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**Murray's  
Handbooks  
for Travellers**

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*A Guide to the Microfiche Edition of*

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**Murray's  
Handbooks  
for Travellers**

by **W.B.C. Lister, LL.B., FR.G.S.**

with Introduction by **John R. Gretton** \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA  
*An Imprint of CIS*

ISBN 1-55655-481-8.

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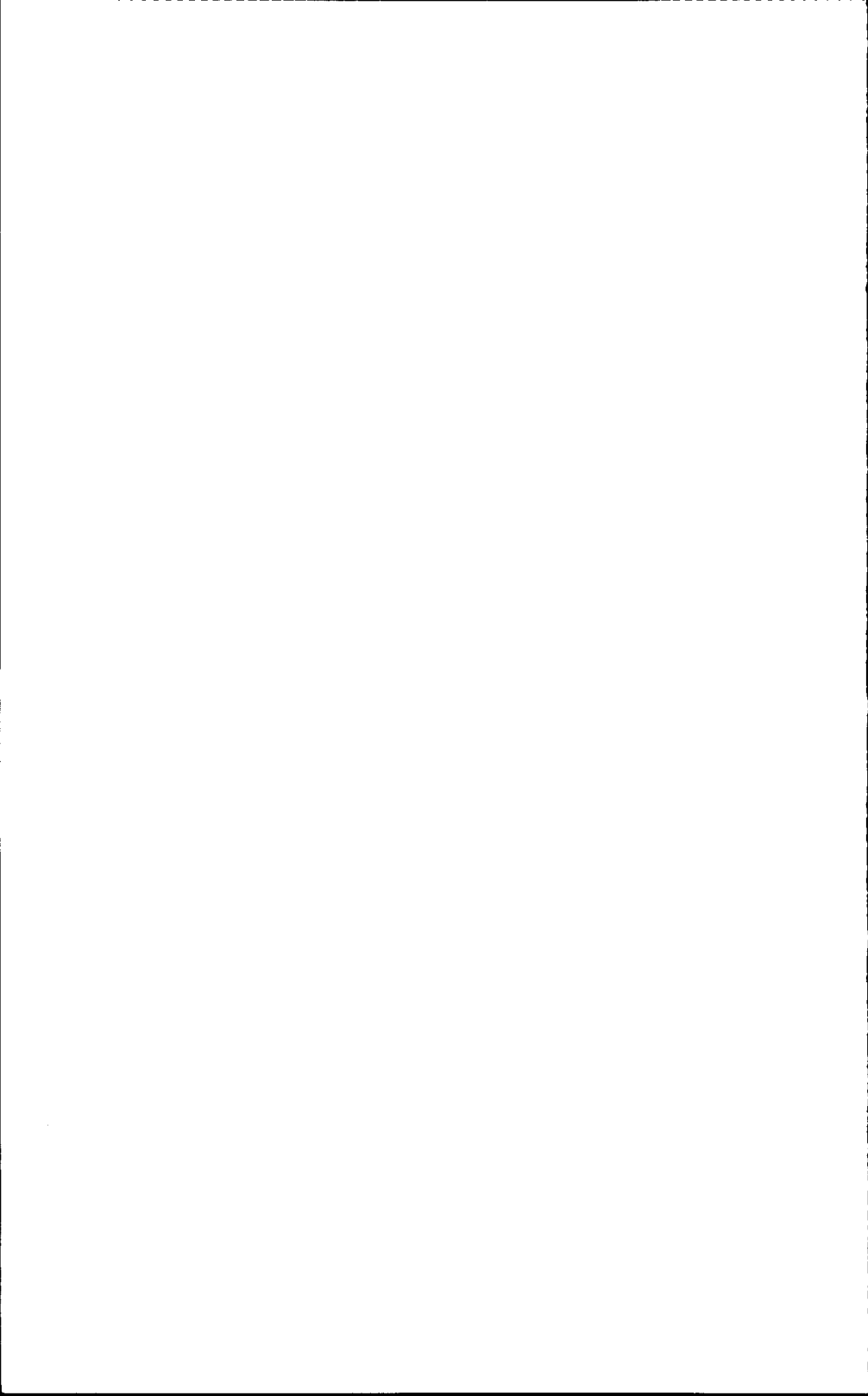
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# NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER

The editors of UPA gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of Mr. William B. C. Lister both in the compilation of the original bibliographic data for this guide and for providing so many copies of Murray's handbooks from his own collection for filming. We are also grateful to Mr. John Murray for making rare editions, including two unique copies, of the handbooks from the archives of the John Murray publishing firm available to us for filming. Volumes were also borrowed from the Royal Geographical Society, the Library of Congress, and the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia.

This guide consists of an introductory essay by John Gretton, a preface by William B. C. Lister, and a reference bibliography listing the bibliographic data for each handbook filmed. The numbering system of the items in the reference bibliography and the items in the corresponding microfiche collection is based on the numbering system developed by Mr. Lister in his forthcoming complete bibliography of Murray's handbooks. Only those handbooks were filmed that contain significant changes from previous editions; hence there are gaps in the assigned numbering system. Moreover, the dates of the various series in this microfiche edition reflect the dates of those items filmed, not the entire scope of Mr. Lister's complete bibliography.



# INTRODUCTION

Mr. Murray has succeeded in identifying his countrymen all the world over. Into every nook which an Englishman can penetrate he carries his *Red Handbook*. He trusts to his *Murray* as he would trust to his razor, because it is thoroughly English and reliable; and for his history, hotels, exchanges, scenery, for the clue to his route and his comfort by the way, the *Red Handbook* is his "guide, philosopher, and friend".

Thus wrote a reviewer in the *London Times* of the series of guidebooks initiated in 1836 by John Murray II of Albemarle Street, London with the publication of *A Hand-Book for Travellers on the Continent: being a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia and Northern Germany and along the Rhine from Holland to Switzerland*. The author was his twenty-eight-year-old son, John Murray III, and his book proved to be the first in a long series of British and foreign guides in the English language, which for comprehensive coverage and detailed information have never been surpassed.

The first handbook appeared at an auspicious moment in the history of travel as the railways began to reach across Europe. In Belgium and Bavaria the first railways had opened in 1835, and France had a line by 1837. By 1850 Germany had over 3,000 miles, France 2,000 miles, and Austria 1,000 miles of track. England and Wales had only 490 miles of track in 1838 but the "railway mania" of 1844-1847 meant that by midcentury few important places were

beyond the reach of the ordinary traveler. By the end of the century, with the development of the steamship and the pleasure yacht, the tourist's horizons were virtually boundless and, as they extended, the thirst for guidebooks increased.

Consequently, although he had taken the initiative in founding a series of well-researched guides, Murray had to work hard to keep ahead of an ever-increasing group of rivals, among whom the firms of Baedeker, Joanne, and Black were to become the best known. Yet such was his success that the British traveler who was both serious and affluent came to regard as essential the inclusion of one of Murray's red-covered handbooks on his packing list. There would be found all the information he required on such diverse matters as inns and hotels, currency, railways, scenery, art, archaeology, and architecture.

So powerful did they become that a disparaging remark directed at a town or an individual hotel could break its tourist trade. "Could you alter a severe paragraph on our dear little town in your world-famous Handbook for Switzerland?" wrote a chief citizen of Morat in 1866, assuming that to condemn a town as having "dismal" streets, Murray must have eaten a bad dinner there or suffered some other misfortune. Pau also fretted about an adverse comment on its sanitation. The Murray archives contain many other letters from hotel proprietors claiming that their houses were not as bad as Murray had suggested, but there are a greater number from satisfied travelers, often very eminent people, recommending hotels for greater praise in Murray's pages. G. S. Hillard in *Six months in Italy* wrote in 1855:

Murray's Guidebooks now cover nearly the whole of the Continent and constitute one of the great powers of Europe. Since Napoleon no man's empire has been so wide. From St. Petersburg to Seville, from Ostend to Constantinople, there is not an inn-keeper who does not turn pale at the name of Murray.

John Murray's series eventually covered the whole of Europe, every English county, and India, Japan, and New Zealand. There was also a phrasebook, or *Handbook of Travel Talk*. By contrast, the rival red-covered series published by Karl Baedeker of Coblenz and Leipzig, while giving a thorough coverage to Europe, did not extend beyond India and, of course, devoted only one volume to Great Britain. Indeed, it was a long time before Germany itself was covered as thoroughly by Baedeker as Britain was by Murray, and the first of these guides was admittedly copied from Murray. On the other hand, Baedeker produced complete foreign-language series whereas Murray's French translations were confined to a few foreign piracies in the 1840s, and in due course Baedeker clearly overtook Murray, especially in the Egypt volume. Among Murray's other rivals, Black's series had some strange omissions, notably East Anglia, and Dulau's *Thorough Guides* and Stanford's *Tourist Guides* were confined to the British Isles. These series developed gradually as the nineteenth century went on, however, and at the time of the publication of his first few titles, Murray stood alone as the founder of an extensive and intelligently written uniform guidebook series.

Before his time the serious traveler had to pick and choose among a heterogeneous collection of hints to young men on the Grand Tour and picturesque

descriptions of English watering places. There were a few high spots such as Wordsworth's *A guide through the District of the Lakes* (best edition, 1835), but most guides of the time were hastily compiled by local hacks for a quick profit. The roadbooks of the eighteenth century varied in quality but were seldom comprehensive guidebooks in the modern sense, and in any case the railways made them redundant.

The word "handbook" was probably coined by John Murray II (d. 1843), but the idea for the series came from his son John III (1808-1892) who himself wrote the first few volumes. The 1836 prototype was quickly followed by *Southern Germany* (1837), *Switzerland* (1838), and *France* (1843). By 1857 there were twenty titles, including the first of the English handbooks, *Devon and Cornwall* (1850), *London* (1851), and *Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset* (1856). The series finally stood complete at some sixty current volumes with the publication of *Warwickshire* in 1899, though it is clear that such a book would have been heavily subsidized by the more popular titles in the series and that full coverage of the English counties was really a prestige exercise. Certainly no British publisher has ever attempted to do the same again. By the end of the century the growth of ocean cruising had warranted the inclusion in the series of *Japan* (1884) and *New Zealand* (1893), and the growth of yachting and the increasing popularity of the south of France as a winter resort had created a demand for the *Mediterranean* (1881) and the *Riviera* (1892). The *Mediterranean* volumes give detailed information on anchorages and harbors for those sailing their own vessels. In the 1860s Murray had attempted to widen the appeal of the series with a small group of

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cheaper "knapsack" guides to cover popular areas such as Italy, Norway, and the Tyrol, but they sold slowly and were soon discontinued. Also dating from the 1860s are the seven handbooks to the cathedrals of England where R. J. King, in an age of religion and gothic revivalism, provided tourists with detailed architectural descriptions, illustrated by woodcuts and grouped together on a regional basis.

We are fortunate in having John Murray's own account of the genesis of his handbooks briefly in the preface to the first edition of *Northern Germany*, but rather more substantially in an article written for *Murray's Magazine* in 1887 to defend his position as the originator of "this class of work" against claims made by the supporters of Baedeker in correspondence in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In 1887 he made it clear that Baedeker admitted from the start that his German series was at first based on Murray's even to a certain amount of direct translation. He even cites an amusing case of mistranslation, where Baedeker's *Switzerland* has rendered his "the rocks here are full of red garnets" in German as "are overgrown with red pomegranates." He further points out Baedeker's use of red covers and says that every early Baedeker was preceded by a Murray for the same area. It must be said, however, that the first Baedeker, *The Rhine* (1849), was based on J. A. Klein's *Rheinreise*, bought up by Baedeker after the author's death. Also, this rivalry did not prevent the English edition of *The Rhine* from appearing under their joint imprint in 1861, and the two firms always cooperated in later years over problems of copyright or plagiarism that often affected them jointly. Indeed the personal relationship between the two great travel book publishers was one of great friendship and marked

personal respect, and Baedeker never flinched from openly admitting his debt to Murray.

Turning from this self-defense, Murray tells us how his series began. Traveling on the continent at the age of twenty-one in 1829 (his father had paid for his journey on the understanding that he learn German), he used the existing guides as far as possible: Ebel for Switzerland, Boyce for Belgium, and Mariana Starke for Italy. He especially praises Mrs. Starke's *Travels on the Continent* (1820) because amidst its classic lore "interwoven with details regulating the charges in washing bills at Sorrento and Naples," it contained something that was to become his own hallmark: practical information gathered on the spot. Later he arrived in Hamburg "destitute of such friendly aid" and from then on filled notebooks with information on "history, architecture, geology and other subjects suited to a traveller's need."

On his return home his father agreed to publish these notes as the first handbook, and the suggested routes were further tested by lending sections of manuscript to other travelers for on-the-spot criticism. Right to the end the handbooks were to be arranged according to suggested routes like the old roadbooks, rather than alphabetically by place, and this format was followed by most rival guidebook publishers. The *Handbooks for Travellers* therefore began as the personal project of a young man whose vigor established them as the most comprehensive in scope and most intellectual in content of all the British guidebook series.

The first edition of the *Handbook for Travellers on the Continent* merited a single and brief critical notice in *The Athenaeum* on 6 August 1836, as follows:

This is a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia, North Germany, Saxony, the Rhine and Holstein-Schleswig. It appears to have been compiled with great care; and so far as personal experience enables us to speak on the subject, the information it contains is full and satisfactory—indeed, we consider the work second only to Mrs. Starke's Italy, one of the best of its class ever published.

Many of the later handbook authors were distinguished members of Murray's own personal circle of friends in London, based on the Athenaeum Club, the British Alpine Club (of which he was a very early member), the Royal Geographical Society, and on the famous drawing room at Albemarle Street, a meeting place for literary London, where in the previous generation Walter Scott and Lord Byron had first met.

Even so, Murray was a shrewd practical publisher in commissioning new additions to the series. The outgoing letterbooks show that he could be very firm with authors who sent in substandard work or who presumed too much from their connection with the handbooks in trying to get better service or subsidized accommodation abroad. Also, there was to be no "fine writing"; the handbooks were to follow the original model in giving practical and accurate information to tourists on the spot.

With further traveling the series grew. Murray tells us how a visit to the Tyrol in 1831–1832 with a geologist friend resulted in the first nonscientific description of the Dolomites to appear in English, forming part of the handbook for southern Germany of 1837. In two sentences he summarizes the rules that directed his work, rules that no subsequent writer of guides could afford to ignore.

Arriving at a city like Berlin, I had to find out what was really worth seeing there, to make a selection of such objects, and to tell how best to see them, avoiding the ordinary practice of local guidebooks, which, in inflated language, cram in everything that can possibly be said—not bewildering my readers by describing all that *might* be seen—and using the most condensed and simplest style in description of special objects. I made it my aim to point out things peculiar to the spot, or which might be better seen there than elsewhere.

John Murray was thus personally responsible for the first editions of four titles: *Northern Germany*, *Southern Germany*, *Switzerland*, and *France*, but he had to stop writing the handbooks himself after 1843 when, on the death of his father, he assumed personal control of the entire publishing business. He was thus denied a long-standing ambition to write *Italy* himself, though he was able to revise a few of his own handbooks for new editions after 1843. He wrote five editions of the original *Handbook for Travellers on the Continent*, which covered Belgium, Holland, and northern Germany, between 1836 and 1845. Of these, the third edition of 1839 was pirated in Brussels in the same year and the fifth edition of 1845 was legitimately published in a French translation in Paris in 1847. In the preface Murray says the handbook is addressed to the intelligent traveler and aims to provide “matter-of-fact descriptions of *what ought to be seen* at each place,” avoiding “florid descriptions and exaggerated superlatives.” However, despite his comments about plain writing, Murray cannot resist a few rather more exuberant passages such as his comments on German beds:

One of the first complaints of an Englishman on arriving in Germany will be directed against the beds. It is therefore, as well to make him aware beforehand of the full extent of misery to which he will be subjected on this score. A German bed is made only for one; it may be compared to an open wooden box, often hardly wide enough to turn in, and rarely long enough for an Englishman of moderate stature to lie down in. The pillows encroach nearly half-way down, and form such an angle with the bed that it is scarcely possible to lie at full length, or assume any other than a half sitting posture. Curtains are always wanting. The place of blankets is sometimes supplied by a light, puffy feather-bed, which in cold weather is likely to be kicked off, and to forsake in its utmost need, the sleeper, who, on awakening, finds himself frozen; should it remain in its position in warm weather, the opposite alternative is that of suffocation beneath it.

The last part is, presumably, an early description of what would now be called a duvet.

John Murray wrote the first three editions of *Southern Germany* published in 1837, 1840, and 1843. In the last of these he acknowledges corrections made using "the German translation, with improvements, of the Handbook, by Baedeker, Coblenz, 1842." Despite its title, the book includes the Austrian Empire in addition to Bavaria and Württemberg. It thus contains a detailed description of the great imperial capital of Vienna in the years just before the revolution of 1848 and also the provinces that form present-day Czechoslovakia and part of Yugoslavia.

However, Murray does not feel that he can recommend the cleanliness of the area to his fellow Britons with any great confidence:

The traveller in Southern Germany must by no means expect to meet with splendid hotels provided with the excellent accommodation to which he has become accustomed on the Rhine, at Frankfurt, Baden, etc. Except in the chief towns, the inns are generally built on low vaults; the entrance serves for man and beast; and an oppressive odour of the stable often pervades them. The extreme disregard to cleanliness and sweetness, which is most annoying and disgusting to Englishmen, merits the utmost reprobation. The Germans themselves do not seem to be aware of it; let it be hoped that their increased intercourse with the English will introduce a taste for cleanliness, and a greater appreciation of it. In the bed-rooms, the small provision made for washing, usually confined to a small shallow pie-dish, a caraffe or tumbler of water, and a handkerchief for a towel, proclaims the nature of German habits in this respect, and shows how easily the desire for ablution is satisfied.

Murray's own *Switzerland* appeared in three (and perhaps even six) editions between 1838 and 1846 (or perhaps 1854), though the whole of the second section of the book, on Savoy and Piedmont, was contributed by Murray's friend and fellow traveler, the artist/mountaineer William Brockedon. The book contains charming descriptions of Alpine scenery illustrated by folding panoramas (invariably engraved by Whymper), but Murray does not just concentrate on the beautiful and sublime, for his introduction contains a section on the prevalence of cretinism and the goiter in the Swiss valley with the comment that "It is a remarkable fact that, amidst some of the most magnificent scenery of the globe, where Nature seems to have put forth all her powers in exciting emotions of wonder and elevation in the

mind, man appears, from a mysterious visitation of disease, in his most degraded and pitiable condition."

Murray tells us that his handbook for France (1843) was the result of four or five journeys undertaken between 1830 and 1841, when he crisscrossed the country and perambulated the coastal districts. He arranges the book according to the ancient provinces rather than the newer departments, though within the provinces the routes follow the railways where possible; he takes the traveler from Paris to Rouen by the newly opened railroad, for instance, and provides an excellent map of it. For most of the country, however, he still has to send the traveler on a stagecoach or diligence, despite the slowness and discomfort of that method of traveling. It is interesting that he describes the August rush, resulting from the French all taking their holidays together, which is still in the 1990s a danger on the roads of France in the summer. Murray's description of French café society will also strike a chord of recognition in the mind of the modern traveler. Possibly, too, not a great deal is different at the well-known Carthusian monastery of the La Grande Chartreuse (Dauphiné), of which he provides a detailed description.

The handbook for France originally excluded Paris altogether, on the grounds that Galignani's *Paris Guide* was already an excellent one. Murray's own *Paris* did not appear until 1864 when it took the form of an alphabetical list of "the most remarkable objects" in the city. The author was the Reverend Charles Marett and he includes a graphic account of the Paris Morgue, which was at that time open to the public, in addition to the more salubrious sights. The first four editions of *Paris* describe the city before the

destruction incurred during the Paris Commune of 1871. Taken together, Murray's own handbooks provide the present-day historian with a vivid firsthand description of Western Europe penned immediately before the great revolutionary upheavals of 1848.

Murray next looked for an author who could cover Scandinavia and Russia for the handbooks and chose Thomas Denman Whatley, a London barrister. The partnership between publisher and author was not a happy one, however, and Whatley's letters to the thirty-year-old Murray written in 1839 have a lofty and disrespectful tone that correspondents in later years would never have dared to adopt. Whatley particularly objected to Murray editing his manuscript and told his publisher that if the handbook required a motto it was "mangling done here." Even so, Whatley had researched his *Handbook for Northern Europe* (1839) thoroughly and he gives a vivid picture of Russia in the years before the reforms of Tsar Alexander II. He warns the traveler to be wary of the Russian secret police and that the price of luxury food may be high, "the sterlet (sturgeon) of the Volga (being) not infrequently purchased at nearly its actual weight in gold." Whatley finds the Russian black bread "nasty enough," while kvass (rye beer) is "nasty-looking stuff" and "the numbers of drunken men we daily saw were almost incredible." He gives a vivid account of a Russian sauna bath, though commenting that "a more disgusting looking hole than that little room...I never beheld." He is, however, quite polite about the Russian serf who, almost incredibly to modern eyes, he finds "happy and contented...naturally gay, good-humoured and light-hearted."

Of course, all Murray's authors on Russia had to be careful not to include matter that would lead to the handbook being seized by the Russian censors or customs for there would be no sale for a guidebook that would merely be impounded at the frontier. Given the unhappy tone of their relationship, it is not perhaps surprising that Murray replaced Whatley as the author of the second edition of *Russia* (1848) with Captain William Jesse, who in 1841 had published an account of Russia under the title *Notes of a Half-Pay in Search of Health*. He had first gone to the Crimea to gain relief, he tells us, from dyspepsia contracted during his army service in India. In time Murray turned more to professional diplomats as authors for his foreign handbooks, and Thomas Michell, the writer of the subsequent (1865–1893) editions of *Russia*, was typical as such. He had a distinguished career as British consul at St. Petersburg and in 1866 accompanied the Prince of Wales on his visit to Moscow as guide and interpreter. He was proud of his handbook for Russia and told Murray in 1875 that he thought it the best guide to Russia in any language, "for the Russians have nothing of the kind in their own language." Michell also edited the later editions of *Norway* (1892 and 1897) when he was consul general in Christiania, now Oslo.

The next handbook to be published, *The East*, that is, Greece, Turkey, and Malta (1840), had an interesting publishing history as it was based on the manuscript of another book, *The Traveller in the East*, which its author, Godfrey Levinge, printed himself in a small edition using a tiny table-top "Holtzapffel parlour press" of a type more suited to producing labels or handbills than books of over 300 pages. Levinge,

the youngest son of an Irish landowning family who had traveled in the Levant between 1831 and 1833, made his work available to Murray, who warmly acknowledges it in the preface to the 1840 handbook. About half the handbook was Levinge's work, and Murray paid him £214. Levinge meanwhile worked laboriously away at his private press to complete his book to issue from his Mayfair home in 1846. In 1854, at the onset of the Crimean War, the Eastern handbook was reissued in two distinct volumes for Greece and Turkey, and in 1871 a separate volume was issued covering Constantinople. Murray found some distinguished authors to cover Greece and Turkey. The first edition (1854) of *Greece* was the work of Sir George F. Bowen (1821–1899), who married the daughter of a Corfiot aristocrat and was to go on to become one of the most distinguished of all British colonial governors, serving in New Zealand, Australia, and Hong Kong. In 1854, however, he was still chief government secretary in the Ionian Isles, then under British rule, and he had previously been president of the University of Corfu between 1847 and 1851. The 1893 *Constantinople* and the 1895 *Asia Minor* were the work of Sir Charles Wilson, who had begun his career as a surveyor in the Royal Engineers. Between 1858 and 1862 he had surveyed the boundary between British Columbia and the United States of America, and he later took part in the unsuccessful expedition to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum. In his *Constantinople* volume, Wilson gives a particularly interesting account of the Dancing, Whirling, and Howling Dervishes.

As his father's illness and death prevented John Murray III from writing the handbooks for Italy himself, he turned instead to Sir Francis Palgrave for

northern Italy (1842) and to Octavian Blewitt for central Italy (1843) and southern Italy (1853). Sir Francis Palgrave was an eminent medieval historian (and, incidentally, the father of the compiler of the famous *Golden Treasury*) but, unfortunately, his handbook came under a barrage of criticism from John Ruskin and others because of Palgrave's vagueness in giving directions for touring churches and picture galleries, and his often oversubjective judgments on the aesthetic merits of Renaissance works of art. Not all of Ruskin's comments were entirely justified, but the second edition (1846) of *Northern Italy* includes the statement "Sir Francis Palgrave, the author of the original work, has had nothing to do with this edition." Octavian Blewitt (1810-1884) was the secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, and he provided Murray with two particularly well-written and scholarly handbooks for central and southern Italy, though they had to be revised extensively as the nineteenth century went on to take into account fresh archaeological discoveries. As such, they form an invaluable record of the progress of aesthetic and historical awareness of the treasures of Italy in the century after the period of the Grand Tour. There were also a few offshoots from the handbooks for Italy. *Rome* and *Central Italy* were divided into two volumes published in 1858 and 1861. *Rome* culminated in the seventeenth edition of 1908 by Norwood Young that, eighty years later, is still unsurpassed as a model of a scholarly guidebook. Florence received a separate edition in 1861 with reissues down to 1874 at the time that the city was the temporary capital of a recently united Italy.

Perhaps the best-known Murray handbook of all is Ford's *Spain* (1845). Richard Ford (1796-1858) was

perhaps the liveliest mind ever to write for the handbooks, though his uninhibited comments on Spanish religion and politics were to lead to trouble over the manuscript he prepared for Murray. He had originally taken his family to Spain in 1830 for the sake of his wife's health. They stayed for three years, living in Seville in the winter and in Granada (where they lodged in the Alhambra) in the summer. During this time Ford traveled over 2,000 miles on horseback, more as an explorer than a tourist. He covered the whole country, and the knowledge he obtained of agriculture, cookery, customs, and dialects gave him a better understanding of Spain than any previous English traveler. The family left Spain reluctantly in 1833 under the threat of cholera and the Carlist wars. Back home at Heavitree near Exeter, Ford penned some magazine articles on Spanish subjects that came to Murray's attention, and the offer to write a handbook for Spain followed. It was not an easy task, and in 1841 he wrote to his friend Henry Addington: "I am sick of Handbook....It is a series of essays, and has plagued me to death....I have been throwing pearly articles into the trough of a roadbook. However, there will be stuff in it." By the winter of 1843 Ford was able to submit the manuscript to various friends for comment. Their views were not favorable, and Ford told his friend George Borrow in July 1844 that there was a fear that the handbook would be confiscated by the Spanish customs if published as it stood, due to Ford's stringent comments on the Catholic church and the Spanish political scene. Henry Addington advised Ford to withdraw and cancel all 768 pages of the handbook so far printed. This was done in the autumn of 1844, and in the spring of 1845 Ford

recast the whole book to remove all political, religious, and military discussions. Ford had to pay Murray £500 in compensation, but he retained thirty or forty copies (rather more, it is now thought, than the twenty suggested by the British Library catalogs) for presentation to friends. The handbook for Spain was finally published in the summer of 1845 and was an instant success, selling 1,389 copies within three months. Even so, there were some hostile reviews, notably in *The Athenaeum* (30 August 1845), which deplored an anti-French tone when the book dealt with the battles of the Peninsula War. However, Ford had another success when he published much of the more discursive material removed from the handbook as *Gatherings from Spain* (1846).

Ford himself produced three editions of the handbook (1845, 1847, and 1855) before his death in 1858. His London *Times* obituarist said of the handbook that "so great a literary achievement had never before been performed under so humble a title." After Ford's death, the title page of the handbook retained his name but the editions were revised in turn by four different new authors. The fourth edition of 1869 was revised by the Sheffield industrialist Henry Ecroyd, while the fifth of 1878 and the sixth of 1882 were edited by Señor Juan Facundo Riaño, whose wife had been a regular visitor to the Ford household in the 1850s. The seventh edition of 1888 and the eighth edition of 1892 were edited by H. F. Wilkinson, while the ninth and final edition of 1898 was revised by Murray's general editor, the Reverend H. W. Pullen.

The remainder of the Iberian peninsula also attracted an able author in the Reverend J. M. Neale (1818-1866), whose *Portugal* appeared in 1855.

Although he had a brilliant mind, Neale was such an undeviating high church clergyman that he found it impossible to find a living in the Anglican church and had instead to become the warden of an old people's home, Sackville College at East Grinstead, Sussex. He first visited Madeira in 1843 and afterward saw the Anglican Prayer Book in Portuguese through the press. He went again to Portugal in 1853 with a commission from Murray to write a full Portuguese handbook to replace the short anonymous *Hints to Travellers in Portugal, In search of the Beautiful and the Grand*, which Murray had published in 1852. Neale returned in 1854 to visit provinces he had neglected the previous year, starting the tour in a way that we today would regard as extremely foolish: by jumping the Portuguese cholera quarantine lines. Neale survived and the thousand copies printed of his *Portugal* were on the market for the winter season of 1855, though he warned his readers to expect inns to whose accommodation one would hesitate in England to consign a favorite dog. Despite his labors on *Portugal*, however, J. M. Neale is best known today for the modern version of the carol "Good King Wenceslaus," which he rescued, along with other hymns, from ancient manuscripts discovered on his travels.

Two handbooks joined Murray's series only after first publication elsewhere: *Egypt* (1847) and *Japan* (1884). *Egypt* was a new edition, condensed to serve as a guidebook, of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt and Thebes* (1843-1844). Wilkinson (1797-1875) was an immensely distinguished Egyptologist who was the first man to put the dynasties and kings of ancient Egypt into a reasonable chronological order. As with the Italian handbooks, *Egypt* was

later extensively revised to chart the onward progress of archaeology. The ninth edition (1896) by Dr. Mary Brodrick and the eleventh of 1907 by H. R. Hall are particularly interesting in this respect. The 1907 edition was the first to include the Sudan, as far south as Murray ever went into Africa. Even the great Flinders Petrie (1853–1942) made a small contribution to the 1891 edition. The successive editions of this handbook can be used today to monitor the development of Victorian Egyptology as an academic discipline. It is noteworthy that the name Tutankhamun never figures in the index of Murray's *Egypt*. Murray's *Syria and Palestine* could be used in the same way, and, indeed, Mary Brodrick appears again as the editor of the fifth edition of 1903. The first edition of 1858 was, however, the work of the Reverend Josias Leslie Porter (1823–1889), who wrote the book at Damascus where he spent ten years (1849–1859) as missionary to the Jews. He traveled extensively in the Holy Land and published *Five Years in Damascus* (1855) and his well-known *The Giant Cities of Bashan and Syria's Holy Places* (1865). On his return to Britain, Porter pursued an academic career culminating in his appointment to the presidency of Queen's College, Belfast in 1879.

The other handbook to have first seen the light of day elsewhere was *Japan*, the first edition of which (1884) was a new (second) edition of *A Handbook of Central and Northern Japan* (Yokohama, 1881) by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, late of the British legation in Japan, and Albert George Sidney Hawes, Lieutenant (retired) in the Royal Marines, who seem to have dealt directly with Murray in London. Hawes had served for ten years in the Royal Marines between 1859 and 1869. He was in Japanese service between

1871 and 1884 and later served as consul in East Africa and Tahiti. He died in Hawaii in 1897. Satow was one of the most eminent diplomats ever to write a guidebook. He was born in London of a Swedish father in 1843 and after graduating from London University competed for a student interpretership for the Far East, his desire for travel having been fired by reading a popular book on Asia. He gained first place in the 1861 examination and was assigned to the consular service in Japan, where he arrived at a crucial time in the process of opening up the country to Western influence. Foreigners were still liable to be murdered as they walked the streets, but a later attempt on Satow's own life so horrified the Mikado that he ensured that foreigners were henceforth treated with greater respect. Satow's own great strength was that he had taken the trouble to become fluent in Japanese and Chinese. Later in his career Satow held posts in Thailand, Montevideo, and Morocco, but he returned to Tokyo as minister plenipotentiary in 1895. Finally, in 1900 he moved to Peking as British minister. He thus saw firsthand some of the most momentous events that have ever taken place in the Far East, including the Sino-Japanese war, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. From his retirement he published his memoirs as *A Diplomat in Japan* in 1921 and died at age 86 in 1929.

Satow's intellectual approach makes his handbook outstanding even in Murray's scholarly series. In 550 closely printed pages he gives a singularly evocative account of the old Japan as it was before widespread Western influence. The original edition of the work had been the only detailed guide available to English-speaking travelers, and the book had gone out of print

soon after its publication in 1881. It was changing hands for inflated sums, and this prompted the first Murray edition of 1884, which was heavily revised and extended to the extent of one hundred pages of new text. Satow provides detailed accounts of the different Japanese religions, especially Shinto and Buddhism, and useful notes on Japanese painting and sculpture. He gives directions for making the ascent of the various Japanese mountains, especially Fuji, but recommends the foreign visitor not to spend too long in a Japanese hot bath. One thousand copies were printed of the Murray edition, but publication was marred by various arguments between Murray and the two authors, which is why no further editions of the Satow and Hawes handbook were published.

So matters rested until 1890, when a fresh handbook for Japan was proposed by two new authors: B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. They had the courtesy to approach Satow, who gave them his blessing (Chamberlain having assisted Satow on the earlier handbook), and so began the story of the next seven editions of *Japan*, published between 1891 and 1913. This handbook was a unique title in the series in that it was printed in the country concerned (to secure Japanese copyright), and the marketing of the work was entirely in the hands of the two authors, save for a small part of each edition advertised and sold by Murray in London. The final seven editions of *Japan* were effectively published by Chamberlain and Mason themselves, merely using Murray's name as a "flag of convenience." The book is thus more closely allied to the country it describes than any other in Murray's series. The advertisements are Japanese (though in the English language), some of the illustrations are on flimsy rice paper, and the

whole printing of the book has a Japanese feel to it. E. M. Satow's confidence in Chamberlain's capacity as a handbook author was well placed.

Basil Hall Chamberlain was professor emeritus of Japanese at the Imperial University of Tokyo. Born in 1850, Chamberlain published a large number of books on Japanese grammar and poetry, but he is probably best remembered today for his small encyclopedia of Japanese life, *Things Japanese*, which was published for him by Murray on the same basis as the handbook. Chamberlain's handbook is less scholarly and more practical than Satow's, but there is no lack of period charm as when Chamberlain advises the traveler to arrive early in the evening at a Japanese inn so as to be one of the first to share the bathwater. Murray published the book for Chamberlain on a 10 percent commission on copies sold. Printing was done in Japan, and the copies for England were forwarded in sheets to be bound in London, while the copies published by Kelly and Walsh in Yokohama were bound locally. The handbook was a great success, and in 1894 no less than 5,000 copies were printed of the fourth edition, which was the first to include the folding plans of Shinto and Buddhist temples on rice paper in the Japanese style. The fifth edition of 1899 was prompted by railway development and the need to include a section on Formosa, which Japan had gained as a result of the Sino-Japanese war of 1895. Chamberlain wanted to reduce the price of this edition from 20s. to 15s. and Murray's letter of refusal to do this includes interesting comments on the economics of publishing the handbook series as a whole (4 August 1898): "a 20s. book brings in to us barely 12s. a copy when all allowances are made, a

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15s. net book about 11/3d. a copy. The copies are charged to us at 7s. and the binding costs us about 10d., and out of the margin all expenses of advertising, warehousing and risks have to be paid....I can assure you that for a really good book of this sort the price is not high as it stands." The handbook for Japan was the only title in the series that was never Murray's property, and it was consequently specifically excluded when the handbooks were sold to Edward Stanford in 1901. The final edition of *Japan* did not appear until 1913 on the eve of the First World War.

It was no doubt inevitable that Murray would provide a guide for the "jewel in the crown" of Queen Victoria: India. It went through various formats before an ideal version was achieved, first appearing in two volumes in 1859, including an account of the overland route and vocabularies of Indian languages. The author was Edward Backhouse Eastwick, who had been born in 1814 into a family that had long been connected with the East India Company. Indifferent health, however, prevented Eastwick from pursuing a lengthy career in India itself, and he wrote the handbook while teaching Hindustani at Haileybury College. He moved to the India Office in 1859 and later became a member of Parliament, but financial problems enforced his retirement from the House of Commons and during this last phase of his life he wrote for Murray four detailed handbooks for the individual presidencies of the Indian Empire: Madras (1879), Bombay (1881), Bengal (1882), and the Punjab (1883). Eastwick died in 1883. The handbook for India was reissued in 1891 in a new, revised, one-volume edition, which had been long needed

as a handy guide for the traveler rather than the resident. It was reduced to one volume by General R. H. Keatinge, V.C., a hero of the Indian Mutiny, and then the reduction was comprehensively reduced by Sir George Forrest, who was director of the Imperial Record Office in India. Like *Japan, India* was specifically excluded from the sale of the handbooks to Stanford as it was jointly published by the Calcutta firm of Thacker, Spink and Co. This enables *India* in its twenty-second edition to be the only one of Murray's handbooks for travelers still in print today, with its title modified to recognize the formation of Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

Two handbooks, *Algeria* (1874 and later editions) and *The Mediterranean* (1881), were written by Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, who served as British consul-general for Algeria from 1867. In the preface to the 1878 edition of *Algeria*, Playfair recommends a visit to the Regency of Tunis where "the traveller is sure to be recompensed for any hardships he may incur by magnificent scenery, Roman ruins of the greatest interest and an opportunity of seeing the native races almost unchanged since the first Arab conquerors overran the country and swept away the very name of Christianity." There survives in the Murray archives a list compiled by Playfair showing the sources for the Mediterranean handbook. Large parts were condensed from the relevant existing handbooks insofar as they touched the shores of the Mediterranean, but Playfair also got many sections revised by local members of the British diplomatic corps. The various Mediterranean islands received particular attention as being places that would especially interest private yachtsmen as well as passengers going ashore from cruise ships.

The final handbook to be published in the foreign series was *New Zealand* (1893). The country had always been attractive to British emigrants, but by the 1890s it was also becoming increasingly popular with wealthy tourists who wanted to avoid the English winter without encountering too much heat. The author was Frederick William Pennefather, who was born in Ireland in 1852. He had gone to New Zealand in 1883 as private secretary to the governor of the colony. In the 1890s Pennefather was practicing law in Wellington. He left New Zealand in 1904 on succeeding to the family estates and died in Ireland in 1921. When the handbook for New Zealand was published, *The Athenaeum* commented (4 November 1893) that "Mr. Murray has annexed what remained for him to conquer of the tourist world."

As the nineteenth century went on, many of the handbooks began to assume an increasingly "tired" look as railway development and industrialization rendered them obsolete. Murray's correspondents were not slow to point out deficiencies in the individual handbooks, and in 1885 an author came forward to freshen up the series as a whole. He was the Reverend Henry William Pullen (1836-1903), who had found fame with his pamphlet "The Fight at Dame Europa's School" (1870), which was a parable on the Franco-Prussian War, highly critical of Britain's failure to intervene to save France from humiliation at the hands of the Germans. The pamphlet sold nearly a quarter of a million copies in five years, and the money enabled Pullen to turn to a life of travel. The notes he sent to Albemarle Street so impressed John Murray that he appointed Pullen as general editor of the handbooks, making him the only man ever to hold such a position. Murray wrote (28 May 1885):

I am very sensible of the value and utility of the Notes and Corrections to my Handbooks, with which you have from time to time favoured me. They also induce me to believe that you possess the abilities, knowledge and experience fitting you to edit and revise my travellers' Handbooks.

Pullen's main task in revising the handbooks was to rearrange the suggested routes to take into account the numerous extensions then being made to the European railway system, as he explains in a preface dated 1892: "The present edition of the Handbook to Southern Italy has been entirely re-arranged in accordance with the recent extension of the railway system....So many new roads and railways are however in process of construction, and changes in the various methods of locomotion are so frequent, that perfect and permanent accuracy cannot be guaranteed." The handbooks revised by H. W. Pullen were *France* (1882 and 1892), *Northern Germany* (1886), *Portugal* (1887), *Belgium and Holland* (1889), *Central Italy* (1889), *Southern Germany* (1890), *Southern Italy* (1890), *Northern Italy* (1891), *Denmark* (1893), *Rome* (1894), *Greece* (1896), and *Spain* (1898).

## Great Britain

Murray's handbooks for Great Britain form a sort of nineteenth century Domesday Book, though their authors, mostly clergymen with archaeological interests, are on the whole less distinguished than the writers of the foreign series. Indeed, the series lost possibly the most distinguished author of all in 1850 when Anthony Trollope's notes for an Irish handbook were returned to him. In his autobiography

Trollope comments: "had he been less dilatory, John Murray would have got a very good Irish guide at a cheap rate."

*Ireland* was one of many handbooks compiled by George Phillips Bevan (1836–1889), who also contributed the early editions of handbooks for Scotland, Wales, Shropshire, Cheshire and Lancashire, Derby, Notts, Leicester, and Staffordshire. In addition he wrote part of the alphabetical handbook for *England and Wales* (1878), which was completed by E. P. Bartlett. In the 1840s Murray had planned a complete handbook for England and Wales on the lines of the foreign handbooks. A great deal of work was done on the project by George T. Clark (1809–1898) during the 1840s, but Murray abandoned the idea in favor of the individual county handbooks, the first of which was *Devon and Cornwall* (1850). The 1878 *England and Wales* was a different conception, more of a gazetteer than a guidebook.

Another area to gain early inclusion in the series was the metropolis itself. Peter Cunningham's wonderful encyclopedic compilation of London history and topography, *London Past and Present*, was published in two volumes in 1849 and was so successful that a revised edition was called for in 1850. A third edition, rewritten by H. B. Wheatley, came out in 1891. Cunningham's work was ultimately condensed into the form of a much smaller pocket guide, *Modern London, or London as it is*, which was published in time for the Great Exhibition of 1851 and which went through fourteen editions down to 1879. Cunningham (1816–1869) worked for his entire career as an unknown civil servant in the London Audit Office, where he rose to be chief clerk, and he would not be remembered today but for his

voluminous literary works. Yet his London handbooks provide a singularly evocative picture of London in the early Victorian years before the changes that resulted from the city becoming an increasingly populous and important imperial capital in the later nineteenth century.

It is perhaps not generally known that Augustus Hare wrote for Murray before founding his own celebrated series of guides. Hare (1834–1903) was the author of the handbooks for *Berks, Bucks and Oxon* (1860) and *Durham and Northumberland* (1864). He was introduced to John Murray by Arthur Stanley, dean of Westminster, and when he began the research he was greatly helped by being introduced by his innumerable cousins to the great country houses of the areas he covered. He entered joyfully upon the task of compilation, but a growing disillusionment is indicated by his comments in *The Story of My Life* (1896):

the commission to undertake this Handbook was one which I hailed with rapture. The work was in every respect welcome to me. I had an inner consciousness that I could do it well...I knew nothing then of the mercantile value of my labour. I did not know that I was giving away the earnest work of two years for a pitiful sum (10 gns. a sheet containing 24 double-columned pages of the handbook) which was not a tenth of its value.

Like other authors, Hare seems to have found in John Murray an exacting employer.

The style of my writing was to be as hard, dry and incisive as my taskmaster. It was to be a mere catalogue of facts and dates mingled with the measurements of buildings and irritating details as to the "E.E.", "Dec", or "Perp." architecture even

of the most insignificant churches, this being the peculiar hobby of the publisher. No sentiment, no expression of opinion were ever to be allowed; all description was to be reduced to its barest bones, dusty, dead and colourless. In fact, I was to produce a book which I knew to be utterly unreadable, though correct and useful for reference.

Certainly, Hare found much greater freedom of expression when he came to found his own series of black-covered guides, though this included in Hare's eyes the freedom to appropriate the work of others, and Murray was later to take him to court for copying from the handbook for northern Italy and to force a public apology from him.

A more dependable contributor to the series of English handbooks was R. J. King, who was responsible for the original editions of *Kent and Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire, The Eastern Counties, and Yorkshire*. He also contributed to *Northampton and Rutland, Herts, Beds and Hunts, and Warwickshire*, which all appeared after his death. He revised *Devon and Cornwall* between 1863 and 1872 and wrote the series of handbooks to the cathedrals of England. He was one of the few men to devote a large part of their working lives to Murray's services. King was born in Devon in 1818 and graduated from Oxford in 1841. He inherited large estates in Devon, but they were already heavily mortgaged and he had to abandon his attempts to live as a county gentleman. Instead he turned to a life of writing, though he received a fair reward rather than riches from his work for Murray. The Murray ledgers record, for instance, that he was paid £277 for his work on *The Eastern Counties*. King died at Crediton in 1879.

As with the foreign handbooks, the English series was in need of a little "freshening up" by the 1890s. The task of revision was undertaken in the main by two authors, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle and Herbert Minton Cundall. Windle (1858–1929) revised *Shropshire and Cheshire* (1897), *Somerset* (1899), and *Wilts and Dorset* (1899). Windle was an archaeologist and anthropologist who also qualified as a doctor. He became professor of archaeology at the University College of Cork and later rose to be president of the college. He ended his career at the University of Toronto, Canada, where he died.

Cundall (1848–1940) revised *England and Wales* in 1890, *Derby, Notts, Leicester and Staffs* in 1892, and *Northampton and Rutland* in 1901. In addition he took over the preparation of the two final handbooks in the British series on the death of R. J. King in 1879. *Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire* did not, however, appear until 1895, and Shakespeare's county of Warwickshire, the last to be covered by Murray, did not get its handbook until 1899. Cundall spent his working life as a keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Two of the later handbook revisions, *Oxfordshire* (1894) and *Berkshire* (1902), were the work of the novelist John Meade Falkner, the author of *Moonfleet* and *The Lost Stradivarius*. Falkner (1858–1932) spent his life as an industrialist, rising to be chairman of the huge armaments business, the Armstrong Whitworth Company, during the crucial years of the First World War. His leisure was, however, spent on bookish and antiquarian pursuits, and he became an expert paleographer. He died in the post of honorary librarian to Durham Cathedral, whose book collec-

tions he raised to the stature of one of the most complete cathedral libraries in Europe. His two handbooks were written during his early years with Armstrong Whitworth and form the only separate editions of the county handbooks they represent.

### Research Opportunities

Murray's *Handbooks for Travellers* offer many opportunities to the historical researcher. Historians of the ways and means of nineteenth century travel will find them a rich source of information on means of conveyance, passports, customs and excise, hotels, coinage, necessary medicines, and national characteristics as perceived by the writers of the most prestigious series of British nineteenth century guidebooks. This material will mostly be found in the section of "Preliminary Information" at the beginning of each handbook. For example, the eighth edition (1891) of *Egypt* covers subjects such as passports, railways, posts and telegraphs, hotels, government, industry and commerce, natural history, and the Arabic language in addition to the material one would expect on hieroglyphics and Egyptian archaeology. The economic historian, the railway historian, and the student of postal history will all, therefore, find useful information; and the archaeologist or architectural historian can check the state of knowledge in his subject at a particular period.

The maps in the handbooks will be useful to historians of railway development and of the growth of towns. The maps were based on official government maps where they existed for the countries concerned, and John Murray went to great

trouble to have them accurately engraved by expert mapmakers. It is worth bearing in mind that the handbooks were written by and for the most educated section of the British middle and upper classes in the nineteenth century and thus reflect their interests and attitudes. This accounts for their often lofty intellectual tone and lack of anything approaching crude xenophobia in describing foreign manners and customs. The student of aesthetics and the historian of the development of nineteenth century artistic taste will be able to infer the "state of the art" at different points in the nineteenth century. For instance, John Ruskin's severe criticisms of Sir Francis Palgrave's 1842 *Northern Italy* were largely based on the relative importance he ascribed to certain Renaissance painters compared with Palgrave's estimation of the same artists. The handbooks for Great Britain concentrate, inevitably, on churches and cathedrals at a time when few country houses were accessible to the general public. However, useful to the modern researcher, the handbooks include detailed notes on local industries such as the tin mines of Cornwall, the coal mines of Northumberland and Durham, and the textile industries of Lancashire. Here, for instance, is the description of a Cornish tin mine from *Devon and Cornwall* (1851):

The traveller who is desirous of descending a mine must lay aside every article of his ordinary dress, and array himself in the costume of a flannel shirt and trousers, worn close to the skin in order to absorb the perspiration, a linen cap and a stout broad-brimmed hat, intended to serve the purpose of a helmet in warding off blows from the rock. He then has a candle fixed to his hat by a lump of clay and is equipped for the adventure....The stranger will,

however, find little in the interior of a mine to gratify curiosity...there are no crystalline chambers glittering with ore, nor crowds of miners grim as the Cyclops, nor caverns lighted by a number of torches and echoing to the thunder of explosions and the rending of rocks....The miner, like the mole, is solitary in his operations and is often discovered alone at the end of a gallery, in a damp and confined space...breaking down the ore by the feeble light of a candle.

Another rich source of information is the Handbook Advertiser, bound in at the end of each handbook. The Advertiser was introduced in 1843 to help to subsidize publication costs and the earliest ones include announcements from shippers and warehousemen, bankers offering letters of credit, and advertisements from other guidebook publishers such as A. and C. Black of Edinburgh. There are also notices of patent medicines such as Smith's "Compound extract of Sarsparilla," which was said to cure all diseases of the blood, "especially during the heat of summer." The Victorian version of a modern photocopier appears in the 1845 Advertiser as Williams and Son's "Improved Portable Copying Machine," price one guinea, "furnished with every requisite for its use." Later in the nineteenth century, however, the Advertiser became more exclusively devoted to hotel announcements and was evidently considered a potent form of advertising in the days when Thomas Cook was just setting up in business and people still made their own hotel bookings. The Advertisers in the handbooks for Japan and India are unique to their countries, whereas the other Advertisers were bound up with whatever handbooks happened to be in print in the year concerned. From

the Japanese advertisements we learn that the Marquis Hachisuka presided over the society for facilitating foreign travel in Japan and that purveyors of netsuke, tortoiseshell ware, and cloisonné were keen to promote their wares. One wonders, however, whether many European or American travelers took up the services of Hori Tome, the professional tattooer at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo! Taken together, the handbooks provide the modern researcher with a unique record of the perceptions of intelligent British travelers in the century following the expiration of the Grand Tour, with the developments of cheaper travel and for those with means gained from the Industrial Revolution. It is not perhaps trite to say that in reading through a Murray handbook, the historian can explore a nineteenth century town almost as effectively as if he had indeed become a traveler in time.

### **Physical Characteristics**

The present-day collector will, however, find the bibliography of the handbooks extremely complex due to the various issues of each edition of each title. The handbooks were kept unbound in sheets and bound up as required, generally in May at the start of the holiday season, or October for the winter "health season," together with the current Advertiser and the dated endpapers on cream, brown, or blue paper listing other titles in the series. Also, once an edition was two or three years old, inserts on colored paper were often tipped in giving additional or updated information. The Index and Directory at the end was also frequently revised and cancel title pages were inserted to announce the changes made. To help to

illustrate these points we postulate a *Handbook for Travellers in Utopia*, sixth edition, 1894, with four issues differentiated as follows:

1. Endpapers for 1894. Advertiser for 1894-1895.
2. Endpapers for 1896. Advertiser for 1896-1897. The title page is a cancel with "Including additional information for 1896" added.
3. Endpapers for 1898. Advertiser for 1898-1899. The title page is another cancel reading "With index and directory for 1898."
4. As preceding, but with single page insert on blue paper "The new railway route to Erewhon, 1899" tipped in between pages ii and iii.

The color and style of binding were surprisingly uniform throughout the seventy or so years of the handbooks' existence. With the sole exception of the first edition of *Switzerland*, which was in blue, they were issued in a red (murrey colored?) cloth binding elegantly lettered in gold on the spine and upper cover. The introduction of chemical dyes did tend to make the shades of red increasingly strident, however. The earlier vegetable dyes have now faded from red to tan.

With an average price equal to an agricultural laborer's weekly wage, the handbooks were always a luxury afforded only by the middle and upper classes. Even the clerk or artisan who took advantage of third

class railway travel for his annual holiday was better served by Stanford's *Tourists' Guides* at two shillings each or by Black's guides, some of which were priced as low as one shilling. The latter, moreover, were always illustrated, which Murray's seldom were. By contrast, Murray's prices in 1900 ranged from 6s. for *Cornwall* to 12s. for *The Eastern Counties* and £1 for *India*. There is, however, evidence that they were often sold at a discount of up to a quarter off the published price, as was common in late nineteenth century bookselling. Even so, it is surprising that Murray's experiment with the cheaper "knapsack" guides was so short-lived.

### Evolution of the Handbooks

By the 1880s the English-language Baedekers were consistently outselling the handbooks, and it is clear from the surviving Murray ledgers that few titles made a substantial profit and that a break-even situation was the best that could be hoped for once all the expenses of author's fees, mapmaking costs, advertising and review copies, to say nothing of printing and binding, were taken into account. John Murray III died in 1892 and it was undoubtedly considerations of cost that prompted John Murray IV to sell the entire series, excluding only *Japan* and *India*, to Edward Stanford in 1901. The original agreement, dated 30 April 1901, still survives at Albemarle Street and shows that for £2,000, Stanford took over the copyrights and the entire unsold stock, whether bound or in sheets, the numbers of which are listed down to the last copy. The handbooks published by Stanford are therefore mostly reissues of the Murray editions in print in 1900, but Stanford did commission some new and very good

revisions such as the 1907 *Egypt and the Sudan* and the 1908 *Rome and the Campagna*. Stanford had only until 1914 to exploit his investment, however, as the First World War inevitably killed the handbooks along with so many surviving Victorian and Edwardian institutions. The last year for which handbooks were produced was 1913 (*Japan and Scotland*).

They then had rather a checkered history, coming down to the Blue Guides of the present day. The outbreak of the First World War obviously hit Stanfords hard. Their business was founded entirely on the leisure and ability to travel of the moneyed classes. Both leisure and the ability to travel vanished in 1914, and the money was disappearing as a result of Lloyd George's budgets. Quite early on in the war Stanfords were not averse to the idea of reselling the handbooks as a complete series.

A rather different problem was faced by Findlay and James Muirhead on the outbreak of hostilities. They had been the English editors of Baedeker's guides and, as employees of a German firm, found themselves out of a job in 1914. Their response was to found their own series of guidebooks, a process that involved several stages. Around 1915 they acquired, with influential financial backing, the copyright of the majority of Murray's handbooks from Stanfords; they also acquired a series of guides published by Macmillan and made an agreement with the Librairie Hachette of Paris, the publishers of the *Guides Joanne*, whereby French translations of the Muirhead guides would be published under the series title of the *Guides Bleus*. They had chosen blue cloth in an attempt to get away from the red of Baedeker and Murray (and, indeed, the Macmillan's guides series, which they had also taken over).

The first of the Blue Guides, *London and its Environs* by Findlay Muirhead, was published on 31 May 1918 under the aegis of Macmillan. The book was a newly researched and up-to-date work, but it was in all respects a Baedeker in form, content, and treatment, even extending to a detachable map supplement at the back. To the end the Blue Guides were basically blue-cloth Baedekers and thus form something of a revenge by Muirheads on their former employers. What, then, did they do with the Murray handbooks whose copyright they had acquired? In all possibility they had bought the series mainly to safeguard themselves against any possible rivals in their new publishing plans. This would be confirmed by their purchase of the relatively insignificant *Macmillan's Guides*. Also, the vast majority of the Murray handbook texts were hopelessly outdated by 1915, even allowing for the few excellent Stanford revisions. In consequence, the only Murray title reissued by Muirheads was the *Handbook of Travel Talk* in its twenty-first edition of 1927.

So matters continued until 1931 when the Blue Guides were acquired from Muirhead by the Benn Brothers. L. Russell Muirhead (1896–1976), Findlay Muirhead's son, became the editor from 1934 to 1963. From 1954 he was assisted by Stuart Rossiter (1923–1982), who became the editor of the Blue Guides between 1963 and 1973. His first major work was the first original postwar guide to Greece. He was a keen philatelist, and his collection of East African postal history was sold at Sotheby's in 1983.

In 1970 he commissioned Ian Robertson to revise *Spain*, and Robertson has been the only fully employed freelance editor of the Blue Guides. In

revisions such as the 1907 *Egypt and the Sudan* and the 1908 *Rome and the Campagna*. Stanford had only until 1914 to exploit his investment, however, as the First World War inevitably killed the handbooks along with so many surviving Victorian and Edwardian institutions. The last year for which handbooks were produced was 1913 (*Japan and Scotland*).

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1984 Ernest Benn Ltd. was bought by A. & C. Black, an appropriate takeover from the guidebook point of view, as Black's were major guidebook publishers in Victorian times. Therefore, if Murray's handbooks have a lineal successor today, the series in question would be the Blue Guides. A direct comparison would, however, be unfair to both series, as the Blue Guides incorporate almost no original Murray material, being in themselves well-researched and up-to-date modern guidebooks.

### Popularity of the Handbooks

A few general comments are warranted to illustrate the popularity and pre-eminence of the handbooks in the minds of the English-speaking Victorian public. When G. F. Rodwell was preparing the *Handbook for Travellers in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire* for the 1882 edition, he wrote to Murray (on 24 March 1882):

Sir Henry Ponsonby while giving me permission to visit the Mausoleum etc., at Windsor stated that her Majesty had expressed a wish to see what was written about Windsor, in the proof, before final passing for printing. So we must manage, if possible, to have a proof de luxe of the Windsor part, say on papier de Japon, if it is possible to print upon that.

Infuriatingly, there is no further reference in the correspondence and we shall never know what happened, but it is interesting to observe that the Queen herself regarded Murray's guides sufficiently highly to wish to have her say in what was written about Windsor.

It is also clear, from contemporary references, that people who traveled throughout the Continent,

particularly to winter in a warm climate, were particularly welcomed by the local English community if they took out the new Murray's handbook to the area if it was hot from the press.

A further general perception of the power of the handbooks lay in the fact that it was said that many Victorian novels exhibited a disconcerting similarity because the authors of the novels were wont to take their description of a foreign scene (for the purpose of their narrative) directly from Murray's description in the appropriate handbook, which saved them from having to visit the scene themselves.

In fact, by 1851 Murray had made a net profit of £10,000 in the previous few years from his handbooks, and he felt that he might indulge in a country house in Wimbledon. According to George Paston in *At John Murray's*, he bought four acres of land on the brow of a hill and laid out a pleasant garden. Much thought went into the naming of it but finally Byronic associations prevailed and he christened it "Newstead." However, it became known to everyone under the ironic but more accurate title of "Handbook Hall."

As all readers of the handbooks will know, Murray exhorted all his readers to write to him with comments and corrections and no doubt his readers did by the thousand on the preprinted form supplied by him with every copy (a system later adopted by Stanfords). The detailed and meritorious writers were occasionally offered a participating role in the next edition, if circumstances warranted it; those who wrote extremely useful contributions often had them incorporated into the next edition or into the up-to-

date information to be included in the binding of a current edition, and were rewarded with a cash sum that reflects itself in the minor sums that appear as payments in the bibliography. The vast majority of the letters have disappeared with the passage of the years, but Murrays holds a large box file of helpful letters from the great and the good of the Victorian era with politicians, authors, famous diplomats, and senior members of the aristocracy prominent in that collection.

It is a curiosity that Murray's actual authorship of the early books was generally unknown until publicly revealed some fifty years later by Samuel Smiles in *A Publisher and his Friends*, and it then caused surprised comment in literary circles.

John Murray never lost his interest in the guidebooks that were of lifelong concern to him. Lord Ernle in his preface to *At John Murray's* relates:

One summer afternoon in 1882, Francis Compton, then M.P. for the New Forest Division of Hampshire, and I were on our way to Wimbledon to watch the final stage of the Lawn Tennis Tournament. Opposite to us in the railway-carriage sat an elderly man, wearing no glasses, but, with the most strained and tired-looking eyes that I have ever seen absorbed in correcting double-column proof-sheets in smallish print. I recognised the proofs as part of Murray's Handbooks for France, which for many months had been my daily companions as I walked up and down and across the provinces of that pleasant land. "That man", I whispered to Compton, "is correcting Murray's Guide to France."—"It's old Murray himself," he answered. "I'll introduce you." So began my acquaintance with John Murray III.

The handbooks for travelers are a supreme monument to the era between the stagecoach and the airplane: the age of steam locomotion by land and sea. Murray provided a guide to the railroad and steamship routes of the Victorian age and did so in the most practical and scholarly way that he could devise. In many ways they were Murray's pet project, and he retained to the end a fierce personal concern for the series he had begun to write himself when little more than a schoolboy. They were also in a sense a prestige exercise, a flag bearer for the firm of Murray as a whole, and he was severe on contributors who failed to meet his standards. As a result, the series as a whole merited to the end the words of the *London Times* on 2 December 1850: "By the help of Murray, the veriest Cockney, the greenest school-boy and the meekest country clergyman may leave his counter, his school or his parsonage, and make his way through all Europe comfortably, cheaply and expeditiously." Guidebooks have never been quite the same again.

J. R. Gretton  
Dereham, Norfolk, England  
July 1989

# AUTHOR'S PREFACE

I had collected Murray's handbooks for travelers haphazardly for a dozen years or so when (some four years ago) I became frustrated by my inability to ascertain what editions I should be seeking or even what books were available to a collector. Thus a checklist was inaugurated, initially on a very amateur basis, from the British Library Catalogue and my own collection, and since then it has consumed a great deal of my leisure time, both at home and abroad on holiday, in a busy professional life.

When I set out to list the handbooks that had been issued, I quickly found myself in difficulties. The first problem that I found was that no comprehensive collection of Murray's handbooks seemed to exist. Many of the handbooks had never been deposited on publication by John Murray III at Stationers Hall, the predecessor of the British Library, as he was bound to do by Act of Parliament, possibly upon the basis that they were merely reissues of previous editions. Thus there are inevitably a variety of gaps in the British Library's deposits, albeit that it remains the largest single collection of the handbooks in the United Kingdom. It is also true to say that some books that could not be regarded as reissues were not deposited. The other statutory libraries of deposit have somewhat less representative collections.

Murrays themselves have not kept a full collection, probably because they presented many, or loaned them without return, and most major libraries have

only fairly small collections, if they have any issues at all. There may be large private collections in the United Kingdom, perhaps in members' libraries or clubs, but if there are, they have remained particularly private. Many collections were scattered a decade or so ago, when libraries, under the pressures of inflation and the costs of upkeep, de-accessioned their less important books in order to maintain the nucleus of their more important holdings.

I have, with the ready assistance and encouragement of John Murray (Publishers) Ltd., consulted the original ledgers and letterbooks, together with the current collection that they hold. The original records are a mine of information but the ledgers were compiled only episodically and solely for book-keeping purposes, and certainly not with a view to consultation by researchers a century or so later. The ledgers have solved many problems but created others. The same can be said of the letterbooks, which, until a late stage, recorded only letters that were important as *aides-mémoire* to the running of the business. I have also been given access to the letters written by all of the known authors and editors, where they have survived.

In the introduction to this book, John Gretton has dealt with the typical genesis of a handbook in broad terms. However, I think that it might be helpful at this stage to set out what sort of events seemed to have occurred quite typically from the point of view of actual day-to-day handbook production. Thus, the ledgers will perhaps reveal that in one year a certain number of pages of a handbook had been printed, and that perhaps (although not invariably) only some of those pages had been bound and issued at that stage. It seems to have been Murray's general habit

to bind half the pages so printed. A year or so later—even perhaps up to seven or eight years later—part (or possibly the whole) of the remaining printed pages had been bound and issued. This procedure would go on at erratic intervals until the original printed pages were all bound.

Sometimes the original title page would be retained with the original date; sometimes the same title page would bear a later date, or occasionally no date at all. On other occasions the original printed pages would be put forward as a “new edition” and the title page would be updated, possibly as a pastedown. This “new edition” may have been said to be “revised” or something of the sort. Alternatively, there may have been minimal revision from readers’ letters, and help from other guidebooks. Generally there was a respectable degree of editing or revising, sometimes a total rewriting.

What actually happened is sometimes not apparent from the ledgers, and there is sometimes lack of correspondence between the numbers recorded as printed and the numbers recorded as bound. Sometimes numbers printed exceed numbers bound, and sometimes (apparently) the converse. I have, in my own collection, a number of handbooks that are obviously the same edition as the individual copies shown in the British Library Catalogue but that bear a title page date one or two years at variance.

I do not for a moment suggest that the situation that I have described is in any way unique, especially in guidebook production, but I think that the realities of the situation bear description, in order to aid understanding of the reading of the list. The books that were put together in London (with minimal revision) could be produced with some precision.

Those that were actually being rewritten or revised "on the spot" were produced under difficulty and pressure with deadlines for the beginning of the tourist season to be met, and copy and alteration slips being returned to London by any means available—even to the use of the diplomatic bag. Last-minute pages of the latest available information were often bound into the body of a book, or into subsequent bindings. I have listed those that have come to my notice and seem important.

The most acute general problem that has faced me has been the question of where to stop. John Murray Ltd. have always had a well-merited reputation as (among other things) a great travel publishing house. There have been no problems about the handbooks for travelers themselves on that score. Furthermore, some books have always been traditionally associated with the handbooks in collectors' minds (for example, the *Art of Travel* by Francis Galton and *Gatherings from Spain* by Richard Ford). They could not be left out of any listing. It is the associated books, often bound in the traditional format of the handbooks, that have caused a particular problem.

Those books were published as "Companions to the Handbooks," for the edification of the same inquiring, intelligent, and discerning Victorian minds as required (if not actually demanded and depended upon) the detailed and accurate information contained in the handbooks themselves. Does one draw the line at the handbooks on English cathedrals? What of the handbooks to Italian, French, or Dutch art, the antiquities of the British Museum, a day out at Windsor and Eton? The ripples spread out, ultimately lapping gently at a larger and larger part of the published opus of John Murray in Victorian times. For the purposes of

this bibliography, it has been necessary to make some hard judgments, admittedly upon a subjective basis, of what I believe are generally regarded as Murray's handbooks for travelers conceived as travel guides, in the minds of experienced collectors, and ignoring all that seem somewhat remote from that criterion, notwithstanding that their binding format is immediately familiar to the collector. Whether collectors wish to possess them, if they find them, is an individual decision. It is with regret that I have felt compelled to exclude all of them, as well as the postwar architectural guides, by using that criterion. Valuable as they are, they are quite simply different animals.

It has also been one of my principal objects to discover the identities of the authors of the handbooks, most of whom have been anonymous for far too long. What has emerged generally has been a varied and often impressive list of writers, for whose choice John Murray III was responsible, and it is now clear that he generally chose well for each book. A proportion of those authors were already well known or even famous in their fields in Victorian times, destined to achieve fame in their later years, or, especially with the county handbooks, clerics with antiquarian leanings and a host of like-minded acquaintances who were only too happy to augment their stipends or simply fill their time by writing and keeping their accounts of Britain up to date. Whatever was produced was comprehensive, whoever produced it. By the same token, other revisers or contributors were obscure in their own time, did their work well, and are now quite unidentifiable.

I think that there is one final general comment worth making. The end sheets of each handbook contain lists of other handbooks and associated

books. This was particularly prevalent in the earlier handbooks. Some are said to be "in preparation," while others are confidently announced as having already been published. Some of them, in fact, never existed. I have searched for these nonexistent books for years. Some ultimately appeared in modified (and sometimes quite different) form, and some never appeared at all. Examples of this latter genus were *Handbook for Madeira and Portugal* in two volumes with woodcuts at 12s., advertised as having been published in 1849, or the *Handbook of Madeira, containing information for the Traveller or Invalid Visitor* with woodcuts at 8s. 6d., advertised in 1852. No one has ever seen either of them nor do they make even a passing appearance in Murray's ledgers. *The Islands of the Mediterranean—Malta, Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia*, advertised in 1869, ultimately appeared in 1881 as the handbook to the Mediterranean. The *Handbook for Travellers in England* in two volumes ("in preparation" in 1838) never appeared, but does in fact emerge in the ledgers in 1843 as not being printed but having cost £7 3s. 6d. in preparatory work; there are letters indicating the names of the authors who worked on that task. This particular project, which seems to have been a pet of John Murray's, appears once again in the advertisements in 1847 as: *A Handbook for England—the Northern and Midland Counties; Cumberland, Yorkshire, North and South Wales, Derbyshire, the Manufacturing Districts*, accompanied by a second volume, *A Handbook for England—the Southern and Western Counties*. The first volume was "nearly ready" and the second "in preparation." The handbook for England and Wales actually appeared in alphabetical form in 1878. And

then there is the greatest loss of all: Turkey in three volumes, including the Balkans, variously described as "in preparation," "nearly ready," and "ready." There are other examples, but now that research has shown that the books were nothing but phantoms, collectors can ignore them. We are all the poorer for their absence.

I have tried to place particular issues in their historical perspective, where desirable. I have also recorded what is said in an individual preface, if it throws light upon the book or its plan. Some prefaces are taciturn in the extreme, if they exist. Some are garrulous.

It was Murray's desire to guide his readers through the problems of known and unknown areas to inform them upon all subjects and hazards that they could reasonably be expected to encounter. This book is a tribute not only to his industry and entrepreneurial skills but also to that of his hitherto mostly anonymous authors. The value of their industry can be more and more clearly discerned as each year goes by.

There are two general matters that deserve comment. The covers of the earlier editions have now faded to tan. I believe that this is due to the leaching of the original red vegetable dye, which was replaced by a chemical dye. The changeover took place between 1864 and 1870. The Handbook Advertiser first appeared in *Travellers in the Far East in 1840* in which Murray said that he had been "induced to resort to this plan in consequence of the great number of communications which he is in the habit of receiving from Innkeepers, Shopkeepers, Managers of Baths &c. to which he cannot possibly give insertion in the book of the work." The Advertiser actually began in 1843.

I now turn from the general to the particular.

## Guidelines Used

It is essential to any detailed understanding of this bibliography to set out the parameters within which I have very deliberately worked, so that there will be no misunderstandings or misapprehension upon that score.

I have approached each entry upon the basis of the so-called individual edition. That is the thread I have followed as a guide through the maze of variations. Dates of publication are quite chancy, whether on the title page or endpapers. The Handbook Advertiser, which started in 1843, may often be best to confirm a judgment finally, if it bears a date. Often the so-called "new" or "revised" edition may be totally illusory as a description. I have appended the known dates of publication of an individual edition taken from title pages of which I am aware. To get too deeply involved in the various updating stratagems is to get totally lost. The "edition" approach is the only viable one available and the only sensible one for collectors. I originally thought that, in practice, a useful clue to the actual date of issue (not printing) is to look at the date on the bottom of the end sheets, which may or may not bear resemblance to the title page. However, it has become clear that while new endpapers may have been available at the time of binding, existing endpapers that were still available from the previous years were sometimes used, and I know of at least one edition where the front endpapers bear a totally different date from the rear endpapers, and neither coincide with the date on the title page. Furthermore, I have come across endpapers that postdate the next edition. A troublesome factor can also arise where one is dealing with a two-

volume edition, and unless the books are "twins" in endpaper dates, the paging at the changeover of volumes can vary slightly (and even not match in "twins"). This must be disturbing and unsettling to collectors, but the only explanation is the last-minute rewriting or editing, with concurrent printing, and thus page-numbering, problems. It is just a fact of life that must be accepted. Sometimes parts 1 and 2 of the same edition were actually issued and dated in different years, and I have noted that fact where it seems to be established. Three editions have escaped me totally, and I have noted that fact and refrained from adding anything of which I am unaware. Fortunately none of those particular editions seem to be in any way significant.

I have thought it marginally worthwhile to record the place of publication details, but not worthwhile to set out the name of the alleged publishers because, except for the handbooks to Japan, all the editions were printed in England. The other cities noted are those given on each title page and these (in effect) show principal outlets for the sale of the handbooks, which adds something to the circumstantial period detail. The names of the bookshops are generally repetitive and add nothing but bulk to the listing.

I have assumed that each volume is octavo in size, varying erratically between editions in the height range of 6 1/2" to 7", bound in tan or red cloth and with the title horizontal when the book stands upright on the shelf. There have been difficulties in identifying original bindings, particularly of the older volumes, because those books are often only available for inspection in libraries, where they have been rebound in that library's standard binding, often without the endpapers. If the situation is otherwise,

I have detailed it as far as I know it. The only breaks with octavo size come with the modern London handbooks, which can be described with some justification as small octavo (6" to 6 1/2"), and the same comment applies to *Travel Talk*, where the height varies between 5" and 6". The other London volumes by Thorne & Wheatley are of large or tall octavo (10" and 8" respectively).

I have used the actual syntax of the title pages in relation to the main title of each volume as far as possible. Some syntax is distinctly odd to modern eyes, and full stops, commas, and colons, for example, appear and disappear between editions without any apparent motive. Many of the titles were in capital lettering throughout, often running to five different typefaces in one title, which gave the necessary emphasis to a reader but which is difficult to reproduce in a bibliography; I have tried to retain the words with an accuracy that gives and retains the general coherence without detracting from the charm or atmosphere of the original. Spellings of various place-names vary from time to time, but all students of history are aware of the problems of the transliteration of foreign names that had only previously appeared in a different script into one universally accepted English spelling, and I have scrupulously followed the original spellings in the titles, however inconsistent they may seem, between the individual editions. Thus, the early volumes for India complain that at that particular phase there were no less than seventy-two variant spellings of Udaipur. At most I have done no more than add one full stop where coherence requires it, purely on an occasional basis.

I have not retained the original Roman numbering of dates but have merely noted the fact of a Roman

numeral dating as against the relevant titles. It was a short-lived practice that was soon abandoned.

I have placed what seem to me to be pirated editions in brackets. A great deal of further research will be required to tell whether some of the foreign printings were pirated or not. Some undoubtedly were, and some were licensed because at the time of early publication Murray was struggling with a strenuous licensing system while supporting efforts to bring in an international copyright convention in order to stop his books being stolen. I have numbered all the handbooks, pirated or not, for the convenience of cataloging. I have also bracketed the forerunners of a series of handbooks, which do not form part of the series, but I have not numbered them as I have numbered the pirate editions. Those books are included only for general information for readers.

I have set out the names of the authors as they emerge initially from the ledgers and letterbooks from internal evidence in the books concerned, and I have done my best to identify the authors. In general terms, if they were not paid, then I have not noted them unless there was some particular merit in what they did. Some two hundred authors/editors/revisers/contributors are noted. There must, in fact, have been thousands who contributed in one form or another to the handbooks and who will never be identified. Of necessity, it is the principal writers with whom I have been concerned and among those who are unidentified are people whose letters have not been preserved (if they ever wrote any) or whose letters provide no viable clue as to where I might start my research. All reasonably accessible sources of biography have been consulted, even down to school registers.

I cannot emphasize too much (and it is a subject that has exercised me greatly) that while immense attention was given to the contents of the handbooks in production terms, the same cannot be said for accuracy in titling, which was obviously secondary, albeit that it forms the basis of this bibliography. The numbering of editions was often haphazard, and attention was focused on persuading would-be purchasers that what they saw was different from what they had seen in the past, though it could be exactly the same book in a different format. The main anomalies that appear from the text are listed below.

- The curious absence of *Norway's* 4th edition. The ledgers move inexorably from the 3rd to the 5th edition (items 77 and 81\*) with no possibility of intermediate printing or re-issue. It so happens that the new knapsack guide to Norway (item 246) was published in intervening years and seems to indicate in its preface that it was a substitute edition. No copy of the 4th edition has ever turned up to my knowledge. This situation did not occur with any of the other knapsack guides.

I might mention here, on the same point, that I have some reservations as to whether a 7th edition of *Devon and Cornwall* exists (item 311). The ledgers do not rule out the possibility, but it has never been seen or listed to my knowledge.

- There is an appalling muddle between the 18th and 19th editions of *Switzerland* from 1890 onward, which leaves one with the impression that they were selling like hotcakes and that accuracy in titling was the first casualty. The 18th and 19th editions were being sold concurrently, and the 19th edition failed to outlive the 18th edition. Subsequently a quite separate 19th edition was produced by Stanford some years later (items 71, \* 72, and 73\*). The same type of

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\* Indicates item that is on fiche

muddle occurred with two separate issues of the 3rd edition of *Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland* (items 76 and 77), although the books are distanced by thirteen years and are palpably different. Turkey has a "new edition" sandwiched between 3rd and 4th editions covering twenty years (items 101, \* 102, and 103\*), and there is a duplicated 3rd edition for Portugal (items 211\* and 212\*), as well as a duplicated 3rd edition of *Paris* (items 257 and 258).

- The splitting of Rome from central Italy was done in a distinctly confusing fashion. The same can be said for Holland and Belgium's sideways movement (item 17\*). The split was perpetrated between items 29\* and 30\* (both being described as the 19th edition for partly the same book), with the exercise being repeated in the 20th edition (items 31 and 32\*). No doubt the call of production, following demands of the traveling public, was all-important.
- The altering of the title pages between different bindings of the same pages of the same edition (see items 40,\* *Southern Germany* and 111, *Northern Italy*), by use of a substitute pastedown title page in the second binding, was discovered by chance. Other similar situations are noted in the text.
- The splitting of one volume into two volumes in the succeeding bindings of a single edition (see items 113, *Northern Italy* and 184,\* *Spain*), and, most audacious of all, the appearance of one edition of *Central Italy* in three separate guises (item 134\*).
- There is not only an alteration in the title pages between volumes 1 and 2 of the 1st edition of *Spain* (item 176), but two different title pages for the two volumes of various editions of *Northern Italy* (items 112, 113, and 114\*), as well as the title page problems of the last edition of *Southern Italy* (item 208\*).
- The question arises of whether a "new edition" dated the year after another "new edition" actually constitutes another edition or whether it is just a rebind

of the same printed but previously unbound pages, especially when the paging is identical. As obvious examples this happens with *Travellers on the Continent* 1854 and 1856 (items 18\* and 19), *Switzerland* 1865 and 1867 (items 64\* and 65), and *Paris* 1889 and 1890 (items 267 and 268\*). There are far too many examples of this situation to detail here.

It seems to me that anomalies occurred purely because of commercial pressures combined with, and perhaps themselves causing, editorial errors. Some were very obvious tactics designed to boost sales. However, I have thought it worthwhile to note them in order that readers and collectors may be apprised of and alerted to them.

- I have ignored maps and all references to them. All editions contain maps and the Achilles heel of the series, as any collector will know, is the missing map from the wallet. Collation is not easy because the maps were kept to a minimum (a constant complaint against the handbooks and an unfavorable cause of comparison with Baedeker) and were not clearly listed with the contents in the front of each volume. As I have not seen every binding of every edition, I have thought it to be much more honest to ignore all references to maps. I have duplicate books in my own collection where, in different bindings of the same edition, maps are bound in in one binding and put in a wallet in another binding. It is clear from the various editors' letters from abroad that maps were an enormous problem, and there was a constant necessity to keep them up to date by copying the most recent map available and getting it to London to be included in the current binding. Newly arrived maps would be copied and included in a binding after printing, and thus not noted. Perhaps the biggest surprise that I have had in reading the editors' letters is the realization that while we now take maps for granted, new maps were eagerly awaited in all cities, talked about, snapped up from suppliers, and pirated. Indeed new maps by Stanfords, for example, received

muddle occurred with two separate issues of the 3rd edition of *Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland* (items 76 and 77), although the books are distanced by thirteen years and are palpably different. Turkey has a "new edition" sandwiched between 3rd and 4th editions covering twenty years (items 101, \* 102, and 103\*), and there is a duplicated 3rd edition for Portugal (items 211\* and 212\*), as well as a duplicated 3rd edition of *Paris* (items 257 and 258).

- The splitting of Rome from central Italy was done in a distinctly confusing fashion. The same can be said for Holland and Belgium's sideways movement (item 17\*). The split was perpetrated between items 29\* and 30\* (both being described as the 19th edition for partly the same book), with the exercise being repeated in the 20th edition (items 31 and 32\*). No doubt the call of production, following demands of the traveling public, was all-important.
- The altering of the title pages between different bindings of the same pages of the same edition (see items 40,\* *Southern Germany* and 111, *Northern Italy*), by use of a substitute pastedown title page in the second binding, was discovered by chance. Other similar situations are noted in the text.
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long and detailed reviews in the leading literary magazines of the day.

- The paging of the individual volumes is a difficulty. I have stayed, in the face of occasional doubt, with Murray's own page numbering, even though it may be occasionally inaccurate, with some pages unnumbered.
- While I have set out the actual and known writers of the handbooks, I have used words connoting "editing" and "revising" in a way that follows the words of the ledgers and letterbooks as closely as possible. It is only fair, however, to say that those editions that lack an editor or reviser may be reprints of the previous edition or may have been slightly updated by the letters of the affluent, middle class and educated traveling public who used the handbooks and relied upon them in their travels and who wrote to Murray (as he exhorted in every book) and brought him up to date with changes and recommendations. How far these letters influenced the new editions we will never know. It is also fair to point out that some handbooks (with no editors or revisers) contain ledger entries showing that other guidebooks had been bought at that stage; there is not the slightest doubt that all the guidebook compilers used to watch each other's new editions closely with a view to ascertaining what up-to-date information they contained; everyone copied from everyone else. Murray was no exception in this respect, and he was probably more sinned against than sinning. In particular he borrowed the "index and directory" method of updating information without having to rewrite the book from the *Guides Joanne*.
- *Travel Talk* has proved to be a great problem. Many were issued; few have been specifically collected. I think there are unlikely to be any more than I have already recorded. I have not seen the majority of them, and that fact must be noted. I have listed those that have come to my attention.

- The separate maps printed independently of the handbooks also fall into much the same category. I think that they merit inclusion in the list and I have recorded only those that I myself possess, that I have seen elsewhere, or that undoubtedly did exist. I have not numbered them.

It would appear that Stanfords, to whom Murrays sold the copyright of the handbooks (except for *India* and *Japan*) have no records that throw any light on the subsequent production of the guides under their imprint.

The sale of the handbooks to Stanfords in 1901 poses problems for the collector. Bound books and unbound sheets were handed over. The books were sold as they were until, presumably, they were sold out. The unbound sheets were bound up with Stanford's name on the spine in place of Murray's, but Murray's name was left on the title page and Murray's endpapers were used until they ran out. The two earliest and rather surprising titles to bear Stanford's name on the spine were *Durham and Northumberland* 1890 and *Yorkshire* 1882. Many examples can be found of the same editions bearing either Murray's or Stanford's name on the spine in editions dated in the 1890s, especially in the English counties, some of which were already bound, with the remainder in sheets at the handover. Slowly but surely thereafter the books became more and more discernibly Stanford's, although the title was Murray right up until the war. I have tried to list all known issues with Stanford on the spine.

Stanford's contribution to the later handbooks was of immense value, and the standard of their production was first class in terms of editors, content, and format. They were particularly good on the number and quality of the maps, as one would expect.

The handbooks were very much a British institution. Few Britons traveled abroad without the appropriate volumes. They became another casualty of the First World War, and in a rapidly changing world they became forgotten and were overlooked until guidebook collectors began to recognize their intrinsic merits, that is, their place in the social history of Victorian and Edwardian times, and their value as accurate, contemporaneous descriptions of past times and places. No guidebook series has ever had such a distinguished cohort of authors and editors. Murray had access to all the travelers and writers of his age. He said that his contributors were to be "gentlemen, scholars, accomplished men in every way." The handbooks were not meant for specialists or tourists, but to serve and instruct travelers of education and a general and intelligent curiosity. When Coolidge was asked to compare the merits of Baedeker's and Murray's guides, he said that "Baedeker is a guide and Murray a companion."

I can do no better to end this preface than by recalling and echoing the words with which John Murray III introduced his first handbook to the general public when he said in the preface:

That such a work can be faultless is impossible, and the author has therefore to throw himself on the indulgence of his readers, to excuse the inaccuracies (numerous no doubt) which may occur in the course of it, especially in the first edition, in spite of the care to avoid them; and he most particularly requests all who make use of it to favour him, by transmitting, through his publisher, a notice of any mistakes or omissions which they may discover. Such communications will be carefully attended to in the event of a new edition being required. The blunders of the author of a "Tour on the Continent", pub-

lished for the edification of the public at home may escape detection, but a book of this kind, every word of which is weighed and verified on the spot, is subjected to a much more severe test and criticism. What Dr. Johnson said of dictionaries is also applicable to Guide-books:—"They are like watches, the worst is better than none—the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

**W. B. Lister**  
**Southport, England**  
**August 1991**

# FICHE INDEX

## **Travellers on the Continent (North Germany, Holland, Belgium), 1836—1889**

### **FICHE NO. 1**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
being a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia,  
and Northern Germany, and Along the Rhine,  
from Holland to Switzerland.

London 1836.

pp.xxxi.462. By John Murray III.

### **FICHE NO. 2**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
being a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia,  
and Northern Germany, and Along the Rhine,  
from Holland to Switzerland.

Second edition, augmented and carefully  
revised. London 1838.

pp.xxxix.511. By John Murray III.

**FICHE NO. 7**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
being a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia,  
and Northern Germany, and Along the Rhine,  
from Holland to Switzerland.

Tenth Thousand, augmented and carefully  
revised. London, Leipsig, Paris 1841.  
pp.xli.540. By John Murray III.

**FICHE NO. 11**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
being a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia,  
and Northern Germany, and Along the Rhine,  
from Holland to Switzerland.

Fifth edition, corrected and augmented.  
London, Paris, Leipsig 1845.  
pp.xxxviii.574.

**FICHE NO. 17**

Murray's Handbook for Belgium and the Rhine.  
London, Paris 1852.  
pp.xv.276.

**FICHE NO. 18**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
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Northern Germany, and the Rhine from Holland  
to Switzerland.

Tenth edition, corrected. London, Paris 1854.  
pp.xl.571.

**FICHE No. 23**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
being a guide to Holland, Belgium, Prussia,  
Northern Germany, and the Rhine from Holland  
to Switzerland.

Fourteenth edition, corrected. London,  
Paris, Leipzig 1863.  
pp.xxxviii.581.

**FICHE No. 27**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent: Part  
I. Being a Guide to Holland, Belgium, Rhenish  
Prussia, and the Rhine from Holland to Mayence.  
Part II. being a guide to North Germany from  
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Thüringerwald, Saxon Switzerland, Rügen,  
The Giant Mountains, Taunus, Odenwald, and  
the Rhine Countries from Frankfurt to Basle, &c.

Eighteenth edition, corrected. London, Paris,  
Leipzig, New York 1873, 1874.

Vol. 1. pp.xl.1-329. (10). Vol. 2. pp.xi.331-  
648. By Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 28**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Continent:  
Part I. Being a guide to Holland, Belgium,  
Rhenish Prussia, and the Rhine from Holland  
to Mayence.

Nineteenth edition. London, Paris, Leipzig,  
New York 1875.

pp.xl.327.10. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE NO. 29**

A Handbook for Travellers in Holland and Belgium.

Nineteenth edition. London, Paris,  
Leipzig 1876.

pp.xxxvi.220. Revised by Sir John Milton.

**FICHE NO. 30**

Handbook for North Germany from the Baltic to the Black Forest, and the Rhine from Holland to Basle. Including The Hartz, Thüringerwald, Saxon Switzerland, Rügen, The Giant Mountains, Taunus, Odenwald, Elsass, and Lothringen.

Nineteenth edition, corrected. London,  
Paris, Leipzig 1877.

pp.xii.448. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE NO. 32**

Handbook for North Germany from the Baltic to the Black Forest, and the Rhine from Holland to Basle. Including the Hartz, Thüringerwald, Saxon Switzerland, Rügen, The Giant Mountains, Taunus, Odenwald, Elsass, and Lothringen.

Twentieth edition, corrected. London,  
Paris, Leipzig 1886.

pp.xii.428. Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE NO. 33**

A Handbook for Travellers in Holland and Belgium.

Twenty-first edition, revised on the spot.

London, Paris, Leipzig 1889.

pp. (22).268. Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

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### FICHE NO. 34

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany; being a guide to Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, &c., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

London, Leipzig, Paris 1837.

pp.vii.407. By John Murray III.

### FICHE NO. 36

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany; being a guide to Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, &c., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Second edition, corrected and enlarged.

London, Leipzig, Paris 1840.

pp.xii.488. By John Murray III.

### FICHE NO. 39

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany; being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, etc., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Fifth edition, corrected and enlarged.

London, Paris, Leipzig 1850.

pp.xiv.546. Edited by G. B. Maule.

## FICHE NO. 40

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany; being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, etc., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Sixth edition, corrected and enlarged.

London, Paris, Leipzig 1853.

pp.xiv.583. Revised by J. A. Blackwell.

## FICHE NO. 44

Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany: being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, &c., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Tenth edition, revised. London, Paris 1867.

pp.xii.633. Revised by Dr. H. Ecroyd.

## FICHE NO. 47

Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany: being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, &c., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Thirteenth edition. London, Paris 1876.

pp.x.637. Edited by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 48**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Germany and Austria: being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, etc., the Austrian and Bavarian Alps, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea.

Fourteenth edition. London, Paris 1879.  
pp.xxiv.636. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

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A Handbook for Travellers in South Germany and Austria: Part I. Being a guide to Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Bohemia, and the Danube from Ulm to the Black Sea. Part II. Being a guide to Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, and The Eastern Alps, &c.

Fifteenth edition. London 1890.  
Vol. 1. pp.xiii.373. Vol. 2. pp.v.375-626.  
Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**Switzerland, 1838-1904**

**FICHE No. 50**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, including the Protestant valleys of the Waldenses.

London, Leipsig, Paris 1838.  
pp.lix.367. By John Murray III.

**FICHE No. 53**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

New edition, revised and corrected.  
Paris 1843.  
pp.lxvii.407.

**FICHE No. 55**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

Third edition, corrected and augmented.

London, Paris 1846.

pp.lxx.420. By John Murray III.

**FICHE No. 60**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

Seventh edition, corrected and augmented.

London, Paris 1856.

pp.lxx.430. Edited by C. Marett.

**FICHE No. 63**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

Tenth edition, corrected. London,

Paris 1863.

pp.lxix.489.

**FICHE No. 64**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

Eleventh edition, corrected. London,

Paris 1865.

pp.lxxii.500. Revised by F. Galton.

**FICHE No. 67**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont.

Fourteenth edition, corrected and enlarged.

London, Paris 1871.

pp.lxxiv.557. Edited and revised by

T. C. Paris.

**FICHE No. 69**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, the Italian Lakes, and part of Dauphiné.

Sixteenth edition, revised. London, Paris 1879.

Part I. pp.lxxxvi.iii-iv. 1-311. Switzerland (without the Pennine Alps). Part II, with no title page. pp.298-555. The Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. Edited by D. Freshfield.

**FICHE No. 70**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, the Italian Lakes, and part of Dauphiné.

Seventeenth edition, revised. London, Paris 1886.

Part I. pp.lxxxviii.1-313. Switzerland (without the Pennine Alps). Part II, with no title page. pp.300-559. The Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. Edited by D. Freshfield.

**FICHE No. 71**

A Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland. Part I. Switzerland without the Pennine Alps. Part II. The Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. The Italian Lakes and part of the Dauphiné.

Eighteenth edition. London, Paris 1891.

Vol. I. pp.viii.420.xlvii. Vol. II. pp.424-704.

Edited by Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge.

**FICHE No. 73**

Handbook for Switzerland and the Adjacent  
Regions of the Alps.

Nineteenth edition. Completely remodeled  
and thoroughly revised. Edward Stanford:  
London 1904.

pp.cvi.555. Edited by Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge.

**Northern Europe, 1839—1897****FICHE No. 74**

A Handbook for Travellers in Denmark, Norway,  
Sweden, and Russia, being a guide to the principal  
routes in those countries, with a minute descrip-  
tion of Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg,  
and Moscow.

London, Leipsig 1839.

pp.vi.276. By T. D. Whatley.

**FICHE No. 75**

Handbook for Northern Europe; including  
Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia.

New edition, partly rewritten, and corrected  
throughout. In two parts. Part 1.

Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Part 2.

Finland and Russia. London 1849.

Part 1. pp.iv.1—356. Part 2. pp.349—637.

Part 1 by D. R. Blaine. Part 2 by Capt.

W. Jesse.

**FICHE No. 78**

A Handbook for Travellers in Denmark, with  
Sleswig and Holstein.

Fourth edition. London, Paris, Copenhagen,  
Stockholm, Christiania 1875.

pp.114. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 79**

A Handbook for Travellers in Denmark, with  
Schleswig and Holstein, and Iceland.

Fifth edition, revised and enlarged.

London, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm,  
Christiania 1883.

pp.viii.156. Revised by G. F. Rodwell.

**FICHE No. 80**

A Handbook for Travellers in Denmark, with  
Schleswig and Holstein, and Iceland.

Sixth edition, revised and enlarged.

London, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm,  
Christiania 1893.

pp.x.(22).153. Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE No. 81**

Handbook for Travellers in Norway.

Fifth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Christiania 1874.

pp.232. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 83**

Handbook for Travellers in Norway.

Seventh edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Christiania 1880.

pp.xvi.(100).188. Revised by W. M. Williams.

**FICHE NO. 84**

Handbook for Travellers in Norway.  
Eighth edition, revised. London,  
Christiania 1892.  
pp. (108).187.(31). Rewritten by  
Thomas Michell.

**FICHE NO. 85**

Handbook for Travellers in Norway.  
Ninth edition, revised. London,  
Christiania 1897.  
pp. (108).187.(32). Revised by  
Thomas Michell.

**FICHE NO. 86**

Handbook for Travellers in Sweden. Stockholm  
and its vicinity. The Gotha Canal; Falls of  
Trollhättan; Lakes Wenern, Wetteren, Mälär;  
Upsala; Dalecarlia: Islands and Shores of the  
Baltic.  
Fourth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Stockholm 1875.  
pp.viii.152.

**FICHE NO. 87**

Handbook for Travellers in Sweden. Stockholm  
and its vicinity. The Gotha Canal; Falls of  
Trollhättan; Lakes Wenern, Wetteren, Mälär,  
etc.; Upsala; Dalecarlia; Islands and Shores of  
the Baltic.  
Fifth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Stockholm 1877.  
pp.viii.151.

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Fourth edition. London, Paris, Copenhagen,  
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pp. (108).187.(32). Revised by  
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Fourth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Stockholm 1875.  
pp.viii.152.

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etc.; Upsala; Dalecarlia; Islands and Shores of  
the Baltic.  
Fifth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Stockholm 1877.  
pp.viii.151.

**FICHE NO. 88**

Handbook for Travellers in Sweden. Stockholm and its vicinity. The Gotha Canal; Falls of Trollhätten; Lakes Wenern, Wetteren, Mälaren, etc.; Upsala; Dalecarlia; Islands and Shores of the Baltic.

Sixth edition, revised. London, Paris, Stockholm 1883.

pp.xii.160. Revised by G. F. Rodwell.

**FICHE NO. 90**

Handbook for Travellers in Russia, Poland, and Finland.

Second revised edition. London, Paris, St. Petersburg, New York 1868.

pp.x.400. Revised by Thomas Michell.

**FICHE NO. 91**

Handbook for Travellers in Russia, Poland and Finland; including the Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

Third edition, revised. London, Paris, St. Petersburg, New York 1875.

pp.viii.520. Revised by Thomas Michell.

**FICHE NO. 92**

Handbook for Travellers in Russia, Poland, and Finland; including the Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

Fourth edition, thoroughly revised. London, Paris, St. Petersburg 1887, 1888.

pp.viii.571. Revised by Thomas Michell.

**FICHE No. 93**

Handbook for Travellers in Russia, Poland, and Finland; including the Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

Fifth edition, thoroughly revised. London, Paris, St. Petersburg 1893.  
pp.x.(84).500. Revised by Thomas Michell.

**Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor,  
and the East, 1845–1900****FICHE No. 95**

A Handbook for Travellers in the Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Constantinople: Being a guide to the principal routes in those countries, including a description of Malta; with maxims and hints for travellers in the East.

A new edition, revised and augmented.  
London, Paris, Leipsig, Malta 1845.  
pp.lxix.408. Edited by Octavian Blewitt.

**FICHE No. 96**

Handbook for Travellers in Greece: describing the Ionian Islands, the Kingdom of Greece, the Islands of the Aegean Sea, with Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia.

New edition, for the most part rewritten.  
London, Paris 1854.  
pp.xi.460. Revised by Sir George Bowen.

**FICHE No. 97**

A Handbook for Travellers in Greece; describing the Ionian Islands; Continental Greece, Athens, and the Peloponnesus; the Islands of the Aegean Sea; Albania; Thessaly; and Macedonia.

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

London, Paris, Corfu, Athens, Alexandria and Cairo, Malta, Constantinople 1872.

pp.xiii.505. Revised, corrected and edited by R. G. Watson.

**FICHE No. 98**

Handbook for Travellers in Greece including the Ionian Islands, Continental Greece, the Peloponnese, the Islands of the Aegean, Crete, Albania, Thessaly, & Macedonia; and a detailed description of Athens, ancient and modern, classical and mediaeval.

Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and corrected. London 1884.

Part 1. pp.xii.1-380. Part 2. pp.361-762.

Edited by Miss A. F. Yule.

**FICHE No. 99**

Handbook for Travellers in Greece including the Ionian Islands, Continental Greece, the Peloponnesus, the Islands of the Aegean, Thessaly, Albania, and Macedonia; and a detailed description of Athens, ancient and modern, classical and mediaeval.

Sixth edition, thoroughly revised and corrected on the spot. London 1896. pp.cxx.992. Printed in two columns on each page, after introduction, columns being consecutively numbered up to column 935 and then paged up to 992. Vocabulary of colloquial words and phrases (modern Greek). pp.31. Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE No. 100**

Handbook for Travellers in Greece including the Ionian Islands, Continental Greece, the Peloponnesus, the Islands of the Aegean, Thessaly, Albania, and Macedonia; and a detailed description of Athens, ancient and modern, classical and mediaeval.

Seventh edition, thoroughly revised and corrected on the spot. London 1900. pp.cxx.986. After introduction, double columns, then consecutively numbered as in previous edition to 935, with index paged. Vocabulary of colloquial words and phrases (modern Greek). pp.31. Edited by C. C. Edgar.

**FICHE No. 101**

A Handbook for Travellers in Turkey: Describing Constantinople, European Turkey, Asia Minor, Armenia, and Mesopotamia. With new travelling maps and plans.

Third edition, revised and greatly augmented.

London, Paris 1854.

pp.31\*284. Revised by J. Skene.

**FICHE No. 103**

Handbook for Travellers in Turkey in Asia including Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Plain of Troy, Isles of Cyprus, Rhodes &c., Smyrna, Ephesus, and the routes to Persia, Bagdad, Moosool &c. With general hints for travellers in Turkey vocabularies &c.

Fourth edition, revised. London,

Paris, Alexandria & Cairo, Malta,

Constantinople 1878.

pp.xii.496. Revised by Dr. J. L. Porter.

**FICHE No. 105**

Handbook for Travellers in Constantinople, Brûsa, and the Troad.

London 1893.

pp.vi.(38).166. Revised by Sir Charles W. Wilson.

**FICHE No. 106**

Handbook for Travellers in Constantinople, Brûsa, and the Troad.

London 1900.

pp.viii.(40).173. Revised by Sir Charles W. Wilson.

**FICHE No. 107**

Handbook for Travellers in Asia Minor,  
Transcaucasia, Persia, etc.

London 1895.

pp.xii.(88).416. Edited by Sir Charles  
W. Wilson.

**Northern Italy, 1843—1891****FICHE No. 108**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy: States  
of Sardinia, Lombardy and Venice, Parma and  
Piacenza, Modena, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, and  
Tuscany, as far as the Val d'Arno.

London, Paris, Florence, Leipsig 1843.

pp.xxx.607. By Sir Francis Palgrave.

**FICHE No. 109**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy: States  
of Sardinia, Lombardy and Venice, Parma and  
Piacenza, Modena, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, and  
Tuscany as far as the Val d'Arno.

Second edition, corrected to the present time.

London, Paris, Florence 1846.

pp.xxxii.577. Rewritten by G. B. Maule.

**FICHE NO. 114**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy. Part I: comprising the continental States and Island of Sardinia, Lombardy, and Venice. Part II: the Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Modena, North Tuscany and Florence [description from Part I title page]. Part II: Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Florence, Pisa, Lucca, and Tuscany as far as the Val d'Arno [description from Part II title page].

Seventh edition, carefully corrected to the present time. London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Venice, Rome 1858.

Part I. pp.xxix.1-414. Part II. pp.409-644.

Revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 117**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy. Comprising Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena, and Romagna.

Tenth edition, carefully revised to the present time. London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice, Rome, Naples 1866.

pp.xxxvi.596. Revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE No. 120**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy.  
Comprising Turin, Milan, Pavia, Cremona,  
The Italian Lakes, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona,  
Mantua, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, Ferrara,  
Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Modena, Parma,  
Piacenza, Genoa, The Riviera, and the  
intermediate towns and routes.

Thirteenth edition, carefully revised.

London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin,  
Venice, Rome, Naples 1874.

pp.xlviii.564. Revised by J. Y. Johnson.

**FICHE No. 121**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy.  
Comprising Turin, Milan, Pavia, Cremona,  
The Italian Lakes, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona,  
Mantua, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, Ferrara,  
Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Modena, Parma,  
Piacenza, Genoa, The Riviera, and the  
intermediate towns and routes.

Fourteenth edition, carefully revised.

London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin,  
Venice, Rome, Naples. 1877.

pp.xlix.566. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 123**

Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy.  
Comprising: Turin, Milan, Pavia, Cremona,  
The Italian Lakes, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona,  
Mantua, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, Ferrara,  
Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Modena, Parma,  
Piacenza, Genoa, The Riviera, and the  
intermediate towns and routes.

Sixteenth edition, carefully revised.

London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin,  
Venice, Rome, Naples 1891.

pp.(62).542. Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**Central Italy, Rome, and Florence,  
1843—1908**

**FICHE No. 124**

Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy,  
including the Papal States, Rome, and the  
Cities of Etruria.

London, Florence, Paris, Leipsig 1843.

pp.xxxviii.568. By Octavian Blewitt.

**FICHE No. 125**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy;  
including the Papal States, Rome, and the  
Cities of Etruria.

Second edition, carefully revised. London,  
Paris, Florence 1850.

pp.xxxvi.684. By Octavian Blewitt.

**FICHE NO. 126**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy.

Part I. Southern Tuscany and Papal States.

Part II. Rome and its Environs.

Third edition, carefully revised and  
augmented. London, Paris,  
Florence 1853.

Vol. I. pp.xxxvii.287. Vol. II. pp.344.

Revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 127**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy.

Part I. Southern Tuscany and Papal States.

Part II. Rome and its Environs.

[Part I] Fourth edition, augmented  
and carefully revised. London, Paris,  
Florence, Rome 1857.

pp.xxxviii.288. Revised by J. B. Pentland.

[Part II] Fourth edition, carefully revised  
and augmented. London, Paris, Florence,  
Rome 1856.

pp.xxiv.356. Revised by Dr. E. Braun.

**FICHE NO. 130**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy.

Including Lucca, Tuscany and its off-lying islands,

Florence, Umbria, the Marches, Part of the late

Patrimony of St. Peter, and the island of Sardinia.

Seventh edition, completely revised. London,  
Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice,  
Rome, Leipzig 1867.

pp.xi.480. Edited and revised by J. B.  
Pentland.

**FICHE No. 131**

Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy.  
Including Florence, Lucca, Tuscany and its off-  
lying islands, Umbria, the Marches, and Part of  
the late Patrimony of St. Peter.

Eighth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice, Naples,  
Rome, Leipzig 1874.

pp.xx.438. Revised by W. Davies.

**FICHE No. 133**

Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy  
including Florence, Lucca, Tuscany, Elba etc.,  
Umbria, the Marches, and Part of the late  
Patrimony of St. Peter.

Tenth edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice, Naples,  
Rome, Leipzig 1880.

pp.xxv.410. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 134**

Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy  
including Florence, Lucca, Tuscany, Elba, etc.,  
Umbria, the Marches, and Part of the late  
Patrimony of St. Peter.

Eleventh edition, revised. Part I. Florence.  
1892. Part II. Tuscany &c. London 1889.  
Vol. 1. pp.xxvii.115. Vol. 2. pp.117-372.

Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE NO. 135**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy including Tuscany, the Tuscan Islands, Umbria, the Marches, and Part of the late Patrimony of St. Peter.

Twelfth edition. London 1900.

pp.xxxv.313. Rewritten by H. H. Jeaffreson.

**FICHE NO. 136**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs; Forming Part II of the Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy.

Fifth edition, carefully revised on the spot, and considerably enlarged. London, Paris, Florence, Rome 1858.

pp.xxxii.432. Corrected by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 139**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Eighth edition, carefully revised on the spot to the latest period, and considerably enlarged. London, Paris, Milan, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples 1867.

pp.lv.487. Edited and revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 142**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Eleventh edition, carefully revised on the spot to the latest period. London, Paris, Milan, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, Malta 1872, 1873.

pp.lviii.498. Revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 143**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Twelfth edition, carefully revised on the spot.

London, Paris, Milan, Turin, Florence,  
Rome, Naples 1875.

pp.(viii).(64).528. Edited by A. J. Strutt.

**FICHE NO. 144**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Thirteenth edition, carefully revised on the

spot. London, Paris, Milan, Turin,

Florence, Rome, Naples 1881.

pp.xii.629. Edited by A. J. Strutt.

**FICHE NO. 145**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Fourteenth edition, carefully revised on

the spot. London, Paris, Milan, Turin,

Florence, Rome, Naples 1888.

pp.x.571. Revised by A. J. Strutt.

**FICHE NO. 146**

A Handbook of Rome and its Environs.

Fifteenth edition, carefully revised on

the spot. London, Paris, Rome 1894.

pp.xii.91.492. Edited by Rodolfo Lanciani,

A. S. Murray, Sir A. Henry Layard, and

Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE NO. 147**

A Handbook of Rome and the Campagna

[same as the Environs].

Sixteenth edition. London, Paris, Rome 1899.

pp.x.(126).496. Revised by Norwood Young.

**FICHE NO. 148**

Handbook for Rome and the Campagna.  
Seventeenth edition. Edward Stanford:  
London 1908.  
pp.xi.(125).571. Edited by  
Norwood Young.

**FICHE NO. 151**

Murray's Handbook of Florence and its Environs.  
London, Florence 1865.  
pp.xiv.125. Edited by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE NO. 153**

Murray's Handbook of Florence and its Environs.  
New edition, revised. London, Florence 1874.  
pp.xii.127. By F. A. Eaton.

**France, Riviera, Corsica, and  
Sardinia, 1843—1892****FICHE NO. 154**

Handbook for Travellers in France: being a Guide  
to Normandy, Brittany; the rivers Loire, Seine,  
Rhône, and Garonne; the French Alps, Dauphiné,  
Provence, and the Pyrenees.  
London, Paris, Leipsig 1843.  
pp.xxxix.595. By John Murray III.

**FICHE NO. 155**

Handbook for Travellers in France: being a Guide to Normandy, Brittany; the rivers Loire, Seine, Rhone and Garonne; the French Alps, Dauphiné, Provence, and the Pyrenees.

New edition, revised. London, Paris,

Leipsig 1844.

pp.xlii.603. By John Murray III.

**FICHE NO. 159**

A Handbook for Travellers in France: being a guide to Normandy, Brittany; the Rivers Seine, Loire, Rhône, and Garonne; the French Alps, Dauphiné, Provence, and the Pyrenees.

Sixth edition, revised and corrected. With an account of the Island of Corsica.

London, Paris 1856.

pp.xli.600. By John Murray III.

**FICHE NO. 162**

A Handbook for Travellers in France: being a guide to Normandy, Brittany; the Rivers Seine, Loire, Rhône, and Garonne; the French Alps, Dauphiné, the Pyrenees, Provence, and Nice, &c. &c.; their railways and roads.

Ninth edition, revised and corrected.

London, Paris 1864.

pp.xxxiii.628.

**FICHE NO. 165**

A Handbook for Travellers in France, Alsace, and Lorraine: being a Guide to Normandy, Brittany; the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhône and Garonne; the French Alps, Dauphiné, the Pyrenees, Provence, and Nice &c. &c. &c.

Twelfth edition, entirely revised. London, Paris 1873.

Vol. 1. pp.xxxii.385.13. Vol. 2. pp.387-713.

Edited by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE NO. 169**

A Handbook for Travellers in France. Part I. containing Artois, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, the Seine and Loire, the Garonne, Bordeaux, Limousin, Gascony, the Pyrenees, &c. &c. Part II. containing Artois, French Flanders, Champagne, (Lorraine, Alsace) and the Vosges, Burgundy, the Morvan, Lyons, Marseilles, and the Rhone, Franche-Comté and the Jura, Dauphiné, the French Alps, Provence and Nice.

Sixteenth edition (only Part II "revised").

London, Paris 1882, 1884.

Vol. 1. pp.(36).412. Vol. 2. pp.xxii.374.

Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen and Miss M. Betham Edwards.

**FICHE No. 171**

A Handbook for Travellers in France. Part I containing Artois, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, the Seine and Loire, the Garonne, Bordeaux, Limousin, Gascony, the Pyrenees, &c., &c. Part II containing Artois, French Flanders, Champagne (Lorraine, Alsace), and the Vosges, Burgundy, the Morvan, Lyons, Marseilles, and the Rhône, Franche-Comté and the Jura, Dauphiné, the French Alps, Provence and Nice.

Eighteenth edition, revised. London,  
Paris 1892.

Vol. 1. pp.(63).433. Vol. 2. pp.(32).425.

Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE No. 172**

A Handbook for Travellers in France. Containing Provence, Dauphiné, and the Riviera, from Marseilles to Mentone.

London, Paris 1890.

pp.xii, then 118-265.

**FICHE No. 173**

A Handbook for Travellers on the Riviera, from Marseilles to Pisa, with outlines of the routes thither, and some introductory information on the climate and the choice of winter stations for invalids.

London, Paris 1892.

pp.vi.(24).138. Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

## FICHE NO. 174

A Handbook for Travellers in the Islands of  
Corsica and Sardinia.

London, Paris 1868.

pp.94. By Rev. G. Vance Smith.

**Spain, 1844–1898**

## FICHE NO. 175

Handbook for Travellers in Spain.

London 1844.

This suppressed edition has neither title page nor preliminary matter, starts with "Section 1. Preliminary Remarks," which run to 207 pages, and ends abruptly in the middle of Section xi at p. 768. Written by Richard Ford, who distributed just over thirty copies among his friends in a binding of either brown paper wrappers or Spanish style leather executed by Leighton, before he "suppressed" it.

## FICHE NO. 177

A Handbook for Travellers in Spain.

Second edition, entirely revised, with great additions and alterations. *Quien dice España—dice todo.* London, Paris, Gibraltar, Malta 1847.

ppp.lxii.645. Corrections by Richard Ford.

A. H. Layard revised the Art Section.

## FICHE No. 171

A Handbook for Travellers in France. Part I containing Artois, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, the Seine and Loire, the Garonne, Bordeaux, Limousin, Gascony, the Pyrenees, &c., &c. Part II containing Artois, French Flanders, Champagne (Lorraine, Alsace), and the Vosges, Burgundy, the Morvan, Lyons, Marseilles, and the Rhône, Franche-Comté and the Jura, Dauphiné, the French Alps, Provence and Nice.

Eighteenth edition, revised. London,  
Paris 1892.

Vol. 1. pp.(63).433. Vol. 2. pp.(32).425.

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ppp.lxii.645. Corrections by Richard Ford.

A. H. Layard revised the Art Section.

## FICHE NO. 179

A Handbook for Travellers in Spain. Part 1. Andalucia, Ronda and Granada, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia; the portions best suited for the invalid—a Winter Tour. Part 2 Estremadura, Leon, Galicia, the Asturias, the Castiles (Old and New), the Basque Provinces, Arragon, and Navarre—a Summer Tour. *Quien dice España—dice todo.*

Third edition, entirely revised with great additions. London, Paris, Gibraltar, Malta 1855.

Part 1. pp.1-459. Part 2. pp.iv.461-995.  
Revised by Richard Ford.

## FICHE NO. 181

A Handbook for Travellers in Spain. *Quien dice España—dice todo.*

Fourth edition, revised on the spot, with additions. London, Paris, Gibraltar, Lisbon 1869.

Part 1. pp.liii.1-549. Part 2. pp.iv.1-230. By Richard Ford. Edited by Dr. H. Ecroyd.

## FICHE NO. 182

A Handbook for Travellers in Spain. *Quien dice España—dice todo.*

Fifth edition, revised on the spot. London, Paris, Gibraltar, Lisbon 1878.

pp.(xii).(80).568. By Richard Ford. Edited by Don Juan Facunda Riaño.

**FICHE No. 184**

A Handbook for Travellers in Spain. *Quien dice España—dice todo.*

Seventh edition, revised on the spot. London, Paris, Gibraltar, Lisbon 1889, 1890.

Part 1. pp.xi.(80).1-298 then 569-602.

Part 2. pp.299-602. By Richard Ford.

Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**FICHE No. 186**

The Handbook for Travellers in Spain. *Quien dice España—dice todo.* Part 1. Madrid and the Castiles. The Basque Provinces. Leon. Asturias and Galicia. Part 2. Estremadura, Andalucia, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, and the Balearic Islands.

Ninth edition, revised and corrected.

London, Madrid, Gibraltar, Lisbon 1898.

Part 1. pp.xi.(80).274.(39). Part 2.

pp.vi.275-570.(39). By Richard Ford.

Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

**Egypt and the Sudan, 1847-1907****FICHE No. 187**

Handbook for Travellers in Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile to the Second Cataract, Alexandria, Cairo, The Pyramids, and Thebes, the overland transit to India, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, &c.

London, Paris, Malta 1847.

pp.xxx.448. By Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

**FICHE No. 190**

A Handbook for Travellers in Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, and Thebes, the Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fyoom, &c.

Fourth edition, revised on the spot. London, Paris, Malta, Cairo & Alexandria 1873. pp.xx.505. Edited and revised by F. A. Eaton.

**FICHE No. 192**

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, The Pyramids, Thebes, the Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fyoom, &c.

Sixth edition, revised on the spot. London, Paris, Malta, Cairo & Alexandria 1880. Vol. 1. pp.xvi.1-322m. Vol. 2. pp.vi.323-562. Jointly revised by F. A. Eaton and Rev. W. J. Loftie.

**FICHE No. 193**

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Thebes, The Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fayoom &c.

Seventh edition. London, Paris, Malta, Cairo and Alexandria 1888.

Two parts bound in one volume. pp.xvi. 1-321. pp.ii.323-562. Revised by Major C. M. Watson.

**FICHE No. 194**

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Thebes, the First and Second Cataracts, the Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fayûm, &c.

Eighth edition, revised. London, Paris, Malta, Cairo 1891.

pp.(15).568. Revised by J. C. Chapman.

**FICHE No. 195**

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Thebes, the First and Second Cataracts, Dongola, the Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fayyûm, &c.

Ninth edition, rewritten. London, Cairo 1896.

pp.(16).1,005. By Mary Brodrick, Professor A. H. Sayce, and Captain H. G. Lyons.

**FICHE No. 196**

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt; including descriptions of the course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Thebes, the First and Second Cataracts to Khartûm, the Suez Canal, the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, the Oases, the Fayyûm, &c.

Tenth edition, revised. London, Cairo 1900.  
pp.(16).1,006. Partly printed in double columns, as in previous edition. Edited by Mary Brodrick.

**FICHE NO. 197**

Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan.

Eleventh edition, revised, largely rewritten,  
and augmented. Edward Stanford:  
London 1907.

pp.xiv.(170).613. Edited by H. R. Hall.

**Southern Italy, Naples, and  
Sicily, 1853-1892**

**FICHE NO. 198**

Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy; being  
a guide for the Continental portion of the King-  
dom of the Two Sicilies, including the city of  
Naples and its suburbs, Pompeii, Herculaneum,  
Vesuvius, the Islands of the Bay of Naples, and  
that portion of the Papal States, which lies  
between the Contorni of Rome and the  
Neapolitan Frontier.

London, Paris, Florence 1853.

pp.c.559. By Octavian Blewitt.

**FICHE NO. 199**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy;  
being a guide for the Continental portion of the  
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Second edition, entirely revised and  
corrected to the present time. London,  
Paris, Florence, Naples 1855.

pp.liii.392. Revised by J. P. Lacaita and  
Octavian Blewitt.

**FICHE No. 203**

A Handbook for Travellers in Sicily: including Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Etna, and the ruins of the Greek Temples.

London, Paris, Milan, Turin, Florence,  
Rome, Naples 1864.

pp.lvi.524. By George Dennis.

**FICHE No. 204**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy; being a guide for the Provinces formerly constituting the Continental portion of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Fifth edition, entirely revised and corrected on the spot. London, Paris, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples 1865.  
pp.xliv.447. By J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE No. 205**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy; being a guide for the Provinces formerly constituting the Continental portion of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Sixth edition, revised and corrected on the spot. London, Paris, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, New York 1868.  
pp.xlv.470. Revised by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE No. 207**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy; comprising the description of Naples and its environs, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, Sorrento; the Islands Capri, &c; Amalfi, Paestum, Pozzuoli, Capua, Taranto, Bari; Brindisi, and the Roads from Rome to Naples.

Eighth edition, revised and corrected on the spot. London, Paris, Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Leipzig 1878, 1883.

pp.xlvii.448. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 208**

A Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy and Sicily; comprising the description of Naples and its environs, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, Sorrento; the islands of Capri and Ischia; Amalfi, Paestum, and Capua, the Abruzzi and Calabria; Palermo, Girgenti, the Greek Temples, and Messina.

Ninth edition, revised and corrected on the spot. Part 1. South Italy. Part 2. Sicily. London 1892.

Part 1. pp.xl.1-288.(20). Part 2. pp.289-418.(11). Revised by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

## Portugal, 1864–1887

### FICHE NO. 211

A Handbook for Travellers in Portugal. A Complete guide for Lisbon, Cintra, Mafra, the British Battlefields, Alcobaça, Batalha, Oporto, &c.

Third edition, carefully revised. London, Paris, Lisbon 1864.  
pp.lxiv.216. Revised by Rev. E. Whiteley.

### FICHE NO. 212

A Handbook for Travellers in Portugal. A Complete guide for Lisbon, Cintra, Mafra, Evora, The British Battlefields, Santarem, Alcobaça, Batalha, Coimbra, Busaco, Oporto, Braga, Guimarães, The Caldas and Mountain Passes, &c.

Third edition, carefully revised. London, Paris, Lisbon 1875.  
pp.lx.224. Revised by Rev. A. C. Smith.

### FICHE NO. 213

A Handbook for Travellers in Portugal. A complete guide for Lisbon, Cintra, Mafra, Evora, The British Battlefields, Santarem, Alcobaça, Batalha, Coimbra, Bussaco, Oporto, Braga, Bragança, The Baths and Mountain-Passes, &c. With a short account of Madeira, The Azores, and the Canary Islands.

Fourth edition, carefully revised. London, Paris, Lisbon 1887.  
pp.67.201. Edited by Rev. H. W. Pullen.

## Syria and Palestine, 1858–1903

### FICHE No. 214

A Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine; including an account of the geography, history, antiquities, and inhabitants of these countries, The Peninsula of Sinai, Edom, and the Syrian Desert; with detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, and Palmyra.

London, Paris, Malta 1858.

Part 1. pp.lxvi.290. Part 2. pp.291–652.

By Rev. J. L. Porter.

### FICHE No. 215

A Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine; including an account of the geography, history, antiquities, and inhabitants of these countries, The Peninsula of Sinai, Edom, and the Syrian Desert; with detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, and Palmyra.

New and revised edition. London, Paris,  
Malta, Naples, Trieste 1868.

pp.liv.274. Corrections by Rev. J. L. Porter.

### FICHE No. 216

Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine; including an account of the geography, history, antiquities, and inhabitants of these countries, the Peninsula of Sinai, Edom, and the Syrian Desert; with detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, and Palmyra.

New edition, revised and partly  
rewritten. London, Paris, Malta,  
Naples, Trieste, Alexandria and  
Cairo, Constantinople 1875.

pp.ix.616. Revised by Rev. J. L. Porter.

**FICHE NO. 217**

Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine including a short account of the geography, history, and religious and political divisions in these countries, together with detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, Damascus, Palmyra, Baalbek and the interesting ruined cities of Moab, Gilead, and Bashan.

An entirely new edition. London 1892.

pp.lii.403.(20). Revised by Rev. Haskett Smith.

**FICHE NO. 218**

Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine including a short account of the geography, history, and religious and political divisions of these countries, together with detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, Damascus, Palmyra, Baalbek and the interesting ruined cities of Moab, Gilead, and Bashan.

A revised edition. Edward Stanford:

London 1903.

pp.lii.426. Edited by Mary Brodrick, Ph.D.

**India, 1859–1982****FICHE NO. 219**

A Handbook for India; being an account of the three Presidencies, and of the overland route; intended as a guide for travellers, officers, and civilians; with vocabularies and dialogues of the spoken languages of India. Part I. Madras. Part II. Bombay.

London 1859.

Vol. 1. pp.cxx.1–240. Vol. 2. pp.241–591.

By E. B. Eastwick.

**FICHE NO. 220**

Handbook of the Madras Presidency. With  
a notice of the overland route to India.

Second edition. London 1879.

pp.xx.415. Written by E. B. Eastwick.

**FICHE NO. 221**

Handbook of the Bombay Presidency. With  
an account of Bombay City.

Second edition, most carefully revised on  
the spot, and for the most part rewritten.

London 1881.

pp.viii.405. Written by E. B. Eastwick.

**FICHE NO. 222**

Handbook of the Bengal Presidency. With an  
account of Calcutta City.

London 1882.

pp.viii.396. Written by E. B. Eastwick.

**FICHE NO. 223**

Handbook of the Panjáb, Western Rajpútáná,  
Kashmír, and Upper Sindh.

London 1883.

pp.xii.334. Written by E. B. Eastwick.

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A Handbook for Travellers in India and Ceylon  
including the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and  
Madras, (The Panjab, North-West Provinces,  
Rajputana, Central Provinces, Mysore, etc.) The  
Native States and Assam.

London, Calcutta 1891, 1892.

pp.lix.441. By General R. H. Keatinge and Sir  
A. H. Gordon. Revised by Sir G. W. Forrest.

**FICHE NO. 225**

A Handbook for Travellers in India Ceylon and Burma including the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras (The Panjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Mysore, etc.) the Native States, Assam and Cashmere.

Second edition. London, Calcutta 1894.

pp.lxiii.484. By Major F. Spratt, R. E.

Acklom, C. S. Symes, Sir A. H. Gordon,  
and H. Beauchamp.

**FICHE NO. 233**

A Handbook for Travellers in India Burma and Ceylon including all British India, the Portuguese and French Possessions, and the Protected Native States.

Tenth edition. London 1919.

pp.clxxv.726. Revised by C. E. Buckland.

**FICHE NO. 236**

A Handbook for Travellers in India Burma and Ceylon including all British India, The Portuguese and French Possessions, and the Indian States.

Thirteenth edition. London, Calcutta 1929.

pp.cxliv.812. Revised by Sir Evan Cotton.

**FICHE NO. 238**

A Handbook for Travellers in India Burma and Ceylon including all British India, the Portuguese and French Possessions, and the Indian States.

Fifteenth edition. London, Calcutta 1938.

pp.cxxviii.792. Revised by Sir Gordon Hearn.

**FICHE No. 239**

A Handbook for Travellers in India and Pakistan  
Burma and Ceylon including the Portuguese and  
French Possessions and the Indian States.

Sixteenth edition. London 1949.

pp.cxxiv.792. Revised by Sir Gordon Hearn.

**FICHE No. 240**

A Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan,  
Burma and Ceylon.

Seventeenth edition. London 1955.

pp.cii.634. Edited by Sir A. C. Lothian.

**FICHE No. 244**

A Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan,  
Burma and Ceylon.

Twenty-first edition. London 1968.

pp.cii.630. Edited by Professor L. F.  
Rushbrook Williams.

**FICHE No. 245**

A Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan,  
Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Twenty-second edition. London  
1975, 1978, 1982.

pp.xi.762. Edited by Professor L. F.  
Rushbrook Williams.

**Knapsack Guides, 1864–1872**

**FICHE No. 247**

The Knapsack Guide to Norway.

A new edition, revised. London, Paris,  
Christiania 1869.

pp.viii.207. Corrections by A. Milman.

**FICHE No. 249**

The Knapsack Guide to Norway.

New edition. London, Paris, Christiania 1872.  
pp.viii.207. Revised by Dr. T. L. Mears.

**FICHE No. 250**

The Knapsack Guide for Travellers in Switzerland.

London, Paris 1864.

pp.xl. Columns 538—in double columns  
with each column numbered, index being  
paged 541–555. By F. Galton.

**FICHE No. 253**

The Knapsack Guide for Travellers in Italy.

Illustrated with maps and plans of towns,  
galleries, &c.

Second edition, carefully revised. London,  
Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice,  
Rome, Naples 1865.

Columns xxvii.640. In double columns,  
with each column numbered. Corrected  
by J. B. Pentland.

**FICHE No. 254**

The Knapsack Guide for Travellers in Tyrol and  
the Eastern Alps.

London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Turin,  
Venice, Rome, Naples 1867.

Columns xl.636. In double columns,  
with each column numbered.  
By G. C. Churchill and J. Gilbert.

## Paris, 1864–1890

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A Handbook for Visitors to Paris; containing a description of the most remarkable objects in Paris, with general advice and information for English travellers in that Metropolis, and on the way to it.

London 1864.

pp.259. By C. Marett and J. B. Pentland.

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pp.xix.278.

### FICHE NO. 266

Handbook for Visitors to Paris; containing a description of the most remarkable objects, in the City and its Environs, with general advice and information for English travellers in that Metropolis, and on the way to it.

A new and revised edition. London,  
Paris 1882.

pp.viii.337. Revised by C. J. Ribton-Turner.

**FICHE No. 268**

Handbook for Visitors to Paris; containing a description of the most remarkable objects, in the City and its Environs, with general advice and information for English travellers.

A new edition. London, Paris 1890.  
pp.viii.337.

**Algeria and Tunis, 1874—1895****FICHE No. 270**

A Handbook for Travellers in Algeria.

London, Paris, Milan, Florence,  
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pp.viii.239. By Lieut. Col. R.  
Lambert Playfair.

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Handbook for Travellers in Algeria and Tunis.  
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Second edition, revised and augmented.  
London, Paris, Rome, Naples,  
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pp.viii.308. By R. Lambert Playfair.

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Handbook for Travellers in Algeria and Tunis.  
Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Carthage, etc.

Third edition, revised and greatly  
augmented. London, Paris, Rome,  
Naples, Gibraltar 1887.  
pp.viii.344. By R. Lambert Playfair.

## Paris, 1864–1890

### FICHE No. 255

A Handbook for Visitors to Paris; containing a description of the most remarkable objects in Paris, with general advice and information for English travellers in that Metropolis, and on the way to it.

London 1864.

pp.259. By C. Marett and J. B. Pentland.

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Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Carthage, etc.

Third edition, revised and greatly  
augmented. London, Paris, Rome,  
Naples, Gibraltar 1887.

pp.viii.344. By R. Lambert Playfair.

**FICHE No. 274**

Handbook for Travellers in Algeria and Tunis.  
Algiers, Oran, Tlemçen, Bougie, Constantine,  
Tebessa, Biskra, Tunis, Carthage, Bizerta, etc.

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London 1895.

pp.xiii.363. Edited by R. Lambert Playfair.

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Handbook to the Mediterranean: its Cities,  
Coasts, and Islands. For the use of general  
travellers and yachtsmen.

London, Paris, Milan, Turin,

Florence, Rome, Naples 1881.

In two parts bound in one volume. Part I.

pp.xliv.266(o). Part II. pp.(vi).267–512.

By R. Lambert Playfair.

**FICHE No. 276**

Handbook to the Mediterranean: its Cities,  
Coasts, and Islands. For the use of general  
travellers and yachtsmen.

Second edition, revised. London,

Paris, Milan, Turin, Florence,

Rome, Naples 1882.

Two parts bound into one volume. Part I.

pp.xliv.278q. Part II. pp.(vi).279–544.

Revised by R. Lambert Playfair.

**FICHE No. 277**

Handbook to the Mediterranean: its Cities, Coasts, and Islands. For the use of general travellers and yachtsmen.

Third edition, revised. In two parts.

London 1890.

Part 1. pp.lviii.287.(31). Part 2. pp.vi.289–560.(25). Revised by R. Lambert Playfair.

**Japan, 1884–1913****FICHE No. 278**

A Handbook for Travellers in Central & Northern Japan being a guide to Tokio, Kioto, Ozaka, Hakodate, Nagasaki, and other cities; the most interesting parts of the Main Island; Ascents of the Principal Mountains; Descriptions of Temples; and Historical notes and legends.

Second edition, revised. London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong 1884.

pp.119.586. By Ernest Mason Satow and Lieut. A. G. S. Hawes.

**FICHE No. 279**

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan.

Third edition, revised. London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore 1891, 1892.

pp.ix.459. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

**FICHE NO. 280**

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan.

Fourth edition, revised and augmented.

London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo 1894.

pp.ix.viii.528. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

**FICHE NO. 282**

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan including the whole Empire from Yezo to Formosa.

Sixth edition, revised. London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore 1901.

pp.ix.579. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

**FICHE NO. 283**

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan including the whole Empire from Yezo to Formosa.

Seventh edition, revised. London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore 1903.

pp.ix.586. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

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A Handbook for Travellers in Japan including the whole Empire from Saghalien to Formosa.

Eighth edition, revised and partly rewritten.

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pp.ix.570. By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

**FICHE NO. 285**

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan  
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Ninth edition, revised throughout.

London, Yokohama, Shanghai,

Hong Kong, Singapore 1913.

pp.xi.555. By Basil Hall Chamberlain  
and W. B. Mason.

**New Zealand, 1893****FICHE NO. 286**

A Handbook for Travellers in New Zealand.  
Auckland, The Hot Lake District, Napier,  
Wanganui, Wellington, Nelson, The Buller,  
The West Coast Road, Christchurch, Mount  
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London 1893.

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Handbook of London. Past and Present.  
A new edition corrected and enlarged.  
London 1850.

pp.liv.602. By Peter Cunningham.

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A Handbook for Travellers in Cornwall.

Ninth edition, revised. London 1879.  
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W. O. Goldschmidt.

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Handbook for Travellers in Wiltshire,  
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New edition. London 1869.

pp.lv.440. Revised by W. E. Flaherty  
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Handbook for Travellers in Wiltshire,  
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Fourth edition. London 1882.

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A Handbook for Residents and Travellers in  
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Fifth edition. London 1899.

pp.(xlvii).712. Main pages printed in double  
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Edited by B. C. A. Windle.

**FICHE NO. 324**

A Handbook for Travellers in Somerset.

Fifth edition. London 1899.

pp.(xxxv).536. Column and paging  
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by B. C. A. Windle.

**Kent and Sussex, 1858—1893****FICHE No. 325**

A Handbook for Travellers in Kent and Sussex.  
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A Handbook for Travellers in Surrey, Hampshire,  
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A Handbook for Travellers in Surrey, Hampshire,  
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Second edition, revised and enlarged.

London 1865.

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Fourth edition, revised. London 1888.

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A Handbook for Travellers in Surrey  
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Fifth edition. London 1898.

pp.(18). Columns 418. Index pages

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**FICHE No. 337**

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Fifth edition. London 1898.  
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A Handbook for Travellers in the Isle of Wight.  
Fifth edition. London 1898.  
pp.(53).70. Introductory sketch of the  
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**Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and  
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Edward Stanford: London 1903.  
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A Handbook for Travellers in Durham  
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A Handbook to the English Lakes included in the Counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

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New edition. London 1872.

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A Handbook for Travellers in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire.

Third edition revised. London 1884.

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A Handbook for Travellers in Gloucestershire.  
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**Yorkshire, 1867-1904**

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London 1867.  
pp.lx.506. By R. J. King.

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Fourth edition. Remodelled and revised.

Edward Stanford: London 1904.

pp.viii.(66).594. Edited by J. M. Walker.

**Scotland, 1883–1913****FICHE No. 382**

Handbook for Travellers in Scotland.

Fifth edition, revised. London, Edinburgh, Dublin 1883, 1884.

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Handbook for Travellers in Scotland.

Eighth edition, remodelled. Edward Stanford: London, Edinburgh 1903.

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Handbook for Travellers in Scotland.

Ninth edition. Edward Stanford: London, Edinburgh 1913.

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**Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire,  
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Handbook for Travellers in Derbyshire,  
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London 1868.

pp.lii.176. By G. P. Bevan.

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Second edition, revised. London 1874.

pp.lii.213. Revised by W. E. Flaherty.

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Third edition, revised. London 1892.

pp.x.(38).229. Edited by H. M. Cundall.

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