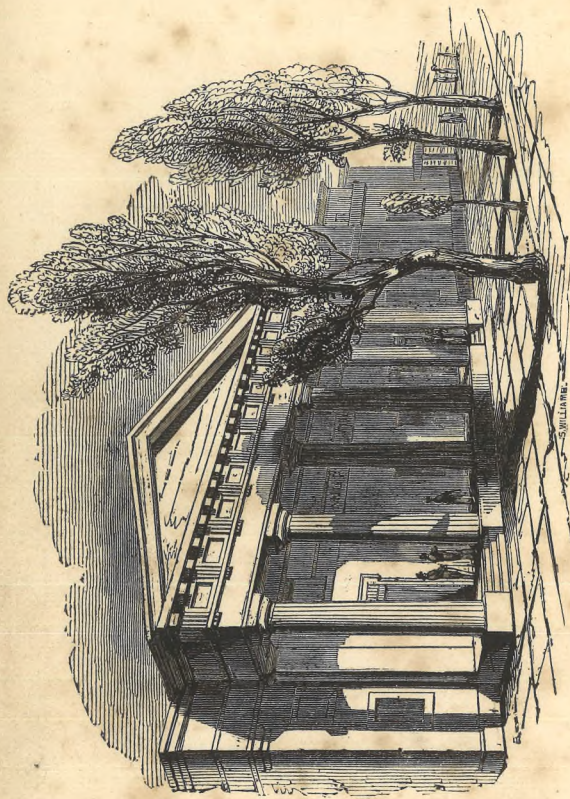


THE  
CHELTENHAM ANNUAIRE,



LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

PROMENADE EAST, CHELTENHAM.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY...

THE  
CHELTENHAM ANNUAIRE,  
For the Year 1837;

CONTAINING  
ORIGINAL ESSAYS,  
ON  
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS;  
A  
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS  
CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF CHELTENHAM;  
AND  
AN ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR,  
COMPILED WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHELTENHAM AND ITS ENVIRONS.

ALSO, A  
DIRECTORY  
OF  
THE RESIDENT GENTRY,  
TOGETHER WITH  
LISTS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES,  
AND A GUIDE TO  
THE DETACHED HOUSES AND RESIDENCES,

---

CHELTENHAM :  
PUBLISHED BY H. DAVIES, MONTPELLIER LIBRARY,  
AND  
SIMPKIN AND CO., LONDON.

CHETTENHAM LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL

TO THE VICE PRESIDENTS

C. H. BOISSEAU, Esq., M.D.,  
THE PRESIDENT

The Rev. GEORGE BONNER, LL.B.,  
AND

W. CONOLLY, Esq., M.D.,  
THE VICE PRESIDENTS

CHETTENHAM LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL  
INSTITUTION

THIS THE FIRST VOLUME OF

THE CHETTENHAM ANNUAIRE

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY JAMES BOULET, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

HENRY DAVIES,

Chettanham, Jan. 1817.

CHETTENHAM

PRINTED BY H. WATKINS, MOUNTFIELD STREET,

AND  
SIMPSON AND CO., LONDON.

TO  
C. H. BOISRAGON, Esq., M.D.,  
THE PRESIDENT,  
AND  
THE REV. GEORGE BONNER, LL.B.,  
AND  
W. CONOLLY, Esq., M.D.,  
THE VICE PRESIDENTS,  
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Cheltenham, Jan. 1837.

G. H. HOUGHTON, Esq., M.A.  
PREFACE

THE REV. GEORGE BOKKER, LL.B.

A Directory of the Resident Gentry of Cheltenham, it is admitted, has long been much wanted, and, to those unacquainted with the difficulty of its compilation, it has appeared a matter of surprise that in a Town numbering so large a proportion of affluent and independent inhabitants, such a work should hitherto never have been projected. A little reflection will however serve to explain this apparent tardiness on the part of those whose occupations best qualified them for undertaking a publication of this description. Cheltenham is itself comparatively new. It has risen to its present preeminence in the short period of a quarter of a century; its inhabitants therefore are but of yesterday. The houses which they occupy came not to them by inheritance, with the recollections and sympathies of "home" about them: as yet they have little or no hold upon the affections—no chain of asso-

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ciation binds the possessor to continuous occupancy, by inducing those mysterious yearnings of the mind which identify its present feelings with its past recollections. Hence the attractions of novelty exercise uncontrolled influence, and a residence is changed with as little ceremony or regret as are the fashions: new houses are erected and tenanted almost before the walls are dry, and the old ones (if old *they* can be called that date not twenty years) find fresh occupants from the influx of visitors, which every year resort hither for the benefit of their health, or the enjoyment of that society and those pleasures which few other places in the Kingdom possess. With all these changes and fluctuations, there are continual and important additions being made to the number of the *settled* residents, and though it is still quite impossible, from the circumstances just adverted to, to obtain an absolutely *correct* list of the names and addresses, a tolerable *approach* to *accuracy* may, it is fairly presumed, be now made. Impressed with this conviction, the present Directory has been undertaken, and if, after all, it should be found that it is not *quite* so correct as some of its friends may have been led to expect, it is hoped that its inaccuracies will be ascribed to the causes already alluded to rather than to careless-

ness and neglect; since all reasonable care and attention has been bestowed in order to render it as perfect as circumstances would permit.

In this desire to furnish a Directory of the Resident Gentry, it was that "THE CHELTENHAM ANNUAIRE" originated, and while it was yet in preparation, various suggestions occurred which appeared likely, if acted upon, to prove of great advantage as additions to such a list. The Directory was intended to be annual, and an Almanac therefore naturally suggested itself as a legitimate companion, and as this was to be peculiarly addressed to Cheltenham, the nature of its chronological references required to be varied from those of the ordinary almanacs of the Metropolis, so as to adapt them to the requirements of a particular locality.

A List of the Public Institutions and Offices of the Town appeared equally indispensable with an Almanac, and these again led to the introduction of several Essays on subjects either immediately connected with them, or illustrative of the present state of science and the history and statistics of the place, and consequently forming frequent topics of discussion and conversation. These Essays, as they have been furnished in each instance by writers the most competent to elucidate the subjects

to which they refer, it is expected will form interesting data for more minute enquiry, and consequently prove important additions to the history and topography of the Town. For these valuable original communications the Editor acknowledges himself indebted to gentlemen who need no eulogiums in a local publication to swell the tide of their well-earned reputation. To each and all of them however this public declaration of thanks is due.

A like acknowledgment is also due to several other gentlemen, who, though their names do not appear as contributors, have yet furnished the Editor with much valuable information for the work. Among these in particular are Dr. Baron, who most kindly permitted him to search the unpublished correspondence of Dr. Jenner, for such information connected with the Literary History of Cheltenham, as could only be obtained through this means, and to make such extracts therefrom as served the purposes of elucidation; and Mr. Moss, to whom he is indebted for the very laboured and minute Chronology of events connected with Cheltenham, or illustrating its rise and progress, as evidenced in the successive improvements which have taken place in the Town and neighbourhood, and also for much valuable



assistance in the compilation and arrangement of the Almanac.

Upon the measure of success which shall attend the publication of the first volume of *THE CHEL TENHAM ANNUAIRE* will depend its continuance through future years, as well as, in a great degree, the amount of labour which may be hereafter bestowed upon the work. The Editor is, however, sanguine of success, and, from the very liberal encouragement which he has hitherto received, entertains no doubt but the *CHEL TENHAM ANNUAIRE* will meet with an extensive circulation, particularly among the resident gentry, for whose more immediate use it has been prepared.

*Cheltenham, January, 1837.*



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ERRATA.

- Page 84; insert in the blank of the last line of last column of the Rain Table,  
 the figures 2.47.  
 112; for "Eclipses in 1836," read 1837.  
 115; Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda, March 3: for "1836," read  
 1834.  
 139; Directory, J. Agg, Esq.'s Address: for "Hewlett Street," read  
 Hewlett's. (This error is only in part of the impression.)

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THE  
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
INSTITUTION

WITH NOTES BY SEVERAL Eminent PERSONS TO THE  
BOTH OF WHICH SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

When the value and importance of scientific know-  
ledge is fully considered, as the most fruitful source of indus-  
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THE  
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WITH NOTICES OF SEVERAL PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH SIMILAR SOCIETIES IN CHELTENHAM.

WHEN the value and importance of scientific knowledge is duly considered, as the most prolific source of individual aggrandisement and national renown, it is natural that men should enquire into, and seek to become acquainted with, those matters which so essentially conduce to improve their condition in society, and contribute to their aggregate of happiness. It is to impressions such as these, that literary and scientific institutions generally, both owe their origin and secure their permanency, becoming useful and pleasurable in proportion as their members are actuated by a desire to improve themselves, or to meliorate the condition of their fellows. In any population the proportion of those who entertain kindred sympathies and tastes, and agree in considering any one particular means (no matter what) as that best adapted for accomplishing the object paramountly in view, is, however, very small. Hence it follows that there must be an exceedingly numerous body of men congregated together, before these proportions can be sufficiently large and powerful to venture upon the establishment of societies or unions, for the purpose of prosecuting any given studies, or securing any particular

interests. While the number of its inhabitants is few, no town can afford to divide itself into sections, or can recognise the pursuits of any isolated class. Cheltenham itself furnishes a striking illustration of this, in the results of the first experiments which were undertaken to form a Literary Society amongst us.

It is hardly to be supposed that the Institution recently established was the offspring of the first essay, or that no previous attempts had been made to effect the accomplishment of a similar object. On the contrary, we know that several schemes had, at different times, been devised for the express purpose of organizing societies of the kind. But these were all projected ere yet the population of the place had reached that point when the proportion of such as are partial to any given pursuits had become sufficiently numerous to constitute a section,—literary associations, like all other societies, being dependant for success upon the union of members. Intellect may combine, and first-rate ability exist, in a coterie, but it is rarely that classes composed of a few individuals can long hold together; neither indeed if they could, would they be productive of those beneficial results which arise from the more enlarged and comprehensive views embraced by the literary institutions of the present day, which, by popularizing the abstract and frequently abstruse principles of philosophy, render them of more universal application, because better and more thoroughly understood, confirming too, in the pleasures which they beget, the poet's assertion,

How charming is divine philosophy;  
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,  
But musical as is Apollo's lute.



The first attempt which has come to our knowledge to form anything like a Literary Society in Cheltenham, was in 1813-14, when the celebrated Dr. Jenner, at that time a resident physician in the town, endeavoured, in conjunction with Dr. Charles Parry, (now of Bath) Dr. Boisragon, Dr. Baron, the late Dr. Newell, Mr. Seager, Mr. Wood, and several other gentlemen, to institute a society of the kind. For some time they held their meetings at Dr. Jenner's house, in St. George's Place, but the number of members increasing to thirty, it was resolved to remove them to the Assembly Rooms, where, on the 3rd of February, 1814, the first public meeting took place. Dr. Jenner was then formally elected President, and Mr. T. Morhall Secretary, and the Society took the title of the *Cheltenham Philosophical and Literary Society*. At this same meeting Dr. Baron read a paper, which was so highly thought of by the members as to induce them to request he would read it again at some future meeting of the Society.

At one of the following meetings, Dr. Charles Parry read a paper on *Taste*, which would appear to have given rise to a good deal of literary discussion, and produced another in reply from Dr. Boisragon, and in allusion to which Dr. Jenner, writing to Dr. Baron, in a letter bearing date April 1st, 1814, observes,—“I had a sort of hope before the day ended that you would have been here yesterday; *Boisragon gave us a paper in reply to Parry. The further discussion on Taste has now closed*, and if you would give us a paper on Thursday se'nnight we should all feel obliged, without it there will be a chasm.”

How long the society continued to hold its meetings at the Assembly Rooms is not precisely known, but it is

fair to presume, not for any very great length of time. It did not indeed meet with much encouragement from the public, and expired altogether sometime during the year 1814, giving no sign. Thus, notwithstanding the high intellect enlisted in the formation of this society, it found no community of feeling among the inhabitants generally, its number of associates never having risen to fifty, though the population of Cheltenham at this time must have amounted to at least ten thousand.

The objects contemplated by Dr. Jenner's *Philosophical and Literary Society* were the same as those embraced by similar societies then existing in the Metropolis, comprehending the reading of papers on philosophical and literary subjects, and subsequent discussions thereupon by the members themselves. The formation of a permanent library of reference, and the purchase of the literary and scientific journals. The first of these objects appears to have been the only one ever realized, and that but partially.

The next attempt made to establish a literary institution was sometime about 1820 or 21, five years after the dissolution of the former Society. Professing the same objects as that formed under the auspices of Dr. Jenner, *The Cheltenham Athenæum*, for such was to have been its title, met with still less success, the project never having been carried into execution, though it numbered among its friends a more formidable array of proprietors than came forward at the outset to encourage the Literary and Philosophical Institution since established. The prospectus and rules of the *Athenæum* were drawn out, and submitted to the approbation of those known to be friendly to literary pursuits, of whom

thirty signified their readiness to become shareholders of ten guineas each, and attached their signatures accordingly to the Regulations the original draft of which is now before us. Among them appear the signatures of Sir F. Drake, R. Capper, Esq., the Rev. J. Tucker, Dr. Gibney, Dr. Mc Cabe, &c. &c. But as this project was, in point of fact, never matured, no meeting of its subscribers or friends ever having been held, it is unnecessary that we should do more than merely notice it as one among the many attempts which had been made to organize a literary society, previous to the last successful one to be hereafter particularized.

After an interval of five years an attempt was again made to establish a scientific society in Cheltenham, though of a different description from either of the former. This was in the year 1825, a period remarkable for the "movement" which then took place in support of such societies generally; when the ardent zeal and enterprising spirit of a few individuals in London seemed to rouse the dormant intellect of the country to exertion, as the wand of a magician waking a giant from repose. The establishment of the London University, and of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institution, was the signal for a general rising in favor of the diffusion of knowledge throughout the kingdom. The large and densely populated manufacturing districts imitated with success the example of London, who co-operated with, and assisted them, and every little town catching the infection, fancied it could promote itself to honour by following in the wake of the huge Leviathan. Cheltenham, though numbering among its inhabitants a smaller proportion of mechanics and artizans than almost any

other town of equal population, joined in "the movement," and in the summer of 1825 a Mechanics' Institution was formed, "for the instruction of its members in the principles of the arts they practise, and the various branches of science and of useful knowledge." Such were its declared objects, as recorded in the printed rules and regulations published at the time. To accomplish them it was proposed to form a library of reference and circulation, a museum of models and machines, and establish lectures on experimental philosophy and the practical arts. The annual subscription was to be twelve and sixpence, and the members were to consist of the working classes, or those friendly to their improvement. In the formation of this Society Dr. Chichester took a very active part, and his praiseworthy efforts were ably seconded by several most ingenious and intelligent mechanics. Their united exertions enabled them to accomplish its organization, and on the 8th of June, 1825, Dr. Chichester, who was appointed treasurer, delivered before the members the first lecture, which was on Chemistry.

Notwithstanding these exertions the Mechanics' Institution made but little effective progress, and the meetings of the members were generally very thinly attended. These meetings, while they continued, were held, we believe, in the house of Mr. Hollis the gunsmith, who took great interest in promoting the welfare of the Institution; a few months' experience, however, convinced its projectors that such an association was uncongenial to the habits of the place, and that, though Cheltenham at this time must have boasted a population of at least fifteen thousand persons, the proportion of

those who felt any desire to cultivate, as a body, a knowledge of the principles of the arts they practised was still very small; and, not more than fifty names ever having been enrolled as members, the society closed its existence in about a year.

Seven years after the failure of the last-mentioned attempt, another was made by a Dr. Robinson, who, having taken a house in St. George's Place, endeavoured to concoct a scheme for the formation of a Scientific Institution there; but this gentleman being almost an entire stranger to Cheltenham, those among the residents who felt most disposed to further such an undertaking wanted confidence in his ability to accomplish that which he proposed. The project therefore received little or no encouragement, and consequently proved abortive.

Dr. Robinson's proposals however produced this good effect,—they excited attention to the subject. A few individuals, who had been long settled in the town, and who were better qualified to judge of its wants and necessities than a stranger, and of the course most advisable to be pursued in order to secure the attainment of any particular end, entertained anew the idea of establishing a Philosophical Institution. The thought was started at the private meeting of a few friends shortly after the failure of Dr. Robinson's scheme, upon which circumstance the conversation chanced to turn. The practicability of the project was discussed, and appeared feasible: at all events it was resolved to try what could be done. The two or three individuals above alluded to undertook to introduce the subject to those of their respective friends whose habits appeared most

congenial to the pursuits of literature and science, and to interest them in its behalf, and a meeting to take the matter into full and fair consideration was determined upon. This meeting took place in the Imperial Pump Room on the 23rd of January, 1833, and was attended by the Rev George Bonner, W. Inglelew, Esq., R. C. Sherwood, Esq., R. W. Jearrad, Esq., Rev. Jenkin Thomas, E. Byam, Esq., F. Richardson, Esq., Mr. Spinney, Mr. W. H. Cox, Mr. S. Moss, Mr. Comfield, and the writer of the present notice, who, upon that occasion, read a short Address on the Advantages generally found to result from Literary and Scientific Associations, and explanatory of the immediate object of the meeting. The subject of the formation of a Literary Society in Cheltenham was then formally and fairly mooted : but one opinion prevailed, and that was decidedly in favour of the undertaking. How to secure its success was the point next to be considered, and as this necessarily involved a great variety of collateral questions, it was deemed advisable to defer their discussion to a future meeting, previous to which it was expected such information might be obtained from enquiry as to the preliminary proceedings of other societies, as would serve to facilitate the establishment of the one now contemplated. A series of resolutions were then passed, and a committee appointed to draw up a report on the subject, embodying the results of the proposed enquiries, after which the meeting adjourned to the 8th of the following month.

On the 8th of February the same gentlemen again met, and, the project having been canvassed and talked of pretty generally through the town during the interval

which elapsed since the first meeting, between fifty and sixty gentlemen assembled: W. Ingledeu, Esq. was called to the chair, and the report of the committee having been read and proving highly satisfactory, and an outline of the plan submitted, it was resolved, so soon as fifty names should be entered as members, that the Society should be considered formed. More than this number having been then and there recorded, it was determined to organize the Society without any further delay. A committee was appointed to prepare the necessary rules and regulations, and the first general meeting (consisting of those who had already enrolled their names or who might do so on or before the day of meeting) was fixed to be held on the 21st of the same month.

On Thursday evening, February 21st, 1833, the first general meeting of the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution was held in the Imperial Spa Pump Room, the gratuitous use of which had been generously granted to the Society by Messrs. Jearrad, the lessees. At this meeting the rules and regulations were formally discussed and agreed upon, and the first officers and committee appointed: Sir George Whitmore was elected President, the Rev. Geo. Bonner and W. Ingledeu, Esq. Vice Presidents, W. Ridler, Esq. Treasurer, and Mr. H. Davies, Honorary Secretary. The committee consisted of Drs. Conolly, Cannon, W. Thomas, and Kay, the Rev. Jenkin Thomas, and Messrs. R. C. Sherwood, R. W. Jearrad, A. Eves, S. Moss, Packwood, Spinney, and R. Winterbotham. The business proceedings having been arranged, and the officers and committee appointed, the organization of the Society proceeded

rapidly. The first literary meeting was fixed to take place on the 12th of March, and the committee invited Dr. Boisragon to deliver upon that occasion the Inaugural Address, which he readily undertook to do.

On the evening of that day a most numerous and highly respectable meeting took place at the Imperial Room: Sir George Whitmore took his seat as President of the Institution, and Dr. Boisragon delivered an eloquent Address on *The Importance and Advantages of Philosophical Enquiry*, which, at the urgent request of the committee, was shortly after published and presented to the members. From the period of delivering this address the Literary and Philosophical Institution may be considered as dating its literary existence, and Cheltenham itself as taking rank among the intellectual, as it long previously had done among the fashionable, towns of the Kingdom.

THE CHELTENHAM LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, now duly inaugurated, proceeded to perfect its establishment and provide for its permanency. Arrangements were made for the formation of a library of reference, towards which several valuable works were contributed, and monthly meetings of the Society determined upon. At these meetings papers were read and lectures delivered by the members themselves, and, in order to give character to their Institution, the committee entered into an engagement with the celebrated Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the London University, for a course of ten lectures on Electricity and Magnetism, which were delivered in the following October. At the close of this course, namely on October 22nd, 1833, the Society held its first



*Conversazione*, on which occasion Dr. Ritchie also gave an address on the *Best Methods of communicating Scientific Knowledge*.

The plans of the Society were now in a great measure developed, and, from the success which had attended the proceedings of the first year, great good resulted. A considerable accession of members was made to the Institution, and its meetings continued to be respectably attended.

At the anniversary general meeting in March, 1834, Dr. Boisragon was elected President in the room of Sir Geo. Whitmore who was preparing to leave Cheltenham, and Dr. Conolly Vice President, in lieu of William Ingledeu. Esq., who retired. The committee, encouraged by their past success, engaged several eminent lecturers, in order to sustain the growing interest which the Society was creating: the progress of the Institution, too, assumed so satisfactory an appearance, and its prospects continued so steadily to brighten, that it was resolved, at the conclusion of its second session, to attempt the erection of a suitable building for its permanent location. Hitherto the meetings of the members had been held in the Imperial Pump Room, which, from the increase of the Society, had now grown wholly inadequate to its accommodation, and was obviously crippling its efficiency.

The committee having resolved upon this bold step, set themselves earnestly to the accomplishment of the undertaking: proposals were speedily drawn up for the erection of a building, in shares paying interest at the rate of five per cent., but redeemable by the Institution whenever its funds should allow of their purchase at a

price not exceeding the par of each. These shares were nearly all subscribed for by the members of the Institution. Designs were submitted for the building by R. W. Jearrad, Esq., and one of these having been determined upon, the committee purchased sixty feet of ground in the line of the Promenade Villas for the erection of their new rooms. Late in the autumn of 1835 the building was commenced, and proceeded with so rapidly as by the following June to allow of the Society taking possession of the premises; the interior being then well nigh completed. The erection of the front, being a part of the design which alone required about £409 to complete it, was for a short time deferred; but, as the building looked exceedingly unsightly in its unfinished state, the committee of the Institution made another effort in behalf of the portico: a subscription was accordingly opened for this specific purpose, and £200 having been in a few weeks subscribed, it was resolved to proceed forthwith with the erection of this important and most striking feature of the architect's design. With this the builder, Mr. Newton, is now advancing as fast as the weather and the nature of the work will admit of, and expects by the ensuing spring to have the whole finished as represented in the wood engraving which forms the frontispiece to *The Cheltenham Annuaire* for 1837. Satisfied that the design itself will be better described in the architect's language than any that we could employ, we have much pleasure in adopting the following descriptive notice obligingly communicated to us by R. W. Jearrad, Esq.

“The portico of the Institution is, *in all its proportions*, the model of the Temple of Theseus.

The building of the Temple of Theseus was a work attributed to the age of Pericles, in the year that Aphepsion was Archon, about the fourth year of the 77th Olympiad, 467 years before Christ. It was built of Pentelic marble, and was honoured at its opening by games and festivals; and also by the celebrated contest between Æschylus and Sophocles.

The front of the portico of the Institution, like Theseus, is hexastyle, having six columns, which are fluted, and also in the arrangement of its intercolumniations which approaches near to the Systytos, but which has not quite its (the Systytos) intercolumniations of two diameters.

The tympanum of the pediment, like that of Theseus, is plain, without sculpture.

The metopes in front of Theseus, ten in number, were sculptured in alto-relievo, representing the labours of Hercules; on either side four metopes only were sculptured, representing eight of the achievements of Theseus.

In the portico of the Institution these are, from motives of economy, left plain; but the metopes are deep seated, to admit their being added hereafter (which they might be at a comparatively small cost in terra cota.)\*

The proportions and developement of the soffit of the corona; the mutules, with the distribution of their

\* Of the labours of Hercules, recorded in the metopes of the Temple of Theseus, nine only are intelligible; and of the achievements of Theseus, only five. The remainder are defaced by time; and it so occurs that the number of the metopes over the Literary Institution portico, namely, fourteen, corresponds exactly with the number of the above subjects.

guttæ ; the tryglyphs, and also the antæ, are preserved with the utmost fidelity.

The portico being the architectural feature intended to attract most attention, the remainder of the front is purposely preserved tranquil and unobtrusive."

But to return from the building to the Society : the unfinished state of the front did not deter the committee from opening their rooms and commencing the business of the session at the regular period. Arrangements were accordingly made for these purposes, and on the 31st of August, 1836, the new building was opened by a public meeting, at which the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, one of the Patrons of the Society,\* presided, and Dr. Boisragon delivered an appropriate address ; after which a variety of resolutions were proposed.

After this morning meeting, the committee and members, to the number of nearly sixty, dined together at the Plough Hotel. Dr. Boisragon presided, supported on his right by the Bishop of Gloucester, and on his left by Dr. Daubeny. On proposing and acknowledging the various toasts, several admirable speeches were made, and the festival passed off with a degree of harmony and enjoyment rarely realized upon such occasions ; and prior to separating, it was resolved to celebrate each returning anniversary of the day in a similar manner. At seven o'clock the company adjourned from the dinner table to the Institution, where arrangements had been made for holding a *Conversazione*.

Long before the time fixed for commencing, the large lecture room was crowded with the members and

\* The Right Hon. Lord Sherborne is the other Patron.

and their friends, who testified the great interest they took in the proceedings and prosperity of the Society by the most unequivocal demonstrations of delight and satisfaction. Among the celebrated literary and scientific individuals who honoured this opening of the new rooms with their presence, and gave it interest by their respective addresses, were Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Lardner, Dr. Ritchie, Dr. Crombie, Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Sigmond, Dr. Simon, Professor Forbes, Mr. Addams, &c. ; an array of eminent men such as, at no period of the past history of Cheltenham, was ever before assembled within its limits.

At the termination of the evening meeting Drs. Daubeny, Lardner, and Ritchie, and Professor Forbes, all of whom had taken a peculiarly active part in the proceedings of the day, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Institution.

We have thus traced the rise and progress of the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution from its earliest origin down to the present time : its future proceedings will form subjects for the journalist, by whom they will doubtless continue to be noticed as matters of current interest. The business of the session of 1836-7 has hitherto progressed most satisfactorily, and, from the number of fresh names added to the list of members and subscribers since the opening of the new rooms, there is now every prospect of its ranking, ere long, inferior to few if any similarly circumstanced institutions in the Kingdom.

Stimulated by the success which rewarded the exertions of the Founders of the Literary and Scientific Institution, several of the most active and intelligent of

the industrious classes, in the spring of 1834, established a Mechanics' Institution, in Albion Street, where the members still regularly hold their meetings. A third Society has also subsequently been formed, entitled the *Athenæum*. The rooms of this Society are in Portland Street.

Thus at present Cheltenham can boast of three distinct institutions for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. That they may each and all flourish, and in their effects realize the warmest anticipations of their respective founders, members, and friends, is the sincere and ardent wish of the writer of the present sketch.

H. D.



hope that they may have the effect of exciting a desire in the minds of some of our readers, to follow up this interesting branch of Natural History.

The character of oolite, or roe-stone, from which it derives its name, is that of a mass composed of little globules, cemented together by calcareous matter, and varying in size from that of a pea, (*pisolite*) to a minuteness that renders them hardly visible to the naked eye. The nature of these globules is not yet determined by Geologists, but many are of opinion that they are of animal origin, while some go so far as to attribute the formation of *all* limestone rocks to the same source. The writer of this article has in his possession some sand brought from the Island of Ascension, which appears to consist entirely of shelly matter, reduced by long attrition on the sea shore to the state of minute rounded grains. These, if agglutinated together, would present much the same appearance as that of oolite, and some process of this sort would seem to have given rise to the matrix in which the much disputed skeleton of Guadaloupe is preserved. The strata of the inferior oolite which are exposed on the side of the hills near Cheltenham are very different in character: some contain large numbers of the solid remains of animals preserved entire, as in the gryphite grit, while others are made up of small fragments of shells of various genera, and zoophytes mixed together in a confused mass.\* Some again com-

\* This mixed shelly structure may be well observed in those blocks of coarse stone which have been denuded by the gradual crumbling away of the loose earth on the top of the hills called Cleeve Clouds, and in some of the older tombstones in Prestbury church-yard, which were probably brought



bine both these characters, and others scarcely furnish any fossils at all.

The colour of these strata is a light reddish fawn, of different shades, arising from the presence of a small portion of the oxide of iron. The fossils partake of the tint of the stratum in which they are found, and their cavities are generally filled with crystals of carbonate of lime.

The lias limestone comprises strata of a smoother texture, varying in density from that of soft clay (*alum shale*) to a hard slaty stone which yields with difficulty to the chisel. It contains much saline matter, particularly sulphate of iron, to which its dark blue or black colour is probably owing. Many of the fossils that occur in it are converted into iron pyrites, and those which are composed of the same substance as the embedding stratum are often found to have crystals of this mineral attached to them.

In Mr. Murchison's little work on the geology of this neighbourhood, a catalogue is given of those specimens which have already been found in both these formations, and no doubt this list will, ere long, be much increased. Our limits, however, will not allow us to do more than allude to a few of them.

from the same spot; so that human vanity may here learn a profitable lesson in the fact, that long after the name they were erected to record, has perished from the memory of men, and the place thereof knoweth it no more; we still read in these same monuments, the history of myriads upon myriads of living beings that sported their little day on the troubled surface of our infant planet, ages before the arrival of that wondrous period when it pleased the GREAT ARTIFICER to stamp with His Own Image the creature of His Word, and man became a living soul!

Beginning with the lowest division of the animal kingdom, we find calcareous skeletons of several of the polypiferous zoophites, such as the *meandrinae* and *madreporae* dispersed through all parts of the oolite; and from the known habits of these carnivorous creatures, as observed in the living species of our tropical seas, we are justified in inferring that every drop of water in former oceans must have teemed, as at present, with minute animalcules to serve them for prey, which have left no traces of their existence but the evidence afforded by the skeleton which owed its nourishment to their destruction.

Proceeding upwards in the RADIATED division, we have the remains of pentacrinite in great abundance, and one specimen of the same class (*clypeus sinuatus*) forming a link in the chain that connects these animals with the well-known star-fish (*asterias*) and globular echini so common on our sea coasts.

The ARTICULATA also, are not without their representative, for an unknown species of *astacus* or lobster is mentioned by Mr. Murchison in his postscript.

But it is in the class MOLLUSCA that the naturalist will find the richest field for study. Here are bivalve shells of every possible variety, (many of them extinct) from the heart-shaped equivalve (*isocardia*) to the *gryphaea incurva*, where the valves become so unequal that the upper one seems to prepare us for the unattached disk found in many of the univalve genera. He, too, who is fond of tracing the gradual steps through which nature passes from one form to another, without deviating from the same common plan, will have much pleasure in examining the *pholadomya ambigua*, which

forms a medium between the thin and broad shell of the common muscle and that of the thick clumsy looking fossil, the *hippopodium ponderosum*; or in observing the many intermediate forms which connect the straight-chambered belemnite and baculite with the well-known and beautiful ammonite or snake-stone, so frequent in every part of these strata.

A few specimens of univalves occur, but they are rare; we may mention the *natica adducta*, *trochus bisectus*, and a small turrilite from the lias.

But before we leave the mollusca, we will return to the ammonite; for as it is one of the most common and remarkable fossils in this part, we hope that a short description of it may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The ammonite is one of the most abundant and extensively distributed fossils known to geologists; it is found in all the strata, from the transition to the chalk formations; and of numerous species, different in size, from that of a split pea, to three and even four feet in diameter. Between two and three hundred distinct species are described by authors; eight at least occur at Cheltenham. In some situations it is so abundant that whole rocks are entirely composed of it: of this kind is the nummilite or money-stone rock, of which the Egyptian pyramids are built. The shell is composed of a series of chambers, increasing in size, and convoluted round upon themselves in the same plane; and sometimes specimens occur in which internal casts only of these chambers are preserved, the shelly matter having all disappeared. In this state they have been taken for vertebræ, and it is only recently that the true nature of this fossil has been understood.

The inhabitant of this curious shell was what is called a cephalopodous animal, that is, one whose tentacula or organs of progressive motion being arranged around the mouth, gave it the appearance of walking on its head. Like the argonaut and nautilus, it had the power of rising to the surface of the ocean at pleasure, or of retreating into its lowest depths on occasion of alarm, or in search of prey; and the contrivance by which this was effected was as perfect as it was simple. All the chambers, with the exception of the last, which was tenanted by the animal itself, were filled with air; and a membranous tube, called the siphunculus, capable of being distended with fluid, or emptied at will, passed through them all; so that in order to rise, the creature had only to abandon itself to the buoyant power of the confined air, which was sufficient to cause it to float on the surface of the water: if, on the contrary, it wished to retire to the bottom, this was done by forcing water into the membranous tube, till the specific gravity of the whole body exceeded that of the surrounding medium, and then it began to sink, just as we see take place in the toy called a water-balloon.

A shelly box, containing air only, and destined to be placed in such opposite circumstances, must have been required to possess properties, not easily reconcileable with each other. It must have been at once strong enough to resist the enormous pressure that takes place at great depths of the sea, and yet so light that its weight should not impede its rise. Accordingly, to fulfil these two conditions, the shell was very thin in substance, while its strength was increased by its arched shape, and by the foliated or fluted form of the margins

of the internal or transverse plates, separating the chambers from each other ; according to a principle in the disposition of materials, of which every architect well knows the value.

There is a circumstance also connected with the growth of this creature, which merits our attention. Like the crustaceous classes, it had no power of enlarging the extravascular case in which it was contained, so as to meet the demands of its increasing size, and therefore, like them, it abandoned its dwelling at certain seasons, and formed for itself a new envelope. But the old shelly substance was not discarded ; it was preserved to form a new chamber, and contain another supply of air to balance the increased weight of the animal, and it was packed with the other chambers in a form occupying the least possible space, and offering the greatest possible resistance to external injury.

Delightful as it is to contemplate such beautiful evidences of designing skill as we have here attempted to describe, it is no less wonderful and ennobling to reflect upon the powers of science which enable us to speak and reason thus confidently upon the mode of existence and habits of an animal that never yet was seen by human eye !

The VERTEBRATED class opens a large and interesting field of enquiry, as there can be no doubt that many remains of fishes, and of those enormous saurian monsters which have excited so much curiosity among naturalists lie buried in our immediate vicinity. A few of the bodies of the vertebræ of the *ichthyosaurus*, which are easily recognised by their presenting a double concave surface, have already been discovered, as well as some coprolites.

These singular and anomalous forms in the scale of creation are a tempting subject, and if space would permit us we could indulge long in speculations as to their probable habits and the condition of the earth's surface during the period of their existence. It has been well observed, in speaking of the pterodactylus or flying lizard, that "with flocks of such-like creatures flying in the air, and shoals of no less monstrous ichthyosauri and plesiosauri swarming in the ocean, and gigantic crocodiles and tortoises crawling on the shores of the primæval lakes and rivers; air, sea, and land must have been strangely tenanted in these early periods of our infant world." But to enlarge upon these topics would carry us much beyond the limits we proposed to ourselves in this article, and we shall therefore hasten to a conclusion.

The publication of Dr. Buckland's beautiful treatise, from which the above passage is extractd, will, we are sure, give a new stimulus to these studies; and our only object in this paper has been to shew, that Cheltenham opens a promising field to such as are disposed to follow them. Fossil zoology is still in its infancy; and when we see the astonishing results that have crowned the labours of other inquirers, what man is there, possessing the smallest claim to the title of a lover of science, whose enthusiasm will not tempt him to ask whether there may not be, beneath his feet, some hidden wonder of Creative Wisdom to which *he* may give "a local habitation and a name;" some unturned leaf in nature's book of life reserved for *him* to decypher and expound?

We may, perhaps, be permitted to add one word, addressed to the *ladies* of Cheltenham:—That there are

many of that sex touched with a love of the natural sciences, no one who attends the meetings at the Institution can for a moment doubt; and we have no hesitation in recommending to them the branch of which we are now treating, as one of the most delightful and instructive that can engage the attention of a cultivated mind. Let them not imagine that there is anything necessarily laborious,—anything coarse or unfeminine, in the study of geology. It is one which, like botany, they may pursue at leisure in their daily walks; and if they require a precedent, we would beg to remind them, that it is to a lady that the fossilist is already indebted for the best collection in the kingdom of the organic remains that occur in the very strata with which we are ourselves concerned.\*

G. F. C.

\* It can hardly be necessary to mention the name of Miss Anning, of Lyme Regis.

## METEOROLOGY.

BY THE REV. W. RITCHIE, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.

In every country having a changeable climate, one of the first congratulations is, that it is a *fine* day, or if the contrary, a grumbling or discontented remark on the *badness* of the weather. The various changes of the atmosphere have such a decided influence on our daily comfort, that "man may almost with propriety be said to be a meteorologist by nature." But though men have thus been forced as it were to pay attention to atmospheric phenomena, yet meteorology, considered as a science, is yet far behind other departments of physical knowledge. This may result partly from the complexity of the subject, and partly from the want of regular observations over an extended part of the earth's surface. The principal kinds of observations which require to be made are, 1st, the temperature of the air at proper intervals, so as to determine the mean temperature of the day, month, year,—or of the place, observations during many years: 2ndly, The height of the barometer at proper periods, so as to ascertain its mean height and the oscillations to which it is subject in consequence of the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere: 3rdly, The direction of the wind, the periods in which it blows in certain directions, and the *quantity* of wind in each: 4th, The quantity of rain which falls during stated periods, and during the whole year: 5thly, The hygrometric state of the atmosphere,—that is, its state with regard to dryness or moisture. As some of the



readers of this work may be induced to keep a register of the weather, as well for their pleasure as for the general advancement of science, we shall give a few directions how to proceed.

*First.—For the Temperature of the Air.*

The thermometer ought to be placed in a situation so as to give the temperature of the air over a considerable extent: it must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun, and not in contact with any mass of building which does not change its temperature with the atmosphere which surrounds it. As it is of great importance to obtain the mean temperature of the day the observations should be made at sunrising, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at sunset: the *mean* of these three will give very nearly the mean heat of the day. Suppose, for example, the temperature of the air at sunrise be 38 degrees, at two o'clock 47 degrees, and at sunset 41 degrees; then the sum of these, or 126 divided by 3, will give 42, the mean temperature of the day. If the observer possess a *maximum* and *minimum* thermometer, if he take the mean of the greatest and least temperature, he will obtain the mean temperature of the day. By adding together the mean temperature of thirty days, and dividing by 30 he will get the mean monthly temperature, and by taking the mean of twelve months he will get the mean annual temperature. If the mean of several years be taken, the mean temperature of the place will be ascertained: in this way the mean temperature of places in the same latitude have been found, and the influence of local causes ascertained.

*Secondly.—For the weight or pressure of the Atmosphere.*

The barometer being placed in a vertical position, the observer has only to notice its height at stated periods, and arrange these in his tables. If he take the height of the barometer at nine o'clock in the morning and at nine o'clock in the evening, the mean of these will give the mean height of the barometer during the day of 24 hours. If he can also observe, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and take the mean of his three observations, he will arrive nearer the truth. It frequently happens, however, that it is impossible to make so many observations: the height taken at *noon* will, in that case, be very near the truth. The temperature of the thermometer attached to the barometer should also be noted and registered.

A barometer has, in this country, become almost a piece of household furniture, it is then called a *weather glass*, and the changes which will take place in the weather marked on its scale or dial plate, and referred to with the same confidence as those printed in the old Belfast or Moore's Almanacks. The truth, however, is, that Meteorology is very nearly in the same state as a *predicting* science with Astrology itself. But though we cannot predict with certainty from the state of the barometer, yet by watching its *motions* and observing what has taken place on former occasions, after similar motions, we may often use the barometer to great advantage. For example, the barometer is observed to stand highest at nine o'clock in the morning, and to descend to about noon, when it is at its mean height. If the mercury be inclined to move *contrary* to its periodical course, that is

to rise "between nine a.m. and three p.m. it indicates fine weather; if it fall from three to nine, rain may be expected."

It is impossible to tell what will actually take place in particular localities; but it will be generally found that a sudden and great depression of the barometer is likely to be followed by wind, perhaps a hurricane. Seamen, therefore, watch their barometer with great anxiety, and are often prepared to encounter a gale a considerable time before it takes place. If the wind blow over an extensive sea, it may be accompanied with rain or snow. If the mercury be in a fluctuating state, the weather will most likely to be changeable. If it rise and continue steady, it is probable that fine weather will continue for a considerable time.

*Thirdly.—The direction and force of the Wind.*

It is easy to place a vane on the top of a long pole so as to adjust itself to the direction of the wind, and by having a few points of the compass, as N., S., E., W., N.W., S.E., S.W., &c., ascertained and marked on the moveable axis to which it is fixed, to find out the general direction of the principal winds. But it is not so easy to ascertain their force. The anemometer, or *wind-measurer*, proposed by Mr. Whewell, will shew the quantity with considerable accuracy. In the absence of this, a small windmill will, by its rapidity of motion, indicate in a rude way the force of the wind in a particular direction.

The general cause of winds, is one part of the atmosphere becoming lighter than another, in consequence of its temperature being raised. Hence, between the

tropics where the disturbing causes are few, the winds blow with great regularity. For example, the Trade winds and Monsoons; but in climates remote from the equator there are so many disturbing causes, as mountains, rivers, valleys, forests, &c., that no regularity has been observed, except in the general direction and force of prevalent winds in particular localities. Different winds form very different temperatures depending on the peculiar circumstances of the locality. If, for example, a wind in this country blew from the north-east, we are sure it comes over a cold continent, and is therefore extremely cold. If it blow from the south-west it comes over the Atlantic, and consequently partakes of the milder temperature of the air above an extensive mass of water.

*Fourthly.—The quantity of Rain.*

To those who do not possess a *rain guage* the following simple arrangement will answer tolerably well. Place a small funnel in a common bottle and expose the whole freely to the rain at a small height above the surface. The funnel may be made of tin plate, the diameter of the mouth may be ten inches. If the water be poured from time to time into a small tin plate tube, *one* inch in diameter and *one* inch high, each full of this measure will give a quantity of rain one-hundredth part of an inch deep. If there be one hundred measures the depth of the rain is one inch. This is obvious, since the *surface* of the mouth of the funnel into which the rain falls is one hundred times that of the small measure. If in the course of the year then, the water in the bottle measured 3000 fulls of the small cylinder, the quantity

of rain which fell during the year would have covered the surface of the earth to a depth of thirty inches, provided there had been no loss from evaporation and other causes. The depth of rain which falls annually at Cheltenham, according to the Meteorological Register of Mr. Moss is about 33 inches, showing that the seasons of Cheltenham are not much more *rainy* than in the neighbourhood of London.

*Fifthly.—The hygrometric state of the Atmosphere.*

It is much more difficult for common observers to keep a register of the hygrometer than of any of the other instruments: when the air is dry, evaporation goes on more rapidly from the surface of the water, and evaporation always produces cold; hence, if two common delicate thermometers be suspended near each other, the one having its bulb *dry*, and the other covered with muslin and kept constantly moist by connecting it with a wick of cotton, or tow, with a vessel containing water, the temperature of the wet bulb thermometer will be less than the other, and the difference will indicate the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. On this principle Daniel's Hygrometer is constructed, which determines the temperature at which dew deposits itself, or the dew point. The various hygrometers formed of catgut, the beard of the wild oat, human hair, whalebone, and other hygrometric substances, though exceedingly curious, are not sufficiently accurate for philosophical uses.

These are a few of the regular observations which are required to be made with fixed instruments. The subject of Meteorology, however, is so extensive that all

the *phenomena* which appear in the atmosphere, whether essentially belonging to it or not, are considered as pertaining to this department of physical science. These are of course extremely numerous: the temperature of the air at different heights above and below the surface of the earth, the limit of perpetual congelation, winds, hurricanes, whirlwinds, waterspouts, rain, hail, hoar frost, dew, mists, meteoric stones, &c., rainbow, halos, mirage, &c., thunder, lightning, &c.

All that could be done in a short introduction of this kind was to give the general reader an idea of what is meant by the science of Meteorology, and to point out to the more inquisitive the method of making observations for himself, and drawing his own conclusions. To those who may wish to pursue this subject we would recommend *Daniell's Essays*, *Pouillet Elemens de Physique*, *the Annuaire for 1836*, *the Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, where they will find a full account of the present state of the science.

[Availing himself of the hints contained in the above short essay, and desirous of rendering *The Cheltenham Annuaire* as useful as possible, consistent with its primary objects, the Editor has thought it a duty which he owed his scientific readers to contribute at least something towards the collection of materials necessary to "build up" the science of meteorology as a system, and to assist in removing the stigma at present attaching to it "of being very nearly in the same state, as a *predicting* science, with astrology itself." He has accordingly, in a subsequent page, given tables of the results of three years regular observations on the rain gauge, and of seven years on the barometer and thermometer, and has further endeavoured to illustrate these results and the principles laid down by Professor Ritchie by an application of them to *the climate of Cheltenham*.—ED.]

SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPLES OF RAILWAY  
COMMUNICATION,

AND OF THEIR APPLICATION TO THE LOCALITY OF  
CHELTENHAM.

BY CAPT. W. S. MOORSOM.

It may appear at first sight singular to assert that there is no novelty involved in the principles on which we are about to enter. The principles of railway communication are precisely those which attach to any other communication involving the three elements—speed, economy, and safety; and these, being entirely relative terms, have received their illustration in the progress of internal communication within all civilized countries.

The path of the scattered settlers in the wilderness, the track of the pack carrier, and the turnpike road, have each been deemed in its turn a novelty not capable of being subjected to the then known methods of analysis as to its bearings upon the state of things around, and at present we find the ideas of the generality of men dazzled by the glare of railway transit, and willing to believe that principles hitherto unknown, and consequently unfelt in society, will be developed as soon as some of the extensive lines now in progress shall have been completed.

Were these ideas matter of mere speculative discussion in the assemblies of savans, or in the intercourse of commercial men, little notice need be taken; but along with the glare which we have alluded to as radi-

ating from the Railway system, there appears to be a cloud or mist through which it is supposed that the mere ordinary understandings of men cannot penetrate, and that the arcana of science afford the only means by which a sound and practical opinion can be received with respect to such matters. Hence we have seen large and opulent towns,—Northampton, Coventry, Oxford, and even Manchester, with several others of less note look on in apathy, while the direction of a stream of traffic essential to their vital interests has received the first impulse towards a new channel, threatening to deprive them of their long-enjoyed advantages. The plea urged against the continuance of their privileged positions has been invariably the “engineering difficulties” involved in bringing the line of Railway communication to their very site, and while we do not for a moment desire to set down these difficulties at less than their real amount, we contend that these are practical facts, illustrative of our point, that the generality of men are content to allow of their interests being sacrificed under a mistaken subservience to the dicta of technical science.

Having thus premised, we conceive that one of the first principles to be regarded in laying down a line of railway communication is, that (as a primary object of its establishment) the line shall give the best communication between its termini that consists with combining the greatest possible accommodation to the existing interests of the intermediate districts along its course.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway as contrasted with the Great Western Railway, may be deemed illustrations in point. In the former we see the termini justly



made the exclusive objects of attention, where no intervening population existed of sufficient importance to demand deviation from a direct and almost arrow-like course. In the latter occurs a bold and ingenious attempt to embrace the interests of intermediate, or rather, collateral districts, varied and complex in their characters and relations, and in some respects utterly conflicting with the main objects of the line as connecting the termini.

The facility of connecting collateral districts by means of branches is a point involved in the principle above stated, and probably no better illustration of its practical attainment can be found than that given by the line from London to Birmingham, into which five tributary lines have already been directed by legislative enactment, and four more are about to seek the same sanction.

Having determined on the general direction best calculated for accommodation to the direct and collateral traffic of the districts in connection with a line of railway, those principles next come under attention which are more peculiarly within the province of the engineer. The particular line of country must be selected, which will facilitate the construction of the railway in point of time and expense; thus it frequently happens that in two sections studied by the engineer, he finds one involving a gross amount of work at first sight considerably larger than the other, but upon distributing the respective portions of work to their proper places, their position is such as to render the smaller amount more costly, both in point of time and in money, and he is consequently led to give the preference to that which, although larger in quantity, is more readily and cheaply executed.

Another material point which influences the selection

of the particular line, is the favour or opposition to be expected from owners and occupiers of the soil. In the United States of America, where men are accustomed to enter boldly upon the investigation of a principle, and to treat the question comparatively unshackled by ancient usage and long established privilege, the unquestionable advantages arising from rapid, cheap, and safe intercommunication were acknowledged almost as soon as heard of, and landed proprietors in that country are very generally in the habit of giving up to Railway Companies sufficient land to make the road through their properties, without receiving any other remuneration than that which they are aware will necessarily accrue to them from the increased value given by the railway to property generally along the line. But in England we find that every step has been taken up hill in removing apprehension of injury or of invaded privilege, and the engineer is not unfrequently compelled to acknowledge that the moral mountain raised up before his progress by an active dissentient, is as completely an obstacle to the passage of the line, as though a natural range of granite had been there. Hence we observe deviations occasionally made in an otherwise good line, which at once incline the casual observer to exclaim against the careless selection of ground, when, in fact, the cause of complaint is to be found in the moral position of the parties.

The arrangement of curves and tangents or straight lengths, is the last point to be noticed in setting out the directions of the line. Detailed circumstances attaching to each peculiar locality are generally the guides which regulate this branch of the subject. It is usual to make

the curves of the road portions of a circle, the radius of which will be longer or shorter as the turn is required to be more or less sharp. Convenience seems, in this case, to have superseded the more scientific adoption of the parabolic curve, and the same convenience would induce us to carry on the straight lengths as far as possible, and to shorten the length of the curves; but here we are limited, on the other hand, by the necessity of bringing the engine round to the new direction without incurring either too severe a strain upon the working parts of the machinery, or risking the displacement of the way or of the engine, by striking too suddenly at a high speed against the altered direction of the new line of rails. For the speed and for the lines on which all our experience at present hinges, it seems well established that no practical inconvenience arises when the curves are laid out in portions of a circle, whose radius is nearly one mile, when the inclination at the same place does not exceed that which the engine is calculated to surmount; and both the London and Birmingham and the Great Western Railway\* being the two most important lines in progress, present curves of a smaller radius than we here speak of. Dismissing the subject of direction, we may now turn to the equally important one of levels.

To reduce the natural inequalities of the surface, so as to approximate as nearly as possible to what is com-

\* The London and Birmingham Railway has a curve of three quarters of a mile radius near Weedon, and another still more acute near the London Depot. The Great Western Railway has a curve of one quarter of a mile radius on the east side of Bath, and another of one half mile radius a little farther westwards.

monly termed a level plane from end to end of the line he has selected, is the aim of the engineer. The magnitude of the works which would be necessary to effect this end, and the capital to be raised for their accomplishment, are usually the considerations by which he is checked. Thus he is led to adopt an inclination which is technically termed the regulating gradient, because the amount of power requisite for working the line, or else the load of the engines, is regulated by it. Thus in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway the greater part of the line is nearly level, but in two places there are planes rising at the rate of nearly one foot in ninety feet, and the engines, when loaded to their proper complement for the more level planes, cannot take the loads up the steeper planes without assistance; these planes, therefore, regulate either the loads of the engines entirely, or else they prescribe the quantity of power which must be in readiness to enable the engines to surmount them. There are instances where the steepest gradient is so placed as to be less unfavourable than in other cases. Thus in the London and Birmingham Railway the immediate exit from the London depot is effected up a plane rising, on the average, about one foot in every seventy feet; and as a consequence of this position, the assistant engines will always be under the immediate direction of the superintending officers, and the merchandize will be transmitted up the plane during the intervals, when the assistant power is not required for forwarding passengers. Planes of this kind occurring in the middle of a line, as, for example, on the Great Western Railway at Box, and again at Wootton Bassett, render the working of them

by assistant power less economical and punctual than in the more favourable position above alluded to.

Another consideration must be adverted to in cases where the railway is not an integral line in itself, but is dependant upon some other railway;—thus, in a tributary line from the Midland Counties to join the London and Birmingham Railway near Rugby, if we assume for a moment that the engineer of the former line could have obtained a regulating gradient of one foot in five hundred, this would not have enabled him to work the line with engines of proportional power to that gradient only, but he must have been guided further by the regulating gradient of the London line, which is one foot in three hundred and thirty, or else he must have calculated upon a change of engines or a change of loads at the point of junction.

There are minuter points to be attended to in the graduation, which it may be sufficient merely to allude to here. Thus the difference of level between the termini should be attained, if possible, by a series of planes constantly ascending or descending without intermediate loss of level. The starting places from depots or stations should be so graduated as to assist the engines in overcoming the *vis inertiae*; and advantage may be taken of the same graduation to bring the trains to rest on their return. In tunnels, where the rails are frequently damp and do not admit of the full adhesion of the wheels, the graduation should be such as to ensure the progress of the engines with the same loads that they are calculated to convey over the other parts of the line. With these considerations in view, the gradients of the line may be laid down on the section, care being

taken to balance as nearly as possible the quantity of material that is to be excavated from cuttings by the quantity required for embankments, and to have these so disposed in contiguous portions, that the formation of the latter may involve the least possible length of carriage, and consequently the smallest possible expenditure both of time and capital in constructing the line.

We may now illustrate some of these principles by reference to the locality of Cheltenham and the districts in connection with it. These districts comprise either wholly, or in part, the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Montgomery, with the six counties of South Wales; nor must the south-eastern portion of Ireland be lost sight of in reference to this part of the subject. The population of all these districts in their eastern communication are connected at present more or less with Cheltenham, which is so placed as to be a focus for the concentration of travellers and traffic passing from Worcester, Gloucester, or Tewkesbury, these being the three principal points for crossing the Severn towards Oxford and the metropolis.

Hence we have the elements for applying our first principle of accommodation to the termini and the intermediate districts, viz:—that the general course of a railway designed to accommodate the districts here spoken of should be a central line from Oxford towards Cheltenham, from the neighbourhood of which town its course should be separated into at least two branches, one being directed towards Worcester so as to include the proper accommodation of Tewkesbury; and the other being directed towards Gloucester or its immediate neighbourhood, into such a position as to be capable of

extension further into the Welsh counties. We have laid down the central direction of the line from Oxford, in the first instance, because this order best agrees in illustration with that which we observed in sketching out the general principles. It is evident that a central direction from the metropolis to Oxford would be a result of the same considerations, were it not that another balance of principles, if we may so express it, here obtains.

The central course would no longer present a line to the Metropolis so easily executed both in respect to time and capital, nor so general in its accommodation to the intervening districts as one slightly deviating. The fact being that a lofty range of chalk hills interposes a barrier in this direction, involving works of great magnitude, and consequently the expenditure of capital to an extent not likely to be remunerated by any advantage to be derived exclusively from even a successful issue of the experiment.\*

The lateral course also offers two routes for consideration,—the more southerly being directed for a short distance down the course of the Thames, to join the Great Western Railway, and that to the north passing along the vale of Aylesbury to join the London and Birmingham Railway. The proportionate amount of accommodation given by these two lines is evidently in

\* The range of hills here alluded to is a part of the chalk escarpment which extends from Lincolnshire on the East, across the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Bucks., Berks., and Wilts., to Dorset, on the South West Coast, presenting various passes or gorges through which the Cambridge, the Birmingham, and the Great Western Railways are carried.

favour of the latter, which also possesses the advantage in point of distance to the metropolis, but there are various considerations in favour of the former, as giving communication with wealthy districts (independantly of the metropolis,) to the south, and it does not, therefore, appear inconsistent with the principles here advocated, that both routes should be taken, provided there be sufficient capital brought forward for the purpose ; Oxford being assumed as the point of divergence.

The importance to Cheltenham of a railway communication based upon the above defined principles needs little comment, further than is conveyed by a simple inspection of the map of England ; but to Oxford the fact of being cut off from a direct railway communication westwards would palpably involve the loss of all the established connexion which that city and its wealthy vicinage have hitherto maintained with the districts above enumerated, and would debar Oxford and Gloucester mutually from the reciprocal benefits which both are now anticipating as the result of a speedy, safe, and cheap communication being established between the port and the interior.

The locality of Cheltenham offers the most remarkable example with which we are acquainted, of the application of a principle which has been adverted to in the foregoing pages, and which may be termed neutralizing in a great degree an objectionable gradient, by means of its peculiar disposition. It is evident to the most casual observer that any line, whether passing from Gloucester by Stroud or by Cheltenham, from Tewkesbury by Winchcombe, or from Worcester by Chipping Camden, or even by a more northerly course as a continuous line from the western districts to Oxford,



must surmount the formidable range of the Cotteswold hills, which extend considerably beyond the points above named. But it so happens, that of all these routes that by Cheltenham is the only one which admits of the ascent being attained at once by an inclined plane leading from the depot itself, precisely in the relative position of the plane which is daily ascended by passengers at Liverpool, from the central office in Lime-street, to Edge-hill; and of the plane shortly to be in work upon the London and Birmingham Railway, immediately out of Euston Grove.

The ascent to the Cotteswold immediately at the back of Cheltenham, being attained by a continuous inclined plane of two miles in length divided into two stages, for the purpose of greater convenience and regularity in transmitting the loads, there occurs from this point no further obstacle to the formation of a railway by way of Oxford to the Metropolis;—presenting inclinations (or gradients) the same as those of the London and Birmingham Railway, and capable of being worked by the same engines that work upon the latter, and with equal economy and dispatch.

To receive the traffic of Gloucester and Worcester from the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, and to convey it from the West to the East side of Cheltenham, a gradient is admitted with an inclination of one foot in two hundred and twelve, which in this position does not invalidate the principle above expressed in determining the regulating gradient, because a portion only of the full loads brought by the engines from Gloucester and Worcester would require to ascend this intermediate portion.

The plans which have lately been deposited, agreeably with the standing orders of Parliament, for the Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Railway, enable us to state such further features of this line, as are generally deemed of interest by the public.

The entire line, from the west side of Cheltenham, near the new Gloucester Turnpike, where it joins the projected Cheltenham and Great Western Railway to the neighbourhood of Tring, where it runs into the London and Birmingham Railway, is  $68\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. The depot from Cheltenham being at the side of the old Bath Road, one mile and three quarters from the Gloucester Turnpike, gives the distance from Cheltenham to Tring junction 67 miles. The total distance to the central station of the London and Birmingham Railway Company in London is 100 miles. The total distance from Gloucester by this route to London will be 108 miles, and from Worcester to London,  $122\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The extreme inclination or gradient in this distance, after ascending the plane out of Cheltenham, until arriving at the descent into the London depot, is at the rate of one foot in three hundred and thirty feet, or the same that the reader may describe by marking a horizontal line along the side-wall of his apartment, 13 feet 9 inches in length, and from the extremity drawing an upright line, a quarter of an inch high :—a string held from the top of the latter to join the further extremity of the horizontal line, will shew precisely the inclination in question.

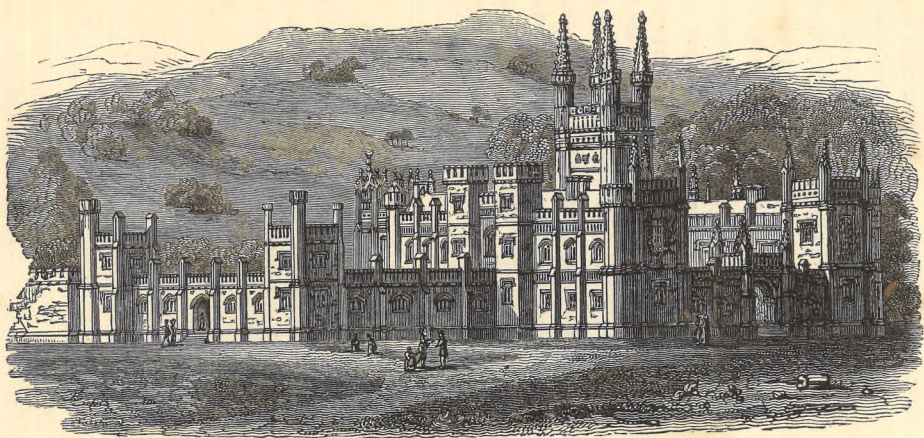
The tunnels are three in number, and are in the aggregate rather less than a mile in length. One under Sandywell Park is a little more than half a mile long ;

the others are respectively 400 yards and 330 yards in length. One more feature of the line must not be passed over in silence, viz., the portion which passes through the southern extremity of the town of Cheltenham. The impracticability of this part of the undertaking was strenuously urged by parties engaged in opposition to its progress, and the most active exertions were used to excite the fears of the inhabitants of this part of Cheltenham, as to the nuisance and deterioration of their property, which would ensue as a consequence upon the line being carried in that direction;—thus an illustration was attempted of the position we have referred to in the former part of this sketch, where a moral mountain is described as equally formidable with one of granite.

The inhabitants of this portion of Cheltenham, however, have fortunately had time to look into the real points of the matter, and have received explanations of the mode in which the work will be executed, that have completely laid the phantoms with which they were threatened by other parties. They have been made aware that the entrance of the London and Birmingham Railway into London—the passage of the Great Western Railway through Bath completely intersecting the Sidney Gardens, and several other cases of the kind, have been deemed by the Proprietors an ornament to their property, and likely to be attended with an increased value to the whole neighbourhood; and it does no little credit to the discernment and good sense, as well as the good local feeling of our townsmen, that they have, almost without exception, consented to this line through their respective properties.

It remains only to conclude this brief sketch by drawing the attention of our readers to the central position which Cheltenham will still maintain when the various Railways are executed, for which Companies with subscribed capital are now embodied. From the North of England and from Liverpool, the Derby and the Grand Junction Railways will unite upon the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, which will have a depot at Alstone, the western suburb of Cheltenham. At the same point, also, another line, from Bristol and from Stroud, will unite with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway; and, as a consequent upon the construction of the Oxford and London line, the whole of the western traffic, from Wales and the counties we have before referred to, will make Cheltenham an intermediate stage in its progress to and from the eastern and south-eastern counties of England and the Metropolis.





TODDINGTON.

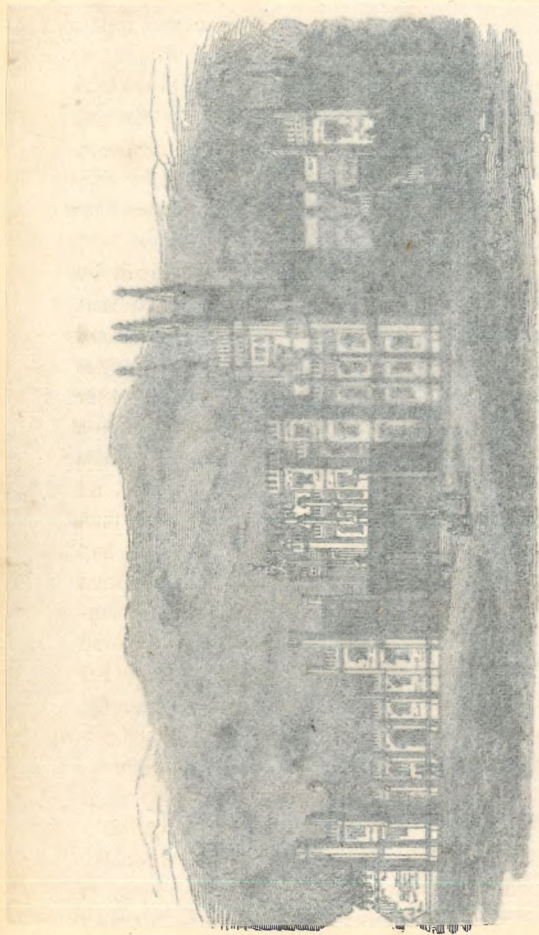
VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

THE APPLIANCE OF MONASTIC OR CHRISTIAN  
ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLISH MANSIONS.

WITH REMARKS ON THE RESTORATION OF TODDINGTON,  
The Seat of Charles Hastings Throg, Esq., M.P.

By J. BARROTT, F.S.A., &c.

The destruction of religious houses, in England, by that ruthless murderer, Henry VIII., occasioned vast and radical changes in the political, religious, and moral conditions of society. Amongst these changes Architecture was more palpably affected than any other art; indeed, that era constitutes an important, — a marked epoch in its history. From the earliest annals of civilisation in this country, up to that time, all the architectural works, — and they were numerous, fine, and great, — and replete with all the elements of art and science, were produced by the ecclesiastics in the varied grades of the monastic orders. The monasteries embraced and held within their venerable and hallowed walls, all the talents, and nearly all the human power of the kingdom. In these were nursed, and reared to maturity, the men who designed and erected the wondrous and admirable cathedrals of York, Canterbury, Salisbury, Lincoln, and other similar edifices, which at the present time serve to animate ambition, and to excite astonishment and delight. These men, also, we may reasonably infer, designed and erected the fastnesses of London, of Rochester, of Canterbury, &c., and we know that they



TODDINGTON,  
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ON  
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even governed monarchs, and kept barons in bondage. The splendours of Catholic Architecture, with the ostentation and gorgeous display of their religious ceremonies, kept the public mind in awe, and held it in dependant vassalage. But like all other human tyrannies, for this ultimately became one,—like all other political and moral diseases.—it provoked rebellion—it worked its own cure. Architecture, however, suffered most severely in the suppression of monasteries; for its professors were not only dispossessed of power, but of property, and also of the means of employing and exercising their talents. The peculiar and unrivalled architecture which they had studied and practised so extensively, and with such countless variety, was discountenanced, and even avoided, if not despised.

After passing through all the gradations of studied, but successive improvement, from almost barbarian rudeness and ugliness to refinement, and even up to meretricious beauty; it sunk at once—forsaken by its professors and patrons, and a hybrid, mongrel monster substituted in its place. Oh, “what a falling off was there!” The contrast was “Hyperion to a Satyr.” Architecture, and all the other arts, having been banished the cloister, were left to roam at large, and like the mendicant orders, beg their way to obtain a livelihood and to seek for decent support. It is well known that monarchs and a few nobles employed and paid painters, sculptors, carvers, and architects, at stipulated periodical wages, and we find in the household accounts of Henry VIII., that Holbein, John of Padua, Laurence Bradshaw, Sir Richard Lea, and some others were thus engaged, and designed some of the houses then erected.

From contemporary documents we are informed that — Holbein's quarter's wages to Ladyday, 1538, amounted to £8. 10. 0. Again, "for half a year's annuity, he was paid, before hand, £30." In another place it is stated that he was paid in advance for "*his whole year's wages xxxl.*"

"The advancement of this salary," says Walpole, "is a proof that Holbein was both favoured and poor."— (Walpole's Works, iii. 84.)

There was an architect, or architectural draftsman, about this time, who made designs for houses, some of which were erected and are still existing, as evidences of his taste, and that of the age. John Thorp has left a series of drawings now in the possession of Sir John Soane, of plans, elevations, and details of domestic architecture which are very curious. Among others of his buildings or alterations are Holland House, Longford Castle, Burleigh, Wollaton Hall, &c.

"The last epoch of the true Gothic," says my esteemed friend, Wilson, of Lincoln, (Pugin's Examples, vol. ii., p. xvi.) "may be dated in the early part of the sixteenth century, immediately before the partial introduction of Italian architecture, which was made by John of Padua, and other foreign artists under the patronage of King Henry VIII. The mixed style which then came into fashion continued with few exceptions till the middle of the following century. Its mouldings and other ornaments, soon deviated very widely from the style of the fifteenth century, becoming more extensively mingled with Italian details; but without any attention to the severe and simple proportions of classic style. The pointed arch was not entirely disused, but the semi-

“ circle was more generally adopted. The windows  
 “ were deprived of the rich mouldings and tracery which  
 “ had hitherto given them unrivalled beauty ; but they  
 “ were not reduced to the moderate breadth prescribed  
 “ by the rules of Roman architecture.” On the contrary,  
 in the halls and galleries of the Elizabethan and James’s  
 age, they were large, square, and lofty, and divided into  
 many compartments by upright mullions and by transoms.  
 Among other mansions illustrative of that age  
 and class—we may refer to Hardwick Hall—to Audley-  
 End and to Hatfield, to Longleat, Burleigh, and Wollaton.

An affectation of the classical or pagan architecture  
 was frequently blended with the Gothic, and was much  
 patronized. From that age to the present, caprice,  
 whim, and even ignorance, have too much prevailed in  
 directing and designing the public and private buildings  
 of our country: it is true there were occasional instances  
 of professional skill, and something like taste exercised;  
 but, excepting in the Priory Church of Bath, I do not  
 recollect a sacred building, or a mansion, which contains  
 any tolerable specimen of the genuine monastic style of  
 architecture. During the reigns of Elizabeth, the  
 Jameses, the Charleses, William and Mary, Anne, and  
 Georges the 1st and 2nd, the genius of national archi-  
 tecture, and even of taste, seems to have forsaken our  
 country. There were, however, such men as Jones,  
 Wren, Vanbrugh, Burlington, Hawksmoore, Kent, and  
 a few other disciples of the Roman School ; but they  
 neither knew—nor could they appreciate—the merits of  
 their Christian, commonly called *Gothic*, predecessors.  
 What could be more discordant—what could be more  
 incongruous and offensive to the eye, than the Roman

portico which Inigo Jones placed against the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral? "None but himself could be his parallel." He therefore designed Ionic and Doric screens, for the altar and the organ, at Winchester and in other cathedrals: to make contrasts and oppositions as palpable as possible, Sir Christopher Wren—the learned, the amiable, the estimable Sir Christopher—was employed extensively in designing new, and altering and repairing old churches. He was also largely engaged in buildings at Oxford; but in all these we may suppose that he was impelled to follow the fashion of the times—to adapt his designs to the prejudices of his patrons, and most probably, also, in accordance with his own prejudices. Had he seen and felt the beauties, the harmony of parts and proportions, in the nave of Westminster Abbey Church he never would have designed or erected the two towers which now disfigure its western front; and had not the schoolmen of Oxford been as insensible to the charms of Magdalen and Merton Chapels as they were to the writings of Shakspeare, they would never have tolerated Wren's additions to All Soul's College, or the monstrous porch of St. Mary's Church, or Jones's grotesque gateway to the Botanic Gardens.

If the Gothic architecture of our ancestors was not wholly despised by the professors of the art from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Geo. III., it may be safely asserted that they were entirely incapable of appreciating its manifold merits. In the latter reign we hail a new light in the horizon of art; and it is a curious fact in the history of English literature and civilization, that this light broke in upon, and illumined, the two

Universities at nearly the same time. It is also equally curious that, like many other valuable reforms, it derived its influence from literature, (that harbinger of fame and philanthropy). Gray, Warburton, Warton, Walpole, Bentham, Essex, and Mason were residents of the Universities at that time. They had eyes to see, with sensibility and sense to feel the beauties, the intricacies, the sublimities of King's College Chapel, of Ely Cathedral, and of other such buildings in the eastern parts of England; also the Gothic Colleges, Churches, and Cathedral of Oxford, the College of Eton, and the Cathedral of Winchester, and they gave vivid expression to their feelings in various publications. Bentham's valuable volume on Ely Cathedral, the architectural part of which was, doubtlessly, improved by the opinions of such men as Essex, Gray, and Walpole, directed the attention of students to the subject. Gray's odes and letters,—Walpole's various essays and correspondence, and his practical, but petty, exemplification of modern Gothic, in his "pasteboard villa," as he calls it himself, at Strawberry Hill, induced men of letters, vertu, and taste, and even the affectors of taste, to talk about, and even to think on the subject. It appeared as a novelty,—it was ridiculed by satirists, was praised by poets, and was diversely commented on by professional and amateur critics. All this tended to its welfare, for it induced men of good sense, and common sense, to look at and enquire into the merits and integral characteristics of those monastic edifices which were referred to as prototypes for Strawberry Hill and for other villas. The contrast and comparison became ludicrous, and "Modern-Gothic" was stigmatized by the professors, and avoided

by noblemen and gentlemen who had to erect new houses. The designs of Batty Langley were even worse than the Walpole Gothic, and these had nearly brought the newly-revived architecture into contempt.

Wyatt next came before the public and obtained its favour; he was extensively employed in Roman and in "Gothic" designs and restorations: and though he was much praised and much censured for his works at Durham, Lichfield, and Salisbury Cathedrals, he obtained fame and great profits from his works at Lee Priory, in Kent; Sheffield-place, Sussex; Cassiobury, Herts; Windsor Palace; Kew Palace; Fonthill Abbey; the Houses of Parliament; and Ashridge, Hertfordshire. Some of these were great and important buildings: and it would gratify me to speak of them in terms of un-mixed commendation: but Mr. Wyatt had been instructed in, and had studied, the Roman school; he was courted and flattered by the great in early life, and became either too indolent or too self-sufficient in later life to study the more difficult and intricate ecclesiastical architecture of his own country. Hence many of his poor and even trifling designs were carried into execution at Cassiobury, Fonthill, Kew, the House of Lords, and even at Windsor. His new house at Ashridge has many fine and some grand features, whilst part of its details are good and even beautiful. That noble mansion, as well as the magnificent palace of Windsor, have been materially and substantially improved by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, who, in these buildings, in the enlargement of Longleat, and in other works, has manifested genius to invent, and judgment to apply new designs to old and admired works.

Without adverting further to other instances of executed modern Gothic, I might be accused of want of feeling for, or respect to, the younger men of the profession, who have lately exhibited so many excellent designs for the new Houses of Parliament. In spite of the severe philippics of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilkins, and other writers on this subject, I will venture to assert that the competition thus excited, and the drawings produced, have been advantageous to the profession and honourable to the country. I am sanguine enough to believe, and bold enough to predict, that it constitutes an important and marked era in the history of the art, and will tend more to give it a national character, and to separate the legitimate artist from the artizan, than any circumstance that has ever occurred in our country. It has called into action, and to public notice and admiration, the latent talents of architects before unknown to fame:—it has proved that there are many young artists of varied genius and qualifications who only require opportunities to obtain honour for themselves and their country, by a full and free exercise of their professional abilities.

The new mansion at TODDINGTON is in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, and thence popularly called Gothic. It has been progressively erected during the last twelve years, and being designed and superintended by the proprietor of the manor, Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., must be viewed and criticised as the work of an amateur architect. In practising other branches of the fine arts, the non-professional man has much indulgence, and his productions are generally reviewed and commented on with all reasonable allowance

and lenity; not so, however, in architecture. No sooner does the gentleman assume the province of the architect, and venture to build a house for himself, without employing the regular professor, but he is deemed presumptuous and arrogant; his work is subjected to the severest tests; and every deviation from the conventional canons of Vitruvius, Palladio, and the recognized schools, is censured in "good set terms."—That the regular and duly qualified professor, in every branch of art and science has claims on the patronage and confidence of those who may require his aid, is quite evident: and that his advice is generally valuable and even economical, must be equally clear: but it is also natural that every man who requires a new house, or the alteration of an old one, may fancy he can devise and direct the same in a manner to satisfy his own wants, and even to obtain the applause of critics. So also many persons believe they can dispense with the advice of a physician, in the time of sickness; and a lawyer, in the case of disputed rights: but in both instances they often find themselves greatly injured in health or in pocket. The experience of age shews us that it is always the cheapest and safest plan to seek and pay for the best advice in all the professions alluded to. And it may be safely said that neither physic nor law require more varied knowledge—more intense application of the mental powers, and certainly not more exercise of taste—the highest faculty of intellect—than architecture. Yet the pretenders to this most useful and omnipotent of the arts are numerous; and even *designing* quacks are also too abundant. It is these indeed that have brought disgrace on the profes-



sion, and have impelled private gentlemen to practise for themselves. A new Society in the metropolis (the Architects' Institute) has recently been laudably established to protect and give proper dignity to the regular professors. Its effects must be advantageous to the members and to the public; for a diploma from such a body will hereafter be as valuable a guarantee to the architect as a similar document is from the College of Physicians, or a degree conferred by one of the Universities.

An examination of many of the new houses that have been built in this country within the present century by persons assuming the title of architects, shews the necessity of some radical reform in the profession; of the adoption of a law, or some ostensible cognizance by which the regularly-initiated architect may be known from the ignorant and impudent impostor. This effected, noblemen and gentlemen will be no longer in doubt, nor will they have occasion to try experiments in building, or on their purse. Still, such men as the late amiable and learned Mr. Hope, and the present Mr. Hanbury Tracy, have a plea and justification in practising on their own houses, Both were partial to architecture, had studied it diligently and minutely, and had made themselves familiar with forms, proportions, details, and the other elements of the art. They also felt that by directing and concentrating their attention to their own homes,—to the abode of themselves, their wives and their families, they were likely to make those homes and those associations more conducive to their own happiness, and to the wants and wishes of their successors.

How far these gentlemen have succeeded in carrying their intentions into effect may be seen by the enlarged house of the Deepdene, and the new house at Toddington. I do not intend to applaud all the parts of the former, but there is abundance of beauty, of elegance, and of taste, to redeem the errors of judgment, in some instances. Of the latter, which is new and original in its whole design, and in its separate parts, we may enter upon a full review and minute analysis; but, in doing this, the judicious and liberal critic will make all due allowance for a first essay; for the want of experience which necessarily belongs to every tyro in art, and for those oversights which appertain to human fallibility. Had the amateur architect to commence and go over the same work again, we may fairly believe that he would make many improvements, and produce different and superior results.

Mr. Hamilton, in a printed letter to the Earl of Elgin, has manifested a sort of Gothic-phobia, if the term may be allowed, and whilst vindicating and panegyrising the architecture of Greece, has ridiculed and satirised that of the middle ages of England, denouncing all those who either design in that style, or encourage it, as Goths, if not Vandals, in taste. "The indolence of amateurs," he says, "fostered the arbitrary licentiousness and lax principles of fitness and proportion which Gothic architecture admitted, to play with it ad libitum."

"It is said," Mr. Hamilton continues, "that an amateur of great celebrity has lately built himself a Gothic house, in which *each of the three* architectural sides presents a distinct character." The Grecian critic might

have gone further, and said, that the *four* sides—for it is a square, not a *three-sided* house (a la Longford Castle) are dissimilar and varied from each other; and for the very cogent reason that each side is appropriated to very different and dissimilar purposes. As one side is intended for the drawing, dining, and morning rooms, and another for the kitchen and domestic offices, it would certainly imply a breach of taste to design these in the same style of decoration and richness. Besides, has it ever been the practice to design three sides of a *Grecian* mansion in a corresponding, or uniform style? How would it look to have three rich Corinthian, or even plain Doric porticos to a house, one of which should adorn the servants' entrance? Alas, Mr. Hamilton, you have not been very acute, or even courteous in your sarcasm on the "Gothic House," and the "celebrated Amateur Architect!" and, according to my feelings and observations, you have been almost equally injudicious and unsuccessful in substantiating your arguments against the Gothic, as in justifying the *perpetual* application of *Grecian-Pagan-Temple* architecture to the domestic houses of our time and country.

Without the aid of drawings or engravings it is impossible to convey full and clear information, to a stranger, of an architectural design. Language is but an imperfect medium, however apposite and precise it may be in terms and in contests, but for want of a better it must suffice on the present occasion. The accompanying small print (a view from the north-east) will give some intimation of the exterior features of the mansion.

Unlike the old manor house of the Tracys, which

was placed in the lowest part of the land, on the verge of a rivulet, this is seated on a gentle eminence, with the ground declining to the south and to the west, whilst the eastern side is flanked by a knoll, covered with trees. On this site is a large mass of buildings, consisting of three distinctly marked features, and respectively occupied by the house, by its domestic offices, and by the stables. The first is, properly, the most prominent in size and decoration, whilst the second is a grade below it, and the third still more subordinate. All these are, however, intimately combined and associated by means of buttresses, gables, chimney-shafts, and towers. Their dressings and forms, being all built with a fine stone of a warm tint, constitute a mass so picturesque and imposing from every point of view, that there has been no necessity for planting out or concealing any part. Three sides of the house—the north, south, and western fronts, all opening to a fine lawn, are, however, the principal architectural façades; and each of these is dissimilar to the others, though the whole forms homogeneous and consistent design. The general elevation displays two stories, each of which contains ornamented windows, with mullions, tracery, and label mouldings, string courses, with bosses and heads, panels, enriched parapets, pinnacles, turrets, &c.; and a square tower, with crocketed pinnacles, forming an apex to the whole.

The *southern front* is the most elaborate, presenting at the eastern end a projecting wing, with the walls panelled, a large pointed arched window to the chapel, with crocketed pinnacles, all of loftier proportions than the other parts of the building. At the opposite or west

end is a bold projecting, embowed, or bay window of two stories, the lower to the library, and the upper to a state bedroom, crowned with crocketed turrets of ogee form, and an ornamented parapet. Between these two projections is another of semi-octangular shape, also of two stories, with large mullioned windows, its walls covered with panelling, and its summit terminated with octagonal turrets, pinnacles, and a dressed battlement. The ground-floor apartments in this front are the private library, a vestibule, an octagonal breakfast or morning room, the dining room, and the end of the library.

The *western façade*, though not so much enriched as the former, presents an uniform elevation of two semi-octangular bays at the extremities, and a large bay of two stories, in the centre, with intermediate walls and windows. On the ground-floor of this front are the library, the withdrawing, and the music room.

The *north, or entrance front*, has two square towers at the ends, two stories in height, finished with decorated parapets and pinnacles, and having bay windows in the second story resting on fan-groined corbels, with niches and statues on each side of those windows. A low screen, of one story, extends between those towers, in the centre of which is a large archway of receding mouldings, with bold buttresses, and several steps, forming the entrance. Behind this entrance and screen is a vestibule and part of the cloister: at the western extremity is the end of the music room; whilst the eastern end is occupied by a billiard room.

Branching off from the eastern side, but retiring from the north front, just noticed, are the *domestic offices* :

which, excepting in the towers, consist of one floor. Connected with the south-eastern angle of these offices are the stables and coach houses, surrounding an open court, and the whole again surrounded by a *covered ride*, extending about 500 feet in circuit.

Such are the general exterior features and parts of Toddington. Of its interior it will only be necessary to particularize the apartments on the ground floor with their dimensions on the present occasion, the first floor being wholly appropriated to bed-rooms. The *vestibule* is a square apartment of 21 feet, having a ceiling ornamented with bold ribs and bosses, its sides adorned with columns, panels, and tracery ; a large window with mullions and tracery, filled with rich painted glass, and three doorways. This room is nearly a fac-simile, in style and ornament, of that of the Red-Mount-Chapel, at Lynn, Norfolk, which is fully illustrated and described in "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," vol. 3. Two doorways, of pointed arches, open to the *Cloister*, which extends round a square court, and forms a corridor of communication to all the apartments of the ground floor. In the design and execution of this cloister, we recognize the skill and taste of the architect. It is convenient and peculiarly beautiful ; it manifests the feeling and spirit, which we may conclude influenced those ecclesiastical artists who raised the noble cloisters of Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, and Laycock ; and in beauty of material and execution will bear comparison with the best of those old works. The floor, walls, seats, and roof are formed of fine stone, carefully worked and jointed, with three-quarter columns, bold ribs, mul-

lions and tracery to the windows, whilst the capitals and bosses are elaborately sculptured. The windows, twelve in number, are glazed with richly stained glass. As the vestibule occupies the central part of the north-walk of the cloister, so the *principal staircase*, surmounted by a *tower*, is placed in a corresponding part of the southern walk. Its steps, a central and two return flights, with its balustrades and walls, are composed of the same stone as the cloister, whilst its ceiling is formed of oak, with ribs, panels, and pendants, in imitation of the famed Crosby Hall, of London. This staircase has a lofty-pointed arched window, also filled with stained glass, corresponding with those of the cloister; and at the bottom of the stairs is the statue of a monk in a niche, by Lough. At the north-east angle of the cloister is a spacious *billiard room*, 30 feet by 24, fitted up with wainscot panelling of the drapery pattern, with door, fire-place, and ceiling to correspond. At the south-east angle of the cloister is another *vestibule* to the *garden*, or lawn entrance, in which is an open stone screen. From this are entrances to the back stairs, to the private library, to a corridor to the dining room, and to the *breakfast room*. The latter is of octangular shape, 24 feet by 22, with a coved ceiling adorned with bold ribs, converging from the angles to the centre, where there is a pendant. It has a large bay window of three lights, and a marble chimney-piece. A doorway communicates with the *dining room*, measuring 40 feet by 23. Though not on a scale to compare with the ancient baronial halls of the Tudor age, this is a handsome apartment fitted for the comfortable accommodation of the private family, or a

large company. It has five windows of pointed arches with mullions and tracery. The chimney-piece, of highly polished black marble, is large, handsome, and finely executed, whilst the doors and panels round the room are also worked to correspond with the general design. The arched ceiling is divided into several compartments by large and small ribs, the former springing from corbels, and the whole intersecting and forming square panels, having bold and rich rosettes at each intersection. An enriched cornice extends round the room, adorned with armorial bearings of the Tracy family and its alliances.

The *library*, 38 feet by 24, is fitted up with a series of niches, for cases, terminated with arches, pinnacles, and an enriched cornice, whilst the ceiling is divided by numerous ribs into panels. A small octagonal bay, or closet study, projects from the south-west angle; a large bay window to the south occupies nearly the whole end of the room, and a splendid black marble chimney-piece, in the Tudor style, and a large mirror, with a Gothic frame, adorn another side of the room.

A *withdrawing room*, of larger dimensions than either of the other apartments, (40 by 24 feet,) occupies the centre of the western front, and is adorned with an elaborate ceiling, a spacious bay window, an enriched chimney-piece of fine marble, and oak doors, with ornamented panels.

A *music room*, to the north, terminates the suite of apartments on this floor. It nearly corresponds in form and size with the library, at the opposite extremity, already described, and when finished, with its appo-



appropriate organ case, marble chimney-piece, and panelled doors, will make a very handsome room.

In conclusion, it may suffice to observe, that whilst all the forms and details of doors, windows, chimney pieces, and ceilings are executed in a style and spirit quite in harmony and in character with the best monastic edifices of the middle ages, the workmanship is sound and good. The stone is mostly from the Painswick quarries. Timber has been obtained from the manor, kept some years to season; and all the materials have been selected, and the workmanship executed, with a view to durability, as well as to appropriate character.

## NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF CHELTENHAM.

Among the many causes that influence health and affect the energies and springs of life, there are few that exert a more powerful effect upon the system than Climate. That different climates will produce as well as alleviate and cure diseases, admits of no doubt; yet it is extremely difficult clearly to elucidate the manner in which this influence is exercised, and to explain its application to practice. We indeed know from experience that particular climates are beneficial in certain complaints and prejudicial to others, but this is almost the extent of our knowledge. Hitherto, from the want of sufficiently continued and careful observation, and from other causes, neither the natural philosopher nor the physician has been able satisfactorily to account for the phenomena of health, in their relation to and dependance upon climate: yet this is a subject of great interest and importance to the inhabitants of every country. The character and condition of its climate, and the modifications which obtain in particular localities, must therefore be considered as forming essential features in the natural history of every place, since almost every place presents some features of physical variety peculiar to itself.

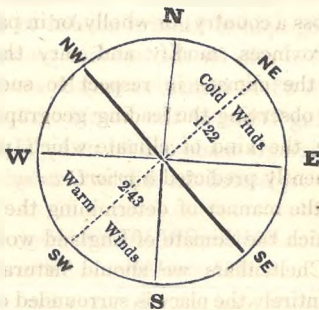
Of the causes which, operating locally, occasion any variations from the general *mean* of a country, so far as such variations can be ascertained by the various philosophical instruments commonly employed for that purpose, there are several that deserve to be particularly

noticed and inquired into. For example: we know, both from experience and the results of scientific experiments and observation, that in hilly countries a colder average of temperature obtains than in those districts which are less elevated. That owing to the attraction of the hills, the storms and tempests of a mountainous region are more violent in their character as well as of more frequent occurrence than those to which campaigns are subject. That the presence of large rivers and lakes, or of extensive tracts of marshy land, from the surfaces of which evaporation is continually going on, materially affect the general state of the surrounding atmosphere. That ranges of hills running in any given direction across a country; or wholly, or in part, enclosing particular provinces, modify and vary the prevailing character of the climate in respect to such provinces. Hence, from observing the leading geographical features of any place, the kind of climate which prevails there may be frequently predicted *a priori*.

To apply the manner of determining the precise modification which the climate of England would exhibit in respect to Cheltenham we should naturally conclude, seeing how entirely the place is surrounded on the North-east and East by a chain of hills, rising to a height of several hundred feet above the town, and exposed to the South, South-west, and West, that the winds blowing from the latter points would prevail to a much greater extent than the cold and bleak winds of the former.

Now just such an effect is found to result. The yearly mean or average of the winds for the last seven years in Cheltenham being—East wind, 28 days; West, 45; North, 35; South, 50; North-east, 33; North-west, 26;

South-east, 51 ; and South-west, 97. Hence, if a line were drawn across the compass from South-east to North-west, and the above amounts placed on their respective points on either side of such line, we should find on adding them together that the winds blowing southwardly and westwardly, or the warm segment of the circle, are as two to one, compared with those blowing from the colder points. In other words, that we have yearly 243 days' wind blowing from South-east, South, South-west, and West, and only 122 days from the East, North-east, North, and North-west. The following diagram will shew at a glance the result here described :



The Easterly and North-easterly winds blowing over our island from the snowy mountains of Lapland and Norway occasion a peculiarly cold and dry state of atmosphere, every where equally noxious to the animal and vegetable kingdom ; from these winds, we have just seen, Cheltenham is peculiarly exempt, and the result is highly favourable to the general mildness of our climate. †

As the prevalent winds denoted in the above diagram,

namely, those of the South, South-west and West, blow over the Atlantic, they reach our island charged with a much greater degree of moisture than those which blow from other quarters. Hence, we find that as we have more of these winds than some other places, so also have we more rain. This effect is also, in a great measure, the consequence of our peculiarly sheltered situation, for the hills which defend us from the bleak North-east on the one hand attract and detain the vapoury clouds which come from the moister regions and cause them to discharge their watery contents immediately above and around us. The result is, that the seasons in Cheltenham are more rainy than in situations where the geographical features alluded to do not occur. The mean fall of rain for the last four years, in Cheltenham, has been 33.06 inches, as may be seen by reference to the following Table, of the monthly fall. This table has been obligingly made out for us by Mr. Moss, who has regularly registered the fall by *Crosley's* rain gauge.

RAIN.—CHELTENHAM.				
	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
JAN. ....	0.58	5.11	1.625	2.49
FEB. ....	5.66	1.105	3.35	2.885
MAR. ....	2.015	0.95	3.3	4.49
APR. ....	3.115	0.96	1.7	2.59
MAY ....	0.72	1.09	4.315	0.57
JUNE ....	3.885	2.325	3.2	2.14
JULY ....	3.175	9.6	1.025	3.07
AUG. ....	1.565	3.61	1.225	2.15
SEPT. ....	3.77	3.255	3.47	2.755
OCT. ....	2.94	0.435	6.03	3.45
NOV. ....	2.255	1.94	3.325	4.785
DEC. ....	3.775	1.12	0.88	
Annual Amount ..	33.455	31.5	33.445	33.845

The prevalence of the warm winds, shewn above, would sensibly affect the general heat of the climate, and be evidenced accordingly by the rise of the thermometer, and—were there no counteracting influences—this result would infallibly obtain. We should then have the thermometer standing at a much higher mean than it really does, for this effect is in part counteracted by the increased fall of rain cooling the general temperature of the atmosphere, and in part also by these very winds being themselves modified in their general character by blowing over the Bristol Channel and the lofty mountains of Wales; while the majestic Severn, flowing through the middle of the valley, occasions currents of air which have the effect of ventilating and purifying the atmosphere. From these and other local causes which we shall not at present attempt to investigate, the temperature of Cheltenham is kept at a general mean very nearly that of Edmonton; the average of the last seven years of the former being 50.26 degrees, and of the latter 49.22 degrees. There is one important feature, however, greatly in favour of Cheltenham, viz., it is much more *equal* in its temperature. The range of the thermometer having, for the last seven years, been  $65^{\circ}$  mean maximum and  $21.3^{\circ}$  mean minimum, while the range in Edmonton has been from  $66.44^{\circ}$  to  $16.27^{\circ}$  proving that while we preserve a general temperature of 50.26 our extremes of heat and cold are less by 6.47 degrees than in the immediate neighbourhood of London. The following thermometrical Tables will enable the reader to verify these statements and calculations for himself.

## MEAN OF THERMOMETER—CHELTENHAM.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
JAN. ..	34.00	32.15	36.47	40.20	36.65	47.15	35.24
FEB. ..	41.26	36.85	42.70	39.90	43.69	43.17	42.37
MAR. ..	41.73	48.40	46.52	44.60	39.88	45.40	42.28
APR. ..	46.90	50.39	49.63	49.77	48.37	46.63	48.32
MAY ..	56.38	55.45	54.15	54.25	59.26	56.20	52.50
JUNE ..	54.80	58.80	61.30	60.30	58.08	59.13	59.81
JULY ..	63.55	63.06	63.36	62.50	60.07	61.76	62.74
AUG. ..	59.00	58.24	64.47	61.11	57.64	59.98	62.64
SEPT. ..	53.76	55.09	58.08	58.51	54.30	58.39	56.21
OCT. ..	48.09	52.36	57.33	53.33	51.50	50.75	48.73
NOV. ..	41.10	46.76	46.38	47.75	47.21	43.57	43.92
DEC. ..	35.11	36.76	46.08	44.27	46.94	41.69	36.92

Mean .. 47.97 49.53 52.21 51.37 50.30 51.15 49.30

Mean for 7 years, 50.26.

## MEAN OF THERMOMETER—EDMONTON.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
JAN. ..	31.65	30.14	31.90	35.09	34.36	44.13	39.53
FEB. ..	37.73	33.80	41.22	37.90	42.23	40.82	41.51
MAR. ..	39.33	45.82	43.89	40.90	37.65	44.99	41.10
APRIL ..	44.10	48.52	52.10	46.63	46.56	46.97	47.44
MAY ..	55.75	55.10	56.46	53.15	60.30	59.39	55.15
JUNE ..	61.55	56.76	60.12	60.04	59.16	60.49	62.80
JULY ..	61.05	63.66	63.56	62.37	62.40	61.08	65.92
AUG. ..	58.95	59.25	64.48	56.84	56.14	64.05	64.34
SEPT. ..	53.59	54.40	52.28	55.89	55.09	57.01	55.69
OCT. ..	47.07	51.75	54.35	51.14	49.97	51.22	48.42
NOV. ..	38.42	44.17	42.22	41.98	43.42	43.81	43.76
DEC. ..	32.41	35.18	41.67	41.30	45.58	40.64	33.94

Annual Mean 46.80 48.21 50.36 48.60 49.40 51.22 49.96

Average Mean for 7 years 49.220

Were we to pursue our inquiries into all the minutiae of causes and effects connected with the climate of Cheltenham, we should extend the present sketch to a much greater length than would be advisable, seeing that

specific object proposed by the first volume of our *Annuaire*; which, at starting, aims rather at directing attention to the various topics of general interest and of scientific research afforded by Cheltenham and its environs, than to produce laboured treatises upon the many subjects which might be advantageously discussed, and which hereafter we may again take up and examine in detail. We shall not, therefore, at present continue our notes on the winds and weather, but, instead, proceed to offer a few cursory remarks on the climate, in reference to its general effects upon health.

One principal cause of the great prosperity and rapid increase of Cheltenham has, undoubtedly, been its advantageous situation and the salubrity of its climate. Of both there is considerable variety, resulting from the geographical and geological peculiarities which distinguish its surface and sub-soils. The uniform warmth of the sheltered valley may be speedily changed for the fresh bracing air of the surrounding hills, which to the North and East rise at least 1100 feet above the bed of the Severn. On these hills, (speaking of course with reference to the valley below,) a difference of two degrees of latitude prevails. In winter, consequently, they are cold and subject to high winds, whilst in summer they are agreeably cool, and offer a refreshing change to the inhabitants of the lower levels. Cleeve Cloud, which is the highest of this chain is elevated 1134 feet above the level of low water mark at Sharpness Point, and from the brow of this hill the most splendid and extensive views may be obtained, the eye commanding ten or twelve counties. The atmosphere along the entire range of the Cotteswold has long been celebrated



for its purity, and the longevity of the inhabitants is equal to what we find in the valley, where the tombstones bear testimony of the very advanced ages to which men frequently attain.

The town of Cheltenham is favourably situated in many respects. In addition to the climatic advantages which it enjoys, the soil has several varieties of texture and formation. In many places a brown or blue clay (the lias) prevails, which, however, is generally covered with sand and gravel to a considerable depth. Upon these alluvial deposits (the detritus of the adjacent rocks) the houses are mostly built; and it is to the presence of these overlying accumulations, through which the water very readily percolates, that we owe the comparative dryness of our streets; for after long and heavy rains the superficial soil dries again in a remarkably short space of time.

From what has been said respecting the climate of Cheltenham and its neighbourhood, it will naturally be supposed to be a favorite place of winter resort to a numerous class of invalids; and to none perhaps has it been found more beneficial than to those affected by complaints of the chest, from the more serious pulmonary and bronchial affections, diseases of the lungs and trachea, to the milder cases of winter cough and catarrh. The faculty have long since, generally speaking, ceased to recommend a residence at the sea-side during the winter; in these cases the soft and rather humid atmosphere of the interior of our island being found much more genial to the respiratory organs than the bracing saline air of the sea. Hence Cheltenham has been found a very eligible residence for patients of

this description ; the temperature is, generally speaking, very mild, and not subject to the same extremes of heat and cold, in this respect differing very little from the South-western parts of France ; and if at Cheltenham we have fewer *bright* days than in the latter climate, we have also fewer *rainy* ones than in Devonshire. There are few places in England that could be fixed upon with more propriety as a permanent residence, by a family where a predisposition to consumption is supposed to exist, for, with fewer causes to operate in calling the disease into action, every facility of carrying on the business of education is afforded.

In all disorders of the circulation, the mild equable climate of Cheltenham is found especially beneficial ; and experience has proved its eligibility as a residence for those who have passed many years in a tropical climate, whose biliary organs are so apt to become disordered in their functions. Perhaps no class of diseases are more dependant upon the state of the atmosphere than the disorders of the digestive organs ; the state of the skin, as to the proper performance of its functions, being so materially affected by the pressure of the air, and the healthy state of the digestive and biliary organs, in like manner, depending so much upon the healthy action of the skin ; hence the prevalence of those disorders in autumn, and all times when we have a heavy, humid, and warm atmosphere—at such times it is, that bilious complaints, indigestion, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, &c., are prevalent ;—and of course the greater the degree of this state of atmosphere, the more numerous those cases are : in Cheltenham, from the comparative absence of the causes mentioned, they are infrequent. A greater proof of the

truth of this remark can not be given than the immunity this favoured town experienced from the ravages of *cholera*, four years ago. It prevailed at Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Evesham, and Oxford, with all of which towns Cheltenham had constant and daily intercourse, and yet, although the town was then girdled by the disease like a belt, not a single case of cholera occurred. Great praise is undoubtedly due to the Board of Health, established at the time, for the system they adopted and acted upon, of cleansing the town and removing away whatever was likely to engender or foster disease, and also preventing the ingress of travelling paupers, &c. ; and yet, had Cheltenham been a low, marshy, unhealthy, dirty town, we can scarcely suppose even with all those excellent preventions that it would have escaped. The benefits arising from the vigilance of the Board of Health, were even visible in the general health of the inhabitants ; for, in the month of September, 1832, when cholera was most fatal in all the places around us, the number of deaths in Cheltenham was very considerably less than the average of the other months, as well as those of several preceding and succeeding Septembers.

*Asthma* is one of those diseases very much influenced by climate, although in a manner little understood ; some asthmatic patients breathing most easily in the dense foggy atmosphere of London, whilst others can respire nowhere with ease, but in the clear rare air of an elevated country. Be this as it may, however, we have known many asthmatic patients who have found themselves much relieved by a residence in Cheltenham. Those cases in which the disease was contracted in the

chronic irritation of the bronchial membrane, or of the digestive organs, or with a congestive state of the liver, or unhealthy action of the skin, have appeared to us those which derived most benefit here.

The same observations will apply to *gout* and *rheumatism*, some cases of both diseases having appeared to be aggravated here, whilst others have received decided benefit.

That numerous class of diseases known under the name of *nervous*, seldom fail to derive advantage from a residence at Cheltenham: the air, not being so mild as to relax, nor so cold and bracing as to irritate, is generally found to have a soothing effect in the nervous system, and by producing tranquility and serenity of *mind*, speedily removes the uneasy sensations consequent upon it.

The object of this paper being to speak simply of the *climate* of Cheltenham, the numberless auxiliary means it possesses for the restoration of the nervous and dyspeptic invalid have not been insisted upon, but the numerous beautiful rides and drives in the neighbourhood; the fine scenery; the handsome promenades in the town; the fine band of music; together with the various other resources it possesses in its libraries, Literary and Philosophical Institution, &c., and *above all*, its invaluable mineral water must not be forgotten. The latter is often an essential, and all the rest powerful auxiliaries, to the atmosphere, in restoring the invalid from whatever cause, to health and vigour.

[The Publication of *The Cheltenham Annuaire* having, from various unforeseen causes, been delayed beyond the time ori-

ginally contemplated, the Editor has availed himself of the circumstance to include in the above notes the result of the Cheltenham Meteorological Tables for the year 1836; but, as the Table of the Thermometer could not be conveniently embodied in the Essay, it is here added for the sake of more satisfactory reference.]

MEAN OF THERMOMETER—CHELTENHAM.

JANUARY . . . . .	38.85	JULY . . . . .	60.2
FEBRUARY . . . . .	38.49	AUGUST . . . . .	58.4
MARCH . . . . .	43.08	SEPTEMBER . . . . .	53.2
APRIL . . . . .	45.32	OCTOBER . . . . .	48.2
MAY . . . . .	52.34	NOVEMBER . . . . .	42.16
JUNE . . . . .	58.74	DECEMBER . . . . .	40.02

Mean for 1836 . . . . . 48.25.

The following Table of the mean maximum and minimum of the thermometer in Cheltenham and Edmonton for the seven years preceding 1836, will enable the meteorologist to verify the comparative results given in page 85.

	CHELTENHAM MEAN.		EDMONTON MEAN.		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1829	63.0	34.6	1829	64.6	25.2
1830	66.3	33.0	1830	67.0	23.62
1831	65.3	39.0	1831	67.16	28.0
1832	64.9	39.4	1832	66.25	28.0
1833	63.6	37.1	1833	64.5	29.3
1834	65.5	38.0	1834	69.0	31.6
1835	65.6	34.4	1835	66.6	29.5

# CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES OF CHELTENHAM

AND

EVENTS CONNECTED WITH ITS HISTORY,

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDED PERIOD TO THE CLOSE OF  
1836.

1011 St. Mary's Church built.

The date here given is that commonly received as the year of the erection of this church, though it cannot be proved with any degree of certainty. A Priory was known to have existed in Cheltenham, which was supposed to have been founded about the year 803.

1081 Cheltenham first noticed in Domesday Book.

This is the earliest recorded mention of the town, where it appears under the name of *Chintenhām*, and is described as consisting of eight hydes and a half of land, held by King Edward. On pulling down the old Market House, in 1817, a stone was discovered bearing an inscription of the date of 1107.

1574 Alms Houses founded by Richard Pate, Esq.

Free Grammar School ditto

Pate's Alms Houses are situated in Albion Street, for the reception of six poor people, two of whom, by the conditions of the grant, must be women. The Free Grammar School is in High Street, adjoining Yearsley's Hotel. The nomination of the Head Master is vested in Corpus Christi College. That office is at present filled by the Rev. W. H. Hawkins, B.D.

1628 Manor of Cheltenham sold to John Dutton, Esq. of Sherborne, for £1200.

The first Manorial Court was held, in virtue of this sale, the 3rd of June, 1629.

- 1660 Quaker's Meeting House built.
- 1667 Poor's Ground purchased.  
The Poor's Ground here spoken of consists of several plots of ground, situated near the Shackles Turnpike. They were originally purchased with monies, bequeathed by various persons, for the general purposes of charity. The proceeds, amounting to about £60 per ann., continue to be annually distributed by the Churchwardens on St. Thomas's Day to poor people upwards of sixty years of age,—the preference being given to those born in the parish.
- 1660 Rev. Maurice Roberts, first incumbent of Cheltenham after the Restoration.  
Of the Curates of Cheltenham previous to the Restoration no sufficiently authentic account is in existence. The nomination at this time was vested in Jesus College.
- 1666 Population, 1500; Inhabited Houses, 321.
- 1701 Baptist Chapel built.
- 1703 Terrible storm, Nov. 27th.  
That this was a storm of unusual violence may be inferred from the fact of its being especially noticed in the Parish Register, where the following account is given:—"A terrible tempestuous wind on the 27th day of November, about ye Hours from One to Seven in the morning, which did very great damage, Both at Sea and alsoe in Land, to the ruind of very many ffamilies."
- 1716 Mineral spring discovered.  
For the particulars of this discovery, and for all subsequent discoveries and improvements connected with the Spas, vide *The Stranger's Guide*, p. 35, et seq.
- 1718 The Well railed in and covered.
- 1721 Waters first analysed by Drs. Greville and Baird.
- 1731 June 5—Storm of lightning and hail.  
This storm is said to have destroyed property to the amount of £2000, and, as the number of inhabited houses could not have exceeded 400, nor the population 2000, it may be inferred that it was one of extraordinary severity.

- 1738 Dome built over  
This dome is still re  
walk, between the  
house. It was also  
first called *The Cheltenham*
- 1739 The avenue of elm trees
- 1749 Dr. Jenner born at Bath
- 1775 Long Room at the Old  
Down to this date the house  
been used as the pump room
- 1780 Simeon Moreau Esq. elected  
In consequence of the influx  
was estimated at 360, it was  
a Master of the Ceremonies, and the above gentleman  
was accordingly elected to the office.
- 1781 Falconberg House built.  
This house is celebrated from having been the residence of  
of King George the Third. It is now called Bay's Hill  
Lodge.
- 1784 James Dutton Esq. created Lord Sherborne.
- 1786 Paving Commissioners' Act passed.  
The Commissioners appointed under this Act have cogni-  
zance of all matters connected with the paving, lighting,  
building, and police of the town.
- 1787 Freeman's Bath's established.  
These baths are entitled to notice from having been the first  
public baths opened in Cheltenham.
- 1787 Sunday Schools established.
- 1788 July 12—George the Third arrived.  
July 21—Prince of Wales arrived.  
August 1—Duke of York arrived.  
August 16—Royal Family left.  
To this visit of the Royal Family Cheltenham is indebted  
for much of its reputation as the resort of fashion,—the  
fame which it acquired by thus becoming the temporary  
sojourn of Royalty having materially contributed to its  
present prosperity.

1831 August 1831  
R. B. Substitution.  
said by Doctor  
1831 1831 1831



- 1660 Quaker's Meeting House built.
- 1667 Poor's Ground purchased.  
The Poor's Ground here spoken of consists of several plots of ground, situated near the Shackles Turnpike. They were originally purchased with monies, bequeathed by various persons, for the general purposes of charity. The proceeds, amounting to about £60 per ann., continue to be annually distributed by the Churchwardens on St. Thomas's Day to poor people upwards of sixty years of age,—the preference being given to those born in the parish.
- 1660 Rev. Maurice Roberts, first incumbent of Cheltenham after the Restoration.  
Of the Curates of Cheltenham previous to the Restoration no sufficiently authentic account is in existence. The nomination at this time was vested in Jesus College.
- 1666 Population, 1500; Inhabited Houses, 321.
- 1701 Baptist Chapel built.
- 1703 Terrible storm, Nov. 27th.  
That this was a storm of unusual violence may be inferred from the fact of its being especially noticed in the Parish Register, where the following account is given:—"A terrible tempestuous wind on the 27th day of November, about ye Hours from One to Seven in the morning, which did very great damage, Both at Sea and alsoe in Land, to the ruind of very many ffamilies."
- 1716 Mineral spring discovered.  
For the particulars of this discovery, and for all subsequent discoveries and improvements connected with the Spas, vide *The Stranger's Guide*, p. 35, et seq.
- 1718 The Well railed in and covered.
- 1721 Waters first analysed by Drs. Greville and Baird.
- 1731 June 5—Storm of lightning and hail.  
This storm is said to have destroyed property to the amount of £2000, and, as the number of inhabited houses could not have exceeded 400, nor the population 2000, it may be inferred that it was one of extraordinary severity.

- 1738 Dome built over the Well.  
This dome is still remaining in the centre of the Old Well walk, between the present pump room and the private house. It was also in this same year that the Well was first called *The Cheltenham Spa*.
- 1739 The avenue of elm trees planted.
- 1749 Dr. Jenner born at Berkeley, May 17th.
- 1775 Long Room at the Old Well erected.  
Down to this date the house, now a private dwelling, had been used as the pump room.
- 1780 Simeon Moreau Esq. elected first M.C.  
In consequence of the influx of Visitors, which, in this year, was estimated at 360, it was deemed expedient to appoint a Master of the Ceremonies, and the above gentleman was accordingly elected to the office.
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August 16—Royal Family left.  
To this visit of the Royal Family Cheltenham is indebted for much of its reputation as the resort of fashion,—the fame which it acquired by thus becoming the temporary sojourn of Royalty having materially contributed to its present prosperity.

- 1795 First Troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry,—  
Snell, Esq. Commandant.  
Three years after the formation of this troop (viz. in 1798,) a Corps of Volunteer Infantry was raised, of which Sir W. Hicks, Bart. was appointed Captain.
- 1797 Population, 2700; Inhabited Houses, 530.
- 1799 Rev. Henry Foulkes appointed Incumbent.  
Mr. Foulkes was the Last Curate appointed by Jesus College subject to the original restrictions, which required, among other conditions, that the holder of the Curacy should be a Bachelor and an M.A. of three years' standing.
- 1801 Population, 3076; Inhabited Houses, 710.
- 1801 The Delabere property purchased by Henry Thompson, Esq. and called the Montpellier.  
The Property purchased by Mr. H. Thompson consisted of between three and four hundred acres, extending from beyond Lansdown into the Bath Road and Sandford Fields. A short time prior to Mr. Thompson's purchase, the Earl of Suffolk had bought about thirty acres adjoining, with a farm house, (now Suffolk House,) for which he gave the sum of £2,800. His daughter, Lady Catherine Howard, subsequently disposed of this Property for £14,000. Suffolk Lawn and Suffolk Square stand upon a portion of Lord Suffolk's Land.
- 1801 Simeon Moreau Esq., M.C., died.
- 1801 James King Esq. elected M. C.
- 1802 Volunteer Infantry disembodied.
- 1803 Original Chalybeate Spa discovered by Mr. Cruickshanks.  
This Spa, which was the first pure chalybeate discovered in Cheltenham, has long since been disused. It was situate in a meadow behind the present Belle Vue Place. Mr. Cruickshanks was Chemist to the Board of Ordinance. Vide Griffith's Hist. Chelt., p. 28. 4to. ed.
- 1805 Theatre built by J. Watson  
Mr. Watson was an itinerant coadjutor of John Kemble

and his sister Mrs. Siddons, who, in the early part of their career, occasionally acted at Cheltenham in a temporary theatre, which has since been converted into the York Hotel.

- 1806 Female Orphan Asylum established by Queen Charlotte.
- 1807 Cambray Chalybeate Spa discovered.
- 1808 Spring at the Old Well enlarged to 12ft. deep and 6ft. wide.
- 1809 Montpellier Pump Room opened.  
Previous to the erection of a Pump Room on the scite of the present Rotunda, Mr. Thompson had endeavoured to appropriate Vittoria House (which was built by him and then called Hygæia House) to that purpose, and accordingly had the various spa waters conveyed there through pipes; but, finding the visitors preferred drinking them nearer to their source, he was induced to erect a room immediately over the wells, where, ever since, the waters have been drunk.
- 1809 Alstone Spa established.  
This Spa was situate near the present Alstone Mill. Its waters were analyzed by Accum in 1810, but, either from its inconvenient locality, or some other cause, it never attained to much celebrity. A singular circumstance connected with its history is—that, as a last effort to obtain support, the waters were carried through the town in the morning, in a water-cart provided for that purpose. This was about the year 1820, since which the Alstone Spa has gradually sunk into oblivion.
- 1809 Cheltenham Chronicle published, price 6d.  
This was the first Newspaper published in Cheltenham, at a time when the population was about 7000.
- 1809 August 2nd—Cheltenham Chapel opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill and the Rev. W. Jay.
- 1809 Nov. 21—First stone of the Tram Road from Cheltenham to Gloucester laid by the Earl of Suffolk.  
The ostensible object for forming this Road was the con-

veying of coal from the Forest of Dean, and hard stone from Bristol for the repair of the roads, the soft stone of Leckhampton having heretofore been the only material procurable for that purpose.

1810 Roman Catholic Chapel opened.

1810 June 4—New Assembly Rooms opened with a Ball.

1810 July 2—Leckhampton and Cheltenham Tram Road opened.

This Tram Road was opened with a public procession, and celebrated by a dinner at which the Hon. John Dutton, the present Lord Sherborne, presided.

1810 Organ in St. Mary's Church built.

The expense of this Organ was defrayed by public subscription: it was opened in May, 1811.

1811 June 28th—Decision of the House of Lords on the Berkeley peerage question.

By this decision, which refused to recognize the marriage said to have taken place between the late Earl of Berkeley and the present Dowager Countess, in the year 1785, Thomas Morton Fitzharding Berkeley became the acknowledged Earl of Berkeley.

1812 Sept. 22d—Foundation stone of Ebenezer (Wesleyan Methodist) Chapel laid.

1813 May 3rd—Cheltenham Dispensary established.

A Parish Meeting was held in the Vestry on the 3rd of March in this year, to establish a Dispensary,—the Rev. A. Foulkes in the chair. Drs. Jameson, Parry, Boisragon, and Christie, offered themselves as Physicians. On the 9th another Meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms,—Lord Ashtown in the chair; at which Meeting a code of regulations and rules was submitted by Dr. Parry, and adopted. Drs. Jameson and Parry were chosen, by lot, as Physicians, and Messrs. Seager and Newell, Surgeons for the ensuing year. A Casualty Ward was subsequently added, and within the past year the Cheltenham Dispensary has been converted into a General Hospital.

1813 Sept. 15—Ebenezer Chapel opened.

- 1813 Sept. 7th—Mr. Sadler, Jun. ascended in his Balloon. The Balloon had been previously exhibited in the Assembly Rooms for several weeks, and was to have ascended on the 6th, but was prevented doing so by the rain. The gas employed for inflating this Balloon was obtained from sulphuric acid and iron filings, but although 35cwt. of the former, and a ton and a half of the latter were consumed, the gas produced was found insufficient to bear Mr. Sadler's weight; when his son, a youth of 16, took his place, and effected the ascent. The Balloon descended safely the same evening at Chipping Norton.
- 1813 August 2nd—Louis XVIIIth visited Cheltenham.
- 1813 Aug. 17th—New Bath Road through Cambray opened.
- 1814 August 9—Sarah Humphries buried in the Cross Road for *felo-de-se*.  
This was the last instance of a Cross-road Burial in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.
- 1816 Sept. 1st—Rev. Chas. Jervis appointed Incumbent. The Rev. Chas. Jervis succeeded the Rev. H. Foulkes, and was the First Curate appointed, subject to the new regulations introduced on the presentation to the curacy being transferred from Jesus College to Joseph Pitt, Esq., who gave in exchange for it the advowson of Bagenden Church. Mr. Pitt subsequently sold it to the Trustees, in whom the presentation is now vested. The late Rev. C. Simeon, of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, was one of the original Trustees.
- 1816 June 5—National School established.  
A public meeting held on this day at the Assembly Rooms, resolved upon the establishment of a school of this description, and the resolution being promptly supported by patronage and subscription, was immediately commenced, though the first school room was not opened until the 6th of January in the following year.
- 1816 July 7th—Duke of Wellington's first visit.
- 1816 July 29th—Assembly Rooms opened by the Duke of Wellington.

1816 August 9th—Mrs. Forty died, aged 72.  
Mrs. Hannah Forty was for nearly half a century Pumper at the Old Well, which was then better known as Mrs. Forty's Well. Her name is therefore intimately associated with the History of that Spa.

1816 Aug. 9th—Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel opened.

1816 October 16th—J. King, Esq. M.C. died, aged 70.

1816 Alexander Fotheringham Esq. elected M.C.

1817 Jan. 6th—National School opened.

Dr. Bell's system of national education was first publicly recognized and established in Cheltenham on the 5th of June, 1816. On the 9th of August the foundation stone of the Bath Road School Room was laid, and on the 6th of January the school took possession; the number of scholars at the time consisting of 184 boys and 148 girls.

1817 Long Room added to the Montpellier.

Previous to the erection of the Long Room here referred to, the Pump Room of the Montpellier consisted merely of a large square building, with a wooden veranda in front.

1817 June 11—Sherborne Promenade began

1818 February—Roman Baths discovered at Witcomb

1818 Sept. 28—Town first lighted with gas

1818 October—Savings' Bank established

1818 August 12—Sherborne Spa opened.

The establishment of the Sherborne Spa tended greatly to the improvement of Cheltenham, by converting a large tract of marshy ground into beautiful rides and drives. The Promenade forming the present approach to the Montpellier property was laid out and planted, and a bridge erected over the Chelt in June 1817. The first stone of the Pump Room was laid January 19, 1818. It changed its name some years ago from the *Sherborne* to the *Imperial*, by which it is now more generally known. As a spa, however, it never met with much success, and within the last two months it has been altogether closed preparatory to being pulled down, for the purpose of erecting on its site a new hotel.

- 1818 April 25—Chelt overflowed—great damage.  
The flood here spoken of overflowed the lands on both sides of the river to an alarming extent, and did very great damage. The Sardford meadows were laid under water.
- 1819 Cheltenham Races established.  
In the August of the previous year experimental races were held on Nottingham Hill; their success led to the establishment of those which have annually taken place on Cleeve Hill, and which are the races here referred to.
- 1819 Spring at the Old Well deepened to 70 feet.
- 1819 April 6—Gas Light Act obtained.
- 1820 January 22—A. Fotheringham, Esq., M. C., died.
- 1820 March 21—Charles H. Marshall, Esq., elected M. C. Capt. Marshall succeeded Mr. Fotheringham, who died January 22nd of this year. The other candidates were Capt. Clough and Capt. Smith. For Capt. M. 228 votes were recorded; for Capt. C. 200; and for Capt. S. 21.
- 1820 November 2—H. Thompson, Esq., died, aged 72.  
To Henry Thompson Esq. the Town of Cheltenham stands more indebted for its present "high and palmy state" than to any other person, living or dead. The discoveries which he made in connection with its mineral waters, and the extensive improvements which he projected and accomplished on the Montpellier Property, gave a reputation and celebrity to the place which, down to the period of his enterprising speculations, it had never enjoyed. His memory is still fondly cherished in the recollection of the inhabitants as the Town's benefactor, for, to use the forcible expression of the London Magazine of that day, "he left a name behind him of which no man could speak evil."
- 1821 Baptist Chapel re-built.
- 1821 June 29—First van from Cheltenham to London.  
Prior to 1821 there was no conveyance for heavy goods to London, except the broad-wheel waggons, which were usually four days on the road. The fly vans accomplish the journey in two days.



1821 Sept. 14—George the Fourth passed through Cheltenham on his return from Ireland.

1821 December 5—Thomas Bagott De la Bere, Esq., died, aged 93.

Thomas Bagott de la Bere was the only surviving representative of a very ancient family who had come over with William the Conqueror, and who for many generations had lived at Southam, considered one of the oldest residences in Gloucestershire. The "last of his race," Thomas Bagott de la Bere was always known as "*the Squire*," by which appellation he was generally addressed, and his health drunk at public dinners. Upon his death the estate of Southam was purchased by Lord Ellenborough who has made it his place of usual residence.

1822 May 22—Bath road through Painswick opened

1822 July 30—Mr. Griffiths ascended with Green in his balloon.

This was the first balloon inflated in Cheltenham with the common gas.

1822 August 5—New Market opened.

Previous to the erection of the present commodious building the Market House stood near the centre of the High Street, on the scite of the Public Office. The new Market House and Arcade were built at the expense of Lord Sherborne, the Lord of the Manor, who receives the income arising from the tolls and rent-charges.

1822 July 10—Visit of the Prince and Princess of Denmark.

1823 January 26—Dr. Jenner died, aged 74.

This eminent benefactor of the human race was long and intimately connected with Cheltenham, having practised here as a physician for many years. He was buried in the Parish Church of Berkeley on Monday, Feb. 3rd, 1828. On the 19th of August a masonic procession took place at Gloucester to assist at the erection of the monument to his memory.

1823 April 11—Trinity Church consecrated by Dr. Bethell, Bishop of Gloucester.

This church is mostly the property of Lord Sherborne,

- who, on the failure of the subscriptions entered into for its erection, completed the edifice at his own cost.
- 1823 May 20—Parish boundaries perambulated.  
Remarkable from the circumstance of there having been no previous perambulation for nearly a century. It occupied two days, and the ground gone over exceeded 26 miles.
- 1823 September 8—Foundation stone of the Mythe Bridge laid with Masonic honours.  
The Mythe Bridge is erected over the Severn at Tewkesbury, and was considered of such importance to Cheltenham as opening the communication with Hereford, that a public procession was undertaken to lay the foundation stone.
- 1823 September 24—Mr. Graham ascended in his balloon.
- 1823 November 5—First Lodge held in the Masonic Hall.  
In the Masonic Hall, which was opened on the above occasion, two Lodges are held,—the Foundation Lodge removed from Abingdon, and the Royal Union from Cirencester.
- 1824 April 26—Eight new bells erected in the parish church. This Set of Bells erected at the expense of the Parish being incomplete, the ringers, at their own cost, added two others to perfect the peal: there are therefore at present ten bells.
- 1824 June 17—Water Works Company established.
- 1824 August 4—Dr. Jameson died, aged 71.  
Dr. Jameson was one of the first physicians of his day in Cheltenham. He interested himself greatly in the discoveries and experiments of the late Henry Thompson, Esq., and wrote a treatise on the chemical and medical properties of the Cheltenham Waters, still referred to as the text book of their history.
- 1824 November 8—Cheltenham Journal first published.
- 1825 May 4—Foundation stone of Pittville Pump Room laid with Masonic honours
- 1825 June 1—First Mechanics' Institution formed.
- 1825 July 21—Montpellier Promenades first lighted with gas.

- 1825 August 4—Trial of Judge v. Berkeley.  
 1825 Nov. 29—Foundation stone of St. James's Church Id.  
 1826 Alstone Infants' School (Wilderspin's) established.  
 1826 Montpellier Rotunda opened.  
 1826 August 24—First Ball at the Rotunda.  
 1826 Sept. 28—Rev. Charles Jervis died.  
 1826 Nov. 19—Rev. F. Close inducted as incumbent of Cheltenham.  
 1826 Nov. 22—Sir W. Scott's visit.  
 1827 July 31—Duchess of Clarence's visit.  
 1828 Cheltenham Infants' School established in St. James's Square.

The new Building, now the School Room, was not opened until the 26th of July, 1830.

- 1828 Jan. 13—Parish Church lighted with gas.  
 1828 Feb. 21—Public Clock set up.  
 1829 Jan. 22—St. John's Church consecrated.  
 St. John's Church was built at the joint expense of the Rev. Spencer Phillips and the Rev. Mr. Moxon; the latter gentleman, however, died before the consecration took place.  
 1829 October 11—Dr. Christie, M.D., died suddenly.  
 Dr. C. was long a resident physician, and took an active part in the establishment of the Dispensary.  
 1830 June 10—Cobbett's visit.

This visit of the above celebrated political writer was very short; for having unfortunately in one of the early numbers of his famous Register, written a violent and coarse attack upon Cheltenham, the announcement which he made of an intention to deliver a political lecture in the Market Place, so roused the indignation of the inhabitants, that Mr. Cobbett found it advisable to decamp privately and in haste, and the day following his arrival he took his departure for Stow-in-the-Wold. The populace, disappointed of the opportunity of retaliating, burnt him in effigy through the streets.

- 1830 July 20—Pittville Pump Room opened, with a public breakfast.
- 1830 July 28—Montpellier Gardens opened.
- 1830 August 14—Visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria.
- 1830 October 5—St. James's Church consecrated by Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester.
- St. James's Church was built in shares, mostly of one hundred pounds each : when completed the shareholders drew lots for the priority of selection, four hundred sittings having been first set apart for the endowment of the church. It is capable of accommodating about fourteen hundred persons.
- 1830 Dec. 4—Mounted Association formed.
- 1831 Sept. 10—Col. Berkeley created Lord Segrave.
- 1831 Feb. 15—Gurney's Steam Coach exhibited in the streets. This was the first and only attempt made in Cheltenham to run steam carriages on the public roads. Sir Charles Dance, who conducted this experiment, after exhibiting the carriage around the Montpellier and other public drives, for a few days, started it as a regular stage coach, to and from Gloucester. For some weeks it succeeded remarkably well, but on the roads being repaired, and fresh stone laid down, it was obliged to be abandoned.
- 1831 March 1—Cambrian Festival established.
- 1831 March 22—Opening Performance for the Organ at St. James's Church.
- 1831 May 9—Parish Boundaries perambulated a second time.
- 1831 June 6—*L'Hirondelle* Coach started.
- L'Hirondelle* was the first coach started, to run between Cheltenham and Liverpool daily, and performing the entire journey in one day.
- 1831 June 19—Races removed to Prestbury Park.
- 1831 July 12—St. Paul's Church consecrated.

- 1831 August 25—Visit of the Grand Duchess Helene of Russia.
- 1831 Sept. 19—New Burial Ground opened.
- 1831 Sept. 26—Great Reform Dinner at Assembly Rooms.
- 1831 Nov. 4—New Police established.
- Previously to the establishment of the New Police the old system of Watch prevailed. The New Police are subject to the jurisdiction of the Town Commissioners.
- 1832 Feb. 3—Dr. Bell died at Lindsey Cottage, aged 80. Dr. Bell had been a resident of Cheltenham for several years before his death. Lindsey Cottage, the house in which he lived, is now occupied by Sir Richard Wolseley, and is called Wolseley Cottage.
- 1832 Feb. 10—Dr. Bell buried at Westminster Abbey.
- 1832 March 21—Fast Day on account of the cholera.
- 1832 April 12—Board of Health established.
- The escape of Cheltenham from the Cholera was probably to be attributed, in a great measure, to the establishment of the Board of Health. The exertions made by its members, to prevent and guard against the introduction of the infection and disease, are entitled to every possible praise. All the low and unhealthy places in the town were, under their superintendence and direction, thoroughly cleansed and purified; and the utmost care taken to prevent the spread of those fevers too commonly prevalent in a state of incipency among the dwellings of the wretched and the poor. As an instance of the vigilance of this Board it may be mentioned that, in the autumn of 1832, nearly 2000 vagrants were prevented entering the town, being conveyed by its officers around the outskirts, relieved, and passed on their journey.
- 1832 August 10—Reform Illumination.
- 1832 Nov. 14—Thanksgiving day for escape from Cholera.
- 1832 Dec. 10—Hon. C. F. Berkeley elected first Member of Parliament for Cheltenham.

- 1832 Montpellier Avenue opened.
- 1833 Jan. 23—Meeting to form Literary Institution.
- 1833 March 12—Inaugural Address delivered by Doctor Boisragon.  
*For a notice of these events see pp. 24. 26. of present work.*
- 1833 April 20—Cheltenham Sewage Act obtained.
- 1833 May 4—Cheltenham Looker-On first published.
- 1833 July 6—Gloucestershire Chronicle first published.
- 1833 October 22—First Conversazione at the Literary and Philosophical Institution.
- 1834 March 3—Mechanics' Institution formed.  
 The rooms of this Institution are in Albion Street, where the members hold their meetings, and where lectures are delivered, generally once each week. Several periodical publications are taken in for the use of the subscribers.
- 1834 July 23—Sir B. W. Guise died.
- 1834 October—Cambray Chalybeate Spa opened.
- 1834 October 23—Sir William Hicks died, aged 82.  
 Sir W. Hicks was, for many years, the only acting magistrate in Cheltenham.
- 1834 Nov. 1—Cheltenham Free Press first published.
- 1834 Nov. 30—Duke of Gloucester died.
- 1835 Jan. 8—Election. The Hon. C. F. Berkeley elected second time M.P. for Cheltenham.  
 The Hon. Craven Berkeley was opposed on this occasion by W. P. Gaskell, Esq., but returned by a majority of 387 votes, only 25 having been polled for Mr. Gaskell.
- 1835 Jan. 10—C. W. Codrington, Esq. and the Hon. A. Moreton elected Members of Parliament for the Eastern Division of Gloucestershire.
- 1835 April 6—The Cheltenham Athenæum opened.  
 The Athenæum is a literary and philosophical society, the rooms of which are in Portland Street. It originally sprang from a schism, which arose among the members of the Mechanics' Institution respecting the admission into that

Society of political and religious questions, of which the founders of the Athenæum disapproved. It embraces the same objects as most similar societies.

- 1835 April 26—Capt. Grey died, aged 63.  
 Capt. Grey was for twenty years a resident of Cheltenham, during the whole of which period he took a most active part in almost every measure connected with the town, whether parochial or political. He commanded the first troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry raised during the French War, and had a handsome piece of plate presented to him by the officers, August the 15th. 1809. His remains were honored with a public funeral, and interred in St. Mary's churchyard on the 2nd of May, 1835. Lord Segrave and John Browne, Esq., of Salperton, were among the pall-bearers.
- 1835 June 4—Mr. Marshall resigned the office of M.C.
- 1835 June 8—Capt. Kirwan elected M. C.  
 Capt. Kirwan succeeded Mr. Marshall in the office. On Mr. Marshall's resignation several gentlemen announced themselves as candidates for the situation, but only one, Mr. Sisson, came forward on the day of election. Capt. Kirwan was returned by a majority of 235 votes.
- 1835 July 14—Races removed back to Cleeve Hill.
- 1835 July 16—Duke of Cambridge's visit.
- 1835 Sept. 8—Triennial Visitation of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester.  
 No Visitation had taken place previously to this for thirty-four years, the Bishop of Gloucester having transferred that honor to Tewkesbury. On Dr. Monk's restoring it to Cheltenham on this occasion, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon his lordship to thank him for this mark of ecclesiastical favor, and, afterwards, at his invitation, dined with him at Yearsley's Hotel.
- 1835 Nov. 10—First Meeting of the Board of Guardians.
- 1835 Nov. 23—Duke of Beaufort died, aged sixty-nine.
- 1835 Dec. 8—Lord Segrave appointed Lord Lieutenant.

- 1836 February 28—Mr. Gardner died, aged 70.  
 1836 March 25—Board of Highways instituted.  
 1836 May 3—First Number of the Cheltenham Magazine published.  
 1836 August 30—New Rooms of Literary and Philosophical Institution opened by Public Meeting.  
 1836 October 19—Bishop of Gloucester formally took possession of the See of Bristol.  
 1836 July 29—Dr. Newell died.



THE CHELTENHAM ANNUAIRE.

ALPHABETICALLY

REPOSITORY OF USEFUL INFORMATION

For 1837.

CHILTON AND

LISTS OF THE CLERICAL OFFICERS

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, CLERGY AND MAGIS-  
TRATE OF CHELTENHAM AND THE  
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES OF THE TOWN.

Tables of the New Tax Law, Steam Tables,

# THE CHELTENHAM ANNUAIRE.

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PART SECOND.

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## ALMANAC,

AND

REPOSITORY OF USEFUL INFORMATION

**For 1837;**

CONTAINING ALSO

LISTS OF THE PUBLIC OFFICERS,

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, CLERGY AND MAGIS-  
TRATES OF CHELTENHAM AND THE  
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,

LIKEWISE OF

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES OF THE TOWN:

**Tables of the New Fly Fares, Stamp Duties,**

&c. &c. &c.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter . . . . .	A	Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 22
Golden Number . . . . .	14	Shrove Tuesday . . . . .	Feb. 7
Cycle of the Sun . . . . .	26	Easter Day . . . . .	March 26
Epact . . . . .	23	Whit Sunday . . . . .	May 14
Roman Indiction . . . . .	10	Trinity Sunday . . . . .	May 21
Julian Period . . . . .	6550	Advent Sunday . . . . .	Dec. 3

*The Year 1837 is the first after Leap Year.*

ECLIPSES IN 1836.

April 5, SUN partially eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> in Europe; will only be <i>visible</i> in a small portion of the Southern Ocean.	greater part of N. America.
April 20, MOON totally eclipsed. Beginning 6h. 49.5m. P.M., middle 8h. 40.6m., end 10h. 31.7m. At Greenwich the Moon will rise partially eclipsed at 6h. 56m.	October 13, 14, MOON totally eclipsed. Beginning 9h. 30.5m. P.M., middle 11h. 16.7m., end October 14, 1h. 2.9m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.521 on the Northern limb.
May 4, SUN partially eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> in Europe, but visible in the Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans, and in the	October 29, SUN partially eclipsed, <i>invisible</i> everywhere except the Southern extremity of South America, and in the Southern Ocean.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	7h 23 <sup>o</sup>	afternoon.
SUMMER . . . . .	June 21	4 37	afternoon.
AUTUMNAL . . . . .	September 23	6 31	morning.
WINTER. . . . .	December 21	11 53	afternoon.

TERMS AND RETURNS, 1837.

HILARY TERM begins	11th January	Ends	31st January.
EASTER TERM begins	15th April	Ends	8th May.
TRINITY TERM begins	22d May	Ends	12th June.
MICHAELMAS TERM begins	2d Nov.	Ends	25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

Begins.	Ends.	Hilary Term	Ends	Mar. 17
Hilary Term	Jan. 14	Easter Term	Begins	Apr. 5
Easter Term	Apr. 5	Easter Term	Divides	Apr. 21m
Trinity Term	May 17	Easter Term	Ends	July 7
Michs. Term	Oct. 10	Mich. Term	Begins	Oct. 10
Dec. 18		Mich. Term	Divides	Nov. 12m
The Act will be	July 4.	Mich. Term	Ends	Dec. 16

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

Hilary Term	Begins	Jan. 13	The commencement will be	July 4.
Hilary Term	Divides	Feb. 13m		

MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	6th day, 11h. 46m. aftern.
First Quarter .....	13th day, 5h. 12m. aftern.
Full .....	21st day, 7h. 45m. aftern.
Last Quarter .....	29th day, 6h. 30m. aftern.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
1 Circumcision ..	Gen. .... 17 Rom. .... 2	Deu. 10 v. 12 Colos. .... 2
8 1st .. Epiphany	Isaiah .... 44 Matth .... 6	Isaiah .... 46 Rom. .... 6
15 2nd ..	" .... 51 " .... 13	" .... 53 " .... 13
22 Septuagesima..	Gen. .... 1 " .... 20	Gen. .... 21 Cor. .... 4
29 Sexagesima ..	" .... 3 " .... 26	" .... 6 " .... 10

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 Su	<i>Circum.</i> 1 Sun after Christmas.	.. .. .
2 M	Sun rises, 8h. 8m.	.. .. .
3 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
4 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
5 Th	Sun sets, 4h. 4m.	First National School Room
6 F	<i>Epiphany.</i> Old Christ. Day.	opened 1817.
7 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
8 Su	1 Sunday after Epiphany.	Hon. C. F Berkeley elected 2nd
9 M	Sun rises, 8h. 6m.	time M. P. for Chelt. 1835.
10 Tu	.. .. .	C. W. Codrington Esq. & the
11 W	Hilary Term begins.	Hon. A. Morton elect. M. P.
12 Th	Sun sets, 4h. 14m.	for E. Div. of Glouce. 1835.
13 F	Cam. Hilary Term begins.	St. Mary's—the Parish Church
14 S	Oxford Hilary Term begins.	first lighted with gas 1828.
15 Su	2 Sunday after Epiphany.	.. .. .
16 M	Sun rises, 8h. 1m.	.. .. .
17 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
18 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
19 Th	Sun sets, 4h. 25m.	Foundation stone of the Sher-
20 F	.. .. .	borne Spa Pump Room laid
21 S	.. .. .	1818
22 Su	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>	St. John's Church consecrated
23 M	Sun rises, 7h. 53m.	by Dr. Bethell, Bishop of
24 Tu	.. .. .	Gloucester, 1829.
25 W	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	.. .. .
26 Th	Sun sets, 4h. 37m.	Dr. Jenner died at Berkeley,
27 F	Duke of Sussex born 1773.	1823, aged 74.
28 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
29 Su	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>	.. .. .
30 M	King Charles I. Martyr.	The Master of the Ceremonies'
31 Tu	Hilary Term ends.	Ball at the Assembly Room.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	5th day,	10h. 8m. morn.
First Quart. ....	12th day,	9h. 38m. morn.
Full .....	20th day,	2h. 23m. aftern.
Last Quart. ....	28th day,	5h. 31m. morn.

## PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.				Evening.			
5	Shrove Sunday..	Gen. 9 v. 20	Mark .....	5	Gen. ....	12	Cor. ....	1
12	1st in Lent ..	" 19 v. 30	" .....	12	" .....	22	" .....	8
19	2nd .. .. .	" .....	27 Luke .....	2	" .....	34	Galat. ..	2
26	3rd .. .. .	" .....	39 " .....	9	" .....	42	Ephes. ..	3

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
2 TH	<i>Purification of B. V. Mary ..</i>	.. .. .
3 F	Sun rises 7h. 38m.	Dr. Bell died at Lindsey Cottage, 1832, aged 80.
4 S	Sun sets 4h. 53m.	.. .. .
5 SU	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday</i>	.. .. .
6 M	.. .. .	.. .. .
7 TU	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>	.. .. .
8 W	<i>Ash Wednesday. Half quarter</i>	.. .. .
9 TH	.. .. .	Dr. Bell buried at Westminster Abbey, 1832.
10 F	Sun rises, 7h. 26m.	.. .. .
11 S	Sun sets, 5h. 6m.	.. .. .
12 SU	<i>1 Sunday in Lent.</i>	.. .. .
13 M	Camb. Hil. Term. div. m.	.. .. .
14 TU	Valentine.	.. .. .
15 W	<i>Ember Week.</i>	Sir Charles Dance started Gurney's steam carriage to run on common roads 1831.
16 TH	.. .. .	.. .. .
17 F	Sun rises, 7h. 13m.	.. .. .
18 S	Sun sets, 5h. 19m.	.. .. .
19 SU	<i>2 Sunday in Lent.</i>	.. .. .
20 M	.. .. .	.. .. .
21 TU	.. .. .	Public clock erected by Mr. Denne, 1828.
22 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
23 TH	Sun rises. 7h. 0m.	.. .. .
24 F	<i>St. Matthias. Duke of Cambridge b. Queen's b.d.kpt.</i>	.. .. .
25 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
26 SU	<i>3 Sunday in Lent.</i>	.. .. .
27 M	Hare-hunting ends.	.. .. .
28 TU	.. .. .	John Gardner d. 1836, aged 70

MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	6th day,	8h. 29m. aftern.
First Quart.....	14th day,	4h. 8m. morn.
Full .....	22nd day,	6h. 46m. morn.
Last Quart.....	29th day,	1h. 17m. aftern.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.		Morning.		Evening.
5	4th Sun. in Lent	Gen. .... 43	Luke .... 16	Gen. .... 33 Philip .. 4
12	5th .....	Exodus.. 3	" .... 38	Exod. .... 31 Thes. .. 3
19	Palm Sunday ..	" .... 9	Matt.... 26	" .... 10 Heb. 5 to 11
24	Good Friday ..	Gen. 22 to 20	John ... 18	Isaiah .. 53 I Peter .. 2
26	Easter Day ..	Exodus.. 12	Romans .. 8	Exodus.. 14 Acts 2 .. 22

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 W	St. David .. .. .	<i>Annual Cambrian Concert at the Rotunda.</i>
2 Tn	Sun rises, 6h. 46m.	<i>Mechanics' Institution established 1836.</i>
3 F	Sun sets, 5h. 42m.	
4 S	.. .. .	
5 St	4 Sun. in Lent, Mid. L. Sun.	
6 M	.. .. .	
7 Tu	.. .. .	
8 W	.. .. .	
9 Tu	Sun rises, 6h. 30m.	
10 F	Sun sets, 5h. 54m.	
11 S	.. .. .	<i>Dr. Boisragon 1st elected President of Phil. Instit. 1834.</i>
12 St	5 Sunday in Lent.	<i>First Meeting of Lit &amp; Phil. Institution, 1833.</i>
13 M	.. .. .	<i>Annual General Meeting of Lit. and Philosophical Society for election of Officers and Committee, &amp;c.</i>
14 Tu	.. .. .	
15 W	Sun rises, 6h. 17m.	
16 Tn	Sun sets, 6h. 4m.	
17 F	St. Pat. Camb. Hil. T. ends.	
18 S	Oxford Hil. Term ends.	
19 St	6 Sun in Lent. Palm Sunday.	
20 M	Spring Quarter begins.	
21 Tu	.. .. .	
22 W	Sun rises, 6h. 1m.	<i>The organ of St. James's opened with Oratorio, 1831.</i>
23 Tn	Sun sets, 6h. 16m.	<i>C. H. Marshall, Esq. elected M.C. of Cheltenham, 1820.</i>
24 F	Good Friday.	
25 S	LADY DAY. An. B. V. M.	
26 St	Easter Day.	
27 M	Easter Monday. .. ..	<i>Last Winter Ball at the Assembly Rooms.</i>
28 Tu	Easter Tuesday.	
29 W	.. .. .	
30 Tn	Sun rises, 5h. 42m.	
31 F	Sun sets, 6h. 29m.	

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	5th day,	7h. 20m. morn.
First Quart. ....	12th day,	11h. 13m. aftern.
Full .....	20th day,	8h. 39m. aftern.
Last Quart. ....	27th day,	6h. 57m. aftern.

## PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.		Evening.		
2	1st Su. aft. East.	Numb. . . 16	John . . . . 20	Numb. . . 22	Hebrews . . 4
9	2nd .. .. .	" 23, 24	Acts . . . . 6	" . . . . 25	" . . . . 11
16	3rd .. .. .	Deut. . . 4	" . . . . 18	Deut. . . 5	James . . 5
23	4th .. .. .	" . . . . 6	" . . . . 20	" . . . . 7	Peter . . 2
30	Rogation Sunday	" . . . . 8	" . . . . 27	" . . . . 9	2 3 John

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
2 Su	1 Sun. aft. Easter. Low Sun.	.. .. .
3 M	Sun rises, 5h. 33m.	.. .. .
4 Tu	Sun sets, 6h. 36m.	.. .. .
5 W	Oxford and Camb. Hil. Terms	Cheltenham Athenæum opened
6 Th	Old Lady Day [begin.	1825.
7 F	.. .. .	.. .. .
8 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
9 Su	2 Sunday after Easter.	.. .. .
10 M	Sun rises, 5h. 18m.	.. .. .
11 Tu	Sun sets, 6h. 48m.	Trinity Church consecrated by
12 W	.. .. .	Dr. Ryder, Bp. of Glouces.
13 Th	.. .. .	Cheltenham Fair Day. [1823.
14 F	.. .. .	.. .. .
15 S	Easter Term begins.	.. .. .
16 Su	3 Sunday after Easter.	.. .. .
17 M	Sun rises, 5h. 3m.	.. .. .
18 Tu	Sun sets, 6h. 59m.	.. .. .
19 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
20 Th	Eclipse of the Moon.	National School Established
21 F	Camb. Easter Term. div. m.	upon Dr. Bell's plan, 1816.
22 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
23 Su	4 Sun. aft. East. St. Geo.	.. .. .
24 M	Sun rises, 4h. 48m.	.. .. .
25 Tu	St. Mark. Ds. of Glouces. bn.	.. .. .
26 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
27 Th	Sun sets, 7h. 14m.	Capt. T. Grey died 1835, aged
28 F	.. .. .	63.
29 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
30 Su	5 Sun. aft East. Rog. Sun.	.. .. .

## MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	4th day,	7h. 2m. aftern.
First Quarter .....	12th day,	5h. 39m. aftern.
Full .....	20th day,	7h. 28m. morn.
Last Quarter .....	27th day,	0h. 1m. morn.

## PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
7 Sunday aft. Asc.	Deut. .. 12 Matthew 5	Deut. .. 13 Rom. ... 6
14 Whit Sunday ..	16 to v. 18 Acts .. 10, 34	Isaiah .. 11 Acts 19 to 21
21 Trinity Sunday..	Genesis 1 Matthew 3	Genesis.. 18   John .. 9
28 1 .. .. .	Joshua .. 10 " .. 26	Joshua .. 23   Cor. .. 1

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 M	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i>	<i>Cheltenham Season commences</i>
2 Tu	Sun rises, 4h. 32m.	[opened, 1813.
3 W	" " " "	Cheltenham Dispensary first
4 Th	<i>Ascen. D. Holy Thursday.</i>	<i>Fair Day.</i> First stone of Pitt-
5 F	Sun sets, 7h. 27m.	ville Pump Room laid 1825.
6 S	" " " "	" " " "
7 Su	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i>	" " " "
8 M	Easter Term ends. Half Qr.	" " " "
9 Tu	Sun rises, 4h. 20m.	Parish Boundaries perambu-
10 W	" " " "	lated a second time, 1831.
11 Th	" " " "	" " " "
12 F	Sun sets, 7h. 38m.	" " " "
13 S	Oxford Easter Term ends.	" " " "
	[Old May Day.	" " " "
14 Su	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>	" " " "
15 M	<i>Whit Monday.</i>	" " " "
16 Tu	<i>Whit Tuesday.</i>	" " " "
17 W	Oxf. Trin. Term b. Emb. Wk.	Dr. Jenner born at Berkeley,
18 Th	Sun rises, 4h. 6m.	1749.
19 F	Sun sets, 7h. 48m.	" " " "
20 S	" " " "	" " " "
21 Su	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>	Parish Boundaries perambu-
22 M	Trinity Term begins.	lated 1809.
23 Tu	Sun rises, 4h. 0m.	" " " "
24 W	<i>Princess Victoria born, 1819.</i>	" " " "
25 Th	Corpus Christi.	" " " "
26 F	Sun sets, 7h. 58m.	" " " "
27 S	" " " "	" " " "
	[Day kept.	" " " "
28 Su	1 <i>Sun. after Trin.</i> King's B.	" " " "
29 M	King Chas. II. restored.	New Bath Road thro' Pains-
30 Tu	" " " "	wick opened, 1822.
31 W	" " " "	" " " "



MOON'S CHANGES.

New ..... 3rd day, 7h. 44m. morn.  
 First Quart. .... 11th day, 10h. 30m. morn.  
 Full ..... 18th day, 3h. 52m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. .... 25th day, 5h. 59m. morn.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
4 2 Sun.	aft. Trin. Judges .. 4	Mark .. 5 Judges .. 5 2 Cor. ... 2
11 3	1 Sam.	Acts ... 14 1 Sam. ... 3 Acts 15 to 36
18 4	"	2 " ... 13 Galat. ... 2
25 5	"	8 " ... 17 Ephes. ... 2

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 TH	Sun rises, 3h. 51m.	<i>Summer Balls commence at Rotunda.</i>
2 F	Sun sets, 8h. 6m.	
3 S	" " " " " "	
4 SU	2 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i> ..	C. H. Marshall, Esq. resigned the office of M. C., 1835.
5 M	<i>Duke of Cumberland born.</i>	<i>L'Hirondelle</i> Liverpool Coach started, 1831.
6 TU	" " " " " "	Capt. A. H. Kirwan elected Master of the Cerem. 1835.
7 W	" " " " " "	
8 TH	Sun rises, 3h. 46m.	" " " " " "
9 F	Sun sets, 8h. 12m.	
10 S	" " " " " "	
11 SU	3 <i>Sun. aft. Trinity.</i> St. Bar.	" " " " " "
12 M	Trinity Term ends.	
13 TU	" " " " " "	
14 W	" " " " " "	
15 TH	Sun rises, 3h. 44m.	" " " " " "
16 F	Sun sets, 8h. 17m.	
17 S	" " " " " "	
18 SU	4 <i>Sun aft. Trinity.</i>	[bury Park, 1831.
19 M	" " " " " "	Chelt. Races 1st held in Prest-
20 TU	" " " " " "	Paganini's first performance at Assembly Rooms, 1831.
21 W	Longest Day. Summer Q. b.	" " " " " "
22 TH	Sun rises, 3h. 45m.	
23 F	Sun sets, 8h. 19m.	" " " " " "
24 S	<b>MIDSUMMER DAY.</b> Nat. [of St. John Baptist.	
25 SU	5 <i>Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>	" " " " " "
26 M	<i>Access. of W. IV.</i> 1830.	
27 TU	Sun rises, 3h. 46m.	[keley Peerage Ques. 1811.
28 W	<i>William IV. procl.</i> 1830.	Decis. of H. of Lords on Ber-
29 TH	<i>St. Peter.</i>	First van started from Chelt.
30 F	Sun sets, 8h. 18m.	to London, 1821.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New ..... 2nd day, Sh. 30m. aftern.  
 First Quart. .... 11th day, 1h. 10m. morn.  
 Full ..... 17th day, 10h. 51m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. .... 24th day, 2h. 7m. aftern.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
2	6 Sun. aft. Trin. 2 Samuel 12 Luke	14 2 Sam .. 19 Philip... 2
9	7 " " " " " " 21 " " " " 21 " " " " 4 1 Thess. 1	
16	8 " " " " " " 1 Kings 13 John .... 4 1 Kings. 17 2 Thess. 3	
23	9 " " " " " " " " 19 " " " " 11 " " " " 19 2 Tim... 2	
30	10 " " " " " " " " 21 " " " " 18 " " " " 22 Hebrews 2	

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 S	Sun rises, 3h. 49m.	.. .. .
2 Su	6 Sunday after Trinity ..	Cheltenham and Leckhampton
3 M	Dog-days begin.	Tram Road opened, 1810.
4 Tu	Oxf. Act and Cam. com.	.. .. .
5 W	Sun sets, 8h. 16m.	[Chron. pub. 1833.
6 Tu	Old Mids. Day. [T. ends.	First No. of Gloucestershire
7 F	Thomas à Beckett. Cam. E.	The Duke of Wellington's first
8 S	Oxford Trin. Term ends.	visit to Cheltenham, 1816.
9 Su	7 Sunday after Trinity.	.. .. .
10 M	Sun rises, 3h. 56m.	.. .. .
11 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
12 W	Sun sets, 8h. 11m.	George III. arrived in Chel-
13 Tu	.. .. .	tenham, 1788.
14 F	.. .. .	Cheltenham Races removed
15 S	St. Swithin.	back to the Hill, 1835.
16 Su	8 Sunday after Trinity ..	Visit of the Duke of Cam-
17 M	Sun rises, 4h. 4m.	bridge, 1835.
18 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
19 W	Sun sets, 8h. 4m.	.. .. .
20 Tu	.. .. .	Pittville Pump Room opd. 1830
21 F	.. .. .	Montpellier Promenade first
22 S	.. .. .	lighted with gas, 1825.
23 Su	9 Sunday after Trinity.	.. .. .
24 M	.. .. .	.. .. .
25 Tu	St. James.	.. .. .
26 W	Sun sets, 7h. 55m.	.. .. .
27 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
28 F	.. .. .	Montpel. Gardens opd. 1830.
29 S	.. .. .	Dr. Newell died, 1836.
30 Su	10 Sunday after Trinity.	[rence, 1831.
31 M	Sun rises, 4h. 23m.	Visit of the Duchess of Cla-

MOON'S CHANGES.

New .....	1st day,	0h. 20m. aftern.
First Quart. ....	9th day,	1h. 22m. aftern.
Full .....	16th day,	5h. 39m. morn.
Last Quart. ....	23rd day,	1h. 16m. morn.
New .....	31st day,	4h. 0m. morn.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
6 11 Sun. after Trin.	2 Kings. 5 Acts	4 2 Kings.. 9 Hebrews 9
13 12. . . . .	" 10 "	11 " 18 James .. 3
20 13. . . . .	" 19 "	18 " 23 I Peter.. 5
27 14. . . . .	Jerem. 5 "	25 Jerem .. 22 I John .. 4

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 Tu	Lammas Day.	
2 W	Sun rises, 4h. 26m.	Cheltenham Chapel opened, 1809. [71.
3 Tu	Sun sets, 7h. 43m.	Dr. Jameson died, 1824, aged
4 F	.. .. .	<i>Cheltenham Fair Day.</i> The
5 S	.. .. .	New Market opened, 1822.
6 Sa	11 Sunday after Trinity.	
7 M	Sun rises, 4h. 34m.	
8 Tu	.. .. .	[the cross road, 1817.
9 W	Sun sets, 7h. 32m.	Sarah Humphries buried on
10 Tu	.. .. .	The town illuminated for the
11 F	Dog-days end. Half Quar.	passing the Reform Act, 1832
12 S	Grouse shooting begins. . .	C. W. Codrington elected M. P.
13 Sa	12 Sunday after Trinity. Q.	for the Eastern Division of
14 M	Adelaide born. 1792.	the County, 1834.
15 Tu	Sun rises, 4h. 46m.	Visit of the Duchess of Kent
16 W	.. .. .	and Princess Victoria, 1830.
17 Tu	Duchess of Kent born, 1786.	George III. left Chelt., 1788.
18 F	Sun sets, 7h. 15m.	Savings' Bank estab. 1818.
19 S	.. .. .	New Bath Road through
20 Sa	13 Sun after Trinity.	Cambray opened, 1813.
21 M	King William IV. born, 1765.	Mr. Fotheringham died, 1820.
22 Tu	Sun rises, 4h. 58m.	
23 W	.. .. .	
24 Tu	St. Bartholomew. . . . .	First Rotunda Ball, 1826.
25 F	Sun sets, 7h. 0m.	
26 S	.. .. .	
27 Sa	14 Sunday after Trinity.	
28 M	Sun rises, 5h. 7m.	
29 Tu	.. .. .	
30 W	Sun sets, 6h. 49m.	New Rooms of Lit. & Philo-
31 Tu	.. .. .	soph. Institut. opd. 1835.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter .....	7th day, 11h. 12m. aftern.
Full .....	14th day, 1h. 28m. aftern.
Last Quarter .....	21st day, 3h. 54m. aftern.
New .....	29th day, 8h. 1m. aftern.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
3 15	Sun. aft. Trin. Jerem. . . 35	Matthew 4   Jerem. . . 36 Rom. . . . 4
10 16	.. .. Ezekiel.. 2	.. .. 11   Ezekiel.. 13 .. .. 11
17 17	.. .. " .... 14	.. .. 18   " .... 18   Corinth. 2
24 18	.. .. " .... 20	.. .. 25   " .... 24 " .... 9

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 F	Partridge-shooting begins.	.. .. .
2 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
3 Su	15 Sunday after Trinity.	.. .. .
4 M	Sun rises, 5h. 18m.	.. .. .
5 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
6 W	Sun sets, 6h. 34m.	[balloon, 1813.
7 Th	.. .. .	Mr. Sadler ascended in his
8 F	Cor. of W. IV. & Adel. 1831.	Bishop of Gloucester's Triennial Visitation, 1835.
9 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
10 Su	16 Sunday after Trinity. . .	Col Berkeley created Lord Se-
11 M	Sun rises, 5h. 30m.	grave, 1831.
12 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
13 W	Sun sets, 6h. 18m.	.. .. .
14 Th	Salm.-Fish. in Scotland ends.	Cheltenham Fair Day. George
15 F	.. .. .	IV. passed through Chel-
16 S	.. .. .	tenham on his return from
17 Su	17 Sunday after Trinity.	Ireland, 1821.
18 M	Sun rises, 5h. 41m.	.. .. .
19 Tu	.. .. .	New burial ground opd. 1831.
20 W	Ember Week.	.. .. .
21 Th	St. Matthew.	.. .. .
22 F	Sun sets, 5h. 57m.	.. .. .
23 S	Autumnal Quarter begins.	Mr. Graham's first ascent in
24 Su	18 Sunday after Trinity.	his balloon, 1823.
25 M	Sun rises, 5h. 52m.	.. .. .
26 Tu	.. .. .	Dinner at Assen. Hms. to ce-
27 W	Sun sets, 5h. 46m.	leb. passing of Refo. m A. 1832
28 Th	.. .. .	Statute Fair for hiring servants
29 F	MICHAELMAS DAY.	The town first lighted with
30 S	.. .. .	gas, 1818.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. .... 7th day, 7h. 13m. morn.  
 Full ..... 13th day, 11h. 15m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. .... 21st day, 9h. 56m. morn.  
 New ..... 29th day, 11h. 33m. morn.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.		Morning.	Evening.
1	19 Sun. aft. Trin.	Daniel .. 3 Mark.... 4	Deniel .. 6 1 Cor. .. 16
8	20 .. .. .	Joel .... 2 "	Micah .. 6 2 Cor. .. 7
15	21 .. .. .	Habak... 2 Luke l. v. 39	Prov.... 1 Galatians 1
22	22 .. .. .	Proverbs 2 "	3 Ephes. ... 2
29	23 .. .. .	" .... 11  " .... 15	" .... 12 Philip ... 3

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1	SU 19 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
2	M Pheasant-shooting begins.	
3	TU Sun rises, 6h. 5m.	
4	W .. .. .	
5	TH .. .. .	<i>Statute Fair or Mop. St.</i>
6	F Sun sets, 5h. 25m.	<i>James's Church consecrated</i>
7	S .. .. .	<i>by Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, 1830.</i>
8	SU 20 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
9	M Sun rises, 6h. 15m.	
10	TU Oxf. and Cam. Mich. Terms b.	
11	W Old Michaelmas Day.	
12	TH Sun sets, 5h. 12m.	
13	F Eclipse of the Moon.	
14	S .. .. .	
15	SU 21 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
16	M Sun rises, 6h. 27m.	<i>Mr. King elected M. C. 1816.</i>
17	TU .. .. .	<i>Lord Ellenborough's Fete at Sudeley Castle, 1834.</i>
18	W <i>St. Luke.</i>	
19	TH Sun sets, 4h. 57m.	
20	F .. .. .	
21	S .. .. .	
22	SU 22 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
23	M Sun rises, 6h. 39m.	<i>Sir W. Hicks, Bart. died 1834, aged 82.</i>
24	TU .. .. .	
25	W .. .. .	
26	TH Sun sets, 4h. 43m.	
27	F .. .. .	
28	S <i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>	
29	SU 23 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	
30	M Sun rises, 6h. 52m.	<i>Funeral of Sir W. Hicks.</i>
31	TU .. .. .	

## MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ....	5th day, 2h. 24m. aftern.
Full .....	12th day, 11h. 30m. morn.
Last Quart. ....	20th day, 6h. 34m. morn.
New .....	28th day, 1h. 50m. morn.

## PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
5 24 Sun. aft. Trin. Prov. ....	13 Luke ... 21	Prov. .... 141 Thessal. 1
12 25 .. .. . "	15 John ... 4	" .. 162 Thessal. 3
19 26 .. .. . "	17 " .. 11	" .. 182 Tim. .. 2
26 27 .. .. . Isaiah .. 4	" .. 18	Isaiah .. 7/Heb. .... 2

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1 W	All Saints.	.. .. .
2 Tu	All Souls. Mich. T. beg.	Henry Thompson, Esq. died, 1820, aged 72.
3 F	Princess Sophia born 1777.	.. .. .
4 S	Sun rises, 7h. 1m.	.. .. .
5 Su	24 Sunday after Trin. Gun-	Masonic Hall opened, 1823.
6 M	powder Plot, 1605.	.. .. .
7 Tu	Sun sets, 4h. 19m. ..	.. .. .
8 W	Princess Aug. Soph. born, 1768	.. .. .
9 Tu	Lord Mayor's Day.	.. .. .
10 F	.. .. .	.. .. .
11 S	St. Martin. Half Quarter.	.. .. .
12 Su	25 Sun. after Trin. Camb.	.. .. .
13 M	Mich. Term div. m.	.. .. .
14 Tu	Sun rises, 7h. 18m.	.. .. .
15 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
16 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
17 F	Sun sets, 4h. 6m.	.. .. .
18 S	.. .. .	.. .. .
19 Su	26 Sunday after Trinity. ..	Rev. F. Close inducted perpetual Curate of Cheltenham, 1826.
20 M	Sun rises, 7h. 29m.	.. .. .
21 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
22 W	St. Cecilia. ..	Visit of Sir Walter Scott, 1826
23 Tu	Sun sets, 3h. 59m.	.. .. .
24 F	.. .. .	.. .. .
25 S	Mich. Term ends.	.. .. .
26 Su	27 Sunday after Trinity.	.. .. .
27 M	Sun rises, 7h. 40m.	.. .. .
28 Tu	.. .. .	.. .. .
29 W	.. .. .	.. .. .
30 Tu	St. Andrew. ..	Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ....	4th day,	9h. 53m. aftern.
Full .....	12th day,	2h. 18m. morn.
Last Quart. ....	20th day,	4h. 13m. morn.
New .....	27th day,	2h. 33m. aftern.

PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.
3	Advent Sunday.. Isaiah .. 1 Acts ... 4	Isaiah .. 2 Heb. .... 9
10	2 Sun. in Advent " .... 5 " .... 10	" .... 24 James .. 3
17	3 " " " " .... 25 " .... 17	" .... 26 1 Peter .. 5
24	4 " " " " .... 30 " .... 24	" .... 32 1 John .. 4
25	Christmas Day.. 9 to v. 8 Luke 2 15	7 to v. 17 Tit. 3. 4 to 9
31	Sun. after Christ. " .... 37 Acts .... 28	" .... 38 Jude.

Day of Month	Sundays & Remarkable Days.	Cheltenham Chronological Memoranda.
1	F	
2	S	
3	Su	<i>Advent Sunday.</i>
4	M	Sun rises, 7h. 50m.
5	Tu	T. Bagot de la Bere died, 1821, aged 91.
6	W	
7	Th	Sun sets, 3h. 50m.
8	F	Lord Segrave appointed Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire. 1835.
9	S	[shooting ends.
10	Su	2 Sun. in Advent. Grouse-Hon. C. F. Berkeley elected first M. P. of Cheltenham, under the Reform Act, 1832
11	M	Sun rises, 7h. 58m.
12	Tu	
13	W	<i>Ember Week.</i>
14	Th	Sun sets, 3h. 49m
15	F	
16	S	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17	Su	3 Sunday in Advent. The Panic. Turner's Bank stopped payment, 1824.
18	M	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
19	Tu	Sun rises, 8h. 5m.
20	W	
21	Th	St. Thomas—Shortest D. Winter Quarter begins. Cheltenham Cheese Fair.
22	F	
23	S	Sun sets, 3h. 52m.
24	Su	4 Sunday in Advent.
25	M	<b>CHRISTMAS DAY.</b>
26	Tu	St. Stephen.
27	W	St. John.
28	Th	Innocents.
29	F	Sun rises, 8h. 9m.
30	S	Sun sets, 3h. 57m.
31	Su	

## ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

## WILLIAM (HENRY) IV.,

Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING, &c. born August 21, 1765; succeeded his Brother George (Augustus Frederick) June 26, 1830; was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom, Monday, June 28, 1830; crowned September 8, 1831; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, Princess of Saxe Meiningen: and had issue, Charlotte Augusta Louisa, born March 27, 1819, who expired at one o'clock in the afternoon; and Elizabeth Georgiana Adelaide, born Dec. 1820, and expired March 4, 1821.

*Brothers and Sisters to the King.*

AUGUSTA SOPHIA, born Nov. 8, 1768.

ELIZABETH, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to his Serene Highness Frederick Joseph Louis Charles Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourgh; who was born July 30, 1769, and died April 2, 1829.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland, &c. born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 22, 1778: they have issue, Geo. Fred. Alex. Chas. Ern. Aug., born May 27, 1819.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK Duke of Sussex, &c. born Jan. 27, 1773.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Duke of Cambridge, Gov.-General of Holland, born Feb. 24, 1774; married June 1, 1818, her Serene Highness Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of his Serene Highness Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse Cassell, and niece of His Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse, born July 25, 1797: has issue George William Frederick Charles, born March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline Elizabeth Sophia Louisa, born at Hanover, July 29, 1822.

MARY, born April 25, 1776; married to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816; who died December, 1834.

SOPHIA, born Nov. 3, 1777.

*Niece to the King.*

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA of Kent, born May 24, 1819, only daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who died January 23, 1823, by her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, sister of the the King of the Belgians, widow of the Prince of Leinengen. The Duchess of Kent was born August 17, 1786; married at Cobourg, May 29, 1818, and at Kew Palace, July 14, following.

*Cousins to the King (issue of the Duke of Gloucester).*

1. SOPHIA MATILDA, born 23d May, 1773.



## HIS MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

1st Ld. of the Treasury (P.M.)—Visct. Melbourne, 10, Downing Str.  
 Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cottenham, 16, Bruton Street  
 Chanc. of Exchequer—Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, 11, Downing Street  
 Lord Pres. of the Council—Marq. Lansdowne, 54, Berkeley Square  
 Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Land Revenue—Visct.  
 Duncannon, 3, Cavendish Square  
 Sec. of State for Home Dep.—Lord J. Russell, 30, Wilton Crescent  
 Sec. for F. Affairs—Visct. Palmerstone, 9, Great Stanhope Street  
 Sec. of State for the Colonies—Lord Glenelg, 11, Great George St.  
 First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Minto, Admiralty  
 President of the Board of Control—Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse,  
 Bart., 42, Berkeley Square  
 Chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Holland, 33, South St.  
 Secretary at War—Visct. Howick, 16, Whitehall Place  
 President of Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, 13, South  
 Audley Street

The above form the Cabinet.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Visct. Morpeth, 12, Grosvenor Place  
 Postmaster-General—Earl of Lichfield, 13, St. James's Square  
 Master-General of Ordnance—Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian, K.C.B.,  
 28, Sackville Street  
 Lord Great Chamb.—Marq. Cholmondeley, 12, Carlton Terrace  
 Lord Chamberlain—Marq. Conyngham, Dudley House, Park Lane  
 Lord Steward—Duke of Argyll, 63, Grosvenor Street  
 Master of the Horse—Earl of Albemarle, 12, Berkeley Square  
 Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon.  
 Sir H. Parnell, 19, Chester Street  
 Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade—  
 Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, 4, Hamilton Place  
 Groom of the Stole—Marq. of Winchester, 27, Cavendish Square  
 Earl Marshall—Duke of Norfolk, 21, St. James's Square  
 Commander in Chief—Lord Hill, Westbourne House, Paddington  
 Master of the Rolls—Lord Langdale, 10, Upper Grovesnor Street  
 Vice-Chancellor—Sir Launcelot Shadwell, 42, Harley Street  
 Atrny.-Gen.—Sir John Campbell, 9, New Street, Spring Gardens  
 Sol.-Gen.—Sir Robert M. Rolfe, 8, New Street, Spring Gardens  
 Lord Adv. (Scotland)—Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray, Whitehall House  
 Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. Robert C. Fergussoa, 28,  
 Portman Square  
 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury—Visct. Melbourne, 39,  
 South Street; Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, 11, Downing  
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 Grosvenor Place; Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq., 21, Chester  
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 Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Francis T. Baring, Esq., 40,  
 Belgrave Square; Ed. John Stanley, Esq., 12, Downing Street

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Archdeacon, Rev. J. D. Timbrill, Beckford.

Chancellor of the Diocese, Rev. E. T. March Phillips, L.L.D.

Belgrave Square; Ed. John Stanley, Esq., 12, Downing Street

## CHELTENHAM.

## LORD OF THE MANOR :

The Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, Sherborne Park.

## HIGH BAILIFF :

James Fisher, 46, Montpellier Terrace.

## STEWARD OF THE MANOR :

George Newmarch, Esq., Cirencester.

## DEPUTY STEWARD :

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Rev. T. Boodle, (Ditto,) Pittville Lawn.

*Trinity Church.*

Rev. J. Browne, Pittville Lawn.

Rev. R. Quarrell, (Curate,) 1, Oxford Passage.

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The Session of this Institution commences in September and concludes in May.

The Rooms are open from ten in the morning till nine in the evening.

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Mr. Charles Fowler and Mr. W. Whitmore.

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Those marked thus (\*) have already devoted their professional services to the Institution.

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County of Gloucester Bank, (late Pitt, Gardner & Co.'s) 106, High Street: W. Pitt and J. H. Bowly, Managers. *London Agents: Esdaile and Co.*

Gloucestershire Banking Company: 394, High Street: F. Addams, Manager. *London Agents: Williams, Deacon & Co.*

National Provincial Bank of England, 398, High Street: J. Cox, Manager. *London Agents: Ledbroke & Co.*

## GENERAL AND PENNY POST OFFICE,

CLARENCE STREET.

Postmaster, Mr. G. Wall, *Blenheim Villa*

The Mail for London, Oxford, and all places east of Cheltenham, leaves at a quarter before 8, P.M., but the letter-box closes at 7, from which hour, until the bags are finally made up, letters continue to be received on payment of a penny. The same mail arrives in Cheltenham at 7 in the morning, and the letters are delivered as soon after as they can be sorted.

Letters for the West and North of England, Ireland, &c. must be put into the Office before 9, P.M., as the Mails leave either late at night or very early in the morning.

The Penny Post undertakes the delivery of letters in every part of the Town. There are two deliveries: one with the London letters in the morning, and the other with the West and North letters at nine in the evening.



TABLE OF FARES FOR CHAIRS AND CARRIAGES.

FARES FOR DISTANCE.	Sedan Chairs.	Fly Carriages drawn by Men.		Wheel Chairs.	Fly and other Carriages, drawn by one Horse.			Drawn by more than one Horse.
		One person.	Two persons.		One person.	Two persons.	Three or more.	One or more.
Not exceeding a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards .....	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Every quarter of a mile commenced beyond the first quarter Beyond a quarter of a mile, and not exceeding half a mile..	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beyond half a mile, and not exceeding three quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beyond three quarters, and not exceeding one mile .....	.....	.....	.....	1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Any distance not exceeding one mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9	.....	.....	.....
Beyond one mile, and not exceeding one mile and a half ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 6
Beyond a mile and a half, and not exceeding two miles....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	1 6	2 0	2 3
Every other half mile commenced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 6	2 0	2 6	3 0
					0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

FARES FOR TIME—*within the Distance of Four Miles from the Centre Stone of Cheltenham.*

Not exceeding one hour .....	2 6	2 6	3 0	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 6	4 0
Every other half hour commenced beyond one hour .....	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6

\* \* \* After One o' clock in the Morning, the Fares shall be increased one half more than the above Sums, until Six o'clock in the Morning.

Two Children, under Ten Years of age, to be considered as ONE Passenger.

STAGE COACHES.

See the Time of their Departure from Cheltenham.

- ABERYSWITH.—Plough, 7 a.m. (mail) daily.  
 BATH.—Plough, 7 (mail) 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily.—Royal, 9½ a.m. and 2 p.m. daily.—George, daily, 9 a.m.  
 BIRMINGHAM.—Plough, daily, 5½, 9½, a.m. and 1½ p.m.—Royal, 5½, 9½ a.m. and 1½ p.m. daily.—George, 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.  
 BRISTOL.—Plough, 7½, 9 a.m. and 3, 3½ p.m. daily.—Royal, 9½ a.m. and 3 p.m. daily.  
 CARMARTHEN.—Plough, 7, a.m.—Royal, 6½, n.m. daily.—George, 7 a.m. daily.  
 CHESTER, NEWPORT, and GARDIFF.—Plough, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 a.m.  
 GOVENTRY.—Plough, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily.—Royal, 9½ a.m. and 1½ p.m. daily.  
 EXETER and TAUNTON.—Plough, 7½ a.m. daily.—George, 9 a.m. daily.  
 HERFORD.—Plough, 7½ a.m. (mail) 8½ p.m. daily.—George, 5 a.m. and 5½ p.m. daily.  
 HOLYHEAD.—Plough, 5½ a.m. and 1½ p.m. daily.—Royal, 5½ a.m.  
 LIVERPOOL.—Plough, 5½, a.m. daily.—Royal, 1½, 9½ a.m. daily; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1½ p.m.—George, 9½ a.m. daily.  
 LONDON.—Plough, 8½, 9, 10½ a.m. and 7½, 7½ p.m. (mail) daily.—Royal, 9, 9½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. daily.—George, 10 a.m. and 7½ p.m. daily.  
 MANCHESTER.—Plough, 5½, 9½ a.m. and 1½ p.m.—Royal, 5½, 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1½ p.m.  
 MONMOUTH.—Plough, 7, 7½ a.m. (mail) and 4 p.m. daily.—Royal, 7½ a.m. daily.—George, 1, 5½ p.m. daily.  
 SOUTHAMPTON.—Plough, 7 a.m. daily.—George, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily.  
 SWANSEA.—Plough, 7½ and 10 a.m. daily.—George, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 a.m.  
 WARWICK.—Plough, 10 a.m. and 1½ p.m. daily.—Royal, 9½ a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

## NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CHELTENHAM.

Monday Morning, *The Cheltenham Journal*, Office Queen's Buildings.

Tuesday, *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, Imperial Library.

Wednesday Evening, *The Cheltenham Chronicle*, Pittville Street.

Saturday Morning, *The Cheltenham Looker-On*, Montpellier Library.

Saturday Morning, *The Cheltenham Free Press*, 350, High Street.

## STAMP DUTIES.

### RECEIPTS.

If... £5..	And under	{ ... £10....	Threepence.
If... 10..		{ ... 20....	Sixpence.
If... 20..		{ ... 50....	One shilling.
If... 50..		{ ... 100....	Eighteen-pence.
If... 100..		{ ... 200....	Half-a-crown.
If... 200..		{ ... 300....	Four shillings.
If... 300..		{ ... 500....	Five shillings.
If... 500..		{ ... 1000....	Seven and sixpence.
If... 1000.. or upwards			Ten shillings.
In full of all demands			Ten shillings.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Not exceeding two Months after Date,      For a longer  
or sixty Days after Sight.                      period.

Above £5 5	And not exceeding	20 .. 0 1 6 .. 0 2 0
Above 20		30 .. 0 2 0 .. 0 2 6
Above 30		50 .. 0 2 6 .. 0 3 6
Above 50		100 .. 0 3 6 .. 0 4 6
Above 100		200 .. 0 4 6 .. 0 5 0
Above 200		300 .. 0 5 0 .. 0 6 0
Above 300		500 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 8 6
Above 500		1000 .. 0 8 6 .. 0 12 6
Above 1000		2000 .. 0 12 6 .. 0 15 0
Above 2000		3000 .. 0 15 0 .. 1 5 0
Above 3000		.... .. 1 5 0 .. 1 10 0



EDITOR'S NOTE.

Though very considerable care and attention has been bestowed upon the following Directory, the Editor feels that it is not, after all, so complete as it might have been, had his advertised request to be furnished with the names and addresses of the resident Gentry been complied with more extensively. He, however, hopes that this department of the *Cheltenham Annuaire* will, in future years, be rendered more perfect; and has only to assure his subscribers that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to render it so; and he requests, as a particular favour, that those ladies and gentlemen whose names have been omitted in the present list, will leave their names and addresses with the publisher, in time for the next year's volume.

# DIRECTORY

OF THE

## RESIDENT GENTRY.

be

### A.

Ackers, Mrs. . . . .	6, Suffolk Square
Adam, J. . . . .	2, Ormond Villas
Adams, Miss . . . .	57, Regent Street
Addams, J. F. . . .	394, High Street
Agar, Sir Felix and Lady	Georgiana House
Agg, James . . . . .	Hewlett Street
Agg, T. . . . .	4, Portland Street
Agg, Mrs. . . . . .	322, High Street
A'hmuty, Mrs. . . . .	Union Cottage
Airey, Miss . . . . .	15, Park Place
Aislabie, Rev. W. S. . .	Chandos Cottage
Alanson, Miss . . . .	10, Cambray
Albert, Dr. . . . .	34, Montpellier Terrace
Alex, S. . . . .	98, High Street
Ankers, Mrs. . . . .	41, Clarence Square
Allardyce, J. <i>M.D.</i> . . .	31, Cambray
Allen, J. . . . .	32, Cambray
Anderson, S. . . . .	5, Montpellier Terrace
Andrews, T. . . . .	Rose Hill
Arbuthnot, Lady . . . .	3, Montpellier Parade

Armitage, E. . . . .	Farnley Lodge
Armitage, J. L. . . . .	Prestbury
Armstrong, Rev. W. A.	Park Villa
Askew Major } . . . . .	8, Berkeley Place
Askew Rev. J. }	
Astley, W. B. . . . .	Kenilworth House
Atkins, G. . . . .	4, Ormond Place

**B.**

Baily, J. . . . .	5, Pittville Lawn
Bailey, J. . . . .	Alstone
Baillie, W. H. . . . .	10, Lansdown Crescent
Baker, Capt. W. . . . .	8, Colonnade
Ball, Mrs. . . . .	3, Clarence Square, East
Ballantine, Mrs. . . . .	2, Priory Buildings
Barnes, K. . . . .	3, Portland Place
Barnard, Ladies H. & A.	20, Rodney Terrace
Barnard, T. . . . .	13, Lansdown Crescent
Baron, J., <i>M.D.</i> . . . .	1, St. Margaret's Terrace
Barron, Col. T. . . . .	S. E. Villa, Wellington Sq.
Barrow, Capt. . . . .	6, Oriel Place
Barrow, Mrs., . . . . .	2, Segrave Place
Bartlett, Mrs. . . . .	8, Clarence Square, South
Bean, Major . . . . .	Sandford House
Beaty, Commodore . . . .	2, Keynsham Bank
Beetlestone, Captain . . .	Segrave House
Bell, Capt. H. . . . .	Chalfont Lodge
Bell, T., <i>M.D.</i> . . . .	2, Montpellier Grove
Berkeley, Hon. C. F. <i>M.P.</i>	German Cottage
Bernard, W. R., <i>M.D.</i> . . .	12, Cambray
Best, Mrs, Rycroft . . . .	4, Mont. Spa Buildings
Billamore, Mrs. . . . .	10, Oxford Parade

Billings, T. . . . .	2, Park Promenade
Billings Mrs. . . . .	32, Winchcomb Street
Bingham, Mrs. . . . .	4, Park Place
Birdsall, Rev. J. . . . .	Somerset Place
Bishop, H. T. . . . .	395, High Street
Blakeney, Misses . . . .	5, Suffolk Square
Blaydes, B. . . . .	3, Sherborne Terrace
Blizard, T. . . . .	5, North Place
Boates, Mrs. . . . .	28, Montpellier Terrace
Boisragon, H. C., <i>M.D.</i>	11, Crescent
Boisragon, T., <i>M.D.</i> . . .	11, Crescent
Blagdon, J. . . . .	1, Paragon Buildings
Boodle, Rev. J. . . . .	4, Pittville Lawn
Bonner, Rev. Geo. . . . .	1, Paragon Terrace
Bourke, Lady Catherine	} 9, Mont. Spa Buildings
Bourke, Lady Elizabeth	
Bourke, Lady Louisa . . .	
Bowly, J. H. . . . .	3, Priory Buildings
Bowyer, J. . . . .	North Place
Boyse, Rev. R. . . . .	8, Oriel Place
Brandt, Mrs. . . . .	4, Sandford Place
Brecknell, Lady Caroline	Westcombe House,
Brett, H. . . . .	2, Montague Place
Briggs, H. . . . .	34, Park Place
Bromfield, H. . . . .	3, Sandford Place
Brookekaye, Capt. . . . .	Brookbank
Broughton, Mrs. . . . .	Primrose Lawn
Browne, Helsham . . . . .	7, Oriel Place
Browne, J. . . . .	2, Andover Place
Browne, Mrs. . . . .	18, Crescent
Browne, Rev. J. . . . .	2, Pittville Lawn
Browne, Miss Wade . . .	11, Montpellier Terrace

Brown, Rev. J.	12, St. George's Square
Browne, Mrs.	Pittville House [bury
Browne —	Southwood Cottage Prest-
Brumell, W.	3, Lansdown Terrace
Bubb, J.	4, Lansdown Villas
Buckle, W.	Camden Villa
Bulkeley, H.	2, Colonnade
Burdett, Sir W. B. & Lady	Claremont Lodge
Burgess, Mrs.	11, Imperial Square
Burke, W.	4, Priory Parade
Burnet, J. B.	7, Montpellier Villas
Burrell, W. P.	4, Oriel Terrace
Burton, Hon. Lady	Gloucester Lodge
Burton, J.	36, Park Place
Burton, Miss.	395, High Street
Burton, Mrs. R.	Painswick Lawn
Bury, Miss	7, Lansdown Crescent
Byam, E.	2, Mont. Spa Buildings

## C.

Caldwell, Rev. G.	5, Sandford Place
Campbell, Mrs.	1, Laurel Lodge
Campbell, Rev. W.	9, Great Norwood Street
Cannon, <del>E.</del> M.D.	15, Cambray
Capel, Rev. C.	5, Columbia Place
Cape, Capt.	Bath Place
Capper, R.	2, Suffolk Lawn
Carden, Mrs.	2, Pittville Terrace, North
Carr, Capt. J.	20, Montpellier Terrace
Carroll, P.	Shamrock Lodge
Cartwright, Mrs.	3, Montpellier Spa Bdgs.



Caulfield, Mrs.	3, Cambridge Villas
Chalmer, Major F. D.	St. John's House
Chambers, Capt.. R.N.	Phoenix Lodge
Chambers, R. G.	Belmont House
Charlton, Mrs.	9, Pittville Parade
Charritie, Col.	11, Imperial Square
Chichester, J., <i>M.D.</i>	5, Clarence Square
Clayton, Lady	6, Oriel Terrace
Clayton, Lt. Gen. Browne	6, Crescent
Close, Rev. F.	Monson Villa
Clutterbuck, J.	5, Berkeley Place
Coghill, Sir J. C.	19, Lansdown Place
Coker, T. L.	4, Lansdown Terrace
Cole, C.	44, Montpellier Terrace
Colmore, F. Cregoe	Charlton
Coles, H.	Portland Street
Coley, R. W., <i>M.D.</i>	17, Cambray
Collard, Mrs.	17, Priory Street
Comfield, R.	27, Park Place
Conolly, W., <i>M.D.</i>	Castleton House
Constable, M.	21, Montpellier Terrace
Conyngnam, Col.	Imperial Hotel
Cooke, C. T.	26, Cambray
Cooke, Mrs. Capt.	9, Montpellier Terrace
Cooke, R.	4, Montpellier Terrace
Cooper, R. B.	4, North Parade
Coote, Capt.	15, Promenade
Cording, Mr.	Prestbury
Corry, J.	2, Montpellier Spa Cottages
Copeland, J. F.	14, Cambray
Cottle, T.	2, Bath Place
Courtenay, Rt. Hon. T. P.	18, Lansdown Place

Cowper, Mrs. Col.	26, Montpellier Terrace
Cox, Capt. J. . . . .	398, High Street
Cox, J. S. . . . .	Bath Street
Cox, S. B. . . . .	Gilstead Lodge
Coxwell, C. Rogers	1, Blenheim Terrace
Coxwell, Rev. C. . . .	Dowdeswell Rectory
Coxwell, Rev. Rogers	1, Park Place, London Road
Cregoe, Miss. . . . .	8, Exmouth Place
Cripps, J. . . . .	Belgrave Lodge
Critchett, R. . . . .	1, York Place
Crookshanks, Rev, A. . .	12, Oxford Place
Crowder, Lieut.-Col. . .	6, St. Margaret's Terrace
Cumberland, Mrs. Admiral	2, Exeter Buildings

**D.**

Darling, Lieut-Gen. Sir	} 23, Lansdown Place
Ralph G.C.H. . . . .	
Da Silva, T. M. . . . .	Rioho Lodge
Davies, G. . . . .	35, Park Place
Davies, Rev. G. C. . . .	2, Clarence Square, East
Deane, Mrs. . . . .	28, Montpellier Terrace
Delancy, Miss . . . . .	8, Priory Street
Denshire, Mrs. . . . .	9, Lansdown Place
De Vitre, J. . . . .	1, Pittville Terrace, North
Dickson, S., <i>M.D.</i> . . . .	15, Imperial Square
Dixon, Mrs. . . . .	Malvern Lodge
Dixon, Mrs. . . . .	8, Pittville Parade
Dolbell, Mrs. . . . .	8, Lansdown Villas
Dolman, J . . . . .	Prestbury Cottage
Donelan, Mrs. . . . .	10, Regent Street
Dorville, Miss . . . . .	1, Montpellier Grove
Dowell, Mrs. . . . .	4, Oxford Parade

Douglas, Miss	St. Anne's Cottage
Drake, Sir F. Bart.	Bay's Hill Villa
Drayton, Mrs.	40, Winchcombe Street
Drayton, J. B.	18, Montpellier Terrace
Dumaresq, Mrs.	St. Alban's Cottage
Durham, Mrs.	Berkeley Street
Dwarris, Mrs.	3, Park Place

**E.**

Eagar, Mrs.	Stoneham House
Earle, J. W.	1, Priory Buildings
Easthope, Captain F.	31, North Place
Edmonds, J.	11, Cambray
Edmonds, R.	8, Lansdown Place
Edwards, Rev. J.	Prestbury
Edwards, T.	Prestbury
Edwards, Thomas	25, Cambray
Eldridge, J.	16, Promenade
Ellenborough, Lord	Southam
Ellis, Captain R.	6, Montpellier Terrace
Evans, W. S.	Selkirk Villa
Eves, A.	10, Promenade Villas
Eyre, J.	4, Berkeley Place

**F.**

Ffolliott, Mrs.	Blenheim Parade
Fielden, Mrs.	13, Oxford Place
Fisher, J.	46, Montpellier Terrace
Fisher, Mrs.	1, Clarence Square, South
Flanagan, P. E.	40, Montpellier Terrace
Fletcher, S. J.	Trevellis House

Flood Miss	2, Montpellier Place
Flower, Hon. Caroline	3, Crescent Terrace
Ford, Dowager Lady	9, Promenade Terrace
Fortescue, T.	6, Suffolk Lawn
Fortnom, J.	12, Crescent
Foster, R.	24, Lansdown Place
Foster, R. Blake	2, Belle Vue Place
Fowler, C.	4, Rodney Terrace
Fowler, H.	4, Crescent Place
Foy, Captain	St. Julia's
Freeman, R. F. A.	Clare House
Freer, J. M.D.	10, Crescent
Fretwell, T. B.	Blockley Villa
Fricke, E.	3, Grosvenor Place
Frobisher, Captain	5, Imperial Square
Frost, P.	Stone House
Fulljames, T.	Montague Lodge

## G.

Gale, S.	Charlton
Garland, P.	1, Bath Buildings
Gaskell, W. P.	Bedford Buildings
Gaudrion, Mrs. Col de	Old Well House
German, Mrs.	Pemberton House
Gibney, Lady	4, Montague Place
Gibney, H. M.D.	9, Rodney Terrace
Godsal, P. L. & Hon. Mrs.	1, Montpellier Place
Gomonde, W.	26, Promenade
Goodricke, Miss	14, Lansdown Crescent
Gordon, Major	Pine Cottage
Goulett, P.	Woodbine Cottage

Grant, R. J.	12, Imperial Square
Gretton, Misses	2, Clarence Square
Greaves, Rev.	12, Pittville Parade
Green, A.	Prestbury
Green, Mrs.	Aban Court
Gregory, —	Orchard Place
Gresham, T.	Buckingham House
Gresley, Lady	Vittoria Cottage
Grey, Mrs.	2, Montpellier Parade
Grey, Mrs.	2, Pittville Place
Griffin, T.	25, Lansdown Place
Griffiths, L.	Marle Hill
Griffiths, Mrs.	High Street
Griffiths, Mrs.	Orde Villa
Gubbs, J.	6, Pittville Place
Gwinnet, W. H.	Gordon Cottage
Gyde, W. H.	Grosvenor Street

## H.

Hall, W. T.	6, Lansdown Terrace
Hamer, W. H.	1, Imperial Square
Hamerton, Major	22, Lansdown Place
Hamilton, Mrs.	3, Montague Place
Hamilton, Mrs. Col.	11, Oxford Parade
Hamilton, Mrs.	4, Lansdown Villas
Hamond, Mrs.	4, St. Margaret's
Harris, Mrs. Col.	1, Andover Place
Harrison, Captain	2, Tivoli
Hart, J.	2, Pittville Parade
Hartley, W.	St. James's Square
Hatherall, A.	Keynsham House

Harford, R. S. . . . .	30, Promenade
Harmsworth, Mrs. . . . .	4, Oriel Place
Hardiman, M., <i>M.D.</i> . . . .	26, Winchcombe Street
Hawkins, Rev. W. H. . . . .	Grammar School
Hawkins, S. . . . .	6, Lansdown Terrace
Harvey, G. . . . .	Fairfield Place
Hayes, Lady . . . . .	} 2, Lansdown Terrace
Hayes, Rev. W. . . . .	
Hayward, J. . . . .	11, Lansdown Crescent
Heather, W. F. . . . .	The Park Promenade
Hebert, Rev. C. . . . .	3, Hatherley Place
Helsham, Mrs. . . . .	7, Oriel Terrace
Henney, T. . . . .	Clarence House
Henshaw, Mrs. . . . .	7, Pittville Parade
Henson, Cheselden . . . . .	16, Lansdown Place
Herrison, Colonel . . . . .	1, Tivoli
Higgins, Mrs. . . . .	7, Clarence Square
Higgs, C. . . . .	Charlton
Higgins, Lieut-Col. . . . .	Warwick Villa
Hill, W. . . . .	5, Oxford Street
Hobart, Mrs. . . . .	Oakland Villa, Prestbury
Hodgson, Mrs. . . . .	Priory Street
Hole, Misses . . . . .	7, Promenade Terrace
Holland, C. . . . .	Segrave Place
Holmes, R. . . . .	Imperial Square
Hony, Mrs. . . . .	8, Montpellier Spa Buildings
Hopkins, Miss . . . . .	6, Sandford Place
Hornidge, Mrs. . . . .	28, Montpellier Villas
Howard, H. . . . .	2, Montpellier Terrace
Hughes, Captain . . . . .	Sussex Villa
Hughes, Miss . . . . .	Raydon Cottage, Pittville
Hulme, J. H. . . . .	Camden House

Humphries, E.	3, Montpellier Terrace
Humfrey, Mrs. Gen.	18, Priory Street
Hunt, Mrs. Captain	Belle Vue Hotel
Hunter, W. . . . .	3, Oriel Place

**I.**

Ibbotson, Miss	Priory House
Impey, E.	Newick House
Ingledeu, W. . . . .	5, Suffolk Lawn
Irving, J., <i>M.D.</i>	5, Priory Street
Iredell, Captain	15, Montpellier Terrace
Isaacson, W. . . . .	6, Portland Square
Izon, J. York. . . . .	29, Montpellier Villas

**J.**

Jackson, Mrs. General	2, Hatherly Place
Jamieson, Miss	Oxford Passage
Jearrad, R. W. . . . .	Westhall
Jeffreys, J. E. . . . .	13, Imperial Square
Jerram, T. . . . .	1, Segrave Place
Jenner, Captain	2, Southampton Place
Jessop, W. . . . .	Somerset Cottage
Johnston, R. . . . .	36, Clarence Square, North
Jones, B. . . . .	Cambray House
Jones, G. . . . .	430, High Street
Jopp, Mrs. Keith	2, Harley Place

**K.**

Katz, Mrs. . . . . .	Cobourg House
Keily, W. H. . . . .	1, Suffolk Lawn
Keating, Mrs. . . . . .	2, Imperial Square
Kelly, P. . . . .	9, North Street

Kendall, E.	6, Lansdown Terrace
Kennedy, Mrs.	3, Clarence Square
Kinsey, Rev. W. M.	St. John's Lodge
Kent, W.	1, St. James's Square
Kingdom, J.	The Domicile
King, T.	Great Norwood Street
Kirwan, Captain, A. H. M.C.	8, Promenade Terrace
Knightley, Mrs.	2, Oriel Place
Kirkwood, Mrs.	3, Berkeley Street
Knollis, Miss.	438, High Street

## L.

Langworthy, F.	19, Sherborne Place
Langdon, Miss	Park Place
Lawrence, W. E.	The Greenway
Laye, Mrs. Gen.	3, Paragon Parade
Lee, Col.	Maisonette
Leeds, Geo.	1, Painswick Lawn
Leighton, Br. Gen.	Bafford House
Leighton, E.	182, High Street
Lemaistre, J. G.	1, Wolseley Terrace
Lennon, Mrs.	Bath Villas
Lempriere, J.	Bilbrook House
Levason, L.	15, Montpellier Villas
Lewis, J.	1, Montpellier Terrace
Leycester, R.	4, Cambridge Villas
Limond, Col.	Marle Hill
Lindsey, John	North Villa, 42, North Place
Lima, A. L. de	11, Portland Street
Lingwood, R. S.	29, Cambray
Lloyd, Mrs.	Cleaveland House

Lloyd, Rev. Griffith	South Cambray House
Lloyd, Miss	400, High Street
Lloyd, Capt., <i>R.N.</i>	Priory Cottage
Lockett, Mrs. Col.	12, Lansdown Place
Long, R.	14, Crescent
Longworth, F.	Cotteswold House
Lucas, R. H.	3, North Parade
Lutener, William	22, Promenade Villas
Lynd, Mrs.	7, Montp. Spa Buildings
Lys, Mrs.	3, Paragon Buildings

## M.

McCabe, James, <i>M.D.</i>	27, Cambray
McGachen, J.	St. George's Place
MacGregor, Mrs. S. P.	17, Lansdown Crescent
Macnamara, Nugent	Priory House
Macqueen, Capt. P.	1, Malcolm Ghur
Majoribanks, Lady	Glenmore Lodge
Manley, Capt.	Tivoli Lodge
Mannocks, Mrs.	12, Rodney Terrace
Manton, E.	Cyntaf House
Mansel, Admiral	Charlton
Martin, Capt.	Oxford Terrace
Massie, W.	2, Lansdown Villas
Manley, Admiral	6, Berkeley Place
Maunsell, J. E. & Hon. Mrs.	21, Lansdown Place
Meads, W.	Evesham Lodge
Meara, Mrs.	9, Crescent
Merry, W.	5, Lansdown Terrace
Merryweather, W. S.	Grove Field
Middleton, Rev. S.	12, Priory Street



Middleton, R.	34, North Place
Miles, Capt.	14, Oxford Place
Millett, H.	Lansdown Lodge
Minster T.	Cambray
Mitchell, Mrs.	35, North Place
Mitton, Mrs.	5, Pittville Parade
Molesworth, Capt.	3, Oxford Street
Molyneaux, J.	Jersey Place
Monro, F.	Tivoli
Moore, Hon. Mrs.	Keynsham Bank
Moorsom, Capt. W. S.	16, Lansdown Crescent
Moray, Earl & Countess of	Willoughby House
Morgan, Sir C., Bart.	Grove House
Morgan, W.	94, High Street
Morgan, Hill.	7, Berkeley Place
Morrison, Lt. R. J., <i>R.N.</i>	3, Andover Terrace
Morritt, Miss	14, Lansdown Crescent
Mortimer, J. L.	4, Exeter Place
Morton, J. B.	6, Park Place
Murley, S. P.	Portland House
Munro, Col.	Novar Lodge
Muntz, Mrs.	Bahama Villa

## N.

Nash, W. P.	Pittville Terrace
Newall, Capt.	Keynshambury House
Newell, Mrs.	5, St. George's Place
Newenham, Mrs.	Tivoli
Newman, E. L.	9, North Place
Newman, J.	3, Suffolk Lawn
Newman, R.	20, Sherborne Place

Nettleship, Mrs. . . . .	1, Sandford Place
Neyler, J. . . . .	6, Promenade Terrace
Nixon, Mrs. . . . .	Pittville Place
Noble, Mrs. . . . .	Fowler's Cottage
Norris, Capt. . . . .	20, Lansdown Place
Northey, Col. A. . . . .	3, Pittville Lawn
Northey, Hopkins . . . .	6, Suffolk Lawn
Nutt, Major . . . . .	15, Lansdown Crescent

## O.

Oates, Capt. . . . .	Ellesmere Lodge
O'Donnell, — . . . .	Hartley House
O'Driscoll, W. . . . .	Chalybeate Cottage
Oldham, Mrs. . . . .	2, Sandford Place
Ollney, Mrs. Col. . . . .	Cambray Pavilion
Ormsby, Mrs. . . . .	3, Paragon Terrace
Orme, Mrs. . . . .	45, Montpellier Terrace
Osborne, Mrs. . . . .	3, Pittville Terrace
Overbury, J. . . . .	10, Pittville Parade

## P.

Packwood, J. . . . .	441, High Street
Paine, G. . . . .	22, Park Place
Palmer, Mrs. . . . .	} Sherborne Lodge, Prom.
Palmer, Capt. . . . .	
Palmer, Mrs. General . . .	Greville Villa
Parke, Mrs. . . . .	4, Lansdown Terrace
Parker, Mrs. Major . . . .	18, Park Place
Parker, Mrs. . . . .	Nelson House
Parry, F. . . . .	1, Montpellier Spa Cottages
Parry, Mrs. Archdeacon . .	6, Clarence Square

Parry, Miss .. .. .	19, Regent Street
Parsons, Mrs. . . . .	1 Pittville Parade
Paston Mrs. . . . .	9, St. James's Square
Patrick, Mrs. . . . .	6, Oxford Place
Patrickson, Mrs. . . .	16, Montpelier Terrace
Patrickson, Miss . . .	3, Wellington Street
Paul, Miss . . . . .	23, Park Place
Peart, J. . . . .	4, Oxford Street
Pearsall, R. . . . .	17, Rodney Terrace
Pemberton, Misses . . .	16, Park Place
Pepper, — . . . . .	3, Gloucester Place
Perrins, J. . . . .	2, St. Margaret's Terrace
Phillips, B., <i>M.D.</i> . . .	3, Berkely Place
Pilkington, T. . . . .	31, Promenade
Pitt, W. . . . .	105, High Street
Place, Mrs. . . . . .	6, Lansdown Crescent
Podmore, Major-Gen. . .	8, Park Place
Postlethwaite, Mrs. . . .	Thatchley Villa
Prescod, Capt. W. P. . . .	Alstone Lawn
Prickett, Capt., <i>R.N.</i> . . .	6, Suffolk Parade
Pringle, Mrs. . . . . .	10, Lansdown Terrace
Prettejohn, J. . . . .	Andover Lodge
Prosser, W. . . . .	1, Park Promenade
Prosser, W., <i>jun.</i> . . . .	4, Imperial Square, East
Pruen, E. . . . .	29, Winchcombe Street
Pruen, Capt. . . . .	Southampton Place
Pywell, George . . . . .	3, Oxford Parade

## Q.

Quicke, Mrs. . . . . .	3, Imperial Square
Quicke, Mrs. Nutcombe	9, Lansdown Crescent

**R.**

Raistor, J. . . . .	Prestbury Road
Ramsay, Hon. A. . . . .	Banchori Lodge, Pittville
Ramus, Mrs... . . . .	5, Montpellier Parade
Rashdale, Mrs. . . . .	4. Berkeley Street
Ratcliffe, Mrs. . . . .	23, Cambray
Ratton, Mrs... . . . .	Priory Street
Richards, G... . . . .	27, Promenade
Richardson, F. . . . .	3, Belle Vue Place
Ricketts, Adml. Sir R. T., Bart.	The Elms
Ricketts, M. . . . .	Lake House
Ridler, W. . . . .	Cheltenham and Glo'stersh. Bank, Clarence Street
Robertson, Major . . . . .	7, Lansdown Villas
Robertson, Capt. F. . . . .	12, Pittville Parade
Robinson, R. A. . . . .	10, Berkeley Place
Robinson, Dr. Collings. . . . .	Wellington Place
Rodney, Lord and Lady	Grove House
Roebuck, J. . . . .	7, Crescent
Rogers, Mrs... . . . .	2, Park Place, London Road
Rogers, Mrs... . . . .	Dowdeswell House
Rosenhagen, A. . . . .	32, Promenade
Roughton, J... . . . .	Priory
Royds, J. G... . . . .	2, Clarence Parade

**S.**

Sadler, S. . . . .	Arle Court
Salt, C... . . . .	Suffolk Parade
Salway, Mrs... . . . .	13, Suffolk Square
Sargent, Mrs. . . . .	2, Cambray Place
Saumarez, Lord & Lady	De Montpellier Lodge

Scargill, Capt. . . . .	11, Cambray
Scott, H. . . . .	Thirlestane House
Segrave, Rt. Hon. Lord	German Cottage
Semple, E. . . . .	2, Keynsham Bank
Seward, E. . . . .	30, Winchcomb Street
Sherson, Mrs. . . . .	10, Oriel Place
Sherwood, R. C. . . . .	4, Suffolk Lawn
Shew, G. . . . .	3, Rodney Terrace
Shewell, E. W. . . . .	17, Crescent
Shrieber, Capt. . . . .	Segrave Place
Shuldham, Mrs. Gen. . . .	4, Paragon Buildings
Sinderby, Miss . . . . .	Mandeville Cottage
Sisson, Capt. . . . .	88, Winchcomb Street
Skillicorne, W. N. . . . .	Old Farm, 38, St. George's Pl.
Slater, Miss . . . . .	2, Pittville Terrace
Smally, Miss . . . . .	1, Pittville Terrace
Smith, Mrs. . . . . .	37, Clarence Square, East
Smith, Mrs. G. . . . .	14, Lansdown Place
Smith, Misses . . . . .	4, Montpellier Parade
Smith, Lt.-Col. Carrington	} St. Margaret's
Smith, Capt. Carrington	
Spencer, J. P. F., <i>M.D.</i>	10, Promenade Villas
Spencer, — . . . . .	Park House
Spooner, Major . . . . .	Carlton Lodge, Hewlett-st.
Spooner, I. . . . .	12, Suffolk Square
Sprole, Miss . . . . .	1, Clarence Square, East
Sprye, R. . . . .	Nelson Cottage
Stawell, Hon. Mrs. . . . .	Westhall House
Stephenson, Major . . . . .	1, Priory Street
Stewart, Mrs. . . . . .	Lansdown Lawn
Stewart, Mrs. . . . . .	11, Pittville Place
Stewart, Gen. Sir J. . . . .	5, Paragon Buildings

Stewart, J. L.	Blenheim House
Stockwell, J.	1, Berkeley Place
Stokes, R.	4, Segrave Place
Stovin, J. S.	4, Suffolk, Square
Strachan, Miss	2, Pittville Place
Straford, J. C.	Charlton
Strickland, Mrs.	5, Oriel Terrace
Steele, Sir R. and Lady	St. Paul's Lodge
Stuart, J.	Jersey Villa
Sutton, Miss	5, St. Margaret's Terrace
Sweetman, J.	8, St. James's Square
Sykes, Mrs.	1, Lansdown Villas

### T.

Taswell, Misses	Manchester Walk
Tatham, Mrs.	8, Great Norwood Street
Teast, S.	16, Regent Street
Templeman,	1, Crescent Terrace
Terry, Miss	Portland Square
Thick, C.	11, Suffolk Square
Thomas, Miss	Tregolwyn Villa
Thomas, Rev. Jenkin	Sandford Lodge
Thomas, J., <i>M.D.</i>	} Albion House
Thomas, C. W., <i>M.D.</i>	
Thompson, A.	12, Lansdown Crescent
Thompson, Pearson	Hatherley Court
Thomson, Mrs.	} 3, Andover Place
Thomson, J. R.	
Thornhill, Mrs.	Essex Villa
Tibbs, S.	51, Regent Street
Timins, Capt.	Oriel Lodge
Tinling, Mrs.	25, Park Place

Tireman, Mrs.	12	11	18, Promenade Villas
Trefusis, Miss	20	20	14, Rodney Terrace
Treherne, Mrs.	22	22	Arundel House
Trench, Lady	23	23	13, Pittville Parade
Trevellian, J.	25	22	7, Oriel Place
Trye, H. N. . . . .	26	26	Leckhampton Court
Trye, Rev. C. B., . . . .	27	27	Leckhampton
Tyler, J. C. . . . .	28	28	Vittoria House
Tyson, Mrs. . . . .	28	28	9, Oriel Place
Turnor, Miss. . . . .	29	29	18, Promenade
Turton, J. . . . .	29	29	14, Park Place

### V.

Van Sandan, B. . . . .	30	30	9, Montpellier Villas
Vaillant Miss	31	31	17, Promenade
Vansittart, R.	32	32	3, St. Margaret's Terrace
Vaux, R. C. . . . .	32	32	21, Park Place
Viner, J. E. . . . .	33	33	Badgeworth

### W.

Walker, Mrs.	34	34	Malcolm Ghur
Walker, Rev. F. . . . .	34	34	Charlton
Wallace, Miss	35	35	The Aviary
Wallace, H. P. . . . .	35	35	Priory Lodge
Wallington, E.	36	36	4, Priory Street
Walter, A. . . . .	36	36	Regent Street
Ward, W. . . . .	37	37	Treaford Villa
Ward, J. . . . .	37	37	Clare Villa
Watts, Miss . . . . .	37	37	1, Carlton Place
Watson, Mrs.	38	38	11, Montpellier Spa Buildings
Watson, Col. . . . .	38	38	Harwood House
Webb, Mrs. . . . .	38	38	2, Suffolk Square

Webster, Mrs.	Pittville House
Webster, J.	3, Lansdown Place
Welch, J. G.	Arle House
Western, Mrs.	7, Oxford Place
West, J.	9, Oxford Parade
Wetherall, R.	14, Montpellier Villas
Weymouth, Mrs.	6, Clarence Square S.
Whately, J. C.	Regent Street
Wheley, J.	8, Oxford Parade
Whitaker, Misses	Walworth House
Whitmore, Mrs.	22, Promenade
Whitmore, W.	49, St. George's Place
Williams, Mrs.	30, Montpellier Villas
Williams, H. B.	24, Priory Street
Williams, T.	Ormond Place, Regent Street
Williams, Major	8, Imperial Square
Williams, Captain J.	Montague Place
Williams, G. E.	2, North Parade
Williamson, J., <i>M.D.</i>	2, Priory Parade
Williamson, Lady.	3, Suffolk Square
Wilkinson, J.	33, Promenade
Willoughby, Captain	7, Bath Place
Wilson, Sir Wiltshire	9, Berkeley Place
Wilson, Mrs.	13, Park Place
Winterbotham, R.	6, Segrave Place
Winterbotham, J. B.	Clarence Square
Wood, W.	16, Cambray
Woodcock, Mrs.	28, Cambray
Woolley, Mrs.	29, North Place
Wolseley, Sir R., Bart.	Wolseley Cottage
Wolseley, Mrs.	2, Paragon Terrace
Wolseley, R., <i>M.D.</i>	21, Rodney Terrace



Wright, T. . . . . 8, Jersey Place  
 Whinyates, Miss . . . . } 10, North Place  
 Whinyates, Capt. . . . . }

**Y.**

Yerbury, Miss . . . . . 1, Montpellier Terrace  
 Youngusband, Captain . . . . . Sion House  
 Youle, G. . . . . 6, Lansdown Villas

## ADDITIONS TO THE FOREGOING LIST.

Biddle, Mrs. . . . .	3, Sussex Villas
Congreve, Mrs. . . . .	29, Promenade
Challis, — . . . . .	56, St. George's Place
D'Aubeny, J. . . . .	6, Crescent
Forbes, J. . . . .	Prestbury
Fraser, Mrs. . . . .	10, North Place
Gabell, Rev. M. . . . .	39, Winchcomb Street
Gillman, Miss . . . . .	Grosvenor Place
Hamet, Captain . . . .	12, Chester Walk
Hall, Mrs. . . . . .	11, North Place
Hare, Mrs. . . . . .	7, North Place
Hayward Miss . . . . .	Pembroke Cottage
Howarth, Mrs. . . . .	Priory Street
Holmes, Rev. F. . . . .	10, Montpellier Villas
Kearney, Mrs. B. . . . .	Portland Place
Long, Misses . . . . .	7, Lansdown Terrace
Lube, —, . . . . .	Shamrock Lodge
Markland, Mrs. . . . .	4, Grosvenor Place
Meall, Col. . . . .	Brixton House
Maughan, —, . . . . .	Southampton Place
Michael, Mrs. . . . . .	Wellington Cottage
Newmarch, Mrs. . . . .	31, North Place
Nightingall, Lady . . . .	Bafford House
Oliphant, Miss . . . . .	7, Lansdown Terrace
Ord, Miss . . . . .	4, Lansdown Villas
Parkins, Mrs. . . . . .	7, Cambray
Pearce, Lt. Col. . . . .	5, Promenade
Pelham, Hon. Mrs. . . . .	8, North Place



## PRACTISING PHYSICIANS.

Allardyce J., <i>M.D.</i>	..	Cambray
Baron, J., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	1, St, Margaret's Terrace
Bernard, W. R., <i>M.D.</i>	..	12, Cambray
Boisragon, H. C., <i>M.D.</i>	..	11, Crescent
Boisragon, Theodore, <i>M.D.</i>	..	11, Crescent
Cannon, Æneas, <i>M.D.</i>	..	15, Cambray
Chichester, J., <i>M.D.</i>	..	5, Clarence Square
Coley, R. W., <i>M.D.</i>	..	17, Cambray
Conolly, J., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	Castleton House
Dickson, S., <i>M.D.</i>	..	15, Imperial Square
Freer, J., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	10, Crescent
Gibney, W., <i>M.D.</i>	..	9, Rodney Terrace
Hardiman, M., <i>M.D.</i>	..	26, Winchcomb Street
Mc Cabe, J., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	27, Cambray
Robinson, C., <i>M.D.</i>	..	1, Wellington Street
Spencer, J. P. F., <i>M.D.</i>	..	10, Promenade Villas
Thomas, J., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	Albion House
Thomas, C. W., <i>M.D.</i>	..	Albion House
Wolseley, R., <i>M.D.</i>	.. ..	21, Rodney Terrace

## PRACTISING SURGEONS.

Adam, J.	.. ..	2, Ormond Villas
Agg, T...	.. ..	4, Portland Street
Alder, T.	.. ..	Sudeley Place
Burkitt, A. S.	.. ..	Dispensary
Cooke, C. T...	.. ..	26, Cambray
Copeland, G. F.	.. ..	14, Cambray
Earle, J. W...	.. ..	1, Priory Buildings

Eves A. . . . .	10, Promenade Villas
Fortnom, J. . . . .	12, Crescent
Fowler, C. . . . .	4, Rodney Terrace
Fowler, H. . . . .	4, Crescent Place
Fricke, E. . . . .	1, Grosvenor Place
Goulett, P. . . . .	Woodland Cottage
Mason, — . . . . .	1, Promenade Place
Minster and Cottle . . . . .	Cambray
Mountjoy, W. . . . .	Suffolk Parade
Murley and Coles . . . . .	Portland House
Nash, D. W. . . . .	Pittville Terrace
Newman, R. . . . .	Sherborne Place
Perrins, J. . . . .	2, St. Margaret's Terrace
Richardson, F. . . . .	3, Belle Vue Place
Salt, C. . . . .	2, Suffolk Parade
Skelton and Carey . . . . .	Charlton
Whitmore, W. . . . .	St. George's Place
Wright, T. . . . .	8, Jersey Place
Wood, W. . . . .	Cambray

### SOLICITORS.

Arkell, Anthony Ellis . . . . .	Winchcomb Street
Banner, Thomas Vaughan . . . . .	Manor Office
Billings, Thomas . . . . .	Regent Street
Blizard, Joseph . . . . .	North Street
Bowyer, Henry Js. Window . . . . .	North Street
Bubb, J. & Lingwood, R.S. . . . .	Clarenee Street
Buckle, Wm. . . . .	84, Winchcomb Street
Gyde, Wm. Herbert . . . . .	5, Grosvenor Street
Howard, John Hy. & Croft . . . . .	Essex Place

Newman, Edwd. Lambert } & Gwinnett, Wm. Henry }	North Street
Jessop, Walter .. ..	Somerset Cottage
Jones, Baynham .. ..	Cambray
Kelly, Peter .. .. .	North Street
Packwood, J. & Leeds, Geo.	High Street
Pruen, Ed. & Williams, E. G.	Public Office
Price, Fred. .. .. .	St. George's Place
Sheldon, Thos. .. ..	High Street
Stephens, Samuel .. ..	Dorset House
Stiles, Henry .. .. .	2, Sherborne Terrace
Straford, J. Cooper (magis- trates' clerk) & J. S. Cox }	Bath Street
Tanner, Robert Tregoze	Pittville Street
Walter Arthur .. .. .	Regent Street
Watson, Robert .. ..	Regent Street
Whatley, Joseph Clifford	Essex Place
Winterbotham, R. & J.	Essex Place
Williams, Thomas .. ..	Ormond Place
Yearsley, Stephen .. ..	High Street

### PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Binfield, Mr. and Mrs.,	<i>Harp and Piano</i> , Promenade
Bouzy, Mons.,	<i>French Language</i> , 3, Clarence Parade
Caffieri, Mons.,	<i>French Language</i> , 3, Portland Place
Carr, Miss,	<i>Dancing</i> , Masonic Hall, Portland Street
Cooper, Mrs.,	<i>Piano-forte and Harp</i> , Colonnade
Croose, Miss,	<i>Dancing</i> , Tavistock Place
Cianchettini, Pio,	<i>Singing and Piano-forte</i> , 428, High-st.
D'Arcis, Mons.,	<i>Singing and Flute</i> , Regent Street
Davies, P.,	<i>Flute</i> , 96, Winchcomb Street
De Courval Madame,	<i>French Language</i> , 13, Portland-st.

- Evans, W. *Piano-forte*, 72, High Street  
 Gallois, Mons., *French Language*, Bay's Hill School  
 Gobet, Mdlle., *French and Dancing*, 11, Grosvenor-street  
 Gronow, M., *Mathematics*, 110, High Street  
 Guerini, G., *Italian and French Languages*, Segrave  
 Cottage  
 Hale, C., *Piano and Harp*, Promenade House  
 Hart, W. B., *Dancing*, Carlton Place  
 Migliorucci, Signor, *Singing and Piano-forte*, Winch-  
 comb-street  
 Pedrotti, Signor, *Italian Language and Spanish Guitar*,  
 402, High-street  
 Sapio, L. B., *Singing*, 6, Suffolk Parade  
 Salome, S., *German Language*, 9, Exmouth Place  
 Shelton, Mrs. H., *Piano-forte*. 4, Tavistock Place  
 Uglow, James, *Piano-forte*, Park Cottage, Charlton  
 Weller, Mrs, *Piano-forte*, Bath Villa School  
 Woakes, W. H., *Composition, Singing, Piano-forte, and*  
*Dancing*, 14, Portland Street  
 Woodward, Thomas, *Piano-forte*, Regent Street

## ACADEMIES.

### FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

- Arnold, Rev. F., Marle Hill  
 Balfour, Rev. J., Segrave House, Park Estate  
 Childe, W. H., Rutland House  
 Fallon, James, Bay's Hill House  
 Kershaw, Mr., Grosvenor-street  
 James, W. H., *M.A.*, London Road  
 Tucker, Rev. John, Ham House, Charlton  
 Tucker, John, North Place

## FOR YOUNG LADIES.

- Ashwin, Misses, Field House, Prestbury  
 Castle, Miss, Anastasia Cottage, London Road  
 Gleig, Miss, Charlotteville, Charlton  
 Hart, Mrs, New Court House, Charlton  
 King and Macintyre, Charlton Villa  
 Langdon, Miss, Casino  
 Little, Miss, 12, Portland Street  
 Mathews, Miss, 4, Imperial Square  
 Newbolds, Miss, Painswick Lawn  
 Nicholson, Mrs., Sherborne House  
 Quignon, Madame, Beaufort House  
 Richardson, Miss, Tivoli House  
 Weller, Mrs., Bath Villas, Bath Road  
*Infants' School for Children of the Higher Classes, Miss*  
 Cuff, Miss Wilderspin, and Miss Young, 9, Portland  
 Street.



GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL HOUSES AND  
DETACHED RESIDENCES.

Abancourt	Lansdown Terrace
Albion House	North Place
Alstone Lawn	Alstone
Andover Lodge	Park Place
Arle Court	Arle
Arle House	Arle
Arundel House	Bath Road
Aviary, The	Pittville
Banchori Lodge	Pittville
Bath Villas	Bath Road
Bahama Villa	Near Park Place
Bay's Hill Villa	Lansdown Terrace
Bay's Hill House	Bay's Hill
Bafford House	Charlton Kings
Bafford Cottage	Charlton Kings
Beaufort Cottage	28, Montpellier Terrace
Beaufort House	Montpellier Terrace
Belgrave Lodge	4, Montpellier Terrace
Belgrave House	The Promenade
Belmore Lodge	Bath Road
Belmont House	Winchcomb Street
Berkeley Lodge	Hewlett Street
Bibury Cottage	High Street, London Road
Bilbrook House	Winchcomb Street
Birdlip House	Bath Road, near Cambray
Blenheim House	Winchcomb Street

Blockley Villa	Clarence Square
Brixton House	Charlton
Brookbank	High Street
Buckingham House	Wellington Street
Cambray Pavilion	Bath Road
Camden House	Clarence Square
Camden Villa	Clarence Square
Camden Lodge	Clarence Square
Cambray House	Cambray
Carlton Villa	Hewlett Street
Carlton House	Bath Road, near the Baths
Castleton House	London Road, Charlton
Chandos Cottage	Thirlestane Road
Chalfont Lodge	The Park
Chalybeate Cottage	Sandford Field
Claremont House	Montpellier Terrace
Claremont Lodge	Montpellier Spa Buildings
Clarence House	Imperial Square
Clare Villa	Bath Road
Clare House	Suffolk Square
Cleveland House	Evesham Road
Clonbrock House	St. Margaret's
Cobourg House	Montpellier Parade
Cotteswold House	Thirlestane Road
Cyntaf House	Pittville
Domicile, The	Promenade
Dorset House	Chester Walk
Ellesmere Lodge	The Park
Elms, The	Swindon Road
Essex Villa	Pittville
Evesham Lodge	Prestbury Road
Exmouth Cottage	Hewlett Street

Farnley Lodge	Vittoria Walk
Fairfield House	Bath Road
Fairview Cottage	Sherborne Terrace
Fancy Hall	Montpellier Drives
Fir Cottage	Sherborne Terrace
Foley Cottage	27, Montpellier Terrace
Fowler's Cottage	Rodney Terrace
Georgiana House	Bath Road
German Cottage	North Place
Gilstead Lodge	Thirlestane Road
Glenmore Lodge	Pittville
Gloucester Lodge	Imperial Square, West
Gordon Cottage	North Place
Grammar School	High Street
Greville Villa	The Grafton Road
Greenways, The	Shurdington
Grove Field	Gloucester Road
Grosvenor House	Grosvenor Place
Grove House	Old Well Walk
Hampden Cottage	Bath Road
Hartley House	St. James' Street
Hatherley Court	Lansdown Road
Harwood House	Pittville
Hewlett Street	Hewlett Street
Huntley Lodge	Montpellier Grove
Jersey Villa	Hewlett's Road
Kenilworth House	Pittville Lawn
Keynsham House	High Street, London Road
Keynshambury House	High Street, London Road
Kingscote Villa	High Street
Lake House	Thirlestane Road
Laurel Lodge	Pittville

1800-1850 - one of Gordon's family titles

Lansdown Lodge .. .. .	Lansdown Road
Lansdown Lawn .. .. .	Lansdown Road
Leckhampton Court .. .. .	Leckhampton Village
Loretto .. .. .	Montpellier Drives
Malvern Lodge .. .. .	Lansdown Terrace
Maisonette .. .. .	Portland Street
Malcolm Ghur .. .. .	Bath Road
Mandeville Cottage .. .. .	Park Place
Marle Hill .. .. .	Evesham Road
Montague Lodge .. .. .	Cambray
Montpellier Lodge .. .. .	Vittoria Walk
Monson Villa. . . . .	St. Margaret's
Mural Cottage .. .. .	Vittoria Walk
Nelson House .. .. .	Montpellier Spa Buildings
Nelson Cottage .. .. .	Montpellier Spa Buildings
Newick House .. .. .	Bath Road
Newenham House. . . . .	Winchcomb Street
North Parade House .. .. .	Winchcomb Street
North Villa .. .. .	North Place
Novar Lodge .. .. .	Pittville
Oakland Villa .. .. .	Prestbury
Old Farm .. .. .	38, St. George's Place
Old Well House .. .. .	Old Wells Pump Room
Orde Villa .. .. .	Lansdown Road
Oriel House .. .. .	Bath Road
Oriel Lodge .. .. .	Oriel Terrace
Park Villa .. .. .	Park Place
Phœnix Lodge .. .. .	Montpellier Drive
Picton Cottage .. .. .	Hewlett Street
Pittville House .. .. .	Winchcomb Street
Pine Cottage. . . . .	Winchcomb Street
Portland House .. .. .	Albion Street

Park House .. .. .	Thirlestane Road
Prestbury Cottage. . . . .	Prestbury Road
Primrose Lawn . . . . .	Pittville
Priory Cottage . . . . .	High Street
Priory Lodge . . . . .	High Street
Priory House. . . . .	High Street, London Road
Palsgrave Lodge . . . . .	Hewlett Street
Pemberton House . . . . .	Albion Street
Pembroke Cottage . . . . .	St. George's Place
Pittville Mansion . . . . .	Pittville
Raydon Cottage . . . . .	Pittville
Rioho Lodge. . . . .	Park Place
Rose Hill . . . . .	Cleeve Road
Rose Cottage. . . . .	Regent Place
Rusina Cottage . . . . .	Vittoria Walk
Sandford House . . . . .	Sandford Field
Sandford Lodge . . . . .	Thirlestane Road
Segrave House . . . . .	The Park
Selkirk Villa . . . . .	Prestbury Road
Shamrock Lodge . . . . .	High Street
Sherborne House . . . . .	Sherborne Place
Sherborne Lodge . . . . .	Imperial Square, West
Sion House . . . . .	{ Between Grosvenor Place and Hewlett Street
Somerset Cottage . . . . .	St. James's Square
South Cambray House . . . . .	Bath Street
South Lodge . . . . .	Prestbury
Southam. . . . .	Prestbury
St. Ann's Cottage. . . . .	{ Between Grosvenor Place and Hewlett Street
St. John's Lodge . . . . .	Hewlett Street
St. Alban's Cottage . . . . .	Wellington Street

St. Julia's	St. Margaret's
St. John's Lodge ..	Berkeley Street
Stamford House ..	Regent Street
Stamford Cottage ..	Regent Street
Stoneham House ..	Bath Road
Stone House ..	High Street
Suffolk House ..	Suffolk Square
Sussex Villa ..	Clarence Square
Tarlogie Lodge ..	Tivoli
Thirlestane House ..	Bath Road
Thatchley Villa ..	Prestbury Road
Tivoli Lodge ..	Tivoli
Trafalgar House ..	St. Margaret's
Treaford Villa ..	Lansdown Road
Tregolwyn Villa ..	Lansdown Terrace
Trevellis House ..	Prestbury Road
Tudor Lodge ..	The Park
Tynte Villa ..	Montpellier Drive
Union Cottage ..	Berkeley Street
Vittoria Cottage ..	High Street
Vittoria House ..	Vittoria Walk
Warwick Villa ..	Portland Street
Waterloo Cottage ..	Vittoria Walk
Walworth House ..	Thirlestane Road
Westhall ..	Lansdown Road
Westall House ..	Montpellier Parade
Westall Villa ..	Bath Road
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This esteemed Wine, of such principal consumption in Cheltenham, has occupied our chiefest consideration. It has been our study to maintain a selection of pure growths. We submit our high toned Brown Wines as devoid of coarseness, our Pale class as soft and delicate, and our entire assortment as destitute of pungency.

Good Sherry for domestic uses . . . . .	30s.
A medium quality, possessing some fineness . . . . .	36s.
Fine Brown and Pale Wine, much recommended . . . . .	41s. 43s. 48s.

Per BUTT, 70l. 80l. 90l. 96l.

**Marsala.**

Woodhouse's shipments are deservedly esteemed for their flavour and delicacy, We quote these at 26s. Per PIPE 48l.

**Cape Madeira**, 18s. 22s

**Red Pontac**, 24s.

**Masdeu**, 30s.

**Madeira**, 48s. 63s.

<b>Clarets</b> . . . . .	36s. 48s. 84s.
Barsac and Sauterne . . . . .	55s. 70s.
High Sparkling <b>Champagne</b> . . . . .	55s. 74s. 84s.
Ditto, in Pints . . . . .	39s. 44s.
Hoek . . . . .	70s.
Rudesheimer (1783) . . . . .	105s.
Rhine Wine and Moselle . . . . .	40s. 48s.
<b>Byron's Samian</b> . . . . .	30s.
Bucellas . . . . .	40s.
Lisbon . . . . .	30s. 34s.
Calcavella . . . . .	38s.
Teneriffe and Vidonia . . . . .	30s. 32s.

**MILLS BROTHERS,**  
**LIVERPOOL VAULTS,**  
 REGENT STREET, CHELTENHAM.

• **Spirits.**

IN this department of their trade, the Advertisers possess great advantages; they spare no expense to procure the finest Brandies; their best Rums acquire great age in their own bond; their geographical position and requirements in Liverpool bring them into the closest contact with the Glasgow, Dublin, and Cork markets; they believe that they are almost the only English holders of Old Whiskey in bond; and their connection with the most eminent distillers in London enables them to procure the best of the British Spirits made there.

	GAL.	DOZ.
Cognac Brandy, vintage 1825 . . . . .	32s.	
An unusual article of Pale Brandy of great strength, and extreme age, from the Champagne districts in large bottles . . . . .	42s.	93s.
Hollands, very old, in the original Dutch packages, cases containing two gallons in 12 bottles . . . . .		66s.
Rum, best marks, five years old, strong . . . . .	16s.	
Ditto, fair strength and quality . . . . .	13s.	
Whiskey: the finest small still Scotch Malt Aqua, Islay, and Cambeltown . . . . .	16s.	
Ditto, Irish Malt, three years old . . . . .	16s.	
Ditto, ditto, very old and very strong, overproof . . . . .	19s.	
Ditto, Scotch Malt, strong for toddy . . . . .	19s.	
Gin: an excellent and economical spirit for house- hold purposes . . . . .	10s. 6d.	
Ditto, the finest London Old Tom, of the highest strength, either cordialised or plain . . . . .	13s.	
Ditto, good strength and flavour . . . . .	8s.	
Ditto, of extra strength, the pure Old Cream Gin, cordialised at the distillery <b>purposely for</b> <b>Private Families</b> . . . . .	14s.	
A choice article of Wine Brandy, purified by age, and suitable for general domestic uses . . . . .	16s.	

Brown Stout Old Dublin XXX . . . . . }  
 London Double Stout, Barclay, Perkins, and Co. } *See and see*

*Hampers, Bottles, and Casks, at Cost Price.*

**THE MONTPELLIER BREWERY**  
IS IN  
**COMMERCIAL STREET,**  
CHELTENHAM,

Where Home Brewed Ales may be obtained. The decided preference given to these Ales places the superiority of the article beyond competition.

TABLE ALES .....	1s. 0d. per Gallon
XX .....	1s. 4d. ditto
XXX .....	6s. 6d. 8s. 0d. per Dozen

J. LEA, *Proprietor.*

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**EDWARD PIPE,**  
**Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist,**  
MONTPELLIER GARDEN, CHELTENHAM,

Begs most respectfully to announce that he has on sale a Fine Collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Geraniums, Heath Camilia, Calciolaria, &c.; likewise of Double Dahlias, Panseys, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs.

*\*\* Kitchen, Garden, and Flower Seeds.*

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**JOSEPH SHIPTON,**  
**HATTER,**  
**NO. 397, HIGH STREET,**  
*Opposite the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham,*  
AND  
**WESTGATE STREET, GLOUCESTER.**

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**BARBER AND CO.,**  
(FROM LONDON,)  
**Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Dyers,**  
CALENDERERS & HOTPRESSERS,  
5, ST. JAMES'S STREET, CHELTENHAM,  
AND  
26, NEWPORT STREET, WORCESTER.

ALL sorts of Furniture *cleaned, dyed, and glazed.*—India and other Shawls, Chalie, and Mouselin Delaine Dresses, Blond and Feathers, *cleaned and dyed* in a superior manner.

# THE REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS,

MADE FROM THE

**Waters of the Montpellier Spas,**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE HENRY THOMPSON, ESQ.

THESE SALTS, which are obtained from the Cheltenham Spa Waters by a simple process of evaporation, and contain all their medicinal properties, are the ONLY Genuine Cheltenham Salts offered to the Public,—the numberless articles sold as such, by the Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country, being merely artificial imitations of them; *not containing a single particle of Cheltenham Salts in their composition.* The Proprietors of the Montpellier Spas, therefore, feel called upon to caution their friends against the purchase of such Factitious Compounds, under the idea of their being the natural productions of the Spa Waters, the medical effects of which they vainly attempt to imitate.

## THE REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS

Are Sold in Crystalized and Effloresced States, in Bottles, at 2s.3d. 3s.6d. and 9s. each, and may be had either at the

### Laboratory in the Bath Road,

at the MONTPELLIER PUMP ROOM, or at the MONTPELLIER LIBRARY adjoining; at all which places the Public may depend upon having them genuine.

The Alkaline Efflorescence is particularly adapted for Hot Climates, where the Salts, in the state of Crystals, are apt to dissolve. In this country both kinds keep equally well, and to those persons who have derived benefit from the Cheltenham Waters they are confidently recommended, as the only efficient substitute that can be obtained; and, taken according to the directions given, will generally be found to produce precisely the same effect.

## MONTPELLIER BATHS,

*Adjoining the Cheltenham Salts Manufactory, Bath Road.*

The peculiar excellence of all the Baths of the Montpellier Establishment consists in the great purity of the Water and Vapour with which they are supplied, the temperature of each being either increased or diminished by a process which cannot possibly affect its essential properties.

Artificial Baths, possessing the properties of the most celebrated Baths of Europe, on the principle of those of Tivoli at Paris.

The Hot Air Baths are on the same principle as those of the French Institute at Paris, those at Dublin, and at Mr. Green's, London; with a flexible tube attached for application of Chlorine and other Gasses.

The Douch Baths are so constructed, that they can communicate a stroke varying from a fall of 5 to 150 feet.

The Medicated Vapour and Champooing Baths are precisely similar to those of Mahomed at Brighton.

The Indian Medicated Vapour and Champooing Baths at the Montpellier Establishment are applied, as recommended by the Faculty for the Cure of Paralysis, Gouty Affections, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and other Complaints affecting the Limbs; as also for the Removal of all Cutaneous Disorders, or such as result from a too languid circulation of the blood, or from nervous debility.

SUBSCRIBERS for SIX of any of the under-mentioned BATHS are entitled to SEVEN, and Tickets will be given for that purpose at the time of subscribing

	s.	d.
Cold Plunging Bath . . . . .	1	6
Warm or Cold Shower Bath . . . . .	1	6
Douch Bath . . . . .	2	6
Warm Fresh Water Bath . . . . .	2	6
Sulphur Bath . . . . .	3	0
Douch Vapour Bath . . . . .	3	6
Warm Salt Water Bath . . . . .	3	6
Medicated Vapour and Champooing Bath	5	0
Hot Air, Sulphur, and Chlorine Baths ..	5	0

It is respectfully suggested that the Fumigated Baths be not used without Medical Advice or Instruction.—Distilled Water Baths, if required.

\*\*\* No Charge for Attendants.—Capping.

**Chemical and Medical**  
**ESTABLISHMENT,**

387, HIGH STREET,

(NEXT TO THE PLOUGH HOTEL,)

CHELTENHAM.

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**J. D. TAGART,**

ASSISTANT AND SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE

**MR. KNIGHT,**

Most respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, Residents, and Visitors of Cheltenham, that he has taken the above extensive Business, which he pledges himself shall be continued on the same principles which obtained for his EMINENT PREDECESSOR so distinguished a share of public patronage. The most particular attention will be paid to the dispensing of PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES, which will form a distinct department of the Business.

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*J. D. T. particularly informs those Families who have had their Medicines at this Establishment, that the Books, into which each Prescription has been regularly copied and numbered, are solely in his possession, and every reference to which can be made precisely as hitherto, without the slightest liability to error.*

The Public are assured that every Article furnished will be of the best quality, and that the CHEMICALS and COMPOUND PREPARATIONS are faithfully prepared after the forms prescribed by the Royal College of Physicians, and that all Medicines will be FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY after DUE time for preparation.

FOR AD.

GENUINE PATENT and ADVERTISED MEDICINES from the Proprietors.

SCHWEPPE'S IMPROVED SODA WATER.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL REPERTORY,  
MONTPELLIER ARCADE.

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MR. J. W. WAKEMAN'S  
**ONLY ESTABLISHMENT.**

MR. J. W. WAKEMAN most respectfully returns his grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, G. ntry, Residents, and Visitors of Cheltenham, for the kind and liberal support given to the Establishments under the Firm of "KNIGHT & WAKEMAN;" and begs to mention that, in consequence of the lamented decease of his late Partner, he has disposed of the Business in High Street, and has taken *entirely and exclusively* to the

**Montpellier Chemical and Medical Repertory,**

where he intends to devote the whole of his time and study to the correctness and despatch of all favours committed to his care, and trusts, by unremitting assiduity, to render it every way worthy the distinguished patronage it has hitherto received.

Jan. 1837.