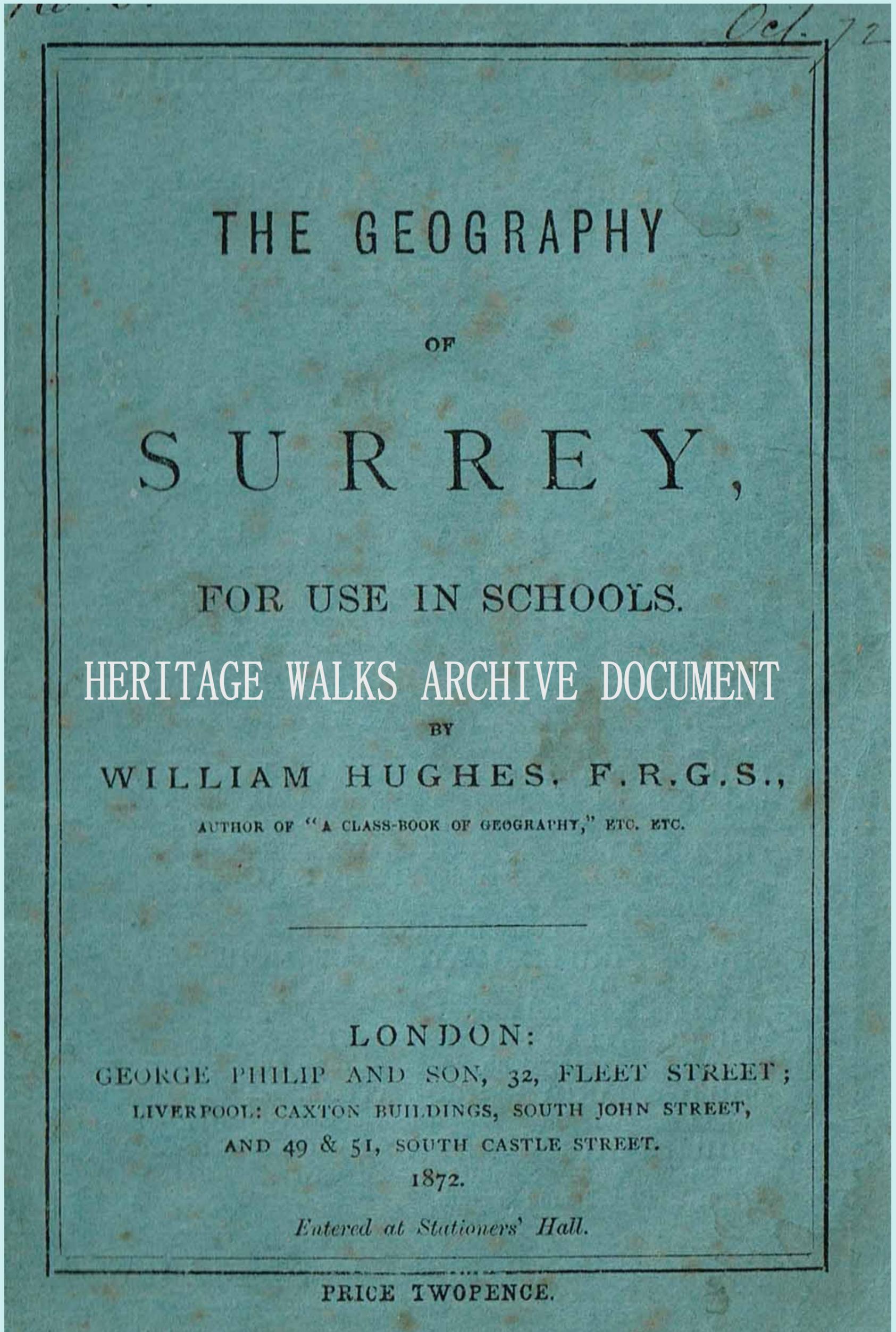


GEOGRAPHY IN SCHOOLS - 1872

Iain Wakeford 2015

Although the new town at Woking Station didn't have a school at this time, there were 'National Schools' in some of the surrounding villages, where if the children were being taught Geography, they may have had access to this new book in 1872.

Woking doesn't feature a great amount in the book, but it is still, I hope, of interest.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS | 5 |
| 2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRY | 14 |
| 3. TOPOGRAPHY | 19 |
| 4. HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES | 25 |
| 5. LIST OF VILLAGES, &c. | 29 |

I. NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

SURREY is an inland county, belonging to the south-eastern division of England. It adjoins, on the north, the counties of Middlesex and Buckingham; on the east, Kent; on the south, Sussex; on the west, Hampshire and Berkshire. The course of the river Thames marks its northern limit, throughout: on the east, south, and west, the boundary is marked by an artificial line, except along part of the western border, which it coincides for some miles (on the side of Hampshire) with the course of the Blackwater River, an affluent of the Berkshire Loddon.

In its extreme length, east and west, Surrey measures little less than forty miles: its average breadth, north and south, is about half as much. The total area of the county is 478,792 acres, or 748 square miles. The outline of Surrey is more regular, its shape more rectangular and compact, than that of the English counties in general.

General Aspect.—Surrey has very considerable diversity of surface. Large portions of the county—from a third to a half of its total area—are upwards of three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the higher elevations, towards the south and south-west, reach in some points little below a thousand feet. The summit of Leith Hill (4 miles S. by W. of Dorking) is 967 feet, and is the highest point in the county. Hind Head

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Common, in the extreme south-west, reaches in one point 903 feet.

The high grounds of Surrey lie in the general direction of east and west, and form part of the elevated tracts, composed chiefly of chalk, which occupy much of the country lying between the Thames and the shore of the English Channel. It is usual to apply the terms 'North Downs' and 'South Downs' to the two principal lines of chalk elevations that fall within this portion of the island. The 'South Downs' (stretching from Beachy Head westward) lie near the sea, and belong to the counties of Sussex and Hants: the 'North Downs,' which spread over a much larger area than the more southerly elevations, occupy large portions of Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire. Within the last-named county, both ranges disappear in the extensive chalk area of which its greater portion consists.* The epithet of 'Surrey Hills' is very generally applied to the high grounds of this county, especially to their northward slopes, which, at a distance of seven or eight miles (in some places less) from the more immediate valley of the Thames, rise conspicuously above the adjacent commons.

The North Downs—using the term in its largest sense—occupy the greater part of Surrey, southward from the line of rise above referred to, as far as the Sussex border, though with well-marked depressions between portions of the whole. Their general direction is east and west: that is, they stretch from the Kentish to the Hampshire border. The chalk—to which, from its uniformly rounded aspects, the term 'Downs' more strictly applies—runs (east and west) through the more central portion of the county, lying nearer, however, to the Sussex border than to the course of the Thames. Its southern

* The South Downs, within Sussex, form a more continuous range than the northerly Downs generally exhibit, and include a greater number of conspicuous points: but none of these equal in absolute height the principal points that are within Surrey. Both Leith Hill and Hind Head Common, however, belong, not to the chalk, but to the allied 'greensand' formation.

escarpment passes within a short distance of the towns of Reigate and Dorking. Guildford (on the river Wey) is within a valley which is limited on either side, east and west, by the chalk.

In the more eastern half of the county, the chalk downs occupy a breadth of several miles, exhibiting their widest proportions within the tract lying between Reigate and Epsom, and inclusive of Banstead Downs, the highest point of which (about a mile and a half S.W. of the village of Banstead, and two miles S.E. of Epsom) reaches 572 feet. The breadth of the 'Downs' diminishes thence to the westward, but is still considerable as far as the neighbourhood of Guildford. Within the more westerly portions of Surrey, between Guildford and Farnham, the chalk is limited to a narrow ridge, extending between those towns in a nearly straight line, and known by the name of the Hog's Back: this ridge is little below five hundred feet in elevation.

The chalk range of Surrey, however, does not comprehend the highest ground in the county, nor does it form a watershed. Like the chalk elsewhere in the south of England, it is broken by several depressions, through which the rivers that have their origin south of the range flow to the northward, towards the valley of the Thames. One of these depressions occurs on the west side of Box Hill, in the neighbourhood of Dorking, and affords a passage to the river Mole. Another depression, farther westward, is traversed by the river Wey. A third, in the neighbourhood of Farnham, not far from the Hampshire border, is within the valley of the same river.

The highest elevation in the county is Leith Hill, 967 feet, four miles S.S.W. of Dorking. This belongs to the greensand formation, which crops out along the whole southern line of the chalk, and forms a succession of high grounds, or 'commons,' stretching in a direction parallel to that range. Amongst these are Holmwood and Hurtwood Commons, Highdown Heath, Witley, Thursley,

Hankley, Fernham, Frensham, and Hind Head Commons. Hind Head Common occupies the extreme south-western corner of the county, and reaches in its highest point 903 feet above the sea.

That portion of the county which lies north of the chalk range above referred to has a general descent to the banks of the Thames, but comprehends some distinct tracts of high ground, and exhibits a surface which is in parts highly diversified. The rising grounds which stretch immediately to the south and south-west of the metropolis, from the neighbourhood of Norwood and Streatham on the east, to Richmond on the west; the elevated tract of Banstead Downs (to the S.W. of Croydon), and the adjacent grounds of Epsom and Leatherhead Commons; the hills about Esher and Cobham, near the right bank of the Mole, with St. George's Hill between the Mole and the Wey, and Woking Heath to the west of the last-named river; and the high tracts of heath within the north-western corner of the county, extending from the neighbourhood of Chertsey to the Berkshire and Hampshire border (inclusive of Bagshot Heath and Chobham Ridge), are among the most conspicuous of these. The hills about Norwood reach nearly 400 feet. The higher portions of Banstead Downs are between five and six hundred feet: the maximum elevation appears to be 572 feet. Chobham Ridges, and the adjacent high grounds about Bagshot, do not appear to reach five hundred feet.

Rivers.—The greatly larger part of Surrey—above six-sevenths of the whole area—is within the basin of the Thames. A small portion of the county (in the extreme south-east) belongs to the Medway drainage: and a less considerable portion, in the extreme south, towards the Sussex border, is within the basin of the river Arun, which flows into the English Channel. But the slope of the county, on the whole, is directed to the

northward, towards the Thames,—the elevated chalk ridge which traverses the middle of the county, being (as already explained) divided by openings through which the northward-flowing streams pass. The two most considerable of these latter are the Wey and the Mole. Among smaller affluents of the Thames, within Surrey, are the Hog's Mill Brook and the Wandle.

The **Thames**, the longest of the English rivers, rises on the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire border, and, flowing in a general eastwardly direction, mingles its waters with the sea between thirty and forty miles below London Bridge, after a course of about 215 miles. The total area of the Thames drainage-basin is upwards of six thousand square miles. Its winding course along the line of the Surrey border (between that county on the one side, and Middlesex and Bucks on the other) measures upwards of forty miles. At Staines (less than three miles below the point where the river first touches the border of Surrey), the width of the Thames is 200 feet; at Richmond, 600 feet; at Westminster Bridge, nearly 1,100 feet; and at London Bridge, about 800 feet. The tide-way of the Thames extends up to the village of Teddington, nearly midway between Richmond and Kingston (on the Middlesex side of the stream): a lock—the lowest on the river—here stays the farther progress of the tidal stream. The ordinary rise of tide at London Bridge is 16 feet: at Richmond, probably not less than 10 feet. The Port of London consists of the Thames below London Bridge, at which the river has, in mid-channel, an average depth of 12 feet at low water, increasing to 16 and 18 feet farther to the eastward.

The river **Wey** rises near the town of Alton, in Hampshire, and flows for a few miles within that county, first entering Surrey about two miles to the S.W. of Farnham. It has thence a winding course of about 35 miles—in the

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direction of east, north-east, and afterwards due north, passing the towns of Farnham, Godalming, and Guildford—through Surrey, to its final junction with the Thames at Weybridge. At Guildford, the Wey passes through one of the openings in the chalk range already referred to. The river is navigable for barges from some little distance above Guildford downwards. The Wey is divided into several channels immediately above its junction with the Thames, and is increased by the waters of the Bourne Brook, which comes from the high ground of the Chobham Ridges, as well as by those of a smaller stream which passes Chertsey: this latter forms the outlet of Virginia Water, a sheet of water upwards of a mile in length, lying on the border of Surrey and Berkshire (partly within each), and within the area of Windsor Forest.

The river **Mole** is formed by the junction of some little streams which unite in the neighbourhood of Horley, within the south-eastern portion of Surrey (five miles S. by E. of Reigate). The longest of them comes from about the village of Rusper, in the adjacent county of Sussex (a few miles N.E. of Horsham). The Mole has, within Surrey, a tortuous course of about 35 miles—passing near Dorking and Leatherhead on its way—to its junction with the Thames at Moulsey, three miles above Kingston. Like the Wey, it traverses the chalk ridge through a natural opening, near the town of Dorking; the neighbourhood of which place, and thence downward for a few miles past the village of Mickleham, exhibits the most attractive portion of its valley, in a scenic regard. Box Hill, which derives its name from the rich groves of box-wood that cover its summit and slopes, overlooks the Mole from the east and north, and is immediately above the opening referred to.* The

* It is within this portion of its course that the Mole has been erroneously described as flowing for a time in an underground channel—a belief of olden

Mole is increased by several small affluent streams, chiefly within the upper portion of its course. It is not navigable.

The **Hog's Mill** brook, which joins the Thames at Kingston, is an insignificant stream, coming from the neighbourhood of Epsom and Ewell. A like unimportant stream, without any distinguishing name, comes from the villages of Cheam and Sutton (at the northern foot of Banstead Downs), and, skirting the east side of Richmond Park, finally passes to the Thames between Barnes and Putney.

The river **Wandle** rises in the neighbourhood of Croydon,* and, flowing for the first few miles in a westerly direction, afterwards turns northward, and enters the Thames at Wandsworth. Its total length hardly exceeds ten miles, within which its waters—formerly distinguished by their purity—are employed to turn numerous mills, and supply various dyeing and other works.

The basin of the Wey, within Surrey, includes about 280 square miles, or considerably more than a third of the county. The Mole drains about 160 square miles, or rather more than a fifth of the whole. A very small portion of Surrey, on its western side, is within the drainage basin of the Blackwater, an affluent of the Berkshire Loddon (and hence of the Thames). The Wey and Mole basins are merely portions of the Thames basin, to which, as already observed, nearly the whole of Surrey belongs.

origin, and one to which Milton's 'Sullen Mole, that runneth underneath,' and Pope's 'Sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood,' alike refer. The only warrant for this supposition appears to consist in the fact that below Burford Bridge (between one and two miles north of Dorking), the waters of the Mole are occasionally, during summers of unusual heat and dryness, absorbed within the porous bed over which they there flow, or else form a series of hollows and pools, with beds of dry gravel between. But there is no underground stream.

* Its source, now defiled by the refuse of man's works, was, within a recent date, amongst the most attractive localities to be met with in this portion of the island.

In the **Geology** of Surrey, chalk, with its allied formation, greensand, forms the predominant element. A considerable area, however, embracing for the most part the northward and less elevated division of the county (*i.e.* the tract lying between the northern slope of the chalk Downs and the course of the Thames), is within the basin of the 'London clay.'^{*}

The northerly limit of the chalk, within Surrey, is marked, in a general way, by a line passing a little south of Croydon, and thence, by Beddington, Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam, Ewell, and Epsom, to Leatherhead; from the latter, in a westerly direction (including a little southward) to Guildford, and thence along the north foot of the straight ridge called the 'Hog's Back,' to the neighbourhood of Farnham. It follows, that is, the northern base of the succession of 'Downs' already described.

From the above line northward to the Thames is an area of clay, within which are included, at intervals, the various sands and gravels, with brick earth, that belong to the 'London clay' basin. The immediate banks of the Wandle, with those of the lower Mole and Wey, are an alluvial deposit, of later origin. The high grounds in the extreme west of the area, *i.e.* the Chobham Ridges and the adjacent Bagshot Heath, are geologically (as well as superficially) distinct. They consist of strata of siliceous sandstone, with various sands, comprehended under the general name of 'Bagshot Sand'—forming a succession of elevated sands and heathy tracts, with a dry and porous soil, readily permeable to water.[†]

* The formation called by geologists the 'London clay' extends from the shore of the German Ocean, in Essex, inland to the western extremity of Berkshire, attaining a breadth of little less than thirty miles (north and south) in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Besides various clays, it comprehends an extensive series of sands and gravels, with brick earth. The chalk underlies the clay—occupying a lower position than the latter in the order of stratification. In point of time, the clay is of later origin than the chalk, which latter constitutes the higher grounds found both to the north and south of the clay-basin of which the valley of the lower Thames consists.

† The high grounds of Hampstead and Highbury, in the adjacent county of Middlesex, belong to the same formation.

The chalk, and its allied formation, the greensand,* form within Surrey a belt which varies from six to eight miles in breadth. The ridge to which Leith Hill belongs (separated by a slight depression, through which the line of the 'Reading, Guildford, and Reigate' railway is carried, from the chalk downs, strictly so called) consists of greensand.

The greensand is succeeded to the southward by the series of strata known to geologists as the 'Wealden,' which pass into the adjacent counties of Kent and Sussex, where (especially in the latter) they are developed on an extensive scale. The 'wealden' group of rocks consists of various clays and shales,† with included sandstones and shelly limestones. The term 'wealden' is derived from the name of 'Weald,' (*i.e.* wold, or woodland‡), by which the south-eastern portion of Surrey, with the adjacent parts of Kent and Sussex, is known. The Weald, in a general sense, may be said to include the tract of country lying between the 'North Downs' and the 'South Downs'—an area within which woodland scenery is still a notable feature.

The mineral produce of Surrey includes chalk, flint, chert, fullers' earth, sulphate of barytes, and ironstone. Iron was at a former period extensively worked within the Weald (chiefly in Sussex), but this has long been discontinued.

* The chalk and greensand together constitute the 'cretaceous' system of geologists—Latin, *creta*, chalk. The greensand comprehends, together with siliceous sands (of green or greyish-white colour) interspersed with lumps or nodules of a flinty substance called *chert*, a bluish clay, known locally as *gault*. The lower greensand strata are often ferruginous—*i.e.* they contain iron-stone.

† That is, consisting of layers, which readily separate, or peel off—*German*, *schalen*.

‡ *German*, wald, a forest.

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II. POPULATION AND INDUSTRY.

Surrey had in 1871 a population of 1,090,270—equivalent to an average of 1,457 persons to the square mile.* Of the total number, 902,301 are males, 928,922 females.

In 1861, the population of Surrey amounted to 831,093—showing an absolute increase within ten years of above a quarter of a million (259,177); a ratio of increase equivalent to above thirty per cent., and one that is unequalled in any other part of the island.† It is, of course, within and adjacent to the metropolitan area that this great addition to the population of Surrey has chiefly occurred.

Of the three metropolitan boroughs situated south of the Thames—*i.e.*, Southwark, Lambeth, and Greenwich, two (Southwark and Lambeth) are within Surrey. These two together contain a population considerably above half a million (586,000), or more than half the entire population of the county. Beyond their limits, but within the suburban area of London, in its more extensive and generally-understood sense, are Clapham, Upper Brixton, Dulwich, Balham, Tooting, Streatham, Norwood, Anerley, Penge, &c., with Battersea, Wandsworth, and Putney, nearer to the line of the river. Croydon, which has grown into a considerable town within recent years, lies within moderate reach, and is almost continuous with the southwardly suburbs of London.

Excepting within the metropolitan area, the population of Surrey does not exceed, in its average distribution, that of the rural districts of the island in general.

* This is a higher average than is found in any other part of England, excepting in the cases of Lancashire (1,479 persons to the square mile), and Middlesex (9,003). In absolute number of inhabitants, Surrey is surpassed only by three counties, *viz.*: York, Middlesex, and Lancaster.

† The ratio of increase in the population of Middlesex, during the same period, was 15 per cent.; that of Lancashire, above 16 per cent.; of the West Riding (Yorkshire), above 21 per cent.; of England and Wales, as a whole, a little above 13 per cent.

In 1871, the population of the two metropolitan boroughs that are within Surrey was—

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Southwark..... | 207,335 |
| Lambeth | 379,112 |
| | 586,447 |

The metropolitan portion of Surrey, like London in general, more especially within the parts lying adjacent to the river, exhibits industries of the most various description, manufacturing and commercial. Factories and workshops, such as are adapted to the wants of a town population—as breweries, distilleries, building-yards, lime, coal, and timber wharves,* saw-mills, iron-works, potteries, &c.—are numerous. Here, as within the portions of London lying north of the Thames, the most opposite conditions of social life are met with, and the dwellings of the artisan population that crowds Southwark and the river-side portions of Lambeth, exhibit a striking contrast to the abodes of the wealthier classes everywhere scattered within and around the outer limits of the suburban area.

But the industry of Surrey, beyond the metropolitan area, is chiefly agricultural. Market-gardening is extensively pursued within the portions of the county that lie within moderate reach of London. At a further distance, within the middle, southern, and western portions of the county, a large proportion of the soil is under tillage, and good crops of wheat and other cereals are raised. Hops are extensively grown in the south-west, in the neighbourhood of Farnham.

Roads.—Of the highways which traverse Surrey, the most noteworthy are the great trunk roads which radiate from the southern quarters of the metropolis, in the respective directions of *south-east*, towards Canterbury and Dover; *south*, to Brighton, Hastings, and other

places on the Sussex coast; and *south-west*, in the direction of Portsmouth. London Bridge, which, down to within a century and a quarter from the present date, formed the sole roadway between the portions of London situated respectively north and south of the Thames; and Westminster Bridge, the next (though at an interval of many centuries) in order of construction,* are the great starting-points for these lines. The Dover road soon passes beyond the limits of the county, into Kent, by way of Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, and Shooters Hill. The roads leading to the south coast pass—the Brighton roads by way of Croydon, and thence (by alternative routes) through Reigate, or by way of Epsom, Leatherhead, and Dorking (past the foot of Box Hill);—the Portsmouth road, by Kingston and Guildford, and thence through Godalming and Petersfield. The Winchester and Salisbury road, entering Surrey from Staines, and passing through Egham, traverses the north-western section of the county, proceeding thence into the adjacent county of Hants.

Railways.—Of the great trunk-lines of railways radiating from the metropolis, four belong in part to Surrey—viz., the South-Eastern; the London, Chatham, and Dover; the London, Brighton, and South Coast; and the London and South-Western. Three of them (all but the last-mentioned) cross the river and have their termini on the Middlesex side of the Thames. The lines of the London and Brighton, South-Eastern, and South-Western Railways, traverse large portions of the county.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway traverses Surrey in a direction of nearly north and south,

* The present London Bridge was completed in 1831: its predecessor, Old London Bridge, dated from the twelfth century. The present Westminster Bridge was completed so recently as 1862; the older structure which it replaced had been finished in 1750. Waterloo Bridge dates from 1817; the present Blackfriars Bridge only from 1869, but the older bridge of that name had been opened in 1770.

passing Croydon and Red Hill, within a short distance to the east of Reigate. The main line of the **South-Eastern Railway** follows the same direction as the above as far as Red Hill, from which place it stretches nearly due east to the boundary of the county on the side of Kent, and thence in the direction of Dover.* From the same point (Red Hill) the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line traverses the more southwardly half of the county in the direction of east and west, passing by way of Dorking and Guildford, parallel to the line of the chalk ridge referred to in a prior page.

The **London and South-Western Railway** stretches (in the direction implied by its name) along the south side of the Thames valley, past Kingston, Weybridge, and Woking—the main line proceeding thence in the direction of Basingstoke (Hampshire), while an alternative line passes by Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere, and Petersfield (Hampshire), in the direction of Portsmouth. The main line of the South-Western, which from Basingstoke proceeds in one direction to Winchester and Southampton, and in another (by way of Salisbury) into Wiltshire and the other south-western counties, forms the great trunk-communication between London and the section of the island lying in that direction from the metropolis.

The **London, Chatham, and Dover Railway** has its main line within Surrey as far southward as the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace (Sydenham), whence it passes into Kent—proceeding, by way of Bromley, and in a general eastwardly direction, to the localities which its name indicates.

* An alternative line, through Kent, by way of Chiselhurst and Sevenoaks, unites with the main line at Tunbridge. The North Kent line, which unites Woolwich and Gravesend with the metropolis, belongs to the same system.

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The various cross lines and branches by which the above are connected, within and near the metropolitan area, are best indicated by the Map. The **West London Railway**, which crosses the Thames at Battersea, unites Clapham Junction on the Surrey side of the river with Willesden Junction, to the north of the Thames, and effects a communication between the trunk lines of the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the London and South-Western, upon opposite sides of the metropolitan area.

Inland Navigation.—The Thames, below London Bridge, forms the port of London. Adjoining its southern bank, and within the county of Surrey, are the Commercial Docks, used chiefly by shipping engaged in the timber trade. Above London Bridge, the Thames, throughout the metropolitan area, is the highway of a vast local traffic, largely carried on by means of steamers, which ascend the river as far as Hampton Court (seven miles above Richmond). Sailing-vessels (barges) navigate the river nearly throughout its course—ascending to Lechlade, on the Gloucestershire border. The Thames navigation is connected, by means of the Thames and Severn Canal, (which traverses the Cotswold Hills, through a tunnel) with the waters of the Severn and the Bristol Channel. A like connection with the waters on the west side of the island is formed by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal, and also by the Berks and Wilts Canal, which latter leaves the Thames at Abingdon.

To the northward, the inland navigation to which the Thames gives access (by means of the Regent's, Paddington, and Grand Junction Canals) places Surrey in communication with the midland and northern portions of the island. South of the Thames, the inland waters of Surrey are connected with the English Channel, by means of the **Wey and Arun Junction Canal**; and with the north-eastern section of Hampshire by the **Basing-**

stoke Canal, which latter terminates at the town of Basingstoke. The **Grand Surrey Canal**, which is within the metropolitan area, connects Camberwell with Deptford and the Commercial Docks, and, through the latter, with the Thames.

III. TOPOGRAPHY.

Surrey is divided, for the purposes of Parliamentary representation, into three parts, viz.:—East, Mid, and West. West Surrey, which is almost wholly rural, includes a larger area than the two other divisions unitedly.

Surrey is also divided into fourteen hundreds. The hundred of Tandridge, with portions of the hundreds of Brixton and Wallington, fall within East Surrey. Portions of the two last-named hundreds, with the hundreds of Kingston and Reigate, are within Mid Surrey. West Surrey includes the hundreds of Coptthorne, Effingham, Elmbridge, Chertsey, Woking, Farnham, Godalming, Blackheath,* and Wotton.

The town of Croydon, together with nearly the entire metropolitan area south of the Thames, is within East Surrey.

The towns of Kingston, Richmond, and Reigate, are within Mid Surrey.

The towns of Guildford, Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, and Godalming, are within West Surrey.

Each of the three divisions of the county returns two members to the House of Commons. The metropolitan boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth return two members each. Guildford, which is the county town, is also a borough, returning one member. The total representation

* In the south, between the Sussex border and the central line of chalk downs.

of Surrey in the lower House of Parliament is therefore eleven members—*i.e.*, six for the county, and five for three parliamentary boroughs.

Croydon is the principal election town for East Surrey: Kingston, for Mid Surrey: Guildford, for West Surrey.

The greater part of Surrey is within the diocese of Winchester. The metropolitan area, however, is chiefly within the diocese of London, with the exception of a small area (inclusive of Addington, to the S.E. of Croydon) belonging to the see of Canterbury, and including the archiepiscopal residence of the primate.

Croydon, which, next to the southern division of London, is the largest town in Surrey, has upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. Reigate and Kingston have each upwards of 15,000; Guildford is little below 10,000; Richmond between 7,000 and 8,000. None of the other towns have so many as 5,000.

The portion of London lying south of the Thames, and within the county of Surrey, includes the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth.

Southwark stretches along the bank of the Thames from a point situated between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges downward to below the Commercial Docks (Limehouse Reach), where it adjoins the Kentish border. Inland, its limits hardly exceed a mile in distance from the river. The populous districts of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe are within this area, to the eastward, as well as the older 'Borough,' strictly so called—*i.e.* the tract in the more immediate neighbourhood of London Bridge,—which forms its westwardly portion. The latter is annexed, for municipal purposes, to 'the City' of London, and forms one of the city wards. Southwark Park, situated between the line of the South Eastern Railway and that of the Deptford Road (immediately adjoining Rotherhithe),

has been laid out within a recent date. The Queen's Prison (former Queen's Bench), the County Jail (Union Road, formerly Horsemonger Lane), Bethlehem Hospital (for Lunatics), and Guy's Hospital (near the London Bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway), are within Southwark. Of its many churches, that of St. Saviour (or St. Mary Overies), immediately adjoining the south end of London Bridge—an edifice part of which dates from the 13th century, and which contains the tomb of the poet Gower—is the most noteworthy. St. George's Cathedral, (Roman Catholic), near Bethlehem Hospital, and the line of the Westminster Road, is within the locality formerly known as St. George's Fields.

Lambeth, which includes a much larger area than Southwark, extends from the banks of the Thames between Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridges (inclusive) eastward to the county border on the side of Kent. It includes Vauxhall, Kennington, Newington, and Walworth: to the southward, Stockwell, Brixton, Camberwell, Peckham, and New Cross, are within its limits. Of its public edifices, the most interesting is Lambeth Palace, the residence of successive primates of the English Church, from the 12th century downwards. This venerable structure stands immediately adjacent to the east bank of the Thames, less than half a mile to the southward of Westminster Bridge, and close to the Surrey end of the Lambeth Suspension Bridge. Many of the English sovereigns (Elizabeth included) have been entertained as guests within its walls, and ecclesiastical and other councils were frequently held there. Indeed, with the exception of the Tower, probably no single edifice is so intimately connected with the historic annals of England, during a long course of centuries.

The new buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital immediately adjoin the extremity of Westminster Bridge, on the Surrey side.

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Originally a distinct village, with the archiepiscopal palace as its nucleus, Lambeth gradually grew into a market town, and has within a modern date become united to London, of which it now forms a component part. Kennington Park is within Lambeth.

Battersea Park is a short distance to the west of Lambeth, and is within the metropolitan area in a general sense, though beyond the limits of the parliamentary borough of Lambeth.

Guildford, the county-town of Surrey, stands on the right bank of the river Wey, in the depression between the chalk ridge through which that stream passes, at a distance of 30 miles (by the South-Western Railway) from London. It is of early Saxon date, being mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, and has the remains of an old Norman Castle.

Godalming, four and a half miles to the S.W. of Guildford, adjoins the right bank of the Wey, which is navigable up to this point. There are paper and other mills on the banks of the Wey, in the vicinity both of Guildford and Godalming. The new buildings of the Charter House—including one of the great metropolitan schools, removed hither from London in 1872—are at Godalming.

Farnham, which is also within the valley of the Wey, and on its left bank, lies near the Hampshire border. It is of early Saxon date, and its present castle, built in the 17th century, occupies the site of an older edifice of Norman origin. This castle (or palace, as it is usually termed) is attached to the see of Winchester, and is the residence of the bishops of Winchester. William Cobbett was a native of Farnham.

Haslemere, in the extreme S.W. of the county, is a decayed place, formerly of much larger size and importance. There are paper mills in the neighbourhood,

and some wood-turning is carried on. A remarkable depression in the greensand of Hind Head Common, known as 'The Devil's Punch-bowl,' is about two miles north of Haslemere.

Kingston, a town of great antiquity, probably as old as the Roman period, and the place where several of the Saxon monarchs received their crowns,* stands on the S. bank of the Thames, at the point where the Hogs' Mill brook joins that river. The recent development of the railway system has caused a great increase in this side of the town, and a southwardly extension of it, known as New Kingston, has grown into existence beside the line of the South-Western Railway.

Richmond, situated on the right bank of the Thames, four miles above Kingston, (and about 10 miles distant from London Bridge, in the direction of S.S.W.), attracts notice from the beauties of its situation, as well as from historical associations. It had formerly a royal palace, the residence of several of our sovereigns, three of whom—Edward III., Henry VII.,† and Elizabeth—died there. Richmond Hill, up the slope of which the town stretches, to the southward, commands a wide and unrivalled prospect over the valley of the Thames. Richmond Park is immediately adjoining.

Chertsey, in the N.W. part of Surrey, lies near the Thames, within a tract of meadow land enclosed between that river and a small brook‡ that issues from Virginia

* The seven kings said to have been crowned on an ancient stone, still standing within one of the open spaces in the older portion of the town, were—Edward, 901; Athelstan, 924; Edmund, 943; Edred, 946; Edwy, 955; Edward (the Martyr), 975; and Ethelred (the Unready), 978.

† It was from this sovereign—Henry, Earl of Richmond—that the town derived its present name. It had previously been known as Sheen (or West Sheen, to distinguish it from the more eastwardly village of that name, near Mortlake).

‡ Hence the name, which is of Saxon origin—Ceorte's Eye or island—the ground being nearly insulated by the adjacent waters.

Water, on the line of the county border. The poet Cowley resided at Chertsey, in the later half of the 17th century; and St. Anne's Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the town was, within a more recent period, the residence of Charles James Fox.*

Egham, a populous village, farther to the N.W., also lies near the Thames, and is less than two miles distant from Staines, on the Middlesex side of the river. Near Egham, to the northward, and stretching along the course of the Thames, is Runnymede—'a pleasant-looking strip of meadow-land'—where the confederated barons, in the summer of 1215, met King John, and compelled his assent to Magna Charta. A small island in the adjacent river bears the name of Magna Charta Island.†

The town of Croydon, 10 miles south of London Bridge, has been brought into much nearer proximity with the southern suburbs of the metropolis, owing to their vast and growing extension, within recent years, in that direction. It has greatly increased in size during the same period. Addington, between three and four miles to the S.E. of Croydon, is the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and has replaced within modern times the older archiepiscopal residence within the town itself, granted to Lanfranc at the period of the Norman conquest.

Reigate, 11 miles from Croydon in the direction of S.S.W., and 16 miles E. of Guildford, lies at the

* A locality known as Coway Stakes, between Chertsey and the village of Walton, (but nearer the latter,) is generally regarded by antiquaries as the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames, on his second invasion of Britain, B.C. 54.

† Popular tradition regards this island, as its name implies, as the spot where the treaty received the royal seal. But the adjacent meadow, the name of which is said to signify 'the Mead of Council,' appears to have been the real scene of the transaction. 'No spot on earth (says a recent historian) ought to be more sacred in the eyes of an Englishman than the grassy plain which bears this name, and which extends for about 160 acres on the south bank of the river Thames, between Staines and Windsor.'—*Creeasy*: Hist. of England, chap. xi.

southern foot of the chalk range, and two miles distant from the right bank of the Mole. Dorking, six miles farther to the west (10 miles to the eastward of Guildford, and 29 miles from the metropolis by railway), lies near the left bank of the river Mole, and also near the southern foot of the chalk range.

Epsom is situated on the main line of road between London and Guildford (15 m. S.W. of London Bridge), and has communication by branch lines with both the London and South-Western and the London and Brighton railways. Its saline mineral waters gave it former celebrity, but its modern interest is principally derived from the races held annually on the adjacent common, about two miles to the south-east of the town. The breezy uplands of Epsom and Banstead Downs—the latter near at hand, to the eastward—are at all times health-giving and attractive to the visitor. Near the village of Cheam—about two miles N.E. of Epsom, formerly stood the palace of Nonsuch, a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth.

IV. HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Surrey, along with the adjacent county of Sussex, appears to have been within the territory of the Regni, one of the British nations mentioned by Ptolemy. Amongst the towns which Ptolemy enumerates as existing in Britain, only one is assigned to the Regni—viz., Naeomagus, or Noviomagus, the site of which is supposed to be found at Holwood Hill, within Kent, between three and four miles S. by E. of Bromley, and on the line of a Roman road which connected London with the south coast, at Pevensey (the Roman Anderida). Noviomagus

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is also amongst the stations enumerated in the *Antonine Itinerary*.*

In the later province of Roman Britain, Surrey was within the division called *Britannia Prima*, which is believed to have included all the country lying between the Thames and the south coast.

The supposed place where Cæsar crossed the Thames, during his second invasion of Britain, 54 B.C., has been already mentioned.†

Surrey, as well as Sussex, was within the Saxon kingdom of *Sussex*—i.e. South Seaxe, or South Saxons. The kingdom of Kent adjoined it on the east; that of the West Saxons (Wessex) on the west; to the north, with the Thames flowing between, was the country occupied by the Middle Saxons (Middlesex), which formed part of the kingdom of Essex, or the East Saxon Land.

A majority of the names of places in Surrey are of Saxon origin, and attest its complete occupancy by a Saxon (i.e. Teutonic, or German) population. Thus, we find numerous terminals in *ham*‡ (Merstham, &c.); *stead* (Banstead, &c.); *ton* (Sutton, Addington, and others); *field* (as Nutfield); *gate* (Reigate); *ford* (Pyrford); *worth* (Betchworth); *ley* (Wisley, Ockley, and others); *ey* (Moulsey). The last is also Scandinavian. *Dun*, which is also common (as in Wimbledon, &c.), probably is British origin, and applies to a rising ground or hill, occupied as a fortified dwelling-place.

Numerous incidents in history are connected with Surrey. Including, as it does, a considerable portion of the metropolis, many of the notable events of which London has been the theatre belong in some measure to its records. This is more especially the case in reference

* The writings of Ptolemy belong to the second century of the Christian era. The *Antonine Itinerary*—a road-book of the then Roman Empire—is believed to be a work of the 4th century.

† See page 24, note.

‡ This form, which merely implies an enclosed space, or *home*, is particularly common in Surrey, and also in the south-eastern and eastern counties in general.

to insurgent movements which, in past centuries, had their origin in the southern or south-eastern counties. It is of course only through Surrey that the metropolis can be approached from that direction, and the open tract of Blackheath (beside Greenwich, in the adjacent county of Kent) often served as a place of assembly for public gatherings, whether directed to or from London. The tumultuous followers of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. (1381), and of Cade, in that of Henry VI. (1450), alike assembled on Blackheath, and of necessity passed through Southwark, on their entrance into London by the single bridge which then crossed the river within the metropolitan limits. For nearly four centuries, from the murder of Thomas à Beckett downwards (1170), the stream of pilgrims to his shrine at Canterbury, from the metropolis, and indeed from all of England lying north of the Thames, made Southwark their final point of departure.

The incidents of Wyatt's abortive insurrection, in the reign of Mary (1554), are intimately connected with the same locality. The insurgent followers of Wyatt were in possession of Southwark, but were unable to enter London—the passage of the single bridge being rendered impossible by an opening (i.e. a drawbridge) which was capable of usage in cases of emergency.* After losing several days at Southwark, Wyatt determined, as the only alternative, to lead his followers up the river to Kingston, and, crossing the Thames by means of the bridge at that place, enter London from the other side. There was then

* 'London Bridge was then a long, narrow street. The gate was at the Southwark extremity; the drawbridge was near the middle. On Sunday or Monday night (Feb. 5th) Wyatt scaled the leads of the gatehouse, climbed into a window, and descended the stairs into the lodge. The porter and his wife were nodding over the fire. The rebel leader bade them on their lives be still, and stole along in the darkness to the chasm from which the drawbridge had been cut away. Then, looking across the black gulf where the river was rolling below, he saw the dusky mouths of four gaping cannon, and beyond them, in the torch-light, Lord Howard himself, keeping watch with his guard: neither force nor skill could make a way into the city by London Bridge.'—(*Froude*: History of England, chap. 31.)

no bridge within the intervening distance. The bridge at Kingston was found to have been partially destroyed, but the passage of the river was effected by aid of some barges.

On the occasion of the Lord George Gordon riots (1780), it was in St. George's Fields, Southwark,—then an open space, but now covered by the dwelling-places of a dense population,—that the rioters assembled, marching thence across the river in three divisions, by way of Westminster, Blackfriars, and London Bridges.

The neighbourhood of Kingston-upon-Thames (a town distinguished in very early times as the coronation-place of Saxon kings) was the scene of military operations of some importance during the Civil War, in the summer of 1648. The Parliamentary leaders were at that time supreme in power, and the King a prisoner in their hands. A body of insurgent royalists, several hundred strong, rode from Kingston towards Reigate. A body of Parliamentary troops, under Major Gibbons, drove them back, and a sharp fight ensued 'between Nonsuch Park and Kingston.' Nonsuch, as mentioned above, is immediately adjacent to the village of Cheam, and about five miles S.E. of Kingston. The defeated Royalists were ultimately driven across the river, pursued into Hertfordshire, and ultimately (with the aid of a force detached by Fairfax—then engaged in the siege of Colchester) routed at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire.

LIST OF VILLAGES, &c., IN SURREY,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES IN MILES FROM THE NEAREST MARKET TOWN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Abinger—5 m. S.W. of Dorking. | Ewhurst—8 m. S.E. of Guildford. |
| Addington—3 m. S.E. of Croydon. | Farley—4 m. S. of Croydon. |
| Albury—4 m. E. by S. of Guildford. | Fetcham—4 m. N. of Dorking. |
| Alfold—10 m. S. of Guildford. | Frensham—3 m. S. of Farnham. |
| Ash—4 m. N.E. of Farnham. | Galton—2 m. N.E. of Reigate. |
| Ashstead—3 m. S.W. of Epsom. | Godstone—7 m. E. of Reigate. |
| Banstead—3 m. E. by S. of Epsom. | Ham—1½ m. S. of Richmond. |
| Barnes—3 m. N.E. of Richmond. | Hambledon—7 m. S. by W. of Guildford. |
| Battersea—5 m. S.W. of London Bridge. | Hascombe—6 m. S. of Guildford. |
| Beddington—2 m. W. Croydon. | Headley—4 m. N.W. of Reigate. |
| Bermondsey—(London). | Horley—5 m. S. by E. of Reigate. |
| Betchworth—3 m. W. of Reigate. | Horne—6 m. S.E. of Reigate. |
| Bisley—7 m. N.W. of Guildford. | Horsell—6 m. N. of Guildford. |
| Blotchingley—5 m. E. of Reigate. | Horsley, East—6 m. E.N.E. of Guildford. |
| Bookham, Great—4 m. N.W. of Dorking. | Horsley, West—5½ m. E.N.E. of Guildford. |
| Bookham, Little—4 m. N.W. of Dorking. | Kew—2 m. N.E. of Richmond. |
| Bromley—3 m. S. of Guildford. | Letherhead—4 m. S.W. of Epsom. |
| Buckland—2 m. W. of Reigate. | Leigh—2 m. S.W. of Reigate. |
| Burstow—7 m. S.E. of Reigate. | Limpsfield—9 m. S.E. of Croydon. |
| Byfleet—4 m. S.S.E. of Chertsey. | Lingfield—9 m. S.E. of Reigate. |
| Camberwell—(London). | Long Ditton—2 m. S. by W. of Kingston. |
| Capel—5 m. S. of Dorking. | Malden—3 m. S.E. of Kingston. |
| Carshalton—3 m. W. by S. of Croydon. | Merrow—2 m. N.E. of Guildford. |
| Caterham—6 m. S. of Croydon. | Merstham—3 m. N.E. of Reigate. |
| Chaldon—6 m. S. of Croydon. | Merton—4 m. E. of Kingston. |
| Charlwood—6 m. S. of Reigate. | Mickleham—2 m. N. of Dorking. |
| Cheam—2 m. N.E. of Epsom. | Mitcham—4 m. N.W. of Croydon. |
| Chelsham—6 m. S.E. of Croydon. | Morden—4 m. S.E. of Kingston. |
| Chessington—2 m. N.W. of Epsom. | Mortlake—2 m. E. of Richmond. |
| Chiddingfold—4 m. N.E. of Haslemere. | Moulsey, East—2 m. W. by S. of Kingston. |
| Chipstead—4 m. N.E. of Reigate. | Moulsey, West—3 m. W. by S. of Kingston. |
| Chobham—5 m. S.W. of Chertsey. | Newdegate—5 m. S.E. of Dorking. |
| Clandon, East—4 m. E. by N. of Guildford. | Newington—(London). |
| Clandon, West—3 m. E. by N. of Guildford. | Nutfield—5 m. E. of Reigate. |
| Clapham—(London). | Oakham—6 m. N.E. of Guildford. |
| Cobham—8 m. S.W. of Kingston. | Ockley—6 m. S. of Dorking. |
| Compton—3 m. S.W. of Guildford. | Oxted—8 m. E. of Reigate. |
| Coulsdon—5 m. S. of Croydon. | Pepper-Harrow—2 m. W. of Godalming. |
| Cranley—7 m. S.E. of Guildford. | Petersham—1 m. S. of Richmond. |
| Crowhurst—8 m. E. by S. of Reigate. | Pirbright—5 m. N.W. of Guildford. |
| Cuddington—2 m. N.E. of Epsom. | Putney—7 m. S.W. of London Bridge. |
| Dulwich—4 m. S. of London Bridge. | Puttenham—4 m. W. of Guildford. |
| Dunsfold—8 m. S. of Guildford. | Pyrford—6 m. N.E. of Guildford. |
| Eflingham—4 m. N.W. of Dorking. | Rotherhithe—(London). |
| Egham—3 m. N.W. of Chertsey. | Sanderstead—3 m. S.E. of Croydon. |
| Elstead—4 m. W. of Godalming. | Seal—4 m. E. by N. of Farnham. |
| Esher—4 m. S.W. of Kingston. | |
| Ewell—1 m. N.E. of Epsom. | |

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| Send—3 m. N.E. of Guildford. | Wanborough—4 m. W. of Guildford. |
| Shalford—1 m. S. of Guildford. | Wandsworth—6 m. S.W. of London Bridge. |
| Shere—5 m. S.E. of Guildford. | Warlingham—5 m. S.E. of Croydon. |
| Stoke—1 m. N. of Guildford. | Waverley—2 m. S.E. of Farnham. |
| Stoke d'Abernon—6 m. N.N.W. of Dorking. | Weybridge—2 m. S.E. of Chertsey. |
| Streatham—4 m. N.W. of Croydon. | Wimbledon—4 m. E. by N. of Kingston. |
| Sutton—4 m. W. by S. of Croydon. | Windlesham—7 m. W. by S. of Chertsey. |
| Tandridge—7 m. E. of Reigate. | Wisley—4½ m. S. of Chertsey. |
| Tatsfield—11 m. N.E. of Reigate. | Witley—3 m. S.W. of Godalming. |
| Thames Ditton—2 m. S.W. of Kingston. | Woking—4½ m. N. by E. of Guildford. |
| Thorpe—1½ m. N.W. of Chertsey. | Woldingham—7 m. S.E. of Croydon. |
| Thursley—5 m. S.W. of Godalming. | Wonersh—3 m. S.E. of Guildford. |
| Titsey—8 m. S.E. of Croydon. | Woodmansterne—4 m. S.W. of Croydon. |
| Tooting—4 m. N.W. of Croydon. | Worpleston—3 m. N.W. of Guildford. |
| Walton-on-the-Hill—4 m. S. of Epsom. | Wotton—3 m. S.W. of Dorking. |
| Walton-on-the-Thames—4 m. E. of Chertsey. | |

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