, east and west, and through Regent Street, as far south as the Elephant and Castle, almost every minute.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Half-past 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and at 7 P.M. to half-past 10 P.M.

**ADMISSION.**—Price One Shilling each Person.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS**—are constantly varying, and are very similar in character to those in the Adelaide Gallery. The exhibition of the Diving Bell is peculiar to this Institution. Lectures on Magnetism, Electricity, etc. are given. Portraits are taken by the Daguerreotype. There is a surface of several hundred feet of water, on which are models of all sorts of machinery in connexion with the use of water.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDE.**—Catalogue, 1s.

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## THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

**LOCALITY.**—The Gardens containing the live animals are at the north side of Regent's Park. The Museum at 28, Leicester Square.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly passing through the New Road between Paddington and the Bank. The Gardens are about a mile and a half distant from the road.

**WHEN OPEN.**—The Gardens are open from 9 o'clock A.M. to Sunset; the Museum 10 to 5.

**ADMISSION.**—"Strangers may be admitted either to the Gardens, or Museum, upon payment of One Shilling by each Person; by orders from Fellows, obtainable at the neighbouring taverns; Fellows, with two companions; persons holding named tickets, with one companion; and Honorary and Foreign and Corresponding Members only, can be admitted on Sundays."

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—An extensive Collection of Live Specimens in the Gardens, which are shewn under the most favourable circumstances of space, cleanliness, and safety. The Gardens are tastefully displayed; and when the flowers are in blossom, the whole is a most delightful exhibition of the wonders of the Creation.

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## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

**LOCALITY.**—Near Penton Place, Kennington Road, about half a mile from the Elephant and Castle.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—The Elephant and Castle is a rendezvous for numberless Omnibuses from the City, Oxford Street, Islington, etc.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily from Ten till Six, and certain Evenings, announced by advertisement.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Live Specimens in Natural History. Feeding time from Four to Five. Musical Promenades, Flower Shows, Panoramic Views, and Displays of Fireworks in the Evenings.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES**—Price 1s.

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### KEW GARDENS.

**LOCALITY.**—South side of the Thames, west of the Metropolis.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses between Kew and the Metropolis, through Piccadilly, are frequent during the day.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Pleasure Grounds, on Sundays and Thursdays only, from Twelve till sunset. From Midsummer till beginning of October. The Botanical Garden and Arboretum, Daily from One to Three, all the year, Sundays excepted.

**ADMISSION.**—Free.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS**—Besides the Gardens there are the Pagoda, Temple of Victory, Ruined Archway, etc., curious mistakes in taste.

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### BOTANICAL GARDENS, CHELSEA.

**LOCALITY.**—On the banks of the Thames, about a quarter of a mile west of Chelsea Hospital.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly from the Bank through Piccadilly; Steamers from London Bridge to Cheyne Pier.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, except Sundays.

**ADMISSION.**—Not generally to the Public, but for Medical Students: at the same time Tickets may be procured of Dr. Lindley and at Apothecaries Hall.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—The Gardens, which have been recently much improved. Lectures are given on Botany in the Summer.

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### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**LOCALITY.**—Chiswick.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses constantly to and from the Bank.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily.

**ADMISSION.**—By Tickets granted by Members; during the Summer, there are several Exhibitions of Flowers and Plants (on Saturdays, advertised in the Newspapers), for which Tickets are issued that may be bought in the first instance at 5s. each, but are afterwards increased to 10s. each.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Very beautiful Gardens, and Collections of Plants, Shrubs, Fruits, etc.

### LODDIGE'S NURSERY GROUNDS.

**LOCALITY.**—Hackney.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses from the Bank pass the entrance gate very frequently.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, except Sundays, during daylight.

**ADMISSION.**—Free to Parties known to the Proprietors, or bringing satisfactory references.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Probably the finest Collection of Tropical Plants in the kingdom. The Palm-trees are above eighty feet high, in Greenhouses of corresponding magnitude. The show of the Camelias is most extensive; it is said the pipes for heating the Greenhouses are above three miles in length.

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### COLOSSEUM.

**LOCALITY.**—Regent's Park, a short distance from the Gates in the New Road, Eastward.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Omnibuses between Paddington and the Bank pass the Park Gates every five minutes.

**WHEN OPEN.**—Daily, except Sundays, from Ten till dusk.

**ADMISSION.**—To the Panorama, Saloon, etc., 1s.; Swiss Cottage, etc., 1s.; Optical Gallery, 1s.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—A Panorama of London, covering 45,000 square feet; a Collection of Casts of some of the finest Sculpture; a Collection of Birds; Models of Parts of the Isle of Wight.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDE.**—Price 1s.

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### MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY.

**LOCALITY.**—Leicester Square.

**PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.**—Pass the end of Piccadilly, and through Coventry Street, constantly.

**WHEN OPEN.**—From Ten till dusk.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling each Person.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.**—Paintings by Gainsborough, Morland, Reynolds, Northcote, and by some of the Principal Italian Masters, rendered with surprising truth and cleverness into Needlework.

**EXPLANATORY GUIDES.**—Catalogue, 1s.

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### WAX-WORK EXHIBITIONS.

The chief of these is Madame Tussaud's, at the Bazaar in Portman Square.

Open Daily from 11 A.M. till 10 P.M.

**ADMISSION.**—One Shilling.

A Collection of Figures, size of life, of the most remarkable persons in modern times.

There is another Exhibition (Dubourg's), at Windmill Street, Haymarket, in which motion is given to the figures. Open till 11.

ADMISSION.—One Shilling.

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### THE KALORAMA, 17, OLD BOND STREET,

Consists of representations by means of Colour, Figures in Material, and modifications of Light, being neither Painting nor Sculpture, and yet both.

Open from Ten till Dusk.

ADMISSION.—One Shilling.

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### BAZAARS.

The principal are :—

1. Mr. Trotter's, the largest and first established, in Soho Square.
2. The Pantheon, Oxford Street.
3. The Western Exchange, Old Bond Street.
4. Baker Street, Portman Square.
5. The Pantechnicon, Belgrave Square.
6. The Burlington Arcade.
7. The Lowther Arcade.
8. The Lowther Bazaar, Strand.

Only the first four are Bazaars, or Open Stalls, for the sale of goods. They are almost wholly kept by females; the late Mr. Trotter was the originator of them, and by his excellent regulations established his own as a very valuable property to himself, and a most useful help to respectable young women who possessed very moderate capital. His rules were most rigid and often eccentric; before he admitted any one, he required the personal testimony of *seventeen* persons to the applicant's respectability. He exacted the strictest punctuality in attendance, doubling the rental if the counter were not open at a fixed hour; he allowed no wearing of jewellery or fine dressing, and instantly dismissed any one for misconduct. Numerous Bazaars in imitation of the Soho Bazaar have been started, but none have met with a like success—to be attributed almost wholly to his rigid discipline. Many persons have retired from business from the Soho Bazaar, with properties which may be counted in thousands of pounds.

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## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

High Mass at most Chapels begins generally at 11 A.M., and extra full Masses are performed on the first Sunday in the Month, besides on High Feasts and Festivals, Christmas-day, Easter-day, etc.; the Chapels are usually much crowded on these occasions, and to secure a good sitting, it is necessary to attend about an hour before the service begins. In most of the Chapels, the music is very grand and impressive, and finely performed. The ceremonial, with its processions and incense, is most striking at the Chapel in Moorfields, the large altar-piece of which is one of the few modern Frescoes executed in this country.—On the whole, the choir at the Chapel, Warwick Street, Regent Street, is the strongest and most effective.

The principal Chapels are, in

Moorfields, Finsbury.

Warwick Street, Regent Street.

London Road, near the Elephant and Castle.

Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Spanish Place, near Portland Place.

A Roman Catholic Cathedral is now in course of erection in St. George's Fields, opposite to Bethlehem Hospital.

The payment of a Shilling at each is necessary to obtain a sitting.

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## THE JEWS' SYNAGOGUE.

LOCALITY.—St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street.

Divine service here begins an hour before sunset every Friday, and is of the most imposing character. In one part it seems a very sea of tongues heaving to and fro, murmuring confusedly; in another the most liquid voice imaginable, like an instrument perfect in tone and quality, rings throughout the gloomy temple, in a wild and plaintive chant. The separation of the sexes, and the men praying with their heads covered, impress the Christian strangely. The most imposing ceremonies take place at the time of the Passover (Easter time).

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## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

In Newgate Street, being an institution founded by Edward VI. for the education of about 800 youths, offers two interesting exhibitions.—One, the Dinner of the Boys in the noble Hall, daily at a quarter to One. The second, the Public Supping, which takes place from Christmas to Easter, at Six o'clock on Sunday Evenings. Admission to the Public Suppers must be obtained, either by the personal introduction of a Governor, or by his Tickets. On these occasions, the hundreds of voices

joining in chorus singing, realize a very impressive effect. There are besides, other ceremonies of ancient standing, which are interesting on account of their antiquity, the numbers engaged in them, and state with which they are performed.

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### THE PARKS.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—Open from Six till Ten. Though the Horse Guards Gates close at Ten, there is a passage into Whitehall to the south of them, through the adjoining barracks. During the sitting of Parliament, the Birdcage Walk, from Buckingham Palace to Story's Gate, is open all night. The enclosure in the Park is open from 8 A.M. to sunset throughout the year. The walks are very pretty, and are sheltered or open at pleasure. There is a numerous Collection of rare Aquatic Birds. The two pieces of Ordnance near the Horse Guards are worth examination. The Household Troops relieve guard at the Horse Guards at Eleven every morning; and from St. George's-day to October, the Foot Guards with their bands parade every morning (when fine) at the Horse Guards, Buckingham Palace, and St. James' Palace, between Nine and Eleven.

**THE GREEN PARK** adjoining, is open from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. from April to September, to 9 P.M. from October to March.

**REGENT'S PARK**, north of Oxford Street—Is open both day and night; it is less park-like than Hyde Park, its sides being in great part bounded by very characteristic specimens of modern architecture, which have a lath and plaster air of mock grandeur about most of them—offensive and tawdry. The best walks are towards the north, which is less infested with buildings. A very considerable portion has been lately added, for the use of pedestrians, towards the north-east.

**HYDE PARK.**—Open—the foot-gates from 6 A.M. till 10 P.M.; the carriage-gates from 7 A.M. till 9 P.M.—is equally attractive for riding, driving, and walking. The fashionable promenades are from north to south, on the gravel walks parallel to Park Lane; and it is pleasant enough viewing the best horses and equipages in the world; but those who prefer retirement and picturesque points, will betake themselves towards the Serpentine and the rising grounds near the Gunpowder Magazine.

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### KENSINGTON GARDENS

Are open till sunset all the year round. The trees are planted after the French fashion of the 17th century, in long straight avenues. They afford many cool and picturesque walks, especially among the evergreens, towards the north of the

Palace. The broad graveled walk before the Palace at almost all times affords a dry and airy esplanade. The entrance gates are near Victoria Gate; another at Kensington Gore, adjoining the Palace, another a little westward of the first milestone in the Kensington Road, and another near the bridge over the Serpentine. Generally during the months of June, July, August, and sometimes in September, the band of the Life Guards or Oxford Blues, at Knightsbridge, plays twice a week (the days vary) in the afternoon, in the Gardens near the Serpentine. This is the spot of all others to see the finest women in the world (as English women are), as well as horses, in great numbers and in the greatest perfection.

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### GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

	PAGE
National Gallery - - - - -	13
British Museum - - - - -	9
St. Paul's Cathedral - - - - -	24
East India House Museum - - - - -	10
Society of Arts - - - - -	12
Soane Museum - - - - -	11
Museum of Economic Geology - - - - -	11
United Service Museum - - - - -	12
Hampton Court Palace - - - - -	21
Kew Gardens - - - - -	29
Dulwich Gallery - - - - -	14
Woolwich Arsenal - - - - -	25

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### REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Roman style, sometimes called Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman.	Chapel in the White Tower; St. Bartholomew (Smithfield).
Lancet, or Early English -	The Temple Church.
Transition Style, between the pointed and decorated 'Gothic'	Westminster Abbey.
Decorated 'Gothic' - -	Westminster Hall.
Tudor - - - - -	Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street; Hall of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street.
Florid Tudor - - - - -	Henry VII.th's Chapel.

Tudor and Classic mixed	-	Hall of Lambeth Palace; Hall of Middle Temple.
Tuscan Order	- - -	St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
Doric	- - - -	Unitarian Chapel, Stamford Street, Blackfriars.
Ionic (also use of Caryatides)	-	St. Pancras New Church.
Corinthian	- - - -	Portico of St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross.
Composite	- - - -	Upper story of the Banqueting House, Whitehall.
Classic generally	- - -	St. Paul's Cathedral, and St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
Italian Style of the Middle Ages		Travellers' Club and Reform Club, Pall Mall.
Arcades	- - - -	Lowther, Strand; Burlington, Piccadilly.

### THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STATUES.

OF WHOM.		SITUATION.
King Charles I.	- -	Charing Cross.
King Charles II.	- -	Soho Square.
King James II.	- -	Privy Gardens, Whitehall.
William III.	- -	St. James' Square.
Queen Anne	- -	Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.
King George I.	- -	Grosvenor Square.
- - -	- -	Leicester Square.
King George III.	- -	Cockspur Street.
Duke of York	- -	Carlton Gardens.
Duke of Kent	- -	Portland Place.
Charles James Fox	- -	Bloomsbury Square.
William Pitt	- -	Hanover Square.
Duke of Bedford	- -	Russell Square.
Major Cartwright	- -	Burton Crescent.
George Canning	- -	Palace Yard, Westminster.
Achilles	- -	Hyde Park.

### DAY'S EXCURSIONS AROUND THE METROPOLIS.

The following hints make no pretence of exhausting all the interesting features of scenery or antiquities near London, which is surrounded by beauties little dreamt of by those who do not take the trouble of becoming acquainted with them. Probably many things are passed by, equally worthy of a visit, still those which are noted, will, I am certain, in nowise disappoint any one:—

**EASTWARD.**—To Greenwich, by river steamer or railway—see the College, built by Sir C. Wren—walk through the Park—over Blackheath—through Lee to Eltham—see the ruins of the old Palace, now a barn—thence by Shooter's Hill to Woolwich, a walk of about ten miles—return by river steamer.

*Greenwich.*—1. Those who want a couple of hours' fresh air cannot do better than go to Greenwich, and stroll about the hillocks and dales of the Park.

2. With an hour's more time the circuit of Blackheath may be taken.

3. Go across the Park and out at the West Gate, and then up the lane opposite the gate, and through pleasant footpaths to the pretty village of Charlton, and return the same way, or by the Blackheath Road, and through the Park by the Blackheath Gate.

4. Go to Charlton as in No. 3, and keep on to Woolwich Common—go up to Shooter's Hill, and return to Greenwich by the Blackheath Road.

5. Go to Charlton as at No. 3, cross to Woolwich Lower Road, and if possible see the Charlton Sand-pits, in which many strata are seen at once, and proceed by the low road either to the steamer at Woolwich, or back by the low road to Greenwich.

To Woolwich by steamer—then cross the Common and go over Shooter's Hill towards Gravesend—then take the second or third turning to the left and get back to Woolwich.

From Gravesend steamer—land at Erith, the country being pretty behind the village and church—return by steamer, or walk through Plumstead to Woolwich.

From Gravesend steamer—land at Purfleet, and see the chalk-pits and public gardens, etc.

From Gravesend by steamer—go up Windmill Hill, and to the Rosherville Gardens.

To Gravesend by steamer—walk or ride to Rochester, seven miles—see Castle, which was built by Bishop Gundulph, in William Rufus' reign: the tower is a very fine ancient military ruin—Cathedral, whose western front is one of the most interesting remains of Romanesque or Anglo-Norman Architecture in our country; the crypt here is very remarkable for its extent—back to Gravesend.

To Gravesend—ride to Rochester and walk to Maidstone—

see the Old Cromlech, Kit's Cotty House, which is midway between Maidstone and Rochester, and back, about 16 miles.

To Gravesend—walk to Cobham, about five miles—see Cobham Hall, an extensive but not very decorated Elizabethan house, with many pictures; it is open on Fridays only, Eleven till Four, by tickets purchaseable at Caddell's Library, Gravesend, 2s. each—see Cobham church, with its fine old architectural tombs, and return the same way.

**SOUTH-EASTWARD.**—A visit in the summer to Sevenoaks and its neighbourhood has many attractions. Situate between two ridges of the chalk hills, and abundantly decorated with fine trees, the scenery is extremely beautiful and luxuriant on all sides. Knowle Park is celebrated for its beech trees; and the house is one of the most interesting and earliest existing specimens of Domestic architecture. Many of the rooms remain nearly in their original state; and the collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, is very extensive. The grounds are open to all; and the house is liberally shewn at all times, even on Sundays. There is so much to be seen and enjoyed at Sevenoaks, that it will be best to get there in the quickest way possible, which is by carriage of some kind.

To Sydenham, by Croydon Railway—walk to Bromley, over Hayes Common, across to Chislehurst, and back through Bromley to Sydenham, a delightful walk of about 15 miles, especially towards the latter end of the spring.

To Croydon by Railway, over Croomhurst Hill, which abounds with lilies of the valley—to West Wickham and Addington—to Keston, over Hayes Common—see the Roman Encampment—to Bromley—to Sydenham, a walk of about 15 miles, and return by Railway.

**SOUTH.**—To Red Hill, by Brighton Railway—walk through Reigate to Dorking, over Box Hill, in June, when almost the whole tribe of orchideæ may be found in blossom there—through Mickleham, Leatherhead, to Ditton Railway Station, about 20 miles, return to Town by South Western Railway.

Ride to Croydon by Brighton Railway—walk through Carshalton, over Banstead Downs, by Walton-on-the-Hill to Gatton—back from Merstham by Croydon Railway, about 16 miles.

Ride to Sydenham by Croydon Railway—walk by the Beulah Spa, through Norwood, Tooting to Wimbledon, about nine miles—to Town by South Western Railway.

**SOUTH-WEST.**—Ride to Ditton Marsh by South Western Railway—walk through Esher—see Wolsey's Well, and the Ruins of the Water-Gate House of Wolsey's Palace on the Mole—to St. George's Hill, the highest of the Surrey Hills, near the Thames—to Weybridge Station—total distance, about seven miles—return by railway. Another walk: by Esher to Pain's Hill, near Cobham—to the Ruins of Newark Abbey, near Pinford—by banks of Basingstoke Canal to Weybridge Station—about 15 miles.

Ride to Woking by South Western Railway, and by coach to Guildford—walk on the ridge of hills to Dorking and to Reigate, with magnificent prospects over miles of cultivation at every step—total distance about 20 miles—return from Red Hill station on Brighton Railway.

Ride to Ditton Marsh, walk to Ditton Ferry, and cross the River, pursue the Towing-path up the Thames (crossing Hampton Bridge), to Weybridge: or instead, walk by the picturesque banks of the Mole, to Moulsey, and follow the Towing-path to Weybridge. Pass by the Railway Station, and over St. George's Hill into the Walton Road. Return by South Western Railway from Walton Station. The Marshy ground on the east side of Walton Bridge, is called "Cowey Stakes." Here tradition relates that Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames. Here the eye which is keen after the picturesque, will find much that is gratifying in several views of the three bridges; and Mr. Barry's elegant campanile to Lord Tankerville's Villa, will not be unnoticed. If the present Lessee of Oatland Park (Lord F. Egerton), had not forbidden its use as a thoroughfare, the walk might be varied, through the varieties of its fine foliage.

Let those who do not grudge the expense take the earliest Train to Southampton, and pass the day among the Ruins of Netley Abbey, begun about 1239; beautiful remnants of the lancet-arch, roofless, except with canopies formed by very tall overhanging ash trees, which grow among the ruins. Another day may be well spent in Winchester; several hours being devoted to its Cathedral. Dalloway briefly instances its peculiarities as follows: "Wykeham's" nave (A.D. 1394) is considered as one of the finest in England, and longer than that of York. The exterior of the Choir and Lady's Chapel is of most beautiful workmanship of the fifteenth century. There are four very fine Sacella, or Sepulchral Chapels, for the Bishops Wykeham, Waynflete, Beaufort, and Fox. Wykeham

is said to have surrounded the piers erected by Wakelyn with Pilasters. The Choir is under the Tower, as at Gloucester. The exquisite Screen behind the altar was the work of Bishop Fox, to whom Speed attributes not only the additions to the Choir, but the vaulting and glassing (with stained glass) of the whole Church.

A still more extensive Tour along the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, or even round the Island in a Steamer, or a Geological Excursion to Allum Bay and the Needles, is by no means impracticable in a long summer's day.

Ride to Weybridge by South Western Railway—walk through Chertsey, Staines, and Windsor on to Slough Station, about 16 miles, return by Great Western Railway.

**WEST.**—By River Steamer, when the tide is favourable, to Kew—see the Gardens there—walk by the side of the Thames to Richmond Hill, through Richmond Park, over Wimbledon Common to Wimbledon Station, about eight miles—return by South Western Railway.

By South Western Railway to Kingston Station—cross Ditton Ferry—see the Gardens and Grounds of Hampton Court, through Bushy Park, especially when the horse chestnuts are in blossom—through the pretty country town of Kingston, across Richmond Park to Richmond, about ten miles—return by Richmond Steamer.

By Great Western Railway to Slough—walk to Windsor, remarking the views about Eton—by Frogmore Lodge, along the Long Walk to Virginia Water, and back to Windsor, about fourteen miles—ride in Omnibus to Slough Station, fare 6*d.*, and return by Railway.

By Great Western Railway to Maidenhead Station—walk to Henley, and return by the Tow-path of the Thames, or descend the river in a boat or barge. Some of the finest scenery of the Thames lies between Henley and Maidenhead.

By Great Western Railway to Reading—walk by the banks of the River to Maidenhead, and return by Railway.

(Two Days' Excursion). Proceed as far as Reading by the Great Western Railway—walk seven miles to Oakingham, where are two comfortable Inns (one kept by Mrs. Wise), thence by Eversley to Hartley Row for the night. The Lion is the "head" Inn, but the Swan will do for him who has little pride and few sixpences. Take the road opposite the



Swan to the church, through Crondall and Farnham, or go direct to the Farnboro' Station, which is six miles on the London side of Farnham; if strength and zeal hold out, walk still on to Woking Common, and take the Southampton Train to London. We would rather recommend the Inn at Frimley, a mile from the Farnboro' Station, if there be time; it is beautifully situated, and half a day may be whiled away in the Park and Heath which surround it.

**NORTH WEST.**—By Birmingham Railway to Harrow—ascend the hill—see the church and the fine panoramic views. It is worth while in the walk back to town, seeing the Kensal Green Cemetery. The first road on the north-east side of the Cemetery leads across the meadows over the Hippodrome, into the Bayswater road, and is by far the pleasantest way into town.

By Birmingham Railway to Hemel Hempstead—walk through Gorhambury Park to St. Albans—see the Abbey, the nave of which is one of the few authentic specimens of Saxon architecture. It is among the largest of our Abbeys. Thence to Watford, and if there is time, see Cashiobury and its old picturesque mansion, about sixteen miles—return by Railway.

Ride to Tring, by Birmingham Railway.—Walk to Wendover, and if you desire good and reasonable entertainment, pay Mrs. Rose a visit at the Crown Inn. Best to order a dinner there, and whilst it is preparing walk to “Chequers,” once inhabited by Oliver Cromwell. Examine the magnificent box trees in its neighbourhood, and a spot called “Velvet Lawn;” return to Wendover, and from Tring by Railway. If a second day's absence from town is possible, pursue the course of the Chiltern Hills to High Wycombe, thence to Marlow, and by the Thames to Maidenhead.

**NORTH.**—By Northern and Eastern Railway to Waltham Abbey—see the Abbey. One of the most perfect remains of Saxon architecture near the Metropolis. Walk across Epping Forest, through Loughton and Chigwell, and across Hainault Forest to Romford, about thirteen miles—return by Eastern Counties Railway.

Ride to Hatfield and back. The three Parks and Mansions with their contents—of Brockett Hall, Penshanger Park, and Hatfield Park, are most pleasant subjects for a day's excursion.

From West End of the Town, go by Regent's Park, Primrose Hill, and footpath to Hampstead; go about the Heath on

both sides of the road; go thence by road to Highgate, or by footpath through Vale of Health, and by Caen Wood to back road to Highgate; or the same way, turning at the ponds, up a by-road, through the grounds of Caen Wood, leading into the road between Hampstead and Highgate.

Highgate to Hornsey and Muswell Hill, or to Muswell Hill and Colney Hatch, and back, or cross to Finchley.

Hampstead to Hendon, and return by Edgware Road, or cross on through Neardon and Willesden.

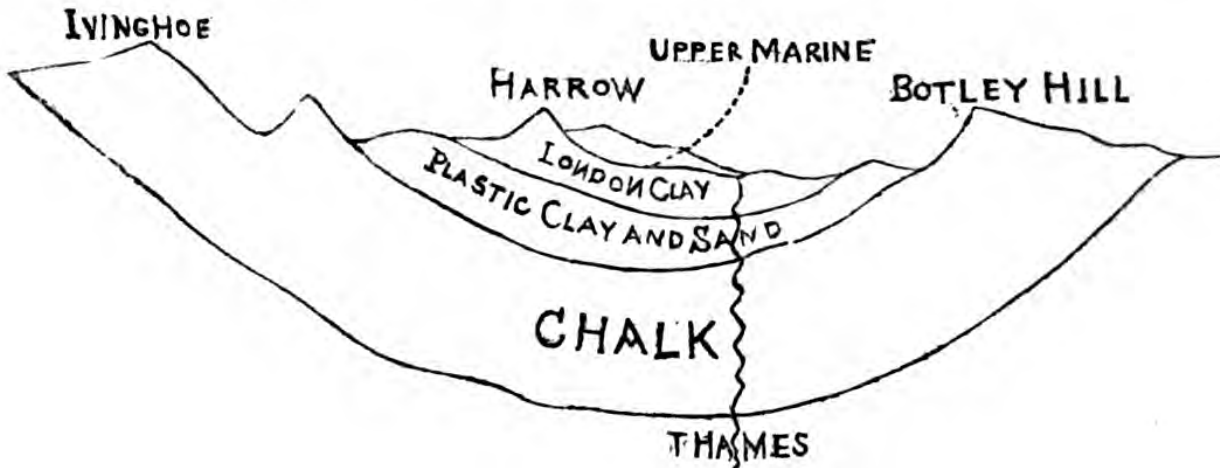
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The interest of a walk is very much enhanced by some knowledge of the natural history of the country explored. A list of the more rare plants which grow around the Metropolis, would be too long for the present work; and the reader, if he is not already acquainted with them, had best consult Turner and Dillwyn's Botanist's Guide, where the plants peculiar to each county of England and Wales are classified under their respective counties. The neighbourhoods of Boxhill near Dorking, and of Walton-on-Thames, may both be instanced as spots rich in Botanical rarities. The objection of length does not, however, apply to a general survey of the geological features of the metropolitan neighbourhoods; and the following contribution of a well-wisher to this little book is therefore inserted. It will be useful too as a Botanical Guide, inasmuch as each soil has its own especial plants.

#### GEOLOGY OF LONDON.

The soil on which London is built, and that of the country around, to a great distance in all quarters, consists of various strata of clays, sands, and gravel reposing on a chalk bed or basin. The brim of this basin has been carried away on the sea-side, but on the land-sides it remains, forming the elevated ridges of chalk hills which terminate at Dover on the south-east, and Hunstanton in Norfolk on the north-east. The clay beds extend along the sides of the Thames forming the elevations of Highgate, the substrata of Hampstead, Hendon, Harrow, and mixed up with gravel, extend through Uxbridge, Beaconsfield, to the chalk at High Wycombe. Clay with deposits of gravel and a little sand form the chief soil of all the south-east and north-east of Essex. The hills on the Surrey side of London are of clay, as at New Cross, Nun-Head Hill, Herne Hill, Brixton, and on to Wandsworth, where they terminate by an inconsiderable elevation above the alluvial meadows of Battersea on the shores of the Thames. This clay is covered in various places by immediate deposits of sand of various kinds, forming the beautiful elevation of Hampstead Heath, and those invaluable waste lands (invaluable for the purposes of

health and out-of-door enjoyment, because waste and sterile) of Clapham Common, Wandsworth, Wimbledon. Extending beyond the valley of the Wandle, Kingston, and the valley of the Mole, they appear again at Esher, forming that immense tract of sandy heath which reaches to Ripley, Woking, and Bagshot Heath, and present the picturesque heights of St. George's Hill and St. Ann's Hill. They reach to Hartley Row, where appears a little clay, and as far as the chalk at Odiham and Basingstoke. They pass northward to Bracknel, and near to Oakingham, where are found the gravels and clays of the valley of the Loddon and the Thames, and of Windsor Forest. The sand, gravel, and clay, alternating with one another, form the little frequented but delicious sylvan scenery of Eversley, Hartley Row, and Crondall.



A rude but not altogether inappropriate idea may be formed of the London basin as it is called, by considering the chalk hills which extend from Norfolk to Dover, as forming the edge of a fire shovel, the hollow of which has been scooped out by torrents of water (the deluge of the ancient world), and its contents borne away into the sea. An immense hollow area has been left, which has been partially filled up (by the operation of successive torrents and floods of water) with sand, gravel, and clay—washed, drifted, and accumulated in all sorts of tortuous forms, according to the force and direction of the various currents which have flowed over it. The Thames may be considered as the great residuary drain, when all had become quiet and had formed its last level. By a glance at the map, the chalk hills which form the edge or brim of this vast hollow, may be traced from Dover running westernly by Canterbury, Rochester, Wrotham, Godstone, Reigate, Guildford, Basingstoke, Hungerford, through Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, approaching London at St. Albans, Hertford, Ware, Bishop's Stortford, all the north-western part of Essex, as at Saffron-Walden, the western side of Suffolk, as at Bury St. Edmunds, and termi-

nating at the north-western coast of Norfolk. The river Thames makes its way through this border of chalk, some miles north-east of Hungerford. The elevations are not considerable, being 481 feet above the level of the sea at Royston, and between 700 and 800 feet at Alton and Dover.

CHARGES AT INNS.

THE charges at inns are very uncertain, and are by no means proportioned to the excellence of the accommodation. It may be as well to give the traveller a scale of the usual charges made at some of the best inns in the country, and he should not on any account pay more, unless he has had unusual accommodation:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Breakfast - - - - -	1	6	to	1 9
Dinner - - - - -				2 0
Half-a-pint of Wine - - - - -				1 3
Tea - - - - -				1 6
Bed - - - - -				1 6
	—7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> or 8 <i>s.</i>			

Fee to the waiter, 3*d.* for each meal; chambermaid, 6*d.*; "boots," for cleaning boots and shoes, 2*d.* If more charges are made than the above, the traveller should deduct the overcharge, and then put down the fees he gives to the servants, thus:

Breakfast - - - - -	2	0		
Dinner - - - - -	3	0		
Tea - - - - -	2	0		
Fire, bed, and lights - - - - -	3	0	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wine - - - - -	1	6	—	11 6

Such charges as these have been often attempted at some of the worst inns near London.

Underneath this bill the traveller should write—

Overcharge Dinner - - - - -	1	0		
„ Breakfast - - - - -	0	3		
„ Tea - - - - -	0	6		
„ Wine - - - - -	0	3		
„ Bed, etc. - - - - -	1	6	—	3 0

Then write—

Waiter - - - - -	0	6		
Chambermaid - - - - -	0	6		
Boots - - - - -	0	2	—	1 2
Total - - - - -				8 6
				9 8

N.B.—If the traveller has a horse and carriage, the fee to the ostler is 9*d.* for cleaning, etc. his horse, and 6*d.* if his carriage be washed.

It is better to write at the bottom of the innkeeper's bill the fees to servants, than to give to each person his small fee, and the traveller should take any remainder of odd pence, and not give to the servants over and above the true account. The contrary

## THEATRICAL

NAME.	SITUATION.	NATURE OF PERFORMANCES.
Queen's Theatre	Haymarket -	Italian Opera and Ballets, occasionally the French Drama
Theatre Royal	Drury Lane -	Regular Drama, (Shakspeare's chiefly under Mr. Macready's management) Operas, Spectacle, Farces, & Melodramas
Theatre Royal	Covent Garden -	Regular Drama (chiefly Comedy under Madame Vestris's management) Operas, Spectacle, Farces, & Melodramas
Theatre Royal	Haymarket -	Regular Drama, Operas, Farces, Melodramas
Lyceum and English Opera House	Wellington Street Strand.	Operas, Spectacles, Melodramas, Musical Promenades
Royal Adelphi Theatre	Strand - -	Burlettas, Farces, and Spectacle
Royal Olympic Theatre.	Wych Street -	Vaudevilles and Operettas - -
St. James' Theatre	King Street, St. James's	Operas, Farces, etc. - -
Surrey Theatre	Blackfriars Road	Regular and Melodrama -
Royal Victoria Theatre.	Waterloo Road -	Regular and Melodrama, and Spectacle.
Pavilion Theatre	Whitechapel Rd.	Regular and Melodrama -
Garrick Theatre	Leman St., Goodman's Fields.	Regular and Melodrama -
Sadler's Wells Theatre.	Near the New River Head.	Melodrama, Pantomime, and Spectacle.
Queen's Theatre	Tottenham Street	Regular and Melodrama -
Strand Theatre	Strand - -	Vaudevilles, Operettas, Farces
Clarence Theatre	King's Cross -	Burlettas, Vaudevilles, etc. -
City of London	Bishopsgate St. Without -	Melodrama, Vaudevilles, etc. -

practice is very corrupt. Servants at inns are very much overpaid. When a person buys goods at a grocer or draper's shop to the amount of 9s. 8d. or 10s. 10d., he expects to receive the change of 4d. or 2d., and does not give it back to the shopman who has served him. All other tradesmen pay their own servants, so ought innkeepers.

PERFORMANCES.

GENERAL LIMITATION OF SEASON.	TIME OF OPENING.	OF COMMENCING.
February to middle of August -	Half-past Seven	Eight.
End of September to middle of June.	Seven on Sat. Half-past Six -	Half-past Seven. Seven.
End of September to middle of June.	Half-past Six -	Seven.
All the Year - - - -	Half-past Six -	Seven.
Almost all the Year - -	Half-past Six -	Seven.
1st October until Passion Week	Quarter-past Six	Quarter to Seven.
1st October until Passion Week, dependent on having a lessee	Half-past Six -	Seven.
1st October until Passion Week, dependent on having a lessee	Half-past Six -	Seven.
} May be open all the Year, and generally are open the greater part.	Half-past Five -	Half-past Six.
	Half-past Five -	Half-past Six.
	Six - - -	Half-past Six.
} Six - - -	Six - - -	Half-past Six.
	Six - - -	Half-past Six.
Nearly all the Year, dependent on having a lessee.	Half-past Six -	Seven.
Dependent on having a lessee -	Half-past Six -	Seven.
Dependent on having a lessee -	Six - - -	Half-past Six.
Dependent on having a lessee -	Six - - -	Half-past Six.

## MUSICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

NAME.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIME OF MEETING.*	TERMS.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF PERFORMANCES.
Ancient Concerts . . .	Hanover Sq. Rooms	Half-past Eight	5 and 6 guineas .	Vocal and Instrumental (Ancient Full Band.
Philharmonic Concerts . . .	Ditto . . .	Eight . . .	4 guineas . . .	Ditto (Modern) Full Band.
Societa Armonica . . .	Opera House Concert Room.	Eight . . .	. . .	Vocal and Instrumental (chiefly Modern) Full Band.
Academy Concerts . . .	Hanover Sq. Rooms	. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto. Chiefly Modern,
British Musicians . . .	Ditto . . .	. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto. [Full Band.
Royal Society of Musicians	Ditto . . .	. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.
Glee Club . . .	Crown and Anchor	5 P.M. . .	3 guineas entrance, 8 guineas sub.	As the name imports.
Catch Club . . .	Thatched House . . .	5 P.M. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.
Madrigal Society . . .	Freemason's Tavern	5 P.M. . .	4 <i>l.</i> & 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Din.	Meet once a month (eight months)
Western Society . . .	Brown's Soho Square	. . .	. . .	As the name imports.
Glee Club . . .	Ditto . . .	Sat., at Eight	. . .	Ditto ditto.
Adelphi Glee Club	London Coffee House	. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.
Abbey Glee Club . . .	Bridge Street, Westminster.	. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.
Sacred Harmonic Society	Exeter Hall . . .	7 P.M. . .	1 guinea; single tickets 3 <i>s.</i> & 5 <i>s.</i>	Oratorios, Masses—all Sacred; 500 Performers.
Choral Harmonists . . .	Albion . . .	. . .	. . .	—
Classical Harmonists . . .	Crown and Anchor	. . .	. . .	—
Motett Society . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
St. Cecilia Society . . .	London Wall . . .	. . .	. . .	Oratorios, etc.
Melophonic Society . . .	Store Street . . .	. . .	. . .	—

\* The appointed Days are advertised in the Newspapers and by other means.

## INQUIRIES THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE.

Much time and trouble are economized, and disappointment obviated, by a correct knowledge of the hours at which public conveyances start; at which temporary exhibitions are open, etc. And the facility for making such inquiries being so much increased by the present arrangements of the Post-Office, it has been thought necessary to the completeness of this work, to insert the regulatious of the London District Post.

### METROPOLITAN LOCAL CHIEF POST-OFFICE

Is at the General Post-Office, St. Martins-le-Grand, where Letters may be posted one hour later at each despatch, than at the Receiving-Houses.

There are Seven Deliveries and Seven Collections of Letters in London daily.

The following are the places, within the three-mile circle, that have five deliveries and five despatches :—

Camden Town	Kennington	Pentonville
Dalston	Kentish Town, as far	Shacklewell
Hackney	as Mansfield Place	Somers Town
Islington	Kingsland	Vauxhall
Kent Road (Old)	Newington Butts	Walworth.

### LETTERS GOING FROM ONE PART OF THE METROPOLIS TO ANOTHER.

If put into the Receiving-Houses before	Or the Principal Office before	Are sent out for Delivery at
o'clock	o'clock	o'clock
Morning . . . 8	Morning . . . 9	Morning . . . 10
———— . . . 10	———— . . . 11	———— . . . 12
———— . . . 12	Afternoon . . . 1	Afternoon . . . 2
Afternoon . . . 2	———— . . . 3	———— . . . 4
———— . . . 4	———— . . . 5	———— . . . 6
———— . . . 6	———— . . . 7	———— . . . 8
———— . . . 8	———— . . . 9	Next morning . 8

At the Receiving-Houses in Cornhill, at Charing Cross, in Regent-street, near Langham Place, half an hour later at each despatch than at the other Receiving-Houses.

And each Delivery should be completed generally in about One Hour after the Despatch from the Principal Office, according to Distance and number of Letters, etc.



## POST-OFFICE—LETTERS FROM LONDON TO THE COUNTRY.

If put into the Receiving-Houses, by	Or the Principal Office, by	They are despatched from the latter, at
o'clock	o'clock	o'clock
Morning . . . 8	Morning . . . 9	Morning . . . 10
Noon . . . 12	Afternoon . . . 1	Afternoon . . . 2
Afternoon . . . 2	_____ . . . 3	_____ . . . 4
_____ . . . 6	_____ . . . 7	_____ . . . 8

To Places having but two Deliveries a day, Letters are sent off at the hours of 10 in the Morning, and 4 or 8 in the Afternoon. Such as go off at 10 are delivered at Noon; those at 4 are delivered the same Evening; and such as go off at 8 are for delivery early next Morning. To Places having only one Post a day, they go off at 10, and are delivered the same day at Noon.

The Deliveries in the Country should be completed, generally, between the hours of 11 and 1; between 2 and 3 in the Afternoon; between 6 and 8 in the Evening: and by or about 9 in the Morning.

## FROM THE COUNTRY TO LONDON.

Letters put into the Post in time for the Morning Despatch, are sent out at 12 from the Principal Office, for delivery in all parts of London. If put in for the Noon Despatch, they are sent out for delivery at 4 o'clock. If for the Afternoon Despatch, they are sent out for delivery at 8 o'clock in the Evening; and if put in for the Night Collection, they are despatched the following Morning, and are sent out for delivery at 10 o'clock.

Postage Stamps are now sold at every Receiving-House for Letters.

Twenty-four embossed envelopes for 2s. 3d. Labels at 1d. each.

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“ ABOVE-BRIDGE ” STEAMERS LAND PASSENGERS

*The Iron Boats,*  
 London Bridge (North)  
 Southwark Bridge  
 Blackfriars Bridge  
 Waterloo Bridge  
 Hungerford  
 Westminster Bridge (North)  
 Lambeth Palace  
 Nine Elms  
 Chelsea Pier  
 (every 20 min. in Summer).

*The Wooden Boats,*  
 London Bridge (North and South)  
 The Temple  
 Hungerford  
 Westminster Bridge (South)  
 Milbank  
 Nine Elms  
 Chelsea Pier  
 (every quarter of an hour during the Summer).

## STEAMERS

(AT HOURS WHICH ARE ADVERTISED) TO

- GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH**—Leave Hungerford Market, and call at London Bridge.
- GRAVESEND**—Leave Hungerford Market, also the west and east sides of London Bridge.
- RICHMOND**—Queenhithe, calling at Hungerford, and most of the Piers westward.

## RAILWAYS.

- GREENWICH**—from Tooley-street, London Bridge, every quarter of an hour, from 8 in the morning till 10 at night.
- CROYDON**—from Tooley-street, stopping at New Cross; Dartmouth Arms, Sydenham; Anesley, near Westow Hill, Norwood; and Jolly Sailor, near Beulah Spa—five minutes after 9, 10, and 12; and twenty minutes after 2, 4, 5, 6, 8.
- BLACKWALL**—from 60, Fenchurch-street, every quarter of an hour, from half-past 8 A.M. till quarter before 9 P.M.
- SOUTH WESTERN**—Nine Elms, Vauxhall; stopping at Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Kingston, Esher and Hampton Court, Walton, Weybridge, Woking, Farnboro', Winchfield, Basingstoke, Andover-road, Winchester, Southampton—the hours vary at different seasons.
- NORTHERN AND EASTERN**—from Shoreditch; stopping at Lea Bridge, Tottenham, Edmonton, Ponder's End, Waltham, Broxbourne, Roydon, Harlow, Sawbridgeworth, Spelbrook—hours vary.
- EASTERN COUNTIES**—from Shoreditch; stopping at Mile End, Stratford, Forest Gate, Ilford, Romford, Brentwood—hours vary.
- GREAT WESTERN**—from Paddington; stopping at Ealing, Hanwell, Southall, West Drayton, Slough, Maidenhead, Twyford, Reading, etc.—hours vary.
- BIRMINGHAM**—from Euston Square, New Road; stopping at Harrow, Watford, King's Langley, Boxmoor, Berkhamstead, Tring, Aylesbury, etc.—hours vary.
- BRIGHTON**—from Tooley-street; stopping at Croydon, Godstone Road, Moat's nest, Merstham, Redhill, Horley, Three Bridges, Balcombe, Hayward Heath, Burgess Hill, Hassock's Gate—hours vary.

### HACKNEY-COACH FARES.

The principles of charge are as follow :

*Fares according to Distance.*—For every Hackney Carriage drawn by two horses, any distance not exceeding one mile, One Shilling; and Sixpence for every additional half-mile, or fractional part of half-a-mile.

*Fares according to Time.*—For every Hackney Carriage, drawn by two horses, any time not exceeding half-an-hour, One Shilling; and Sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

### CABRIOLETS.

For every Hackney Carriage, drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above-mentioned.

### WATERMEN'S FARES.

*By Distance*—Every half-mile, scullers 3*d.*, oars 6*d.* Scullers take four, and oars six persons, at those fares.

*By Time.*—Oars, 1*s.* per half-hour; scullers, 6*d.* By the day (which is from Seven to Eight o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-Day, and from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, from Six to Six), oars, 12*s.*, scullers, 6*s.*

Watermen are liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for not having a book of their fares.

### HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1842.

At the EXCHEQUER all Holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMP AND TAX OFFICES.

Good Friday, March 25. Queen's Birth-day, May 24. Christmas Day, December 25.

All the above days are also ordered to be kept as Holidays by the officers and servants of the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday, are kept in addition.

#### INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, March 25. | Christmas Day, December 25.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, March 25. | Christmas Day, December 25.  
And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday, the Holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—Same as Bank of England.

## JANUARY, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 S	1	<i>Circumcision.</i> British [Museum closes.]	8	9	3	59	19·6	4 47	5 11
2 S	2	2 <i>Sunday after Christmas.</i>	8	8	4	0	20·6	5 35	6 2
3 M	3	. . . . .	8	8	4	2	☾	6 24	6 48
4 TU	4	. . . . .	8	8	4	3	22·6	7 10	7 37
5 W	5	. . . . .	8	8	4	4	23·6	8 3	8 34
6 TH	6	<i>Epiphany, Old Christ. Day</i>	8	7	4	5	24·6	9 7	9 43
7 F	7	. . . . .	8	7	4	6	25·6	10 21	10 57
8 S	8	British Museum opens.	8	7	4	8	26·6	11 37	— —
9 S	9	1 <i>Sunday after Epiphany.</i>	8	6	4	9	27·6	0 11	0 43
10 M	10	. . . . .	8	5	4	10	28·6	1 6	1 32
11 TU	11	Hilary Term begins.	8	5	4	12	☉	1 53	2 16
12 W	12	. . . . .	8	4	4	13	0·8	2 35	2 52
13 TH	13	Camb. Lent Term begins.	8	3	4	15	1·8	3 12	3 28
14 F	14	Oxford Lent Term begins.	8	3	4	16	2·8	3 43	4 1
15 S	15	. . . . .	8	2	4	18	3·8	4 15	4 31
16 S	16	2 <i>Sunday after Epiphany.</i>	8	1	4	20	4·8	4 48	5 2
17 M	17	. . . . .	8	0	4	21	5·8	5 19	5 35
18 TU	18	. . . . .	7	59	4	23	6·8	5 52	6 9
19 W	19	. . . . .	7	58	4	24	☽	6 27	6 45
20 TH	20	. . . . .	7	57	4	26	8·8	7 3	7 27
21 F	21	. . . . .	7	56	4	28	9·8	7 55	8 24
22 S	22	. . . . .	7	55	4	29	10·8	8 58	9 38
23 S	23	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>	7	54	4	31	11·8	10 22	11 5
24 M	24	. . . . .	7	52	4	33	12·8	11 47	— —
25 TU	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	7	51	4	35	13·8	0 22	0 54
26 W	26	Eclipse of the Moon.	7	50	4	36	☉	1 20	1 49
27 TH	27	<i>Duke of Sussex born, 1773</i>	7	49	4	38	15·8	2 14	2 38
28 F	28	. . . . .	7	47	4	40	16·8	3 2	3 25
29 S	29	. . . . .	7	46	4	42	17·8	3 46	4 8
		[ <i>Charles I. Martyr.</i> ]							
30 S	30	<i>Sexagesima Sunday. King</i>	7	44	4	43	18·8	4 29	4 5
31 M	31	Hilary Term ends.	7	43	4	45	19·8	5 12	5 33

*Note.*—Many Excursions depending on the supply of light, both by day and night, the state of the tide, etc., it has been thought that this work would be incomplete without an Almanack, which is therefore appended.

## FEBRUARY, XXVIII DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 Tu	32	{ Salm. fishing begins in Scotland. Pheas. and Partr. shooting ends.	7	41	4	47	20·8	5 55	6 18
2 W	33		<i>Purific. of B. V. Mary</i>	7	40	4	49	☾	6 38
3 Th	34	[Candlemas.	7	38	4	51	22·8	7 21	7 48
4 F	35	. . . . .	7	37	4	53	23·8	8 19	8 57
5 S	36	. . . . .	7	35	4	54	24·8	9 40	10 23
6 S	37	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>	7	33	4	56	25·8	11 7	11 52
7 M	38	. . . . .	7	32	4	58	26·8	— —	0 27
8 Tu	39	<i>Shrove Tues. Half quarter</i>	7	30	5	0	27·8	0 58	1 20
9 W	40	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	7	28	5	2	28·8	1 42	2 4
10 Th	41	. . . . .	7	26	5	4	☉	2 20	2 37
11 F	42	. . . . .	7	24	5	5	1·0	2 53	3 10
12 S	43	Moham. year 1258 begins	7	23	5	7	2·0	3 25	3 38
13 S	44	1 <i>Sunday in Lent.</i>	7	21	5	9	3·0	3 52	4 7
14 M	45	Camb. Lent Term. div. n.	7	19	5	11	4·0	4 20	4 34
15 Tu	46	[Valentine.	7	17	5	13	5·0	4 50	5 3
16 W	47	<i>Ember Week.</i>	7	15	5	15	6·0	5 19	5 35
17 Th	48	. . . . .	7	13	5	16	7·0	5 51	6 8
18 F	49	. . . . .	7	11	5	18	☽	6 29	6 51
19 S	50	. . . . .	7	9	5	20	9·0	7 11	7 42
20 S	51	2 <i>Sunday in Lent.</i>	7	7	5	22	10·0	8 17	8 59
21 M	52	. . . . .	7	5	5	24	11·0	9 49	10 38
22 Tu	53	. . . . .	7	3	5	25	12·0	11 28	— —
23 W	54	. . . . .	7	1	5	27	13·0	0 7	0 41
24 Th	55	<i>St. Matthias. Duke of</i>	6	59	5	29	14·0	1 9	1 35
25 F	56	[Camb. b. 1774.	6	57	5	31	☉	1 58	2 23
26 S	57	. . . . .	6	55	5	33	16·0	2 44	3 6
27 S	58	3 <i>Sunday in Lent.</i>	6	52	5	34	17·0	3 26	3 45
28 M	59	. . . . .	6	50	5	36	18·0	4 5	4 25

## MARCH, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 T <sub>U</sub>	60	St. David.	6	48	5	38	19·0	4 44	5 4
2 W	61	. . . . .	6	46	5	40	20·0	5 25	5 44
3 T <sub>H</sub>	62	. . . . .	6	44	5	41	21·0	6 4	6 26
4 F	63	. . . . .	6	42	5	43	☾	6 51	7 13
5 S	64	. . . . .	6	39	5	45	23·0	7 43	8 17
6 S	65	4 S. in Lent. Mid-Lent S.	6	37	5	47	24·0	9 1	9 50
7 M	66	. . . . .	6	35	5	48	25·0	10 36	11 23
8 T <sub>U</sub>	67	. . . . .	6	33	5	50	26·0	—	0 2
9 W	68	. . . . .	6	31	5	52	27·0	0 32	0 58
10 T <sub>H</sub>	69	. . . . .	6	28	5	54	28·0	1 15	1 34
11 F	70	. . . . .	6	26	5	55	29·0	1 53	2 10
12 S	71	. . . . .	6	24	5	57	●	2 25	2 41
13 S	72	5 Sunday in Lent.	6	22	5	59	1·2	2 55	3 9
14 M	73	. . . . .	6	19	6	1	2·2	3 22	3 36
15 T <sub>U</sub>	74	. . . . .	6	17	6	2	3·2	3 50	4 5
16 W	75	. . . . .	6	15	6	4	4·2	4 18	4 33
17 T <sub>H</sub>	76	St. Patrick.	6	13	6	6	5·2	4 49	5 6
18 F	77	Camb. Lent Term ends.	6	10	6	7	6·2	5 26	5 45
19 S	78	Oxford Lent Term ends.	6	8	6	9	☽	6 5	6 26
20 S	79	6 Sun. in Lent, Palm Sun.	6	6	6	11	8·2	6 50	7 22
21 M	80	Spring Quarter begins.	6	4	6	13	9·2	8 0	8 45
22 T <sub>U</sub>	81	. . . . .	6	1	6	14	10·2	9 34	10 26
23 W	82	. . . . .	5	59	6	16	11·2	11 13	11 49
24 T <sub>H</sub>	83	. . . . .	5	57	6	17	12·2	—	0 22
25 F	84	LADYDAY, Ann. B.V.	5	54	6	19	13·2	0 50	1 12
26 S	85	[M. Good Friday.	5	52	6	21	○	1 36	1 57
27 S	86	Easter Day.	5	50	6	22	15·2	2 18	2 37
28 M	87	Easter Monday.	5	47	6	24	16·2	2 59	3 19
29 T <sub>U</sub>	88	Easter Tuesday.	5	45	6	26	17·2	3 39	3 59
30 W	89	Easter Wednesday.	5	43	6	27	18·2	4 19	4 36
31 T <sub>H</sub>	90	. . . . .	5	41	6	29	19·2	4 58	5 18

## APRIL, XXX DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 F	91	.	5	38	6	31	20·2	5 39	6 0
2 S	92	.	5	36	6	32	☾	6 24	6 46
3 S	93	1 <i>S. aft. East. Low Sund.</i>	5	34	6	34	22·2	7 15	7 48
4 M	94	.	5	32	6	36	23·2	8 28	9 14
5 T <sub>U</sub>	95	.	5	29	6	37	24·2	9 58	10 39
6 W	96	Oxf. and Camb. Easter	5	27	6	39	25·2	11 16	11 49
7 T <sub>H</sub>	97	[Terms begin.	5	25	6	41	26·2	—	0 16
8 F	98	.	5	23	6	42	27·2	0 38	0 58
9 S	99	.	5	20	6	44	28·2	1 16	1 33
10 S	100	2 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>	5	18	6	46	●	1 48	2 4
11 M	101	.	5	16	6	47	0·6	2 19	2 35
12 T <sub>U</sub>	102	.	5	14	6	49	1·6	2 52	3 8
13 W	103	.	5	12	6	51	2·6	3 23	3 38
14 T <sub>H</sub>	104	.	5	9	6	52	3·6	3 55	4 11
15 F	105	Easter Term begins.	5	7	6	54	4·6	4 29	4 48
16 S	106	.	5	5	6	56	5·6	5 7	5 28
17 S	107	3 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>	5	3	6	57	6·6	5 53	6 19
18 M	108	.	5	1	6	59	☽	6 47	7 21
19 T <sub>U</sub>	109	.	4	59	7	1	8·6	7 59	8 40
20 W	110	.	4	57	7	2	9·6	9 25	10 7
21 T <sub>H</sub>	111	.	4	55	7	4	10·6	10 46	11 21
22 F	112	.	4	53	7	6	11·6	11 50	—
23 S	113	St. George.	4	50	7	7	12·6	0 20	0 43
24 S	114	4 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>	4	48	7	9	☉	1 8	1 30
25 M	115	<i>St Mark. Duch. of Gloc.</i>	4	46	7	10	14·6	1 50	2 12
26 T <sub>U</sub>	116	[ <i>b. 1776.</i>	4	44	7	12	15·6	2 33	2 57
27 W	117	.	4	42	7	14	16·6	3 17	3 37
28 T <sub>H</sub>	118	.	4	40	7	15	17·6	3 56	4 17
29 F	119	.	4	39	7	17	18·6	4 37	4 58
30 S	120	.	4	37	7	19	19·6	5 19	5 39

## MAY, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 S	121	British Museum closes. 5 Sun. aft. East. Rog. Sun. St. Philip & St. James.	4	35	7	20	20·6	6 1	6 26
2 M	122		4	33	7	22	☾	6 51	7 20
3 Tu	123	.	4	31	7	24	22·6	7 53	8 28
4 W	124	.	4	29	7	25	23·6	9 7	9 43
5 Th	125	Ascen. Day. Holy Thurs.	4	27	7	27	24·6	10 15	10 48
6 F	126	.	4	26	7	28	25·6	11 19	11 45
7 S	127	.	4	24	7	30	26·6	— —	0 9
		[Half Quarter.							
8 S	128	Sunday after Ascen. Day.	4	22	7	32	27·6	0 29	0 49
9 M	129	Easter Term ends.	4	21	7	33	28·6	1 6	1 25
10 Tu	130	.	4	19	7	35	●	1 44	2 2
11 W	131	.	4	17	7	36	1·0	2 20	2 40
12 Th	132	.	4	15	7	38	2·0	2 58	3 17
13 F	133	Old May Day.	4	14	7	39	3·0	3 36	3 55
14 S	134	Oxford Easter Term ends	4	12	7	41	4·0	4 16	4 37
15 S	135	Whit-Sunday.	4	11	7	42	5·0	5 1	5 25
16 M	136	Whit-Monday.	4	9	7	44	6·0	5 53	6 19
17 Tu	137	Whit-Tuesday.	4	8	7	45	☽	6 47	7 19
18 W	138	Em. Week. Oxford Trin.	4	6	7	47	8·0	7 55	8 30
19 Th	139	[Term beg.	4	5	7	48	9·0	9 6	9 40
20 F	140	.	4	4	7	50	10·0	10 11	10 45
21 S	141	.	4	2	7	51	11·0	11 16	11 45
22 S	142	Trinity Sunday. Camb. Easter Term divides m.	4	1	7	52	12·0	— —	0 14
23 M	143	Trinity Term begins	4	0	7	54	13·0	0 39	1 5
24 Tu	144	Q. Victoria born, 1819.	3	59	7	55	☉	1 31	1 55
25 W	145	.	3	58	7	56	15·0	2 16	2 38
26 Th	146	Corpus Christi.	3	56	7	58	16·0	3 1	3 22
27 F	147	.	3	55	7	59	17·0	3 41	4 1
28 S	148	.	3	54	7	0	18·0	4 21	4 42
29 S	149	1 Sunday after Trinity. K.	3	53	7	1	19·0	5 3	5 23
30 M	150	[Chas. II. restored.	3	53	7	2	20·0	5 43	6 6
31 Tu	151	.	3	52	7	4	21·0	6 27	6 49



## JUNE, XXX DAYS.

Days of the Week	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 W	152	.	3	51	8	5	☾	7 13	7 39
2 TH	153	.	3	50	8	6	23·0	8 9	8 39
3 F	154	.	3	49	8	7	24·0	9 9	9 38
4 S	155	.	3	49	8	8	25·0	10 7	10 36
5 S	156	2 <i>S. after Trin. King of</i>	3	48	8	9	26·0	11 8	11 35
6 M	157	[ <i>Hanover born 1771.</i>	3	47	8	10	27·0	— —	0 1
7 TU	158	.	3	47	8	11	28·0	0 27	0 48
8 W	159	.	3	46	8	11	●	1 11	1 34
9 TH	160	.	3	46	8	12	0·6	1 56	2 18
10 F	161	.	3	45	8	13	1·6	2 39	3 2
11 S	162	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>	3	45	8	14	2·6	3 26	3 46
12 S	163	3 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	3	45	8	14	3·5	4 10	4 31
13 M	164	Trinity Term ends.	3	44	8	15	4·6	4 55	5 23
14 TU	165	.	3	44	8	15	5·6	5 46	6 14
15 W	166	.	3	44	8	16	☽	6 39	7 8
16 TH	167	.	3	44	8	16	7·6	7 37	8 7
17 F	168	.	3	44	8	17	8·6	8 37	9 7
18 S	169	.	3	44	8	17	9·6	9 38	10 11
19 S	170	4 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	3	44	8	18	10·6	10 45	11 18
20 M	171	<i>Acc. of Q. Vic. 1837.</i>	3	44	8	18	11·6	11 51	— —
21 TU	172	<i>Q. Vic. procl. Summer</i>	3	44	8	18	12·6	0 23	0 50
22 W	173	[ <i>Quart. beg. Long. D.</i>	3	45	8	18	○	1 17	1 42
23 TH	174	.	3	45	8	19	14·6	2 6	2 28
24 F	175	<i>MIDSUMMER DAY.</i>	3	45	8	19	15·6	2 51	3 14
25 S	176	[ <i>Nat. of St. John Baptist.</i>	3	45	9	19	16·6	3 32	3 49
26 S	177	5 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	3	46	8	19	17·6	4 7	4 24
27 M	178	.	3	46	8	19	18·6	4 42	4 59
28 TU	179	<i>Q. Vict. crowned.</i>	3	47	8	19	19·5	5 19	5 37
29 W	180	<i>St. Peter.</i>	3	47	8	18	20·6	5 56	6 16
30 TH	181	.	3	48	8	18	☾	6 35	6 55

## JULY, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 F	182	.	3	49	8	18	22·6	7 15	7 39
2 S	183	.	3	49	8	18	23·6	8 6	8 32
		[days begin.							
3 S	184	6 Sun. after Trin. Dog-	3	50	8	17	24·6	9 2	9 34
4 M	185	.	3	51	8	17	25·6	10 6	10 40
5 TU	186	Oxf. Act. and Camb. Com.	3	51	8	16	26·6	11 16	11 48
6 W	187	Old Midsummer Day.	3	52	8	16	27·6	—	0 19
7 TH	188	Thomas à Becket.	3	53	8	15	28·6	0 46	1 13
8 F	189	Cam. East Term ends. Ecl. Sun	3	54	8	15	●	1 38	2 4
9 S	190	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3	55	8	14	1·2	2 27	2 51
10 S	191	7 Sunday after Trinity.	3	56	8	13	2·2	3 14	3 38
11 M	192	.	3	57	8	12	3·2	4 0	4 22
12 TU	193	.	3	58	8	12	4·2	4 45	5 7
13 W	194	.	3	59	8	11	5·2	5 31	5 56
14 TH	195	.	4	0	8	10	☽	6 21	6 44
15 F	196	St. Swithin.	4	1	8	9	7·2	7 8	7 34
16 S	197	.	4	3	8	8	8·2	8 2	8 31
17 S	198	8 Sunday after Trinity.	4	4	8	7	9·2	9 2	9 41
18 M	199	.	4	5	8	6	10·2	10 18	10 57
19 TU	200	.	4	6	8	5	11·2	11 36	—
20 W	201	.	4	8	8	4	12·2	0 11	0 43
21 TH	202	.	4	9	8	2	13·2	1 10	1 34
22 F	203	.	4	10	8	1	○	1 58	2 19
23 S	204	.	4	12	8	0	15·2	2 39	2 58
24 S	205	9 Sunday after Trinity.	4	13	7	58	16·2	3 15	3 32
25 M	206	St. James.	4	14	7	57	17·2	3 47	4 2
26 TU	207	.	4	16	7	56	18·2	4 18	4 34
27 W	208	.	4	17	7	54	19·2	4 49	5 5
28 TH	209	.	4	19	7	53	20·2	5 23	5 38
29 F	210	.	4	20	7	51	21·2	5 55	6 12
30 S	211	.	4	21	7	50	☾	6 30	6 49
31 S	212	10 Sunday after Trinity.	4	23	7	48	23·2	7 9	7 36

## AUGUST, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.		
			rises.	sets.		Morn.	Aftern.	
			h.	m.		h.	m.	
1 M	213	Lammas Day.	4	24	7 47	24·2	8 4	8 37
2 T <sub>U</sub>	214	.	4	26	7 45	25·2	9 13	9 53
3 W	215	.	4	27	7 43	26·2	10 34	11 18
4 T <sub>H</sub>	216	.	4	29	7 42	27·2	11 56	—
5 F	217	.	4	30	7 40	28·2	0 28	0 56
6 S	218	.	4	32	7 38	●	1 23	1 50
7 S	219	11 Sunday after Trinity.	4	34	7 36	0·9	2 13	2 38
8 M	220	.	4	35	7 35	1·9	3 1	3 22
9 T <sub>U</sub>	221	.	4	37	7 33	2·9	3 43	4 4
10 W	222	Half-Quarter. Dog-days	4	38	7 31	3·9	4 24	4 47
11 T <sub>H</sub>	223	[end.	4	40	7 29	4·9	5 7	5 31
12 F	224	Grouse Shooting begins.	4	41	7 27	5·9	5 51	6 13
13 S	225	Dow. Q. Adelaide b. 1792	4	43	7 25	☽	6 36	6 59
14 S	226	12 Sunday after Trinity.	4	45	7 23	7·9	7 26	7 57
15 M	227	.	4	46	7 21	8·9	8 30	9 9
16 T <sub>U</sub>	228	.	4	48	7 19	9·9	9 54	10 37
17 W	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.	4	49	7 17	10·9	11 24	—
18 T <sub>H</sub>	230	.	4	51	7 15	11·9	0 1	0 32
19 F	231	.	4	52	7 13	12·9	0 59	1 22
20 S	232	.	4	54	7 11	13·9	1 43	2 3
21 S	233	13 Sunday after Trinity.	4	56	7 9	○	2 19	2 37
22 M	234	.	4	57	7 7	15·9	2 59	3 9
23 T <sub>U</sub>	235	.	4	59	7 5	16·9	3 22	3 39
24 W	236	St. Bartholomew.	5	0	7 3	17·9	3 50	4 5
25 T <sub>H</sub>	237	.	5	2	7 1	18·9	4 20	4 35
26 F	238	Prince Albert b. 1819.	5	4	6 59	19·9	4 45	5 2
27 S	239	.	5	5	6 56	20·9	5 18	5 35
28 S	240	14 Sunday after Trinity.	5	7	6 54	21·9	5 54	6 13
29 M	241	.	5	8	6 52	☾	6 34	6 56
30 T <sub>U</sub>	242	.	5	10	6 50	23·9	7 24	7 58
31 W	243	.	5	12	6 48	24·9	8 38	9 22

## SEPTEMBER, XXX DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 TH	244	{ Partridge shoot. begins. British Museum closes	5	13	6	45	25·9	10 11	10 57
2 F	245	. . . . .	5	15	6	43	26·9	11 36	— —
3 S	246	. . . . .	5	16	6	41	27·9	0 9	0 40
4 S	247	15 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5	18	6	39	●	1 4	1 31
5 M	248	Jewish Year 5602 begins.	5	20	6	37	0·6	1 54	2 16
6 TU	249	. . . . .	5	21	6	34	1·6	2 36	3 0
7 W	250	. . . . .	5	23	6	32	2·6	3 18	3 40
8 TH	251	Brit. Mus. opens, from 10	5	24	6	30	3·6	4 0	4 19
9 F	252	till 4; Reading Room,	5	26	6	28	4·6	4 41	5 2
10 S	253	9 till 4.	5	28	6	25	5·6	5 22	5 44
11 S	254	16 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5	29	6	23	☽	6 7	6 30
12 M	255	. . . . .	5	31	6	21	7·6	6 55	7 27
13 TU	256	. . . . .	5	32	6	18	8·6	8 2	8 46
14 W	257	Salm. Fish. in Scot. ends.	5	34	6	16	9·6	9 33	10 19
15 TH	258	. . . . .	5	36	6	14	10·6	11 4	11 42
16 F	259	. . . . .	5	37	6	11	11·6	— —	0 11
17 S	260	. . . . .	5	39	6	9	12·6	0 38	0 57
18 S	261	17 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5	40	6	7	13·6	1 17	1 37
19 M	262	. . . . .	5	42	6	5	○	1 52	2 7
20 TU	263	. . . . .	5	44	6	2	15·6	2 22	2 36
21 W	264	<i>St. Matt. Ember Week.</i>	5	45	6	0	16·6	2 50	3 6
22 TH	265	. . . . .	5	47	5	58	17·6	3 18	3 33
23 F	266	Autumnal Quarter begins	5	48	5	55	18·6	3 47	4 1
24 S	267	. . . . .	5	50	5	53	19·6	4 15	4 32
25 S	268	18 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5	52	5	51	20·6	4 48	5 5
26 M	269	. . . . .	5	53	5	48	21·6	5 24	5 45
27 TU	270	. . . . .	5	55	5	46	☾	6 6	6 31
28 W	271	. . . . .	5	57	5	44	23·6	7 0	7 37
29 TH	272	<i>MICHAELMAS DAY.</i>	5	58	5	42	24·6	8 17	9 6
30 F	273	. . . . .	6	0	5	39	25·6	9 53	10 35

## OCTOBER, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
1 S	274	Pheasant Shooting beg.	6	15	5	37	26·6	11 17	11 47
2 S	275	19 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6	35	5	35	27·6	— —	0 18
3 M	276	. . . . .	6	55	5	32	28·6	0 42	1 6
4 TU	277	. . . . .	6	65	5	30	●	1 28	1 49
5 W	278	. . . . .	6	85	5	28	1·2	2 10	2 32
6 TH	279	. . . . .	6	105	5	26	2·2	2 55	3 14
7 F	280	. . . . .	6	115	5	23	3·2	3 36	3 58
8 S	281	. . . . .	6	135	5	21	4·2	4 16	4 38
9 S	282	20 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6	155	5	19	5·2	5 0	5 21
10 M	283	Oxf. & Cam. Mic. Terms b	6	165	5	17	6·2	5 45	6 8
11 TU	284	Old Michaelmas Day.	6	185	5	15	☽	6 32	7 2
12 W	285	. . . . .	6	205	5	12	8·2	7 36	8 16
13 TH	286	. . . . .	6	225	5	10	9·2	8 59	9 42
14 F	287	. . . . .	6	235	5	8	10·2	10 23	11 2
15 S	288	. . . . .	6	255	5	6	11·2	11 33	11 59
16 S	289	21 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6	275	5	4	12·2	— —	0 22
17 M	290	. . . . .	6	285	5	2	13·2	0 40	0 58
18 TU	291	<i>St. Luke.</i>	6	305	5	0	14·2	1 16	1 32
19 W	292	. . . . .	6	324	4	57	☉	1 48	2 4
20 TH	293	. . . . .	6	344	4	55	16·2	2 19	2 34
21 F	294	. . . . .	6	354	4	53	17·2	2 50	3 4
22 S	295	. . . . .	6	374	4	51	18·2	3 20	3 37
23 S	296	22 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6	394	4	49	19·2	3 53	4 11
24 M	297	. . . . .	6	414	4	47	20·2	4 29	4 49
25 TU	298	. . . . .	6	424	4	45	21·2	5 9	5 33
26 W	299	. . . . .	6	444	4	43	22·2	5 56	6 21
27 TH	300	. . . . .	6	464	4	41	☾	6 49	7 24
28 F	301	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>	6	484	4	39	24·2	8 2	8 46
29 S	302	. . . . .	6	504	4	37	25·2	9 30	10 10
30 S	303	23 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6	514	4	36	26·2	10 48	11 19
31 M	304	. . . . .	6	534	4	34	27·2	11 48	— —

## NOVEMBER, XXX DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water. London Bridge.			
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.		
		[ Bank & S. Sea Tr. Off.	h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.		
1 TU	305	<i>All Saints. Holiday at</i>	6	55	4	32	28·2	0	16	0	37
2 W	306	All Souls Mich. Term beg.	6	57	4	30	●	1	1	1	23
3 TH	307	<i>Princess Sophia born 1777.</i>	6	58	4	28	0·8	1	46	2	8
4 F	308	. . . . .	7	0	4	26	1·8	2	31	2	55
5 S	309	<i>Gunpowder Plot 1605.</i>	7	2	4	25	2·8	3	16	3	37
6 S	310	24 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	7	4	4	23	3·8	3	58	4	19
7 M	311	. . . . .	7	6	4	21	4·8	4	40	5	3
8 TU	312	. . . . .	7	7	4	20	5·8	5	25	5	49
9 W	313	Lord Mayor's D. <i>Prince</i>	7	9	4	18	6·8	6	14	6	38
10 TH	314	[ <i>of Wales born 1841.</i>	7	11	4	16	☽	7	7	7	38
11 F	315	St. Martin. Half Quart.	7	13	4	15	8·8	8	11	8	48
12 S	316	Cam. Mich. Term div. m.	7	14	4	14	9·8	9	25	9	59
13 S	317	25 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	7	16	4	12	10·8	10	30	11	3
14 M	318	. . . . .	7	18	4	11	11·8	11	28	11	53
15 TU	319	. . . . .	7	20	4	9	12·8	—	—	0	15
16 W	320	. . . . .	7	21	4	8	13·8	0	35	0	55
17 TH	321	. . . . .	7	23	4	7	14·8	1	15	1	33
18 F	322	. . . . .	7	25	4	5	○	1	51	2	9
19 S	323	. . . . .	7	26	4	4	16·8	2	26	2	44
20 S	324	26 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	7	28	4	3	17·8	3	2	3	21
21 M	325	<i>Princess Royal born 1840.</i>	7	30	4	2	18·8	3	38	3	58
22 TU	326	[ <i>St. Cecilia.</i>	7	31	4	1	19·8	4	18	4	39
23 W	327	. . . . .	7	33	4	0	20·8	5	2	5	25
24 TH	328	. . . . .	7	35	3	59	☾	5	50	6	16
25 F	329	Mich. Term ends.	7	36	3	58	22·8	6	44	7	16
26 S	330	. . . . .	7	38	3	57	23·8	7	49	8	21
27 S	331	<i>Advent Sunday.</i>	7	39	3	56	24·8	8	58	9	34
28 M	332	. . . . .	7	41	3	55	25·8	10	6	10	41
29 TU	333	. . . . .	7	42	3	54	26·8	11	12	11	44
30 W	334	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	7	44	3	53	27·8	—	—	0	16

## DECEMBER, XXXI DAYS.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon's Age.	High Water, London Bridge.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.
			h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.
1 TH	335	. . . . .	7	45	3	53	28·8	0 41	1 7
2 F	336	. . . . .	7	47	3	52	●	1 33	1 56
3 S	337	. . . . .	7	48	3	52	1·3	2 19	2 42
4 S	338	2 <i>Sunday in Advent.</i>	7	49	3	51	2·3	3 5	3 26
5 M	339	. . . . .	7	51	3	51	3·3	3 46	4 8
6 TU	340	. . . . .	7	52	3	50	4·3	4 26	4 47
7 W	341	. . . . .	7	53	3	50	5·3	5 8	5 30
8 TH	342	. . . . .	7	55	3	49	6·3	5 50	6 11
9 F	343	. . . . .	7	56	3	49	☽	6 31	6 52
10 S	344	Grouse shooting ends.	7	57	3	49	8·3	7 17	7 45
11 S	345	3 <i>Sunday in Advent.</i>	7	58	3	49	9·3	8 11	8 44
12 M	346	. . . . .	7	59	3	49	10·3	9 14	9 47
13 TU	347	. . . . .	8	0	3	49	11·3	10 18	10 49
14 W	348	<i>Ember Week.</i>	8	1	3	49	12·3	11 23	11 49
15 TH	349	. . . . .	8	2	3	49	13·3	—	0 14
16 F	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.	8	2	3	49	14·3	0 38	1 1
17 S	351	Oxford Mich. Term ends.	8	3	3	49	○	1 22	1 44
18 S	352	4 <i>Sunday in Advent.</i>	8	4	3	50	16·3	2 5	2 26
19 M	353	. . . . .	8	5	3	50	17·3	2 47	3 8
20 TU	354	. . . . .	8	5	3	50	18·3	3 29	3 50
21 W	355	<i>St. Thomas. Shortest Day</i>	8	6	3	51	19·3	4 11	4 32
22 TH	356	Winter Quarter begins.	8	6	3	51	20·3	4 55	5 19
23 F	357	. . . . .	8	7	3	52	21·3	5 42	6 7
24 S	358	. . . . .	8	7	3	52	☾	6 32	6 57
25 S	359	<b>CHRISTMAS DAY.</b>	8	8	3	53	23·3	7 24	7 52
26 M	360	<i>St. Stephen.</i>	8	8	3	54	24·3	8 22	8 54
27 TU	361	<i>St. John.</i>	8	8	3	55	25·3	9 29	10 6
28 W	362	<i>Innocents.</i>	8	8	3	55	26·3	10 44	11 24
29 TH	363	. . . . .	8	8	3	56	27·3	11 55	—
30 F	364	. . . . .	8	9	3	57	28·3	0 28	0 55
31 S	365	. . . . .	8	9	3	58	●	1 23	1 48

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