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GUIDE TO LONDON

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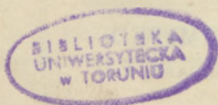
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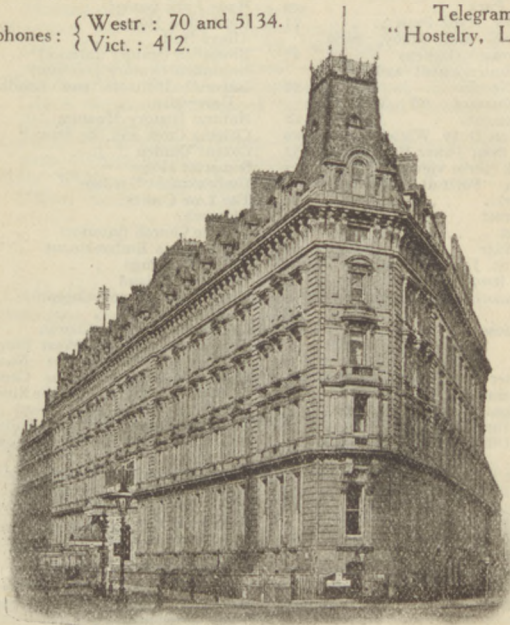
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# GUIDE TO LONDON

## INTRODUCTION.

*"That London which is the pride and the problem of our race."*

—LORD ROSEBERY.

NO words could better serve as introduction to a Guide to London than those of Heine: "I have seen the greatest wonder which the world can show to the astonished spirit. I have seen it, and am more astonished than ever—and still there remains in my memory that stone forest of houses, and amid them the rushing stream of faces, of living human faces, with all their motley passions, all their terrible impulses of love, of hunger, and of hate."

In this volume we can attempt only to direct the stranger's footsteps through the "stone forest of houses": the "rushing stream of faces"—with which no building can compare in interest—he must study for himself. Certainly in no city of ancient or modern days has there been such "fulness of life" as that which crowds the streets of the Metropolis at this period of our history; and if Dr. Johnson were alive now we can well believe that he would enjoy the traditional "walk down Fleet Street" with even more than his accustomed relish.

### The Sightseer's London.

Although the Metropolis is so vast that it would take the best part of a lifetime to traverse its 10,000 streets, and another lifetime to know intimately every part of the suburbs, the features of interest appealing especially to sightseers are, with few exceptions, confined to a central area, for the most part north of the Thames, measuring roughly some five miles from west to east, and three from north to south. We are far indeed from saying that there is not anything of interest outside this area; but we do say that the visitor, however hardy and determined, who has methodically and conscientiously "done" the orthodox sights, and taken a trip or two by way of relaxation to places like Windsor and Hampton Court, will have

little heart or shoe-leather left for Islington and Kilburn, and other places in the "Middle Ring," unless the calls of business or of friendship lure him thither. We have accordingly dealt fully with the West End and the City, and outlined all the principal excursions; but the reader who is in search of detailed information respecting London's suburban dormitories and nurseries must, we fear, be referred to volumes of greater capacity. We have done our best to squeeze a quart—ought we not rather to say a hogshead?—into a pint pot, but something has perforce been spilt in the process.

### London at a Glance.

It will greatly assist the stranger to keep his bearings in the crowded streets of Central London if he forms at the outset a mental picture of the direction and intersections of the principal thoroughfares. To this end we have prepared a special sketch map (*see pp. 8 and 9*), showing London at a glance, believing that this will be more helpful than pages of elaborate directions. Bear in mind that the river runs from west to east, with a syphon-like northward bend from Vauxhall Bridge to Waterloo; and that the two chief thoroughfares, Oxford Street with its continuations, and the Strand with its continuations, follow approximately the same course from west to east, eventually meeting at the Bank of England. Connection north and south between these two great thoroughfares is provided by Regent Street in the west; by Kingsway and Aldwych, between Holborn and the Strand; and by Chancery Lane at the City boundary.

### "From the top of a 'Bus, Gentlemen."

"The way to see London," said Mr. W. E. Gladstone once to some American tourists, "is from the top of a 'bus—the top of a 'bus, gentlemen." A shilling or two judiciously invested in penny and twopenny fares will enable all the main thoroughfares to be traversed, and a much wider range of view will be secured than would be possible from a cab or carriage. The destinations of the various lines of omnibuses are clearly shown on the panels, but care should be taken to ascertain whether they are going *to* or *from* the point the visitor is desirous of reaching.

### Local Characteristics.

Limitations of space forbid anything like a general survey of London and its various quarters, but the interest of the provincial visitor will certainly be stimulated by remarking that

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GLASGOW .....	51, Renfield Street.
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the special aspects of many of the other great towns are reflected here. Thus, the observant will readily discover a commercial Manchester between the General Post Office and the Guildhall, and there is almost another Liverpool eastward of the Tower; the cathedral towns, with cloisters and closes, deans, canons and choirs, are superbly represented in the City of Westminster; while the Inns of Court, with their "quads" and lawns and stately chapels, are strongly reminiscent of Universities like Oxford and Cambridge.

Certain trades and manufactures are localized, and have been so for many years. The Spitalfields silk-weavers are known all the world over. Clerkenwell is as famous for watch-making as Geneva itself, and the manufacture of jewellery and optical, musical, and electrical instruments is almost equally a speciality of that neighbourhood. Lambeth is a rival to North Staffordshire in producing artistic pottery. Southwark is the metropolis of the hop trade; and adjoining Bermondsey tans hides and makes leather for a great part of England. Woolwich, where the nation's great arsenal is situated, is naturally the home of many engaged in the engineering trades; and the same is true, in a less degree, of the neighbouring boroughs of Greenwich, Deptford and Poplar. The cabinet-making, French polishing and upholstering trades have a predilection for Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and St. Pancras. About Aldgate is clustered the Jewish quarter; and in Whitechapel large numbers, both of men and women, are engaged in the tailoring and dress-making trades. Marylebone is another important centre of the same industries. Bootmakers favour Bethnal Green. A considerable settlement of foreigners, chiefly French and Italian, is established about Soho. Between Farringdon Road and Gray's Inn Road, to the north of the wider part of Holborn, is a large Italian community. The chief markets for tea, corn, wine, and colonial produce are in Mark and Mincing Lanes. The wholesale fruit trade has its headquarters around the Monument, at the northern end of London Bridge, and at Covent Garden. The wholesale fish merchants have a natural liking for Billingsgate and its neighbourhood, a liking which other members of the community do not share. Dealers in diamonds collect in the neighbourhood of Hatton Garden and Houndsditch, and carry on a quiet and mysterious trade. Paternoster Row and the British book trade are nearly synonymous terms, although most of the larger publishing houses are now established in other parts of London, notably in the streets adjoining Covent Garden. Fleet Street, the Embankment and the Strand are the great centres of news-



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paper activity, and the adjoining streets and courts are studded with printing-offices. Upper Thames Street is the centre of the paper trade. The financial world of London—bankers, stock and share brokers—for obvious reasons of convenience, finds its centre round the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, Lombard Street being literally lined with joint-stock and private banks, and Princes Street, Lothbury and the adjacent thoroughfares being almost as well provided with them. Hundreds of stockbrokers and financial agents occupy little offices in narrow courts, finding them to be veritable "Tom Tiddler's grounds" in the way of picking up gold and silver; and the greatest mercantile and insurance companies and commercial firms are represented in Cornhill, Old Broad Street, Moorgate Street, King William Street, and other well-known thoroughfares. Shipowners and agents abound near Fenchurch and Leadenhall Streets. Just as naturally, barristers and solicitors congregate in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, as we shall see when we come to Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and the Temple. The Strand, Leicester Square, Shaftesbury Avenue, Covent Garden and St. Martin's Lane are eminently theatrical neighbourhoods; Pall Mall, St. James's Street and Piccadilly are "clubland"; painters, musicians, authors and actors have a liking for St. John's Wood, Bayswater, Brompton and Chelsea; consulting physicians favour Harley Street and Wimpole Street; and architects and civil engineers must generally be sought in Westminster, especially Victoria Street.

## HOTELS AND TARIFFS.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase during the last few years in the number and capacity of London hotels, the resources of the metropolis are in summer severely taxed by the ever-increasing army of visitors from the Continent, the Colonies, and the provinces. London, long supreme in size and commercial importance, has within the last decade or so confounded her detractors by proving herself easily first as a pleasure resort also. It may be doubted whether all the holiday places of the South Coast together have within the year so many visitors as the dull town whose own inhabitants are so eager to get away from her. The visitor who is wise will—particularly in August and September—endeavour to make his arrangements for accommodation before arrival. An enquiry addressed to any of the establishments named in the following list will bring full particulars and save possible disappointment.

The tariffs have been obtained directly from the proprietors.

VISITORS TO LONDON.  
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**Night Porter.** Electric Light throughout.

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Electric Light throughout.

Separate Tables.

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Telegrams: "Adam Bonn, London."

SITUATE IN THE BEST POSITION IN LONDON.

For Terms, see under Private Hotels, page xxiii.



but we can accept no responsibility for their accuracy. Prices are, moreover, liable to fluctuate according to season.

Travellers who only wish to spend a night or two in London will perhaps find the **Railway Hotels** adjoining the various termini convenient:—

[ABBREVIATIONS.—*R.*, bedroom; *B.*, breakfast; *L.*, luncheon; *D.*, dinner; *T.*, tea; *A.*, attendance; *fr.*, from.]

**Cannon Street** (S.E. and C.R.): *R.*, single *fr.* 4/-; double, *fr.* 7/-; *B.*, *fr.* 2/6; *L.*, *fr.* 2/6; *D.*, *fr.* 3/6; *T.*, *fr.* 1/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 73/6 per week.

**Charing Cross** (S.E.R.): *R.*, single, 5/6; double, 12/-; *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/6.

**Euston** (L. and N.W.R.): *R.*, single, *fr.* 5/-; double, *fr.* 7/-; *B.*, *fr.* 1/6; *L.*, *fr.* 2/-; *D.*, *fr.* 2/6; table d'hôte, 5/-; *T.*, *fr.* 1/-; *A.*, nil.

**Great Central** (G.C.R.), Marylebone:

**Gt. Eastern** (G.E.R.), Liverpool Street: *R.*, single, *fr.* 4/6; double, *fr.* 8/6; *B.*, table d'hôte, 3/-; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, *fr.* 6d.; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* 12/6 per day.

**Great Northern** (G.N.R.), King's Cross: *R.*, single, *fr.* 4/6; double, *fr.* 8/-; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* 12/6 per day.

**Great Western** (G.W.R.), Paddington Station, W.:

*Boarding terms:* 12/- per day; 63/- per week.

**Holborn Viaduct** (S.E. and C.R.): *R.*, single, *fr.* 5/-; double, *fr.* 7/-; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 2/6 to 3/6; *D.*, 3/6 to 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 12/- per day; *fr.* 73/6 per week, irrespective of season.

**Midland Grand**, St. Pancras:

## Licensed Hotels.

Among the other chief licensed hotels are:—

**Adelphi**, 1-4, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.:

**Alexandra**, Hyde Park Corner: *R.*, single, *fr.* 7/-; double, *fr.* 10/6; *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 6/6; *A.*, nil. Motor Garage.

**Anderton's**, Fleet Street: *R.* and *B.*, single or double, *fr.* 5/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 3/-.

*Boarding terms:* 9/6 per day.

**Angus**, 23, New Bridge Street, E.C.: *R.*, single, 3/- to 4/-; double, 6/- to 10/-; *B.*, 1/6 to 3/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 6d. and 1/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 42/- per week.

**Arundel**, 8, Arundel Street, Strand: *R.* and *B.*, *fr.* 6/-; *L.*, *fr.* 2/-; *D.*, 3/6.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 9/6 per day.

**Bailey's**, Gloucester Road, S.W.: *R.*, single, *fr.* 6/6; double, *fr.* 13/-; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 5/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 12/- per day; *fr.* 84/- per week; *fr.* 24/- Sat. to Mon.

**Bath and Cheltenham**, London Street, Paddington, W.: *R.*, single, *fr.* 4/6; double, *fr.* 6/6; *B.*, *fr.* 2/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 4/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* 10/6 per day; 73/6 per week.

**Bedford**, 83-95, Southampton Row, W.C.: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 7/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-.

**Berkeley**, 77, Piccadilly, W.: *R.*, single, 9/-; double, 15/6; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 4/-; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 7/6; *A.*, nil.

**Berners'**, 6 and 7, Berners Street, W.:

**Bolton Mansions**, 11-14, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.: *R.*, single, *fr.* 3/6; double, *fr.* 6/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 3/6; *T.*, 6d.; *A.*, nil.

*Boarding terms:* *fr.* 8/- per day; *fr.* 52/6 per week.

**Brown's and St. George's**, 21-24, Dover Street, and 31-34, Albemarle Street, W.:

**Brunswick**, 52 and 53, Jermyn St., S.W.:

**Buckingham**, 25, Villiers Street, Strand:

**Buckingham Palace**, 2, Buckingham Gate, S.W.: *R.*, single, *fr.* 5/6; double, *fr.* 9/6; *B.*, 2/- to 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 6/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.

**Buckland's**, 43, Brook Street, W.:

**Burlington**, 29-30, Old Burlington Street, W.: *R.*, 5/-; *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 6/-; *T.*, 1/6; *A.*, 1/6.

**Cadogan**, 75, Sloane Street, S.W.: *R.* and *A.*, 5/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, *fr.* 1/-; *A.*, nil.

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



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Two minutes from Waterloo Terminus (L. & S. W. Railway).

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Close to Mid., Gt. N., L.N. Western Termini and Tubes.  
COMFORT AND ECONOMICAL PRICES.

X

Terms, etc., by return of post.

X

[ABBREVIATIONS.—*R.*, bedroom; *B.*, breakfast; *L.*, luncheon; *D.*, dinner; *T.*, tea; *A.*, attendance; *fr.*, from.]

- Carlton**, Pall Mall, S.W.: *R.*, single, fr. 7/6; double, fr. 12/6. Suite of apartments from 30/-. Charges for apartments include bath, electric light and attendance. *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 5/-; *D.* (table d'hôte), 7/6. The "Carlton Supper" in Grand Restaurant, 5/-.
- Carter's**, 14-15, Albemarle Street, W.: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 7/- or 8/-; *B.*, 2/- to 3/6; *L.*, 2/6 to 3/6; *D.*, 3/6 to 7/-; *T.*, 6d. and 1/-; *A.*, 1/6. *Boarding terms*: 12/6 per day.
- Cavendish**, 81, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly: *R.*, single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 8/-; *B.*, fr. 2/6; *L.*, fr. 3/6; *D.*, fr. 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, 1/6.
- Cecil**, Strand and the Embankment: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 9/-; *B.*, 2/6 to 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 5/-. The largest hotel in Europe. Can accommodate 800 guests. The banqueting halls will hold 1,200 persons.
- Charterhouse**, Charterhouse Square, E.C.: *R.* and *B.*, single, fr. 5/6; double, fr. 11/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 1/6; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: 9/- per day; 21/- Sat. to Mon.
- City Central** (Faulkner's), 50, Newgate Street, E.C.: *R.*, single, fr. 2/6; double, fr. 4/6; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 1/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *D.*, 2/6; *A.*, nil. *Boarding Terms*: fr. 7/6 per day; fr. 50/- per week.
- Claridge's**, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.:
- Coburg**, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Sq., W.:
- Cosmo**, 126, Southampton Row, W.C.:
- Covent Garden**, 22-5, Southampton Street, W.C.: *R.* and *B.*, fr. 6/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: fr. 9/6 per day; fr. 63/- per week; 20/- Sat. to Mon.
- Craven**, 43-6, Craven Street, Strand: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 6/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/6; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 3/6; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: 10/6 per day; 73/6 per week.
- Curzon**, 60, Curzon Street, W.:
- De Keyser's Royal**, Victoria Embankment, E.C.: *Boarding terms*: fr. 12/6 per day.
- De Vere**, 48-50, Hyde Park Gate, and De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.: *R.*, single, 4/6; double, 8/-; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 3/-; *T.*, 6d.; *D.*, 5/-.
- Boarding terms*: fr. 10/6 per day; fr. 63/- per week; fr. 21/- Sat. to Mon. Motor Garage near.
- Duke of Edinburgh**, Salisbury Square, E.C.: *R.*, single, 2/6; double, 4/6; *B.*, 1/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Edwards'**, Euston Square: *R.* and *B.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 9/-; *L.*, 1/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *D.*, fr. 2/6; *A.*, nil. Motor Garage.
- Faulkner's**, Villiers Street, Charing Cross:
- First Avenue**, High Holborn, W.C.: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 8/-; *B.*, 2/- to 3/-; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: from 12/- per day. Motor Garage.
- Fischer's**, 11, Clifford Street, Bond Street, W.: *R.*, fr. 5/6; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, fr. 2/-; *D.*, fr. 3/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, 1/6. *Boarding terms*: fr. 12/6 per day.
- Fleming's**, 9-10, Half-Moon Street, and 41, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.:
- Ford's**, 13-15, Manchester Street, W.: *R.*, single, 5/6; double, 7/6; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 4/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: 10/6 per day.
- Fripp's**, 36, Manchester Street, W.: *R.*, 3/6 to 5/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 3/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: 9/- per day; fr. 42/- per week.
- Garlant's**, 11-17, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall:
- Garrick**, 3-5, Charing Cross Road, W.C.: *R.*, single, 21/- per week; double, 25/- per week; *B.*, fr. 1/-; *L.*, fr. 1/6; *D.*, 2/6.
- Golden Cross**, 452, West Strand: *R.*, single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 7/-; *B.* (table d'hôte), 3/-; *L.* (table d'hôte), 2/6; *D.*, 4/-; *T.*, fr. 1/-.
- Boarding terms*: 10/6 per day.
- Grand**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.: *R.*, single, fr. 6/-; double, fr. 9/-; *B.* (table d'hôte), 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 6/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Grosvenor**, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 8/-; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, 2/6 and 4/-; *D.*, 4/6 and 6/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: 105/- per week.
- Hans Crescent**, Sloane Street, S.W.: *R.* single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 7/6; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, fr. 2/6; *D.*, fr. 5/6; *T.* fr. 1/-; *A.*, nil. *Boarding terms*: fr. 12/6 per day.
- Haxell's**, 369-75, Strand, W.C.: *R.*, single, 5/-; double, 10/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.

# ANDREW'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

68 & 69, GUILFORD ST., RUSSELL SQUARE

(FEW DOORS FROM HOTEL RUSSELL, LONDON, W.C.).



'BUSES PASS THE HOUSE FOR ALL PARTS.

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*Room and Breakfast from 3s. 6d. per day.  
Board and Residence from 25s. 6d. per week.*

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Most Central Position for Pleasure or Business,  
close to Oxford Street, British Museum,  
and Hotel Russell.



[ABBREVIATIONS.—R., bedroom; B., breakfast; L., luncheon; D., dinner; T., tea; A., attendance; fr., from.]

- Horrex's**, Norfolk Street, Strand: R., single, 5/-; double, 9/-; B., 2/6; L., 2/6; D., 3/6; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 9/6 per day.
- Howard**, Norfolk Street, W.C.: R. and B., single, fr. 6/6 to 8/6; double, fr. 13/- to 17/-; L., 2/-; D., 3/6; T., 1/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/6 to 12/6 per day.
- Hummums**, Covent Garden, W.C.:
- Hyde Park**, Albert Gate, S.W.; R., single, 8/6; double, 14/-; B., 2/-; L., 4/-; T., 1/6; D., 7/6; A., nil.
- Imperial**, Russell Square, W.C.: R. single, 6/-; double, 11/-; B. or L., 2/-; T., 1/-; D., 3/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: 10/6 per day; 63/- per week. Motor Garage near.
- Inns of Court**, High Holborn, W.C.: R. and A., 4/6; B., 3/-; L., 2/6; D., 3/6; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/6 per day.
- Jules**, 85, Jermyn Street, S.W., R. single, fr. 6/6; double, fr. 10/6; B., fr. 2/-; L., 4/-; T., fr. 1/-; D., 5/6 and 7/6; A., nil.
- Kensington**, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.:
- Langham**, Portland Place, W.: R., single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 10/-; B., fr. 3/-; L., fr. 3/6; D., fr. 5/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: 15/- per day. Motor Garage near.
- Long's**, 15-16, New Bond Street, W.: R., single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 8/-; B., fr. 2/6; L., fr. 2/6; D., 5/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., nil.
- Loudoun**, 24, Surrey Street, Strand:
- Manchester**, 136-145, Aldersgate Street, and 89-92, Long Lane, E.C.: R. and B., single, 6/6; double, 13/-; L., 2/-; T., 1/-; D., 2/6.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/6 per day; fr. 63/- per week.
- Marshall Thompson's**, 28-29, Cavendish Square, W.:
- Métropole**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.: R., single, fr. 6/-; double, fr. 9/-; B., 2/- and 3/6; L., 3/6; D., 6/-; T., 1/6.  
Boarding terms: 105/- per week. Motor Garage.
- Morley's**: R., single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/6; B., fr. 1/-; L., fr. 2/-; T., fr. 6d.; D., fr. 2/6.  
Boarding terms: 9/6 and 10/6 per day.
- Morley's**, 1-3, Trafalgar Square, W.C.: R., single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 9/-; B., fr. 2/-; L., fr. 2/6; D., 5/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., nil.
- Boarding terms: fr. 13/6 per day; 29/- Sat. to Mon. Motor Garage near.
- Norfolk**, 30-2, Surrey Street, Strand: R. and B., 6/6; L., fr. 2/6; D., 4/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/6 per day.
- Norfolk Square**, 25, London Street, and 2, Norfolk Square, Paddington:
- Norris's**, 48-53, Russell Road, Kensington: R., single, fr. 2/6; double, fr. 3/6; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; D., 3/-; T., 6d.; A., 1/-.  
Boarding terms: fr. 52/6 per week.
- Peele's**, 177-8, Fleet Street, E.C.: R., B., and A., 5/-; R. only, 3/6.  
Boarding terms: fr. 8/6 per day.
- Phoenix**, 19, Princes' Street, Cavendish Square, W.:
- Piccadilly**, Piccadilly and Regent Street: R., single, fr. 8/6 per day; double, fr. 15/-; B., 2/-; L., 3/6; D., Restaurant, 7/6, 10/6 or à la carte; Grill Room, 5/6 or à la carte.
- Portland**, 97-9, Great Portland Street, W.:
- Premier**, 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly:
- Princes'**, Jermyn Street:
- Prince of Wales**, 16-18, De Vere Gardens, and 11-21, Victoria Road, Kensington: R., single, 3/6; double, 6/-; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; T., 6d.; D., 3/6; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/6 per day; fr. 63/- per week; 21/- Sat. to Mon. Motor Garage.
- Queen's**, Leicester Square, W.C.: R., single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 7/-; B., fr. 2/6; L., fr. 3/-; D., fr. 5/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., 1/-.  
Boarding terms: fr. 12/6 per day; fr. 84/- per week.
- Ritz**, Piccadilly:
- Royal Court**, 8-10, Sloane Square, S.W.: R., 6/-; B., fr. 1/-; L., fr. 2/6; D., fr. 3/6; T., fr. 1/6; A., 1/-.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/- per day; fr. 63/- per week.
- Royal Palace**, Kensington High Street: R., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 4/-; B. (table d'hôte), 3/-; L., 3/-; D., 5/-; T., 1/-; A., 1/6.  
Boarding terms (excepting May, June and July): fr. 10/6 per day; fr. 73/6 per week.
- Russell**, Russell Square, W.C.: R., single, fr. 4/6; double, fr. 7/-; B., fr. 2/6; L., fr. 2/6; D., fr. 4/-; T., 1/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 12/6 per day; fr. 84/- per week; 24/- Sat. to Mon.



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**WILTON ROAD, VICTORIA, LONDON, S.W.**

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For ease of access to all parts of London, and  
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Recommended by the principal Tourist Agencies, "Queen's  
Journal," Army and Navy Stores, etc.



ABBREVIATIONS.—*R.*, bedroom; *B.*, breakfast; *L.*, luncheon; *D.*, dinner; *T.*, tea; *A.*, attendance  
fr., from ]

- St. Ermin's**, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.; *R.*, bath, and *A.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 7/-; *B.*, fr. 1/6; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil. Motor Garage.
- St. George's and Brown's**, 31-4, Albemarle Street, and 21-4, Dover Street, W.:
- Salisbury**, Salisbury Square, E.C.: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 6/-; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*, 3/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Saracen's Head**, 10, Snow Hill, E.C.: *R.*, single, 4/6; double, 8/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 2/-; *A.*, nil.  
Boarding terms: 10/- per day 60/- per week.
- Savoy**, Strand and Victoria Embankment, W.C.:
- South Kensington**, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.: *R.*, single, fr. 5/6; double, 10/-; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 5/-; *A.*, nil.  
Boarding terms: 12/- per day; 84/- per week; 22/- Sat. to Mon.
- Tavistock**, Covent Garden, W.C.: *R.* and *B.*, fr. 5/-; *L.*, fr. 2/-; *D.*, fr. 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Tollard Royal**, Southampton Row, W.C. (residential):
- Tudor**, 87, Oxford Street, W.: *R.*, single, 4/6; double, 8/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 3/6.  
Boarding terms: 10/6 per day; 73/6 per week.
- Victoria**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.: *R.*, fr. 3/6; *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 5/-; *A.*, nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 14/6 per day.
- Victoria**, 46, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.:
- Waldorf**, Aldwych, Strand: *R.*, fr. 4/6; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.* (table d'hôte), 3/6; *D.* (table d'hôte), 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Waterloo**, 10-14, York Road, S.E.: *R.*, single, fr. 2/6; double, fr. 4/6; *B.*, fr. 1/3; *L.*, fr. 2/-; *D.*, fr. 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, 1/-.  
Boarding terms: 9/- per day; 60/- per week.
- Westminster Palace**, 4, Victoria Street, Westminster: *R.*, single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 5/-; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, fr. 2/6; *D.*, fr. 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, nil.  
Boarding terms: 12/6 per day 84/- per week; 23/- Sat. to Mon. Motor Garage.
- Wilton**, Victoria (opposite S.E. and C. Station): *R.*, single, fr. 2/6; double, from 4/-; *B.*, fr. 1/3; *L.*, 2/-; *T.*, 1/-; *D.*, 3/-; *A.*, 1/-.  
Boarding terms: fr. 8/6 per day.
- Windsor**, 46, Victoria Street, S.W.: *R.*, single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 7/-; *B.*, fr. 2/-; *L.*, fr. 2/-; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/6; *A.*, nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 12/- per day.
- York**, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.:
- York**, 89-2, Waterloo Road, S.E.:
- York**, 9-11, Albemarle Street, W.:

## Private and Temperance Hotels and Boarding Houses.

*Private Hotels* are those not licensed for the sale of wine, spirits, or beer. *Boarding Houses* are principally to be found in the Bloomsbury quarter (see p. 154), but there are many others in the attractive outer suburbs, such as Hampstead, Bayswater, Dulwich, etc. Good "board and lodging" is offered by these establishments at from 35s. to 55s. a week. For private apartments the average charge in Bloomsbury may be taken at about 21s. a room per week, or in West End Streets off Piccadilly double that figure. Advertisements of furnished apartments and lodging-houses will be found in the daily newspapers.

- Andrew's**, 68 and 69, Guilford St., Russell Square: *R.*, single, 1/6 to 2/6; double, 2/6 to 3/6; *B.*, *L.* or *T.*, 1/3 to 2/-; *A.*, 9d. per day each person.
- Bonn's (Royal Surrey)**, 6, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W.: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 6/-; *B.* or *L.*, fr. 1/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *D.*, fr. 3/-; *A.*, nil.
- Bingham**, 5, Southampton Bldgs. and 63, Chancery Lane: *R.*, single, 3/-; double, 5/-; *B.*, fr. 1/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 1/-.
- Bonnington**, 27, Bloomsbury Square: *R.* and *B.*, fr. 4/6; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/3; *A.*, nil.



ON LONDON. ON

# Sharman's . . . Temperance Hotel,

30 & 32, Waterloo Road, S.E.

(Near Bridge.)

Three Minutes' Walk from Waterloo Station (L. & S.W.R.), and Five  
Minutes' Walk from the Strand.

This Establishment is very central for business or pleasure, and  
noted for its cleanliness and moderate charges.

Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance from 3/6.

A HOME FROM HOME.

## The Devonshire House Hotel.

Established 1876.

✽

Enlarged 1898.

THIS First-class Temperance Hotel is replete with every comfort. The Public Rooms, comprising Dining, Drawing, Writing, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, are spacious and well furnished. And the Bedrooms are airy and many of them particularly quiet. Moderate Tariff. Bedroom and Attendance from 3/6. Night Porter in attendance. Telephone No. 9215, London Wall. Telegraphic Address—"Exterior, London."

H. G. CHALKLEY & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

Opposite LIVERPOOL STREET STATION,  
Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

## THE HALF-CROWN EDITION

OF

WARD, LOCK & CO'S  
GUIDE TO LONDON

Contains additional Section Plans, and a complete

**INDEX TO STREETS,**

Places of Interest, etc.

(10,000 References).

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[ABBREVIATIONS.—R., bedroom; B., breakfast; L., luncheon; D., dinner; T., tea; A., attendance; fr., from.]

- Broadwalk, De Vere Gdns. :** R., single, 4/-; double, 7/6; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; T., 6d.; D., 3/6; A. and baths, 1/6.  
*Boarding terms:* 9/- per day; 63/- per week. Motor Garage.
- Brook's, 33 and 34, Surrey St., Strand :** R. and B., single, fr. 5/-.
- Brunswick House, 28a, Brunswick Square, W.C. :** R., single, 2/6; double, 4/-; B., fr. 1/6; L., 2/-; T., 9d.; D., 2/6; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* 7/- per day; 42/- per week; 14/- Sat. to Mon.
- Buckingham, 28, Buckingham Street, Strand :** R., single, 5/-; double, 10/-; B., 2/-; L., 1/6; D., 2/6; T., 1/-; A., nil.
- Cambridge House, 12-13, Montague St., Russell Square :** R. and B., 4/-;  
*Boarding terms,* 5/6 per day; 15/- per week.
- Coburn, 9, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. :** R., single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/6; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; T., 1/-; D., 3/-; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 7/6 per day; fr. 42/- per week.
- Cranston's Waverley, Southampton Row, W.C. :** R., B., A. and bath, 5/-.
- Cranston's Kenilworth, Great Russell Street, W.C. :** R., B., A. and bath, 5/- per day.
- Demeter House, 29-30, Queen Square, Bloomsbury :** R. and B., single, fr. 7/6; double, fr. 8/-; B., 1/6; L., 1/-; T., 6d.; D., 2/6.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 6/- per day; fr. 35/- per week.
- Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. :** R., single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 3/-; B., fr. 1/6; L., 2/6; D., à la carte; T., fr. 1/6; A. 1/6.  
*Boarding terms:* 14/- Sat. to Mon.
- Durrant's, George St., Manchester Sq., W. :** R. and B., fr. 5/-; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; T., 9d.; D., 3/6; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* 8/- to 12/- per day.
- Empress, Waterloo Bridge Road :** R. and A., fr. 2/6; B. or T., 1/- to 2/9.
- Garrard's, 53, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. :** R., single, 1/6; double, 2/6; B., 1/3; L., 1/6; D., 2/-; T., 1/3; A., 6d.  
*Boarding terms:* 6/- per day; 40/- per week; 10/- Sat. to Mon.
- Gower, Gower Street Station, N.W. :** R. and bath, single, fr. 2/6; double, fr. 5/-; B. (à la carte), fr. 6d.; L., 1/6; D., 1/6; T., 6d.; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* 6/- per day; 30/- per week.
- Granville House, 6, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C. :** R., B., and D., fr. 27/6 per week.
- Gwalia, Upper Woburn Place :** R., B., and bath, 5/-; L., 2/-; T., 1/-; D., 2/6; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* 9/- per day; fr. 52/6 per week.
- Imperial, 122, Queen's Gate, and 4, Queensberry Place, South Kensington :** R., single, fr. 3/6 per day; double, fr. 6/-; B., 2/6; L., 3/-; T., 1/-; D., 4/-.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 50/6 per week.
- Ivanhoe, Bloomsbury Street :** R., B., A. and bath, 5/- per day.
- Johnston's, 20 and 21, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W. :**
- Kimberley House, 86-87, Guilford St., W.C. :** Inclusive terms fr. 5/- per day.
- Kingsley, Hart Street, W.C. :** R., single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/-; B., fr. 1/3; L., 2/-; T., fr. 1/-; D., 3/-; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 8/6 per day.
- Ling's, 11-13, South Street, Finsbury :** R., single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 3/-; B., fr. 1/-; L., fr. 1/6; D., 2/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., 6d.
- Macaulay House, 33-35, Woburn Place :** R. and B., fr. 3/6 per day.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 25/6 per week.
- Mann's, 48-9, Torrington Square, W.C. :** R. and B., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 6/6; B., fr. 1/-; D., 2/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* 6/- per day; 42/- per week.
- Midland Temperance, 73-6, Guilford St., Russell Square :** R., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 5/6; B., fr. 1/3; L., fr. 1/6; D., 3/-; T., fr. 1/3; A., nil.
- Montague, Montague Street, Russell Square :** R., single, fr. 1/6; double, fr. 2/6; B., fr. 1/3; L., fr. 1/6; D., to order; T., fr. 1/3; A., 9d.
- Morton, Russell Square :** R., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 5/-; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; D., 2/6; T., 1/-; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 8/- per day.
- Opera, Bow St., Strand :** R., single, 2/6; double, 4/6, including baths and attendance; B., 1/6; L., 1/9; T., 1/-.
- Osborne, Tavistock Place :** R., B., bath, and A., 5/- per day.
- Portman, 26-8, Portman Street, and 506, Oxford Street, W. :** R., single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 8/6; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; D., 3/-; T., 6d.; A., nil.  
*Boarding terms:* fr. 7/6 per day; fr. 42/- per week; 15/- Sat. to Mon.

LONDON.

LONDON.

**WILD'S** FIRST  
CLASS

# TEMPERANCE HOTELS

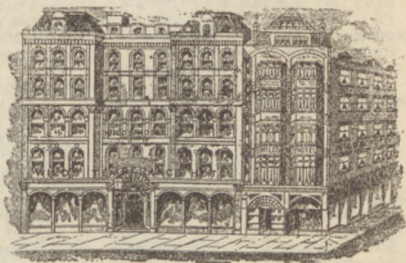
**30 to 40, Ludgate Hill, E.C.**

Telegrams, Wild's Hotel, London.

Telephone 4695, Holborn.

**Electric Lift.**

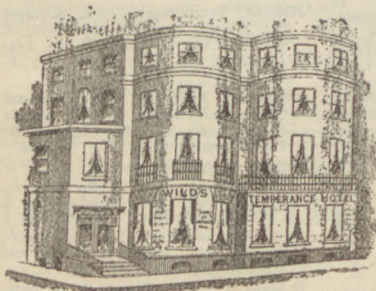
Central for  
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and  
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Stations for  
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**70 & 71, Euston Square.**

Telegrams, Wild's, 71, Euston Square, London.

Telephone 1949, North.



Close to  
Euston, Midland,  
and  
Great Northern  
Stations.

Handy for Early and Late Trains.

**Home Comforts.**

**Cleanliness and Quiet.**

**Central for Business or Pleasure.**



[ABBREVIATIONS.—R., bedroom; B., breakfast; L., luncheon; D., dinner; T., tea; A., attendance; fr., from.]

- Privett's**, 1, Euston Square, W.C.: R., single, 2/6; double, 4/-; B., fr. 1/-; L., fr. 1/-; D., 2/-; T., fr. 6d.; A., nil.
- Queen's**, 104-8, Oxford Street: R. and B., single, 5/-; double, 10/-; L., fr. 2/6; D., 3/-; T., 1/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: 8/- per day; 50/- per week.
- Queen's**, 154-7, Aldersgate Street: R. and B., 4/- and 4/6.
- Sharman's**, 30 and 32, Waterloo Road, S.E.: R., B., and A., fr. 3/6.
- Suttle's**, 24-7, Bedford Place, Russell Square: R., single, 3/-; double, 5/-; B., 2/-; L., 1/6; D., 2/6; T. (meat), 2/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 42/- per week.
- Thackeray**, Gt. Russell St., W.C.: R., single, fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/-; B., fr. 1/3; L., 2/-; T., fr. 1/-; D., 3/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 8/6 per day.
- Tranter's**, 6-9, Bridgewater Square, Barbican, E.C.: R., single, 2/3 to 3/6; double, fr. 3/6; B., 1/- to 2/-; L., fr. 1/6; D., fr. 1/-; T., fr. 1/-; A., 3d. per day.  
Boarding terms: fr. 7/6 per day; fr. 45/- per week.
- University**, Endsleigh Gdns: R., single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 6/6; B., 2/6; L., 2/-; T., 1/-; D., 3/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 10/- per day; fr. 63/- per week.
- Washington**, 53, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.: R. and B., fr. 3/6; double, fr. 6/-; L., 1/-; T., 6d.; D., 2/-.  
Boarding terms: 5/- per day; fr. 25/- per week; 10/- Sat. to Mon.
- West Central**, 101, Southampton Row, W.C.: R., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 5/6; B., 2/-; L., 2/-; D., 3/-; T., fr. 1/3; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 5/- per day.
- Wild's**, Ludgate Hill, E.C., and 70-1, Euston Square, N.W.: R., single, 3/-; double, 6/-; B., 2/-; L., 1/6; D., 3/-; T., fr. 1/6; A., nil.
- Woburn House**, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.: R., single, 2/6; double, 4/-; B., 2/-; L., 1/6; D., 2/6; T., 6d.; A., 6d.  
Boarding terms: 7/6 to 10/6 per day.
- Woodstock**, 8, Euston Square: R., single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 4/-; B., 1/6; L., 1/6; D., 2/6; T., 1/6; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 6/6 per day, or 35/- per week; 12/6 Sat. to Mon.

### Among the

### Hotels expressly adapted to the tastes and requirements of foreigners

may be mentioned:—

- Buecker's**, 26, Finsbury Square, E.C.: R., single, fr. 3/-; double, fr. 6/-; B., fr. 2/-; L. 2/6; D. (table d'hôte), 3/-; A., nil.
- Cavour**, 20 and 21, Leicester Square, W.C.:
- Dieudonné's**, 11, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.:
- Florence**, 53-58, Rupert Street, Haymarket:
- Hôtel Chatham**, 1, Regent Street, S.W.: R., single, 5/6; double, 7/6; B., 3/-; L., 3/-; T., 1/-; D., 5/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: 15/6 per day.  
Motor Garage.
- Hôtel de Hongrie**, 36, Lisle Street, W.:
- Hôtel de Paris**, 11, Leicester Place, W.C.: R., single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 8/-; B., 1/-.
- Hôtel and Grand Café de l'Europe**, 10-15, Leicester Square, W.C.: R., single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 9/-; B., fr. 1/6; L., 3/-; D., 5/-; T., 1/-; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: 12/6 per day.
- Hôtel Mathis**, Arundell Street, Coventry Street, W.:
- Hôtel Previtali**, Arundel Street, Coventry Street, W.:
- Hôtel Provence**, 17 and 18, Leicester Square, W.C.:
- Klein's**, 38, Finsbury Square, E.C.: R., single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 4/-; B., fr. 1/-; L., fr. 1/6; D., table d'hôte, 3/6; A., nil (bedrooms extra if no meals taken at hotel).
- Monte Carlo**, 2, Leicester Street, W.C.:
- St. Carlo's**, 3, Fitzroy Square, W.:
- Swiss**, 53, Old Compton Street, W.:
- Wedde's**, 12, Greek Street, Soho, W.: R., single, fr. 2/6; double, fr. 5/-; B., plain, 1/-; L., table d'hôte, 1/6; D., fr. 2/-; T., 6d.; A., nil.  
Boarding terms: fr. 6/- per day; fr. 35/- per week.

# DEMETER HOUSE,

## PRIVATE HOTEL

### AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

## *29 & 30, Queen Square,*

### *Bloomsbury, W.C.*

---

Visitors to London will find this a thoroughly reliable Establishment, replete with all the comforts of a refined home.

It is situated in the most **quiet thoroughfare** in the West Central District, and is in close proximity to the principal termini, the Tube, and the Omnibus routes, and is within a shilling Cab fare of all the important places of amusement.

The House—**which is heated throughout** by Hot Water System—is spacious, and has handsome Reception and Bed Rooms.

*An excellent Table is provided.*

---

Daily Terms, including Bedroom, Breakfast, Afternoon Tea, and Dinner, from 6s.

Bed and Breakfast, from 4s. per day.

Weekly Terms, from £1 15s. single; double from £3 3s.

**Proprietress: Mrs. E. IVENS BLUE.**

One or two of these establishments, of varying grades, demand special notice.

The principal feature of Langham Place is the **Langham Hotel**, one of the most magnificent hotels in the metropolis, patronized by the best English and Colonial families, and by visitors from the Continent and the United States. The principal façade is two hundred feet long. The large dining-room is of fine proportions, and in it 250 guests can dine at the same time, while in the vestibule connecting this room with the entrance hall a good orchestra plays nightly. The management have adopted every modern appointment that can contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of guests, of whom 400 are often accommodated.

The **Westminster Palace Hotel** is in Victoria Street, close to Whitehall and Parliament Square and facing Westminster Abbey. It is the nearest hotel to the Houses of Parliament, Convocation, Church House, and the Colonial Government Offices. It is replete with all modern improvements, and is particularly well suited either for business purposes or for pleasure.

The **Bedford and Imperial Hotels**, Southampton Row, near the chief railway stations, and midway between the City and West End, are convenient for business or pleasure, and quite up to date in their appointments. This neighbourhood has become quite a centre for good class hotels at moderate rates, and the opening of Kingsway has further improved the position, the theatres and the Strand being within a few minutes' walk.

The **Morton Hotel**, erected in 1900, is a comfortable establishment at the Woburn Place corner of Russell Square, one of the most central parts of London for the visitor, as well as one of the pleasantest. The tariff is moderate.

**Demeter House**, 29 and 30, Queen Square, W.C. Visitors to London will find these quarters thoroughly comfortable and quiet, yet central, with a liberal table, at moderate terms.

The **Montague Private Hotel**, Montague Street, Russell Square, within easy distance of all places of amusement, is a quiet and comfortable hotel with a moderate tariff.

**Tranter's Temperance Hotel**, Bridgewater Square, Barbican, is central for visitors, whether



they have "run up to town" on business or on pleasure. It is easily accessible from the chief railway termini; is close to Aldersgate Street (Metropolitan) railway station; and near St. Paul's Cathedral and the General Post Office. Possessing every adjunct of a first class temperance hotel, it is at once homely and select

and has a low tariff of charges.

**Wild's Temperance Hotel**, 30 to 40, Ludgate Hill, is well known to visitors from all parts of the world. It is a comfortable, home-like hotel, central for business or pleasure. The Branch Establishment at 70 and 71, Euston Square, will be found equally well appointed. It is close to Euston (London and North-Western Railway), St. Pancras,



# Privett's Hotel,

1, EUSTON SQUARE.

Three minutes' walk from Euston and St. Pancras Stations.

Bedroom and Breakfast from 3s. 6d. per night inclusive.

Busses pass door to all parts  
of London.



Direct communication with  
Shepherd's Bush Exhibition.

All Communications to be made to Mrs. Privett, Proprietress.

## LING'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

11, 12 and 13, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY.

ONE of the best Temperance Hotels in London. Situated five minutes' walk north of the Bank; two minutes' walk from the Metropolitan, Midland, Great Northern, Great Western, London and North Western, London, Chatham and Dover and Great Eastern Railway City Stations; within easy reach of all parts of London by rail, tramcar or 'bus, also two electric railways. Bed and Breakfast from 3/6 per night. Private Sitting and Commercial Rooms. Tea Parties. For its central situation, quietness and cleanliness, home comforts and economy, not to be surpassed by any similar Hotel. The most convenient, the most comfortable, the most economical Hotel in London. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A. R. RITA LING, Proprietor.

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Telephone: CENTRAL 4713.

## ARTIFICIAL LEGS, HANDS, ARMS AND EYES.

ACCURATE FITTING GUARANTEED.

PERFECT COMFORT.

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NATURAL MOVEMENT.

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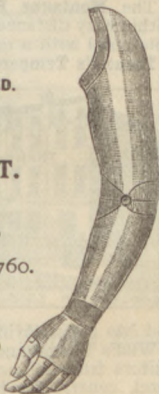
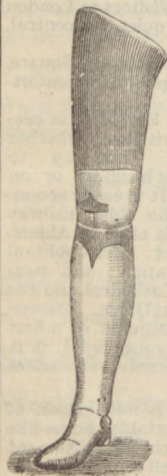
Established in Fleet Street, 1760.

Illustrated Catalogue post free of

W. R. GROSSMITH,

110, STRAND, LONDON.

Telephone: No. 14976 CENTRAL.



and the King's Cross Railway stations; and is pleasantly situated, overlooking the gardens in the Square.

The **Devonshire House Hotel**, Bishopsgate Street, is centrally situated, one minute only from the Great Eastern Railway terminus, Liverpool Street. Visitors from the eastern counties will find this hotel very convenient. Every comfort is provided, and the charges are moderate.

The **City Central Hotel**, Newgate Street, opposite the General Post Office, and close to St. Paul's Churchyard, is in a most central position for the City and West End, business or pleasure. It is a comfortable, homelike and well-known establishment, with a moderate tariff.

**Faulkner's Hotel**, Villiers Street, Strand, adjoining Charing Cross Station, is well known to Continental, American, and Colonial travellers. Being within easy access of all theatres and places of interest and amusement, its central position commends it to visitors bent on business or pleasure. Moderate charges and home comforts.

The **Opera Hotel**, opened in 1898 and several times enlarged, is in Bow Street, Strand, nearly opposite the Royal Opera House and close to the principal theatres. It is a comfortable and homely establishment.

The **Empress Hotel**, in the Waterloo Bridge Road, close to the South-Western Railway terminus, is central for visitors from the South and West of England, the Isle of Wight, Channel Islands, Devonshire, etc. Within easy distance of the Strand and all places of amusement, it provides a comfortable home for the visitor, and the charges are moderate.

### RESTAURANTS.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable change in the habits of London society, and public restaurants are used for many luncheon, dinner and supper parties that would formerly have been given at home. The fastidious diner-out may glean some interesting and profitable information concerning London restaurants from Lieut.-Colonel Newnham-Davis's *Dinners and Diners*.

The hard-set traveller who tries on arrival the restaurants of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., or Messrs. Spiers and Pond at the chief railway termini is not likely to have cause for complaint. The principal hotels generally either have restaurants attached or are glad to welcome non-residents at the table d'hôte.

We mention below a few of the best known restaurants in the West End and the City, but the traveller will have no difficulty in finding for himself scores of other establishments, providing excellent fare. It may be said of many of the first-class restaurants that they are not so expensive as they look; and humble mortals who are content with a "grill," or other simple dish, will pay no more than they would have to do elsewhere. The sightseer who happens to be in the suburbs at the hour of the mid-day or evening meal must generally consider himself fortunate if he comes across any eating-house other than a coffee-shop or a public-house. The numerous establishments of Slaters' Ltd., J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., Lipton's, Ltd., and other similar companies, supply a very fair luncheon or dinner for



# FAULKNER'S LONDON HOTELS.

## FAULKNER'S HOTEL, VILLIERS ST., STRAND, LONDON.

Alongside Charing Cross Station.

Bed, Breakfast  
and Attendance  
from 4/3.

Table D'Hôte.  
Dinner  
2/-.

**Inclusive Terms from 8/6 per day.**  
Hairdressing Saloons & Outfitting  
Department attached to this Hotel.

### ELECTRIC LIGHT. NIGHT PORTERS.

Telegraphic Address: NEIGHBORLY, LONDON.  
Telephone No. 3051 Gerrard.

## CITY CENTRAL HOTEL NEWGATE ST. & PANYER ALLEY, LONDON (Facing G.P.O.)

Bed, Breakfast, Bath (hot or cold)  
and Attendance from 3/-.

**Inclusive Terms from 7/6 per day.**  
Table D'Hôte Luncheon, 1/6

*Electric Light Throughout.*  
*Night Porter.*

Telegraphic Address: COMFORTABLE, LONDON.  
Telephone No. 5319 Central.

New Wing added.  
Re-decorated and Re-furnished.

**J. H. FAULKNER, Proprietor.**

# THE MORTON HOTEL, *Russell Square, London, W.C.*

Immediately adjoining the Hotel Russell,  
and half a minute's walk from Russell  
Square Station (Piccadilly Tube).

□ □

This quiet, luxurious, non-licensed  
Family Hotel, re-decorated through-  
out by Warings, offers all the con-  
veniences and advantages of the  
large licensed Hotels at a

**STRICTLY MODERATE TARIFF.**

□ □

*Bed, Bath, Table d'hôte, Breakfast  
and Attendance, 5/6, or en  
pension from 8/- per day.*

□ □

New Lounge. Lift to all floors.  
Telephone. Night Porter.

□ □

**W. E. CLARKE, Proprietor.**

Telephone: Gerrard 1618.



**CENTRAL YET QUIET.**



1s. 6d. to 2s.; while fare of a lighter kind, including soups, cold meat, etc., can be had at the shops of the Aërated Bread Co., Ltd., J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., the British Tea Table Co., Ltd., and others. Most of these now supply breakfasts also.

Visitors who are making the round of the Museums at South Kensington will find an excellent restaurant and grill-room at the Victoria and Albert Museum, near the entrance from Exhibition Road. There are also restaurants at the Natural History Museum, the British Museum, the Tate Gallery, and other show-places. Ladies shopping at any of the large drapery establishments, such as Marshall and Snelgrove's, Selfridge's, Swan and Edgar's, Peter Robinson's, Harrods', Shoolbreds', Gamage's, or the Stores will find excellent luncheon and tea-rooms on the premises. The object of providing these conveniences being to attract and keep customers, the fare is always of the best, and the prices are often below those charged outside. The luncheons (1s. 6d.) and dinners (2s. 6d.) served at some of the foreign restaurants in the neighbourhood of Soho are astonishingly cheap.

It is usual in all restaurants to tip the waiter or waitress about 1d. per shilling in the bill (2d. per 1s. in the higher class places). In the establishments of the Aërated Bread Co., Ltd., J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., and some others "no tips" is the golden rule.

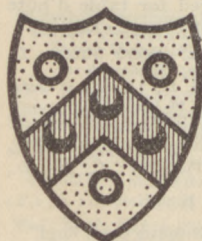
### West End Restaurants.

Many restaurants, notably those under foreign management, are open on Sunday afternoon and evening, the usual hours being from 6 to 11 p.m., sometimes also from 1 to 3 p.m. These houses are distinguished in the following list by an asterisk\*.

The prices named are those usually charged for table d'hôte luncheon (L.), or dinner (D.). Drinks are of course extra.

- Adelphi** (Gatti's), 410, Strand: L., 2/6; D., 3/6.  
**Blenheim**, 94, New Bond Street: L., fr. 1/6 and 2/6; D., fr. 2/-.  
**Buszard**, 197, Oxford Street (famous for wedding-cakes).  
 \***Café d'Italie**, 26, Old Compton Street, Soho: L., 1/6; D., 2/6.  
 \***Café Monico**, Piccadilly Circus, Renaissance Saloon: L., 3/-; D., 5/-.  
**Café Royal**, 68, Regent Street.  
**Carr's**, 265, Strand: Grill and L. in Charles Dickens' room.  
 \***Comedy**, 28, Pantion Street, Haymarket: L., 1/6; D., 2/6; S., 2/6.  
 \***Continental**, 7, Wilton Road, Victoria: L., 1/6; D., 2/6; S., à la carte.  
**Corner House**, Leicester Square.  
 \***Criterion**, Piccadilly Circus: East Room, Déjeuner, 4/-; D., fr. 7/6; S., 5/-; or à la carte. Marble Restaurant, L., 2/6; D., 5/-; S., 3/6; or à la carte.  
 \***Frascati**, 26-32, Oxford Street: L., 2/6; D., 5/-. Sundays 6-11.  
 \***Galety**, Strand, L., 3/-, or à la carte; D., 5/-, 7/6, or 10/6.  
**Gatti's**, 436, Strand: L., 2/6; D., 4/-; also à la carte.  
 \***Hatchett's** ("Ye Old White Horse Cellars"), Piccadilly: L., 2/-; D., fr. 3/6.  
**Holborn**, 218, High Holborn: L., 2/6; D., fr. 3/-.  
 \***Horseshoe**, Tottenham Court Road.  
**Hotel and Grand Café de l'Europe**, 10-15, Leicester Square: L., 3/-; D., 5/-.  
 \***Jules'**, 85, Jermyn Street: L., 4/-; D., fr. 5/6.  
 \***Kettner's**, 28-31, Church Street, Soho: L., 3/6; D., fr. 5/-.  
 \***Kuhn**, 31, Hanover Street, W.: L., 2/-; D., 3/-.  
**Lucas's**, Whitehall: L., 1/6; D., 2/6.

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## RESTAURANTS

xxxv

- \*New Gaiety, Strand : L., 3/-, or à la carte ; D., 5/-, 7/6, or 10/6.
- \*Oddenino's, Regent Street.
- \*Pall Mall, 9-10, Haymarket.
- \*Piccadilly, Regent St. and Piccadilly.
- \*Popular (J. Lyons & Co.), Piccadilly : L., fr. 1/6 ; D., fr. 2/6 ; or à la carte. "No Tips."
- \*Prince's, Piccadilly : L., 4/6 ; D., 6/6, 10/6 or à la carte.
- \*Reggiori's, 1-3, Euston Road, & 25, Chapel Street.
- \*Romano's, 399, Strand : L., 3/6 ; D., fr. 3/6. Sundays after 6 p.m.
- Rule's, 35, Maiden Lane, Strand : L., 2/- ; D., 3/6 ; S., à la carte.
- St. James's, 178, Piccadilly (opposite Royal Academy) : L., 1/6 ; D., 2/6.
- \*Ship, 45, Charing Cross : L., 1/6 ; D., fr. 2/6 ; S., 1/6. Sundays 1-3, 6-11.
- Simpson's, Strand.
- \*Tivoli, 65, Strand : L., 1/6 to 2/6 ; D., fr. 3/6.
- \*Trocadero, corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and Great Windmill Street : L., 3/6 ; D., fr. 5/- ; S., 3/6, or à la carte.
- \*Verrey's, 229, Regent Street. Sundays after 6 p.m.
- \*Vienna Café, 16, High Holborn : L., 1/6 ; D., 2/6.
- \*Villa Villa, 37, Gerrard St., W. : L., 1/6 ; D., 2/6 ; S., 2/-. Open Sundays.

### City Restaurants.

The City is noted for old-fashioned taverns, and others with old names but new-fashioned styles. In some a speciality is made of particular dishes on certain days.

- \*Anderton's, Fleet Street : L., fr. 1/6 ; D., 3/-.
- Birch's, 15, Cornhill.
- Central (Spiers & Pond), New Bridge Street, E.C.
- Cook, 22, Fleet Street.
- Gow's, 25, New Broad Street.
- \*Great Eastern, Liverpool Street.
- Lake's, Cheapside.
- Ludgate Hill Station (J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.).
- London Tavern, 53, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- \*Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court, 145, Fleet Street.
- Pimm's, 3, Poultry, 39, Bucklersbury, 42, Threadneedle Street, 129-132, Leadenhall Street, 81-83, Gresham Street.
- Rainbow, 15, Fleet Street.
- Ship and Turtle, 129, Leadenhall Street, Turtle Soup.
- Sweeting's, 158, Cheapside ; 70, Fleet Street ; and 39, Queen Victoria Street. Famous for Fish.
- Tiffin's, Cheapside.
- Temple Bar, opposite Law Courts, Strand.

Among City men it is a common practice to adjourn after luncheon for "coffee and smoke," chess, dominoes, etc., to one of the subterranean establishments of *Ye Mecca, Ltd.*, or their competitors.

**Vegetarian Restaurants.**—Food Reform Association, Furnival Street, Holborn ; St. George's Café, 37, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. ; Eustace Miles' Restaurant, Chandos Street ; 23, Oxford Street ; 278, High Holborn ; Ceres, 16, Newgate Street ; 100, Bishopsgate Street Within ; and elsewhere.

### Tea Rooms.

The establishments, already referred to, of the Aërated Bread Co., Ltd., J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., Slaters, Ltd., the Cabins', Ltd., Lipton's, Ltd., and the British Tea Table Co., Ltd., are to be found in all the principal West End and City thoroughfares, and seem to increase in number almost weekly. Cup of tea or coffee, freshly made for each customer, 2d. and 3d. ; roll, or cut bread and butter, 2d. ; cake or pastries, 1d. and 2d.



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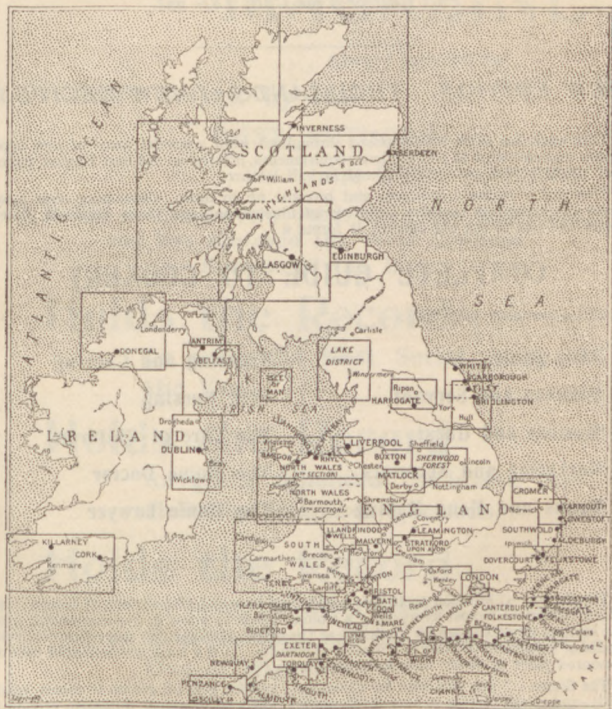
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PLAN OF CENTRAL LONDON—SECTION 2.



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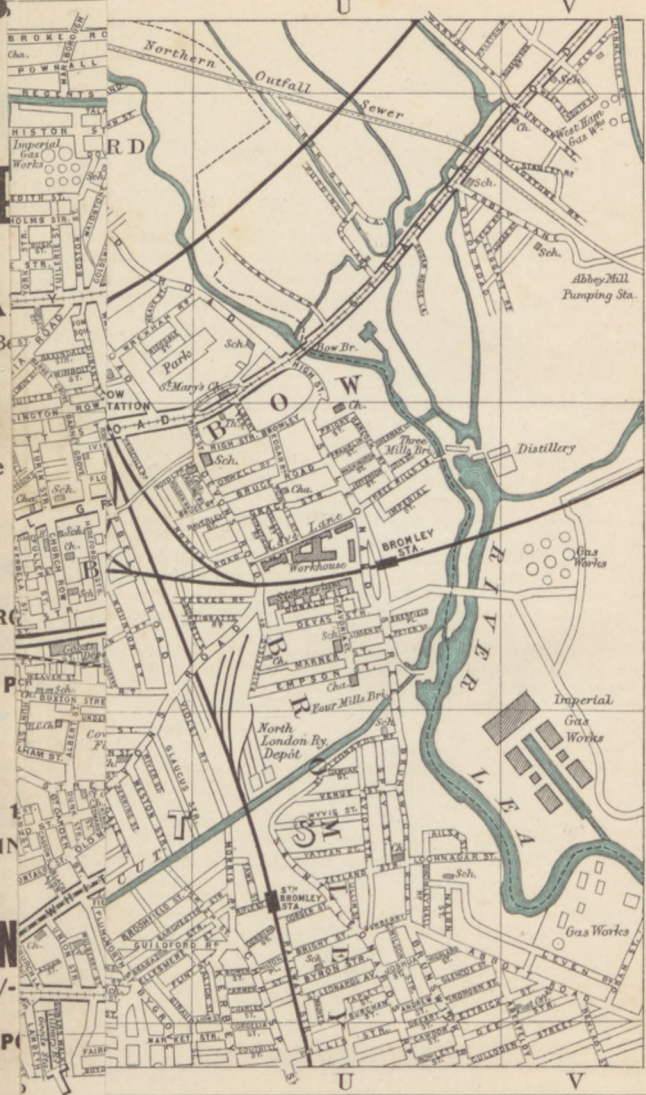
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## PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

**Explanatory.**—In this section, alphabetically arranged, information is given respecting a number of matters of importance to visitors. Readers familiar with London are asked to pardon the inclusion of details apparently superfluous, on the ground that the Guide is mainly designed to assist persons who are visiting the Metropolis for the first time, or after the lapse of years. It is hoped, moreover, that even Londoners will find much of the information presented in this handy form of service.

**ACCIDENTS.**—The number of fatal accidents occurring every year in streets within the Metropolitan police district averages about 200. Of these nearly one-half are due to vans, waggons, drays, etc. Of accidents of all kinds, trivial and serious, there are usually about 12,000. In all the principal thoroughfares are ambulance stations, or ambulance "calls," and the police are trained to render first aid. At crowded crossings constables are stationed to regulate traffic, and from time to time opportunities are given to pedestrians to cross. If making your own way, use a mid-street refuge wherever available. Use special care if the roads are greasy. Above all, do not get flurried. The rule is for vehicles to keep to the left, pedestrians to the right.

In entering **trams** and **'buses**, especially motor-'buses, hold firmly to the rail till you are either inside or safely on top. This is quite as important if the vehicle is stationary as if moving, for the jerk caused by a sudden start may send you headlong. In alighting follow the same rule, and if you *must* jump off while the vehicle is in motion—it is against the rules, but most people do it—jump in a forward direction. It is as well, too, to make *quite* sure that nothing coming from behind will obstruct your passage to the pavement.

**ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc.**—Full particulars as to days and hours of admission to the principal places of interest will be found in the table on pp. 34-43.

**AMERICANS IN LONDON.**—Speaking at a dinner in London, the Hon. J. H. Choate, then American Ambassador, made the following suggestions:—

"An American lately arrived in London should trace out in this great City those memorials and things of interest pertaining to America of which England and London are full. If he lands at Plymouth, his feet rest upon those mysterious figures at the dock, '1620'—the very place where, nearly 300 years ago, our pilgrim fathers embarked in the *Mayflower* to try their fortunes in the wilderness, and lay the foundations of the great nation which we now represent. If by chance he lands at Gravesend, in the chancel of St. George's Church he will drop a tear over the tomb of Pocahontas, the American Indian Princess,



whose father, Powhattan, was king in Virginia when the great Elizabeth still sat on the throne of England. Coming up to London, if he will allow me to take him 'a personally-conducted tour,' I will conduct him to St. Saviour's Cathedral, in Southwark, where is recorded the baptism of John Harvard, who gave his name, his library and half his fortune for the foundation of that college in America which has become the leader of education for half a sphere. At the Charterhouse will be found associations of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and the apostle of toleration. In the National Portrait Gallery is a representation of Sir Henry Vane the younger, Governor of Massachusetts in 1636, who, after the Restoration, lost his head as the penalty for devotion to the cause of the Commonwealth. But greater names and greater forms appear in that asylum of truly famous British men. There were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Benjamin West of Philadelphia, who took such an active part in the creation of the Royal Academy, and succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president. In another part of the City will be found a statue of George Peabody, the philanthropist. There are also the memorials of George Thompson, Phillips Brooks, Abraham Lincoln, James Russell Lowell, and, in Westminster Abbey, of Longfellow."

To this we may add that at the Church of All Hallows, Barking, the entry of the baptism of Wm. Penn (October 23, 1644), who was born on the adjacent Tower Hill, is still to be seen in the registers, and that John Quincy Adams was married in the same place on July 26, 1797. The registers of St. George's, Hanover Square, contain the not less interesting record of the marriage of Theodore Roosevelt (December 2, 1886). In the church of St. Sepulchre, Newgate Street, is the tomb of the redoubtable Captain John Smith, sometime Governor of Virginia.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The **City**, the London of history and tradition, occupies only a small part of the great Metropolis, 673 acres to be exact, or little more than one square mile. (For boundaries, see map "London at a Glance.") The night population is small (about 25,000), with a tendency to dwindle still further, but it has been found by actual count that a million and a quarter people enter and leave the City every twenty-four hours. The Corporation estimates the day population at 360,000. The administrative **County of London**, the area under the jurisdiction of the London County Council, comprises, exclusive of tidal water and foreshore, 74,166 acres, or 116 squares miles, with a population estimated at nearly 4,800,000 and nearly 600,000 inhabited houses. The area recognized for registration purposes as **Greater London** includes the City, the whole of the counties of London and Middlesex, and parts of the counties of Kent, Surrey, Essex, and Herts. It is made up of all parishes of which any part is within twelve miles of Charing Cross, or of which the whole is within fifteen miles of Charing Cross. It is 693 square miles in extent, and comprises about 7,000 miles of streets and nearly a million inhabited houses, with a total population estimated at nearly 7½ millions. Every year about seventy-five miles of new streets are added. The Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued in 1906 showed that within a circle of 10 miles from Charing Cross there is a population of 4,880,460 persons; within 20 miles 6,349,958 persons; within 30 miles 6,696,284 persons; and within 40 miles 7,003,924 persons. There is thus within 20 miles radius of Charing Cross a population equal to one-sixth of the total population of the British Isles, and one-fourth of the total population of England and Wales, almost as

many persons as in Scotland and Ireland together. The extent of the built-over area within a radius of twelve miles from Charing Cross may be appreciated from the fact that it exceeds the combined areas of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Cardiff, and Swansea, with their suburbs and open spaces.

The rateable value of the metropolitan area for police purposes is computed at about £53,000,000: that of the City only at about £5,500,000. London's contribution to Imperial taxation is estimated in round figures at £23,000,000, or nearly a quarter of that of the whole of England and Wales.

**BATHS and BATHING.**—Swimming and private baths, maintained by the local authorities, are to be found in every quarter. The **St. George's Baths**, 88, Buckingham Palace Road, the **Westminster Baths**, 22, Great Smith Street, and the **Holborn Baths**, Broad Street, may be mentioned. An open-air swim can be had in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, before 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m.; at the Ponds on Hampstead Heath, and elsewhere.

Of **Turkish Baths**, the best known are the *Hamam*, 76, Jermyn Street, W. (4s.; after 7 p.m. 2s.); the *Charing Cross* (Nevill's), Northumberland Avenue (3s. 6d.; after 7 p.m. 2s.); the *Savoy*, Savoy Street (2s. 6d.; after 6 p.m. 1s. 6d.); *Bartholomew's*, 23, Leicester Square; *Broad Street*, Broad Street House, E.C. (Nevill's); and others. In nearly all the charge is reduced after 6 or 7 p.m.

**BOARDING HOUSES**, see p. xxi.

**BOROUGH COUNCILS.**—These bodies (constituted in 1900) regulate matters of purely local concern, such as street maintenance, lighting, public health, etc. There are twenty-eight Boroughs, or twenty-seven without the City, which was but little affected by the Act. Westminster, by virtue of its ancient privileges, has also been constituted a city. Each Borough has its Mayor, annually elected, with Aldermen and Councillors varying in numbers according to population. The following is a list of the Boroughs, with their area and population:—

	Area.	Popula-		Area.	Popula-
	Acres.	tion.		Acres.	tion.
Battersea . . . . .	2,160	168,907	Lambeth . . . . .	4,080	301,895
Bermondsey . . . . .	1,500	130,760	Lewisham . . . . .	7,011	127,495
Bethnal Green . . . . .	750	129,680	Paddington . . . . .	1,356	143,976
Camberwell . . . . .	4,480	259,339	Poplar . . . . .	2,328	168,822
Chelsea . . . . .	660	73,842	St. Marylebone . . . . .	1,473	133,301
Deptford . . . . .	1,563	110,398	St. Pancras . . . . .	2,694	235,317
Finsbury . . . . .	589	101,463	Shoreditch . . . . .	658	118,637
Fulham . . . . .	1,703	137,289	Southwark . . . . .	1,131	206,180
Greenwich . . . . .	3,832	95,770	Stepney . . . . .	1,766	298,600
Hackney . . . . .	3,299	219,272	Stoke Newington . . . . .	863	51,247
Hammersmith . . . . .	2,286	112,239	Wandsworth . . . . .	9,130	232,034
Hampstead . . . . .	2,260	81,942	Westminster, City of . . . . .	2,503	183,011
Holborn . . . . .	405	59,405	Woolwich . . . . .	8,277	117,178
Islington . . . . .	3,091	334,991	City . . . . .	673	26,923
Kensington . . . . .	2,291	176,628			

Beyond these Boroughs there are districts equally populous and equally entitled to be considered parts of London, which come within the area of the Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex County Councils. Some districts, such as Hornsey, Ealing and East Ham, have obtained independent incorporation since the Act was passed.



**CABS.**—These vehicles, for which there are stands in or adjoining all the principal thoroughfares, are of three kinds—taximeter motor-cabs, hansoms, and four-wheelers. A number of the two latter classes of vehicle are now also provided with taximeters. The **Motor Taximeters**, introduced in the streets of London in the spring of 1907, are the most popular vehicles, and bid fair, shortly, to oust the older forms of conveyance entirely, as they have already nearly succeeded in doing in Paris. The taximeter is a small piece of machinery, generally set to the left of the driver, which automatically records the fare by a combination of time and distance as the journey proceeds. When "in repose" a small flag of red metal is displayed bearing the words "for hire." Directly the cab is engaged, the driver turns down the flag and the machinery by means of which the fare is calculated is set in motion. At first motor "taxies" were built for two passengers, but four can now generally be accommodated. The vehicles are roomy, smartly painted, well upholstered, and silent running, and can be used either open or closed, according to the weather. They belong for the most part to the General Motor Cab Company, Ltd., whose headquarters are at Kennington, and are kept in excellent condition and repair. Their one drawback is that they do not, as a rule, convey luggage. The drivers, who are all stylishly uniformed and present none of the picturesque but not always agreeable oddities of the old-style cabman, are generally paid by a commission on their earnings, and have to pay for their own petrol and to provide "rank money" and other expenses. Needless to say, they have no insuperable objection to accepting a few coins of the realm over and above the amount demanded by the dial. The following is the official scale of charges for taximeter motor-cabs, whether hired or discharged within or without the four-mile radius from Charing Cross :

Two children under ten count as one person.	<i>s. d.</i>
Not exceeding one mile, or for time not exceeding ten minutes	o 8
Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :	
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or time not exceeding two and a half minutes . . . . .	o 2
(2) For any less distance or time . . . . .	o 2
Each additional person beyond two, the whole journey . . . . .	o 6
Packages carried outside . . . . .	o 2
Bicycles, etc. . . . .	o 6

In addition to their use in town, motor "taxies" are often hired for country and seaside trips.

Under recent regulations it is optional for other public vehicles to adopt the taximeter system. The following is the official scale for **Horse-drawn Taximeter Cabs** :—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Not exceeding one mile, or for time not exceeding 12 minutes	o 6
Exceeding one mile or 12 minutes ; for each half-mile, or time not exceeding six minutes ; or any less distance or time . . . . .	o 3

**Hansoms**, named after their inventor, are two-wheeled vehicles with a perch for the driver behind. They have seats for two only, but are frequently used by three. The "fare" communicates with the driver by means of a trap-door in the roof. The **Four-wheelers**, or "Growlers," seat four inside with more or less discomfort, and accommodate an outside passenger on the box. They should always be employed when the traveller is encumbered with heavy luggage.





Levy, Sons & Co.,]

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

[118, Holborn.



Levy, Sons & Co.,]

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

[118, Holborn.

To summon a taximeter, a cab-whistle is blown *thrice*; for a hansom *twice*; for a four-wheeler *once*.

Fares for non-taximeter cabs are usually computed by distance; but they may be calculated by time instead, if the hirer expresses his wish for such an arrangement when taking the cab.

**By Distance**—*If hired and discharged within the 4-mile radius from Charing Cross, 1s. for two miles or under; 6d. for each additional mile, for not more than two persons; each additional person 6d. extra for the entire journey. Two children under ten count as one adult. If hired outside the radius, wherever discharged, 1s. for the first mile; 1s. each succeeding mile or part of a mile. If hired within but discharged without the radius, 1s. for the first mile, 6d. for each mile ended within circle, 1s. for each mile ended without circle, 1s. for any part of a mile over. Cabs kept waiting, 8d. for each completed quarter of an hour. Drivers of horse-drawn cabs not fitted with a taximeter may, if they so desire, intimate to the "fare," their willingness to accept sixpence for any journey not exceeding a mile.*

**By Time**—*Within the radius, four-wheelers, 2s.; hansom, 2s. 6d. for the first hour; 6d. and 8d. for each additional quarter hour.*

*If hired outside the radius wherever discharged, or if hired within but discharged without, four-wheelers and hansom, 2s. 6d. for the first hour or less; 8d. for each additional quarter hour.*

*Luggage carried outside the cab, 2d. per package, bicycles, etc., 6d.*

**CHANNEL CROSSING.**—Under the weather forecasts in the daily papers a note is frequently added as to the condition of the Channel. At Charing Cross, Victoria, and other places of departure for Continental trains, it is usual to post up notices conveying the latest information under this head.

**CHURCHES and CHAPELS.**—Year by year the residents in Greater London are increasing and those in the heart of the metropolis decreasing. The wise practice has accordingly been adopted of pulling down churches which are no longer required and selling their sites and materials to obtain funds for the erection of much-needed fanes in the suburbs.

In addition to the churches in the City proper, there are about fifty Metropolitan parish churches, and from five to six hundred ecclesiastical parish and district churches and chapels belonging to the Church of England. Of Nonconformist places of worship of every denomination there are upwards of eight hundred; so that we shall not be far wrong in estimating the number of places of worship open every Sunday in the metropolis at between fifteen and sixteen hundred. Those who are interested in the subject will find some remarkable figures regarding the numbers attending the various services in the record of the Religious Census conducted by the *Daily News*, 1902-3 (*Daily News Office, Bouverie Street, E.C.*).

The principal churches are more or less fully described in other parts of this book, while the following list indicates the places of worship most likely to appeal to the visitor whose time is limited. For a full list consult the clerical portion of *Kelly's Post Office London Directory*, which may be seen at most hotels and public libraries. Some of the Saturday daily and evening newspapers give a list of the principal preachers for the following day, with particulars of the music to be rendered.



## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

- St. Paul's Cathedral**—Sundays, 8, 10.30, 11.30, 3.15 and 7; daily, 8, 10, 1.15 and 4.
- Westminster Abbey**—Sundays, 8, 10, 3 and 7; daily, 8, 10 and 3.
- Southwark Cathedral**—Sundays, 7.30, 8, 11 and 6.30; daily, 7.30, 8 and 5. Cathedral of South London.
- Temple Church**—Sundays, 11 and 3; daily (in term time), 10.
- Chapel Royal: St. James'**—Sundays, 8.30, Holy Communion in the Chapel Royal; 9.45, full choral morning service, without sermon, in the Marlborough House Chapel; 12.15, Litany, communion service and sermon in the Chapel Royal; 5.30, full choral evening service and sermon in the Chapel Royal.
- Week-day services; 10.30, morning service daily except Wednesdays and Fridays when the Litany is sung in the Chapel Royal. On Holy days and Sundays this service (choral) commences at 11 o'clock.
- Royal Military Chapel, St. James's Park Barracks.** Sundays, 8; Parade Service, 11; Evening Service, 6.
- Chapel Royal: Savoy**—11.30 and 7.
- Foundling Hospital Chapel, Lamb's Conduit Street**—Sundays, 11 and 3.30.
- Guards' Chapel, Chelsea Barracks, S.W.**—Sundays, 8, 11 (parade), and 6.
- All Saints', Margaret Street, Cavendish Square**—Sundays, 7, 8, 9, 10.30, 11.45, 3, 4, and 7; week-days, 7.30, 5.
- All Souls', Langham Place**—8, 11 and 7.
- St. Alban's, Brooke Street, Holborn**—7, 8, 9.15, 10.30, 11, 3 and 7.
- St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield**—Sundays, 11 and 7; week-days, 11 and 4, except Wednesdays, when evensong is at 8.
- Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park**, 7, 8, 11, 3, 4.15 and 7; week-days, 8.30 and 6.
- St. Anne's, Soho**—8, 11, 3.45, 4.30 and 7; week-days, 8.30 and 6. Fine music.
- St. Clement Danes, Strand**—9, 11, 3.15 and 7.
- St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street**—11, 3.15 and 7.
- St. George's, Hanover Square**—8, 11, 4 and 6.30; week-days, 12 and 5.30, except Wednesdays, evensong at 8.30.
- St. Giles's, Cripplegate**, 8, 9.15, 11 and 7 week-days, 10, 1.15 (except Saturdays) and 6.30.
- St. James's, Piccadilly**—8, 11 and 7; week-days, 10.30.
- St. Margaret's, Westminster**—11 and 7; week-days, 8.30.
- St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square**—11, 3.15 and 7.
- St. Marylebone, High Street, Marylebone**—8, 11, 4 and 7.
- St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church), Cheapside**—11 and 7.
- St. Mary-le-Strand**—7.30, 8.30, 11 and 7.

## NONCONFORMIST.

## Baptist.

- Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington Butts**—11 and 6.30.
- Westbourne Park, Bayswater**—11 and 7.
- Catholic Apostolic.**
- Gordon Square**—6, 10, 5 and 5.30.
- Congregational.**
- City Temple, Holborn Viaduct**—11 and 7; Thursday, 12 noon.
- Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead**—11 and 7.
- Westminster Chapel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.**—11 and 7.
- Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road**—11 and 6.30.
- Union, Islington**—11 and 6.30.

## Church of Scotland.

- St. Columba's, Pont Street, S.W.**—11 and 6.30.
- Presbyterian.**
- Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road**—11 and 7.
- Hampstead, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.**—11 and 7.

- St. John's Wood, Marlborough Place**—11 and 6.30.

## Roman Catholic.

- Westminster Cathedral, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.**—Week-days, 10.10, 10.30, 3.15 and 5.30. Sundays, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (High Mass), 12 (Low Mass) and 7 p.m. See also p. 111.
- Oratory, South Kensington, W.**—Sundays, Mass, at 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m.; High Mass at 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; evening Service, 7; daily, Mass at 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m.; Benediction, 4.30 p.m.
- St. George's Cathedral, St. George's Road, Southwark**—7, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 3 and 6.30; week-days, 7, 7.30, 8, 10, and 8, Saturdays excepted.
- St. Etheldreda, Ely Place, Holborn**—8, 9.30, 10, 11.15 and 7; week-days, 7.30, 8 and 8.30.

## NONCONFORMIST.

## Jews.

Central Synagogue, 129, Great Portland Street—10.15; Saturday.

Great Synagogue—St. James's Place, Aldgate—8 and sunset.

Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Lauderdale Road, Maida Vale, W.—8.30 and 2 winter; 3 summer.

West London Synagogue, 34, Upper Berkeley Street—10.30 and sunset.

## Wesleyan.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road—11 and 6.30.

## FOREIGN CHURCHES.

Danish (Lutheran), King Street, Poplar—11.

Dutch (Reformed Calvinist), 6, Austin Friars—11.15.

French Protestant, 9, Soho Square—11 and 7.

French (Roman Catholic), King Street, Portman Square.

German (Lutheran), 46, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.C.—11 and 6.45.

Italian (Roman Catholic), St. Peter's, Clerkenwell Road—7, 8, 9, 10, 11.15, 4 and 7.

Norwegian (Lutheran), Redriff Road, Rotherhithe—10.45 and 5.

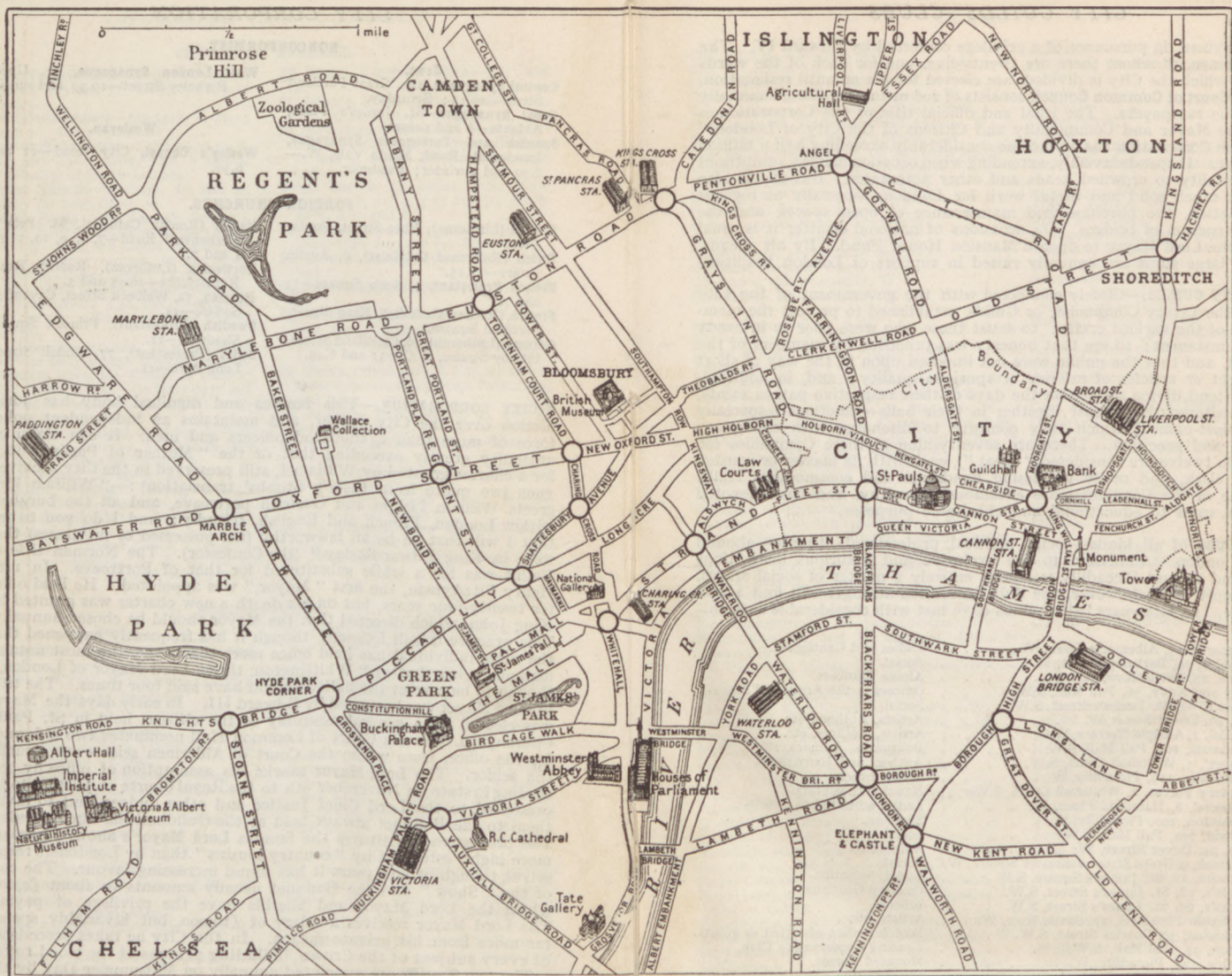
Russian, 32, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square—11.

Swedish (Protestant), Prince's Square, Shadwell—11.

Swiss (Protestant), 77, Endell Street, Long Acre—11.

**CITY CORPORATION.**—This famous and dignified body has jurisdiction over the City proper, and maintains an independent police force of more than a thousand officers and men. It can claim an antiquity greatly exceeding that of the "Mother of Parliaments," for a charter granted by William I, still preserved in the City archives, runs (we quote from Bishop Stubbs' translation):—"William king greets William bishop and Gosfrith portreeve, and all the burghers within London, French and English, friendly; and I do you to wit that I will that ye be all lawworthy (i.e. possessed of privileges) that were in King Edward's day" (the Confessor). The Norman title of Bailiff was for a while substituted for that of Portreeve. In 1189 Henry FitzAylwin, the first "Mayor," was appointed. He held office for twenty-four years, but on his death a new charter was granted by King John, which directed that the Mayor should be chosen annually. This practice is still followed, though it has frequently happened that the same individual has held office more than once, the most notable instance being that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London," though to be correct the ballad should have said four times. The title of Lord Mayor was bestowed by Edward III. In early days the Mayor was elected by a general assembly of the citizens held in St. Paul's Churchyard. Now a Court of Common Hall nominates two aldermen for the office, from whom the Court of Aldermen selects one, usually the senior. The Lord Mayor marks his assumption of office by proceeding in state on November 9th to the Royal Courts of Justice, to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and other judges, and to invite them to the Banquet always held at the Guildhall the same evening. The procession constitutes the famous Lord Mayor's Show, a pageant more highly esteemed by "country cousins" than by Londoners themselves, though of late years it has found increasing favour. The cost of the "Show" and the Banquet usually amounts to about £4,000, which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have the privilege of paying. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of £10,000, but invariably spends far more from his private means. In the City he takes precedence of every subject of the Crown, including princes of the blood royal. The two Sheriffs are appointed annually on Midsummer Day by the





LONDON AT A GLANCE.

Showing the principal buildings, chief thoroughfares, railway termini, etc.  
 The circles denote the intersections of the principal omnibus and traffic routes.



Liverymen, in pursuance of a privilege conferred by Edward IV. The **Aldermen**, of whom there are twenty-five, one for each of the wards into which the City is divided, are elected for life or until resignation. The **Court of Common Council** consists of 206 members, elected annually by the ratepayers. The legal and official title of the Corporation is "The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The Corporation has an income considerably exceeding half a million a year. It spends lavishly, extending when occasion arises a sumptuous hospitality to crowned heads and other potentates. But it has also done much solid and useful work for London, especially as regards education, the purchase and maintenance of open spaces, and the construction of bridges. On occasions of national disaster it is usual for the Lord Mayor to open a Mansion House Fund. By his means, too, large sums are annually raised in support of London hospitals.

**CITY GUILDS.**—Closely connected with the government of the City are the Livery Companies, or Guilds, established to protect the members of the various crafts; to assist those who were poor or in needy circumstances; to see that honesty was practised by members of the craft, and that the public were not imposed upon in the way of short weight or articles of inferior or spurious quality; and, in addition, to attend divine service on the days of their respective patron saints, and afterwards to feast together in their halls—functions (especially the last-named) which they continue to discharge with exemplary care and precision. There are seventy-nine of these Companies (of which twelve are considered "great"), each with its master or warden and clerk, and many possessing handsome and commodious Halls. Some of the Companies are enormously wealthy, and have devoted large sums to educational and charitable purposes.

**CLUBS** of all kinds—social, political, professional, athletic—abound in London. Admission to the exclusive and luxurious institutions in and around Piccadilly is almost entirely a matter of social status. In most clubs, however, the duly accredited stranger will find a welcome. Of late years ladies' clubs have met with considerable success.

Albemarle, 13, Albemarle Street, W.	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Almack's, 20, Berkeley Street, W.	Social.
Alpine, 23, Savile Row, W.	Alpine Climbers.
Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.	Officers in the Army and Navy.
Arthur's, 69, St. James's Street, S.W.	Social.
Arts, 40, Dover Street, W.	Artists, Authors, etc.
Arundel, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	Artists, Authors, etc.
Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.	Politicians, Authors, etc.
Authors', 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.	Authors and Journalists.
Automobile, 119, Piccadilly, W.	Motor owners.
Auxiliary Forces, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.	Naval and Military.
Bachelors', 8, Hamilton Place, W.	Ladies admitted as guests.
Badminton, 100, Piccadilly, W.	Sporting.
Baldwin, 79a, Pall Mall, S.W.	Social.
Bath, 34, Dover Street, W.	Swimming.
Beefsteak, 9, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C.	Social.
Blenheim, 12, St. James's Square, S.W.	Social, Scientific.
Boodle's, 28, St. James's Street, S.W.	Country Gentlemen.
Brooks's, 60, St. James's Street, S.W.	Liberal.
Burlington Fine Arts, 17, Savile Row, W.	Artists, etc.
Caledonian, 30, Charles Street, S.W.	Scotch Ladies admitted as guests.
Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.	Leading Conservative Club.
Cavalry, 127, Piccadilly, W.	Mounted Forces.
City Carlton, 24, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	Conservative.



- City Liberal, Walbrook, E.C. . . . . Liberal.  
 City of London, 19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . . Merchants, Bankers, etc.  
 City University, 50, Cornhill, E.C. . . . .  
 Cocoa-Tree, 64, St. James's Street, S.W. . . . Social.  
 Conservative, 74, St. James's Street, S.W. . . Political.  
 Constitutional, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. . . Conservative.  
 Devonshire, 50, St. James's Street, S.W. . . . Liberal.  
 East India United Service, 16, St. James' Sq., S.W. Officers and Indian Civil Service.  
 Eccentric, 21, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. . . . . Social, Drama and the Arts.  
 Eighty, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. . . . .  
 Farmers', 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . . Agricultural and Social.  
 Garrick, 15, Garrick Street, W.C. . . . . Actors, Authors, etc.  
 Golfers', 2a, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . . Social for Golfers.  
 Granville, 16, Hanover Square, W. . . . . Professional and Commercial.  
 Green Room, 46, Leicester Sq., W.C. . . . . Dramatic, Literary and Artistic.  
 Gresham, Gresham Place, E.C. . . . . Merchants, Bankers, etc.  
 Grosvenor, 68a, Piccadilly, W. . . . . Social, and at Henley.  
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . . Officers, Past and Present, of four  
     Regiments of Guards.  
 Hurlingham, Fulham, S.W. . . . . Polo and Pigeon Shooting.  
 Isthmian, 105, Piccadilly, W. . . . . Universities and Public Schools.  
 Junior Athenæum, 116, Piccadilly, W. . . . . Social and non-political.  
 Junior Carlton, 30, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . . Conservative.  
 Junior Conservative, 43, Albemarle Street, W. . . Conservative.  
 Junior Constitutional, 101, Piccadilly, W. . . . Conservative.  
 Junior Naval and Military, 97, Piccadilly, W. . . Com. Officers of H.M. Service.  
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles Street, S.W. Officers of Army and Navy.  
 Kennel, 7, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W. Dog Fanciers, etc.  
 M.C.C., St. John's Wood Road, N.W. . . . . Headquarters of Cricket.  
 Marlborough, 52, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . . Social.  
 Motor, Coventry Street, W. . . . . Automobilers.  
 Municipal and County, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. Social, Municipal Officers.  
 National, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. . . . . Protestant.  
 National Liberal, Whitehall Place, S.W. . . . Liberal.  
 National Sporting, 43, King St., Covent Garden, Social and Athletic.  
     W.C. . . . . Army, Navy and Marines.  
 Naval and Military, 94, Piccadilly, W. . . . . Social.  
 New, 4, Grafton Street, W. . . . .  
 New Oxford and Cambridge, 68, Pall Mall, S.W. Oxford and Cambridge men.  
 New Reform, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . . . Liberal.  
 New University, 57, St. James's Street, S.W. . . Oxford and Cambridge men.  
 Northumberland and N. Counties, Ltd., 2, Savile Row, W. . . . . Social.  
 Old Playgoers, Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C. . . Regular theatre goers and others  
     connected with Drama.  
 Oriental, 18, Hanover Square, W. . . . . Social.  
 Orleans, 29, King Street, St. James's, S.W. . . Ladies admitted as guests.  
 Oxford and Cambridge, 71, Pall Mall, S.W. . . Oxford and Cambridge men.  
 Playgoers', 5, Clement's Inn, W.C. . . . . Regular Playgoers.  
 Portland, 9, St. James' Square, W. . . . . Non-political.  
 Pratt's, 14, Park Place, S.W. . . . . Social.  
 Press, 7, Wine Office Court, E.C. . . . . Journalistic.  
 Primrose, 4, Park Place, St. James', S.W. . . Conservative.  
 Prince's, Knightsbridge, S.W. . . . . Skating, etc.  
 Queen's, West Kensington, S.W. . . . . Tennis, etc.  
 Raleigh, 16, Regent Street, S.W. . . . . Social.  
 Ranelagh, Barn Elms, S.W. . . . . Polo and Social.  
 Reform, 104, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . . Liberal.  
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Av. Colonial and Indian.  
 Royal London Yacht, 12, St. James' Square, S.W. and at Cowes.  
 Royal Societies, 63, St. James' Street, S.W. . . Members of Learned Societies.  
 Royal Thames Yacht, 7, Albemarle Street, W. . .  
 St. James', 106, Piccadilly, W. . . . . Diplomatic services.  
 St. Stephen's, 1, Bridge Street, Westminster . . Conservative.

Savage, 6, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . . .	Authors, artists, etc.
Savile, 107, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	Social.
Sesame, 28, Dover Street, W. . . . .	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Sports, 8, St. James' Square . . . . .	Social, sports and athletic.
Thatched House, 86, St. James's Street, S.W. . . . .	Non-political.
Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	Travellers.
Turf, 85, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	Social.
Union, Trafalgar Square, W.C. . . . .	Social, non-political.
Union Jack, Waterloo Road, S.E. . . . .	Soldiers and Sailors.
United Empire, 117, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	Tariff Reform.
United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	Combatant Officers.
United University, 1, Suffolk Street, S.W. . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge men.
Victoria, 18, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. . . . .	Sporting and Social.
Wellington, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W. . . . .	Social, Ladies as visitors.
Westminster, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .	Professional Classes.
White's, 37, St. James's Street, S.W. . . . .	Social, non-political.
Whitehall, 47, Parliament Street, S.W. . . . .	Social.
Windham, 13, St. James's Square, S.W. . . . .	Social.
Yorick, 29, Bedford Street, W.C. . . . .	Literature, Drama, Arts.

## LADIES' CLUBS.

Alexandra, 12, Grosvenor Street, W.
Alliance, 61, Curzon Street and 37, Clarges Street, W.
Automobile, Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, W.
Bath, 16, Berkley Street, W.
Empress, 35, Dover Street, W.
Green Park, 10, Grafton Street, W.
Grosvenor Crescent, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
Ladies' Army and Navy, Burlington Gardens, W.
Ladies' Athenæum, 31, Dover Street, W.
Ladies' Empire, 69, Grosvenor Street, W.
Ladies' Imperial, 17, Dover Street, W.
Ladies' Park, 32, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Lyceum, 128, Piccadilly, W.
New Century, Hay Hill, Berkley Square, W.
New County, 21, Hanover Square, W., and 84, Grosvenor Street, S.W.
New Victorian, 30a, Sackville Street, W.
Pioneer, 5, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
University, 4, George Street, Hanover Square, W.
Writers', Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

**COACHES.**—During the summer a number of four-horse coaches run from Northumberland Avenue, starting between 10.30 and noon, to such places as Windsor, Hampton Court, Box Hill, St. Albans, etc., returning in time for dinner. Others make the longer journey to Brighton (53 miles), a trip which is also accomplished by motor-buses and taximeter motor-cabs. These trips, though of course much more expensive than the journey by rail, give unequalled opportunities for viewing the pleasant scenery of London's outer region. For details (too variable to be given here) see advertisements in daily newspapers, or inquire at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue.

**COLONIAL AGENCIES.**—The headquarters of the Colonial Agents are nearly all in Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. *Australian Commonwealth* (No. 72); *Canada* (No. 17); *Cape Colony* (No. 100); *Transvaal* (No. 72); *Natal* (No. 26); *New Zealand* (No. 13); *Queensland* (No. 1); *Tasmania* (No. 5); *Western Australia* (No. 15); *Victoria*, Melbourne Street, Aldwych; *Crown Colonies*, 4, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; *South Australia*, 28-31, Bishopsgate Street Within; *New South Wales*, 123, Cannon Street.





Photo by]

[F. Hanfstaengl.

THE POOL OF LONDON.

(From the painting by G. Vicat Cole, R.A., in the Tate Gallery.)



*Levy, Sons & Co.,]*

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, FROM ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

[118, Holborn.



Information regarding the Colonies can also be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

**COMMISSIONAIRES.**—This corps is made up of retired soldiers of good character. The men are largely employed in offices, and as messengers, guides, etc. The charge per day is about 5s., longer periods by arrangement. For taking messages, parcels, etc., 3d. per mile, 6d. per hour. Head Office, 419a, Strand, W.C.

**CONCERTS, etc.**—London can no longer be reproached as being non-musical. In the season the music-lover may make his choice, any afternoon or evening, from half a dozen first-class performances. All necessary information can be gleaned from the daily newspapers. The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, the Albert Hall, South Kensington, the St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, and the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, are the principal musical centres.

In many of the City churches mid-day Organ Recitals are given for the benefit of workers.

**COUNTY COUNCIL.**—The London County Council succeeded the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1889. It has general jurisdiction over an area of nearly 120 square miles, including not only "Inner London" (except the City), but large parts of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent. The Council comprises a chairman, vice-chairman and deputy-chairman, elected annually, not necessarily from among its own members; 19 aldermen, elected for six years, and retiring every three years in alternate batches of ten and nine; and 118 Councillors, elected every three years in March. The headquarters of the Council are at Spring Gardens, close to Trafalgar Square. The Council meetings are held on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

**CRIME.**—Mr. Plowden, for many years magistrate at Marylebone Police Court, says in his "Reminiscences":—

"Nothing has impressed me more as a magistrate than the absence of serious crime in London, compared with my recollections of Circuit. An average day at Marylebone will show something like seventy or eighty cases of one sort or another, but they are mostly trifling. Of course, a huge city is in a sense its own protection, and crimes against the person are more rare than in quiet country places, but the murders and burglaries that figured so freely in the Circuit Calendars also seem comparatively fewer, nor is the Londoner who tries his hand at burglary or housebreaking, usually speaking, a very formidable person."

**DISTRICT MESSENGERS.**—The uniformed lads employed by the District Messenger Service Co. are useful auxiliaries to the Post Office. The charge for their services is 8d. per hour, or 4d. per half mile, 6d. a mile, in addition to fares. The head offices are at 100, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., but there are many branches in the City and West End.

**DRAINAGE.**—The Metropolitan Main Drainage system is the most complete and costly scheme for the sewerage of a great city ever accomplished. The works consist of two entirely distinct series of intercepting sewers, one for the districts to the north of the river, the other for those in the south, each being carried to outfalls in the Thames at Barking and Crossness respectively. The capital cost has amounted to nearly nine millions, and the yearly cost of maintenance, management, and working is something like a quarter of a million pounds.

**DRESS.**—Visitors from abroad desirous of doing in London as Londoners do may welcome a hint or two under this head, though great

latitude is allowed, and all varieties of costume may be seen in the streets. The orthodox attire for City and business men is a black frock coat (or light grey in summer) and silk hat; but lounge suits and "bowlers," straws, and soft felt hats are now generally worn, even in such places as banks and insurance offices, where a few years ago the more dignified attire was *de rigueur*. It is usual to wear black coats and silk hats when paying calls, especially in the West End. Evening dress is usual when dining at high-class restaurants, but is quite optional. In less pretentious establishments a black coat or a "dressy blouse" is sufficient concession to conventionality. Evening dress is not compulsory at the theatres, but it is almost always worn in the boxes and stalls, and generally in the dress circle.

**EMBASSIES and CONSULATES.**—The following particulars may be useful to visitors from abroad.

Austria-Hungary	Embassy, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. Consulate, 22, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. (11 to 3).
Belgium	Legation, 15, West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W. Consulate, 29, Great St. Helens, E.C.
China	Embassy, 49, Portland Place, W.
Denmark	Legation, 24, Pont Street, S.W. Consulate, 8 and 9, Byward Street, Gt. Tower Street, E.C.
France	Embassy, Albert Gate House, Knightsbridge. Consulate, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C. (11 to 4).
Germany	Embassy, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Consulate, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C. (10 to 3).
Italy	Embassy, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. Consulate, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C. (10 to 3).
Japan	Embassy, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Consulate, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Netherlands	Legation, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Consulate, 12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Norway	Legation, 36, Victoria Street, S.W. Consulate, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Portugal	Legation, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. Consulate, 6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Russia	Embassy, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W. Consulate, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Spain	Embassy, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Consulate, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Sweden	Legation, 73, Portland Place, W. Consulate, 10, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
United States	Embassy, 123, Victoria Street, S.W. (11 to 3). Consulate, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**FIRE BRIGADE.**—The London Fire Brigade, the headquarters of which are in Southwark Bridge Road, is controlled by the County Council. There are about 1,350 officers and men, with stations in all parts of London. The cost, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million a year, falls on the rates, except for small contributions from the Fire Insurance Companies and the Treasury. In addition to the London Fire Brigade there is a Salvage Corps, maintained by thirty-one of the principal insurance companies, whose business it is to take charge of the goods and property jeopardized by fire. The gross amount of insurances effected on London property is well over a thousand millions a year, a stupendous sum which, after making every allowance for "cover," gives a fair indication of the material value of the world's greatest and largest city.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—This privilege—greatly prized—may be obtained by one of four methods: (a) by servitude (having been bound



apprentice to a Freeman); (b) by patrimony (as the son or daughter of a Freeman); (c) by redemption or purchase; (d) by gift (honorary freedom).

**GRATUITIES.**—The question of the "tip," or, as the French say, the *pourboire*, is certain to cause the uninitiated visitor some perplexity. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, and the whole system is objectionable, but in **Hotels** of medium standing, 2s. to the waiter or waitress and 1s. to the chambermaid is sufficient for a stay of a day or two. The "boots" or hall-porter will also expect to be "remembered." Most experienced travellers calculate tips at about 2s. for every pound of the hotel bill.

At cheap **Restaurants** reckon about 1*d.* in the 1s. on the bill, with perhaps twice that sum in fashionable West End establishments, where waiters frequently have to pay for the privilege of levying toll on the public. Gratuities are forbidden in many of the cheap **tea-shops**, but are frequently given.

**Railway porters** are content with from 3*d.* to 6*d.* for carrying a hand-bag or rugs, and from 6*d.* to 1s. for heavy luggage. The authorized charge for outside porters at the great stations is 2*d.* per package.

**Barbers** usually look for 1*d.* in addition to the charge for a shave, and 3*d.* to 6*d.* extra for hair-cutting and other operations, according to the class of shop. The attendants at Turkish Baths also expect customers to discover pockets in their towels.

**HOTELS** and tariffs (see Introduction).

**HOSPITALS.**—The following are the principal London Hospitals:—

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.  
 Charing Cross, Agar Street, Strand.  
 Children's, Great Ormond Street, W.C.  
 Guy's, St. Thomas's Street, Borough.  
 King's College, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
 London, Whitechapel Road, E.  
 Middlesex, Mortimer Street.  
 Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road.  
 Homœopathic, Great Ormond Street, W.C.  
 St. George's, Hyde Park Corner.  
 St. Mary's, Praed Street, Paddington.  
 St. Thomas's, Albert Embankment.  
 University College, Gower Street.  
 Westminster, near Westminster Abbey.

**HOUSES, MEMORABLE.**—The following houses associated with by-gone celebrities, either as residences or birthplaces, are distinguished by memorial tablets, erected by the London County Council, the City Corporation, the Society of Arts, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, or private individuals like the Duke of Bedford. Many of the houses are more particularly referred to in our descriptive rambles (see Index). In some cases the tablets have been affixed to houses not in themselves noteworthy, but occupying the sites of old houses that have had distinguished occupants.

"I ask anybody who is in the habit of taking long walks in London or in other cities, whether it is not an immense relief to come on some tablet which suggests a new train of thought, which recalls to the mind the career of some distinguished person, and which takes off the intolerable pressure of the monotony of endless streets."—*Lord Rosebery*—Speech at unveiling of tablet on Macaulay's house, November 26, 1903.

Baillie, Joanna, Bolton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead.

Barry, James, 36, Castle Street, Oxford Street.

Beaconsfield, Earl of, 22, Theobald's Road and 19, Curzon Street, Mayfair.

- Beauclerk, Topham and Lady Diana, 101-2, Great Russell Street.  
 Blake, William, 28, Broad Street, Golden Square, and 23, Hercules Road, Lambeth.  
 Boswell, Jas., 56, Great Queen Street.  
 Brougham, Lord, 4, Grafton Street.  
 Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, 15, Wimpole Street.  
 Browning, Robert, 19, Warwick Crescent, Paddington.  
 Burke, Edmund, 37, Gerrard Street, Soho.  
 Byron, Lord, 24, Holles Street, Cavendish Square (bronze relief bust on modern premises). There is also a bust on 8, James's Street.  
 Canning, George, 37, Conduit Street.  
 Carlyle, Thomas, 24 (formerly 5), Cheyne Row, Chelsea, and 33, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road.  
 Cavendish, Henry, 11, Bedford Square.  
 Charles, Mrs. Rundle, Combe Edge, Branch Hill, Hampstead.  
 Cobden, Richard, 23, Suffolk Street.  
 Coleridge, S. T., 71, Berners Street.  
 Constable, John, 76, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.  
 Cook, Captain, 88, Mile End Road.  
 Cruikshank, George, 263, Hampstead Road.  
 D'Arblay, Madame (Fanny Burney), 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly.  
 Darwin, Charles, 110, Gower Street.  
 Dibdin, Chas., 34, Arlington Road, Camden Town.  
 Dickens, Charles, 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square.  
 Do. Do. 1, Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place (1839-51).  
 D'Israeli, Isaac, 6, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Dryden, John, 43, Gerrard Street.  
 Du Maurier, G., New Grove House, The Grove, Hampstead.  
 Eliot, George, Holly Lodge, 31, Wimbledon Park Road, Wandsworth.  
 Ety, Wm., 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Faraday, Michael, 2, Blandford Street, Portman Square.  
 Flaxman, John, 7, Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 7, Craven Street, Strand.  
 Gainsborough, Thomas, Schomberg House, 80, Pall Mall.  
 Garrick, David, 5, Adelphi Terrace, and 27, Southampton Street.  
 Gibbon, Edward, 7, Bentinck Street.  
 Gladstone, W. E., 73, Harley Street.  
 Goldsmith, Oliver, 2, Brick Court, Temple.  
 Grote, George, 12, Savile Row.  
 Hallam, Henry, 67, Wimpole Street.  
 Handel, George Frederick, 25, Brook Street.  
 Harley, Robt., 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Hazlitt, William, 6, Frith Street, Soho.  
 Herschel, Sir John, 56, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.  
 Hill, Sir Rowland, Hampstead General Hospital (formerly Bertram House), and 1, Orme Square, Bayswater.  
 Hogarth, William, 30, Leicester Square.  
 Hood, Thos., 17, Elm Tree Road.  
 Howard, John, 23, Great Ormond Street.  
 Hunt, Leigh, 10, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea.  
 Hunter, John, 31, Golden Square.  
 Jenner, Edward, 14, Hertford Street, Park Lane.  
 Johnson, Samuel, 17, Gough Square, Fleet Street.  
 Kean, Edmund, 12, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.  
 Keats, John, Lawnbank, Hampstead.  
 Lamb, Charles, 64, Duncan Terrace, Islington.  
 Lawrence, Sir Thos., 65, Russell Square.  
 Leech, John, 28, Bennet Street, Stamford Street.  
 Loughborough, Lord, 67, Russell Square.  
 Lyell, Sir Charles, 73, Harley Street.  
 Lytton, Lord, 31, Baker Street.  
 Macaulay, Lord, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington.  
 Macfarren, Sir G. A., 7, Hamilton Terrace.  
 Mansfield, Lord, 28-29, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Maurice, F. D., 21, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.



Mill, James, 39, Rodney Street, Pentonville.  
 Mill, J. S., 39, Rodney Street, Pentonville, and 18, Kensington Square.  
 Milton, John, Bunhill Row.  
 Napoleon III., 3a, King Street, St. James's.  
 Nelson, Lord, 147, New Bond Street.  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 35, St. Martin's Street.  
     87, Jermyn Street.  
 Palmerston, Lord, 4, Carlton Gardens.  
 Panizzi, Sir Anthony, 31, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Peel, Sir Robert, 4, Whitehall Gardens.  
 Pepys, Samuel, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Pitt, Wm., 14, York Place, Portman Square.  
 Reade, Chas., 70, Knightsbridge.  
 Rennie, John, 18, Stamford Street, Southwark.  
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 47, Leicester Square.  
 Rogers, Samuel, 22, St. James' Place.  
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, 54, Gower Street.  
 Romney, Geo., Holly Bush Hill, Hampstead.  
 Rossetti, D. G., 110, Hallam Street, Portland Place.  
 Ruskin, John, 54, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.  
 Russell, Admiral Edward, Earl of Orford, 43, King Street, Covent Garden.  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, 14, Savile Row.  
 Siddons, Mrs., 27, Upper Baker Street, and 54, Great Marlborough Street.  
 Smith, Sydney, 14, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square.  
 Stanfield, Clarkson, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Stephenson, Robert, 34, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.  
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, 8, Boswell Street, Lambeth.  
 Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace, 16, Young Street, Kensington, Kensington Palace  
     Green, and 28, Clerkenwell Road.  
 Thurloe, John, 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Tietjens, Madame, 139, Finchley Road.  
 Turner, J. M. W., 23, Queen Anne Street, and 118, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.  
 Vane, Sir Harry, Belmont, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead.  
 Walpole, Sir Robert, 5, Arlington Street.  
 Weber, C. M., 103, Great Portland Street.  
 Wilberforce, Wm., 111, Broomwood Road, Clapham (standing on the site of  
     Broomwood House).  
 Wilkie, Sir David, 144, Kensington High Street.  
 Young, Thos. (Egyptologist), 48, Welbeck Street.

**HOUSES, TOWN, of Nobility.**—The plain and somewhat dingy exteriors of most of the great private mansions of the West End give little indication of the sumptuous decoration and priceless works of art within. Admission can as a rule only be gained on introduction to the owner.

Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington).  
 Bridgewater House, St. James's (Earl of Ellesmere).  
 Devonshire House, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire).  
 Dorchester House, Park Lane (American Ambassador).  
 Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster).  
 Holland House, Kensington (Lord Ilchester).  
 Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square (Marquis of Lansdowne).  
 Londonderry House, Park Lane (Marquis of Londonderry).  
 Marlborough House, Pall Mall (Prince of Wales).  
 Mansion House, City (Lord Mayor).  
 Rothschild House, 148, Piccadilly (Lord Rothschild).  
 Stafford House, St. James's Park (Duke of Sutherland).

**LIBRARIES, READING-ROOMS, etc.**—Nearly all the London boroughs maintain **Free Public Libraries**, where newspapers, magazines and books of reference may be consulted without charge, though only local ratepayers and residents can, as a rule, borrow books. Among free libraries in the central part of London, mention may be made of

the **Guildhall Library**, Guildhall, E.C.; **St. Martin's**, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; **Holborn**, High Holborn; **St. Bride's Institute**, near Ludgate Circus; and the **Bishopsgate Institute**, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

**Circulating Libraries**.—**Mudie's**, 30-34, New Oxford Street, with branches at 48, Queen Victoria Street, and 241, Brompton Road; **W. H. Smith and Son**, 2, Arundel Street, Strand, and 17, Hanover Street, Regent Street, W.; **Mitchell's Royal Library**, 33, Old Bond Street, 44, Baker Street, and 16, Gloucester Road, S.W.; "**The Times**" **Library**, Oxford Street, for subscribers to that paper; **The Book-Lovers' Library**, Hanover Square and others. **Boots' Book-Lovers' Library** has branches throughout London and suburbs. **London Library**, 14, St. James's Square, W.; **London Institution**, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; **Roland's**, 23, Berners Street, W. (foreign). The librarians will gladly give particulars as to subscriptions.

Free access to the **Great Libraries** can be obtained for definite purposes with little difficulty, but the casual reader is not encouraged:—

**British Museum**, ticket necessary (see p. 155).

**Guildhall**, on signing visitors' book.

**Dr. Williams's**, University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C. On introduction of a minister. Chiefly theological.

**Sion College**, Thames Embankment, Blackfriars. On introduction. Theological.

**Patent Office**, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. Technical and scientific.

**Lambeth Palace**. Valuable episcopal books and MSS.

**Victoria and Albert**, South Kensington. Books on art, prints, drawings, photographs, etc.

See *The Libraries of London*, a guide for students issued by the University of London.

**LITTLE KNOWN LONDON SIGHTS**.—Lovers of the quaint and curious may be glad to have a list of a few little-known London sights and reminders of Old London that frequently escape the attention of visitors who content themselves with the orthodox round of the great show-places. For descriptions consult Index.

London Stone, St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street.

London Wall (fragments of), in thoroughfare of same name and near Tower, and elsewhere in City.

Old Houses, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn Road.

17, Fleet Street, opposite Chancery Lane.

Panyer Alley, Newgate Street (stone marking highest ground in City).

Roman Bath, 5, Strand Lane.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

St. Paul's Cathedral, inscription carved at foot of steps to commemorate Diamond Jubilee Thanksgiving.

York Gate, Embankment Gardens, near Charing Cross.

**LOST PROPERTY**.—In case of loss of articles in cabs, omnibuses or other public vehicles, inquire at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, Thames Embankment. About half the articles lost annually are restored to owners; those remaining unclaimed after three months are returned to the drivers or conductors who deposited them. A charge of 15 per cent. of the value is usually levied on lost property restored by the police. If luggage is lost in a railway train or at a railway-station inform the station-master, or if at a terminus inquire



at the "Lost Property Office." *Always remove old labels from luggage.* Much loss and inconvenience would be avoided by the observance of this simple rule.

**MARKETS.**—The great markets of London, though not so popular a show as the Halles Centrales of Paris, are full of interest to the visitor. The wholesale part of the business, when shop-keepers from all over London come to provide for their customers, is mostly conducted early in the morning, but a considerable retail trade is done all through the day. The following are the principal markets:—

**Covent Garden** (p. 182) is the principal fruit, flower and vegetable market. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are the principal market days.

**Smithfield** (p. 224). These extensive buildings comprise the London Central Meat Market, and the poultry, fish, vegetable and hay markets. They are under the control of the City Corporation. Friday is the busiest day in the Meat Market.

The **Metropolitan Cattle Market**, Copenhagen Fields, Islington, is one of the largest in the world, covering upwards of 30 acres. Millions of cattle, sheep and pigs are sold here during the year, and is no uncommon sight to see 30,000 animals of one kind and another in the pens on a single day. Mondays and Thursdays are the principal days, but there is always plenty going on. It is best to go in the early morning.

The **Foreign Cattle Market** at Deptford, with its great lairages and chill-rooms, stands on the site of the old naval dockyard where Peter the Great worked as a shipwright.

**Leadenhall Market**, Leadenhall Street, with its live stock and game, is another interesting sight.

**Billingsgate**, Lower Thames Street, London Bridge. This is the great fish market, but it cannot be described as attractive.

The Spitalfields, Shadwell and Columbia Markets serve the East of London, and the Borough Market the South.

**MILITARY.**—The Continental visitor is often surprised at the comparative absence of military display in our streets, except on occasions of Royal ceremonial. A body of troops in movement is, indeed, so rare a sight that it invariably attracts an embarrassing crowd of onlookers. The only troops permanently quartered in London are the Household Cavalry at Knightsbridge, the Artillery at St. John's Wood and Woolwich, and battalions of the Guards at Wellington Barracks (St. James's Park), Chelsea Barracks, Albany Barracks and the Tower of London.

An interesting military spectacle of daily occurrence is the **Changing of the Guard** at St. James's Palace, or, if the King or Queen be in residence, at Buckingham Palace. Gigantic troopers, of either the 1st and 2nd Life Guards (red), or the Royal Horse Guards (blue), are on sentry duty daily at the Horse Guards (see p. 77), and are rarely without a circle of admirers, young and old. The most imposing military pageant in London is that of **Trooping the Colour**, on the "official" birthday of the King in June (see p. 78). The **Royal Military Tournament**, held at Olympia at the end of May, enjoys great popularity.

**MONEY, BRITISH.**—The sovereign or pound (£1) may be taken as approximately equal to 5 dollars (United States), 25 francs (French), 25 lira (Italian), 20 marks (German), or 24½ Austrian crowns. The shilling (1s.) is roughly a quarter of a dollar (American), 1 franc 25 centimes (French), or 1 mark (German). A penny (1d.) equals 2 cents

(United States), 10 centimes (French). The **coins in use** are: *gold*, sovereign and half-sovereign (the guinea, 21s., though used in reckoning, as in professional fees, is obsolete); *silver*, crown (5s.), not at all common; half-crown (2s. 6d.); florin (2s.); shilling; sixpence (half a shilling) and threepence. Be careful to distinguish between half-crowns and florins; the former are larger. *Bronze*, or copper, penny (1d.), halfpenny ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and farthing ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d.). Farthings are but little used. **Bank Notes** are issued by the Bank of England for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, and upwards. They are convenient for paying large sums, but as change is not always at hand gold is generally preferable.

**MONEY-CHANGERS.**—Foreign money can be exchanged for English at *Cook's Tourist Offices*, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and at their various branches in the City and West End; at *Davison's*, 264 and 318, Strand; the *Bureau de Change*, 16, Strand; *Whiteley's*, Westbourne Grove, and elsewhere.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Of the many hundreds of newspapers and periodicals published in London, the ordinary visitor is only likely to make acquaintance with the principal morning and evening and the illustrated weekly papers. (C. Conservative; L. Liberal; I. Independent).

**Morning Papers.**—*The Times*, 3d.; *Daily Telegraph* (C.), 1d.; *Standard* (C.), 1d.; *Morning Post* (C.), 1d.; *Morning Advertiser* (Licensed Victuallers), 1d.; *Daily Graphic* (Illustrated), 1d.; *Financial News*, 1d.; *Sportsman*, 1d.; *Sporting Life*, 1d.; *Daily Mirror* (Illustrated),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *Daily Chronicle* (L.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *Daily News* (L.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Daily Mail* (I.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Daily Express* (C.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *Morning Leader* (L.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Daily Sketch* (Illustrated),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**Evening Papers.**—*Westminster Gazette* (L.), 1d.; *Pall Mall Gazette* (C.), 1d.; *Globe* (C.), 1d.; *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (C.), 1d.; *Evening News* (C.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; *Star* (L.),  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**Sunday Papers** (1d.).—*Lloyd's News*, *The People*, *Weekly Despatch*, *Observer*, *News of the World*, *Referee* (sporting and theatrical), *Reynolds's*, etc.

**Weekly Illustrated Papers** (6d.).—*Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, *Black and White*, *Sphere*, *Sketch*, *Tattler*, *Sporting and Dramatic News*, *The Field* (sporting), *Country Life*, *The Bystander*, etc.

For Ladies (6d.).—*The Queen*, *Lady's Pictorial*, *Gentlewoman*, *Ladies' Field*, etc.

*Punch*, 3d., is the leading comic paper, and makes a speciality of political cartoons.

**Weekly Reviews, etc.**—*Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Speaker*, etc., 6d. each; *Athenaeum*, *Academy*, etc., 3d.; *Public Opinion*, 2d.

*Truth* and *The World*, 6d., are the chief society papers.

**OMNIBUSES** were introduced into London in 1829 by Mr. George Shilbeer, from whom they were for some time known as "shilibeers"; but this name was soon abandoned for that of omnibus, "a carry-all"—usually shortened to "bus." The fares are generally reckoned by penny stages, and eighteenpence or so would cover the cost of a ride from one end of London to the other. Indeed, the visitor who wishes to get a general impression of the Metropolis will find the outside of an omnibus a far better vantage-point, given fine weather, than a cab or private carriage. It is estimated that the omnibuses of London carry in one year the whole population of the United Kingdom seven times over. Put in another way it may be said that every person in the County of London makes about seventy 'bus journeys a year. Even these figures, however, are eclipsed by the tramways (see p. 26). The 'buses belong, for the most part, to one large association—a combination of the London General Omnibus Company, the Road Car Company, and the Vanguard Motorbus Company. All the vehicles have painted on their sides the names of the localities to which, or between which, they ply, and, in smaller letters, the principal places on their route. Tables of fares are placed inside the omnibuses. The visitor should make himself acquainted with the relative positions of the chief





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localities by reference to the maps, in order to guard against the possibility of mistaking the direction in which the vehicle is travelling.

A large number of **Motor-Buses** are now running in London streets, and in course of time horsed 'buses will doubtless be entirely superseded. The new vehicles have aroused a good deal of antagonism by reason of their noise and smell, and the police have insisted upon many of them being withdrawn from the streets, but they provide a quick and comfortable means of transit and are generally popular.

In addition to the 150 or more routes of the principal horse and motor 'bus association, lines of smaller omnibuses are maintained by the railway companies, to keep up communication between the termini on the north side of London (Euston, King's Cross, etc.), and Waterloo, Charing Cross, etc., though the opening of tube railways has rendered these almost unnecessary except for passengers with luggage. Passengers holding through tickets are conveyed free, luggage included.

**PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.**—The metropolis is divided into fifty-eight constituencies, each electing one member, with the exception of the City, which has two members. If outlying boroughs and divisions are included, London has nearly a hundred members, and can therefore exercise a powerful influence on the national councils, though it is quite inadequately represented on the basis of population.

**PARKS AND OPEN PLACES.**—No other metropolis possesses so many parks and breathing places as does this huge, overgrown city of ours. But it must be admitted that Londoners require as many "lungs" as they can get. Besides the great parks under the control of the Crown, like Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, St. James's, Regent's and Greenwich Parks, amounting in the aggregate to 1,892 acres, there are, under the management of the County Council, over a hundred and twenty other parks, gardens and open spaces, totalling nearly 4,000 acres, to say nothing of the numerous small spaces controlled by the Borough Councils, which constitute an acreage of about 310. Altogether, therefore, leaving out of account the numerous semi-private gardens, like those owned by the Inns of Court, and the great "Squares," we have in the County of London alone nearly 7,000 acres of parks and open spaces. If the survey is extended to Outer London, we get into touch with such magnificent expanses as Richmond Park, with its 2,358 acres; Bushey Park, with an acreage of 1,000; Wimbledon Common, covering over 1,000 acres; Mitcham Common, boasting an area of 500 acres; Hounslow Heath, embracing about 5,000 acres; Greenwich Park, with 185 acres, and Woolwich Common with 159 acres. Nor does this exhaust the list of London's pleasure grounds, for in this connection we must take into account Epping Forest, whose 5,559 acres were preserved to the public through the public spirit of the City Corporation; and Burnham Beeches, 375 acres in extent, which was another of the Corporation's gifts to the people of London.

The largest of the public parks in London proper is, of course, Hyde Park, which, with Kensington Gardens, covers an area of 638 acres. If we take as one area (as we fairly may) the chain of open spaces formed by the Horse Guards' Parade, St. James's Park (93 acres), the Green Park (53 acres), Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, we have an area of about 750 acres. It is, in fact, possible by just crossing the road at Hyde Park Corner to walk from Charing Cross in an almost direct line for three miles through parks and gardens abounding in magnificent timber and wild bird life.

Of the open spaces controlled by the London County Council, the finest is Hampstead Heath (240 acres), with Parliament Hill (268 acres), Golder's Hill (36 acres) and Waterlow Park (26 acres) adjoining. Blackheath (267), Battersea Park (199), Clapham Common (220), Wandsworth Common (183), and Peckham Rye (114) are the largest spaces south of the Thames.

**PICKPOCKETS.**—In most public places and vehicles is conspicuously posted a warning: "Beware of pickpockets, male and female." That the warning is necessary the police records abundantly demonstrate, but with ordinary care and vigilance the risk can be reduced to a minimum. Carry little more than sufficient money for the day's expenses on your person, and in crowds or when seated in public vehicles always keep your coat fastened. A favourite dodge of the light-fingered fraternity is to join a crowd making for one of the motor omnibuses. Standing on the steps as if about to enter, they work their will while the scrimmage for seats ensues, and then hastily alight, having discovered that the 'bus is not the one they require. When seated in a train or omnibus be especially watchful of persons carrying overcoats or wraps over their arms. They may be perfectly innocent—probably are so—but the fact remains that the omnibus thief almost invariably carries a garment on the arm to screen his nefarious operations.

**PICTURE GALLERIES.**—In the case of public galleries the hours of admission, etc., will be found in the table on pp. 34-43. For private exhibitions see advertisements in daily newspapers and elsewhere. The general charge for admission is 1s. ; catalogue 6d. or 1s.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Agnew's, 43, Old Bond Street.   | Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 191, Piccadilly.   |
| Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street.  | Ditto in Oil Colours, 191, Piccadilly.   |
| Dulwich Gallery, Dulwich College, S.E.  | Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall East.  |
| French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.   | Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.   |
| Grafton Gallery, 8, Grafton Street.   | Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.   |
| Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent Street.   | Society of Arts, 18 and 19, John Street, Adelphi.  |
| Guildhall Art Gallery, King Street, E.C.  | Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W. (April to August, October to February.) |
| Hampton Court Palace.   | Tate Gallery, Millbank.  |
| Leicester Galleries, 20, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C.   | Tooth's, 175-6, New Bond-Street, W.  |
| Leighton House, 12, Holland Park Road.  | Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.  |
| Mendoza's, 157A, New Bond Street, W.  | Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square.   |
| McLean's, 7, Haymarket, W.  | Whitechapel Art Gallery, 81-2, Whitechapel High Street.  |
| National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.   |  |
| National Portrait Gallery, ditto  |  |
| New Gallery, 121, Regent Street.  |  |
| Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, Summer Exhibition, May to August. The diploma galleries are open all the year round. |  |

**POLICE.**—Although a large proportion of the offences committed in the United Kingdom take place within the borders of London, a comparatively small number of policemen is found sufficient to protect its inhabitants from the Ishmaelites whose hands are against every man. The **City Police Force**, to whom is committed the protection of that London the evident wealth of which caused Blücher to exclaim, "What a city this would be to plunder!" numbers only eleven hundred good men and true; while the **Metropolitan Police**, who take care of Greater London, extending for a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, consists of only a little over seventeen thousand men of all ranks. The



former, who are under the control of the City fathers, have their headquarters in Old Jewry; the heads of the latter are responsible to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, no local body having any authority over them. The chief offices of the Metropolitan Police are at New Scotland Yard, on the Embankment.

The police of London by their courtesy and readiness to assist strangers have won a world-wide renown. When in doubt "ask a policeman" is a very good rule in London streets. The manner in which these stalwart guardians of the public control the traffic in crowded thoroughfares by a single wave of the hand always excites the admiration of visitors, though in fairness a good deal of the credit ought to be given to the drivers of cabs and omnibuses, who as a rule readily obey regulations designed for the benefit of all.

**POSTAL.**—The **General Post Office** is at St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate Street. To facilitate delivery and collection of letters, the metropolis is divided into eight postal districts, each with its local headquarters, and prompter delivery of London letters is assured by adding to the address the initials of the district in which the receiver resides. The eight districts are known as E.C., E., N., N.W., S.E., S.W., W. and W.C. Charts are displayed in most post offices showing the boundaries of the districts. The greater part of the City is E.C. A subtle social superiority is supposed to cling to the letters W. and S.W. The principal delivery is made about 8 a.m., and there are from four to twelve others during the day.

Inland letters must be posted in the central districts by 6 p.m. (earlier in outlying suburbs), or with an extra halfpenny "late fee" stamp up to 7 p.m. Late fee letters are, however, received at the district offices, including the G.P.O., up to 7.30 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant up to 7.45 p.m. Letters may be posted at the railway termini, in the box affixed to sorting carriage or barrier of platform, up to a few minutes before the departure of mail trains. Foreign letters may be posted at the G.P.O. till 7 p.m. with an extra *1d.* stamp; till 7.15 with *2d.* extra, and till 7.30 with *3d.* extra.

On **Sundays** there is no general delivery or collection of letters in London.

**Poste Restante.** Strangers without a permanent address in London can have their letters sent to the G.P.O., or to any branch office, marked "to be called for" or "Poste Restante." If demanded, proof of identity must be given. Letters from abroad not called for are kept two months; letters from provincial towns one month; at the end of that time they are sent to the Returned Letter Office, Mount Pleasant, E.C., to be returned to senders or destroyed.

**Express Letters.**—Letters and parcels up to 20 lb. weight (15 lb. if no public conveyance be available) may be sent to any part of London and suburbs at a charge of *3d.* a mile or part of a mile. There are nearly 300 Express Delivery offices in London.

**Telegraph Offices** are open as a rule from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (some on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m.). The following are **always open**: Central Station (G.P.O.), corner of Newgate Street; Liverpool Street Station; St. Pancras Station; Victoria Station; West Strand Post Office; Willesden Junction Station; Stratford Station; King's Cross (G.N.R., Station, except 1.30 to 2.30 Sundays; London Bridge (S.E. Railway) Waterloo Station. The railway station offices transact telegraph business only, and do not deliver off station premises.

**Telephones.**—The telephonic communication of London is carried

on by the Post Office and the National Telephone Co. The latter's license will expire in 1911 and already the two systems are worked practically as one. Public telephone call offices are situated at the chief post offices, and at shops, kiosks and other public places in all parts of London. The charge is 2*d.* for each three minutes' conversation with any subscriber or caller in the Metropolitan area. There are also trunk lines to the chief provincial towns. For three minutes' conversation with a person or place outside the Metropolitan area 2*d.* is charged for the use of the call office and an additional sum fixed in accordance with the distance of the place in question from London. Reduced rates are charged for trunk calls made between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. A message of not more than 30 words may be dictated from a call office to any post office in the United Kingdom which is a telephone express delivery office for delivery by express messenger, a fee of 3*d.* being payable for the express service, in addition to the call office fee (2*d.*), and (in the case of messages for places outside the Metropolitan area) the proper trunk fee. For a double charge, up to 60 words may be sent. Visitors from France and Belgium may be glad to be reminded that telephonic communication can be had with Paris and the chief French provincial towns and Brussels (8*s.* for three minutes). It should be borne in mind when arranging for conversations that Paris time is nine minutes in advance of Greenwich time. Apply at any post office call office.

(For detailed information concerning postal services, see the *Post Office Guide*, 6*d.*, at any post office.)

**RAINY DAYS.**—With every wish to be hospitable to her tens of thousands of visitors, London is unable to guarantee that every day shall be fine. The visitor who is wise will, as far as possible, employ fine days for out-door trips and excursions, leaving museums and picture galleries and indoor attractions generally for days that are wet or dull. Consultation of the list on pp. 34-43, will show how this may best be done, and it only requires a little ingenuity to ensure that every day, no matter what the weather, shall be pleasantly and profitably employed.

**RESTAURANTS.**—See Introduction.

**SEASONS.**—The London Season proper extends from the beginning of May to about the end of July. At this time Parliament is sitting, the Royal Academy and other picture galleries are open, and nearly all the leaders of society are in town. Later, the great migration commences, and every day and all day the railway stations are thronged by jostling crowds, eager to get to the sea and the moors. At the same time the great invasion of "country cousins" and visitors from America, the Colonies and the Continent sets in. The best time to see London is the spring, when the trees in the Parks are just breaking into leaf, the air is still crisp and cool, and the "show places" are not inconveniently crowded.

**SHOPS AND SHOPPING.**—A fair lady of the eighteenth century, in a letter which has been preserved to us, aptly described London as "an old lick-pocket." The accusation is certainly no less true to-day than it was then. We can hardly accept the delicate responsibility of advising readers where and how to spend their money, but those who are strange to town may be glad of a few general indications.

The best and most attractive shops are in Regent Street, Oxford Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly and the streets adjacent thereto. Though these deal largely in expensive wares, the stocks are usually



MAIN THOROU



# MAIN THOROUGHFARES OUT OF LONDON.





sufficiently varied to meet all needs, and the cheaper grades of things can often be bought to as great advantage here as anywhere else. This is particularly true of Regent Street, which in the last decade has seen its former exclusive and high-class trade develop westward. The Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill and Cheapside are lined with handsome shops, in which almost everything under the sun may be bought; and St. Paul's Churchyard is noted for its excellent drapery establishments. Holborn, Tottenham Court Road, and of late years Southampton Row are also much favoured by shoppers. Outside the central district the chief shopping quarters are Sloane Street, Brompton Road, High Street, Kensington, and Westbourne Grove. Still further out, in such districts as Islington, Holloway, Hampstead, Kilburn, Brixton, Clapham Junction, etc., are also many large and well-stocked shops, each catering for a population greater than that of any city in the kingdom outside London. Many housewives believe that these suburban shopping centres are the most advantageous.

It is curious to notice how certain streets and districts have their recognized specialities, such as the cycle shops of Holborn and the furnishing houses of Tottenham Court Road, but this subject is more fully dealt with elsewhere (see Introduction).

The great **Stores**, where practically everything may be bought, from parasols to pineapples, are largely patronized. Some, such as the *Army and Navy Stores*, 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, and the *Civil Service Supply Association*, Bedford Street and Queen Victoria Street, only supply ticket-holders and their friends; but others, like *Whiteley's*, Westbourne Grove; *Harrod's*, Brompton Road; *Barker's*, Kensington; *Spiers and Pond's*, Water Lane, Queen Victoria Street; *Shoolbred's*, Tottenham Court Road; *Waring's*, Oxford Street; *Selridge's*, Oxford Street; and *Gamage's*, High Holborn, are open to all.

**Sales** at the great drapery establishments, when surplus and out-of-season goods are often disposed of at cost price or below it, are usually held in January and July.

All the great emporia supply luncheons and teas at low prices to customers.

**STEAMBOATS.**—For many centuries the Thames was London's most important highway and the scene of all her greatest pageants and ceremonies. The first steamer appeared on the river in 1815, and for many years frequent and fairly rapid services were maintained, but the development of other means of communication led gradually to the abandonment of the river. For several years no steamers at all were run, but in 1905 the County Council established a municipal service. Although for three years the steamers were well patronized during the summer months, it was conclusively proved that such a service could only be maintained at a loss, and it is extremely unlikely that it will ever be resumed.

**DOWN THE RIVER.**—During the summer, the fine vessels of the *New Palace Steamers Co., Ltd.*, the *General Steam Navigation Co.*, and the *Belle Steamers, Ltd.*, make daily trips down the river to Tilbury, Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, Lowestoft, Yarmouth and other places, starting from London Bridge in the early morning. For details as to times and fares see daily papers, and for description of places of interest en route consult the *Guide to Margate*. The other places referred to are all included in various volumes of this series.

**UP THE RIVER.**—A number of vessels make daily passages during the summer to Kew, Richmond, Hampton Court, etc. Luncheon and tea are served on board at moderate prices. See advertisements.

On the higher reaches of the river, the fine saloon steamers belonging to *Messrs. Salter Bros.* of Oxford make delightful trips in summer through ninety miles of Thames scenery. They run daily (Sundays excepted) between Kingston, Henley and Oxford. The through journey occupies two days each way, but passengers can join or leave the boats at any stopping-place. Combined railway and steamer tickets are issued. For full details see the *Guide to the Thames* in this series.

**SUNDAY IN LONDON.**—Continental critics have dealt somewhat harshly with the English Sunday. Take M. Taine for instance: "Sunday in London—the shops are shut, the streets almost deserted; the aspect is that of an immense and well-ordered cemetery. The few passers-by in the desert of squares and streets have the look of uneasy spirits risen from their graves. It is appalling. After an hour's walk in the Strand especially, and in the rest of the City, one has the spleen; one meditates suicide."

Much depends upon one's point of view, but things have changed considerably in recent years, and Sunday need no longer be regarded as a *dies non* even by the sightseer. Information as to **Churches and Chapels** will be found on pp. 5-7. Large numbers spend the day, or part of it, on the Thames and in excursions to pleasure resorts in the vicinity of London. The railway companies advertise special trips at reduced fares to the country and seaside. The custom of taking **Week-End Excursions**, extending from Friday or Saturday to Monday, is very general among business men. As will be seen by the list on pp. 34-43, all the important **Museums and Picture Galleries** are open on Sunday afternoons, and sacred concerts and organ recitals are given in places like the Albert Hall, the Alhambra, etc. In the evening during summer there are band performances in the Parks and in the numerous open spaces controlled by the County Council.

And if on Sunday mornings the deserted City streets still justify M. Taine's description, we may remind the visitor that there is no such time for making leisurely acquaintance with the highways and byways and quaint nooks and corners of this mighty metropolis.

**TRAMWAYS.**—Tramways have only recently been permitted, after years of agitation, within the City boundaries, but they extend outwards in all directions for considerable distances. Nearly all are owned and controlled by the London County Council. It is estimated that the tramcars carry the entire population of London considerably more than a hundred times in the course of a year. In South London the principal routes are those along the Embankment from Blackfriars and over Westminster Bridge, and those starting at Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges and running to Camberwell Green, New Cross Gate, Greenwich, Streatham, Tooting, etc.

In the north and east, the Council have now substituted electric for horse traction on nearly all the lines acquired by them in recent years from private companies. A very important line is the shallow underground tramway beneath Kingsway (see p. 184) and Aldwych connecting with the Embankment tramways below Waterloo Bridge, and rendering possible a "through south to north" route. Blackfriars Bridge is being widened to permit of "circular routes."

Further north, beyond the area of the London County Council, the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Co., Ltd., the lessees of the Middlesex County Council, have lines from Harlesden and Willesden Green to



## UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS—VIEW POINTS 27

Edgware, Highgate to High Barnet, Wood Green to Enfield, and along the Harrow Road from the Lock Bridge to Wembley.

In the west is the extensive system belonging to the London United Tramways Co., running from Shepherd's Bush to Uxbridge, Hounslow, Kingston, Hampton Court, Teddington and other places, and making available for pleasure purposes many lovely riverside districts.

In the south is the system of the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways Co. from Tooting Junction to Sutton and from the Crystal Palace to Croydon, etc.

**VIEW-POINTS, NOTABLE.**—All the bridges over the Thames afford fine views. Wordsworth's lines on **Westminster Bridge** at daybreak, commencing "Earth has not anything to show more fair," are well known. An even better view-point is **Waterloo Bridge**, commanding the fine sweep of the Embankment, with its stately buildings and the majestic dome of St. Paul's. The view eastward from Blackfriars Bridge is marred by a railway bridge, but from a point a short distance along the Embankment the dome is well seen, and one is able to appreciate Wren's masterly grouping of spires in relation to it. The eastern side of London Bridge is nearly always lined by interested spectators, some of whom spend hours in watching the loading and unloading of vessels in the **Pool**. It is a somewhat toilsome climb to the top of the **Tower Bridge**, and the massive framework necessary to restrain would-be suicides is sadly in the way, but the views through the interstices, both of the Pool and in the other direction of the Tower, Custom House, Monument and St. Paul's are full of interest.

Of street views, that from **Fleet Street** up Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's would be hard to beat, though the railway bridge is in the way. Another entrancing view is that from the end of **Parliament Street**, taking in the Abbey and its "baby," St. Margaret's, Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament. **Regent Street** from Piccadilly Circus, and the little glimpse down **St. James's Street** from Piccadilly, with St. James's Palace at the foot of the slope, are worth noting.

One of the finest Park views—quite unknown to the majority of Londoners—is that from a point in **Kensington Gardens** near the refreshment pavilion overlooking the Serpentine. The views from the **Serpentine Bridge** are also very fine. The same may be said of the view from the Buckingham Palace end of St. James's Park, or from the footbridge over the lake.

Of lofty vantage-points, the most notable are the **Monument** (p. 238), the Stone and Golden Galleries of **St. Paul's Cathedral**, and the tower of the **Roman Catholic Cathedral** at Westminster (p. 111). All involve fatiguing climbs, and should not be attempted unless the day be quite clear. Even then, London's perpetual pall of smoke is apt to obscure the outlook, though providing some beautiful artistic effects.

The view in clear weather from the summit of **Primrose Hill** is truly magnificent, especially near sunset. **Parliament Hill**, farther north, also gives a good idea of the "forest of houses"; while from that famous vantage-point, the flagstaff on **Hampstead Heath**, a rural prospect is unfolded that will strike the stranger with amazement. The view from **Richmond Hill** needs no laudation here; but it may be well to beg the visitor to **Windsor** not to skip, as many do, the ascent of the Round Tower, which affords a prospect of the winding Thames not quite so beautiful perhaps as that at Richmond, but far more extensive. Another view at Windsor that no one with time to spare should miss is that of the Castle from Snow Hill in the Great Park.

## SEEING LONDON.

### Hints for the Hurried Visitor.

THE metropolis is so vast, its interests are so many and so intricate, that it may be doubted whether any man can honestly say that he "knows London." Least of all will the life-long resident make that assertion, for if he be of an observant and reflective turn of mind every journey in an unaccustomed quarter will but add to his consciousness of abysmal ignorance. In a single suburb—even the most commonplace to outward seeming—there is matter for a library; while as to the central portion, with its crowded interests and constant changes, this closely-packed handbook, with its rigorous selections and equally rigorous exclusions, is about as good an illustration as could be offered of the impossibility of emptying the Atlantic with a limpet-shell.

Such being the frame of mind inevitably forced upon those who spend their working lives in and about London, it may well be asked despairingly: How can the casual visitor—the man or woman with one day, two days, three days, a week, or even a fortnight at disposal—hope in so short a time to gain an intelligent acquaintance with the sights and features of this so extensive metropolis, beyond all question the most bewildering that the world has ever known?

The answer is that the miracle is possible of accomplishment, is, in fact, accomplished every year by crowds of delighted strangers, who see more of the "Great Wen" in a few days, or even hours, than very many Londoners see in a lifetime. This is due partly to the apathy of Londoners, the majority of whom, it must be confessed, make but the feeblest response to the reflection that they are "citizens of no mean city"; partly to the fact that visitors from a distance have usually conned such books as this before arrival, and have formed definite ideas as to the things they wish to see and the things they are content to leave unseen. Of these two considerations we should be disposed to attach the greater importance to





*Photos by*

*[Levy Sons & Co.]*

HOTELS CECIL AND SAVOY, FROM EMBANKMENT GARDENS—VICTORIA  
EMBANKMENT AND CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE—H.M.S. "BUZZARD,"  
OFF VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.



*F. Frith & Co., Ltd.,*

*[Reigate.]*

LIFEGUARD ON DUTY, WHITEHALL.



the latter. "System" and "selection"—especially, alas, "selection" with its inevitable corollary, "exclusion"—must be the watchwords of the hurried visitor.

The following notes are a response to requests frequently urged by readers in all parts of the country and abroad that we should give some help in this immensely difficult process of selection. We gladly do our best, though we cannot profess to cater for all tastes, and the relative importance and interest of the various sights must always be a matter of individual preference. The "hustler" who has demonstrated to admiring friends that London can be "done" in a day will smile at the leisurely nature of our daily programmes; others will find them far too full. We endeavour to indicate a middle course, allowing time for something more than a mental snapshot of each place, but little for lingering. And an overwhelming consciousness of the "much that lies beyond" prompts us to exhort even the most indefatigable sightseer not for one moment to imagine that "seeing London" and "knowing London" are phrases identical in meaning.

It is premised that the visitor will read these itineraries in conjunction with the **Table of Days and Hours of Admission** set out on pp. 34 to 43. Some little care is necessary in this matter, for if economy of time be the governing consideration it is mortifying in the extreme to find on arrival that doors are closed, or will open only on the production of a previously procured order. It should be said, too, if economy of time be more important than economy of money, that *free days* are best avoided, especially in the height of the season. Apart from fares, sight-seeing in London is cheaper than anywhere, and an occasional sixpence or shilling is generally well spent in avoiding a crowd.

Again, if expense be not so paramount a consideration as time, it will be advisable to cover intermediate distances by the lively "taxie" or hansom (for fares *see* pp. 4-5). In the central parts it is rarely worth while to retain the cab by time, as it can be discharged on entering a building, if a lengthy stay is likely, with a reasonable certainty of being able to secure another on leaving. But if a number of places are visited in succession, with only a short stay in each, it will be found more convenient and probably more economical to direct the driver to wait. For distances of any length, as to South Kensington or Hampstead Heath, the underground railways should be used. The motor-omnibuses are speedy, but not always

reliable as to time and seating capacity ; in fine weather, however, they afford a pleasurable mode of progression and give opportunities for noting objects of interest and the life of the streets that the tube passenger misses.

In making any necessary modifications or adaptations of the itineraries one of the principal objects should be to avoid going over the same ground twice.

### London in One Day.

Assuming that the visitor is a "bird of passage," merely breaking his journey from or to the Continent or the provinces, or else has taken advantage of one of the astonishingly liberal one-day excursion trips arranged by the railway companies, how shall he employ the few hours at his disposal to the best advantage ?

We will assume that he has breakfasted and enjoyed a matutinal "wash and brush-up," either on the train or at the terminus, and has made his way to **Charing Cross** (Plan III. K. 8), which for sight-seeing purposes may be regarded as the "hub" of London. The following are a few alternative modes of spending what must perforce be a very hurried day, the proportion of time given to each place depending, of course, upon whether the pilgrim's "bent" is in the direction of art, architecture, or historical association.

#### *Morning.*

National Gallery.  
National Portrait Gallery.  
Whitehall (passing Government Offices and Royal United Services Museum).  
Houses of Parliament.  
Westminster Abbey.  
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Victoria Street.  
Buckingham Palace (exterior).  
St. James's Park.  
St. James's Palace (exterior).  
*Luncheon* in neighbourhood of Piccadilly or Leicester Square.

#### *Afternoon.*

Piccadilly.  
Royal Academy.  
Drive through Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.  
Wallace Collection, Manchester Square.  
Oxford Street.  
British Museum.  
Kingsway.  
Law Courts (exterior).  
Fleet Street.  
Ludgate Hill.  
St. Paul's Cathedral.

If it is intended to stay in London overnight, and there be any hours of daylight left, they can be well employed in sauntering along the Embankment, with its pleasant riverside gardens, to the starting-point at Charing Cross. Dinner, and perhaps a visit to a theatre, will bring the traveller to the end of the day, and probably of his powers of endurance.



## LONDON IN TWO, THREE OR FOUR DAYS 31

The route outlined has the disadvantage of almost excluding the City. An alternative might be:—

### *Morning.*

Bank of England (exterior).  
Royal Exchange (frescoes).  
Monument.  
Tower of London.  
Guildhall and Art Gallery.  
Cheapside.  
St. Paul's Cathedral.  
*Luncheon* at any of the neighbouring restaurants.

### *Afternoon.*

Fleet Street.  
Law Courts.  
Temple Gardens.  
Embankment.  
Houses of Parliament.  
Westminster Abbey (closes at 6 in summer).  
National Gallery (closes at 6 in summer).

Any remaining hours of daylight could be employed in a stroll in St. James's Park, with a glance at the many Government Offices, and at Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace.

### London in Two Days.

The two-day visitor has a bewildering choice of possibilities. He might take the two one-day programmes already sketched, the fact that they overlap to some extent allowing him more ample time for each. Or if he desires to extend the range of sight-seeing, he might proceed somewhat as follows:—

#### *First Day.*

Charing Cross.  
National Gallery.  
National Portrait Gallery.  
Houses of Parliament.  
Westminster Abbey.  
(*Luncheon.*)  
Tate Gallery, near Vauxhall Bridge (rather out of the way — must be omitted if very hurried).  
Roman Catholic Cathedral.  
St. James's Park.  
Green Park.  
Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.  
Victoria and Albert Museum.  
Natural History Museum.

#### *Second Day.*

Bank  
Royal Exchange.  
Monument.  
Tower of London.  
Guildhall.  
Cheapside.  
St. Paul's Cathedral.  
(*Luncheon.*)  
Newgate Street.  
Holborn.  
British Museum.  
Oxford Street.  
Wallace Collection.  
Regent's Park.  
Zoological Gardens (open till sunset in summer).

### London in Three or Four Days.

All the really "first magnitude" sights in London proper have been included in the foregoing lists. It will depend upon the visitor's taste, and also, perhaps, upon the weather, if sights of second magnitude shall be included, or the time at disposal be devoted to a trip out of London, say to Windsor Castle or Hampton Court.

Of these "second magnitude" sights all the following are

in the central part of London, and can be quite easily sandwiched into the programmes already given. The three-day visitor will have to exclude some of them, unless he be content with a very cursory glance :—

Chelsea Hospital, Carlyle's House, etc., at Chelsea (can be combined with South Kensington Museums).

Kensington Palace.

Mint (order necessary). Can be combined with Tower.

Museum of Practical Geology, Piccadilly.

Oratory, Brompton Road (combine with South Kensington Museums).

Record Office, Chancery Lane (historical deeds).

St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield (oldest in London, except Tower Chapel).

Charterhouse.

St. Margaret's, Westminster (see with Westminster Abbey).

Soane Museum and Royal College of Surgeons (order necessary for latter), Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Temple Church and Gardens.

Royal United Services Museum, Whitehall.

St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark.

### London in from Four to Six Days.

The diligent visitor will be able to arrange programmes including all the first-rate and secondary sights already indicated, and to spare a morning or afternoon for a glimpse of South London, including not only St. Saviour's Cathedral, but Dickens' "Borough," the Library of Lambeth Palace, Battersea Park, the Dulwich Picture Gallery, and the Horniman Museum. For a morning or afternoon trip from Town he will be able to select one or more of the following, or a combination of them :—

Windsor Castle and Park.

Hampton Court.

Virginia Water.

Kew Gardens.

Richmond.

Burnham Beeches.

Crystal Palace.

Epping Forest.

Greenwich Park.

A Trip up the Thames, say from Kingston to Windsor, or from Windsor to Maidenhead or Henley.

Some of the Tourist Agencies in London arrange whole-day motor drives, including several of the above. A popular round is Stoke Poges—Burnham Beeches—Maidenhead—Windsor—Hampton Court.

### London in a Week.

All the foregoing programmes have the advantage of elasticity and the corresponding disadvantage of vagueness. With a whole week at disposal it might be possible to draw up a more rigid programme, including practically everything of general interest. For such a programme the seven West End routes and the City and South London chapters into which



this book is divided could be followed fairly closely. Any superfluous shoe-leather might well be devoted, if the weather be fine, to making closer acquaintance with London's parks and open spaces, of which, in our opinion, neither Londoners nor their visitors see half enough. One or two mornings or afternoons will probably be devoted to Exhibitions and other entertainments, but the sightseer will, of course, economise time by reserving these for the evenings or for days when the weather is unfavourable for distant journeys.

- First Day.* Charing Cross—Northumberland Avenue—Victoria Embankment—Houses of Parliament—Westminster Abbey—St. Margaret's Church—Government Offices, Whitehall—Royal United Services Museum—Trafalgar Square—National Gallery—National Portrait Gallery.
- Second Day.* St. James's Park—St. James's Palace—Buckingham Palace—National Memorial—Green Park—Hyde Park—Kensington Gardens—Kensington Palace—Albert Hall and Memorial—London University and Imperial Institute—Royal School of Art Needlework—Victoria and Albert Museum—Natural History Museum—Brompton Oratory—Piccadilly—Royal Academy—Museum of Practical Geology.
- Third Day.* Regent Street—Oxford Street—Wallace Collection—Regent's Park—Botanic Gardens—Zoological Gardens—Hampstead Heath—Return by tube to Tottenham Court Road—British Museum—Foundling Hospital—Gray's Inn.
- Fourth Day.* Strand—Aldwych and Kingsway—Lincoln's Inn Fields (Soane Museum, etc.)—Lincoln's Inn—Law Courts—Chancery Lane—Record Office—Temple—Fleet Street—St. Paul's Cathedral—G.P.O.—St. Bartholomew's Church and the Charterhouse. St. Giles', Cripplegate—London Wall—Guildhall—Cheapside—Bank—Royal Exchange—Monument—Tower of London—Tower Bridge—Mint—Trinity House—Bank to Charing Cross by Underground Railway or omnibus.
- Fifth Day.* Westminster Bridge—St. Thomas's Hospital—Lambeth Palace and Church—Cross Lambeth Bridge to Tate Gallery—Chelsea Hospital—Cheyne Walk (Carlyle's House, site of Crosby Hall, etc.)—Battersea Park—Victoria—Roman-Catholic Cathedral—Westminster School—Church House.
- Fifth Day (alternative).* Train, Charing Cross to London Bridge station—St. Saviour's Cathedral—The Borough—Tram to Dulwich Picture Gallery—Crystal Palace—Tram to Greenwich Park and Royal Naval Hospital—London Docks—Bethnal Green Museum—Victoria Park—Epping Forest.
- Sixth Day.* Train, Waterloo or Paddington to Windsor (state apartments are not always open, but there is plenty otherwise to see). Afternoon steamer down River to Kingston—Hampton Court—Bushey Park.
- Sixth Day (alternative).* Kew Gardens—Richmond—Kingston—Hampton Court—Windsor Castle and Park—Slough—Burnham Beeches—Stoke Poges.
- Seventh Day.* Another excursion in the Environs (see "Trips from Town") or see places of necessity omitted in above rounds.
- For Sunday in London see p. 26.**

## Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION (SEE RAILWAY MAP, PAGE 49).	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
*Academy, Royal.	Piccadilly, W. (North side). Plan III. I. 8.	Dover Street. Piccadilly Circus.	Summer Exhibitions, 8 to 7.  Winter Exhibitions, 9 till dusk. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, open free daily, 11 to 4. See announcements in daily papers.
Agricultural Hall.	Islington, N. . . Plan II. M. 4.	Angel (City & S. London).	10 a.m. to dusk . . . . .
Alexandra Palace.	Muswell Hill, N.	Alexandra Palace and Wood Green (G.N.). Palace Gates (G.E.R.).	
Bethnal Green Museum.	Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, E. Plan II. Q. 5. Regents Park. Plan II. H. 6.	Bethnal Green, or Cambridge Heath (G. E.).	Mon., Thurs. and Sat., 10 to 10; other days 10 to 4, 5 or 6.
Botanic Gardens.	Do.	Baker Street (Met. or Bakerloo Tube).	9 a.m. to sunset . . . . .
*British Museum.	Great Russell Street, W.C. Plan II. K. 7.	British Museum (Central London Tube). Holborn (Piccadilly Tube).	Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. . . . . After 4 p.m. Nov. to Feb., and after 5 p.m. Mar., Sept. and Oct., some only of the galleries remain open.
Do. Reading Room.	Do.	Do.	Daily 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed first four days of Mar. and Sept., and on Good Friday and Christmas.
Carlisle's House. .	24, Cheyne Row, Chelsea.	Sloane Sq. (Dist.). Any omnibus along King's Road.	10 a.m. till sunset . . . . .
Charterhouse . . .	Charterhouse Square, E.C. Plan II. M. 6.	Aldersgate St. (Met.).	Daily (Great Hall closed 12 to 3).
Chelsea Hospital.	Near Chelsea Suspension Bridge, S.W.	Sloane Square (District).	Daily 10 to 12.45, and 1.45 to 7.
Crystal Palace . .	Sydenham . . . .	High Level (L. C. & D.). Low Level (L. B. & S. C.).	Daily 10 to 7.30 or 10, according to season.
Dulwich Picture Gallery.	Dulwich, S.E. . .	Dulwich (S.E. & C.).	Daily 10 a.m. to 4, 5 or 6 p.m., according to season.
Foundling Hospital.	Guilford Street, W.C. Plan II. L. 6.	Russell Square (Piccadilly Tube). King's Cross (Met.).	Mondays 10 to 3 . . . . .
Greenwich Hospital and Naval Museum.	Greenwich . . . .	Greenwich (S.E. & C.).	Painted Hall daily 10 till dusk. Sundays 2 till dusk. Chapel and Museum daily 10 till dusk, except Fridays and Sundays.
Greenwich Royal Observatory.	Greenwich Park.	Do.	Application to Director necessary for viewing interior, but standard clock, time-ball, etc., can always be seen.

## Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

AN ASTERISK \* ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
—	1s. . . . . Evenings of the last week, 6d.	Great Annual Show by living British artists.	126
—	1s. . . . . Free . . . . .		
—	Usually 1s. . . .	Exhibitions connected with Agriculture and various trades.	224
1 to 6 p.m. . .	Free, except on a few "special days."	Great Hall seats 12,000. Fine views from terraces.	254
2 p.m. till dusk	Free . . . . .	Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum .	231
From 10.30 a.m.	Mon. & Sat., 1s.; other days by order from Fellow.	Flower Shows, Musical Promenades, Museum, etc.	147
After 2 p.m. . .	Free . . . . .	One of the largest and most valuable collections in the world.	155-161
—	Shown on application, but available to ticket-holders only.	The printed General Catalogue comprises 800 vols. The books occupy over 48 miles of shelving.	157-158
—	rs., Saturdays 6d. (Parties of ten 6d. each).	The "Sage of Chelsea's" home from 1834 till his death in 1881.	178
Service at 11 in Chapel.	6d. Reduction for party.	Merchant Taylors School and home for "poor brethren."	222-223
Services 11 and 6.30.	Gratuity to guide.	Home for old and invalid soldiers, founded by Charles II.	176-177
—	1s. (children under 12, 6d.). Annual season ticket, 21s.	Popular pleasure resort. Concerts, Exhibitions, etc. Firework displays on Thursdays.	256
Not open . . .	Free . . . . .	Fine collection. Especially strong in Dutch masters.	253
Services 11 and 3.30.	Donation expected.	Pictures by Hogarth—Organ presented by Handel—Fine musical services.	162
After 2 p.m. . .	Free . . . . .	Painted Hall, with pictures and portraits connected with naval victories—Nelson relics—Royal Naval School and Greenwich Park adjoin.	258
—	—	Meridian from which longitude is reckoned. Time-ball descends 1 p.m. Beautiful astronomical apparatus.	259



## Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY AN

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION (SEE RAILWAY MAP, PAGE 49).	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
*Guildhall .....	Foot of King St., Cheapside, E.C. Plan II. N. 7.	Bank (Central London Tube.)	Daily 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m., according to season.
*Hampton Court Palace.	On Thames, 15 miles S.W. of Charing Cross.	Hampton Court (L. & S.W.). Teddington, <i>via</i> Richmond. Tram from Shepherd's Bush or Tooting. Steamers in summer.	Daily, except Fri., 10 to 6, April to Sept., inclusive; 10 to 4 winter months.
Horniman Museum. Imperial Institute and London University.	London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. South Kensington, W. Plan III. F. 10.	Lordship Lane (S.E. & C.). S. Kensington (District, and Piccadilly Tube).	Daily 2 to 9 p.m. .... Bank Holidays, 10 to 9. Daily 10 to 5 summer, 10 to 4 winter.
Kensington Palace.	West side of Kensington Gardens, W. Plan III. E. 9.	High Street, Kensington (District).	Daily, except Wed., 10 to 6 (Oct. to Mar., inclusive, 10 to 4).
Kew Gardens ..	Kew .....	Kew Gardens.. Kew Bridge. Tram from Shepherd's Bush.	Daily from 10, 1st June to 30th Sept., or 12 noon winter to dusk. Hothouses open from 1 p.m.
Lambeth Palace.	On Surrey side of Thames about 1/4 mile from Westminster Bridge. Plan III. L. 10.	Waterloo (L. & S. Western, and Bakerloo Tube).	Palace by special permission only. Apply Archbishop's Chaplain. Library daily, except Sat., 10 to 4 or 5, Tues. 10 to 1 only. Closed six weeks from end of August.
Law Courts (Royal Courts of Justice).	Strand, W.C. Plan II. L. 7.	Strand (Piccadilly Tube). Temple (District)	Central Hall and Courts open during Vacation (early Aug. to third week of Oct.) Persons unconnected with cases can gain admission to public galleries.
Leighton House.	12, Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. Plan III. C. 10.	High Street, (District). Holland Park (Central London).	11 a.m. to 5 p.m. ....
Mint .....	Tower Hill .... Plan III. P. 8.	Mark Lane (District).	By order only.
Monument .....	Fish Street Hill, E.C. Plan III. O. 8.	Monument (District).	9 to 4 or 6 p.m., according to season.
Museum of Practical Geology.	28-32, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. Plan III. I. 8.	Bank (Tubes). Piccadilly Circus (Tubes). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.). 'Bus to Piccadilly Circus.	Mon. and Sat. 10 to 10; other week-days 10 to 5. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday.

## Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK \* ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
Picture Gallery only, during Loan Exhibitions, 3 to 5.	Free .....	Great Hall—Library—Museum—Art Gallery—Spring Loan Exhibitions.	204-205
Gardens after 12. State Apartments, 2 to 4 or 6, according to season.	Free .....	Palace of Cardinal Wolsey—Magnificent collection of pictures—Gardens—River views.	259-261
2 to 9 p.m....	Free .....	Fine ethnographical, natural history, and other collections.	253
—	Free .....	National Memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee—Exhibition of commercial and industrial products of Empire. Headquarters of London University.	173-175
After 2 p.m....	Free .....	Birthplace of Queen Victoria and of Princess of Wales—Collection of pictures, prints, royal relics, etc.	133-135
1 to sunset ..	Free .....	Botanic Gardens—Hothouses—Superb avenues and lawns.	262-264
—	—	Palace of Archbishop of Canterbury—Lollard's Tower—Library contains many, valuable MSS. and books.	251-252
—	—		188
—	Free Saturdays, other days 1s.	Residence of late Lord Leighton—Famous Arab Hall—Sketches, studies, etc.	136
—	Free .....	Here gold, silver and bronze are coined.	245
—	3d., 9 to 6 summer, 10 to 4 winter.	Commemorates Great Fire of 1666—Fine view.	238
2 till 6 or dusk.	—	Fine collection of British fossils, geological models, etc.	121-122



## Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY AN

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION (SEE RAILWAY MAP, PAGE 49).	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
*National Gallery.	Trafalgar Sq., W. Plan III. K. 8.	Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.).	Mon., Tues., Wed. and Sat. 10 to 6 summer; 10 to 4 or dusk winter. On Thurs. and Fri. (students' days) the public opening is not until 11. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Good Friday.
*National Gallery of British Arts. Natural History Museum.	See Tate Gallery  Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, W. Plan III. F. 10.	Do.  S. Kensington (District Rly. and Piccadilly Tube).	April to Aug. 10 till 6; Sept. and Mar. till 5.30; Oct. till 5; Feb. till 4.30; Jan., Nov., and Dec. till 4. Also on Mon. and Sat. from 1st May to middle of July till 8 p.m., and from middle of July to end of Aug. till 7 p.m.
National Portrait Gallery.	Trafalgar Square, adjoining National Gallery. Plan III. K. 8.	Trafalgar Square (Tube). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.).	As National Gallery .....
Needlework, Royal School of Art.	Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington. Plan III. F. 10.	S. Kensington (District, and Piccadilly Tube).	Showrooms open daily 10 to 6; Saturdays 10 to 2.
Olympia .....	Addison Road. Plan III. C. 10.	Addison Rd. . .	See announcements in Daily Papers.
Oratory, The. ....	Brompton Rd., South Kensington. Plan III. F. 10.	Brompton Rd. (Piccadilly Tube).	Daily except Sat. 6.15 to 12.30, 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m.
*Parliament Houses of.	Westminster, S.W. Plan III. K. 9 & 10.	Westminster (District).	Sat. 10 to 3.30; also Easter Mon. and Tues. and Whit-Mon. and Tues. Admission to Strangers' Gallery by Member's order only.
Record Office ..	Chancery Lane (east side). Plan II. L. 7.	Chancery Lane (Central London Tube). Temple (Dis.). Bank (Tubes) .	Museum daily (except Sat.) 2 to 4 p.m. Search room daily 10 to 4.30 (Sat. 10 to 2).
Royal Exchange.	Opposite Bank of England. Plan III. N. 8.	Farringdon St. (Met.). Post Office (Central London Tube).	Daily .....
St. Bartholomew the Great.	Smithfield, E.C. Plan II. M. 7.	Do.	Daily 9.30 to 5. Services 11 and 4.45 (winter, 4).
St. John's Church.	St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Plan II. M. 6.	Do.	Key III, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

## Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK \* ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
2 to 6 or dusk throughout the year.	Free, except Thurs. and Fri. (Students' days), when 6d. is charged.		81-88
May to Aug. 2.30 till 7 p.m.; April till 6; Sept. and March till 5.30; Oct. till 5; Feb. till 4.30; Jan., Nov. and Dec. till 4.	Free .....	Branch of British Museum—Botanical, Mammalian, Mineralogical and other collections.	113-114  166-169
2 to 5.	As National Gallery.	Upwards of 1,200 portraits of men and women of eminence in history, literature, science, art, etc.	89-91
—	Free .....	Interesting to all art-lovers. Embroidery, tapestry, etc.	175
—	From 1s. ....	Military Tournament (May), Motor and other Exhibitions.	175
See p. 165.	—	Founded by Cardinal Newman—Magnificent side chapels and decorations—Musical services.	165-166
—	Tickets (gratis) at entrance near Victoria Tower.		93-99
—	Free .....	State papers, historical and legal records, etc.	190
—	Free .....	Historical frescoes by leading artists.	201-203
Services 8, 11, 3.45 and 7.	Free. Cloister, triforium, and crypt, 6d.	Oldest Church in London, except St. John's Chapel in Tower.	225-226
Services 8.30, 11 and 7.	—	Norman Crypt, recently restored, formed part of old Priory Church.	224



## Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY AN

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION (SEE RAILWAY MAP PAGE 49).	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
St. John's Gate.	St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Plan II. M. 6.	Farringdon St. (Met.), Post Office (Central London Tube).	Daily 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1.
St. Margaret's, Westminster.	Adjoins Westminster Abbey. Plan III. K. 9.	Westminster (District).	Daily 11 to 2, except Sat. (entrance by east door, opposite Westminster Hall).
*St. Paul's Cathedral.	Ludgate Hill, E.C. Plan II. M. & N. 8.	Post Office (Tube). Mansion House (District).	Daily 9 to 5. Services 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (both choral). Also at 8 and 1.15 in North-West Chapel.
St. Saviour's Cathedral.	Southwark (near south side of London Bridge). Plan III. N. 9.	London Bridge & City & South London Tube.	Daily 7.30 a.m. to dusk. Services 7.30, 8 and 5 p.m. (choral).
Soane Museum.	13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Plan II. L. 7.	Chancery Lane or British Museum (Tube). Holborn (Piccadilly Tube).	Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 10.30 to 5, March to Aug. inclusive. Mon. and Sat. students only. Admission may generally be obtained at other times on application.
Surgeons, Royal College of.	Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Plan II. L. 7.	Chancery Lane or British Museum (Tube). Temple (Dist.). Strand (Piccadilly Tube).	Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. 10 to 5 (winter 10 to 4). Closed during Sept.
*Tate Gallery (National Gallery of British Art).	Millbank, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. Plan III. K. 11.	Victoria (District or S.E. & C.). Tram Victoria to Vauxhall Bridge.	10 to 6 April to Sept. (Tu. and Wed. 11 to 4), winter months 10 to dusk.
Temple Church..	The Temple, Fleet St., E.C. Plan III. L. 8.	Temple (Dist.). Strand (Piccadilly Tube).	10 to 5, Sat. excepted; April to Sept. inclusive; 10 to 4 other months.
*Tower of London.	½ mile east of London Bridge. Plan III. O. 8.	Mark Lane (District). Fenchurch St. (L.T. & Southend & G.E.R.).	Mon., Sat. and public holidays 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season. Other days 10 to 4.
Tussaud's Exhibition, Madame.	Marylebone Rd. Plan II. H. 6.	Baker Street (Met. or Bakerloo Tube).	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. ....
Royal United Service Institution Museum.	Whitehall, S.W. (east side). Plan III. K. 9.	Trafalgar Square (Tube). Westminster (District).	Daily 11 to 6 summer, 11 to 4 winter.

## Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK \* ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
—	Free .....	Gateway of old Priory of the Knights of St. John—St. John's Ambulance Association.	223
Services 11 and 7.	Donation .....	Attended by Speaker and Members of Parliament—Memorial windows.	99-100
8 and 10.30 a.m. (choral), 3.15 (choral) and 7 p.m.	Nave, choir and transepts free, Crypt, 6d. Library, Whispering Gallery and Stone Gallery, 6d. Golden Gallery, 1s. Ball, 1s. Total, 3s. Free .....	Rebuilt by Wren (1675-1710) after Great Fire.	209-216
Services 7.30, 8, 11 (choral) and 6.30 (choral).	Free .....	Cathedral of new diocese—Very interesting monuments and windows.	249-250
—	Free .....	Pictures, curios, Oriental antiquities, etc.	189
—	Admission by order of Member or on application to Secretary.	Anatomical collection founded by John Hunter, with many additions.	189
2 to 4 or 6 throughout the year.	Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun. free. Tues. and Wed. (Students' days) 6d.	Works by modern British artists. Chantry Bequest, Watts, and Turner pictures.	113-114
Services 11 and 8.	—	Norman Round Church—Tombs of Templars, Oliver Goldsmith, etc.	193-194
—	All parts free on Mon. and Sat.; on other days 6d. for Armoury, and 6d. for Crown Jewels. Chamber of Horrors 6d. extra.	White Tower built by William the Conqueror—Traitor's Gate, Armoury, Crown Jewels, etc.	241-245
—	6d. ....	Famous Collection of Wax Figures..	146
—	6d. ....	Banqueting Hall, associated with execution of Charles I.—Naval and military curios, trophies, etc.	80



## Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY AN

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION (SEE RAILWAY MAP PAGE 49).	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
*Victoria and Albert Museum.	Exhibition Rd., S. Kensington. Plan III. F. 10.	S. Kensington (District, or Piccadilly Tube).	Mon., Thurs. and Sat. 10 to 10; Tues., Wed. and Fri. 10 to 4, 5 or 6.
*Wallace Collection.	Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Plan II. H. 7.	Bond Street (Tube). Baker Street (Met. or Tubes).	Daily 10 to 4, 4.30, 5 or 6, according to season, except Mondays, when the opening is at 12 noon.
Wesley's House.	47, City Road, E.C. Plan II. N. 6.	Old Street (Tubes).	Daily 10 to 4
*Westminster Abbey.	Westminster, S.W. Plan III. K. 9 & 10.	Westminster (District). Charing Cross (Tubes).	Daily at 9 a.m. (Nov. to Feb., 9.30 a.m.) to 5, 5.30, or 6 p.m., according to season. (Nov. to Feb., closes as soon as afternoon service is ended.) Services, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
*Westminster Cathedral.	Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Plan III. L. 10.	Victoria.....	Daily 9 till dusk .....
*Windsor Castle.	Windsor .....	Windsor (21 m. from Paddington Station, 25½ m. from Waterloo). A coach runs in summer from Northumberland Avenue.	The State Apartments are generally open during the absence of the Court on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, April to Sept. inclusive, 11 to 5; Oct. 11 to 4; Nov. to Mar. 11 to 3. Even when the State Apartments are not open, St. George's Chapel (closed Fridays), the Round Tower (closed in winter), the beautiful parks and the river amply repay a visit. 9 till sunset .....
*Zoological Gardens.	Regent's Park N.W. Plan II. H. 5.	S. John's Wood Road (Met.), Regent's Park or Baker Street (Tubes), Chalk Farm (N. London).	9 till sunset .....

With regard to the foregoing table it should be said that the particulars have been carefully corrected by the latest information available at the time of going to press, but changes are always liable to be made, sometimes without warning, and we cannot accept re-

## Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK \* ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
After 2 p.m. . .	Mon., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. free. Tues., Wed. and Fri. 6d. Exhibition Galleries always free.	Great Science and Art Collections.	168-173
2 to 5 or 6 . . .	Free on Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. Tues. and Fri. 6d.	Pictures, furniture, porcelain, armour, etc., collected by third and fourth Marquis of Hertford and Sir Richard Wallace.	142-146
—	3d. ....	Wesley relics, etc. ....	221
Services at 8, 10, 3 and 7.	Nave, aisles and transept free. 6d. is charged for Ambulatory and Royal tombs, except on Mon. and Tues., when the whole is free.	Roman Catholic Cathedral—Beautiful ascent of Tower or Roof, 6d.; Crypt, 6d.	101-109
See p. 6. ....	—	Royal Castle—Albert Memorial Chapel—St. George's Chapel—Round Tower—Hômé and Great Parks—Eton College—River Thames, etc.	111-112
—	State Apartments free on Wed. and Bank Holidays. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 1s. (children half price).	—	267-270
Admission on Sundays only by order of Fellow.	1s. On Mon. 6d. Children half price, except Mondays.	Famous collection of animals, birds, etc.—The sight of London to children.	147-149

sponsibility for the absolute accuracy of such details. In any case, where there is room for doubt, enquiry should be made before undertaking a journey of any length.



The performances usually begin at 8, 8.15 or 8.30 p.m. (some at beginning at 2.30 or 3 p.m., are general on Saturdays and the better parts of the house should be booked in advance,

	SITUATION.	NEAREST STATION ON UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS (SEE RAILWAY MAP, p. 57).
Adelphi .....	410, Strand, W.C. ....	Charing Cross .....
Aldwych .....	Aldwych .....	Trafalgar Square .....
Apollo .....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. ....	Strand .....
Comedy .....	Panton Street, Haymarket, W. ....	Temple .....
Court .....	Sloane Square, S.W. ....	Leicester Square .....
Covent Garden .....	Bow Street, W.C. ....	Leicester Square .....
Criterion .....	Piccadilly Circus, W. ....	Sloane Square .....
Daly's .....	Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, W.C. ....	Covent Garden .....
Drury Lane .....	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. ....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Duke of York's .....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. ....	Leicester Square .....
Gaiety .....	Strand, W.C. ....	Leicester Square .....
Garrick .....	2, Charing Cross Road .....	Temple .....
Haymarket .....	Haymarket, S.W. ....	Trafalgar Square .....
Hick's .....	Shaftesbury Avenue .....	Piccadilly Circus .....
His Majesty's .....	Haymarket, S.W. ....	Leicester Square .....
Kingsway .....	8, Great Queen Street, Kingsway .....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Lyceum .....	Wellington Street .....	Holborn .....
Lyric .....	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. ....	Covent Garden .....
New .....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. ....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Playhouse .....	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. ....	Trafalgar Square .....
Prince of Wales's .....	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. ....	Charing Cross .....
Queen's .....	Shaftesbury Avenue .....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Royalty .....	73, Dean Street, Soho .....	Leicester Square .....
St. James's .....	King Street, St. James's .....	Tottenham Court Road .....
Savoy .....	Strand, W.C. ....	St. James's Park .....
Scala .....	Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square .....	Charing Cross .....
		Tottenham Court Road .....

7.30), and terminate at 11 p.m. or shortly afterwards. Matinées, Wednesdays. For details see daily newspapers. Seats for either at one of the Libraries or Agents, or by wire or telephone.

NATURE OF PERFORMANCE.	USUAL CHARGES.
Drama, farce, musical comedy .	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. ; upper circle, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Musical comedy, children's plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 6s. and 7s. 6d. ; upper circle, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comic opera, comedy .....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; upper circle, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy .....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. and 6s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, society plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Grand opera, fancy dress balls, concerts, etc.	Prices vary with nature of performance.
Comedy, society plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. ; upper circle, 3s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Musical comedy, comic opera, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Drama, Christmas pantomime, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; grand circle, 6s. and 10s. 6d. ; first circle, 6s. and 5s. ; balcony, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. 6d. ; dress circle, 6s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Musical comedy, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; upper circle, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, society plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; upper circle, 5s. and 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; upper circle and pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; balcony, 5s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, variety plays, etc. .	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s. All seats can be booked in advance.
Drama, Christmas pantomime	Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; dress circle, 4s. and 2s. 6d. ; pit, 1s. 6d. ; gallery, 6d.
Comic opera .....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. 6d. ; upper circle, 4s. and 5s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comic opera, society plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; upper circle, 5s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, society plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d. ; dress circle, 6s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s. All seats can be booked in advance.
Musical comedy .....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. ; upper circle, 5s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Society plays, drama, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. and 6s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s.
Society plays, romantic drama, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s. ; upper boxes, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; gallery, 1s. No fees.
Musical comedy, society plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d. ; balcony, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; upper circle, 4s. ; pit, 2s. 6d. ; amphitheatre, 2s. ; gallery, 1s.
Romantic drama, etc. ....	Stalls, 7s. ; dress circle, 5s. ; upper circle, 3s.



Theatres, *continued.*

	SITUATION.	NEAREST STATION ON UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS (SEE RAILWAY MAP, p. 57).
Shaftesbury .....	Shaftesbury Avenue .....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Terry's .....	105, Strand, W.C. (north side).	Charing Cross .....
Vaudeville .....	404, Strand, W.C. ....	Charing Cross .....
Waldorf .....	Aldwych .....	Temple .....
Wyndham's .....	Charing Cross Road .....	Leicester Square .....

## Variety Theatres,

The performances begin rather earlier than at the Theatres, are given. Smoking is permitted.

	SITUATION.	NEAREST STATION ON UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.
Alhambra .....	Leicester Square, W.C. ....	Leicester Square .....
Coliseum .....	St. Martin's Lane .....	Charing Cross .....
Empire .....	Leicester Square, W.C. ....	Leicester Square .....
Hippodrome .....	Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, W.C.	Ditto.
Holborn Empire ...	242, High Holborn, W.C. ...	British Museum .....
Oxford .....	Junction of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road	Tottenham Court Road ...
Palace .....	Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.	Tottenham Court Road ... Oxford Street
Pavilion .....	Piccadilly Circus, W. ....	Piccadilly Circus .....
Tivoli .....	65, Strand (south side) .....	Charing Cross .....
		Trafalgar Square.

Theatres, *continued.*

NATURE OF PERFORMANCE.	USUAL CHARGES.
Musical comedy, burlesque, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy and drama .....	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, burlesque, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, farce, etc. ....	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, society plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

## Music Halls, etc.

usually at 7.30. In many houses two performances a night

NATURE OF PERFORMANCE.	USUAL CHARGES.
Ballets, varieties, etc. ....	Fauteuils and grand circle (reserved), 7s. 6d.; stalls and promenade, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; pit stalls, 2s.; pit, 1s.
Varieties .....	Balcony, 6d.; grand tier, 1s.; royal circle, 2s.; stalls, 2s. 6d. For early door, 6d. extra on all seats (balcony, 3d. extra). All seats can be booked in advance at early door prices.
Ballets, varieties, etc. ....	Stalls, 7s. 6d.; box circle, 5s.; grand circle, 2s. 6d.; auditorium, 1s.
Performing animals, varieties, etc. Two performances daily (2 and 8).	Stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.; grand circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Varieties .....	From 4d. upwards. All seats may be booked in advance.
Varieties .....	From 1s. to 5s.
Varieties .....	From 1s. to 5s.
Varieties .....	From 1s. upwards.
Varieties .....	From 1s. to 5s.



**Suburban Theatres.**

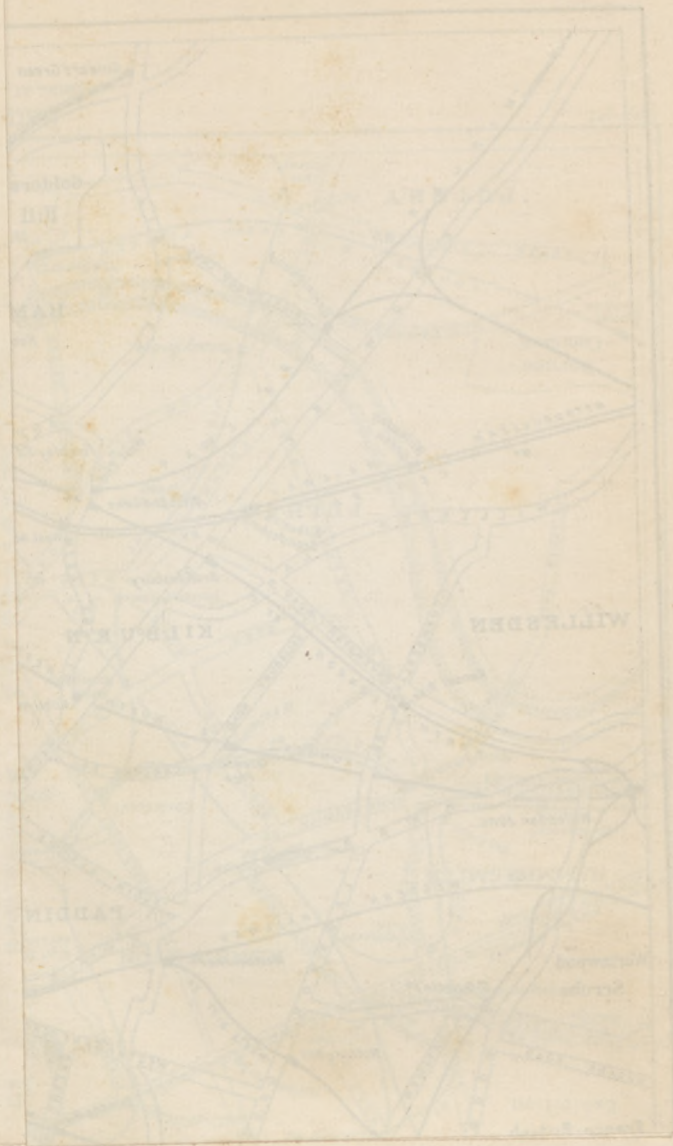
Recent years have seen a marked increase in these, nearly every district of importance now having its local house of entertainment. The newer houses equal in comfort and class of performance many of the West End theatres, and the prices are considerably lower. We have labelled as "suburban" all theatres not in the proximity of Charing Cross.

- Balham**, Balham, S.W.  
**Borough Theatre and Opera House**, High Street, Stratford, E.  
**Britannia**, 115-17, Hoxton Street, N.E.  
**Brixton**, Brixton, S.W.  
**Broadway**, New Cross Road, S.E.  
**Camden**, High St., Camden Town, N.W.  
**Coronet**, High Street, Notting Hill, W.  
**Crouch End Opera House**, 31, Topsfield Parade, Crouch End, N.  
**Crown**, High Street, Peckham, S.E.  
**Dalston**, 12, Dalston Lane, N.E.  
**Duchess**, Balham, S.W.  
**Ealing**, 21-2, Broadway, Ealing, W.  
**Edmonton**, 10, Angel Road, Upper Edmonton, N.  
**Elephant and Castle**, New Kent Road, S.E.  
**Grand**, High Street, Islington, N.  
**Kennington**, Kennington, S.E.  
**King's**, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, E.  
**Marlborough**, Holloway, N.  
**New National Standard**, 204, Shoreditch High Street, E.  
**Pavillon**, 193-5, Whitechapel Road, E.  
**New Sadler's Wells**, Arlington St., E.C.  
**Paragon**, 95, Mile End Road, E.  
**Shakespeare**, Clapham Junction, S.W.  
**Stratford Theatre Royal**, Stratford, E.  
**West London**, 69, Church Street, Edgware Road, W.

**Suburban Music Halls.**

It is impossible to mention all of these, but the average visitor to London will probably be more than satisfied with the following selection. Prices range from 3*d.* to 5*s.* In many cases there are two performances nightly.

- Cambridge**, 136, Commercial Street, E.  
**Canterbury**, 143, Westminster Bridge Road, S.W.  
**Collins's**, 10 and 11, Islington Green, N.  
**Empire**, Broadway, Stratford, E.  
**Empire**, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
**Empire Theatre of Varieties**, Belsize Road, N.W.  
**Euston Theatre of Varieties**, 37-43, Euston Road, N.W.  
**Fulham Grand**, Fulham.  
**Granville Theatre of Varieties**, Broadway, Fulham, S.W.  
**Hackney Empire**, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.  
**Hammersmith Theatre of Varieties**, Hammersmith.  
**Holloway Empire**, Holloway Road, N.  
**Lytic Opera House**, Hammersmith, W.  
**Metropole**, Camberwell Green, S.E.  
**Metropolitan**, 267-9, Edgware Road, W.  
**Middlesex**, Drury Lane.  
**New Bedford**, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.  
**New Empire**, 283-9, New Cross Road, S.E.  
**Paragon**, Mile End Road, E.  
**People's Palace**, Forster Road, Tottenham, N.  
**Royal Victoria Hall**, 131, Waterloo Road, S.E.  
**Royal Standard**, 136, Victoria Street, S.W.  
**South London Palace**, London Rd., S.E.  
**Stoke Newington Palace**, Newington Road, N.  
**Surrey Vaudeville**, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.  
**Victoria Hall**, 21, Archer Street, Notting Hill, W.  
**Willesden Hippodrome**, near Willesden Junction, N.W.



WILLESBEN

KIRBY

WILLESBEN

KIRBY

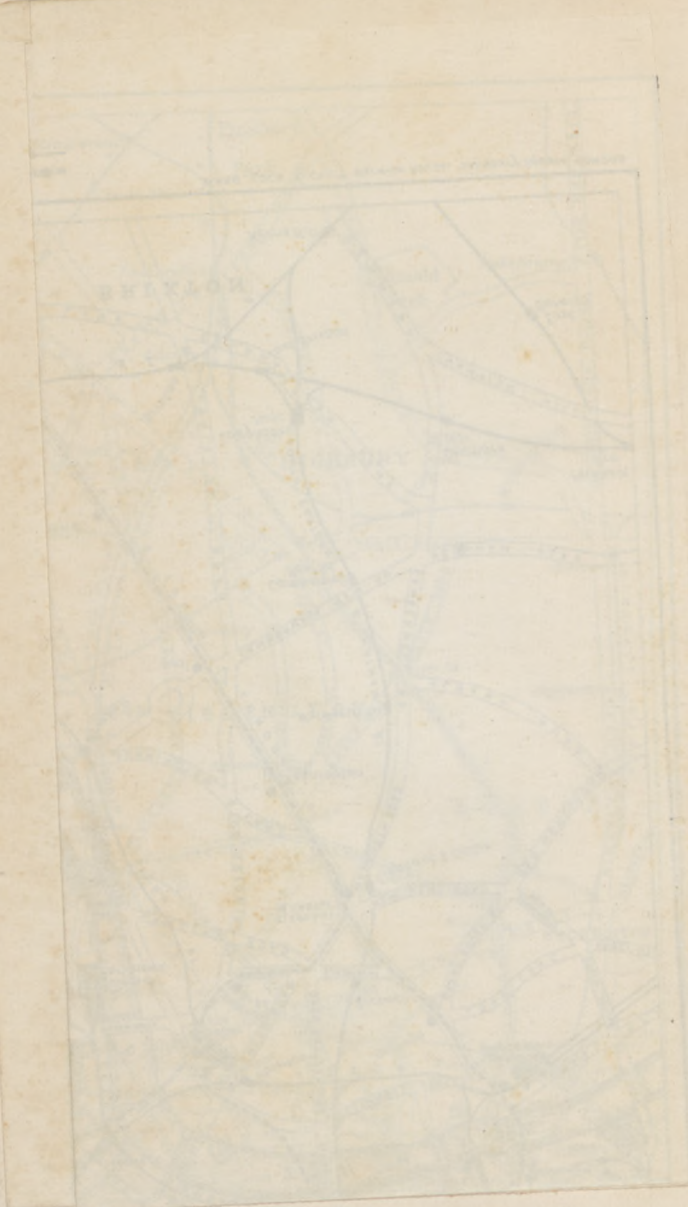
WILLESBEN

WILLESBEN











## THE RAILWAYS OF LONDON.

*See Railway Maps, pp. 49 and 57.*

**T**H**ERE** are in the County of London alone no fewer than 329 stations, and in the area known as Greater London 275, making a total of 604. The length of passenger lines in Greater London is 656 miles, equal to the distance from London to Land's End and back again. Of "tube," or electric, railway stations alone over 60 have been opened within the last few years. London, formerly the most backward of cities as regards facilities for locomotion, is now one of the best equipped. Although here and there extensive suburban areas are still inadequately provided for, few places could be mentioned in the central area to which there is not a bewildering choice of means of conveyance. The difficulty at present experienced both by Londoners and their visitors is not the absence of travelling facilities but the want of knowledge as to the best means of using them. The accompanying maps show all the new Tube and other lines, and will repay careful study and constant consultation.

### TRUNK LINES NORTH OF RIVER.

**EUSTON** (Plan II. I. 5) is the terminus of the **London and North-Western Railway**. This great line—a development of the earliest passenger railway in the world, that connecting Manchester and Liverpool—provides the principal route to Ireland (viâ Holyhead) and the southern portion of the West Coast Route to Scotland, serving either by its main line or its branches every place of importance in the northern and north-western counties, as well as many in the Midlands.

**SUBURBAN TRAINS** to Kilburn, Willesden Junction, Harrow, Stanmore, Watford, etc. Also between Willesden and Broad Street (North London) and viâ Uxbridge Road to Earls Court, where connection is made with the District Railway.

Subway connection at Euston with **Hampstead** and **City and South London Tubes**. Through bookings are in operation with Central London Tube (change at Tottenham Court Road).

Gower Street (10 minutes' walk) is the nearest station on **Metropolitan Railway**.

**ST. PANCRAS** (Plan II. K. 5) is the terminus of the **Midland Railway**, serving the Midland Counties, and providing the Waverley Route, through the Peak, to Scotland. At Tottenham a connection is made

with the Great Eastern and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railways, some of the trains on which run in to St. Pancras.

**SUBURBAN TRAINS** (1st and 3rd class only) to Kentish Town, Cricklewood, Hendon, etc. Branch line from Kentish Town to South Tottenham.

Subway connection with King's Cross station on **City and South London Tube**. Close to King's Cross stations on **Piccadilly Tube** and **Metropolitan Railway**.

**KING'S CROSS** (Plan II. K. 5), the terminus of the **Great Northern Railway**, adjoins St. Pancras. The line runs to York, affording communication with the north and north-east of England, and forming the southern portion of the East Coast Route to Scotland.

**SUBURBAN TRAINS** to Finsbury Park, Highgate, Finchley, Alexandra Palace, Edgware, High Barnet, Enfield, etc.

Subway connection with King's Cross station on **Metropolitan Railway**, and with **Piccadilly** and **City and South London Tubes**.

**MARYLEBONE** (Plan II. G. 6) is the terminus of the **Great Central Railway**, formerly the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, which reached London in 1899. Trains to Rugby, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, etc.; and *viâ* Grimsby for the Continent. Also by Great Central and Great Western Joint line to Wembley Hill, South Harrow, Ruislip, Beaconsfield, High Wycombe, etc. The local service between Marylebone, Wembley Hill and South Harrow is maintained by rail motors. The Great Central trains do not stop between Marylebone and Harrow-on-the-Hill, passengers for intermediate stations having still to proceed by the Metropolitan Railway (p. 60), the metals of which run side by side with the Great Central for some distance out of London.

Subway connection with Great Central station on **Bakerloo Tube**. Baker Street station on **Metropolitan Railway** is a quarter of a mile eastward.

**PADDINGTON** (Plan II. F. 7) is the terminus of the **Great Western Railway**, which serves the Thames Valley, the West and South-West of England, and a great part of Wales. It also provides the routes to Ireland *viâ* Fishguard and Rosslare, to the Channel Islands *viâ* Weymouth, and to Brest *viâ* Plymouth.

**SUBURBAN TRAINS** to Acton, Ealing and riverside places such as Windsor, Maidenhead, Henley, etc. Also motor trains to Perivale, Greenford, etc.

Nearest **Metropolitan Railway** stations, **Praed Street** and **Bishop's Road**, the former connected by subway, the latter by bridge.

**LIVERPOOL STREET** (Plan II. O. 7) is the terminus of the **Great Eastern Railway**, which serves the Eastern Counties and provides the route to the Continent *viâ* Harwich.

**SUBURBAN SERVICES**.—No other great line has developed its suburban services to such an extent as the Great Eastern. About a thousand trains leave Liverpool street daily. Trains to all parts of the north-east of London.

Subway connection with Bishopsgate Street station on **Metropolitan Railway**. A few yards westward are the Moorgate stations of the **City and South London** and **Great Northern and City Tubes**.

**BROAD STREET**, the terminus of the **North London Railway**, adjoins Liverpool Street.

**FENCHURCH STREET** (Plan III. O. 8) is the terminus of the **London**,



**Tilbury and Southend Railway**, and is also used by the **Great Eastern**. The line serves the east of London and continues to Tilbury (for Gravesend), Leigh, Southend and Shoeburyness. At East Ham connection is made with the District Railway.

Mark Lane is the nearest station on the **District Railway**. The Bank station of the **Central London, City and South London** and **Waterloo and City Tubes** is about five minutes' walk.

**BAKER STREET** (Plan II. G. 6) is the terminus of what must perforce be called the "country" lines of the Metropolitan Railway. In addition to the suburban services to Swiss Cottage, Willesden Green, Harrow, Pinner, etc., there are frequent trains to Rickmansworth, Chesham, Aylesbury and Verney Junction, places which can by no stretch of the imagination be considered "Metropolitan." There is also a branch line from Harrow to Uxbridge. Between Baker Street and Harrow and Uxbridge the trains are run by electricity.

Subway connection with **Bakerloo Tube**. Change at Oxford Circus for Central London Tube, at Piccadilly Circus for Piccadilly Tube, and at Charing Cross (Embankment) for District Railway.

#### TRUNK LINES RUNNING SOUTH OF RIVER.

**WATERLOO** (Plan III. L. 9), recently greatly enlarged, is the terminus of the **London and South-Western Railway**, running to Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Bournemouth, Exeter, North Cornwall, etc. It also provides the services viâ Southampton to the Channel Islands and Havre.

**SUBURBAN TRAINS** to Clapham Junction and all parts of South-West London.

The **Waterloo and City Tube** provides a connection with the City (p. 57) and the **Bakerloo Tube** with Charing Cross, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus, Baker Street, etc.

**LONDON BRIDGE** (Plan III. O. 9) is used by both the **London, Brighton and South Coast Railway** and the **South-Eastern and Chatham Railway**. The former runs to Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, etc., and provides the route to the Continent viâ Newhaven and Dieppe. The latter serves the popular watering-places of Kent, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, etc., and provides the routes to the Continent viâ Dover and Calais, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne, and viâ Dover and Ostend.

Subway connection between Brighton Railway station and **City and South London Tube**.

**VICTORIA** (Plan III. H. 10) is the West End terminus of the two lines mentioned above. Now that the process of reconstruction is complete these stations are among the largest and best equipped in the world. Subway connection with District Railway. The L.B. and S.C. line between Victoria and London Bridge has recently been "converted" into an electric railway.

**CHARING CROSS** (Plan III. K. 8), **CANNON STREET** (Plan III. N. 8), **HOLBORN VIADUCT** (Plan II. M. 7) and **ST. PAUL'S** (Plan III. M. 8) are also termini of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway. Charing Cross is the usual starting-point of the Continental trains.

Charing Cross is connected by subway with the **Hampstead Tube** (to Euston, Hampstead, and Highgate) and Trafalgar Square station on the **Bakerloo Tube** (change at Piccadilly Circus for Piccadilly Tube, or at Oxford Circus for Central London Tube). Charing Cross station on **District Railway** is only a few minutes' walk.

**Station Omnibuses.**—For a party numbering more than three or

four, and for travellers encumbered with much luggage, these are a great convenience. All that is necessary is to write or wire the station-master at the terminus in London, and on arrival a private 'bus, seating six to ten persons, will be found waiting. The fare is 1s. a mile, or with two horses, 1s. 6d. a mile, with a minimum charge of from 3s. to 4s.

The facilities afforded by the railways around London may be epitomised thus: For excursions to places of interest in Middlesex, Bucks and Herts, the visitor can avail himself of the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Great Northern, the Great Eastern, the Great Central, and the Metropolitan Extension lines; for the riverside and western part of the country, of the London and South-Western, the Great Western, and certain of the District lines. Epping Forest and other parts of Essex are reached by the Great Eastern and the London, Tilbury and Southend lines; Surrey, by the South-Eastern and Chatham, the London and South-Western, the London, Brighton and South Coast, etc. The South-Eastern and Chatham lines serve the beautiful county of Kent and parts of Surrey and Sussex.

#### THE TUBES AND OTHER UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

The opening of Underground Electric Railways, or, as they are more generally called "Tubes," in every direction has made a wonderful difference to London. From the purely sight-seeing point of view they are, of course, chiefly of value for getting quickly to places at some distance; for short point to point journeys—unless on a direct line of route—and for seeing the streets themselves, the leisurely omnibus is still the visitors' best friend. Although the "journey times" from station to station are surprisingly short—Euston to Piccadilly Circus, for instance, in 7 minutes—allowance must be made for the time spent in lifts and in traversing subways and stairs between the lifts and the station platforms, such time on short journeys often equalling or even exceeding that actually spent in the train. The "tubes," with their frequent services and clean and well-lighted trains and stations, are a great boon alike to visitors and to residents, and the thanks of the community are certainly due to the enterprising promoters, whose prospects of financial recompense have not, so far, been particularly rosy. In a recent *Report* of the Board of Trade it was remarked: "Some idea of the extent to which the new railways have stimulated movement is afforded by the fact that more than 1,200 millions of passenger journeys were taken on electrical railways in the course of the five years from 1903 to 1907, and that 70 millions more journeys were taken in 1907 than had been taken in 1903."





*Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,*

THE POOL, FROM TOWER BRIDGE.

[*Dundee.*



*Photos by*

*[Levy, Sons & Co.]*

IN HYDE PARK.



The fact that some of the lines are amalgamations of what were originally separate undertakings, has given rise to some rather lengthy and confusing official titles, and the "man in the street" has found it necessary to adopt contractions. It cannot be said that these are all euphonious or even aptly descriptive, but they at least help to prevent confusion. The following is a list of the "Tubes" and other Underground Railways, with the popular titles used throughout this Guide. For details and list of stations on each line see pp. 56 to 61.

**Central London Tube**, still frequently called the "Twopenny Tube," though the universal *2d.* fare charged from the opening of the line in 1900 was abolished in 1907. About 6 miles. From Wood Lane, beyond Shepherd's Bush, to the Bank.

**Piccadilly Tube** (Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway).  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Finsbury Park to Hammersmith, with spur line between Holborn and the Strand.

**Bakerloo Tube** (Baker Street and Waterloo Railway). 5 miles. From Elephant and Castle to Baker Street and Edgware Road.

**Hampstead Tube** (Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway). About 8 miles. Charing Cross to Euston and Camden Town; here the line forks, one branch proceeding to Hampstead and Golder's Green, the other to Highgate.

**City and South London Tube**.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. From Clapham Common to the Bank, Moorgate, the Angel, and Euston.

**Great Northern and City Tube**.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. From Moorgate to Finsbury Park.

**Waterloo Tube** (Waterloo and City Railway).  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. From the South-Western terminus at Waterloo to the Bank.

**Metropolitan Railway**, or "Underground." From Aldgate to Hammersmith and South Kensington and from Baker Street to Harrow and beyond. Forms with the District Railway the "Inner Circle" (see p. 60).

**District Railway**. From Barking and East Ham via Whitechapel to Kensington, Hammersmith, Wimbledon, Richmond, Hounslow, Ealing, Harrow, etc. Forms with the Metropolitan Railway the "Inner Circle" (see above and p. 60).

Of these nine concerns, four, the District Railway and the Piccadilly, Hampstead, and Bakerloo Tubes are under the control of the *London Underground Electric Railways Co., Ltd.* The same company also controls the extensive system known as the London United Tramways, from Shepherd's Bush and Hammersmith to Hampton Court, Uxbridge, etc. There is an increasing—and very wise—tendency for the various underground railways, both new and old, to work together.

A point which is not yet sufficiently realized, even by habitual travellers, is that the tubes and other underground railways provide almost complete **interchange facilities**, so that from almost any station one may, by changing at the proper point, or points, get to any other station, *whether on the same system or not*. In many cases through bookings are in operation and the tickets are sometimes available by alternative routes;

but whether this is so or not, there is always an underground booking-office wherever two lines connect, so that the passenger does not need to come to the surface to continue a journey on another line. For instance, from Chancery Lane (Central London Tube) one can get a through ticket to Euston Station (Hampstead Tube) for 2*d.*, changing at Tottenham Court Road to the station of the Hampstead Tube.

Another advantage arising from the closer working association of the various companies is the issue of **Strip Tickets**, by which frequent users of the Tubes can effect a slight economy, and save the trouble of "booking" each time. The tickets are available on nearly all the lines and are issued in the form of a handy roll, in sets of six, one being torn off and delivered at the completion of each journey. The following are the rates :

Six 2*d.* tickets for 11*d.*  
 Six 1½*d.* tickets for 8*d.*  
 Six 2¾*d.* tickets for 1*s.* 2*d.*  
 Six 3*d.* tickets for 1*s.* 4*d.*

Six 3½*d.* tickets for 1*s.* 7*d.*  
 Six 4*d.* tickets for 1*s.* 9*d.*  
 Six 5*d.* tickets for 2*s.* 3*d.*

To make the connection of the various lines clearer we set out a list of

#### INTERCHANGE STATIONS,

or "junctions," where passengers by one line may change to another, or to a trunk railway. (*See also map facing p. 57.*) In many other cases stations are near to other stations, as, for instance, British Museum (Central London) and Holborn (Piccadilly Tube), but only those are mentioned where there is connection by subway or otherwise. It should also be remembered that many of the stations provide direct connection with extensive electric tramway systems, as at Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith, Finsbury Park, the Elephant and Castle, the Embankment, etc.

**Central London.**—**Bank**, for Waterloo and City, and City and South London Tubes.

**Tottenham Court Road**, for station of same name on Hampstead Tube.

**Oxford Circus**, for Bakerloo Tube.

**Piccadilly Tube.**—**Finsbury Park** for Great Northern Railway (main line) and Great Northern and City Tube.

**King's Cross**, for Great Northern and Midland Railways, City and South London Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

**Holborn**, change for Strand. Close to British Museum Station on Central London.

**Leicester Square**, for Hampstead Tube.

**Piccadilly Circus**, for Bakerloo Tube.

**South Kensington**, for District and Metropolitan Railways.

(From South Kensington to Hammersmith the Piccadilly Tube and the District Railway run side by side, with the same stations, except that the District Railway alone has a station at West Kensington.)



- Hampstead Tube.**—Charing Cross, for South Eastern and Chatham terminus, Close to District Railway.  
 Leicester Square, for Piccadilly Tube.  
 Tottenham Court Road, for Central London Tube.  
 Euston, for London and North-Western Railway and City and South London Tube.  
 Camden Town, for Golder's Green or Highgate according to destination.
- Bakerloo Tube.**—Great Central, for Great Central Railway (Marylebone) station.  
 Baker Street, for Metropolitan Railway (Inner Circle and Extension lines).  
 Oxford Circus, for Central London Tube.  
 Piccadilly Circus, for Piccadilly Tube.  
 Trafalgar Square, for Charing Cross (South-Eastern and Chatham terminus) and Charing Cross station on Hampstead Tube.  
 Charing Cross (Embankment) for Charing Cross station on District Railway.  
 Waterloo, for London and South-Western terminus and Waterloo and City Tube.  
 Elephant and Castle, for City and South London Tube. Trams to all parts of South London.
- City and South London Tube.**—Euston, for London and North-Western Railway and Hampstead Tube.  
 Kings' Cross, for Great Northern and Midland (St. Pancras) Railways, Piccadilly Tube, and Metropolitan Railway.  
 Old Street, for Great Northern and City Tube.  
 Moorgate, for Great Northern and City Tube, and Metropolitan Railway.  
 Bank, for Central London Tube and Waterloo and City Railway.  
 London Bridge, for London Bridge station on London, Brighton and South Coast Railway and for South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.  
 Elephant and Castle, for Bakerloo Tube, and trams to all parts of South London.
- Great Northern and City Tube.**—Finsbury Park, for Great Northern Railway and Piccadilly Tube and for North Metropolitan electric trams.  
 Old Street, for City and South London Tube.  
 Moorgate, for City and South London Tube and Metropolitan Railway.
- Metropolitan Railway.**—Many of the stations on this line are quite close to "Tube" stations, but the only ones having direct connection by subway with other lines are:  
 Bishopsgate, for Liverpool Street (terminus of Great Eastern Railway).  
 King's Cross, for Great Northern terminus and Piccadilly and City and South London Tubes. Close to St. Pancras (Midland) terminus.  
 Baker Street, for Metropolitan Extension Railway and Bakerloo Tube.  
 It may be well to add that the Notting Hill Gate and Queen's Road stations of this line are close to similarly named stations on the Central London Tube; Edgware Road station is within a few minutes' walk of the station of same name on the Bakerloo Tube; Portland Road is close to Regent's Park station (Bakerloo Tube); Gower Street to Warren Street (Hampstead Tube); and Moorgate to the stations of same name on the City and South London and Great Northern and City Tubes.
- District Railway.**—Whitechapel, for trains eastward to Bow Road, and London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to East Ham and Barking.  
 Cannon Street, for South Eastern and Chatham City terminus.  
 Charing Cross (Embankment), for Bakerloo Tube.  
 Blackfriars, for St. Paul's station (S.E. and C. line).  
 Victoria, for South-Eastern and Chatham and London, Brighton and South Coast Railways.  
 South Kensington, for Piccadilly Tube. From South Kensington to Hammer-smith the District Railway and the Piccadilly Tube run side by side.  
 Adjoining stations, not actually connected, are Mark Lane, for Fenchurch Street (London, Tilbury and Southend and Great Eastern lines); the Temple, for Strand station on Piccadilly Tube; and West Brompton for the West London Extension Railway.

It may be well now, even at the cost of some repetition, to give a more detailed description of each line and its stations. It is hopeless to master the intricacies of the various systems, however, without a careful study of the map.

The **Central London Railway**, from Wood Lane (Exhibition station) to the Bank, was popularly known as the "Twopenny Tube," until the uniform fare was abolished. The line was opened in July, 1900. The fare is now *1d.*, *2d.*, or *3d.* according to distance.

The following are the stations, with the principal places served by them:—

**Bank** (III. N. 8).—Connected with City and South London and Waterloo and City Tubes (ascend lift for latter). Nearest station for Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Mansion House, and City generally.

**Post Office** (II. M. 7).—For St. Paul's Cathedral, General Post Office, Holborn Viaduct, etc.

**Chancery Lane** (II. L. 7).—For Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Law Courts and "legal London" generally.

**British Museum** (II. K. 7).—For British Museum and New Oxford Street. Close to Holborn station on Piccadilly Tube.

**Tottenham Court Road** (II. K. 7).—For thoroughfare of same name and eastern end of Oxford Street. Subway connection with Hampstead Tube. Convenient for theatres and music halls in Shaftesbury Avenue, Leicester Square, etc.

**Oxford Circus** (II. I. 7).—For the great shopping quarter, Oxford Street, Regent Street, etc. Subway connection with Bakerloo Tube.

**Bond Street** (II. H. 7).—For Wallace Collection and the shops and picture galleries of Bond Street.

**Marble Arch** (II. G. 7).—For Hyde Park, Park Lane, Edgware Road, etc.

**Lancaster Gate** (III. F. 8).—For Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, Bayswater Road, etc. Not far from Paddington (G.W.R.) terminus.

**Queen's Road** (III. E. 8).—For shopping quarter in Westbourne Grove, western side of Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace, etc.

**Notting Hill Gate** (III. D. 8) and **Holland Park** (III. C. 8) serve the populous districts lying north and south of the Uxbridge Road.

**Shepherd's Bush** (III. B. 9) adjoins the starting-point of the electric trams to Hounslow, Twickenham, Hampton Court, Southall, Uxbridge, etc. A few yards eastward is Uxbridge Road Station, whence there are trains to Willesden Junction and Broad Street, and to Earl's Court.

**Wood Lane** (III. B. 8).—An extension of the line was made in 1908 in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition. Connected with L.C.C. cars to Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith and Willesden Junction.

The **City and South London Railway**, the pioneer of the electric lines, when first opened in 1890 ran from King William Street to Stockwell. It was subsequently lengthened at both ends, and now extends from Clapham Common to Euston.

The following are the stations, commencing northward:—

**Euston** (II. K. 5).—Subway connection with London and North-Western Railway and with Hampstead Tube to Charing Cross, Golder's Green and Highgate.

**King's Cross** (II. K. 5).—Subway connection with Great Northern and Midland termini and with Piccadilly Tube.



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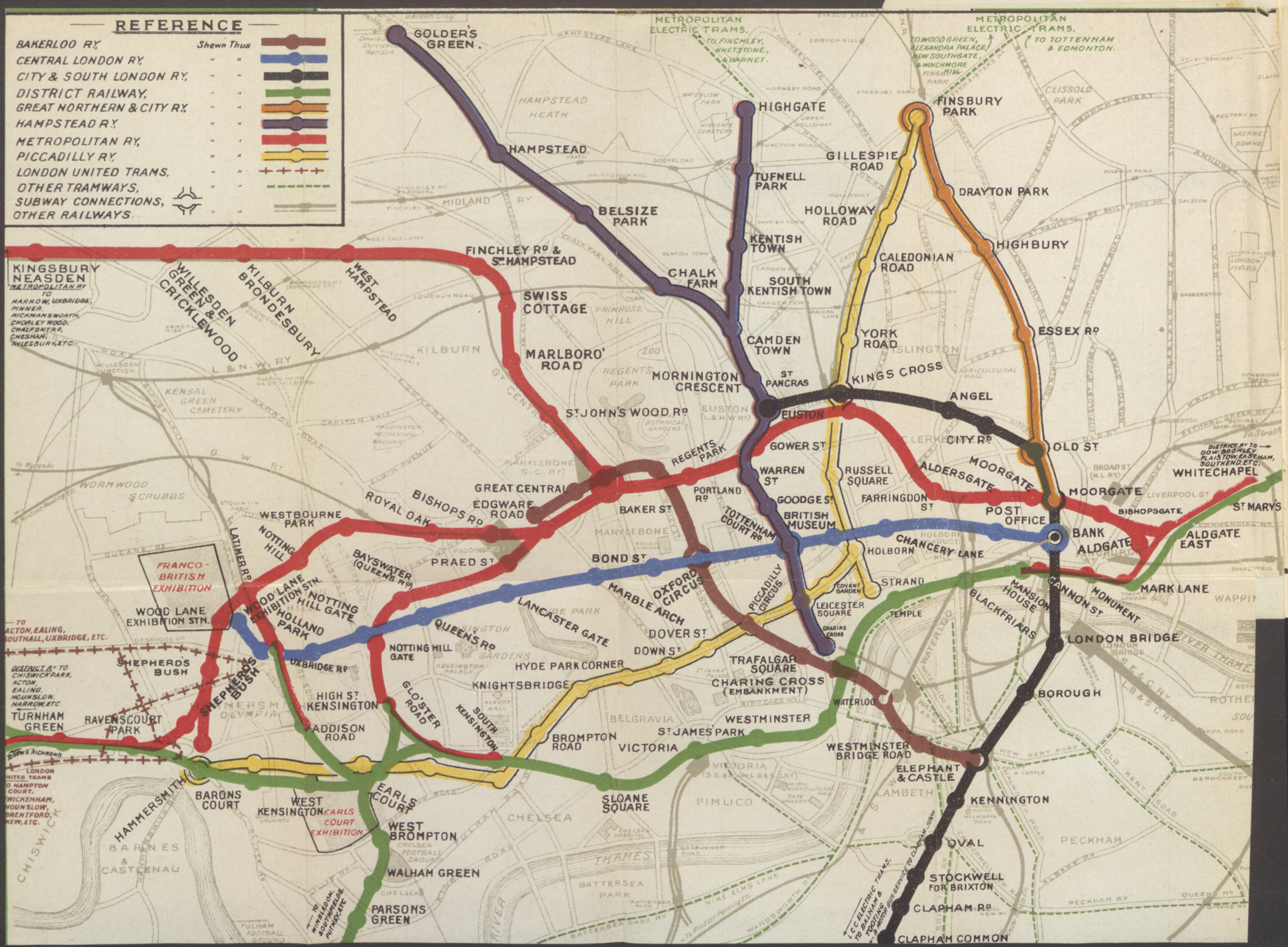
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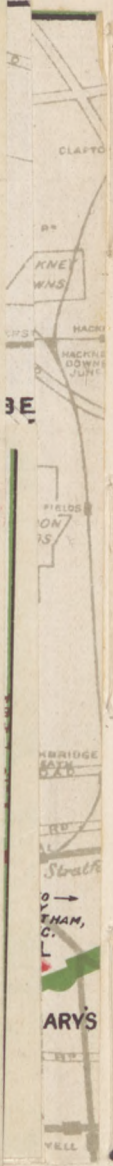
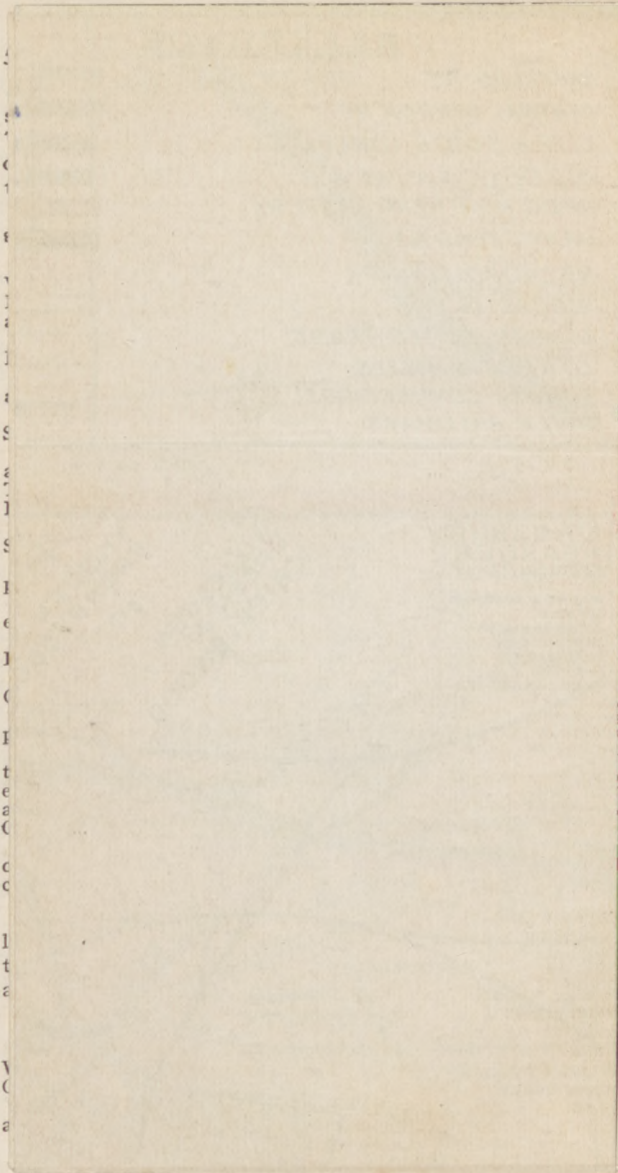


**REFERENCE**

- BAKERLOO RY. Shewn Thus
- CENTRAL LONDON RY. " "
- CITY & SOUTH LONDON RY. " "
- DISTRICT RAILWAY. " "
- GREAT NORTHERN & CITY RY. " "
- HAMPSTEAD RY. " "
- METROPOLITAN RY. " "
- PICCADILLY RY. " "
- LONDON UNITED TRAMS. " "
- OTHER TRAMWAYS, " "
- SUBWAY CONNECTIONS, " "
- OTHER RAILWAYS. " "







CLAPTON

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WELL

**Angel** (II. M. 5).—At junction of City and Pentonville Roads with Upper Street, Islington. For Agricultural Hall, Grand Theatre, Islington, etc.

**City Road and Old Street** (II. N. 5), for districts immediately north of City.

**Moorgate** (II. N. 7).—Close to Liverpool Street and Broad Street Stations. For Moorgate Street, London Wall, Guildhall, etc. Connected by subway with Great Northern and City Tube.

**Bank** (III. N. 8).—Connected with Central London and Waterloo and City Tubes. For Bank of England, Royal Exchange and central part of City.

**London Bridge** (III. N. 9).—Connected by subway with London, Brighton and South Coast Station. For St. Saviour's Cathedral, Guy's Hospital, etc.

**Borough** (III. N. 9).—For St. George's Church and Borough High Street.

**Elephant and Castle** (III. M. 10).—Adjoins one of the busiest centres of South London traffic. Close to Metropolitan Tabernacle. Connected by subway with Bakerloo Railway.

**Kennington**.—For Kennington Park, Kennington Theatre, etc.

**The Oval**.—For Kennington Oval Cricket Ground.

**Stockwell and Clapham Road**.

**Clapham Common**, southern terminus. Adjoins Clapham Common.

The **Waterloo and City Railway**, now the property of the London and South-Western Railway Co., runs from Waterloo to the Bank, a distance of a mile and a half. The City station is connected by subway with the Central London and the City and South London Tubes. There are no intermediate stations.

The **Great Northern and City Railway**, opened in 1904, runs between Moorgate and Finsbury Park Station, on the Great Northern Railway, a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with intermediate stations at Old Street, Essex Road, Highbury and Drayton Park.

The **Baker Street and Waterloo Railway**, opened in 1906, runs from Edgware Road and Baker Street to Piccadilly Circus, thence burrowing under the Thames to Waterloo and the Elephant and Castle.

The following are the stations :—

**Edgware Road** (II. F. 7).—A few yards from station of same name on Metropolitan Railway. For Edgware Road, Maida Vale, Paddington Green, etc.

**Great Central** (II. G. 6).—Subway connection with Marylebone terminus of Great Central Railway.

**Baker Street** (II. G. 6).—Connected with station of same name on Metropolitan Railway.

**Regent's Park** (II. H. 6).—For Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, etc.

**Oxford Circus** (II. I. 7).—For West End shopping quarter. Subway to Central London Tube.

**Piccadilly Circus** (III. I. 8).—For southern end of Regent Street, Piccadilly, Leicester Square, etc. Subway to Piccadilly Tube.



**Trafalgar Square** (III. K. 8).—For St. James's Park, National Gallery, Whitehall, West Strand theatres, etc. Close to Charing Cross station (S.E. and C. terminus and Hampstead Tube).

**Embankment** (III. K. 9).—Subway to Charing Cross (District). Close to S.E. and C. Railways. For Victoria Embankment, L.C.C. trams, etc.

**Waterloo** (III. L. 9).—Subway to London and South-Western Railway terminus. Close to Waterloo Junction on South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.

**Westminster Bridge Road** (III. L. 10).—For Lambeth Palace, etc.

**Elephant and Castle** (III. M. 10).—Connected with City and South London Tube. Electric trams for all parts of South London.

**The Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway**, opened in 1906, runs from Finsbury Park viâ King's Cross and Russell Square to Holborn (with a short line beneath Kingsway to the Strand), the principal line continuing viâ Covent Garden to Piccadilly Circus, thence to South Kensington, and by deep level line accompanying the District Railway to Baron's Court, where it emerges and continues as a surface line to Hammersmith. Tickets may be taken to include both train and tram journeys to places served by the extensive system of electric tramways radiating from Hammersmith station. Thus it is possible to book by tram and train from either Hampton Court or Uxbridge to Finsbury Park for a through fare of 9d. The line has a length of 9½ miles, and is thus the longest "tube" in London. There are in all twenty-two stations, as follows:—

**Hammersmith** (III. B. 10).—For electric tramways to Kew, Hampton Court, etc. Adjoining station on District Railway.

**Baron's Court** (III. C. 11).—Adjoining station on District Railway.

**Earl's Court** (III. D. 10).—Adjoining station on District Railway, for Putney, Wimbledon, etc.

**Gloucester Road** (III. E. 10).—Adjoining station on District Railway.

**South Kensington** (III. F. 10).—Adjoining station on District Railway.

**Brompton Road** (III. F. 10).—For Victoria and Albert Museum, Brompton Oratory, Albert Hall, etc.

**Knightsbridge** (III. G. 9).—For Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, Sloane Street, etc.

**Hyde Park Corner** (III. H. 9).—For Hyde Park, Green Park, Buckingham Palace, etc.

**Down Street** (Mayfair) (III. H. 9).—For western part of Piccadilly, Green Park, etc.

**Dover Street** (St. James') (III. I. 8).—For Royal Academy and Piccadilly.

**Piccadilly Circus** (III. I. 8).—For southern end of Regent Street, Waterloo Place, etc. Connected by subway with Bakerloo Tube.

**Leicester Square** (III. K. 8).—For theatres in Shaftesbury Avenue, Charing Cross Road, Strand, etc. Connected by subway with Hampstead Tube.

**Covent Garden** (III. K. 8).—For Drury Lane, Covent Garden, etc.

**Holborn** (II. L. 7).—For Holborn, New Oxford Street, Kingsway, etc. Close to British Museum station on Central London Railway. Change at Holborn for branch line to Strand.

**Strand** (III. L. 8).—For Aldwych, Law Courts and Fleet Street. Close to Temple station on District Railway.

**Russell Square** (II. K. 6).—For Bloomsbury hotels and boarding houses and the Squares.

**King's Cross** (II. K. 5).—For King's Cross (Gt. Northern) and St. Pancras (Midland). Connected by subway with Metropolitan Railway and City and South London Tube.

**York Road, Caledonian Road, Holloway Road, Gillespie Road.**

**Finsbury Park**.—For Finsbury Park, Holloway, etc., and North Metropolitan electric trams.

The **Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway**, opened in 1907, runs from Charing Cross (S.E. and C.) station to Euston (with subway connection with the L. and N. W. Railway terminus and the City and South London Tube), thence to Camden Town, where the line forks, one branch continuing to Highgate, another to Golder's Green, north of Hampstead Heath. Through tickets are issued to stations on the London and North-Western Railway and to other tubes.

The following are the stations :—

**Charing Cross** (III. K. 8).—Close to South-Eastern and Chatham terminus and District Railway. Near Trafalgar Square station on Bakerloo Tube.

**Leicester Square** (III. K. 8).—Subway connection with Piccadilly Tube. Convenient for theatres, etc.

**Tottenham Court Road** (II. K. 7).—At southern end of Tottenham Court Road. Subway connection with Central London Tube.

**Goode Street** (II. I. 7).—About half way down Tottenham Court Road. For Bloomsbury, Gordon Square, etc.

**Warren Street** (II. I. 6).—At junction of Tottenham Court Road with the Euston and Hampstead Roads. Close to Gower Street (Metropolitan).

**Euston** (II. I. 6).—Connected by subways with London and North-Western terminus and with City and South London Tube.

**Mornington Crescent** (II. I. 5).—Close to Cobden Statue, at junction of Hampstead Road and Seymour Street.

**Camden Town**.—Here the line forks, the shorter line proceeding via **South Kentish Town, Kentish Town** (adjoining station of same name on Midland Railway main line), and **Tufnell Park** to the **Highgate** terminus, from which electric tramways run to Barnet, etc.

The more westerly line proceeds via **Chalk Farm** (near L. & N.W. Station of same name), **Belsize Park**, and **Hampstead** (for the West Heath), to **Golder's Green**, beyond the Heath.

The **Metropolitan and District Railways**. A glance at the accompanying map will indicate more clearly than pages of description the course taken by these two important lines, popularly known as the "Underground." All the trains are worked by electricity, and thanks to automatic signalling, it is possible to run frequent services, both of stopping and "non-stop" trains. There are first and third class carriages.



The **Inner Circle** is an irregular oval, enclosing the busiest part of the Metropolis, from Gloucester Road in the west to Aldgate in the east, and linking nearly all the great railway termini. From this circle branch lines diverge to various suburbs; but before dealing with these it may be well to set out the names of the stations on the Inner Circle, with an indication of the places they serve:—

**Charing Cross** (III. K. 8).—Close to South-Eastern and Chatham terminus of same name and to Charing Cross terminus of Hampstead Tube. Alight for West Strand theatres, Trafalgar Square, National Gallery, etc. Embankment Station of Bakerloo Railway adjoins. L.C.C. electric trams run from the Embankment to all parts of South London and to Blackfriars Bridge.

**Westminster** (III. K. 9).—For Westminster Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Government Offices, etc.

**St. James's Park** (III. I. 10).—For St. James's and the Green Parks.

**Victoria** (III. H. 10).—Connected by subway with London, Brighton and South Coast and South-Eastern and Chatham termini of same name. For Victoria Street, Westminster, Roman Catholic Cathedral, Grosvenor Place, Buckingham Palace, etc.

**Sloane Square** (III. G. 10).—For Sloane Street and King's Road, Chelsea Hospital, etc.

**South Kensington** (III. F. 10).—For Victoria and Albert Museum, Natural History Museum, Imperial Institute, London University, Albert Hall, etc. Piccadilly Tube adjoins.

**Gloucester Road** (III. E. 10).—Lines diverge to Earl's Court, Willesden, Hammersmith, etc.

**High Street, Kensington** (III. D. 9).—For Kensington Gardens (south side), Kensington Palace, etc.

**Notting Hill Gate** (III. D. 8).—For north side of Kensington Gardens, Bayswater Road, etc. Near station of same name on Central London Tube.

**Queen's Road, Bayswater** (III. E. 8).—For Westbourne Grove shopping quarter. Near station of same name on Central London Tube.

**Praed Street** (II. F. 7).—Connected by subway with Great Western terminus (Paddington).

**Edgware Road** (II. F. 7).—For Edgware Road, Maida Vale, etc. Change for line to Bishop's Road, Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Hammersmith, Richmond, etc. Near station of same name on Bakerloo Tube.

**Baker Street** (II. G. 6).—Change for Extension lines to St. John's Wood, Willesden Green, Harrow, Uxbridge, etc. (see p. 51). Baker Street Station on Bakerloo Railway adjoins. Close to Madame Tussaud's, Regents Park (south-west end), Marylebone terminus of Great Central Railway, etc.

**Portland Road** (II. I. 6).—For Regent's Park (south-east end), Portland Place, etc. Half a mile from southern entrance to Zoological Gardens.

**Gower Street** (II. I. 6).—For Euston (L. and N.W. Railway), Tottenham Court Road and Hampstead Road. Close to Warren Street station on Hampstead Tube. Half a mile from British Museum.



*Photo by*

*[F. Hanfstaengl.*

EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT BY SIR E. H. LANDSEER, R.A., AND SIR  
J. E. MILLAIS, P.R.A.

(From the painting in the Tate Gallery.)





Photos by]

[Levy, Sons & Co.

REGENT STREET—HAYMARKET—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

**King's Cross** (II. K. 5).—Connected by subway with King's Cross (Great Northern) terminus, and a few yards only from St. Pancras (Midland). Subway connection with City and South London and Piccadilly Tubes. For Gray's Inn Road, Pentonville Road and Caledonian Road.

**Farringdon Street** (II. M. 7).—For Farringdon Market, Holborn, Fleet Street.

**Aldersgate** (II. N. 7).—For Charterhouse, Smithfield Market, General Post Office, etc.

**Moorgate** (II. N. 7).—For Moorgate Street, Bank, Guildhall, etc. Close to Moorgate stations of City and South London and Great Northern and City Tubes.

**Bishopsgate** (II. O. 7).—Connected by subway with Liverpool Street (Great Eastern) terminus, and close to Broad Street (North London).

**Aldgate** (II. O. 7).—For eastern side of City.

**Mark Lane** (III. O. 8).—For Tower of London, Mint, Tower Bridge, Docks, etc.

**Monument** (III. O. 8).—For Monument, London Bridge, etc. Close to wharves from which steamers for Ramsgate, Clacton, Yarmouth, etc., start.

**Cannon Street** (III. N. 8).—Connected by subway with South-Eastern and Chatham terminus of same name. Close to Bank, Mansion House, etc., and to City and Waterloo Tube.

**Mansion House** (III. N. 8).—Nearest station for St. Paul's Cathedral.

**Blackfriars** (III. M. 8).—For Blackfriars Bridge, eastern end of Thames Embankment, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, etc.

**Temple** (III. L. 8).—For the Temple, Law Courts, Somerset House, etc. Close to Strand station on Piccadilly Tube.

**Charing Cross** (III. K. 8) (see p. 60).

As this circle may be traversed in either direction, the traveller should be careful to start from the proper platform and should also consult the indicators showing destination of "next train."

The **Middle Circle** is a westward extension of the Inner Circle, formed by a line which runs via **Earl's Court** (alight for the Earl's Court Exhibitions), Addison Road, Uxbridge Road (close to Shepherd's Bush station of Central London Tube and starting-point of London United electric trams), Latimer Road, Notting Hill, Westbourne Park (for Great Western main line), Royal Oak and Bishop's Road. It reunites with the Inner Circle near Edgware Road station.

Travellers by the **Outer Circle** must change at Earl's Court, leaving the electric trains of the District Railway and entering the steam trains of the London and North-Western Railway. These latter used to traverse the Circle as far as Mansion House station, but now run only to Earl's Court. From this station the steam trains proceed via Uxbridge Road and St. Quintin Park to **Willesden Junction** (High Level), and thence to **Broad Street** (II. O. 7).



## 62 METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT RAILWAYS

From the "Circles" described above other lines diverge as follows:—

From **Baker Street** (II. G. 6), the Metropolitan Extension to Willesden Green, Harrow, Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, Aylesbury, etc., referred to on p. 51.

From **Earl's Court** (III. D. 10) to West Kensington, Hammersmith, Ravenscourt Park, Turnham Green, Chiswick Park, Mill Hill Park, Ealing Common, **Ealing** (Broadway) and **Hounslow**. From Ealing Common a line goes via North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton and Sudbury to **South Harrow**.

From Earl's Court also a line runs via West Brompton, Walham Green and Parson's Green to **Putney Bridge**, thence via East Putney, Southfields and Wimbledon Park to **Wimbledon**.

From **Aldgate East** (II. P. 7), near Aldgate Circle station, the line runs eastward to **Whitechapel**, where connection is made with the East London Railway to Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Deptford Road and **New Cross**; and from Whitechapel to Stepney Green, Mile End and Bow Road and to the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway Co.'s stations at Bromley, West Ham, Plaistow, Upton Park, East Ham and Barking. At Barking connection is made with London, Tilbury and Southend main line to Southend via Upminster, and to Tilbury (for Gravesend).

## SPORTS AND GAMES.

**T**HE modern Londoner not only works strenuously, but makes the most of his hours of leisure. The almost universal Saturday half-holiday is generally devoted to games of one kind or another, or to "week-end" excursions; and on fine Sundays the river is crowded with pleasure boats. We can do no more than mention the headquarters of the various forms of sport, and the leading events of the year:—

**CRICKET.**—**Lords'**, at St. John's Wood (p. 149) is the headquarters of the M.C.C. The principal annual fixtures are Eton *v.* Harrow and Oxford *v.* Cambridge, always attracting large crowds. **Kennington Oval** (p. 252), on the south side, is the headquarters of the Surrey C.C. There are many private cricket grounds, and pitches are allotted to regular players in most of the local parks.

**CYCLING.**—Only riders of nerve and experience should cycle in the crowded thoroughfares of central London. In planning a ride into the country it is generally advisable either to start very early in the morning, before traffic has congested the streets, or to take train to a station a few miles out on the line of route. Now that all the main roads out of London are used for electric tramways, this point is of more importance than ever. The charge for conveyance of cycles by rail is only 6*d.* for under twenty-five miles. If it is necessary to cross London from north to south, or vice versa, the existence of the river must not be forgotten, and the roads converging on bridges are almost invariably crowded. A careful study of the map will usually show alternative routes through London that are less frequented than the main roads, and add but little to the total distance.

In the notes dealing with suburban resorts we have given, wherever possible, the cycling route to each place of interest. Both to the south and north of London, the country a few miles out is decidedly hilly, but the scenery, particularly the leafy lanes and stretches of open common, is very charming. Bold as it may seem to make the assertion, there are beauty-spots within sight of London smoke that will challenge comparison with any in Great Britain.

**FISHING.**—The fresh-water angler can do very well in the



neighbourhood of London, but a short railway journey is generally necessary. Fishing in the **Thames** is free up to the London Stone at Staines, and in nearly all reaches above. The only places on the main stream where riparian owners have succeeded in maintaining their "rights" are at Maidenhead and one or two other short reaches, but all tributary streams are strictly preserved. To fish from the weirs it is necessary to obtain a permit from the Thames Conservancy (10s. 6d. per annum). For full details see the *Guide to the Thames* in this series. Roach, chub, dace, perch, barbel and pike are principally caught. The **Lea** is a good deal frequented (especially at Rye House, Hoddesden); and the rivers **Colne** and **Chess** on the north-western confines of Middlesex, and the Essex **Blackwater** have many admirers. There is good fishing also in the Brent Reservoir at Hendon. But enthusiasts will not look for detailed information in a book of this general character when they are so admirably served by special publications.

**FOOTBALL.**—It is not many years since "football fever" was confined to the North of England, but the epidemic has now taken a firm and increasing hold on the South. Since the "final" for the Football Association Cup was first played at the Crystal Palace in 1895, the attendance has often reached 80,000, and in 1901 as many as 110,820 spectators were attracted by the English Cup "final" between Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United. A "gate" of from thirty to fifty thousand is not at all uncommon in connection with League matches.

The principal London grounds are those at Park Royal (Queen's Park Rangers), Tottenham (Tottenham Hotspur), Plumstead (Woolwich Arsenal), Griffin Park (Brentford), Upton Park (West Ham United), North Greenwich (Millwall), Craven Cottage (Fulham), Stamford Bridge (Chelsea), Homerton (Clapton Orient), Leyton and Crystal Palace. The Oxford and Cambridge matches are played at the Queen's Club, West Kensington.

Rugby is not nearly so popular in London as the Association game.

**GOLF.**—In the *Golfer's Handbook* and other publications will be found a complete list of the golf courses near London. In most cases visitors introduced by members are allowed to play for a day or two free, or on payment of a fee varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day (generally more on Saturdays and Sundays). For weekly and monthly players the charges are reduced.

**HORSE-RACING.**—The race-meeting which most appeals to the Londoner is undoubtedly the famous **Derby**, run at Epsom on a Wednesday either a fortnight before or a fortnight after Whitsun, and succeeded two days later by the **Oaks**. On a Derby Day all the roads and railways leading south from London are packed with people, and the sight on the course is one never to be forgotten. **Ascot Week**, a great Society gathering, frequently attended by the King and members of the Royal Family,

comes a fortnight after the Derby. **Goodwood** races, also largely attended, commence on the last Tuesday in July. Other races are held at Alexandra Park, Sandown, Kempton Park, Windsor, Hurst Park, Gatwick, Newbury, etc.

**LAWN TENNIS.**—The Championship of the World is generally decided towards the end of June at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon. The Covered Court Championship and the Amateur Championships in tennis and rackets are usually held at the Queen's Club, West Kensington.

**POLO.**—This popular military pastime is chiefly followed at Hurlingham and Ranelagh.

**ROWING.**—The **Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race**, invariably attended by huge crowds, is rowed on the Saturday before Holy Week. The course is from Putney to Mortlake, a trifle over  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Oxford, dark blue; Cambridge, light blue.

Of the **Regattas**, the most famous is that of Henley, usually held at the beginning of July. Other Regattas are held in July and August at Molesey, Staines, Kingston, Richmond, Marlow, Bourne End, etc. See the *Guide to the Thames*.

*Doggett's Coat and Badge* is rowed for by young Thames watermen on August 1st, the course being from London Bridge to Chelsea, 5 miles. The race was instituted by Doggett, the actor, in 1715, and is still keenly contested.

The Serpentine in Hyde Park, and the large sheets of ornamental water in St. James's Park, Regent's Park, Battersea Park, Finsbury Park, Victoria Park and Southwark Park are used for boating, the County Council charge per boat being 6*d.* an hour, irrespective of the number of occupants. Parts of the River Lea are also available.

**SKATING.**—Only at rare intervals are the waters around London frozen for a long enough period to give skaters satisfaction. The chief resorts are the Serpentine in Hyde Park, the lake in Regent's Park, the Hampstead Heath ponds, the Welsh Harp water at Hendon, the Long Water at Hampton Court, and the Pen Ponds in Richmond Park.

Indoor skating is a favourite winter pastime, and may be enjoyed in several large halls in various parts of London. Roller skates can be hired at the halls.

**SWIMMING.**—Some information on this subject will be found under the heading of "Baths," on p. 3.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

**A**N exhaustive history of London would be that of the kingdom of which it is the capital ; and it is, of course, impossible to find room for anything of the kind here. But there are points in the annals of the city which must be noticed in any Guide to London.

The **name** is probably derived from the Celtic *Llyn*, a pool or lake (the river at an earlier period expanded into a considerable lake—the part immediately below London Bridge is still “the Pool”), and *din* or *dun*, a hill, fort, or place of strength. The “hill” may have been that on which St. Paul’s now stands, or Cornhill.

When the **Romans** conquered Llyndyn they Latinised the name as Londinium. It grew to be a splendid city, one of the nine *coloniæ* of Britain, but inferior in importance at first to Eboracum (York) and Verulamium (St. Albans). Great military roads radiated from the city to various parts of Britain, and distances were measured from the *lapis milliarius* in the Forum of Agricola, in the heart of the Roman town. The stone, now known as the London Stone, may still be seen in the wall of St. Swithin’s Church, Cannon Street.

The direction taken by the old **London Wall** is well known, and can be traced by the modern names of streets. Indeed, considerable sections, composed chiefly of Kentish ragstone and large Roman bricks, may be seen in London Wall, between Wood Street and Aldermanbury, in the churchyard of St. Giles’, Cripplegate, at the northern boundary of the Post Office, Aldersgate Street, at the foot of Jewry Street, Aldgate, in America Square, off the Minories, and at the Tower itself. That the wall is a reality, and not a figment of the topographer’s imagination, may be judged by the fact that contractors for sewers and other underground works find it necessary to stipulate that they shall be allowed to charge extra if they have to cut through or remove any portion of it. Outside the wall, a wide ditch, portions of which can still be traced, provided a further defence.

At the eastern end of the wall, by the river side, was a strong fort, succeeded later by the White Tower. Thence, the wall followed a line slightly westward of the Minories to Aldgate; then it curved to the north-west, between Bevis Marks and Houndsditch ("a ditch beyond the wall") to Bishopsgate, whence it followed the line still known as "London Wall" to Cripplegate. It next took a southern course to Aldersgate, and behind St. Botolph's Church, to Newgate; thence to Ludgate and along Pilgrim Street to the Fleet river (which then flowed in the valley now known as Farringdon Street). It skirted this stream to its junction with the Thames, where another strong fort was erected.\* There were three **Gates**, Aldgate (Ale-gate or All-gate, i.e., open to all), Aldersgate and Ludgate (*Lydgate*, a postern); and afterwards a postern (Postern Row marks the spot) on Tower Hill. On the northern side was an outwork or barbican (the modern street, Barbican, preserves its memory). Later, other gates were added, the names of which are still preserved in Billings-gate, Bishops-gate, Moor-gate, Cripple-gate (from the Anglo-Saxon *crepel-gate*, a covered way), New-gate and Dow-gate (Celtic *dwr*, water).

Under the **Saxons** London became the metropolis of the kingdom of Essex. Bede, writing in the early part of the eighth century, refers to London as the "mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land." The city was constituted the capital of England by Alfred the Great, York and Winchester having previously enjoyed that dignity in succession—the former under the Romans, the latter under the Saxons. In 994, the first bridge across the Thames was built.

The White Tower, in the Tower of London, was erected by William I. in 1078, on the site of the Roman fort already noticed. The same king granted a charter to the city (see p. 7) confirming the burghers in the rights enjoyed by them under Edward the Confessor. William Rufus, in 1097, founded Westminster Hall. King John granted the citizens several charters, and in Magna Charta it was expressly stipulated that London should have all its ancient privileges and customs as well by land as by water.

**Wat Tyler's Rebellion** took place in 1381, and every schoolboy is familiar with the picturesque part played by the Lord Mayor of that time. Reference must also be made to Jack Cade's Rebellion (1450), immortalized in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* :

\* This line corresponds almost exactly with the present boundaries of the City of London, with the exception of the "liberties," or wards, still known as "without," added at a later time.



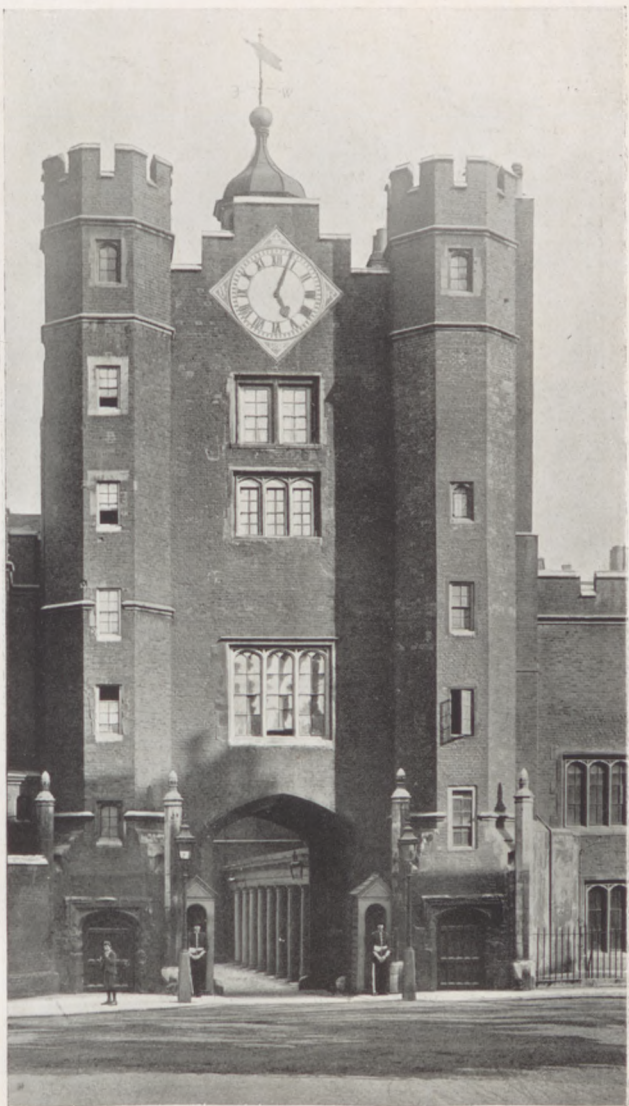
"Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" cried the insurgent leader, when he struck his sword on the London stone.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, so rapid had become the increase of London, that both Elizabeth and James I. issued proclamations against any further extension of the city. In the Strand, between London and Westminster, were many splendid residences of the nobility, with fine gardens reaching to the Thames. The names of most of the streets in the Strand—such as Essex, Norfolk, Burleigh, Buckingham and Northumberland—still preserve these aristocratic associations.

The reign of Mary witnessed the burning of heretics at Smithfield and that of Elizabeth the patriotic rally of the citizens in defence of the country against the Armada. During the Civil War, London sided with the Parliament, and the fateful January 30th, 1649, saw the execution of Charles I. at Whitehall. In 1665 London was desolated by the **Great Plague**, which carried off nearly a fifth of the inhabitants; and in the following year the **Great Fire** occurred, destroying more than 13,000 houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, 86 churches and most of the guild halls. The damage was estimated at £10,730,500. Pepys forlornly wrote, "it has been computed that the rents of the houses lost this Fire in the City comes to £600,000 per annum." The place where the fire broke out is marked by the Monument near London Bridge; where it ceased, by an inscription near Smithfield. It is certainly remarkable that the fire should have begun at Pudding Lane and ended at Pye Corner. The Tower, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the Temple Church, and about a score of city churches, were the only buildings of importance spared by the conflagration. Sir Walter Besant well said:—

"If, as some hold, the cause of the long-continued plague, which lasted, with intervals of rest, from the middle of the sixteenth century to 1665, was nothing but the accumulated filth of London, so that the ground on which it stood was saturated many feet in depth with poisonous filtrations, the fire of 1666 must be regarded in the light of a surgical operation, absolutely essential if life were to be preserved, and as an operation highly successful in its results. For it burned, more or less, every house and every building over an area of 436½ acres out of those which made up London within the walls."

In rebuilding the city many improvements were effected. Streets were widened and houses of more substantial materials constructed, but London has never ceased to regret that the masterly designs of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Evelyn were not carried out in their entirety. St. Paul's Cathedral



*Photochrom Co., Ltd.,]*

*[London..*

GATEWAY, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

*London.*





Photos by

[Levy, Sons & Co.

WHITEHALL—THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, KENSINGTON GARDENS.

and fifty-three parish churches were rebuilt by Wren in such a way that, when viewed from such a standpoint as Waterloo Bridge, the lesser fanes, though differing from each other, all harmonize and serve to heighten the general effect of the stately Cathedral dome.

In 1716 it was ordained that every householder should hang a light before his door from six in the evening till eleven. Gas was first used as an illuminant in 1807. In 1767 numbers began to replace the old signs as distinguishing marks for houses. The year 1780 witnessed the **Gordon Riots**, when Newgate and other prisons were fired and many prisoners released, stirring events that supply an effective background to Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge*.

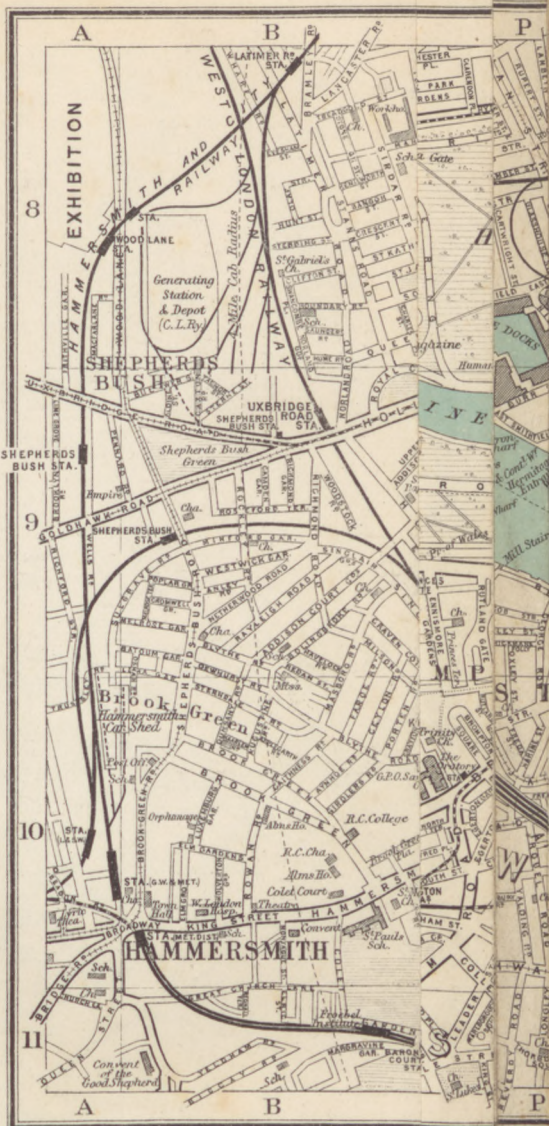
Most of the city gates were removed before the end of the eighteenth century, but the most famous of them, Temple Bar, stood in its place until 1878, when, owing to the inconvenience caused to traffic, it was replaced by the present monument. The old gate now stands at the entrance to Sir Henry Meux's park, at Theobalds, about fourteen miles from London. The only gate now remaining is St. John's Gate (see p. 223).

To the latter part of the eighteenth century belong some of the finest buildings in London, such as Somerset House, the Bank, the Mansion House and the Horse Guards. But the Metropolis, as we know it, is almost entirely a creation of the **Victorian Age**, most of the leading thoroughfares having been widened and improved—many of them actually constructed—and the bulk of the chief public edifices remodelled, if not built, during that period. Latterly the work of transformation has progressed wonderfully. The formation of wide arteries—such as New Oxford Street and Regent Street, in the early years of the nineteenth century; of Farringdon Street and Queen Victoria Street, later on, and of the broad avenue connecting Oxford Street with Old Street; of the Shaftesbury and Rosebery Avenues, and of Charing Cross Road, in more recent times; and within the last few years the construction of Kingsway and the widening of the Strand and Fleet Street, have cleared away many notoriously unsavoury localities. On all the principal thoroughfares have risen, especially during the last decade, stately and imposing shops and blocks of offices that will vie with any in Europe or America. London is, indeed, in spite of many incongruities and a climate by no means favourable, fast becoming a "city beautiful." Healthful and outlying districts are now made available by cheap trains, "tubes," electric trams and motor-buses; and many large piles of buildings and industrial



dwellings offer to the working population the means of living in cleanliness and decency.

Street improvements, together with the stringent sanitary precautions adopted by the various local authorities, have brought about the satisfactory result that London is both one of the finest and one of the healthiest cities in the world. In spite of its huge size, the metropolis has in recent years had almost the lowest death rate among towns in England with a population of over 200,000, while it is incontestably far healthier than St. Petersburg, Paris, New York or Rome. Only the smaller capitals, such as Brussels and Amsterdam, can compare with it as regards the rate of mortality.





PLAN OF CENTRAL LONDON—SECTION 3.



Copyright  
Railways — STATION — Underground railways — Tramway Routes — The Plan is divided into half-mile squares  
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ONE MILE  
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## THE WEST END.

### CHARING CROSS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

**H**AVING endeavoured to give a general idea of London, and to supply visitors with all information needful to their stay, we will now conduct them through the principal thoroughfares, and do our best to "fairly streets and buildings trace, and all that gives distinction to the place."

There is so much to see in the great "Whirlpool," as George Gissing aptly called London, that the visitor may as well rid his mind at once of any intention of seeing *all*. None the less, by adopting a pre-arranged and methodical plan, he can greatly lighten his task and ensure that few places of real interest are overlooked. The visitor who has only a limited number of days at his disposal is recommended to refer to the suggested Itineraries on pp.30-33 with a view to apportioning his time to the best advantage. The series of routes in this and the subsequent section, devoted to the City proper, have been so mapped out that every part of Central London is covered, though we do not suppose for a moment that any large number of readers will literally follow in our footsteps. Where no lengthy stay is made in museums or galleries, the journeys can in most cases be accomplished in a morning or an afternoon.

**Charing Cross**, the centre of the four-mile cab radius and of the fifteen-mile police radius, may fairly be considered the "hub" of London, and will make a convenient starting-point for our rambles. Before going farther, let us devote a morning to the neighbourhood.

ROUTE I.—CHARING CROSS—TRAFALGAR SQUARE—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE—VICTORIA EMBANKMENT—WHITEHALL—NATIONAL GALLERY.

#### Charing Cross.

Plan III. K. 8.

**Nearest Stations.**—South-Eastern and Chatham (terminus), Charing Cross (Hampstead Tube), Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Charing Cross (District).

**Omnibuses** to and from all parts of the metropolis.

Charing Cross derives its name from the last of the nine Gothic crosses erected by Edward I. to mark the places where

the coffin of Queen Eleanor was set down on its way to Westminster. At that time the little village of Charing, or Cheeringe, occupied a half-way position between London and Westminster. The cross was removed in 1647 by order of Parliament. In the forecourt of the railway station is a modern reproduction, but the original stood slightly to the west, on the site now occupied by the statue of Charles I. (p. 73).

**Trafalgar Square** (Plan III. K. 8), so named in commemoration of Nelson's great victory, is a large open space described by Sir Robert Peel as "the finest site in Europe," though it can hardly be said that the best use has been made of it. One critic has indeed gone so far as to call it "a dreary waste of asphalt with two squirts." On the southern and open side is the **Nelson Monument**, a granite Corinthian column, 145 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Nelson, 16 ft. high. On the base are bronze bas-reliefs, cast with the metal of captured French cannon, representing scenes from the battles of the Nile, St. Vincent, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Four colossal lions, modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer, crouch on pedestals at the base. Every year, on the anniversary of Trafalgar (October 21), the monument is decked with wreaths in commemoration of the great victory. At one time Trafalgar Square was the favourite rallying-point for "demonstrators" of all kinds, but since the riots in 1888 police supervision has been much more strict, and Hyde Park is now more often chosen.

In the Square are also statues of *Sir Henry Havelock*, by Behnes; *Sir Charles J. Napier*, by Adams; *General Gordon*, by Hamo Thornycroft; and *George IV.*, by Chantrey. Below the parapet on the north side of the Square, and quite unknown to the majority of Londoners, are set out the *Standard British Measures*—inch, foot, yard, chain, etc. The *Trafalgar Square Station* of the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway is at the south-east corner of the Square.

The northern side of the Square is occupied by the **National Gallery** (p. 81), with the **National Portrait Gallery** adjoining. This corner is one of the best known recruiting stations in London, and it is a pleasure to watch the burly veterans who here angle so assiduously on behalf of King and country. At the north-east corner stands **St. Martin-in-the-Fields**, erected 1721-6 by Gibbs on the site of an earlier structure.

One looks in vain now for the "fields." The Grecian portico is greatly admired, but its effect has been somewhat spoilt by the curtailment of the steps in front. As the greater part of



Buckingham Palace is included in the parish, the births of all Royal children born there are entered in the register. George I. was at one time churchwarden of St. Martin's, the only case of an English monarch who has held such a position. The register of the old church, still preserved, contains an entry of the baptism of Lord Bacon (1561). Nell Gwynne was buried here. So were Robert Boyle, the philosopher; Farquhar, the comedy writer; Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel by the Duke of Hamilton, and has achieved a dubious immortality in the pages of Thackeray's *Esmond*; Roubiliac, the sculptor; John Hunter, the surgeon, whose remains were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey, and many others. Two of the stained glass windows commemorate the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, for many years representative of the Strand Division in Parliament and churchwarden of the parish. The memorial to members of the Imperial Yeomanry who fell in the Boer War was unveiled by His Majesty.

Close to the Church are the headquarters of the *Royal Humane Society*, founded in 1774, to promote the rescue and restoration of drowning persons.

On the opposite (western) side of Trafalgar Square is the **Royal College of Physicians** (admission by member's order), containing portraits and busts of famous doctors and some medical curiosities. Adjoining is the **Union Club** (social and non-political), founded in 1822. At the south-west corner of the Square is **Spring Gardens**, the headquarters of the London County Council. A public gallery in the Council Chamber accommodates persons desirous of listening to the discussions on Tuesday afternoons. The departmental offices are scattered in various neighbouring streets. The Council aspires to possess a County Hall worthy of its importance, and a site on the south bank of the Thames has received approval (see p. 76), as have also the designs for the intended building.

From Nelson's Monument there is a fine vista down Whitehall and Parliament Street towards the Houses of Parliament. Very shortly, when the triumphal arch beneath the new Admiralty building is complete, there will be another fine view along the spacious Mall to Buckingham Palace.

The equestrian **Statue of Charles I.** in the roadway is generally regarded as the finest piece of statuary in London. It was cast in 1633, but before it had been erected the Civil War broke out. By the Parliament the objectionable figure was sold as "scrap" to a brazier with the appropriate name of Rivet. An insatiable demand for "relics" of the unfortunate monarch arising, Rivet made a good thing by selling knives and forks with bronze handles, which he pretended were made

from the effigy; but with a keen eye to the future he kept the statue intact. At the Restoration it was duly produced from his garden in Holborn, and in 1674 was set up on the site of the old Charing Cross.

The oblique thoroughfare connecting Charing Cross with the Embankment is **Northumberland Avenue**. The *Grand Hôtel* occupies part of the site of Northumberland House, the town mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, demolished in 1874 to make way for the Avenue. Above the house used to stand the figure of a lion (now at Sion House, Isleworth), and it was a favourite joke with the wits of the period to inform credulous strangers that if they watched long enough the animal would be seen to wag its tail. Two other large hotels, the *Hôtel Victoria* and the *Hôtel Métropole*, stand in the Avenue, all three belonging to the Gordon Hotels Co., Ltd. Most of the London out-of-town coaches (see p. 12) start from this point. In the Avenue are also two of the great political clubhouses, the **Constitutional Club**, a German Renaissance building of terra-cotta, and the **National Liberal Club**, the latter on a fine site overlooking the Embankment and the river. Opposite is the **Playhouse**, immediately below Charing Cross terminus. When the roof of this great station collapsed in 1905, the theatre, then known as the "Avenue," was almost demolished. A tablet on No. 7, Craven Street, the thoroughfare between Northumberland Avenue and Charing Cross Station, records that *Benjamin Franklin*, "printer, philosopher and statesman," lived there.

The **Victoria Embankment** (colloquially "the Embankment") extends from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, a magnificent curve of nearly a mile and a half. It is one of the finest and most air-swept thoroughfares in the Metropolis, with attractive gardens, beautiful buildings, an always interesting outlook on the river, and the not inconsiderable advantage, when sunny days are few, of a south aspect; yet, curiously, during a great part of the day, the seats are rarely occupied except by tramps and loafers, and the spacious roadway is rarely used except by "taxies" and motors hastening to and from the City and passengers by the L.C.C. electric tramcars. Formerly at high tide the river flowed right up to where the old York Watergate (p. 186) still stands, and the area now covered by the Embankment and its chain of gardens was an unsightly expanse of mud. This great improvement, for which Londoners have never been sufficiently grateful to the moribund Metropolitan Board of Works, was effected in 1864-70, at a cost of a million and a half pounds, a part of which has since been recouped by sales of land. Owing to the sloppy nature of the subsoil



the cost of maintenance is considerable. The granite protecting wall is 8 ft. thick. A mural monument at the foot of Northumberland Avenue worthily commemorates the engineer, *Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette*.

Throughout its length the Embankment is planted on both sides with plane trees, and it is lit at night by electricity. Trams skirt the riverside from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, the "singles" turning off at Waterloo Bridge to enter the tunnel beneath Aldwych and Kingsway that connects the southern tramway system with the northern. Beneath the Embankment runs the District Railway, with stations at Westminster Bridge, Charing Cross, the Temple and Blackfriars. Close to Charing Cross Railway Bridge the Bakerloo Tube passes beneath the Thames, its **Embankment Station** being connected with the District Railway.

Turning in the direction of Westminster Bridge, we pass through pretty gardens decked with statues of *William Tyndale*, the translator of the New Testament, *Sir Bartle Frere*, of South African fame, and *General Sir Francis Outram*, the "Bayard" of the Indian Mutiny. Next comes **Montague House**, the mansion of the Duke of Buccleuch, containing many valuable pictures. A few yards beyond is a dignified turreted building, in the Scottish-Baronial style, known as **New Scotland Yard**, the headquarters since 1891, of the Metropolitan Police. The Lost Property Office (p. 18) is entered from the Embankment.

Continuing to Westminster Bridge, we have the **St. Stephen's Club** (Conservative) at the corner. Flanking the bridge is the late J. L. Thornycroft's fine group showing *Boadicea* in her chariot.

**Westminster Bridge** (Plan III. K. 9), one of the widest and handsomest bridges in Europe, consists of seven low segmental iron arches, supported on granite piers. The central arch has a span of 120 ft., the others of 114 ft. It is 1,160 ft. long and 85 ft. wide, the footways being each 15 ft. across. The bridge is almost level throughout. It was opened in 1862, and cost a quarter of a million pounds. Wordsworth wrote of the view from the bridge of his day: "Earth has not anything to show more fair"; and dull indeed would he be who could fail to admire it still more now. Looking city-ward we have the noble sweep of the Embankment, lined by handsome hotels and offices, including the *Hôtel Cecil*, the *Savoy*, and *Somerset House*. The heterogeneous wharves and factories that occupy the other bank serve as a useful foil to all this grandeur, nor, in spite of their grime do they lack picturesqueness. Looking

from the other side of the bridge (up river) we have to the right the Houses of Parliament, with the famous "Terrace," where legislators consume inordinate quantities of strawberries and cream, and woman openly asserts her defiance of the convention which excludes her from any share in the making of the country's laws. Electric tramways run across the bridge to various parts of London. The detached buildings on the opposite bank are **St. Thomas's Hospital**. In the background is Lambeth Bridge, with Lambeth Palace (p. 251) close at hand. The **Albert Embankment** borders the southern bank of the river from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge. A site of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, opposite St. Thomas's Hospital, has been decided upon for the **New County Hall**, to replace the present inconvenient and insufficient headquarters of the County Council at Spring Gardens. The scheme will involve an expenditure of considerably over £1,000,000, the estimated cost of the building being £750,000. After a public competition, the design of Mr. Ralph Knott has been accepted.

The Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and other buildings hereabouts will require at least a morning to themselves, so we will turn along Bridge Street, past the **Westminster Station** of the District Railway, to the corner of **Parliament Street**, where a useful **Subway** enables nervous pedestrians to get safely across to the other side of the road without having to dodge the traffic at this dangerous corner. The new **Government Offices** at the corner of Parliament Street and Great George Street already occupy three acres and are destined to extend right back to St. James's Park. They were begun in 1900, and the first portion was ready for use in June, 1908, after an expenditure of about £700,000. The blocks fronting Parliament and Great George Streets are occupied by the **Local Government Board**, while the **Education Department** is housed in the portion facing Charles Street.

Proceeding up Parliament Street on the west, or left-hand side, we next reach a fine quadrangle erected 1868-73 from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, the sides of which face Whitehall, Charles Street, Downing Street and St. James's Park respectively. The inner courts, like the outer façades, are adorned with statues. Here are housed the **Home Office**, the **Colonial Office**, the **India Office** and the **Foreign Office**. Only persons having business are, as a rule, admitted. The meetings of the Cabinet are usually held in the Foreign Office.

Next comes historic **Downing Street** (Plan III. K. 9). No. 10, the official residence of the Prime Minister, is a simple man-





*Photos by]*

*[Levy, Sons & Co.*

CHARING CROSS—TRAFALGAR SQUARE (SOUTH-EAST CORNER)—  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



Photograph Co., Ltd.,

NELSON MONUMENT AND ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

[London.]



sion of dull brown brick, bearing little outward indication of its importance. So long ago as 1815 Nightingale, in his *London and Middlesex*, wrote :—

“ Downing Street is a narrow, mean-looking street, opening at the top into a handsome though small square, in which is the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister. This house has nothing in its exterior or interior of peculiar merit, except it be the excellent taste and beauty manifested in the furniture, paintings, library, etc. Nothing, however, appears to be superfluous or unnecessarily expensive ; a stranger who visits the houses of some of our very first public officers and political characters would not suppose that the resources of the country are at any time in a very flattering state, or he would conclude that a spirit of parsimony had seized the whole nation. One would have thought that the official residence of such a person as the first Minister and chief director in the affairs of the revenue would have had a commanding and conspicuous situation, and have been adorned with some emblems of our national greatness, or some intimations of our rank among the nations of Europe. Instead of this, it is hidden in a corner.”

In a recent magazine article, Sir Algernon West, who was so intimately associated with Mr. Gladstone, wrote :—

“ I can conceive no angle of the earth more full of historical recollections than 10, Downing Street. All the great men of the days of the Georges must in their time have passed before the door. There must have stood Sir Robert Walpole's chariot and Chatham's sedan chair ; while Horace Walpole himself saw those men who, as Macaulay says, were Whigs when it must have been as dangerous to be a Whig as a highwayman ; men who had been concealed in garrets and cellars after the battle of Sedgemoor, and who had put their name to the declaration that they would live and die with the Prince and Princess of Orange.”

Steps lead down to **St. James's Park**, and a gateway and subway adjoining No. 10 bring one out on the Parade Ground behind the Horse Guards. Between Downing Street and the Horse Guards is the long range of buildings housing the **Treasury**, the **Privy Council**, and other more or less important bodies and functionaries. Dover House is the **Scottish Office**. By a paradox typically British, these buildings, from which a mighty Empire is actually governed, display none of the pomp of power, while the **Horse Guards**, now little more than a cavalry guard-house, is always in daytime sentinelled by gigantic guardsmen, whose appearance is calculated to excite awe and admiration in all beholders. The two mounted sentries at the gate are relieved every hour. The ceremony is not uninteresting, but a far more important spectacle is provided at a little before 11 every morning, when the operation of **Changing the Guard** takes

place. Readers of W. E. Henley will recall the lines on *The Lifeguardsmen* :—

“ He wears his inches weightily, as he wears  
His old-world armour ; and with his port and pride,  
His sturdy graces and enormous airs,  
He towers, in speech his Colonel countrified,  
A triumph, waxing statelier year by year,  
Of British blood and bone and beef and beer.”

The old stone building, dating from 1758, stands on the site of the tiltyard of Westminster, so renowned in the courtly annals of Tudor times. A passage under the picturesque clock tower gives access to St. James's Park, and is much frequented by foot-passengers, but only royalty and a few privileged persons are allowed to drive through. On the **Parade Ground** behind the picturesque ceremony of “Trooping the Colour” is annually performed on the “official” birthday of the King in June. Here stand several historic old cannon from Egypt, Salamanca, etc. The imposing quadrangular pile, with cupolas, to the north of the Parade Ground, is the **New Admiralty**. The poles above, which suggest an impending firework display, are wireless telegraphy apparatus, enabling the movements of ships, even in distant seas, to be controlled from headquarters. Another Admiralty block is being erected at the eastern end of the Mall, with residence for the First Lord and the First Sea Lord. Beneath is a fine triumphal archway by which State processions and ordinary traffic will pass between Charing Cross and Buckingham Palace. The **Old Admiralty** faces Whitehall, next to the Horse Guards. It is not so very old after all, but few people ever think that even down to Nelson's time the business of our great Navy was conducted in the City, in Mark Lane and Crutched Friars to be precise (see Pepy's immortal *Diary*). The earliest letter of Nelson's which has been preserved is dated from the Navy Office, Crutched Friars, April 14, 1777, where he was then living, with his uncle, Captain Suckling (see p. 237).

So much for the western side of this famous thoroughfare. Let us now take the other, again supposing ourselves at the foot of Parliament Street. Derby Street would take us to **New Scotland Yard**, the river front of which we have already seen (p. 75), a remark which applies also to **Montague House**. **Whitehall Gardens**, lying back from the road, occupy the site of the old Privy Garden attached to the Palace of Whitehall. No. 2 was, from 1873-5, the residence of Benjamin Disraeli. No. 4 (tablet) was the town house of Sir Robert Peel, to which he was brought home to die after falling from his horse on Consti-



tution Hill (1850). During his tenure of office he was accustomed to walk across to Downing Street to transact business, and Sir Algernon West relates—

“It is not so very long ago—indeed, I am told as lately as 1893—4—that a charge used to appear in the annual estimates presented to Parliament for a small annuity for the sweeper who kept the crossing clean, so that the Prime Minister should not dirty his boots on his passage from Whitehall to the Treasury.”

With reference to what has been said as to the former limits of the river, it is interesting to recall Sir Robert's statement that his “house was built in 1824, and there were formerly steps leading to the river. He remembered that on one occasion, when a boy, preparations were made to remove the family and valuables by boats on the occasion of a threatened attack by a mob on his father's house.”

The **Royal United Service Institution** next claims attention. It might be described as an annexe of the Whitehall Banqueting Hall, were it not the fact that the Hall is rather, in its present uses, an annexe of the Institution. The Royal United was founded in 1830, and has a membership of about 5,500, comprising both services.

The **Whitehall Banqueting Hall** is the only completed portion of the palace intended by successive monarchs to replace York House, the famous residence of Wolsey, which was appropriated by Henry VIII. on the downfall of his former favourite.

The outbreak of the Civil War prevented the completion of the grand design of Inigo Jones, who projected a palace which should occupy a site of twenty-four acres, extending from the river to St. James's Park. The Court was held at Whitehall from the reign of Henry VIII., who died here, to that of William III. From an opening made in the wall (probably between the higher and lower of the central windows of the Hall) Charles I. stepped to the scaffold on the memorable 30th of January 1649. A tablet below the lower central window records the fact. Afterwards Cromwell kept Court in the old palace, with John Milton as his secretary, and here he died. Here, too, Charles II. died, and his brother, James II., lived, till one night he stole quietly away and England had a new king in William of Orange. The Palace was burned down in 1698, the fire sparing only the portion reared by Inigo Jones, and from that time “our Palace of St. James” has been the official royal residence. The Hall was long used as a Chapel Royal, though apparently never consecrated, but in 1893 it was given by Queen Victoria to the Royal United Service Institution, in order to house the—

## Royal United Service Museum.

Plan III. K. 9.

Open 11 to 6 summer, 11 to 4 winter.

Admission 6d. Soldiers, sailors and policemen in uniform free.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube); Westminster (District); Charing Cross (Hampstead Tube).

Entering, we pass at once up a short flight of stairs, lined with weapons and curios, to the **Banqueting Hall**, a superb specimen of the Later Renaissance, with a ceiling, painted on canvas by Rubens and restored in 1907, representing the apotheosis of James I.

The Museum, which no one should miss seeing, contains a large number of national trophies and mementoes, ranging from the earliest times of an Empire which, in the words of the soldier's poet, has been: "Built with the sword and the flames, and salted down with our bones"—from a Saxon shield to the state umbrella of ex-King Prempeh and the arms of the Orange Free State, hauled down on the capture of Bloemfontein.

Perhaps the most interesting feature is the large model of the Battle of Waterloo, made by Captain W. Siborne from an actual survey of the field. Constructed on a scale of 9 feet to the mile, it covers an area of 400 square feet and no less than 190,000 figures are included. It would be better seen if placed somewhat lower than at present. Magnifying glasses are placed at the sides to enable the Lilliputian combatants to be more clearly seen. Smoke is ingeniously represented by cotton wool. Close at hand is a model of the Battle of Trafalgar, standing on a table made of oak from the *Victory*; and a laurel-wreathed bust of Nelson is perched on part of the mainmast of the same famous vessel. Another interesting exhibit is the skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon's famous charger. Very beautiful, too, are the models of warships, old and modern. In the *Basement*, or *Crypt*, are placed the heavy exhibits, ancient and modern cannon, shells, etc., and an interesting collection of service photographs.

Opposite the Horse Guards is the **War Office**, occupying the whole of the irregular quadrangle between Whitehall Place and Horse Guards Avenue, and extending back to Whitehall Court. It is built of Portland stone, with groups of Ionic pillars and four circular flanking towers, 156 feet high, which mask the architectural difficulty arising from the fact that not one of the corners is a right angle. The block contains 1,000 rooms, and there are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of corridors. The offices of the Secretary of State for War and other high officials are on the first floor. On each side of the building are sculptures by Alfred Drury representing





Photos by]

[Levy, Sons & Co.

THE WAR OFFICE, FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK—THE HORSE GUARDS,  
WHITEHALL—HORSE GUARDS' PARADE GROUND.

London.



Levy, Sons & Co.,]

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

[118, Holborn.



"Peace," "War," "Fame and Victory," and "Truth and Justice." The figures have a stature of 13 feet. In the centre of the Whitehall roadway, opposite the War Office, is appropriately placed a lofty equestrian *Statue of the Duke of Cambridge*, for nearly fifty years Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the work of Captain Adrian Jones.

Next we pass **Great Scotland Yard**, the former headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, likely ere long to be demolished for the formation of a wide new thoroughfare between Whitehall and Northumberland Avenue.

We have now reached again the starting-point of our ramble at Trafalgar Square, and shall perhaps be disposed to utilize a spare hour in gaining a superficial acquaintance with the pictures in our great national collection. Whole days will hardly suffice to see them properly.

### The National Gallery.

Plan III. K. 8.

**Admission.**—Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 6, April to September inclusive, 10 to 4 or dusk in winter. Also on Sundays, from 2 to 6 or dusk throughout the year.

Sixpence on Thursdays and Fridays (Students' Days). On these days the opening to the public is not until 11, and the closing is at 5 in summer, 4 in winter. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

**Catalogues**, arranged in alphabetical order of painters' names, British and Modern Schools, 6d.; Foreign, 1s.; Foreign, abridged, 6d. Also a general catalogue illustrated, 6d.

**Nearest Stations.**—Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Charing Cross (Hampstead Tube), Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham and District).

The National Gallery had its origin in the purchase, in 1824, by Lord Liverpool's Government, of the Angerstein collection of thirty-eight pictures. The building, erected 1832-8, has a length of 460 ft., but is spoilt architecturally by the low elevation and the insignificant dome and "pepper-box" turrets. At first both the national collection and the pictures of the Royal Academy were housed here, but the collection had grown so by 1869 that the Academy had to migrate to Burlington House. In 1876 a new wing and the central Octagonal Hall were added. Other extensive additions have since been made and another is in progress. The most important bequests were the Vernon Collection (1847), the Turner Collection (1856), the Wynn-Ellis Collection (1876), and the Vaughan Collection (1900). The Peel Collection was bought in 1871. No less than £70,000 was paid to the Duke of Marlborough for the "Ansidei Madonna" of Raphael (Room VI.), the largest sum ever given by a public gallery for a picture. Notable recent additions are the "Rokeby" Velasquez, "Venus and Cupid," in Room XIV., and the large Portrait Group by Frans Hals in Room X.

Since 1897, many pictures by British artists who have worked within the last hundred years, including the Vernon Collection, have been transferred to the National Gallery of British Art, or "Tate Gallery," at Millbank (see p. 113).

Including those at the "Tate," and others on loan to provincial galleries, the collection comprises over 2,000 works. The pictures are arranged in twenty-two rooms, exclusive of the Octagonal Hall and the Vestibules; and the disposition is such that the student may, by visiting the rooms in succession, trace the progress of painting from mediæval times, when correct portrayal of nature was hardly thought of and perspective was unknown, to the finished masterpieces of Raphael and his successors, and may also follow the rise and progress of the various schools to the present time.

Though still, as regards the number of its masterpieces, inferior to some of the great Continental collections, the National Gallery is quite unequalled as a representative collection of the various schools of painting. It is especially rich in examples of the Italian schools.

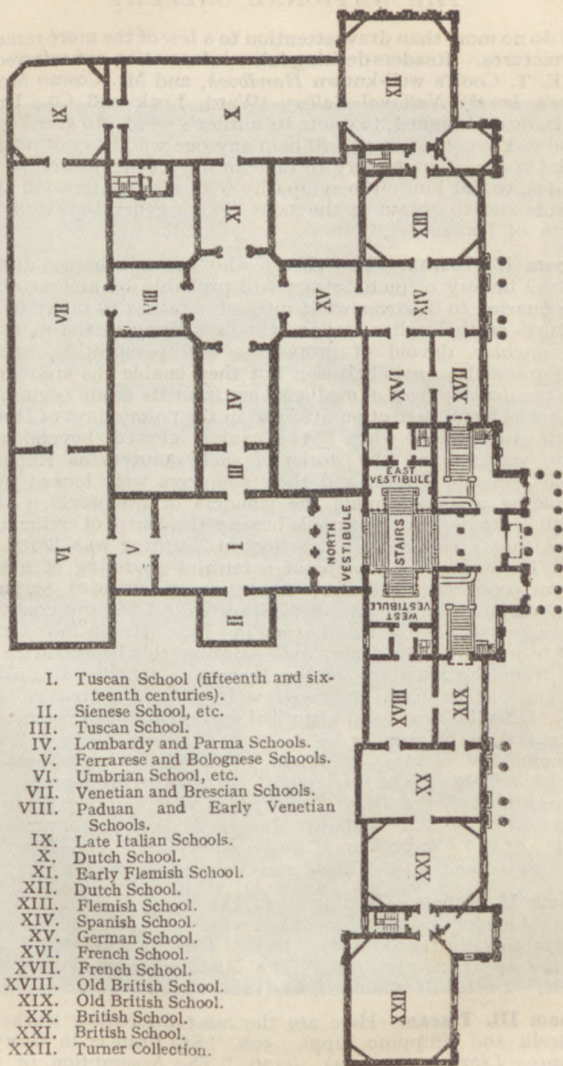
A glance at the plan will show the position and sequence of the various rooms. Those who desire to see *all* should pass right up the stairs on entering; others who have only a limited time and wish to make the most of it, will perhaps be most interested in the British Schools (Rooms XVIII. to XXII.), for which pass up the stairs immediately to the left. For the French and Spanish Schools take the staircase to the right.

The following is a list of the rooms and the schools represented in each:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| East Vestibule.—Old British School.                   | VII. Venetian and Brescian Schools.      |
| West Vestibule.—Old British School.                   | VIII. Paduan and Early Venetian Schools. |
| North Vestibule.—Early Italian Schools.               | IX. Late Italian Schools.                |
| Octagonal Hall. — Various Schools.                    | X. Dutch School.                         |
| I. Tuscan School (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). | XI. Early Flemish School.                |
| II. Sienese School, etc.                              | XII. Dutch School.                       |
| III. Tuscan School.                                   | XIII. Flemish School.                    |
| IV. Lombardy and Parma Schools.                       | XIV. Spanish School.                     |
| V. Ferrarese and Bolognese Schools.                   | XV. German School.                       |
| VI. Umbrian School, etc.                              | XVI. French School.                      |
|   | XVII. French School.                     |
|   | XVIII. Old British School.               |
|   | XIX. Old British School.                 |
|   | XX. British School.                      |
|   | XXI. British School.                     |
|   | XXII. Turner Collection.                 |

Catalogues, with biographical and critical notes, are on sale at the entrance, but the inscriptions on the pictures themselves, giving name and school of painter, dates of birth and death, and title, sufficiently serve the purpose of the general visitor. We





- I. Tuscan School (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries).
- II. Sienese School, etc.
- III. Tuscan School.
- IV. Lombardy and Parma Schools.
- V. Ferrarese and Bolognese Schools.
- VI. Umbrian School, etc.
- VII. Venetian and Brescian Schools.
- VIII. Paduan and Early Venetian Schools.
- IX. Late Italian Schools.
- X. Dutch School.
- XI. Early Flemish School.
- XII. Dutch School.
- XIII. Flemish School.
- XIV. Spanish School.
- XV. German School.
- XVI. French School.
- XVII. French School.
- XVIII. Old British School.
- XIX. Old British School.
- XX. British School.
- XXI. British School.
- XXII. Turner Collection.

need do no more than draw attention to a few of the more remarkable pictures. Readers desiring fuller information are referred to Mr. E. T. Cook's well-known *Handbook*, and Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's *In the National Gallery* (Ward, Lock and Co., Ltd.). The latter is designed, to quote its author's words, to give "such a clue to the collection as will help any one who has not made a special study of art history to take an intelligent interest in the pictures, to put himself in sympathy with the painters and their subjects and to obtain at the same time a general grasp of the growth of Italian art."

**Room I. Tuscan.**—The visitor who has not been initiated into the history of pictorial art will probably be at first not a little puzzled to discover what interest attaches to many of the paintings of the earlier Italian schools. Many of the pictures, stiff, angular, devoid of proportion and perspective, appear grotesque and even ludicrous; but they enable the student to trace the development of mediæval art from its crude beginnings to the wonderful perfection attained in the palmy days of Italian artistic supremacy, when "the canvas glowed beyond e'en nature warm," and the works of such painters as Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, and their compeers were looked upon as holding a place among the wonders of the world. After the fall of Rome, Constantinople became the centre of civilization and culture. The Byzantine school of painting was hard and stiff. There was no attempt at a faithful rendering of nature in form or colour, of the representation of rounded surfaces, nor of distance by the use of perspective. After the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, Byzantine artists were transplanted to Italy, and painting slowly emancipated itself from the trammels of the Byzantine school. Gradually the range of subjects embraced widened and increased, and classical, mythological and historical scenes employed the pencils of the Italian painters.

Among the pictures in Room I., the following should be noticed: 1034. "The Nativity," *Botticelli* (Filipepi); 592. "Adoration of the Magi," *Filippino Lippi* (1457?-1504); "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," *Antonio Pollaiuolo* (about 1429-1498); 651. "Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time," an allegorical work, *Bronzino*; 915. "Mars and Venus," *Botticelli*.

**Room II. Sieneſe.**—In this room the pictures are especially remarkable for religious feeling. 283. "Virgin and Child," *Benozzo Gozzoli* (1420-1498); 663. "The Resurrection," *Fra Angelico* (1387-1455); 566. "The Madonna and Child, with Angels," *Duccio di Buoninsegna* (1260-1339).

**Room III. Tuscan.**—Here are the most interesting works of Botticelli and Filippino Lippi. 598. "St. Francis in Glory," *Filippino Lippi* (1457-1504). 1126. "The Assumption of the





*Photo by]*

*[F. Hanjstaengl.*

DR. JOHNSON AWAITING AUDIENCE AT LORD CHESTERFIELD'S.  
(From the painting by E. M. Ward in the Tate Gallery.)



Photo by]

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE: A SCENE IN CHANGE ALLEY IN 1720.

(From the Painting by E. M. Ward in the Tate Gallery.)

[F. Hanfstaengl.



Virgin," *Botticelli* (1446-1510). 565. "Madonna and Child," *Cimabue* (1270-1302).

**Room IV. Lombardy and Parma.**—15. "Ecce Homo", 10. "Mercury instructing Cupid in the presence of Venus" and 23. "The Holy Family," *Coreggio* (1494-1534). 1093. "Madonna and Child," *Leonardo da Vinci* (1452-1519).

**Room V. Ferrarese and Bolognese.**—Here we notice a further advance. 1119. "The Madonna and Child, with Saints," *Ercolo di Guilo Grandi* (?-1531). 773. "St. Jerome in the Desert," *Cosimo Tura* (1420-1498).

**Room VI. Umbrian.**—Here the religious feeling in Italian art is brought to its highest development. The greatest glory of the Umbrian school was Raphael, of whom the National Gallery possesses some very fine examples. 213. "Vision of a Knight," *Raphael* (1483-1520). Raphael Sanzio, or Urbino, is remarkable alike for his prodigious genius and his wonderful activity. Dying at the early age of thirty-seven, he yet lived long enough to enrich the world with many masterpieces and to win for himself the foremost place in Italian art. This picture is a specimen of the artist's first period. The knight, sleeping upon his shield, is tempted by a female figure offering him a myrtle, emblematic of the delights of love, while, on the other side, Duty proffers the book and the sword, emblematic of study and combat. Raphael painted this picture at the age of seventeen. 1171. "The Virgin and Child, attended by St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas of Bari," *Raphael*. This picture is commonly known as the **Ansidei Madonna**, from the Ansidei family of Perugia, for whom it was painted. It was purchased from the Duke of Marlborough in 1885 for £70,000, and is one of the greatest pictures in the world. 744. "Madonna, Infant Christ and St. John," *Raphael*. Known as the "Garvagh Madonna." 168. "St. Catherine of Alexandria," *Raphael*.

**Room VII. Venetian and Brescian.**—The characteristic of the Venetian painters is their predilection for gorgeous and magnificent scenes; nature adorned with the highest brilliancy of colour. "They are especially fond of saints who have been cardinals, because of their red hats, and they sunburn all their hermits into splendid russet-brown." Then, also, it has been rightly observed that they had before them the colour of Venice, "that melodrama of flame, and gold, and rose, and orange, and azure, which the skies and lagoons of Venice yield almost daily to the eye." Among the gems in this room are: 35. "Bacchus and Ariadne," *Titian* (1477-1576). Living to the great age of ninety-nine years, Titian is distinguished alike for the greatness of his achievements and the length of his career. He was one of those fortunate painters whose merits were fully recognized in their own time. He was the friend and companion

of princes and kings; and it is recorded that Francis I., visiting his studio, did not disdain to stoop to pick up the pencil the aged master had let fall. Another of his works, the famous "Portrait of Ariosti," was acquired in 1904 for £30,000 and hangs in this room. 1. "The Raising of Lazarus," *Sebastiano del Piombo*, 270. "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen after His Resurrection," *Titian*. 280. "Madonna and Child," *Giovanni Bellini* (1428?-1516). This picture is generally called the "Madonna of the Pomegranate," from the fruit in the hand of the Virgin. 189. "Portrait of the Doge Leonardo Loredano, in his State Robes," *Giovanni Bellini*.

**Room VIII. Paduan and Early Venetian Schools.**—The characteristic of the Paduan school was the application of classical scholarship to painting. Especially noteworthy: 902. "The Triumph of Scipio," *Andrea Mantegna* (1431-1506). 1145. "Samson and Delilah," *Andrea Mantegna*. The moral is strongly expressed in the words inscribed on the tree-trunk in the background, which may be freely translated: "A woman is a three-times worse evil than the devil." 739. "The Annunciation," *Carlo Crivelli* (painted 1468-1495).

**Octagonal Hall. Various Schools.**—1214. "The Meeting of Coriolanus with Volumnia and Veturia," *Michele da Verona* (1470-1523?).

**Room IX. Late Italian Schools.**—268. "The Adoration of the Magi," *Paolo Veronese* (Caliari) (1528-1588). 294. "The Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander the Great, after the Battle of Issus, B.C. 333." "The most precious Paul Veronese in the world" (Ruskin). £13,650 were paid for this picture. 942. "Eton College in 1746" and 163. "Grand Canal, Venice," *Canaletto* (1697-1768).

**Room X. Dutch.**—The distinguishing features of this school are the strict fidelity to nature, wonderfully accurate delineations of real life, and marvellous preservation and freshness of the works after centuries. Notice especially the works of Rembrandt, Cuyp, P. Potter and Van Dyck—particularly 1172. "Charles the First," *Van Dyck* (1599-1641). Painted for Charles at his Court. "One remembers only in looking upon this picture of him, Charles's graces, not his faults." This picture was acquired in 1885 for £17,500. Attention will also be attracted by 2285, on the screen, a large family group by *Frans Hals* (1580-1666). The picture, which contains ten figures, was acquired in 1908 for £25,000. In this room, too, are the four valuable pictures bequeathed to the nation in 1908 by Mr. Martin Colnaghi, "Dawn," *A. Van der Neer*; "The Bohemians," *Philips Wouwerman*; "Madonna, Child and Saints," *Lorenzo Lotto*; and "The Bridge," by *Gainsborough*.



**Room XI. Early Flemish.**—186. "Portraits of Giovanni Arnolfini and his Wife," and 222. "Portrait of a Man," *Jan van Eyck* (1390-1440); 686. "Virgin and Child enthroned," *Hans Memling* (d. 1495). 1045. wing of an altar-piece, "A Canon and his Patron Saints," *Gheeraert David* (1450-1523).

**Room XII. Dutch.**—Notice especially the works of Wouwerman, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Wynants, Van Ostade, and the Van der Veldes. 835. "Court of a Dutch House," *Pieter de Hooch* (1632-1681).

**Room XIII. Flemish.**—Mainly filled with works by Rubens, Van Dyck and the two Teniers. 852. "Chapeau de Paille"; 278. "Triumph of Julius Cæsar" and 66. "Landscape," *Rubens* (1577-1640).

**Room XIV. Spanish.**—This school is somewhat scantily represented. Velasquez, Murillo and Ribera are the chief names. The famous "Rokeby," *Velasquez* (2057), "Venus and Cupid," secured for the nation in 1906, is displayed in this room.

**Room XV. German.**—One of the most interesting rooms in the collection. Observe the Flemish influence in many of these pictures. 1314. "The Ambassadors," *Hans Holbein, the Younger* (1497-1543), purchased in 1890 with two other pictures from the Longford collection by the Government and private subscription for £55,000.

**Room XVI. French.**—In this room the French school is inadequately represented, the best canvasses being those of Claude Lorraine, whose fame was emulated and, indeed, surpassed by Turner. In looking at the pictures in this room, the visitor should seize the opportunity of comparing the merits of Claude with those of Turner. It was the English painter's wish that such a comparison should be made; and he therefore left two of his pictures to the nation on the express condition that they should be hung side by side with two of Claude Lorraine's. This has accordingly been done; and, on entering the room, we see two pictures by Claude—12. "Isaac and Rebecca"; and 14. "Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba"—and two of Turner's—479. "Sun Rising in a Mist"; and 498. "Dido Building Carthage." Notice also the delightful pictures by Greuze and the two Poussins.

**Room XVII. French.**—903. "Cardinal Fleury," *Hyacinthe Rigaud* (1659-1743). 798. "Cardinal Richelieu," *Philippe de Champaigne* (1602-1674). A magnificent picture of somewhat curious origin; painted for the sculptor Mocchi, from which to make a bust. For this reason the full-face portrait is flanked by profiles.

**Room XVIII. Old British.**—In the doorway is the last palette used by Ford Madox Brown; and on the left a palette of Con-

stable's. Mainly works by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Gainsborough—two of the greatest names in English art. 307. "The Age of Innocence," *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (1723-1792). One of the best known of the artist's master-pieces. 182. "Heads of Angels," *Reynolds*. 887. "Dr. Samuel Johnson," *Reynolds*. The picture from which most of us derive our conception of the "philosopher in the brown coat and metal buttons."

**Room XIX. Old British.**—Contains some fine works by *William Hogarth* (1697-1764). Notice especially 112, his own portrait.

**Room XX. British.**—130. "The Cornfield," and 1207. "The Hay Wain," *Constable* (1766-1837). 785. "Mrs. Siddons," *Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.* The great actress is here portrayed at a later age than in 683, the picture by *Gainsborough*.

**Room XXI. Modern British.**—1666. "Portrait of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone," *Sir John E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A.* (1829-1896). One of the most striking portraits in the gallery. 312. "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," *George Romney* (1734-1802). 1030. "Interior of a Stable," *George Morland* (1763-1804). 604. "Dignity and Impudence" and 606. "Shoeing," *Sir E. Landseer, R.A.* (1802-1873). 1654. "Portrait of Mr. Russell Gurney, late Recorder of London," *George F. Watts, R.A.*

**Room XXII. Turner Collection.**—To quote from Mr. E. T. Cook's admirable *Handbook*: "Turner is by common consent the greatest landscape painter that ever lived. . . . He not only saw nature in its truth and beauty, but he saw it in relation and subjection to the human soul." At his death Turner left all his finished pictures to the National Gallery, "provided that a room or rooms be added to the present National Gallery, to be, when erected, called Turner's Gallery." So much is to be said of this collection that as space forbids a thorough description, it is perhaps better to say nothing, and leave the reader to his own impressions and the official catalogue. The Turners rescued from oblivion in 1905 are exhibited at the Tate Gallery (see p. 114).

**Basement.**—Here are to be seen many drawings presented by the Arundel Society, and copies of works by Velasquez at Madrid and by Rembrandt at St. Petersburg. On the staircase is shown the design of Edward Barry, R.A., for rebuilding the Gallery. The contrast between that design and the present building is pitiful.

Adjoining the National Gallery on the east and north is



## The National Portrait Gallery.

Plan III. K. 8.

**Admission.**—The days and hours are exactly the same as for the National Gallery (see p. 81).

**Catalogue,** 6d.

**Nearest Stations.**—Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Charing Cross (Hampstead Tube), and Charing Cross (South-Eastern and Chatham and District).

The entrance faces St. Martin's Church. The building, in the Italian style, from the designs of Mr. Ewan Christian, was opened in 1896, and cost £96,000, of which £80,000 was a gift to the nation for the purpose from Mr. W. H. Alexander. Here are housed upwards of 1,600 portraits of eminent men and women of all ranks and ages, from Robert, Duke of Normandy (1134), to Tennyson and Stevenson. Reigning families, statesmen, poets, judges, writers, scientists, warriors, actors, all who have played a part in national history are represented. The word "portrait" is read in its widest sense, for not only does the collection include paintings and drawings, but numerous presentments in bronze and marble as well. There are also many cases containing medals, autographs and other personal relics. The Gallery comprises three floors and a basement. Great taste and judgment have been displayed in arranging the pictures. Generally speaking, the works downstairs are shown in groups, while those on the upper floors are arranged in chronological order. From the artistic point of view, the works in the earlier rooms, by Van Dyck, Kneller, Zuchero, Gainsborough, Romney, etc., are of most interest. Apart from the fine series by G. F. Watts in Room XXV., the portraits of the Victorian era are commonplace in comparison.

It is best to proceed at once upstairs, and commence with No. 1 at the far end of the top floor. The contents of the rooms may be summarised as follows:—

#### Top Floor.

- Room I. **Early Portraits.**—Chaucer, Edward III., etc.  
 Room II. **The Tudors.**—Henry VII., Henry VIII., Wolsey, Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth, Essex, Leicester, Raleigh, etc.  
 Room III. **Early Stuarts.**—James I., the Chandos Shakespeare, Bacon, Ben Jonson, etc.  
 Room IV. **Commonwealth.**—Cromwell, Ireton, Baxter, Marvel, etc.  
 Room V. **Charles II.**—The Merry Monarch, Bunyan, Old Parr, Pepys, etc.  
 Room VI. **Charles II. and James II.**—James II., Nell Gwynn, Monmouth, etc.  
 Room VII. **Busts and Engravings.**—Cromwell, Hampden.

**Room VIII.** William III.—William III. and Mary, Jeffreys, Newton, Wren, etc.

**Room IX.** Anne.—Addison, Swift, Pope, Marlborough, etc.

**Room X.** The Pretenders.—Old and Young Pretenders, etc.

**Room XI.** George I. and II.—Chesterfield, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, Washington, Hogarth, Richardson, Handel.

**Room XII.** Large Portraits.—Corridor with portraits.

**Room XIII.** (*First Landing*). Royal Portraits.—Various royal portraits and busts.

#### First Floor.

**Room XIV.** Divines, Philosophers, etc. (Eighteenth Century).—Arkwright, Johnson, Whitefield, Wesley, Franklin, etc.

**Room XV.** Statesmen and Politicians.—This room contains some notable portraits by Reynolds and Lawrence—Warren Hastings, the two Pitts, Burke, Fox, Sheridan, etc.

**Room XVI.** Actors and Dramatists.—Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Mrs. Siddons, Goldsmith, etc.

**Room XVII.** Artists.—Divided into three compartments—George Morland, Opie, Flaxman. 2nd section—Romney, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Chantrey, Turner, Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, John Leech, etc. In many cases the portraits are by the artists themselves.

**Room XVIII.** (*Central Corridor*). Statesmen, Politicians, etc.—Hume, Brougham, John Bright, Disraeli, etc.

**Room XIX.** Artists, Men of Science, etc.—Smollett, Landseer, Chantrey, Lord Leighton, etc.

**Room XX.** Men of Science.—Dr. Jenner, John Hunter, Watt, etc.

**Room XXI.** (*Screen Room*). Female Portraits, Drawings, Sketches, etc.—Lady Hamilton, by Romney, Harriet Martineau, George Eliot, Charles and Henry Kingsley, R. L. Stevenson.

**Room XXII.** Miscellaneous Busts and Portraits.—Wellington, Peel, etc. Screen of heads done in chalk by Geo. Richmond.

**Room XXIII.** (*Second Landing*). Portraits and Busts.—Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, by Lawrence.

**Room XXIV.** (*Third Landing*). Royal Portraits.—Queen Victoria, Prince Consort, etc.

#### East Wing.

**Room XXV.** Literary, Military, and Naval.—Scott, Burns, Shelley, Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, etc. Fine series by G. F. Watts, including Tennyson, Manning, Carlyle, Lytton, Gladstone, etc.

**Room XXVI.** Military and Naval.—Wellington, Moore, Outram, etc.

**Room XXVII.** Scientific and Literary.—Darwin, Huxley, Owen, Tyndall, George Stephenson, etc.



Room XXVIIa. Arctic Explorers.—Sir John and Lady Franklin, Nares, McClintock, etc.

We now return to Room XXIV, and descend to the  
Ground Floor.

Room XXVIII. Judges.

Room XXIX. (*Corridor*). Miscellaneous Portraits.—Wordsworth, Scott, Jeremy Bentham, etc.

Room XXX. (*Fourth Landing*). Portraits and Busts.—Anti-Slavery Society, 1840, with portraits of Clarkson, Buxton, etc.

East Wing.

Room XXXI. Sculptures and Electrotypes.

Room XXXII. Sculptures and Models.

Room XXXIIa. Casts.

Basement.

Room XXXIII. Parliamentary Pictures.—“House of Commons in 1793,” by G. K. A. Hickel, presented by the Emperor of Austria in 1885. “The House of Commons (first Reformed Parliament) 1833,” by Hayter, with 320 portraits. “The House of Lords discussing bill to divorce Queen Caroline, 1820,” also by Hayter.

## WESTMINSTER.

ROUTE II.—WESTMINSTER—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH—WESTMINSTER ABBEY—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL—THE TATE GALLERY.

The present **City of Westminster**—constituted a municipality in 1900, though it has been a city by royal charter for centuries—extends from the river to Oxford Street, and from Temple Bar to Kensington. In this excursion we shall only traverse a small part of it. Westminster, the reader should remember, was a busy spot long before London had being. Hemmed in to the east and west, the river here spread in a wide and shallow stream, near the north brink of which was a small eyot, overgrown with briars and brushwood, known as Thorney Island, or the Isle of Brambles. As it was impossible to cross the river with safety for miles on either side, the Britons established a ford at this point, and built houses for the accommodation of travellers, and marts at which they might obtain necessaries. The Romans, following their example, brought the main roads, Watling and Dover Streets, into connection with the ford, a reminder of which we still have in the adjacent Horse Ferry Road.

We will assume that the round, which will occupy a full day, is begun at **Westminster Bridge** (p. 75). Immediately before us is one of the most striking and picturesque scenes in the Metropolis, or, indeed, in any capital: to the right, the venerable Abbey, partly hidden by St. Margaret's Church; to the left, Westminster Hall and the stately Houses of Parliament, with their fretted pinnacles.

**New Palace Yard**, the spacious quadrangle from which members enter the House, and where watchful constables lie in wait for unauthorized intruders, was one of the two courtyards of the old Palace of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor and occupied by the sovereigns of England until Henry VIII. took possession of Whitehall. **Old Palace Yard**, farther south, to which we must make our way to secure admission to the present legislative chambers, was another courtyard of the Palace. The open space on the right, to the north of the Abbey,





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THE CLOCK TOWER, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



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THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FROM THE RIVER.

*[Reigate.]*



is **Parliament Square**. Here are statues of *Lord Palmerston* (1865), the *Earl of Derby* (1869), *Sir Robert Peel* (1850), *George Canning* (1827), and *Lord Beaconsfield* (1881), the last-named always fondly decked with flowers and wreaths on Primrose Day (19th April). Against Westminster Hall is a fine statue of *Oliver Cromwell* (1658), by Hamo Thornycroft, tardily erected in 1899. The Gothic drinking fountain at the corner of Great George Street is a memorial of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Movement.

### The Houses of Parliament.

**Plan III.** K. 9 and 10.

**Admission.**—The Houses are only shown on Saturdays and on Easter Monday and Tuesday and Whit Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4 (no admission after 3.30). Tickets (gratis) must be applied for at the office in Old Palace Yard. Entrance by door adjoining Victoria Tower.

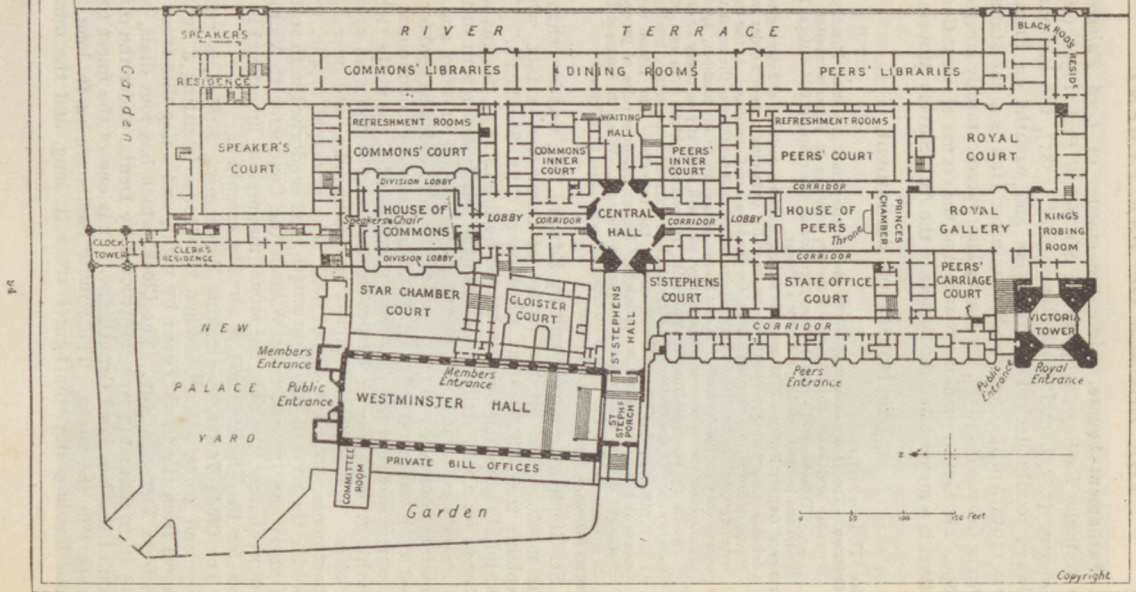
**Strangers' Gallery.**—When Parliament is sitting, persons desirous of listening to the debates have hitherto been able to do so by obtaining a peer's order for the House of Lords, or a member's order for the House of Commons. At the time of writing, "Suffragette" disturbances have led to modifications of the regulations, and inquiry should be made. If not known personally to any member, apply to the member for your own constituency, who will generally be ready to oblige. Entrance by staircase from Central Hall. If possible, obtain from one of the ushers a copy of the *Order of the Day*, which renders the proceedings intelligible, and is not more dull than the majority of the speeches. The House usually meets at 2 p.m. and rises at midnight. Under the new rules of procedure, "all night sittings" are much rarer than in the past. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Court of Appeal no order for admission is necessary.

**Nearest Station.**—Westminster (District).

St. Stephen's Chapel, built by Edward III., was for centuries the meeting-place of the House of Commons—a fact which explains the still frequent allusions to "St. Stephen's." The old building having been destroyed by fire in 1834, designs were invited for a new structure, and of the ninety-seven sent in that of *Barry* was selected, the first stone being laid in 1840, and the building completed in 1857. The House of Lords was used for the first time on the 15th April, 1847, the House of Commons at the commencement of the 1852 Session. The edifice is in the richest Gothic style (Tudor or Perpendicular), and occupies an area of 8 acres. It contains 11 courts or quadrangles, and over 1,000 apartments, and cost £3,000,000. The principal façade, overlooking the river, is 940 ft. in length, and is adorned with statues of kings and queens, from William the Conqueror to Victoria. Unfortunately, the external stone (magnesium limestone) is too soft for the climate, and is already crumbling.

The **Clock Tower**, overlooking Westminster Bridge, is 316 ft. high and 40 ft. square. When the House is sitting a light is shown from the Clock Tower by night, and a flag flies from the Victoria Tower by day. The **Clock**, which has four dials, each 22½ ft. in diameter, was constructed by Dents, under the direction of the late Lord Grimthorpe. It is one of the finest time-keepers in the world. The minute hands are 14 ft. long, the hour hands 9 ft.; the figures are 2 ft. long, and the minute

R I V E R T H A M E S



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

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spaces one foot square. The hours are struck on the famous **Big Ben**, so named in compliment to Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works at the time the bell was cast. It weighs  $13\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and in calm weather its resonant note may be heard over the greater part of London. The quarters are struck upon four smaller bells. The **Central Tower**, 300 ft. high, is used as a ventilating shaft. The great **Victoria Tower**, at the south-west angle, is 336 ft. high and 75 ft. square. It contains a number of fireproof rooms, in which are stored parliamentary records and documents. The archway beneath, 50 ft. high, forms the **Royal Entrance**, and is used by the King when opening Parliament.

Note before entering, in Old Palace Yard, Marochetti's fine bronze equestrian *Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion*.

Entering by the door adjoining the Victoria Tower, we ascend the Royal Staircase to the **Norman Porch**, a small square room with groined roof supported by a beautiful central pillar. A door on the right leads to the **King's Robing Room**, richly decorated with frescoes and panels representing the Legend of King Arthur. Having robed, the King and his attendants, on the occasion of opening Parliament, proceed in procession to the House of Lords by way of the **Royal Gallery**, a handsome hall, 110 ft. long, paved with beautiful mosaics, and having a richly gilded panelled roof. The two large frescoes by *Maclise* represent (left) "The Death of Nelson"; (right) "The Meeting of Blücher and Wellington after Waterloo."

We next enter the **Prince's Chamber**, panelled with dark wood in the mediæval style. The marble group by *Gibson* representing Queen Victoria on the Throne, supported by Clemency and Justice, seems out of place in this room.

The **House of Lords**, sumptuously decorated, is a "gilded chamber" indeed. It is 90 ft. long, 45 ft. broad and 45 ft. high, and is lighted by twelve stained-glass windows containing portraits of the kings and queens of England. In the niches between the windows are statues of the barons who compelled King John to sign Magna Charta. The red morocco benches of the 550 noble lords entitled to sit in the House are ranged right and left of the Throne. The cross-benches are occupied by princes of the blood. The **Throne**, at the south end, has a gorgeous gilt canopy. On the left is the throne of the Queen; on the right the lower throne of the Prince of Wales. The seats on either side are reserved for Ambassadors and distinguished visitors. The quaint cushioned ottoman immediately in front of the throne is the famous **Woolsack**, on which the Lord Chancellor sits. At the other end of the House is the **Bar**, at which the faithful Commons attend to hear the speech from the Throne, and to hear the Royal Assent to the Bills they have passed. Above are galleries for strangers and reporters. The frescoes over the throne represent "Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince," "The Baptism of Ethel-

bert," and " Judge Gascoigne committing Prince Henry to the Tower." At the other end are symbolical figures of Justice, Chivalry and Religion.

The massive brass gates in the **Peers' Lobby** are fine specimens of intricate workmanship; but visitors are generally more interested in the hat-pegs, each ticketed with the name of the peer entitled to use it. The **Peers' Robing Room**, on the left, has frescoes representing " Moses descending Sinai with the Tables of the Law," " The Judgment of Daniel," and other subjects. The **Peers' Corridor**, leading to the Central Hall, contains eight glass-covered frescoes by *C. W. Cope* :—

Funeral of Charles I.

Expulsion of Fellows of a College at Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant.

Defence of Basing House by Cavaliers.

Charles I. raising his Standard at Nottingham.

Speaker Lenthall defending the Rights of the House of Commons against Charles I., when he attempted to arrest the five members.

Departure of London Trained Bands to relieve the garrison of Gloucester.

Departure of the *Mayflower* for New England.

Parting of Lady Russell from her husband, Lord William Russell, before his execution.

The octagonal **Central Hall**, 60 ft. in diameter and 75 ft. high, has a vaulted stone roof, inlaid with Venetian mosaics representing the heraldic symbols of England. Above the doors leading to the Lords and the Commons respectively are mosaics by Sir E. Poynter, representing St. George and St. David. The niches at the sides of the doors contain statues of English sovereigns, while ranged around are statues of *Lord John Russell*, *Lord Idlesleigh*, *Lord Granville*, *Mr. Gladstone* and *Sir W. V. Harcourt*. Here also is the post and telegraph office, a very busy place at Budget times and when important divisions have taken place.

The door on the right (E) leads to the Waiting Hall, or **Hall of the Poets** (not generally shown), where are some badly-preserved frescoes of scenes from English poetry.

Immediately opposite the door by which we entered the Central Hall is the door leading to the **Commons' Corridor**, lined, like the Peers' Corridor, with eight large frescoes :—

Alice Lisle concealing fugitives after the battle of Sedgemoor.

The Last Sleep of Argyll.

The Lords and Commons offering the Crown to William and Mary.

The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops.

General Monk announcing his support of the liberty of Parliament.

The Disembarkation of Charles II. at Dover.

The Execution of Montrose.

Jane Lane assisting the flight of Charles II.

We then pass into the **Lobby**—on occasions of political excite-

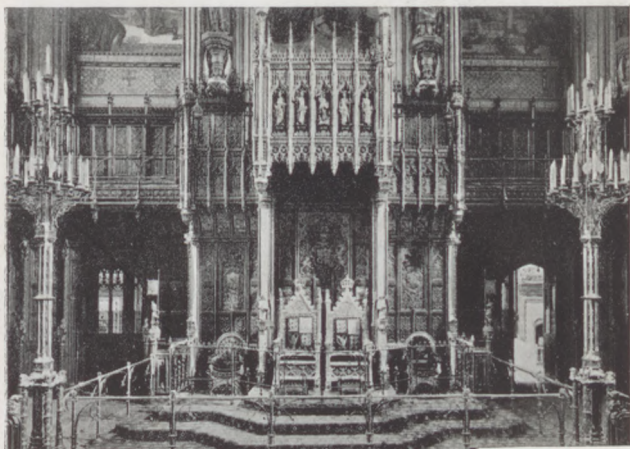




*Photos by*

*[Levy, Sons & Co.]*

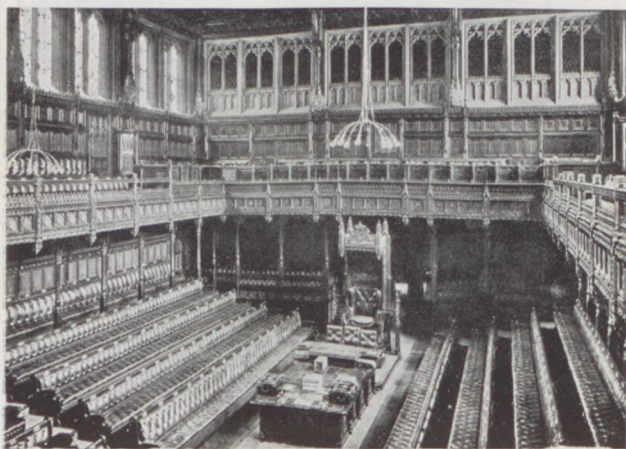
ST. STEPHEN'S HALL—WESTMINSTER HALL—ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT.



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THE THRONES, HOUSE OF LORDS.



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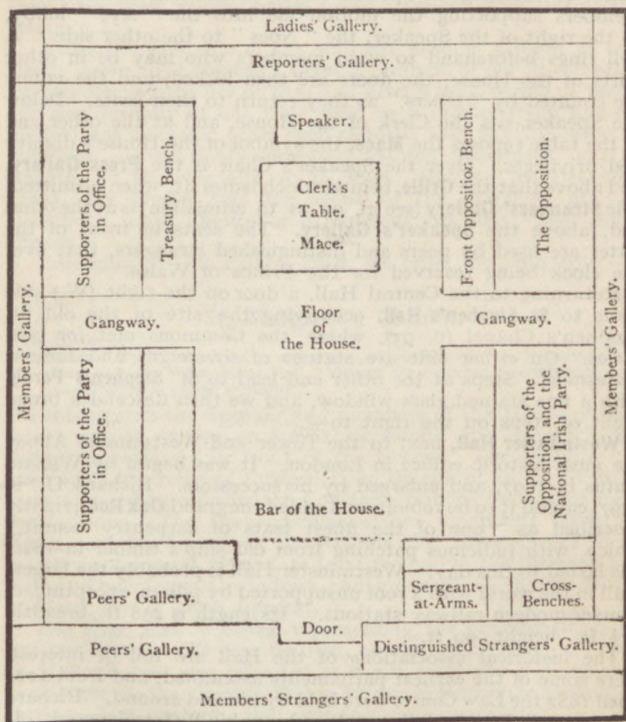
*[Reigate.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



ment often more interesting than the House itself—and so past the boxes where the door-keepers sit, to—

**The House of Commons.** After the magnificence of the Lords the Lower House strikes the visitor as severely plain and business-like. The fittings are all in excellent taste, but there is comparatively little adornment. The first impression is gener-



PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ally one of surprise at the apparent smallness of this historic chamber. Though the House numbers 670 members, there is only room for 476, and an important debate gives rise to keen competition for seats. Cards are now used for the purpose of keeping places, but in former times a hat was the only acceptable token of possession. The **Speaker's Chair** is at the north end.

On the Speaker's right are the **Government Benches**, to the left the **Opposition Benches**. The front benches on either side are occupied only by Cabinet Ministers, or ex-Cabinet ministers. The Irish members sit below the Gangway, on the Opposition side. Members addressing the House do not have to speak from a tribune, as in most legislative chambers, but rise in their places on catching the Speaker's eye. When a division is taken members supporting the motion file into the "Aye" lobby, to the right of the Speaker, the "Noes" to the other side. A bell rings beforehand to warn members who may be in other parts of the House, the doors are then locked, and the voters are counted by "tellers," as they return to their seats. Below the Speaker sits the Clerk of the House, and at the other end of the table reposes the **Mace**, the symbol of the House's dignity and privileges. Over the Speaker's Chair is the **Press Gallery**, and above that the **Grille**, behind which ladies sit, when admitted. The **Strangers' Gallery** (see p. 93 as to admission) is at the other end, above the **Speaker's Gallery**. The seats in front of the latter are used by peers and distinguished strangers, that over the clock being reserved for the Prince of Wales.

Returning to the Central Hall, a door on the right (W.) side leads to **St. Stephen's Hall**, occupying the site of the old St. Stephen's Chapel (p. 93), where the Commons met for centuries. On either side are statues of sovereigns and famous statesmen. Steps at the other end lead to **St Stephen's Porch**, with a fine stained glass window, and we then descend a broad flight of steps on the right to—

**Westminster Hall**, next to the Tower and Westminster Abbey the most historic edifice in London. It was begun by William Rufus in 1097, and enlarged by his successors. Richard II., in 1397, caused it to be rebuilt, and added the grand **Oak Roof**, rightly described as "one of the finest feats of carpentry extant," which, with judicious patching from old ship's timber in 1820, has lasted to this day. Westminster Hall is probably the largest Hall in the world with a roof unsupported by pillars, excepting, of course, modern railway stations. Its length is 238 ft., breadth, 67½ ft., height, 90 ft.

The historical associations of the Hall are full of interest. Here some of the earliest parliaments assembled, and from 1224 until 1882 the Law Courts were held within and around. Richard II., who rebuilt the Hall, was here by unkindly fate deposed. It was the scene of the trial and condemnation of Charles I., and of the proclamation of Cromwell as Lord Protector. Here, a few years later, Cromwell's head was brought from Westminster Abbey and exposed, with those of Bradshaw and Ireton, on the southern gable for something like a quarter of a century. In this hall were tried and condemned William Wallace, Lord Cobham, Sir Thomas More, the Protector Somerset, the Earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Guy Fawkes and the Earl of Straf-



ford. It was the scene, too, of the acquittal of the seven Bishops (1688), and of the long trial of Warren Hastings. On the 26th and 27th of May, 1898, Mr. Gladstone's body lay here in state, previous to his interment in Westminster Abbey. Ranged along the sides of the Hall are statues of Stuart and Hanoverian sovereigns. Tablets on the stairs and in the middle of the Hall mark the spots where Charles I. and Strafford stood during their trials.

From the east side of the staircase landing a flight of steps leads down to **St. Stephen's Crypt**, a remnant of old St. Stephen's which escaped the fire of 1834 and after a long period of neglect (it was actually at one time used as a lumber-room and coal cellar) has in recent years been restored and is again used for services. It is a richly decorated, vaulted apartment, 90 ft. in length, 28 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. On the 3rd December, 1907, the Chapel was the scene of the marriage of Lord Loreburn, Lord Chancellor of England, to Miss Violet Hicks-Beach.

Emerging in Old Palace Yard, we cross the road to

### St. Margaret's Church.

Plan III. K. 9.

**Admission** daily between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., except Saturdays. Entrance by east door, opposite Westminster Hall. Visitors are expected to contribute to the maintenance of public worship.

In this church the Speaker and members of the House of Commons attend service on special occasions, the Speaker's pew being immediately in front of the lectern. The building was erected in the reign of Edward I., on the site of an earlier structure founded by Edward the Confessor, but has undergone many restorations. The Perpendicular arches separating nave and aisles, and the tracery of the window over the entrance to the vestry in the south aisle, date from the end of the fifteenth century. The memorial windows and monuments, though mostly modern, are of great interest.

The large *East Window*, representing the Crucifixion, has a curious history. It was painted, so the story runs, at Dort, in Holland, and was intended as a gift to Henry VII., to commemorate the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katherine of Aragon. Arthur died before the window was completed, so instead of being erected in Westminster Abbey as intended, it was presented by Henry VIII. to the Abbot of Waltham. At the Dissolution it was transferred from the Abbey Church to New Hall, Essex. During the Civil War it was taken to pieces and buried in chests. A few years later the window was bought by one John Conyers for 50 guineas, and by him in 1758 sold to St. Margaret's for 400 guineas. A strong Protestant wave was at that time passing over the country, and the representation of the Crucifixion excited no little outcry, and gave rise to expen-

sive lawsuits. Finally, however, the window got itself fixed, and here it has remained.

The *West Window* is a memorial, presented by American citizens in 1882, of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who was beheaded in Old Palace Yard and buried in the chancel, as a tablet—modern, but copied from an old one—quaintly records:—

“Within ye chancel of this church was interred ye body of ye great Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt., on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

“Oct. 29, anno domini 1618.

“Reader: Should you reflect on his errors, remember his many virtues and that he was mortal.”

At the east end of the south aisle is the *Caxton Window*, with a verse by Tennyson. Caxton's press was set up in 1476 in the old Almonry, close to the present Westminster Column.

The *Milton Window*, at the west end of the north aisle, has beneath it a fine tribute by Whittier:—

“The New World honours him whose lofty plea  
For England's freedom made her own more sure,  
Whose song, immortal as its theme, shall be  
Their common freehold while both worlds endure.”

Milton's second wife and little daughter were buried here—the child within six weeks of her mother (1657). The marriage had only taken place in the previous October, so that the poet's happiness was short lived. Pepys, the famous “diarist,” and Campbell, the poet, were married in the church. Other windows and tablets are to the memory of Admiral Blake (1657), Lord Frederick Cavendish (assassinated 1882), Mr. W. H. Smith (1891), Sir T. Erskine May (1886), Bishop Phillips Brooks (1893), Edward Lloyd (1890), printer (verse by Sir Edwin Arnold), Sir Frank Lockwood (1897), Sir Goldsworthy Gurney (1895), inventor, and Dean Farrar (1903).

Parliamentary marriages are frequently celebrated here.





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ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

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*[Dundee.]*

WEST FRONT, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



## WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Plan III. K. 9 and 10.

**Admission.**—From May to August inclusive the Abbey is opened at 9 a.m., or as soon as the Westminster School Service is over. During the rest of the year the opening is at 9.30. In November, December, January and February the Abbey is closed as soon as the afternoon service is ended. In March and October it remains open till 5 p.m.; in April and September, till 5.30 p.m.; and in May, June, July and August, till 6 p.m.

On Sundays the Abbey is open for public worship only, not to visitors, and is closed immediately after each service.

The nave and transepts are open to the public free. The charge for admission to the Ambulatory and Chapels is 6d. each person, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when the whole is open free. On paying days parties are conducted round the Chapels containing the Royal tombs at intervals of 15 minutes, starting from the south gate of the Ambulatory. There is also a charge of 6d. for viewing the wax figures in the Islip Chapel. The Cloisters can be seen at any time. The public are not admitted to view the monuments on Sundays, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or during the hours of divine service.

**Services.**—*Weekdays:* There are two services daily, at 10 and 3, in addition to celebration of Holy Communion at 8. The boys attending Westminster School have a service daily at 9.30 a.m. (9 on Saints' Days).

*Sundays:* Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon, at 10; Evening Prayer, with Sermon, at 3; the Litany, with Sermon, at 7.

**Dimensions.**—Total length, including Henry VII.'s Chapel, 513 feet; length of transepts, 200 feet; height of towers, 225 feet; of church, 102 feet.

**Nearest Station.**—Westminster (District).

According to tradition, the first church on the site was built between the years 605 and 610 by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, and was consecrated by St. Peter himself, who suddenly appeared for the purpose, rewarding the ferryman who carried him across the river with a miraculous draught of salmon. Being built on the west side of the City of London, it was called the "West Minster" to distinguish it from the church of St. Paul. In the time of St. Dunstan (960) we find a Benedictine Monastery established. Edward the Confessor is, however, usually regarded as the founder of the church. He was crowned in the Abbey, and every monarch since, down to King Edward VII., has followed his example, with the exception of Edward V., who died uncrowned. Here, too, a few days after the consecration of the building he had done so much to rear, the Confessor was buried, and henceforth, for hundreds of years, until the time of George III., the Abbey was the last resting-place of kings and queens. In later generations it has become much more than that, for room has been found for England's leading statesmen and warriors, poets, artists and men of letters—all, in fact, whom the nation delights to honour—so that the Abbey is now the national Valhalla. As Washington Irving has well said, "It seems as if the awful nature of the place presses down upon the soul, and hushes the beholder into noiseless reverence. We feel that we are surrounded by the congregated bones of the great men of past times, who have filled the earth with their renown."

Like all our great churches, the Abbey has been the growth of centuries. In the main, the present building is the work of

Henry III., who pulled down all the eastern part of the Confessor's church in order more worthily to enshrine the body of the saint. The western portions were added at various periods between 1340 and 1483. The north and west cloisters, and the Jerusalem Chamber, near the south-west tower, were built by Abbot Litlington in the reign of Edward III. The magnificent chapel at the eastern end was added by Henry VII., between 1502 and 1512. During the Civil War and the Commonwealth, the church fell into a very dilapidated condition. Sir Christopher Wren was commissioned to restore it, and erected the two inadequate and incongruous towers at the western end, but the central tower designed by him is still wanting.

The form of the Abbey is that of a Latin Cross, but the choir extends beyond the transepts almost to the middle of the nave. Behind the high altar is the Chapel of the Confessor, the "burial-place of kings," and beyond that again the noble Henry VII.'s Chapel. Round the Confessor's Chapel runs a spacious Ambulatory, from which open numerous other chapels. "Poet's Corner" forms part of the South Transept. The impression produced by the interior, with its soaring columns of Purbeck marble, narrow pointed arches, vaulted roof, and richly coloured windows is very striking, though the effect is somewhat marred by the assertiveness of many of the monuments.

The Abbey is usually entered by the door in the North Transept, close to St. Margaret's Church. This entrance bears the name of **Solomon's Porch**, though the original porch, erected in the reign of Richard II., was entirely transformed by Wren, and Sir G. Scott was responsible for the present triple portico.

It is impossible, in the space at our command, to enumerate all the monuments, but in each division of the church plans are placed to which visitors can refer. Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, and Mrs. A. Murray Smith's *Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey* may be consulted at leisure. It by no means follows from the existence of a monument that the person commemorated was actually interred in the Abbey.

The **North Transept**, which we first enter, is generally known as the **Statesmen's Aisle**. Here, in the same grave, lie the *Earl of Chatham* (1778), and his more famous son, *William Pitt* (1806). Here, too, are either the graves or monuments of *Fox*, *Castlereagh*, *Grattan*, *Palmerston*, *Peel* (in Roman toga), the three *Cannings*, *Disraeli* (1881), *W. E. Gladstone*, and many others. A plain slab in the pathway marks the grave of *Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone* (1898 and 1900).

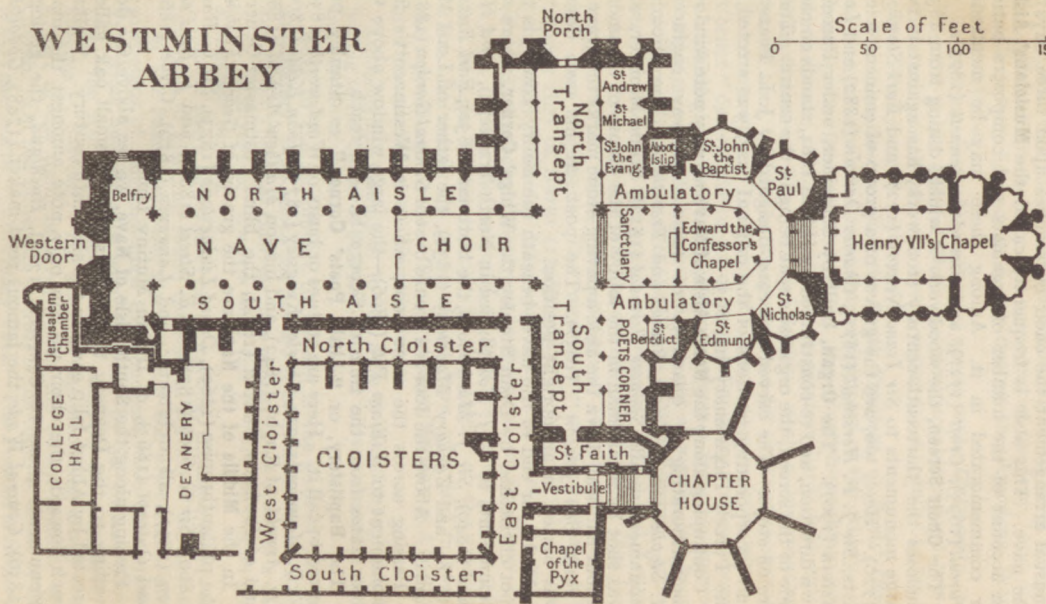
In the **West Aisle of the North Transept** the most interesting monuments are those to *Jonas Hanway* (1786), the man who first had the courage to use an umbrella in this country, *Warren Hastings* (1818), and *Richard Cobden* (1865).

We now turn rightward to the **North Aisle of Choir**. By an



# WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Scale of Feet  
0 50 100 150



unusual arrangement the choir encroaches upon three bays of the nave. This aisle is frequently called the **Musicians' Aisle**, on account of the number of organists and composers buried or commemorated in it. Among these may be mentioned *Purcell* (1695), *Croft* (1727), and *Sterndale Bennett* (1875).

The **Choir Screen**, the woodwork of which, dating from 1831, encloses the thirteenth-century stonework, has against it two large monuments to *Sir Isaac Newton* (1727) and *Earl Stanhope* (1720). Here, too, are the graves of a group of eminent scientists, *Sir J. F. Herschell* (1871), *Charles Darwin* (1882) and *Lord Kelvin* (1907). The **Organ**, built by Schreider, under Purcell's own direction, and re-constructed by Hill in 1884, stands on each side of the screen, the organist's seat being in the centre. There are 68 stops. The carved oak case, designed by J. L. Pearson, and incorporating portions of the original case, was erected at the Purcell Bicentenary in 1895.

Continuing along the **North Aisle of Nave** we may note windows commemorating a quartette of famous railway engineers, *R. Stephenson*, *J. Locke*, *Brunel* and *Trevethick*. The adjoining monument recalls *Spencer Perceval* (1812), Prime Minister, who was shot by a madman in the lobby of the House of Commons. About half-way down the aisle a paving-stone marks the grave of "*Rare Ben Jonson*" (1637). The poet, at his own desire, was buried in an upright position.

At the far end of the nave, beneath the Belfry Tower, is the spot christened by Dean Stanley the **Whigs' Corner**, where are monuments to *C. J. Fox* (buried in North Transept), *Lord Holland* (1840), *Sir J. Mackintosh*, the historian (1832), *Earl Russell* (1878), and *Zachary Macaulay* (1838), the father of Lord Macaulay. Above the door is a bronze bust of *General Gordon* (1885).

Passing across the west door, where is Westmacott's fine monument to *William Pitt* (1806)—the large window above the door dates from the time of George II.—we reach

The **Baptistry**, or "**Little Poets' Corner**," as Stanley preferred to call it. Here are statues or busts of *Wordsworth* (1850), *F. D. Maurice* (1872), *Charles Kingsley* (1875), *John Keble* (1866), *Dr. Arnold*, of Rugby (1842), and his son *Matthew Arnold* (1888), and of *Professor Fauccett* (1884), the blind Postmaster-General.

In the **Middle of the Nave** are the graves of *George Peabody*, the philanthropist (1869), *David Livingstone* (1873), *Sir C. Barry* (1860), *Sir G. Scott* (1878), *G. E. Street* (1881), and *J. L. Pearson* (1897), all architects; and *Lawrence* (1879), *Clyde* (1863), and *Outram* (1863), of Indian Mutiny fame.

Passing along the **South Aisle of Nave**, we see above the door leading to the Deanery the **Abbot's Pew**, a small oak gallery erected by Abbot Islip early in the sixteenth century. Walking back towards the choir we can only note amongst the many monuments those to *Congreve* (1728), *Buckland*, the geologist (1856), *General Wade*, the famous road-maker (1748), *Godolphin*



(1712), who had the rare merit, according to his royal master, of being "never in the way and never out of the way," and *Major André* (1780), hanged as a spy during the American War of Independence.

A doorway from this aisle gives access to the **Cloisters** (p. 109).

In the **South Aisle of Choir** the most notable monuments are those to *Isaac Watts*, the hymn-writer (1748), and *Charles* and *John Wesley* (1788 and 1791).

We have now reached the **South Transept, or Poets' Corner**, to many visitors the most interesting part of the Abbey. The transept is famous throughout the English-speaking world, for here are memorials of all our greatest bards and writers, from Chaucer to Tennyson and Ruskin. Only a few are actually buried here, but this is the spot chosen for such commemoration as art can give. The tomb of *Chaucer* (1400), from which the Corner "derives the origin of its peculiar glory," stands beneath a stained-glass window, representing scenes from the immortal "Pilgrimage." He was buried here not as a poet, but because he happened to be Clerk of the Works at Westminster. Immediately in front are the graves of *Browning* (1889) and *Tennyson* (1892). Near at hand is a bust of *Longfellow* (1882). *Ben Jonson* (1637), *Milton* (1674), *Edmund Spenser* (1599) and *Gray* (1771) are close together. The monument of *Shakespeare* (1616) adjoins that of *Burns* (1796), while *Dickens* (1870), *Thackeray* (1863), and *Macaulay* (1859) are near each other. At the foot of the Shakespeare monument is the tomb of *Sir Henry Irving* (1905). Above the memorial to *Scott* (1832) is a bronze medallion of *John Ruskin* (1900). In the middle of the transept a white slab marks the grave of *Old Parr*, who died in 1635, at the reputed age of 152. The great **Rose Window** is a memorial of a former Duke of Westminster.

Adjoining the monument to the *Duke of Argyll* (1743) is a door leading to the **Chapel of St. Faith**, used for early communion services and private devotion.

Next to the monument to *Dryden* is the gate of the **South Ambulatory**, from which parties are conducted round the **Chapels and Royal Tombs at intervals of a quarter of an hour, at a charge of 6d. each person. On free days (see p. 101) the vergers do not accompany visitors.**

Should there be an interval of waiting, the time may well be occupied in glancing round the central portion of the church.

In the **Sanctuary**—the space within the altar rails—all the sovereigns of England since the Conquest have been crowned. The Altar and Reredos were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1867, the sculptured figures being executed by Armstead, the mosaics by Salviati. The seats for the officiating clergy rest on a part of the tomb of *King Sebert*, the Saxon founder of the church. On the same side (south) is the tomb of *Anne of Cleves* (1557) the fourth wife of Henry VIII. The *Portrait of Richard II.*

is interesting, as being probably the earliest painting of an English sovereign made during his lifetime. On the north side are the three fine tombs, similar in design, of *Aveline, Countess of Lancaster* (1273)—probably the first bride married in the church—*Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke* (1324), and *Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster* (1296).

Returning to the South Ambulatory, we commence the round of

#### The Royal Tombs.

A glance at the plan will show that the central portion of the eastern end of the church is occupied by Edward the Confessor's Chapel; round which run the South and North Ambulatories, or walking-places, and from these open out a number of minor Chapels, three on the south and three on the north. King Henry VII's Chapel is at the extreme eastern end.

Entering the South Ambulatory, then, we see first on the left the traditional tomb of *King Sebert* (p. 101). On the right is the **Chapel of St. Benedict**, not usually shown to the public, though it can be seen from either side of Dryden's monument in Poets' Corner. The most noteworthy feature is the tomb of *Simon Langham*, Archbishop of Canterbury (1376).

Passing a small altar-tomb over the graves of four children of Henry III. and four of Edward I., we reach the **Chapel of St. Edmund**, King of the East Anglians, which has been principally used as a burial-place for relatives of sovereigns. The tomb of *Valence, Earl of Pembroke* (1296), still retains portions of the Limoges enamel with which it was originally decorated. *Edward Bulwer Lytton*, the novelist (1873), seems strangely out of place in this ancient company.

The **Chapel of St. Nicholas** is dedicated to the young Bishop of Myra, the patron saint of children. It contains the private vault of the Percy family of Northumberland, members of which still have a right to be interred in the Abbey—the only persons in England possessing such a right. Note the tombs of the *Widow of the Protector Somerset* (1587) and of *Sir George Villiers and his wife* (1605 and 1632).

We now ascend a flight of twelve black marble steps, at the foot of which is the vault of the *Earls of Clarendon*, to

#### The Chapel of King Henry VII.,

the most magnificent portion of the entire edifice, occupying the site of the old Lady Chapel of the Abbey and some adjacent buildings. The first stone was laid by Abbot Islip, as is quaintly recorded, "On the 24th daie of January (1502-3) a quarter of an houre afore three of the clocke at after noone," but the chapel was not completed until ten years after the king's death. The entrance gates are of bronze, mounted on oak and embellished with the "roses" united by the marriage of Henry with the Princess Elizabeth of York, the portcullis, fleur-de-lis and other



Tudor badges. The Chapel contains a central aisle and two side aisles, and there are five small chapels at the east end. The vaulted roof, with its airy network of stone and luxuriant ornamentation, fantastic and fairy-like, is almost unrivalled for beauty. The beautiful stalls appertain to the *Knights of the Bath*, whose banners, swords and helmets are suspended above. The lower seats are for their esquires. No installation has been held since 1812. Some of the carvings are very grotesque. The length of the nave is 100 ft., the height, 60 ft., and the entire width, 70 ft. Nearly a hundred richly-carved niches, each containing a small statue, run round the Chapel below the clerestory windows. Washington Irving has well said: "On entering, the eye is astonished by the pomp of architecture, and the elaborate beauty of sculptured detail. Stone seems, by the cunning labour of the chisel, to have been robbed of its weight and density, suspended aloft, as if by magic, and the fretted roof achieved with the wonderful minuteness and airy security of a cobweb." At the eastern end is the beautiful **Tomb of Henry VII.** (1509) and his wife, Elizabeth of York. The Queen died in 1502, and was the first person to be buried in her husband's chapel. The tomb was the work of a Florentine sculptor, Pietro Torrigiano, but the screen is of English workmanship. *James I.* (1625) also lies in the vault below, and a little in front, beneath the altar, is the grave of the founder's grandson, the youthful *Edward VI.* The graves of *George II.* (1760) and his queen, *Caroline of Anspach* (1737), are in the western part of the nave, but without monuments.

The apse consists of five small Chapels, in which are monuments to *George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham* (assassinated 1628); *John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham* (1721); *Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.* (1619); *Dean Stanley* (1881), *Lady Augusta Stanley* (1876), and others. In the middle chapel were buried *Oliver Cromwell* and other Puritan leaders; but their bodies were exhumed and dishonoured after the Restoration, and various noblemen and some of the illegitimate children of *Charles II.* were buried in the vault.

The South Aisle contains, amongst others, a monument to *Mary, Queen of Scots* (beheaded 1587). In the vaults of this aisle lie *Charles II.*, *William III.*, *Mary II.*, *Queen Anne*, *Prince George of Denmark*, *Lady Arabella Stuart* (1615), *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia* (1662), and *Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales* (1594).

In the North Aisle are buried *Queen Elizabeth* (1603); *Queen Mary* (1558); the Princes murdered in the Tower; *Addison* (1719), and others.

From *Henry VII's* Chapel we pass into the **North Ambulatory.**

In the **Chapel of St. Paul** are monuments to *James Watt* (1819), *Sir Rowland Hill*, of penny postage fame, and courtiers of Tudor and Stuart times. A short flight of steps leads up to

the **Chapel of Edward the Confessor**, where lie the bodies of no fewer than six kings and six queens. In the middle is the large *Shrine of the Confessor* (1066), erected by command of Henry III. in 1269, and for centuries an object of veneration to the devout. Few traces are left of its former magnificence. On the north side lies his Queen, *Editha* (1075). Observe that all the kings here are placed not below, but *above* the ground. The other monarchs, starting from the north side, are *Edward I.* (1307), inscribed *Malleus Scotorum*, "hammer of the Scots" (when the tomb was opened in 1774 the body was found to be 6 ft. 2 in. in length); *Henry III.* (1272); *Queen Eleanor*, first wife of Edward I. (1290); *Henry V.* (1422), the hero of Agincourt, "too famous to live long"; *Queen Philippa*, wife of Edward III. (1369); *Edward III.* (1377); and *Richard II.* (1399), and his Queen, *Anne of Bohemia*. The **Chantry of Henry V.** demands special notice. By a curious coincidence, apparently undesigned, it is in the shape of the modern letter H. The tomb is beneath the arch, and above is the Chapel. Overhead hang the king's shield, saddle and helmet.

Against the **Stone Screen** at the other end of the Chapel representing scenes in the life of the Confessor, are placed the **Coronation Chairs**. That on the right was made for the coronation of William and Mary; the other, of far greater interest, was made for Edward I., and has beneath it the **Stone of Scone**, which was brought from Scotland in 1297, and led later, on the accession of James I., to the fulfilment of the ancient prophecy:—

"If Fates go right, where'er this stone is found,  
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned."

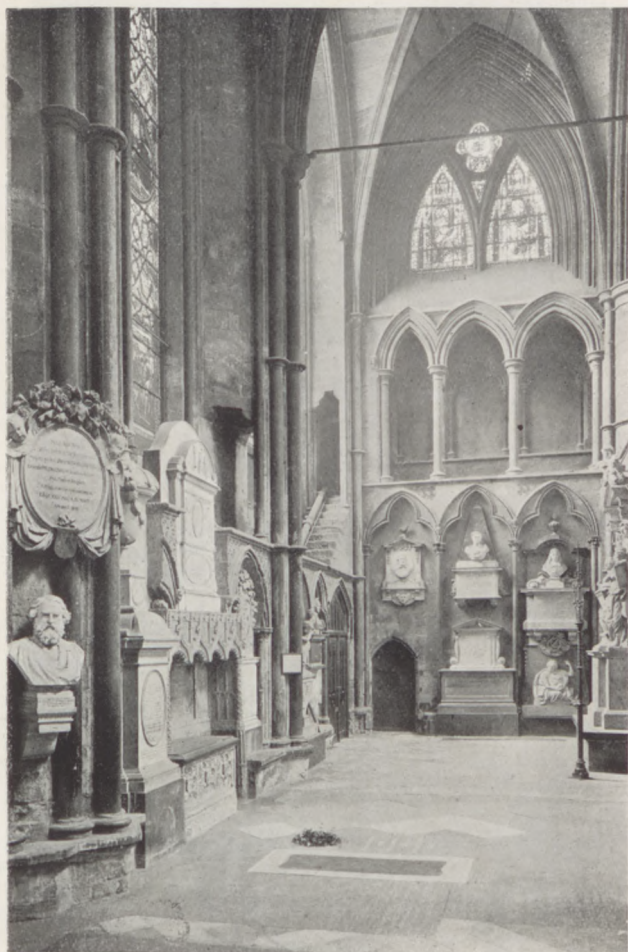
Although indisputably a block of Scotch sandstone, tradition declares it to be the identical stone upon which Jacob pillowed his head at Bethel. Upon it the kings of Scotland were crowned for many centuries, and it has served the same purpose for every English monarch from Edward I. to Edward VII. The stone is 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick, and is attached to the chair by clamps of iron. On Coronation Days the chairs, then covered with cloth of gold, are moved to the other side of the screen, before the high altar. Between the chairs are the sword (7 ft. long) and the shield of Edward III.

Passing again to the North Ambulatory we cross to the small **Chapel or Shrine of St. Erasmus**, with its beautiful fifteenth-century clustered columns.

In the **Chapel of St. John the Baptist** the most interesting tomb is that of *Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter* (1622) and his first wife. Space was reserved on the left for his second wife, but with proper spirit she declined to be buried here, as the place of honour was already occupied!

**Abbot Islip's Chapel** is distinguished by the frequent repetition of his name and rebus, "I slip"—an eye with a bough clasped by a hand and a man slipping from a tree. Henry VII.'s Chapel





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POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



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[Queen St., S.W.

VAULTING, HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.



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[Queen St., S.W.

HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.



was built during Islip's abbacy. His tomb, mutilated by the Roundheads, now forms a kind of table by the window. Above the Chapel is an apartment in which is placed a remarkable collection of **Wax Figures** of eminent persons interred in the Abbey. *These are shown to visitors at a charge of sixpence per head, or threepence on free days.* It was a mediæval custom to carry wax effigies of the deceased in funeral processions, and some of these we now inspect. Among them are William and Mary in their coronation robes (the king standing on a cushion, as was his wont to increase his height); Queen Anne; Queen Elizabeth; Charles II.; Lord Nelson (the effigy was made *after* his burial in St. Paul's, to lure sightseers back to the Abbey); Pitt, Earl of Chatham (also made after the funeral); Frances Theresa, Duchess of Richmond, "La Belle Stuart," in the robes worn by her at Queen Anne's coronation (she it was who sat for the figure of Britannia on our coins); the Duchess of Buckingham, in robes worn by her at the coronation of George II., with her infant son, and also her third son, the last Duke of Buckingham.

Passing the cenotaph of *General Wolfe* (1759), we enter

The **Chapels of St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael and St. Andrew**, on the west side of the north transept. These were formerly separated by screens, but are now united. Here are many interesting monuments and tablets, that to *Lady E. Nightingale*, by *Roubiliac*, attracting most attention. Note also the fine monument to *Sir Francis Vere* (1608), with its kneeling knights. Near the exit is the memorial to *Sir John Franklin* (1847), with Tennyson's fine epitaph.

We have now accomplished the round of the Church, but several features of the great Abbey of which it merely formed a part remain to be seen. Returning to the south aisle of the Choir, near Poets' Corner, we pass out to—

The **Cloisters**, consisting of four "walks," and dating from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, though portions are even older. Here are tombs of many abbots, with nearly obliterated inscriptions, and about a hundred other tablets and memorials.

From the east walk a beautiful pointed archway admits to the vestibule (note the Roman sarcophagus) of

The **Chapter House**, an octagonal chamber, 58 ft. in diameter, with stone seats all round. The Chapter House was begun in 1250, and from 1282 to 1547 was the meeting-place of the House of Commons. It was afterwards used as a depository for public documents, but these were removed in 1860 to the Record Office in Chancery Lane. The chamber has been recently restored. The stained-glass windows are a memorial of Dean Stanley. The glass cases contain ancient documents, seals, coins, fragments of sculpture, etc.

Adjoining is the **Chapel of the Pyx**, so named because here was kept the pyx, or box, containing the standard gold and silver

coins. Access is gained by a stone door lined with human skins and secured by seven locks.

At the south-west end of the Abbey, and forming part of the Deanery, is the **Jerusalem Chamber** (*to view, apply at porter's lodge*), taking its name from the tapestries with which it was decorated. Here Henry IV. died in 1413, on the eve of starting for the Holy Land, thus fulfilling the prophecy that he would die in Jerusalem (*vide Shakespeare's King Henry IV., Part II.*).

Turning to the left on leaving the Abbey by the door in the North Transept, we pass along the Green to the western end, close to which is the **Westminster Column**, a red granite pillar commemorating Old Boys of Westminster School who fell in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. The open space here is the **Broad Sanctuary**, a great resort in former days of people who sought the protection of the Church against the civil power. Edward V. was born in the Sanctuary in 1470. An archway on the south side leads to **Dean's Yard**, where is the **Westminster School**, refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560.

A portion of the old Abbey dormitory, now known as Up-School, is used for entertainments, etc., and the large College Hall is the dining-room (the tables are said to be made from timber of the Spanish Armada). There are 60 foundationers, or king's scholars, of whom 20 are non-resident, and about 200 Oppidans, or Town Boys. The *Westminster Play*, given annually just before Christmas, has usually a witty epilogue alluding to current events. The time-honoured custom of *Tossing the Pancake* takes place annually on Shrove Tuesday, the boy who succeeds in getting the largest piece being rewarded with a guinea.

On the south side of Dean's Yard is the **Church House**, "the central business house of the Church of England." *The Great Hall and rooms used for Convocation can be seen between 10 and 12, and also, Saturdays excepted, between 2 and 4.*

On the north side of the Broad Sanctuary is **Westminster Hospital**, founded 1719. On one side of this is the **Westminster Guildhall**, on the other the gap caused by the demolition, in 1902-3 of the Royal Aquarium. The site was acquired for £330,000, and on a portion is being erected the **Wesleyan Connexional Buildings**, which are estimated to cost another £140,000. The accepted design is for a square block in the Renaissance style, with a dome 170 ft. high and side towers flanking the entrance, 140 ft. high. The large hall on the first floor is intended to seat over 2,500 people.

Proceeding along the spacious **Victoria Street** (constructed in 1852), where are the offices of most of the Colonial Governments



(see p. 12), we note at the corner the *Westminster Palace Hotel*, one of the most convenient and well-managed in London, and on the left the *Army and Navy Stores*. No. 123 is the **American Embassy**, No. 63 the **Meteorological Office**, where notices are usually displayed recording "current weather" at various widely-separated points.

Towards the western end of Victoria Street, Ashley Gardens (left) bring one in a few yards to the site of the old Tothill Fields Prison, on which stands—

### The Roman Catholic Cathedral.

#### Plan III. I. 10.

**Admission.**—The Nave and Chapels may be inspected freely, but visitors will, of course, refrain from walking about during services.

**Services.**—The complete Liturgy is celebrated in the Choir daily at the following hours: 10.10 a.m., Prime and Terce; 10.30, Capitular High Mass; 3.15, Sung Vespers, Compline and Benediction; 5.30, Matins and Lauds (of following day) followed by Sext and None.

Sundays: Masses at 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (High Mass at High Altar), 12 (Low Mass with Sermon), and 7 (Devotions, Sermon, Benediction, at High Altar).

**Dimensions.**—Exterior: Length, 360 ft.; width, 156 ft.; height of nave, 117 ft.; height of campanile, 273 ft. Interior: Length, 342 ft.; width across nave, aisles, and side chapels, 148 ft. (nave only, 60 ft.); height of domes, 112 ft.; diameter of domes, 60 ft. The building covers an area of 54,000 square feet.

Tickets of admission (6d.) to the tower (open 12.20 to sunset), or to the Cathedral roof, may be obtained from the Cathedral Porter. 6d. is also charged for viewing the Crypt containing the tombs of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning.

This vast and imposing, yet simple, structure of brick and stone, in the Early Byzantine style, was designed by J. F. Bentley, whose early death in 1902 robbed him of the satisfaction of seeing his work complete. The foundation stone was laid by Cardinal Vaughan on the 29th June, 1895. The structure was finished in the early part of 1903, but much remains to be done to the interior, and many years will elapse before the decorations are complete. Apart from the cost of the site, nearly £250,000 have been spent. In the opinion of Mr. Norman Shaw, the Cathedral is "beyond all doubt the finest church that has been built for centuries. Superb in its scale and character, and full of the most devouring interest, it is impossible to overrate the magnificence of the design." The interest excited by the building is enhanced when it is remembered that Mr. Bentley was emphatically a "Gothic man," and was here working in a style entirely new to him.

The dominating external features are the great **Campanile** (or St. Edward's Tower), 273 ft. high (top of cross, 284 ft.), and the dignified **West Front**, with its finely balanced pillars and arches. At present the interior, though awe-inspiring in its vastness and in the majestic simplicity of its design, strikes one as bare and sombre; but when the work of incrustation is complete, and the lower surfaces are covered with coloured marbles and the vast domes and vaulting with mosaics, the

effect will be indescribably rich and grand. The **Nave** is the widest of any church in England, and owing to the fact that the sanctuary is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the level of the nave, every part commands an uninterrupted view of the High Altar, with its imposing marble and mosaic baldacchino, on which the light is cleverly concentrated. The richly gilt *Crucifix* hanging from the chancel arch is 30 ft. in length. On one side is the figure of Christ; on the reverse, towards the altar, the figure of the Sorrowful Mother. The *Archiepiscopal Throne*, of marble and mosaic, is modelled on the Papal Throne in St. John Lateran's, Rome. If the Cathedral had no other feature of interest, the beautiful marble pillars (nearly all the gifts of various benefactors) would well repay a visit. All the pillars have elaborately carved caps of white Carrara marble, no two alike. There are in all eleven side-chapels. Adjoining the *Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament* (to the left as one faces the High Altar) is a white Marble monument of Cardinal Vaughan (d. 19th June, 1903) The screen and gates in this chapel, surmounted by a gold pelican, are very beautiful. In a corresponding position on the other side of the Sanctuary is the *Lady Chapel*. The *Chapel of St. Gregory and Augustine* (the first on the right as one enters the nave) and the *Chapel of the Holy Souls* (the first on the left as one enters) are also complete; the former was the gift of Lord and Lady Brampton. The other chapels will be decorated as opportunity serves. In the *Baptistry* (to the extreme right on entering) is a magnificent marble font, and an adjacent niche is occupied by a copy, in block tin, of Thorwaldsen's fine statue of John the Baptist. Below the choir is the *Crypt*, or St. Peter's Chapel (admission 6d.), also with fine columns. Here are monuments covering the remains of *Cardinals Wiseman* and *Manning*, transferred from their original place of interment at Kensal Green. Those who make the ascent of the Tower will be rewarded in clear weather with a magnificent view over London. The tower is about 60 ft. higher than the western towers of Westminster Abbey, but is 30 ft. lower than the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament. *Archbishop's House* adjoins the eastern end of the Cathedral, in Ambrosden Avenue.

Slightly to the east, at the top of Rochester Row, is the **Grey-coat School**, founded 1698. **Vincent Square** is used as a playground by the boys of Westminster School. On the west side is the **Horticultural Hall**, used for exhibitions, etc.

Continuing along Victoria Street, we reach its western termination at the **Victoria Stations**, the West End termini of the London, Brighton and South Coast and the South-Eastern and Chatham Railways, and the starting-point of a number of omnibus routes to various parts of London. A subway connects with the District Railway.





*S. B. Bolas & Co.,*

*[Queen St., S.W.]*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, WESTMINSTER,

London



*Photos by]*

*[Levy, Sons & Co.*

BUCKINGHAM PALACE—KENSINGTON PALACE—THE TATE GALLERY.



A gigantic scheme of improvement in connection with the London, Brighton and South Coast station, which has occupied six years and cost nearly two million pounds, is now complete. The new station covers nearly sixteen acres, and comprises nine platforms, each more than a quarter of a mile long, and nine "roads," providing standing room for eighteen trains. The platforms are divided into two sections, known as the North and South Stations respectively. Between each platform in the South Station there are three sets of rails, the middle set enabling trains to pass out from the North section when the lines nearest to the South Station platforms are occupied, thus preventing delay to incoming trains. The handsome new front overlooking the station yard, is very imposing. The terminus of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway has also been rebuilt. It now forms a handsome stone block in the Georgian style, with a frontage to the station yard of 170 ft., and to Wilton Road of 200 ft. Adjoining the L.B. and S.C. station, in Buckingham Palace Road, is the *Grosvenor Hotel*, to which an annexe has been made in connection with the station improvements.

Nearly opposite is the *National School of Cookery*, and farther south are the **St. George's Baths** and **Free Library**.

**Vauxhall Bridge Road**, to the east of Victoria Station, leads to **Vauxhall Bridge**, rebuilt by the London County Council at a cost of nearly £600,000, and re-opened in 1906.

As originally designed the bridge was to be entirely of granite, but only the piers and abutments are of that material, the superstructure being steel. There are five spans, the central one being 149 ft. 7 in. wide, the intermediate spans 144 ft. 5 in., and the shore spans each 130 ft. 6 in. Monumental blocks of masonry with bronze figures decorate the bridge, but the figures can only be properly seen from the river. The carriage-way has a width of 50 ft., and each footway is 15 ft. wide, making a total width of 80 ft. The tramways of the L.C.C. cross the bridge and connect Vauxhall and South London generally with Victoria Station.

Turning to the left from Vauxhall Bridge, along Grosvenor Road, we reach in a few yards the **National Gallery of British Art**, more commonly called—

### The Tate Gallery.

Plan III. K. 11.

**Access.**—The nearest station is Victoria (District, L.B. and S.C. or S.E. and C. Railways). Take electric tram along Vauxhall Bridge Road, alighting at the Bridge and turning left along Grosvenor Road. Or train to Westminster (District Railway), and walk past Houses of Parliament and along Grosvenor Road, skirting the river. Or by omnibus from Charing Cross *via* Whitehall and Great Smith Street.

**Admission.**—Free on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, April to Sep-

tember, 10 to 6; February, March, October, November and December, 10 to dusk; January, 10 to 4. Also on Sundays, 2 to 6; winter, 2 to dusk.

Sixpence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays (Students' Days), 11 to 5 summer, 11 to 4 winter.

**Catalogues**, with biographical and historical notes, or illustrated, 6d. each.

**Refreshment Room** downstairs (light luncheons, teas, etc.).

This Gallery has been not inaptly termed the "Luxembourg of London," the object being to gather in one great national collection the finest examples of contemporary British art. For this purpose all pictures are considered modern which have been painted by artists born since the year 1790. The building occupies part of the site of the old Millbank Penitentiary, and, as an inscription within records, was presented to the nation, together with sixty-five pictures, by the late Sir Henry Tate (d. 1899), "for the encouragement and development of British Art, and as a thank-offering for a prosperous business career of sixty years." The Gallery was opened by the King, then Prince of Wales, in 1897, and enlarged by the addition of eight rooms and a sculpture hall in 1899. It was designed by *Sidney R. J. Smith*, and is an excellent specimen of the modernized Classical style. In front of the northern wing is a statue of *Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A.* Thanks to the munificence of the late Sir Joseph J. Duveen, a new wing containing five galleries is being added. Here will be housed the Turner collection. In addition to the pictures presented by Sir Henry Tate, the collection includes the works purchased from year to year under the terms of the Chantry Bequest; the Vernon Collection, removed from the National Gallery; many pictures by G. F. Watts, R.A. (Room VII.), and a number of sculptures. Here, too, are shown, in Room XI, the Turners removed in 1906 from the National Gallery, together with a number of personal relics of the artists, such as colours, books, etc.

As a branch of the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery is controlled by the Trustees of that institution. As rearrangements of the pictures are of rather frequent occurrence, we think it better not to draw attention to particular works. Nor is there any necessity to do so, as all the pictures are plainly labelled and catalogues are on sale in the hall. Altogether the collection, including sculptures and drawings, now comprises nearly 700 works. Many most interesting additions have been made of late, so that even those familiar with the Gallery will find another visit well repaid.

Adjoining the Gallery is the **Queen Alexandra Military Hospital**.

The **Lambeth Suspension Bridge**, between the Tate Gallery and Westminster Bridge, dates from 1862.



## THE PALACES AND CLUBLAND.

ROUTE III.—ST. JAMES'S PARK—NATIONAL MEMORIAL—BUCKINGHAM PALACE—ST. JAMES'S PALACE—PALL MALL—THE HAYMARKET—LEICESTER SQUARE—SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.

Starting again from Charing Cross, let us cross Trafalgar Square and enter

### St. James's Park.

Plan III. I. & K. 9.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Charing Cross (Hampstead Tube), St. James's Park (District).

Here, in connection with the **National Memorial to Queen Victoria**, a remarkable transformation has in recent years taken place, and the entire scheme is now approaching completion. The roadway of **The Mall**, leading from Spring Gardens to Buckingham Palace, has been widened to 65 ft., and is flanked on either side by an alley, 25 ft. wide, with double rows of plane trees. It is wood-paved throughout, and forms a splendid processional road. When the extension to the Admiralty buildings is complete, the Mall will be entered from Charing Cross by a fine triple triumphal archway. The central passage will be reserved for State processions, and the passages on either side for ingoing and outgoing traffic. By this means the Mall will be brought almost into alignment with the Strand. The Memorial itself consists of a canopied Carrara marble **Statue of Queen Victoria**, surmounted by a winged figure of Victory, the head 65 ft. from the ground. On the plinth are figures representing Justice, Truth, Love, etc. (*T. Brock, R.A.*, sculptor). A semi-circular colonnaded screen, with arches and gateways, having a radius of about 100 ft., encloses the **Queen's Garden**, in which the statue is to stand, and around which traffic entering from Constitution Hill and Buckingham Gate circulates. A wide diagonal roadway, screened by massive wrought-iron gates bearing the maple-leaf, the heraldic emblem of Canada, and numerous imperial crowns, leads across the Green Park to Piccadilly.

**St. James's Park** (93 acres) is one of the oldest and prettiest

of London's pleasure grounds. Up to the reign of Henry VIII. it was a marshy expanse, with a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James the Less, on its northern boundary. That sagacious monarch built a palace for himself (St. James's) on the site of the hospital, and converted the marsh into a deer park. Charles II. played *paille-maille* on the broad roadway known as the Mall, and employed a French landscape gardener, Le Notre, to convert the deer-park into a garden. It was still, however, far from being a pleasant place until George IV. commissioned Nash, the architect, to improve it. A sheet of ornamental water extends nearly the entire length, and is the haunt of many varieties of wild-fowl, who lead here a somewhat pampered existence. The lake is spanned near the middle by a light suspension bridge, commanding one of the most exquisite views in London.

On the eastern side of the Park are the **Foreign Office** and other Government buildings, the **Horse Guards Parade** and the **New Admiralty** (see p. 78). In front of the last-named is a *Statue of James II.*, removed from Whitehall when the new War Office was commenced. Close at hand is a very effective memorial of the *Royal Marines* who fell during the fighting in China in 1900 and during the Boer War. On the south the Park is bordered by **Birdeage Walk**, probably deriving its name from an aviary kept here for the amusement of Charles II. Facing this, or rather towering high above it, is the huge block of residential chambers known as *Queen Anne's Mansions*. To the west are the **Wellington Barracks**, where the Guards may generally be seen at drill or play.

The **Guards' Chapel** is enriched with mosaics in memory of distinguished soldiers, including the late Duke of Cambridge, and contains several historic standards. A pillar of Irish marble, unveiled by Lord Roberts in August, 1908, commemorates the raising of the Irish Guards by command of Queen Victoria in 1900. The public are admitted without orders of admission to the evening service and to the parade service, if there is room, as soon as the troops are seated.

To the east of the Park, **Great George Street** leads to Westminster Bridge. In it are the **Institute of Civil Engineers**, adorned with busts of Watt, Stephenson and others, and the **Surveyors' Institution**.

At its western end the Park narrows and is overlooked by

**Buckingham Palace,**

[Plan III. I. 9.]

the appearance of which has been greatly improved in connection



with the National Memorial to Queen Victoria (see p. 114). Handsome gilded gates and railings have replaced the former commonplace ironwork. The Palace derives its name from a mansion erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and purchased by George III. some sixty years afterwards, when his family had outgrown St. James's. His son and successor, George IV., commissioned his favourite architect, Nash, to remodel it, but the palace was little used until 1837, when Queen Victoria chose it as her town residence. The King, to the delight and gratification of Londoners, makes even more use of it. He was born here on the 9th November, 1841. With the wing added in 1846, the Palace forms an extensive quadrangle, the east front, facing the Park, being 360 ft. long. The King's private apartments are on the north side. The State Rooms on the first floor include the Green Drawing Room, the Throne Room, the Ball Room, and the Picture Gallery, the last containing a small but choice collection. No part of the Palace is shewn to the public. When the King or Queen is in residence the ceremony of changing the guard takes place here instead of at St. James's Palace (see p. 118).

His Majesty has substituted evening **Courts** for the afternoon "Drawing-Rooms" held by Queen Victoria. Presentation at Court as a *débutante* is, of course, a great event to a young lady of the upper classes. The presentation is repeated on marriage. Any married lady who has herself been presented may present another lady, but the name must first be submitted to, and approved by, the Lord Chamberlain. Gentlemen are presented at **Levéés** (usually held at St. James's).

The gardens and lake at the back of the Palace occupy the whole of the triangle, about 40 acres, between Constitution Hill and Grosvenor Place. The **Royal Mews** (this name as applied to stables is a survival of falconry, the birds being kept in "mews," or coops) are to the south of the Palace, in Buckingham Palace Road. Here is kept the magnificent state-coach, with paintings by Cipriani.

From Buckingham Palace **Constitution Hill** runs obliquely to Hyde Park Corner (p. 131). In this beautiful carriage drive three attempts were made by madmen on the life of Queen Victoria, and it was here that Sir Robert Peel had the fall which led to his death in 1850. In connection with the National Memorial, Constitution Hill has been increased in width to 95 ft., with spacious footways on either side. The **Wellington Arch** is to be crowned by a large group of statuary, representing Peace, by *Captain Adrian Jones*.

The **Green Park** (Plan III. H. and I. 9) is a triangular space of 53 acres, extending from Buckingham Palace to Piccadilly. It is chiefly notable for the aristocratic mansions on its eastern side—**Stafford House** (Duke of Sutherland) and **Bridgwater House**

(Earl of Ellesmere), both containing famous collections of pictures.

### St. James's Palace.

[Plan III. I. 9.]

"Our Court of St. James's," to which foreign ambassadors and ministers are still accredited, though it has long ceased to be the sovereign's residence, stands on the site of the leper hospital already referred to. Henry VIII.'s palace, begun in 1532, is said to have been designed by Holbein, but was forsaken for Whitehall on the downfall of Wolsey, and did not become the official residence of the sovereigns of England until the reign of William III. Little of the old palace now remains. In 1809 a fire destroyed the eastern wing; and all that is now left of Henry VIII.'s edifice are the picturesque Gateway facing St. James's Street, the Presence Chamber and the Chapel Royal. It is by no means easy to obtain access to the State Apartments, but the ceremony of **Changing the Guard** (10.30 to 11), with the accompanying "trooping of the colours," is a picturesque spectacle that may be witnessed by all, and is dear to the hearts of Londoners and visitors alike. Except when his Majesty is in residence at Buckingham Palace, it takes place in the Friary Court, the nearest part of the Palace to Marlborough House. When the King is "at home," sightseers may get a view of the proceedings through the rails in front of Buckingham Palace.

The Palace is full of memories of vanished kings and queens, soldiers and statesmen, and leaders of bygone generations. Here lived at times not only Henry VIII., but Edward VI. and Elizabeth; to St. James's Queen Mary retired during the absence of her husband, and under its roof she died. It was the home of Charles I. in his happier years; here several of his children were born, and on the morning of his execution he attended divine service in its Chapel, walking thence through the Park, guarded by a regiment of foot, to the scaffold at Whitehall. Hither, too, his children were brought to take that affecting farewell which has been a favourite subject for the painters of more than one country. Monk lived at St. James's while plotting the Restoration; and in what is now the ante-chamber to the Levée Room was born the Old Pretender, of whom, twenty years later, his father's kingdom heard so much and saw so little, the fact of the bed standing close to the back of the stairs being one of the favourite arguments adduced by those who contended that the prince was not the son of his mother, but was conveyed to the royal chamber in a warming-pan. James II. slept in the Palace the night before his coronation, and from it he started on that flight from which he never returned; and William of Orange made it his temporary home until the English throne was fully secured to him and his spouse. It was the residence of Queen Anne and her husband, and in their time the scene of many a famous State function. Most of the Georges lived in St. James's. George III. was married and George IV. born here; William IV. and Queen Adelaide made it their principal residence, and often entertained royal personages within its walls. The building was less distinguished during the last reign, Queen Victoria using it only for courts, levées



and other ceremonies. At St. James's the oath was administered to King Edward VII., and here the heralds made first proclamation of his accession.

The **Chapel Royal** is entered from the Colour Court. Here Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were married. For times of services on Sundays and week-days see p. 6. All services are fully choral and are open to the public except during the residence of the Court in London and the sitting of Parliament, when tickets are required for the services at 9.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. These may be procured on application to the Sub-Dean, St. James's Palace. The boy-choristers have a gorgeous State uniform.

**Clarence House**, a residence of the Duke of Connaught, is on the west side of the Palace.

**Marlborough House**, a residence of the Prince of Wales, is on the other side, separated from St. James's Palace only by the roadway. It was the London home of the King from his marriage in 1863 to 1902. Little of the house can be seen above the high wall. It was built by Wren in 1709 for the great Duke of Marlborough and "Sarah," whose establishment quite eclipsed that of "Neighbour George" at St. James's. A foundation stone laid by the redoubtable Duchess herself is said to have been recently unearthed. The **Marlborough House Chapel** (formerly the German Chapel Royal) is on the side next St. James's Palace.

Continuing along the Mall we pass below **Carlton House Terrace** (No. 9 is the **German Embassy**, at No. 13 and subsequently at No. 11 Mr. W. E. Gladstone resided for many years) to the **Waterloo Steps**. These lead up to the **Duke of York Column**, a granite pillar, 124 ft. high, commemorating the second son of George III.

**Waterloo Place** occupies the site of Carlton House, so famous in Regency annals and scandals. The square is decked with statues. In the centre *Lord Napier of Magdala* (1890); on the east *Sir Colin Campbell*, *Lord Clyde* (1863) and *Lord Lawrence* (1879); on the west *Sir John Franklin* (1847-8) and *Sir John Fox Burgoyne* (1871).

Continuing to Pall Mall we note across the road the **Crimean Monument**, with well-executed life-size figures of guardsmen at the base, and above a figure of Victory.

### Pall Mall,

[Plan III. I. and K. 8 and 9.]

the heart of Clubland, is generally believed to derive its name

from the ball game of *paille maille*, played by Charles II. and his merry associates in St. James's Park. We can do little more than enumerate the great clubs which are its distinguishing feature (see also pp. 10-12). At the right-hand corner of Waterloo Place is the **United Service Club**, the members of which must not rank lower than major in the Army or commander in the Navy. Opposite is the **Athenæum**, the frieze adorning which is a replica of that of the Parthenon. Its membership roll includes Cabinet Ministers, church dignitaries, and scores of notable names in science and literature. Next to it is the **Travellers' Club**, which only admits as members persons who have travelled at least five hundred miles in a direct line from London. Then, after a short break, comes the **Reform Club**, the premier club of Liberalism, with the **Carlton Club**, the headquarters of the Tory party, adjoining. Next is the site of the old War Office, now superseded by the palatial new building in Whitehall (p. 80). An imposing club-house is being erected here by the **Automobile Club**. Then we have the **Oxford and Cambridge Club**, the **University**, the **Guards'**, and the **New Oxford and Cambridge**. **Marlborough House**, already mentioned, has a sentry-guarded entrance in Pall Mall. On the other (north) side we have at No. 52 the **Marlborough Club**, very select and exclusive; at No. 36 the **Army and Navy**, familiarly known as the "Rag," and at the opposite corner the **Junior Carlton**, occupying the greater part of the south side of

**St. James's Square** (Plan III. I. 8). This fine square, to the north of Pall Mall, was laid out early in the eighteenth century, and, unlike other neighbouring streets and squares, has retained from the first the favour of the aristocracy.

No. 31, at the south-east corner, is the town mansion of the Duke of Norfolk. In an older building, just behind, George III. was born in 1738. No. 32, London House, is the residence of the Bishop of London. Next door (No. 33) resides Earl Derby. No. 10, now the residence of Lord Kinnaid, has been occupied by, among others, Lord Chatham, Lady Blessington, Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone. In the Square, too, are the **Windham** (No. 13), the **East India United Service** (No. 16), the **Portland** (No. 9), and other clubs. At No. 14 is that invaluable institution to literary workers and lovers of books, the **London Library**. There are at present about 240,000 volumes on the shelves. Members pay a subscription of £3 3s. a year, and if resident in London are entitled to take ten volumes at a time, and to retain them two months: country subscribers are entitled to fifteen volumes. In the centre of the Square is a bronze equestrian statue of *William III.*



In **King Street**, west of the Square, are the **Orleans Club** (social) and *Willis's Rooms and Restaurant*, long, under the name of Almack's, the resort of the most fashionable and exclusive society. Not less interesting are the well-known auction rooms of *Christie and Manson*, where valuable works of art change hands, the chief sales taking place on Saturdays in the London season. In King Street, too, is the **St. James's Theatre**.

**St. James's Street** leads upwards from the fine gateway of St. James's Palace to Piccadilly.

"The dear old street of clubs and cribs,  
As north and south it stretches,  
Still seems to smack of Rolliad squibs,  
And Gilray's fiercer sketches."

Here are some of the oldest clubs, though in most cases their quarters have been rebuilt. On the left, ascending, we have, at the corner of Cleveland Row, the **Thatched House Club**, and at the next corner (No. 74) the **Conservative Club**. Also on the left are **Arthur's**, the **Cocoa Tree, Brook's**, the **New University**, and the **Devonshire**, the last near the corner of Piccadilly. On the right from the Palace are **Boodles'** (founded in 1760 as the *Savoir Vivre*, or "Know How to Live" Club) and **White's**, now sedate enough, but once notorious for high play. It was at No. 8, St. James's Street, that Byron was lodging when, to use his own words he "awoke one morning to find himself famous." A bust of the poet has been placed on the house.

In St. James's Place, a *cul-de-sac* on the east, is **Spencer House**, the town house of Earl Spencer. No. 22 (tablet) was the residence of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, and the scene of the famous literary breakfasts. In Duke Street, Bury Street, and other thoroughfares adjacent to St. James's Street, are many residential chambers occupied by well-to-do bachelors. In Duke Street lodged at various times Thomas Campbell, Captain Marryat and Thomas Moore. The value of rooms hereabouts has changed since Swift wrote to "Stella" from Bury Street, "I have a first floor, a dining-room and a bedroom, at eight shillings a week, plaguey dear!"

In **Jermyn Street**, running parallel to Piccadilly on the south, is the entrance to

### The Museum of Practical Geology.

Plan III. I. 8.

Admission free. Mondays and Saturdays 10 to 10. Other week-days, 10 to 5.  
Sundays 2 to 7 or dusk.

Nearest Station.—Piccadilly Circus (Piccadilly and Bakerloo Tubes).

Omnibus to Piccadilly Circus.

This large block, extending back to Piccadilly, dates from 1850, and contains as well as the Museum the library and offices of the Geological Survey. In the **Hall** are busts of noted geologists, and specimens of almost every kind of stone, either polished or in the rough. On the **First Floor**, one of the most interesting objects is a geological model of London and its surroundings. Here, too, are models of famous diamonds and nuggets, while the galleries running round the hall contain the finest collection of British fossils in existence.

Leaving Piccadilly and the main portion of Regent Street for subsequent exploration, we turn in the direction of Waterloo Place, and note the *Junior Army and Navy Stores*, with the **Junior United Service Club** across the road, at the corner of Charles Street. At the **Crimean Monument** we turn into **Pall Mall East**, which, owing to its proximity to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, is much favoured by printsellers and art societies. On the north side (at No. 5A) are the headquarters of the **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**, whose spring and winter exhibitions are always largely attended, and also of the **Royal Society of Painters and Etchers**. Behind, in Suffolk Street, is the gallery of the **Royal Society of British Artists**, where spring and autumn exhibitions are held. At the corner of Suffolk Street is the **United University Club**. In the open space formed by the junction of Pall Mall East and Cockspur Street is an equestrian **Statue of George III**. The artist has perpetuated the costume of the period, and while the likeness of the king is excellently preserved equal justice is done to the wig and pigtail.

**The Haymarket** (Plan III. K. 8), hardly so rural in aspect as its name would imply, has at its lower corner the magnificent *Carlton Hotel*, opened in 1899, one of the most sumptuous establishments in London. It stands on the site of the old Her Majesty's Theatre, demolished in 1893, and now replaced by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's fine playhouse, **His Majesty's Theatre**, opened in 1897. Farther up, on the eastern side, is the **Haymarket Theatre**. The wide, uphill thoroughfare is of somewhat mixed character, a medley of picture-shops and supper-rooms, with the stores of the *Civil Service Co-operative Society* on the right hand side. In Panton Street is the **Comedy Theatre**, erected in 1881, with the **Prince of Wales's Theatre** close at hand at the corner of Oxenden Street.

**Leicester Square** (Plan III. K. 8) is best known to-day as a theatrical centre, and comparatively few will care to know that it derives its name from Leicester House, "the pouting-place



of princes," where George II., when Prince of Wales, having quarrelled with his father, set up an opposition Court, an example dutifully followed by his son Frederick, father of George III. Here also stood Saville House, where Peter the Great was entertained in 1698. The open space, then known as Leicester Fields, was long a favourite resort of duellists. Later, it was adorned with a statue of George I., which an ungrateful posterity suffered to fall into decay, and to lose a leg and an arm. In 1874 Baron Grant, the notorious financier, had the square laid out as an ornamental garden, with a statue of *Shakespeare* in the centre, and busts of *Reynolds*, *Hunter*, *Hogarth* and *Newton*, all of whom lived hereabouts, at the corners. On the north side is the **Empire**, on the east the **Alhambra**, both giving variety entertainments of high class, and making a speciality of ballets. On the south is the reconstructed **Royal Dental Hospital**.

A tablet on No. 30, now *Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School*, records the site of William Hogarth's studio. His house was afterwards the residence of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot. At No. 37 (west side), also marked by a tablet, Sir Joshua Reynolds lived from 1761 until his death. So numerous were his callers and sitters that, as Cunningham records: "Sir Joshua gave his servant six pounds annually of wages, and offered him a hundred pounds for the door"—i.e. the gratuities. At No. 28 lived John Hunter, the famous surgeon, whose anatomical collection, bought by the Government for £12,000, is now at the Royal College of Surgeons (p. 189). At No. 35, St. Martin's Street, south of the Square, Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1720 to 1725. An unauthenticated anecdote records that a hungry friend, being shown into the dining-room, where Sir Isaac's dinner was laid, grew tired of waiting, and consumed the chicken, leaving the bones under the cover. When at last the great man entered, he removed the cover, and, seeing the bones, exclaimed: "How absent we philosophers are! I really forgot that I had dined." The house was afterwards occupied by Dr. Burney, father of the lively Fanny, subsequently Madame D'Arblay.

Leicester Square and the district known as **Soho** (p. 152), which extends northward to Oxford Street, have long been famous as the home of a colony of French, Italians and Swiss. Hereabouts are many hotels and restaurants where Londoners may learn what the much praised foreign cooking really is.

Leaving the Square at its north-east corner by way of Cranbourne Street we pass **Daly's Theatre**, famous for musical comedies, and the **Hippodrome**, at the corner of Charing Cross Road. In the latter establishment performing animals play a prominent part.

**Charing Cross Road** (Plans II. K. 7 and III. K. 8) is a comparatively new thoroughfare, cut through the streets and alleys of St. Giles's, to form a connection between Charing Cross and Tottenham Court Road. It is intersected about a quarter of a mile from Oxford Street by **Shaftesbury Avenue**, leading from Piccadilly Circus to Broad Street and High Street, and so into New Oxford Street and Holborn. At the point of intersection, known as *Cambridge Circus*, is the **Palace Theatre of Varieties**, a handsome terra-cotta building opened in 1891 as the English Opera House, but soon abandoned to its present uses.

In High Street, near the northern end of Shaftesbury Avenue, is the Church of **St. Giles-in-the-Fields**, originally built as the chapel of a leper hospital by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., and reconstructed for the third time in 1734. As in the case of St. Martin's (p. 72), the "fields" are now far to seek. Here are the tombs of Andrew Marvell, Shirley the dramatist, and George Chapman, the first translator of Homer. Also of "Unparalleled Pendrell," who helped Charles II. to escape after Worcester. Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice" recalls the old churchyard. The church has recently undergone a complete restoration.

Squalid and unattractive as much of it now is, the parish of **St. Giles** has many interesting historical associations. It was here, in 1665, that the Great Plague originated.

Both Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road contain a number of modern playhouses. Proceeding along the former from Cambridge Circus to Piccadilly Circus, we have on the left the **Shaftesbury Theatre**, the well-known **Trocadero Restaurant**, and the **Hick's Theatre**; on the right the **Apollo Theatre** and the **Lyric Theatre**. In Shaftesbury Avenue, too, is the **Queen's Theatre**, opened in 1907.

We will, however, assume that the return to our starting-point is made along the Charing Cross Road. On the left (east side) is **Wyndham's Theatre** (opened 1899) and, close to Trafalgar Square, the **Garrick**. Adjoining is the **Westminster City Hall**, the municipal headquarters of the City of Westminster.

Just behind, in **St. Martin's Lane**, is the **St. Martin's Free Library**, one of the best institutions of the kind in London. Opposite is the **Coliseum**, a huge house of entertainment, lavishly decorated and possessing a triple electric revolving stage. Higher up, on the west side, are the **New Theatre** (Sir Charles Wyndham) and the **Duke of York's Theatre**. Continuing round by the National Portrait Gallery (p. 89) we are again at Charing Cross.



## PICCADILLY TO KENSINGTON.

ROUTE IV.—PICCADILLY—THE ROYAL ACADEMY—PARK LANE—  
HYDE PARK—KENSINGTON GARDENS—KENSINGTON PALACE.

We will assume this time that the start is made from **Piccadilly Circus** (Plan III. I. 8). This busy spot is a very important traffic "hub," important thoroughfares radiating hence to north, south, east and west. In the centre is Gilbert's fine **Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain**, surmounted by a lightly poised angelic figure. The great philanthropist died 1st October, 1885, "an example to his order, a blessing to his people, and a name to be by them ever gratefully remembered," as the inscription, penned by Mr. Gladstone, records. At the south-east corner are the **Criterion Restaurant and Theatre**, with *Piccadilly Circus Station*, the junction of the Piccadilly and Bakerloo Tubes, adjoining; on the northern side, at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue, is the **London Pavilion**.

Resisting for a while the blandishments of Regent Street, which sweeps northward, we turn along

### Piccadilly,

[Plan III. H. 9 and I. 8.]

one of London's finest and most attractive thoroughfares. It is said to derive its name from the pickadils, or ruffs, worn in the early Stuart period. Commencing at Piccadilly Circus, it extends westward for nearly a mile to Hyde Park Corner, and is continued as Knightsbridge, Kensington High Street and Kensington Road to Hammersmith, after which it forms the great Bath Road to the West of England. At nearly all hours of the day it is thronged by fashionably-dressed people. The eastern portion of Piccadilly, recently, in connection with the *Piccadilly Hotel and Restaurant*, set back on the northern side to give a width of 80 ft., is occupied by shops, but the western portion, skirting the Green Park, is overlooked by numbers of fine mansions and clubs. The imposing Piccadilly Hotel, with frontage both to Piccadilly and Regent Street, occupies the site of St. James's Hall, or "Jimmy's," long famous among music-lovers. The hotel is one of the most luxurious in London, a notable

feature being the classic colonnade on the first floor. At the corner of the Circus we have the well-known establishment of *Messrs. Swan & Edgar*, and on the other side the unusual sight of three tea-shops side by side. On the same side is Messrs. Lyons & Co.'s *Popular Café*, accommodating 2,000 persons.

The **Museum of Practical Geology** (p. 121) is entered from Jermyn Street. **St. James's Church**, lying a little back from the road, was built by Wren in 1684, and, though plain and unadorned without, has a very fine interior, with font and altar carvings by Grinling Gibbons. It is also notable as possessing an open-air pulpit. No. 191 is used by the **Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours** and the **Society of Oil Painters**. Occupying the ground floor of the same block is *Prince's Restaurant*, richly decorated in the Louis XVI. style. Another well-known restaurant is *Hatchett's*, on the opposite side of Piccadilly, where used to stand the old "White Horse Cellars," the starting-place of West of England coaches.

On the north side of Piccadilly, between Sackville Street and Burlington House, is the **Albany**, so frequently figuring in novels of the last century. These bachelor chambers have had many distinguished tenants, including Byron, George Canning, Bulwer Lytton and Lord Macaulay (the famous *History* was written here).

At No. 1, **Savile Row**, to the north, are the headquarters of the **Royal Geographical Society**. At No. 20, Sidney Smith resided from 1827 to 1832; No. 14, marked by a tablet, was the last home of Sheridan; and at No. 12, Grote lived and wrote his *History*.

### The Royal Academy of Arts.

Plan III. I. 8.

**Admission.**—The Summer Exhibition (rs.) is held from the first week in May to the first week in August (8 a.m. to 7 p.m.); last week, from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. also, at reduced charge of 6d. Winter exhibits (Old Masters), January and February, rs. The Gibson and Diploma Galleries, reached by a staircase to right of main entrance, are open daily, 11 to 4, free.

**Catalogues.**—Official Catalogue, rs. Several excellent publications with half-tone reproductions of the most notable pictures are issued annually.

**Nearest Stations.**—Dover Street (Piccadilly Tube), Bond Street (Central London).

**Burlington House** was erected early in the eighteenth century by Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and purchased by the Government in 1854 at a cost of £140,000. A number of extensions have since been made, and an additional storey added. The Royal Academy occupies the inner or northern portion, while various learned societies are accommodated in the blocks on either side. These societies include the **Royal Society**, founded in 1660, whose members proudly append the letters F.R.S. to their names, the **Geological, Chemical, Royal Astro-**



nomical and Linnean Societies, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The first number of the Royal Society's "Philosophical Transactions" was published in 1665. The Society's Library contains about 50,000 volumes, some fine portraits and busts, Newton's telescope, the original model of Davy's safety lamp, and other objects of interest. Admission by order of a Fellow. The libraries and museums of the other Societies can also generally be seen on application.

Crossing the inner court, we reach the part best known to the public. The **Royal Academy of Arts** was founded by George III. in 1768, its first President being Sir Joshua Reynolds. From 1838 to 1869 the annual exhibitions were held in the National Gallery. There are forty Royal Academicians (who add R.A. to their names) and about thirty Associates (A.R.A.), as well as a number of retired and foreign Academicians and Associates. The **Annual Exhibition** usually opens on the first Monday in May, and is preceded by the "Private View"—a Society function in which dress plays at least as important a part as Art—and the "Academy Dinner," generally presided over by royalty, and attended by leading politicians of both parties, though speeches are no longer given. The pictures to be shown are selected by a "Hanging Committee," whose judgments by no means always commend themselves to the general body of artists. The works must have been finished during the previous year and not exhibited elsewhere. The building occupied by the Academy is in the Renaissance style, with a façade adorned by statuettes of famous artists. In the upper part are the **Gibson and Diploma Galleries** (open daily 11 to 4, free), which deserve to be more frequently visited than they are. Here are the pictures presented by Academicians on their election, the Gibson Collection of Sculptures, and some valuable old masters. Not the least interesting feature is Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Sitters' Chair."

Behind the Academy, and occupying the northern part of the gardens of the old mansion, is a fine building in the Italian style, erected in 1869, and formerly occupied by London University. The University was removed to the Imperial Institute in 1900 (see p. 174), and the building is now used by the Civil Service Commission.

On the west side of Burlington House is the **Burlington Arcade**, a long covered way, for the most part sacred to hosiers, boot-makers and jewellers. The **Royal Arcade** is a similar structure connecting Old Bond Street and Albemarle Street.

Continuing westward, we pass the foot of **Old Bond Street**, where are many fashionable shops and tea-rooms and a number of well-known picture galleries (see p. 22). It runs northward to Oxford Street, the upper and wider portion being known as **New Bond Street**. On No. 147, New Bond Street (west side)

is a tablet recording that Nelson lived there, but the house has been entirely rebuilt. Old and New Bond Streets are also noted for their jewellery shops. The famous thoroughfare,

"Where each who wills may suit his wish,  
Here choose a Guido—there his fish,"

takes its name from Sir Thomas Bond, by whom it was built in 1686.

**Albemarle Street** is so named from the second Duke of Albemarle, son of General Monk. Near the top is the **Royal Institution**, founded in 1799 for the promotion and teaching of science. The lectures given to juvenile audiences in the weeks succeeding Christmas always attract wide attention. Next door, at No. 20, is the **Davy-Faraday Laboratory**, presented by Dr. Ludwig Mond. At No. 22 is the **Royal Asiatic Society**, with a library containing over 22,000 volumes dealing with the manners and customs of the East. No. 7 is the **Royal Thames Yacht Club**, and No. 13 the **Albemarle Club**. In Grafton Street, at the top, are the **Pioneer Club** (ladies) and the **Grafton Gallery**. At the corner of Dover Street is the **Grosvenor Club**.

**St. James's Street**, running south from Piccadilly to Holbein's fine gateway at St. James's Palace, we have already described.

In **Arlington Street** is the town mansion of the Marquess of Salisbury. No. 5 (tablet) was for years the residence of Sir Robert Walpole, and later of his son, Horace Walpole. The *Ritz* is one of the most sumptuous of London's hotels. The restaurant overlooks the **Green Park** (p. 117), which borders the south side of Piccadilly all the rest of the way to Hyde Park Corner, affording the favoured occupants of houses on the other side a magnificent view across the greensward to Westminster. Between Berkeley Street and Stratton Street is **Devonshire House**, the town residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

**Berkeley Street** (Pope lived for a time at No. 9) leads to **Berkeley Square** (Plan III. H. 8), noted for its plane trees, and reminding one of Thackeray's "James of Barkley Square." South of the Square is **Lansdowne House** (Marquis of Lansdowne), designed by the famous architect Adam. It was while living here as librarian that Priestley discovered oxygen.

Nearly every house in Berkeley Square has a past or present association of interest, the past being especially recalled by the quaint ironwork and the torch extinguishers in front of the doors. Lord Rosebery lives at No. 38, with Lord Northcliffe for neighbour at No. 36. No. 13 is the residence of the Earl of Carnarvon; at No. 17 lived the late Lord Rowton, philanthropist and secretary to "Dizzy"; No. 18 is the home of Sir Squire Bancroft. At No. 11 (formerly 40) Horace Walpole





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HYDE PARK CORNER AND APSLEY HOUSE.

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*[London.]*

WATERLOO PLACE.



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*[London.]*

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.



died in 1797; at No. 10 Lord Clyde (1863); and at No. 45, still occupied by Earl Powis, a descendant, Clive committed suicide in 1774.

No. 80, Piccadilly, at the corner of Bolton Street, long the residence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, has been acquired, with the adjoining house, for the **Imperial Colonial Club**.

Continuing along the north side of Piccadilly, we pass the foot of **Clarges Street**, taking its name from Nan Clarges, the needlewoman, whose father was a blacksmith, and who married General Monk and became Duchess of Albemarle. At No. 12 lived Edmund Kean. Next door, at No. 11, lodged for a while Nelson's beautiful Lady Hamilton.

From **Half Moon Street**, deriving its peculiar name from a non-existent tavern, at one time of considerable repute, we pass the **Naval and Military** (No. 94, formerly occupied by Lord Palmerston), the **Badminton, Junior Constitutional, Isthmian, St. James's, Savile, Junior Athenæum, Automobile, Cavalry** and other clubs. No. 128 is the **Lyceum Club**, for ladies engaged in literature, journalism, art, medicine, etc. In the stately mansions between Hamilton Place and Apsley House several members of the Rothschild family reside.

**Apsley House** (Plan III. H. 9), the residence of the Duke of Wellington, was presented to the Great Duke by the nation in 1820, as part of the reward for his services.

It was originally built in 1785 as a red-brick mansion for Lord Chancellor Bathurst, who, it is said, in order to secure the land, had to buy out the proprietor of an apple-stall, an old soldier to whom George II., in an excess of generosity, had given the site as a reward for bravery at the battle of Dettingen. Some fine pictures are displayed in the gallery on the first floor, and in the Waterloo Chamber, where the annual Waterloo dinner was always held; but admission is not often granted to strangers. During the Reform Bill agitation the mob smashed the windows, so the Duke had them encased in iron shutters. Later, when the changeable crowd followed him with cheers from Constitution Hill, he took no notice until the shutters were in sight, when he bowed sarcastically and passed in to the court without a word.

In the roadway island opposite is a fine equestrian **Statue of the Duke of Wellington**, by Boehm.

Turning up **Hamilton Place**, we have on the left an enclosed portion of Hyde Park to which only privileged persons have access. It contains a *Statue of Lord Byron*, erected by public subscription. At the junction of the road with Park Lane is a handsome *Fountain*, by Thornycroft, with well-executed figures of Shakespeare, Milton and Chaucer, surmounted by Fame.

**Park Lane** (Plan III. G. and H. 8 and 9), overlooking the eastern side of Hyde Park, is one of the most famous of London thoroughfares. Financial speculators, on the eve of some great venture, are said to parody Nelson with the exclamation: "Park Lane or—the workhouse." Its fine mansions, scarcely two of which are alike, are certainly calculated to excite cupidity in even the most contented breast. It may relieve some harassed 'bus-driver, who probably has to answer questions on the subject almost every journey, if we name the principal mansions and their occupants.

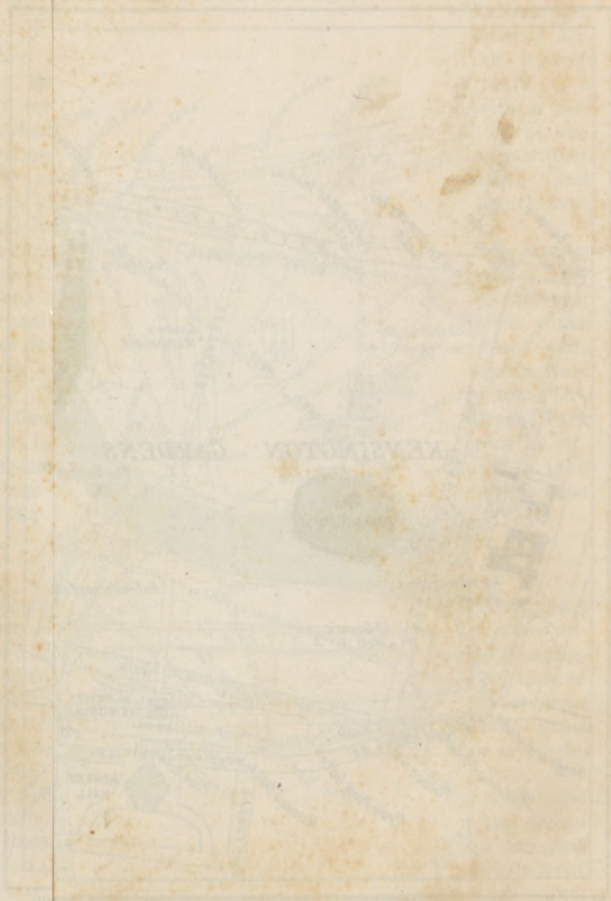
Starting from the Piccadilly end we have, between Brick Street and Hertford Street, **Londonderry House** (Marquis of Londonderry). No. 24, the town house of Lord Brassey contains a Museum of great interest, mainly collected by the late Lady Brassey during her famous voyages in the *Sunbeam*. Permission to view is sometimes granted. At the corner of Great Stanhope Street is the residence of Sir E. A. Sassoon, built by the ill-fated Barney Barnato, but never occupied by him. The large mansion just beyond is **Dorchester House** (the American Ambassador), containing a famous collection of pictures, and with a massive marble staircase said to have cost £30,000. This house has several times been placed at the temporary disposal of foreign potentates visiting London. No. 26 was the residence of the late Mr. Beit, the South African millionaire. We see also the side and back of **Grosvenor House** (Duke of Westminster), entered from Upper Grosvenor Street. Here is one of the finest private collections of pictures in London, permission to see which is occasionally granted. It includes originals by Rubens, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Hobbema, Murillo, Gainsborough, and others. **Dudley House**, at the south corner of Upper Brook Street, is the residence of another South African magnate, Mr. J. B. Robinson. At the opposite corner is **Brook House** (Sir Ernest Cassel).

Between Park Lane and Bond Street lies the "blue-blooded" and reverently regarded district of **Mayfair**, for which the visitor may look in vain in the Directory, for it has no parochial or other official recognition. The name is the only survival of the old May Fair, an annual scene of debauchery suppressed at the end of the eighteenth century.

In **Curzon Street** (Plan III. H. 8), on the site of the mansion now occupied by the Duke of Marlborough, stood the Chapel so long famous for marriages at a minute's notice. Hasty beauties and eager swains were here tied together with the utmost celerity; and it is said that no fewer than 6,000 pairs were thus united in one year. The beautiful Miss Chudleigh was wedded in this fashion to the Duke of Kingston; and the

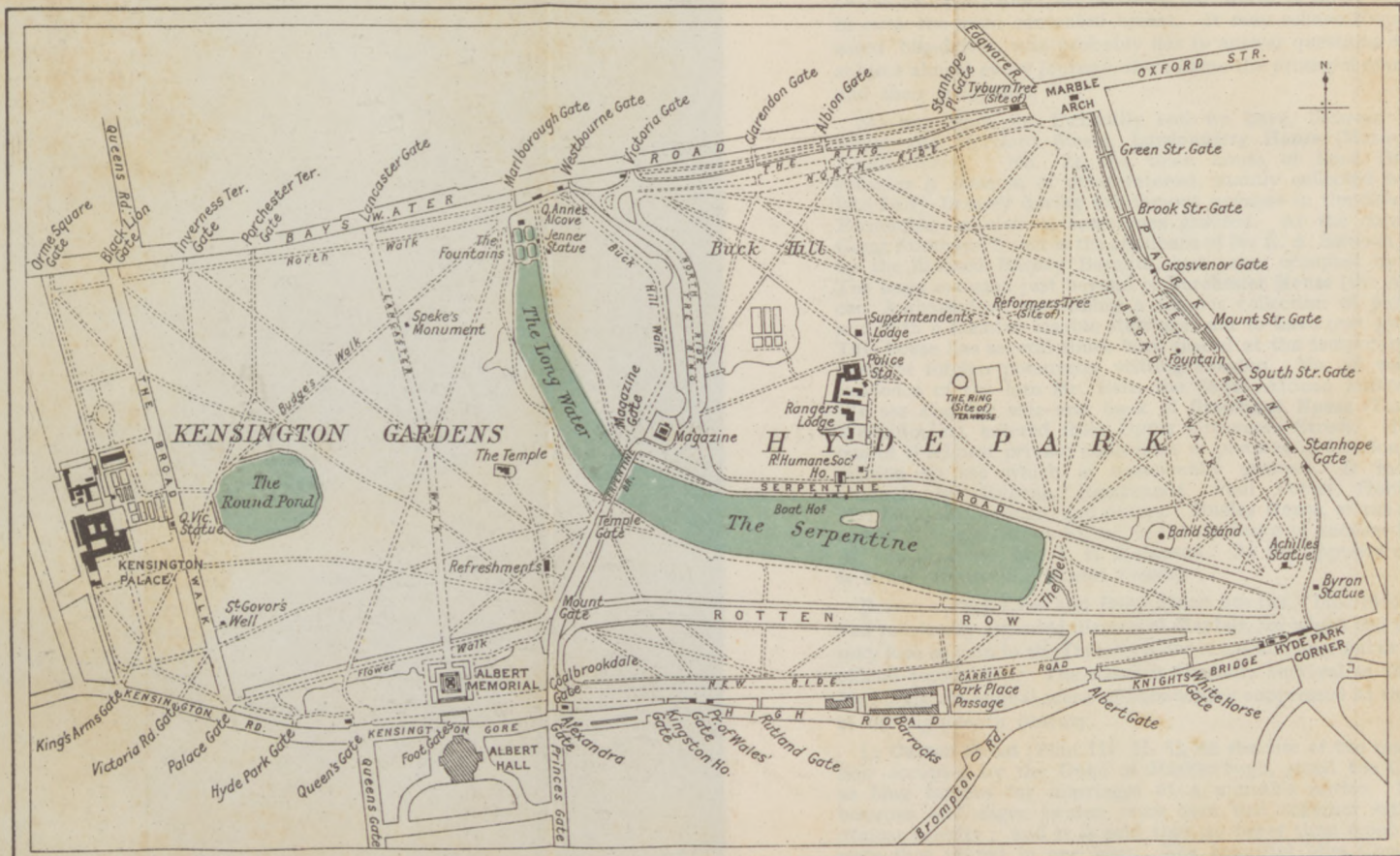


DRAG NOTINGHON CARD



KEYSINGTON GARDENS

# HYDE PARK & KENSINGTON GARDENS.



Copyright

Scale of 1/2 Mile

0 1/4 1/2

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still more beautiful Miss Gunning, the youngest of the lovely sisterhood who turned the heads of young Englishmen at that period, came hither with the Duke of Hamilton, half an hour after midnight, and was married with a bed-curtain ring.

At the corner of this street and South Audley Street is **Chesterfield House**, where the famous letters were penned, and in a room of which Reynolds' well-known picture represents Dr. Johnson impatiently awaiting an audience with his patron. At 25, **Brook Street**, Handel lived for over thirty years, as a tablet records. In this street is *Claridge's Hotel*, with a distinguished *clientèle*. In **Grosvenor Square** (Plan III. H. 8), one of the finest squares in London, live some of the leading members of the aristocracy. No. 20 is the **Italian Embassy**. Lord Lytton, the novelist, lived at No. 12. At No. 35 (south-west corner) John Wilkes, the demagogue, died in 1797.

We now return to **Hyde Park Corner** (Plan III. H. 9—station on Piccadilly Tube), another of London's landmarks, and a busy omnibus centre. Park Lane runs northward; to the east is Piccadilly; to the west Knightsbridge, bordering the south side of Hyde Park; while to the south Grosvenor Place leads directly to Victoria, and Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace. The large building at the corner of Grosvenor Place is **St. George's Hospital**. At the entrance to the **Green Park** (p. 117) is the Wellington Arch. It is matched in grace by the **Screen** entrance to Hyde Park, a triple gateway erected in 1826 from the designs of Decimus Burton. The reliefs are copied from the Elgin Marbles.

### Hyde Park

[Plan III. F., G. and H. 8 and 9.]

has an area of 361 acres, and is joined on the west by **Kensington Gardens** (Plan III. E., and F., 8 and 9) with 275 acres, the two together forming London's finest lung. From Park Lane to Kensington Palace is about a mile and a half, while from Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner is the best part of a mile. What London owes to this delightful stretch of greenery can never be told. Prior to the Dissolution the park formed part of the Manor of Hyde, and was the property of the Abbey of Westminster. By Henry VIII. it was converted into a deer park and under the Stuarts it was used for horse-racing. King William and Queen Anne caused a number of improvements to be made; but it is to Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., that we owe its most attractive feature, the **Serpentine**, an artificial sheet of water, stretching from Lancaster Gate in a south-easterly direction to

the **Dell**, opposite Albert Gate, and having with the Long Water an area of 41 acres. Notice boards point the way to the various gates, and the stranger will do well to heed them, or he may find himself far out of his course.

Carts and waggons are not allowed to enter, and cabs are restricted to the roadway between the Victoria and Alexandra Gates. Cyclists may use all roads open to carriage traffic. Between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. motor vehicles, other than those propelled by electricity, are not allowed to enter. The speed of motor vehicles is limited to ten miles an hour.

A charge of 1*d.* is made for the use of **Chairs**.

**Bathing** is allowed in the Serpentine from 5 to 8 a.m., and from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. in summer (except Sundays). A few hardy enthusiasts have achieved a well-earned notoriety by taking their morning dip all the year round.

**Boating** can be enjoyed for 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per hour (boathouse on north side, close to the Humane Society's Receiving House).

**Teas** and light refreshments can be obtained at the Ring Tea House, between the Marble Arch and the Serpentine.

Entering from Hyde Park Corner, we have on the left the well-known **Rotten Row**, a corruption of *route du roi*, a course of a mile and a half reserved for riders. The carriage-drive adjoining is thronged on fine afternoons in the season with the carriages of the aristocracy. This is one of the sights of London that no one with a taste for elegance should miss. The **Ladies' Mile**, on the north side of the Serpentine, is the scene of the Spring Coach Meets. The **Bandstand** is occupied every evening in summer by one of the leading military bands. The **Flower Beds** on the Park Lane side are in spring and summer a blaze of colour, the successive display of crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, etc., attracting thousands of admirers. Near Apsley House is a bronze *Statue*, by Westmacott, erected by the women of England to *Arthur, Duke of Wellington* and his brave companions in arms. It is popularly supposed to represent Achilles, but is really a copy of one of the figures on Monte Cavallo, at Rome. The metal was obtained from cannon taken in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. The Serpentine is crossed at the entrance to Kensington Gardens by a five-arched stone **Bridge**, the view from which on either side, with its combination of water and woodland, is exquisite. On the Kensington Gardens side of the bridge is a *Refreshment Pavilion*, much patronized in summer for afternoon tea; and on the other side is the *Powder Magazine*. Its leafy glades and vistas give to Kensington Gardens a charm denied to Hyde Park, the northern part of which is for the most part bare and flat. Advantage is taken of this fact by the promoters



of political meetings and demonstrations, which often attain to huge proportions.

The **Marble Arch** (Plan III. G. 8), at the north-east corner of the Park, was intended by George IV. to form the portal of Buckingham Palace. It cost £80,000, and the gates another £3,000. The sculptures are by Bailey, Westmacott, and Rossi. The arch was placed in its present position in 1851. This is one of the busiest corners in London, a recent census showing that between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. no fewer than 29,320 vehicles passed, or over 40 a minute. With a view to relieving this congestion, the park boundary has been set back some 180 ft., leaving the Marble Arch in the centre of a spacious "circulating area," an improvement which greatly enhances the dignity of this fine monument. Handsome iron gates and a piazza, 450 ft. long, have replaced the former railings.

Limited though our space is, it is impossible to pass the subject without another reference to **Kensington Gardens**, which with their broad avenues and charming water scenery give sudden surprises of landscape scarcely surpassed for beauty in any part of England. The gardens, first laid out in the reign of William III., were considerably enlarged in that of George II. At this period Queen Caroline appropriated about 300 acres of the old Hyde Park, separated them from the park by a fosse and sunken wall, and engaged Bridgeman, a noted landscape gardener of the day, to lay out the domain. The **Round Pond** (7 acres), beloved by juvenile yachtsmen, was formed; the avenues, with converging lines of noble trees, were planted, and the Serpentine took its present shape. At the end of the **Broad Walk**, 50 ft. wide, between the Round Pond and Kensington Palace, is a white marble *Statue of Queen Victoria*, by Princess Louise, while, close at hand, on the Palace lawn, is a *Statue of William III.*, "presented by William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to King Edward VII. for the British Nation, 1907." At the intersection of the paths from Kensington Palace and the Albert Memorial is a huge equestrian statue by G. F. Watts, 12 ft. high, representing *Physical Energy*.

### Kensington Palace.

Plan III. E. 9.

**Admission.**—The State Rooms and the Orangery are open free daily, except Wednesdays, unless notice be at any time given to the contrary—1st April to 30th September, 10 to 6; winter months 10 to 4. Open on Sundays at 2 p.m. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

**Nearest Stations.**—High Street, Kensington, or Notting Hill Gate (District); Queen's Road (Central London).

Kensington Palace, the state rooms in which have been

open to the public since 1899, stands at the western end of Kensington Gardens. Here Queen Victoria was born (May 24, 1819) and spent her childhood; and here on the morning of June 21, 1837, she received the news of her accession to the throne. William III. purchased the mansion, then known as Nottingham House, from Lord Chancellor Finch; and Sir Christopher Wren was employed to extend and adapt it as a royal residence. King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband (Prince George of Denmark), and George II. all died here. Under George I. an additional suite of state rooms was constructed by Wm. Kent. During Queen Victoria's reign, the most notable event in connection with the Palace was the birth, on May 26, 1867, of the Princess May, now Princess of Wales. The south-west wing is occupied by Princess Louise and her husband, the Duke of Argyll. Another suite is occupied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, mother of the Queen of Spain.

The greater number of pictures which deck the walls of the rooms open to the public were removed from Hampton Court; in many cases they are to be esteemed rather for their historical interest than for their value as works of art. They are chiefly portraits and battle-pieces associated with the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, the Georges, and Victoria.

Entering from Kensington Gardens, at the northernmost angle of the Palace, the visitor first reaches—

The **Orangery**, built for Queen Anne by Sir Christopher Wren at a cost of £2,600. A simple and unambitious structure of red brick, with rusticated piers, it at first strikes one as bald and uninviting, but when the proportions of the room are observed, together with the beautiful carved cornices, columns and festoons from the hand of Grinling Gibbons, it is impossible to withhold admiration. By many experts the Orangery is regarded as the most beautiful specimen of "garden architecture" in this country. It is a pity more use is not made of it.

The Palace proper is entered by the **Queen's Staircase**, with plain, panelled oak wainscoting.

**Queen Mary's Gallery** is notable for its richly-grained oak panelling and flooring and fine chimney-pieces and looking-glasses. The pictures are mostly portraits of monarchs by *Kneller* and others, and include William III. and his consort Mary, George II. and Queen Caroline, and George I.

In the **Queen's Closet** is a handsome stone Tudor chimney-piece, formerly in Westminster Palace, and a collection of pictures of Old London.

In **Queen Anne's Private Dining Room**, it is believed, took place the final rupture between Queen Anne and her whilom favourite, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

**Queen Mary's Privy Chamber** contains a number of portraits, including Sir Isaac Newton, by *Kneller*. In the elaborately-carved oak cornice may be seen the initials of William and Mary.



We now pass from Wren's portion to the much inferior suite of rooms designed by Wm. Kent.

**Queen Caroline's Drawing Room** looks out upon the Court. The ceiling is richly decorated, the centre being occupied by a deeply recessed oval painting of Minerva. Here are hung a number of French and German portraits of Queen Caroline's period.

The **Cupola**, or **Cube Room**, is an architectural and decorative curiosity. The central portion of the domed ceiling is occupied by an enormous star of the Order of the Garter. In this showy room, used for balls and receptions, Queen Victoria was baptized.

The **King's Drawing Room** forms part of the east front, and from the window a beautiful view is obtained of the Round Pond and the leafy glades and grassy slopes of Kensington Gardens. Here we have another of Kent's gorgeous oval panels in the ceiling, and the walls are hung with royal portrait groups by West.

The **King's Privy Chamber** is an insignificant apartment, but contains the very interesting *Jerningham Collection* of old prints and engravings relating to the royal parks and palaces.

The **Nursery** was the birthroom of the Princess of Wales (May 26, 1867). The walls are hung with prints illustrative of Queen Victoria's life and reign, and in a case are displayed some of her dresses and hats. Lady visitors will be especially interested in her Majesty's wedding bonnet and wreath and her first pair of baby shoes.

**Queen Victoria's Bedroom** was the room used by her Majesty during girlhood. Here she was sleeping when summoned to receive the news of her accession to the throne. The room contains several cases of toys.

The **King's Gallery** is the finest room in the Palace. It was designed by Wren, and is beautifully proportioned. The fine carvings by Gibbons have recently been cleaned from the paint that for nearly two centuries obscured them. Over the chimney-piece is a curious wind-dial, showing part of the map of Europe. The dial hand was connected with a vane above the roof, and by its means asthmatic King William was able to judge whether he might safely venture out of doors. Peter the Great is said by Macaulay to have been greatly pleased with this piece of mechanism. The room contains several cases of books used by and presented to Queen Victoria, and an interesting collection of naval pictures.

The **King's Grand Staircase** may only be seen from the top. The painted walls show various forgotten worthies.

The **Presence Chamber** is of little interest, except for Grinling Gibbons' carving over the chimney-piece. The walls are hung with ceremonial pictures of the late Queen's reign.

In that mellow part of Kensington which lies between the Gardens and Holland Park are many delightful residences

favoured by successful lawyers, literary men and artists. At No. 2, Palace Gardens (Plan III. D. 9), close to the west boundary of the gardens, Thackeray died in 1863. At No. 16 (formerly 13), Young Street, on the other side of High Street, *Vanity Fair*, *Pendennis*, and other works were written. At Holly Lodge, Campden Hill (Plan III. D. 9), a tablet records that Lord Macaulay died there in 1859. Sir Isaac Newton spent the last two years of his life close by.

Slightly farther west, in extensive grounds bordering the Kensington Road, is **Holland House** (Plan III. C. 9) built by Sir Walter Cope in 1607.

This fine Tudor mansion, of which Sir Walter Scott remarked that it "resembles many respectable matrons, who having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity"—is one of the most interesting places in the vicinity of London. At the Commonwealth it passed to General Fairfax, and Cromwell and Ireton were often there. On his marriage to the Countess of Warwick (a daughter of Sir W. Cope) in 1716, Addison became the nominal master of the house. Here, in 1719, he died, and the house passed from the Warwick family to Henry Fox, the father of the famous statesman, Charles James Fox. For a long period it was the recognized rallying-place of the Whigs, and the most brilliant social and literary centre in London. It is now the residence of Lord Ilchester. In the gardens here the dahlia was first successfully grown in England. A *Statue of Charles James Fox* faces the road.

A turning just beyond the grounds of Holland House leads into Holland Park Road, where at No. 12 (north side) is **Leighton House** (Plan III. C 10), the former residence of Lord Leighton, P.R.A. (d. 1896). (*Admission 11 to 5, 1s. On Saturdays no charge is made.*)

The house contains a large number of Lord Leighton's original drawings and sketches, and proof engravings and photographic reproductions of his principal pictures. There are also a few finished paintings. Loan exhibitions of works by well-known artists are held from time to time. By a happily conceived gradation of effects one passes from the well-lit hall, lined with blue tiles, into a "twilight corridor where enamel and gold detach themselves from an architectural ground of a richness somewhat severe. It is a transition which prepares the eye for a jewel of Oriental art, where the most brilliant productions of the Persian potter are set in an architectural frame inspired by Arab art; the harmony is so perfect that one asks oneself if the architecture has been conceived for the enamels or the enamels for the hall." Sir C. Purdon Clark holds, indeed, that this **Arab Hall** is the most beautiful structure which has been erected since the sixteenth century. The tiles were collected by Lord Leighton during his visits to the East, and most of them are three hundred years old, while two are of the fourteenth century. The large columns are of Caserta marble.



The beautiful lattices to the lower windows and the gallery are from Damascus. The Damascene windows, with their gorgeous colouring, are very beautiful.

No. 6, Melbury Road, close by, was for many years the studio of Mr. G. F. Watts. Sir Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Holman Hunt, and other well-known artists have studios here.

We can make our way back to Charing Cross either by train from Kensington High Street, or by 'bus along Kensington Gore and Knightsbridge. The latter route affords an opportunity for noting a few features of interest omitted on our outward ramble through the parks. **Kensington High Street**, it may be remarked, is a favourite shopping quarter, with many fine establishments. No. 144 (formerly 24, Lower Phillimore Place), marked by a tablet, was the residence of Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841), the painter. **St. Mary Abbot's Church**, with its lofty spire, was rebuilt by Sir G. Scott on the site of an older fane. In the roadway opposite is a local *Memorial of Queen Victoria*, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Kensington.

**Kensington Gore** takes its name from *Gore House*, almost as famous as Holland House in the early part of the last century as a literary and political centre, Lady Blessington being the presiding deity.

We shortly see on the right the **Royal Albert Hall** (Plan III. F. 9), built 1867-71 as a memorial of the Prince Consort, at a cost of £200,000.

It is one of the largest halls in the world, and will comfortably seat 8,000 people, with another 1,100 in the orchestra. Though frequently used for political demonstrations and other great gatherings, it is principally famous for musical performances on a large scale. Not every singer or speaker emerges successfully from the ordeal of facing that vast audience. In the arena alone there is space for 1,000 persons, while the amphitheatre holds nearly 1,400. Above are three rows of boxes, many of them private property, and still higher are the balcony, and a picture gallery and promenade. The magnificent **Organ**, built by Willis, has nearly 9,000 pipes. Recitals are frequently given on Sunday afternoons (see daily papers).

On the west side of the Hall is **Alexandra House**, a home for women students, founded by Queen Alexandra in 1886.

Opposite the Albert Hall, just within Kensington Gardens, is the **Albert Memorial** (Plan III. F. 9), erected, as an inscription round the canopy records, by "Queen Victoria and her people to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, as a tribute of their gratitude for a life devoted to the public good."

The memorial cost £120,000, and was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, on the model of an Eleanor cross. It has recently been restored and regilded. Granite steps lead up to the pedestal, on the four sides of which are 178 marble reliefs of musicians, poets, painters, architects and sculptors of all times. At the four angles are marble groups, representing Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and Architecture, while at the foot of the steps are allegorical figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The memorial statue, in gilt bronze, about 13 ft. high, represents the Prince seated and wearing the dress of a Knight of the Garter. Above is a Gothic canopy, supported by clustered granite columns, and crowned by a spire of rich tabernacle work, in gilt and enamelled metal, terminating in a cross, 175 ft. above the ground.

Passing **Knightsbridge Barracks** (cavalry) we reach the soaring *Hyde Park Hotel*, opposite which the **Brompton Road** runs off in a south-westerly direction to Cromwell Road and the South Kensington Museums (p. 167); while **Sloane Street** (named after Sir Hans Sloane) leads due south to Chelsea. At the junction of the roads is an equestrian *Statue of Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn*, by Onslow Ford. The fine mansion on the eastern side of **Albert Gate** is the **French Embassy**, built originally for George Hudson, the "railway king." It and its neighbour opposite were, when first built, the tallest houses in London, and were jocularly referred to as "Malta and Gibraltar," because they would never be "taken." No. 19, Albert Gate was for many years the residence of Charles Reade, the novelist.



## REGENT STREET AND REGENT'S PARK.

ROUTE V.—REGENT STREET—PORTLAND PLACE—THE WALLACE COLLECTION—MARYLEBONE ROAD—REGENT'S PARK—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—EDGWARE ROAD.

Again starting from Piccadilly Circus, let us turn up Regent Street and further explore "Shopland."

### Regent Street.

Plans II. and III. I. 7 and 8.

**Nearest Stations.**—North end : Oxford Circus (Central London and Bakerloo Tubes) ;  
South end : Piccadilly Circus (Bakerloo and Piccadilly Tubes).

Both Regent Street and Regent's Park owe their existence to a magnificent whim of George IV., who, as Prince Regent, lived in Carlton House, which stood on the spot now occupied by the southern half of Waterloo Place. He conceived the idea of building a villa on or near Primrose Hill (then a rural spot), and projected a fine new road, three miles long, to connect it with Carlton House. The villa never became a reality ; but Regent Street did, and the New or Regent's Park followed. The street was laid out in 1813-20 by the architect Nash, of whom it was said :—

" Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,  
For of marble he left what of brick he had found ;  
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master,  
He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster ? "

At first the Quadrant was graced on either side by colonnades supported by fluted columns, but these, having proved a hindrance to trade by excluding light from the shops, were removed in 1848. The uniformity on which Nash prided himself has been sadly broken of late years, but the lower part of the east side still presents an almost unbroken façade. As we stand at the southern end, the building immediately facing us, surmounted by a figure of Britannia, is the *County Fire Office*. Continuing round the curve we have on either side some of the most famous shops in London, the windows of which are an unfailling attraction to crowds of people. Beyond Swan & Edgar's on the left, is the *Piccadilly Hotel*, with frontages both to

Regent Street and Piccadilly. The building was designed by Mr. Norman Shaw and is itself an architectural triumph, but divergent views are held as to its suitability for the site. Just beyond Vigo Street is the **New Gallery**, the spring exhibition at which is second in importance only to that at the Royal Academy. Glasshouse Street on the right leads to **Golden Square**, familiar to readers of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Farther north is **Great Marlborough Street**, with a noted police court where the seamy side of West End life is focussed. Conduit Street and Maddox Street on the left of Regent Street, both lead into **New Bond Street** (p. 127), while Hanover Street brings one to **Hanover Square**, where are the headquarters of a number of learned societies, including the London Zoological Society (p. 149). At the north-west corner, in Tenterden Street, is the **Royal Academy of Music**, founded in 1822, and granting the coveted degrees of A.R.A.M. and L.R.A.M. In George Street, south of the Square, is the church of **St. George's, Hanover Square**, the scene of so many fashionable marriages. It dates from 1713, and contains several stained glass windows made in Mechlin at least two centuries earlier. Among the marriages recorded in the registers are those of Sir William Hamilton to Nelson's "Emma" in 1791; Benjamin Disraeli to Mary Ann Lewis in 1839; George Eliot in 1880; and "Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-eight, widower, ranchman," and "Edith Kermit Carow" (Dec. 2, 1886).

At **Oxford Circus** (Plan II. I. 7), one of the busiest 'bus and tube centres, Regent Street crosses **Oxford Street** (p. 152), and then continues northward viâ Langham Place and Portland Place to the Marylebone Road. On the western side is the **Polytechnic**, founded by the late Mr. Quintin Hogg in 1882, a flourishing institution, with something like 11,000 students attending its numerous technical and science classes. The "Poly" trips to Switzerland, Paris, Norway, etc., are very popular. The *Quintin Hogg Memorial* in the roadway opposite was erected by members of the Polytechnic. On the other side of Regent Street is **Queen's Hall**, seating 3,000. The promenade concerts and other functions attract large crowds in the season. **St. George's Hall**, close by, is used by Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant as a "home of magic." In Great Portland Street is **St. James's Hall**, erected in 1907, for the purpose of replacing the long famous hall of the same name in Regent Street. The building, classic in style, cost £100,000, exclusive of site. Accommodation is provided for an audience of 1,200. **All Souls' Church**, with its peculiar "extinguisher" spire, was designed by Nash.



The *Langham Hotel*, a family hotel of the first order, occupies a commanding position at the head of **Portland Place**, one of the most spacious of London's thoroughfares, having a width of 120 ft. These severely plain mansions contain some beautiful Adams' ceilings, doors and fireplaces. At 110, Hallam Street (formerly Charlotte Street), immediately to the east, Dante Gabriel Rossetti was born in 1827 (tablet). Portland Place terminates in **Park Crescent**, with the *Regent's Park Station* of the Bakerloo Tube beneath the garden in front of it. Near the eastern horn of the Crescent is *Portland Road Station*, though it would puzzle the most learned of London topographers to say where Portland Road is now to be found. Opposite is **Trinity Church**, Marylebone, with a curiosity in the shape of an open-air pulpit, a memorial of Canon Cadman.

In **Margaret Street**, which crosses Regent Street immediately to the north of Oxford Street is **All Saints' Church**. At No. 74A, is the **Parkes Museum of Hygiene** (*open 10 to 6*). Mortimer Street leads through a somewhat frowsy locality to the **Middlesex Hospital**, between which and Tottenham Court Road is Charlotte Street, where at No. 76 (tablet) Constable, the great landscape painter, lived from 1822 until his death in 1837. In Charlotte Street, too, is the **Scala Theatre**. In **Fitzroy Square** is the **St. Luke's Hostel**, providing medical and surgical treatment and a nursing home for the clergy, their wives and children. The Hostel, established in 1892, was rebuilt on this site in 1907.

On the other (western) side of this upper part of Regent Street we have **Cavendish Square** (Plan II. H. 7). **Holles Street**, connecting Cavendish Square with Oxford Street, was the birthplace of Lord Byron in 1788. The site of the house (formerly No. 24) forms part of the premises of Messrs. John Lewis and Co., who have erected a bronze bust to the poet's memory. **Harley Street**, **Wimpole Street**, and other thoroughfares in the neighbourhood are noted for the large number of consulting physicians and specialists residing in them. But they have interesting literary as well as medical associations :

No. 15, Wimpole Street (tablet), was the home, before her marriage, of Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Henry Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* and *The Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries* were written at No. 67 (tablet), where he resided from 1819 to 1840; and at No. 82 Wilkie Collins died in 1889. At No. 73, Harley Street, lived Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist and, later, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; No. 38 (formerly 13) was the home of Barry Cornwall and Adelaide Anne Procter; William Beckford, the eccentric author of *Vathek*, lived at No. 100. Anthon Trollope died at 34, Welbeck

Street; No. 48 (tablet) was the residence of Dr. Thomas Young, the Egyptologist. No. 23, Queen Anne Street (tablet) was the home of J. M. W. Turner. In Devonshire Street, farther north, lived Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer (No. 56—tablet); while No. 1, Devonshire Terrace, at the corner of High Street and Marylebone Road (tablet), was the home from 1839 to 1851, of Charles Dickens. Here he wrote, among other works, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *Martin Chuzzlewit* and portions of *Dombey & Son* and *David Copperfield*. At No. 7, Bentinck Street (tablet) a great part of Gibbons' *Decline and Fall* was written.

Bentinck Street leads into **Manchester Square**, on the north side of which is **Hertford House**, the stately mansion containing

### The Wallace Collection.

Plan II. H. 7.

**Nearest Stations.**—Bond Street (Central London Tube), Baker Street (Metropolitan Railway and Bakerloo Tube).

**Admission.**—Free on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. On Mondays from 12 a.m., except Bank Holidays, when the opening is at 10 a.m. Also on Sundays from beginning of April to end of October, from 2 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

On Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m., on payment of 6d.

**Catalogues.**—Paintings, 6d. (abridged, 2d.); Furniture and Objects of Art, 6d. European Armour and Arms, 6d.

This superb, and in some respects unrivalled, collection of pictures, furniture, porcelain, miniatures, enamels and European and Oriental arms and armour was bequeathed to the nation by Lady Wallace, on condition that the Government should give a site in a central part of London, and build thereon a special museum to contain it. Eventually the conclusion was come to that no temple could more fittingly enshrine these priceless treasures than their old home. Hertford House was accordingly purchased and reconstructed for the purpose, at a cost of £100,000, the public opening taking place in 1900. The collection was formed in the main by Francis Charles, third Marquis, and Richard, fourth Marquis of Hertford, and supplemented by Sir Richard Wallace, to whom it passed by bequest. The first-named nobleman enjoys a dubious fame as the Marquis of Steyne of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Judged merely as a picture gallery, it is certainly one of the finest in Europe, being notably strong in masters of the French School of the eighteenth century. The English, Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools are also worthily represented. The collection of artistic furniture of the periods of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. is unique; while the Sèvres porcelain can only be rivalled by the collections at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. The collection of arms and armour includes the choicest pieces of the Debruge, Meyrick and Nieuwerkerke collections.



The general arrangement of the rooms is as follows:—

## Ground Floor.

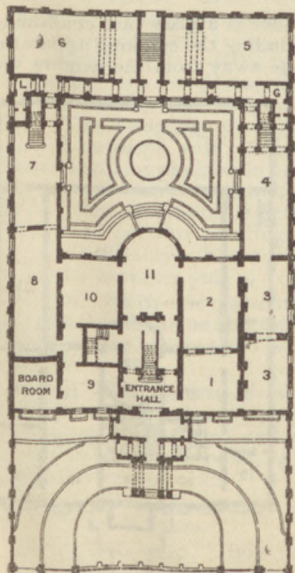
## Room.

- I. Portraits of Royal Personages.
- II. French Furniture.
- III. Paintings of the Earlier Schools — Majolica and Limoges Enamels.
- IV. Sculpture Hall.
- V., VI., VII. European Armoury.
- VIII. Oriental Armoury.
- IX., X. British and French Schools of nineteenth century.
- XI. Paintings by Oudry, Desportes, and others — Miniatures.

## First Floor.

## Room.

- XII. French Furniture — Paintings by Canaletto and Guardi.
- XIII., XIV. Dutch Schools of 17th century.
- XV. French and British Schools of nineteenth century.
- XVI. Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and British Schools.
- XVII. Schools of 17th century.
- XVIII., XIX., XX. and Great Staircase. French Schools of eighteenth century.
- XXI., XXII. Water Colours.
- XXIII. Vestibule. French Schools of eighteenth century.



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE GROUND FLOOR.

Passing the turnstile, we enter the hall, and at once go through the door on our right to—

Room I., in which is to be seen a small collection of portraits, mainly of royal personages. Note to the left of the door a fine "Portrait of Lady Blessington" (558), by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, P.R.A. (1769-1830). Notice also the furniture in this room. The visitor will find, indeed, that the attraction of Hertford House lies to a very great extent in the building itself and in the furniture and bric-à-brac which decorates almost every room.

Room II.—This is exquisitely decorated and furnished in the style of the eighteenth century.

Room III.—The chief attraction here is the almost unrivalled collection in the case in the middle of the room, containing

Limoges enamels and Palissy and Nuremberg wares. Near it is a desk-case containing a quaint series of reliefs and portraits in coloured wax of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**Room IV.** is chiefly interesting on account of the coloured tiles with which floor, walls and ceiling are covered. Here, too, may be seen a few busts, specimens of the silversmiths' art, and German and Venetian glass.

**Room V.**—The first room in the famous collection of armour. Attention is at once attracted by 1199, "Equestrian Suit in Black and Gold," said to have belonged to Joseph of Bavaria. See also magnificent bronze bust of Louis XIV. by *François Gevardier* (1628-1715).

**Room VI.**—To the right of the entrance stands a carved walnut dressoir of the early sixteenth century, while to the left may be seen an ecclesiastical seat of wood, finely carved, bearing in its back panel a representation of the Annunciation. The walls and cases in the middle of the room are taken up with *repoussé* cross-bows, powder-flasks, spurs, stirrups, etc.

**Room VII.** contains swords, muskets, helmets, saddles, etc., all beautifully decorated.

**Room VIII.**—Opposite the entrance is a glass case containing some interesting tobacco pipes, including the smoking apparatus of Sir Walter Raleigh. On the side away from the window are some models well constructed to display the armour they wear.

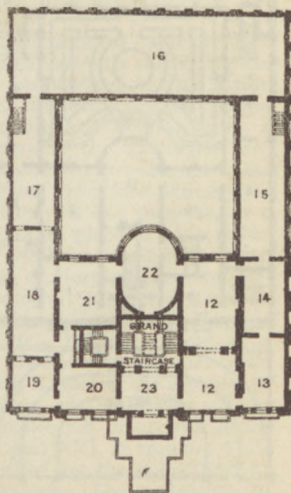
**Room IX.** is mainly noticeable for its exquisite furniture. We here once more come to a series of pictures. 576, "The Cardinal Ferdinand Heilbuth" (1826-1889). 584, "Arabs travelling in the Desert"; and 585, "The Lion Hunt," by *Horace Vernet* (1789-1863).

**Room X.**—In a case in the centre of this room are displayed a set of ivory and box-wood carvings, and several illuminations on vellum of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

**Room XI.**—Occupied by some large canvasses of animals. Near the window are three cases containing miniatures.

We now return to the Entrance Hall and ascend the handsome staircase of marble, surmounted by a Louis XIV. balustrade.

On the landing at the head of



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE FIRST FLOOR.



the first flight are marble busts of Sir Richard and Lady Wallace and of the fourth Marquis of Hertford. At the top of the stairs we turn to the right.

**Room XII.**—In this room stands a magnificent armoire of the period of Louis XVI., inlaid with tortoise-shell. Observe also a series of paintings of the school of *Canaletto*, especially No. 500, "Fête on the Piazzetta."

**Room XIII.**—Among the most interesting pictures in this room should be noticed 223, "Family Group," by *Gonzales Coques* (1618-1684), and 238, "A Young Negro Archer," by *Rembrandt* (1607-1669).

**Room XIV.** contains pictures of the Dutch School of the seventeenth century.

**Room XV.**—Here note especially a charming series of small pictures by *Meissonier* (1815-1891) in the artist's best style. The middle of the room is filled by two cases of Sèvres porcelain of the eighteenth century.

**Room XVI.**—This room contains many of the gems of the picture collection. Note especially 8, "Virgin and Child," by *Luini*; 9, "Virgin and Child, with St. John and the two Angels," by *Andrea del Sarto* (1487-1531); 12, "Don Baltasar Carlos," by *Velasquez* (1599-1660); 31, "Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Seymour," by *Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.* (1723-1792); 49, "River Scene, with Shipping," by *Albert Cuyp* (1620-1691); 84, "The Laughing Cavalier," by *Frans Hals* (1584-1666); 99, "Landscape with Water-Mill," by *Hobbema* (1638-1709). Those who find pleasure in comparing the styles of various painters have in this room an almost unique opportunity, for "Perdita" (Mrs. Robinson) is here depicted by three of the greatest masters of portrait painting, (42) *Gainsborough*, (45) *Reynolds*, and (37) *Romney*. The room also contains some magnificent cabinets, bronzes, etc.

**Room XVII.**—Seventeenth-century schools. Pictures by Poussin, Champaigne and others. In a case in the centre of the room is a magnificent set of blue Sèvres porcelain of the eighteenth century.

**Room XVIII.**—Here are several charming pieces by Greuze and Watteau. 384, "Innocence," by *Greuze* (1725-1805). Two cases of decorated and enamelled snuff boxes find a place in the middle of this room, as well as a set of thirty-one pieces of green Sèvres porcelain.

**Room XIX.**—Decorative pieces by *Boucher*; 439, "The Toilet," by *Watteau*.

**Room XX.**—449, "Boy in Red," *Madame Le Brun*; 475, "The Birth of Venus," *Charlier*.

**Room XXI.**—Water colours by *Decamps*, *Vernet*, etc. 706, "Arabs Forging a River," *Decamps* (1803-1860).

Room XXII.—Water colours by Decamps, Turner, Stanfield, Cogniet, etc.

Vestibule.—French Schools of eighteenth century.

West of Hertford House is **Baker Street**, a fine thoroughfare connecting Oxford Street with the Marylebone Road and Regent's Park, and containing the studios of many of the leading photographers. On the west side are the **Portman Rooms**, with the **French Chapel**, in King Street, close at hand. No. 31, Baker Street (tablet) was the birthplace of Lord Lytton, the novelist. In **Portman Square** is the town house of the Duke of Fife (No. 15). No. 14, York Place (tablet) was the residence of William Pitt and Lady Hester Stanhope during 1803 and 1804. In York Place is the **Bedford College**, affiliated to London University, the most important college for women in London. **Baker Street Station** (Plan II. G. 6) as well as being an important station on the Underground Railway, is the starting-point of the Metropolitan Extension Railway to Harrow, Rickmansworth, Aylesbury, etc. (see p. 51), and is connected by subway with the station of the same name on the Bakerloo Tube.

The **Marylebone Road** (Plan II. G. and H. 6), with its continuation **Euston Road** (Plan II. I. and K. 5 and 6), runs from Edgware Road to King's Cross. It is a thoroughfare of great importance, for here are no fewer than four of the principal railway termini, and a number of hospitals and other charitable institutions. Midway between King's Cross and Euston are the imposing offices of the *Hearts of Oak Benefit Society*, opened by the King and Queen in 1906. A quarter of a mile to the west of Baker Street is **Marylebone Station**, the terminus of the Great Central Railway, fronted by the handsome *Great Central Hotel*. **Marylebone** (Mary-le-bourne) derives its name from the old Tyburn stream, which flowed from Kilburn to the Thames. **Marylebone Parish Church**, a short distance east of Baker Street, was rebuilt in 1741. A small obelisk in the churchyard marks the grave of *Charles Wesley* (1788). Almost opposite is **Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition** (Plan II. H. 6), which celebrated its centenary in 1904 (*admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra*). Here is exhibited a large collection of wax figures of ancient and modern celebrities. Constant additions are made. A band plays at intervals, and there are good refreshment rooms. The evening is the best time to visit this famous collection.

Upper Baker Street leads directly to the Clarence Gate of



## Regent's Park.

Plan II. G. and H. 4, 5 and 6.

**Nearest Stations.**—Baker Street, Portland Road and St. John's Wood Road (Metropolitan); Baker Street and Regent's Park (Bakerloo Tube); Chalk Farm (North-Western and North London Railways); Chalk Farm, or Camden Town, on Hampstead Tube.

This is one of the largest of the London parks, having, with Primrose Hill to the north, an area of 473 acres. It was laid out by Nash for the Prince Regent, after whom it is named. Around it runs a fine carriage drive, two miles in circuit, known as the **Outer Circle**. The much smaller **Inner Circle** encloses the **Royal Botanic Society's Gardens and Museum** (*open on Mondays and Saturdays on payment of 1s., and on other days by order from a Fellow of the Society*). The flower-shows held in May and June are among the events of the London season. On the western side of the Park is a large, many-armed **Lake**, with islands and bridges. Boats can be hired. Another attractive feature of the Park is the **Broad Walk**, which runs across it from near the Portland Road entrance to the Zoological Gardens. This chesnut-shaded avenue presents in spring a sight rivalling the more famous avenue in Bushey Park.

## The Zoological Gardens.

**Admission.**—The Gardens are open daily from 9 a.m. until sunset. Admission, *rs.*, except on Mondays, when only *6d.* is charged. Children half price, except Mondays. Tickets for schools are issued at cheaper rates. Military bands perform on Saturday afternoons in summer. Admission on Sundays only by order from a Fellow of the Society.

**Entrances.**—The *Main Entrance* is in the Outer Circle of Regent's Park. The *North Entrance* is in Albert Road, on the northern side of the Regent's Canal. The *South Entrance* is near the head of the Broad Walk.

**Nearest Stations.**—St. John's Wood Road (Metropolitan) is about half a mile west of Main Entrance.

Portland Road Station (Metropolitan) is half a mile south of the South Entrance. Enter Regent's Park by gate opposite Park Square, and follow Broad Walk northward.

Baker Street (Met.) and the Baker Street and Regent's Park Stations of the Bakerloo Tube are at the south end of Regent's Park.

Chalk Farm Station (N.-Western and N. London Railways) and the Chalk Farm Station of the Hampstead Tube are about half a mile north of North Entrance.

**Refreshments.**—There is a large Refreshment Pavilion towards the eastern side of the Gardens, where luncheons, teas, etc., can be obtained at moderate prices. There is another in the northern part, near the Elephant House. Smaller buffets are scattered in various parts.

**Feeding Times.**—With many visitors, particularly juveniles, the question of personal refreshment is here for once eclipsed in interest by the feeding of other creatures. The usual times are as follows: Pelicans, 2.30; otters, 3; eagles, 3.30; lions, tigers and other beasts of prey, 4 (winter, 3); seals and sea-lions, 4.30 (winter, 3.30); diving birds, 12 and 5 p.m.

**Elephant and Camel Rides**, near Bear House, *2d.* to *6d.*  
**Catalogue** (illustrated), *6d.*

The Zoological Gardens, familiarly known to Londoners as "the Zoo," occupy an area of about 34 acres in the northern part of Regent's Park. The grounds are intersected by the





Outer Circle and by the Regent's Canal, three divisions being thus formed, known respectively as the North Garden, the Middle Garden, and the South Garden. The three portions are connected by a tunnel under the Outer Circle and by two bridges over the Regent's Canal. The houses of the larger animals, elephants, rhinocerosi, hippopotami, giraffes, etc., are in the middle portion; while the bears, lions, monkeys, reptiles, etc., are in the southern part of the Gardens. The northern strip bordering the Regent's Canal accommodates the cranes, owls, pheasants, etc., and in the western part of this section is housed the Prince of Wales' Indian Collection, consisting of animals presented to His Royal Highness during his tour in India, 1905-6. This part of the Gardens, formerly inaccessible, is connected by a footway (forming part of the Primrose Hill bridge over the Regent's Canal) with the zebra and giraffe houses. Many other improvements have been made in recent years, one of the most important being the seal enclosure. The new Western Paddock and the Southern Paddocks, adding three acres to the Gardens, have been gained by setting back the boundary of the Park. The animals in these new enclosures can be seen from Regent's Park without entering the gardens.

We give a plan showing the various houses, but limits of space forbid any attempt at description. Parents and friends taking children are advised to coach themselves up beforehand as to the habits and degrees of ferocity of the various animals. To betray ignorance here is to forfeit all claim to respect. Persons of deficient imagination may seek shelter behind the *Official Catalogue*.

The yearly number of visitors is usually well over 700,000. The number of vertebrate animals exhibited is usually about 2,500. To attend to the wants of this varied family a staff of about a hundred men is required. The **Zoological Society** was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1829.

To the north of Regent's Park rises the grassy slope of **Primrose Hill**. The summit commands what is perhaps the **finest** view obtainable of the great Metropolis (see p. 27). The ground is used for cricket and other games, and at the foot of the southern slope is an open-air gymnasium.

Close to the north-west confines of the Park, and reached by the St. John's Wood Road, is **Lord's Cricket Ground** (Plan II. F. 5), the headquarters of English cricket (nearest station, St. John's Wood Road). The ground is the property of the M.C.C. Here are played in June and July the Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, and other great matches.

St. John's Wood Road drops down to the **Edgware Road**, a great trunk road—part of the old Watling Street—running in a north-westerly direction from the Marble Arch to Kilburn

and Cricklewood, thence on to Hendon and Edgware, and eventually to St. Albans. The Middlesex County Council, or rather their lessees, run services of electric trams from Cricklewood to Canons Park, beyond Edgware, and to Harlesden and the Lock Bridge, Paddington. **Edgware Road Station** (Plan II. F. 7) is in Chapel Street, which is in a direct line with the Marylebone Road (p. 146). A few yards to the north is the station of the same name on the Bakerloo Tube, the present terminus of the line.

Another important thoroughfare in this direction is the **Harrow Road**, which branches off from the Edgware Road beyond Chapel Street, and leads north-westward through Paddington and Kensal Green to Willesden, and thence on to Harrow. A few yards from the commencement is **Paddington Green**, on which stands a *Statue of Mrs. Siddons*, notable as being the only monument erected in London to a woman, other than queens. Close by are the **Paddington Town Hall** and old **St. Mary's Church**. On the east side of the Green is a *Children's Hospital*. From the Lock Bridge, crossing the Regent's Canal, electric trams run to **Harlesden**, passing on the way the famous **Kensal Green Cemetery** (Plan II. A and B. 5). The Cemetery covers about 70 acres, and contains over 40,000 graves. Among the host of notabilities here interred may be mentioned Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Tom Hood, Anthony Trollope, John Leech, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Returning along the Edgware Road in the direction of the Marble Arch, we have on the right **Praed Street**, leading to **Paddington Station** (Plan II. F. 7), the terminus of the Great Western Railway. Close at hand is the large **St. Mary's Hospital**.

On reaching the Marble Arch, Oxford Street changes its name to the **Uxbridge Road**, forming the northern boundary of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. At the intersection of the roadways stood until 1759 the famous, or infamous, **Tyburn** gallows, the scene of countless executions. The site is now marked by a stone tablet in the roadway. Here, to name only a few, the "Holy Maid of Kent," Felton, the assassinator of the Duke of Buckingham, and the notorious Jack Sheppard, were done to death. The last-named was hanged in 1783, a movable gallows having by that time been substituted a few yards westward for the old fixed triangular structure. From that date onwards all executions took place at Newgate. The locality is still frequently described as "Tyburnia." The spacious roadway is overlooked by the fine mansions of Hyde Park Gardens and Lancaster Gate. A short distance from the Marble Arch is the secluded old *Burial Ground of St. George's*,



*Hanover Square*, now a public open space. The tombstones and monuments have been removed and ranged round the walls. On the west side is the grave of Laurence Sterne, inscribed "Alas, poor Yorick." During the time of Fenian activity, when officials of the Irish Government had to go about attended by detectives, Mr. W. E. Forster used frequently to come to this obscure and hidden churchyard, declaring that it was the only place in London where he could safely enjoy privacy. At the entrance to the burial-ground is the *Chapel of the Ascension*, founded by the late Mrs. Russell Gurney, not for services, but expressly for "rest, meditation and prayer." The building (*open in summer 2 to 5, in winter 2 to 4*) is elaborately decorated with Scriptural paintings by Frederic Shields. "Let the pictured walls within speak of the past yet ever-continuing ways of God with men," says an alluring inscription.

Close to the Victoria Gate of Hyde Park is a curious **Dog's Cemetery**.

The cathedral-like fane of **Christ Church, Lancaster Gate** (Plan III. E. 8), is opposite the gate of the same name. **Queen's Road**, in which are stations on the Central London Tube and the Metropolitan Railway, leads to the favourite shopping quarter of **Westbourne Grove**.

From the **Marble Arch** (p. 133) an omnibus will take us along the western part of **Oxford Street** to Regent Street, and so back to our starting-point at Piccadilly Circus. We may note on the way **St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf and Dumb**. In Duke Street is the **King's Weigh House Chapel**, built to replace the famous chapel of that name in the City.

The lowly but dignified structure opposite is an electrical transforming station. It occupies the site of a former recreation ground and affords an effective demonstration of the fact that it is possible to eat your cake and to have it too, the ingenious *Roof Garden*, with its flower-beds and fountain, more than compensating the public for the loss of the ground.

## OXFORD STREET AND HOLBORN.

ROUTE VI.—OXFORD STREET—SOHO—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD—BLOOMSBURY—THE BRITISH MUSEUM—HOLBORN.

We will assume this time that the start is made from **Oxford Circus**, at the junction of Oxford Street with Regent Street.

### Oxford Street.

Plan II. H. and I. 7.

**Stations**, commencing at west end, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus, Tottenham Court Road and British Museum. All these are on the Central London Tube. At Oxford Circus connection is made with the Bakerloo Tube, at Tottenham Court Road with the Hampstead Tube, and the British Museum station is quite close to the Holborn station of the Piccadilly Tube.

This has always been the principal traffic artery between the west and north-west of London and the City. The opening of the Central London Railway, or "Tube," in 1900, so far from displacing the 'buses, only led to an increase in their numbers. Although Oxford Street proper, from the Marble Arch to Tottenham Court Road, has only a length of a mile, it forms part of a great highway extending from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush, and thence viâ Acton and Ealing to Uxbridge. At and near Oxford Circus are some of the best known shops in London, including *Marshall and Snelgrove's*, *Peter Robinson's*, *Jay's*, *Selfridge's*, *Liberty's*, *Dickens and Jones's*, *D. H. Evans's*, *Waring's*, and scores of others.

**Wardour Street**, noted for its old furniture and curiosity shops, would bring us into the heart of the **Soho** quarter, almost entirely occupied by foreigners of various nationalities. At the north-west angle of **Soho Square** is the **French Protestant Church**, while on the east side is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Patrick**. The Duke of Monmouth's house—it will be recalled that "Soho" was his battlecry at Sedgemoor—stood on the site of the present Hospital for Women.

At No. 51, **Frith Street**, south of the Square, Mozart lived as a boy. Hazlitt died at No. 6, in 1830. In **Dean Street**, to the west, are the **Royalty Theatre** and **St. Anne's Church**, the latter notable as the burial-place of Hazlitt, and of Dryden and Burke, though the two last named were subsequently removed to



Westminster Abbey. St. Anne's, too, was the burial-place of the unfortunate Theodore, King of Corsica. Seven children of George II. were christened here. In **Gerrard Street**, just off Shaftesbury Avenue, Edmund Burke lived. The house, No. 37 (tablet), is now a restaurant. Dryden died at No. 43, in 1700.

Of the famous *Soho Restaurants*, making a speciality of dinners at 2s. and 2s. 6d., and luncheons at 1s. 6d., the best known are perhaps the *Café d'Italie*, in Old Compton Street, close to the Palace Theatre; *Pinoli's*, in Wardour Street; the *Florence*, Rupert Street, and the *Villa-Villa*, Gerrard Street.

Close to the junction of Oxford Street with Tottenham Court Road are the *Frascati Restaurant* and the **Oxford Music Hall**.

**Tottenham Court Road** (Plan II. I. and K. 6 and 7), at the southern end of which are stations on the Central London and Hampstead Tubes, runs northward for rather more than half a mile to the Euston Road, and is thence continued as the Hampstead Road, leading, viâ Camden Town, to Hampstead Heath. The long vacant site at the corner of Great Russell Street has been secured by the **Central Young Men's Christian Association**, for the erection of a young men's club which will be a memorial of Sir George Williams. About half-way down Tottenham Court Road is *Goodge Street Station* on the Hampstead Tube. Near at hand is the **Whitefield Tabernacle**, an important "institutional" church of the Congregational body, occupying the site of the chapel of which Wesley's great coadjutor was pastor. Farther down are the establishments of *Messrs. Shoobred and Maple and Co.* Indeed, the road is the recognized centre of the retail furnishing trade, and eager touts of varying degrees of shabbiness keep watchful eyes on all who betray the slightest indication of an intention to enter the state of holy matrimony. Any street to the right will lead into **Gower Street**, two houses in which, marked by tablets, will be noted with interest, No. 54, once the residence of Sir Samuel Romilly, the great lawyer who mitigated the severity of our penal code, and No. 110, where Charles Darwin lived when first married (1839-42). At the junction of Gower Street with the Euston Road is **Gower Street Station** (Plan II. I. 6). The entrance to **Euston Station** (Plan II. I. 5), the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, is a short distance eastward.

**University College**, near the north end of Gower Street, is one of the principal schools affiliated to London University, and has upwards of twelve hundred students. The *Flaxman Gallery*, containing original models and casts by Flaxman, is open to visitors on Saturdays in summer from 10 to 4.

**University College School**, boasting as alumni Viscount Morley, Viscount Selby, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Lindley, the late Lord Herschell, Lord Burnham, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M.P., Sir George Lewis, and many other distinguished men, has recently been removed to handsome new buildings at Frognal, Hampstead.

Across the road is **University College Hospital**, rebuilt in the form of a diagonal cross, at the cost of the late Sir J. Blundell Maple. Close at hand, in **Gordon Square** (Plan II. K. 6), is the **Catholic Apostolic Church**, of cathedral-like proportions, commenced by the Irvingite body in 1850, but still unfinished. Adjoining is **Dr. Williams's Library**, containing about 40,000 volumes, chiefly theological and historical, which may be borrowed freely by ticket-holders. On the east side of Woburn Square is **Christ Church**, with a reredos in memory of Christina Rossetti, the poetess (d. 1894). We are now in the well-known quarter of—

### Bloomsbury,

more favoured by visitors than any other part of London. Nearly every house displays the enticing notice "boarding," or "apartments," and there is a rapidly increasing number of hotels. The popularity of the district is accounted for partly by the fact that it is within easy reach of the City and West End, and the great railway termini; and partly by the attractiveness of the **Squares**, which are here more numerous than in any other part of the Metropolis. The largest is **Russell Square**, on the eastern side of which is the imposing *Hotel Russell*.

Russell Square has figured in several well-known novels, notably *Vanity Fair*. No. 5 was the residence of Frederick Denison Maurice; No. 67, marked by a bronze memorial, of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough and first Earl of Rosslyn; and No. 65 (memorial) of Sir Thomas Lawrence. No. 13, on the north side of the Square, long the residence of Sir George Williams, is now, consequent on the demolition of Exeter Hall, the temporary headquarters of the Central Young Men's Christian Association.

**Southampton Row** (Plan II. K. 7), leading from Holborn via Russell Square and Woburn Place to Euston Road, has become quite a cosmopolitan thoroughfare, and it is rarely possible to walk a dozen yards without hearing several languages spoken. Here are the *Morton*, the *Bedford*, the *Imperial*, *Cranston's Waverley*, the *West Central*, the *Tollard Royal*, the *Cosmo*, and a number of other hotels, as well as many fine shops. In Tavistock Place, north of Russell Square, is the **Passmore Edwards' Hall**, with class rooms, gymnasium, etc. In connection with the Holborn-Strand Improvement, the northern



end of Southampton Row has been widened, and now forms part of **Kingsway** (see p. 183). Here are the **London Day Training College for Teachers**, and the **Central School of Arts and Crafts**, both under the London County Council. Adjoining is the **Baptist Church House**, with statue of John Bunyan at the corner.

**Great Russell Street**, connecting Southampton Row with Tottenham Court Road, leads past **Bloomsbury Square**, in which is the **College of Preceptors**. The square contains a *Statue of Charles James Fox*, by Westmacott, and note should be taken of No. 6 (tablet), the residence of Isaac D'Israeli; No. 28 (tablet), that of the first Earl of Mansfield; and No. 31, the residence of Sir Anthony Panizzi, the famous chief librarian of the British Museum.

### The British Museum.

#### Plan II. K. 7.

**Admission.**—The Exhibition Galleries are open free on week-days during summer from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. In January, February, November and December after 4 p.m., and in March, September and October after 5 p.m. some only of the galleries remain open, viz., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the MSS., King's Library, Prints and Drawings, Porcelain and Glass, and Prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, Mediæval and Ethnographical Collections; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Galleries (exclusive of Vase and Bronze Rooms), the American Collections and the Waddesdon Room.

On Sundays the Galleries are open from 2 till 4 p.m., January, February, November and December; 2 till 5, October; 2 till 5.30, March and September; 2 till 6, April, May, June, July and August. On Christmas Day and Good Friday the Museum is closed.

The **Reading Room** (see p. 157) is only available to ticket-holders, but visitors may obtain permission to go as far as the doorway and see the room, on application to the officials in the Entrance Hall. It is open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., except on the first four week-days of March and September.

**Catalogues.**—General Guide, with plans, 2*d.* (quite sufficient for the ordinary visitor). Guides to Sculptures, Coins, Antiquities and other departments, 6*d.* and 1*s.*

**Sticks and Umbrellas** must be left in the Entrance Hall.

**Refreshment Room** on ground floor adjoining Central Egyptian Saloon (see plan). Tea, light luncheons, etc.

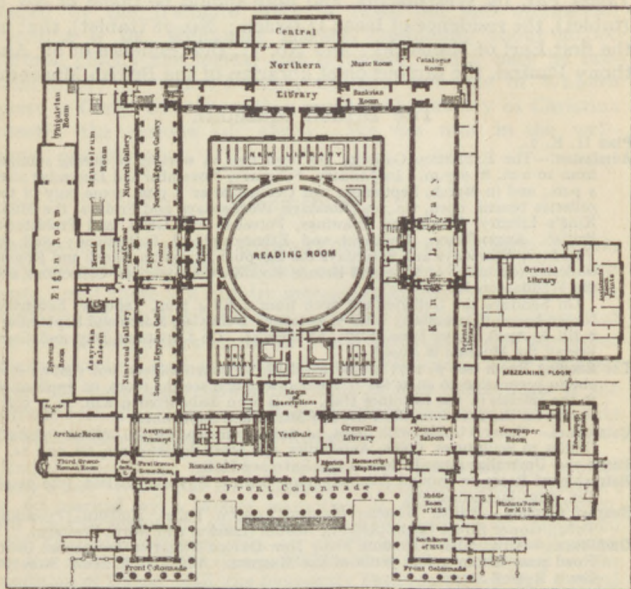
**Nearest Stations.**—British Museum (Central London Tube), Holborn (Piccadilly Tube), Gower Street (Metropolitan), Euston (London and North-Western).

**Omnibuses.**—All omnibuses running along New Oxford Street or Tottenham Court Road pass within a few yards of the Museum. Alight at Museum Street or Great Russell Street.

The Museum originated in 1753 with the purchase of the library and collection of Sir Hans Sloane, a public lottery having been set on foot for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. Added to by the Cottonian, Harleian and other collections of manuscripts, the Museum was opened to the public in 1759. Many libraries and collections of natural objects, coins and antiquities were added—especially the magnificent library acquired by George III., and the renowned Elgin Marbles—and the Museum became one of the most extensive and valuable in Europe. A new building being imperatively required, the erection was entrusted to the brothers Smirke, with the result that, between the years 1823 and 1847, Montague House dis-

appeared, and the present structure took its place. The great Reading Room was built in 1857, the "White Wing," on the east, in 1884. A further extension, the "King Edward the Seventh Galleries," is now being made at the rear, in Montague Place, at a cost of £200,000. The records show that about a million visits are made to the Museum per annum.

It would require a lifetime to become acquainted with all the contents of this vast national storehouse, and we can do little more than give such clues as will enable the hurried visitor to



BRITISH MUSEUM: GROUND FLOOR.

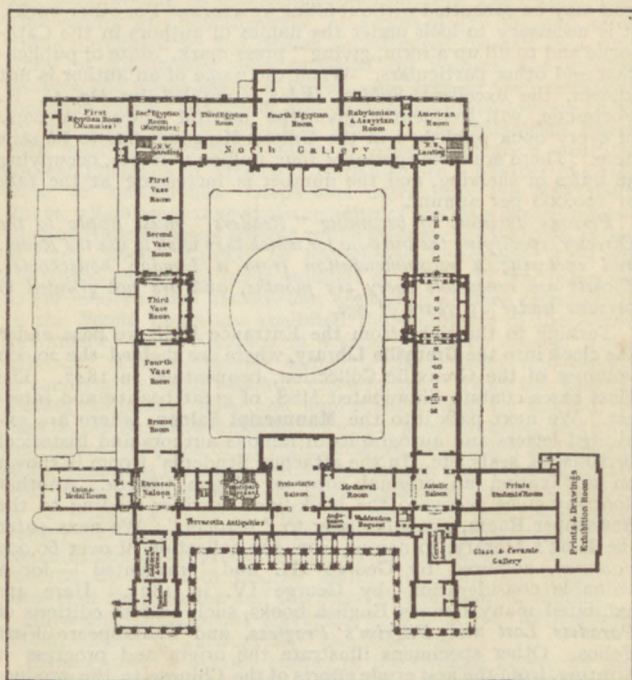
make the best of the single morning or afternoon he is likely to be able to devote to the purpose. The excellent *General Guide* (2*d.*) will be found of great assistance and the various *Guides to Departments* (6*d.* and 1*s.*) are veritable mines of information. Special students' rooms are attached to most of the departments, and the officials are always willing to give all the assistance in their power to genuine inquirers. Most of the objects are plainly labelled, and in many cases explanatory notes are added.

Entering from Great Russell Street, we cross the courtyard,



with greensward on either side, and ascend the steps beneath the Ionic portico. The figures on the pediment are by *Westmacott*, and represent the progress of the human race and the development of Art, Science, etc. The entire front is 370 ft. in length, and has an Ionic colonnade of 44 columns.

In the spacious **Entrance Hall** is a statue of Shakespeare by *Roubillac*, formerly in Garrick's Villa on the Thames at Hampton,



BRITISH MUSEUM: FIRST FLOOR.

and bequeathed to the Museum by the great actor. The hall beyond, known as the **Room of Inscriptions**, contains Roman and Greek inscribed stones, statues, busts, etc.

Lynx-eyed officials guard a doorway inscribed "Readers only." This leads to the famous **Reading Room**, a huge circular hall, accommodating between 450 and 500 readers, who sit at desks radiating like the spokes of a wheel from two concentric circles,

in the inner of which sit the officials, while the printed *Catalogue*, comprising upwards of 800 volumes, is ranged round the outer circle. The dome, recently redecorated in white and gold, is 106 ft. high, and has a diameter of 140 ft., only 2 ft. less than the dome of St. Peter's, Rome. The window panels bear twenty of the most illustrious names in English literature. About 20,000 of the volumes most in request, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., are ranged in shelves round the Reading Room itself, and may be consulted without filling up a form. For other works, it is necessary to look under the names of authors in the *Catalogue* and to fill up a form, giving "press-mark," date of publication and other particulars. When the name of an author is not known, the excellent *Subject Index*, compiled by Mr. G. K. Fortescue, will frequently give the needful clues. A copy of every book published in the United Kingdom has to be sent here. There are already nearly four million volumes, occupying 48 miles of shelving, and the number is increasing at the rate of 100,000 per annum.

*Persons desirous of becoming "Readers" must apply to the Director, specifying the purpose for which they wish to use the Room, and enclosing a recommendation from a London householder. Tickets are renewable every six months, and are not granted to persons under 21 years of age.*

Turning to the right from the Entrance Hall, we pass under the clock into the **Grenville Library**, where are shelved the 20,000 volumes of the Grenville Collection, bequeathed in 1847. The glass cases contain illuminated MSS. of great beauty and interest. We next pass into the **Manuscript Saloon**, where are exhibited letters and autographs of famous authors and historical personages, seals, etc. In the attached Students' Room is shown on application an original copy of Magna Charta. Another doorway gives access to the book-lined corridor leading to the **Newspaper Room**, available only to "readers." We next enter the **King's Library**, so named from the collection of over 60,000 volumes, acquired by George III. and "presented"—for a valuable consideration—by George IV. in 1823. Here are exhibited many famous English books, such as first editions of *Paradise Lost* and *Pilgrim's Progress*, and Shakespeare First Folios. Other specimens illustrate the origin and progress of printing, from the first crude efforts of the Chinese to the productions of the Kelmscott Press. In cases in the middle of the room is the Tapling Collection of Postage Stamps. At the far end a staircase leads to the Upper Floor, but we will retrace our steps to the Entrance Hall, and, disregarding the main staircase, turn into

The **Sculpture Galleries**. The first is the **Roman Gallery**, with remains of tessellated pavements found in England, and portrait busts of Julius Cæsar, Nero, and other worthies and unworthies familiar to us by name from childhood. In the three **Græco-**



**Roman Rooms** beyond, and in the basement room, are some of the most beautiful sculptures in the world. The **Archæic Room** contains early Greek sculpture, principally from the colonies in Asia Minor. The **Ephesus Room** is chiefly occupied by fragments of the great Temple of Diana at Ephesus (see Acts xix.), which ranked as one of the wonders of the world. We next enter the **Elgin Room**, containing the famous Elgin Marbles which formerly adorned the Parthenon at Athens, and were brought to this country in 1801-3 by Lord Elgin, then Ambassador at Constantinople, at a cost of £70,000, and afterwards purchased by the British Government for half that sum. Many of the figures were executed by Phidias, the greatest sculptor the world has ever known, and even in their mutilated condition excite the wonder and admiration of all who see them. At the north end of the Elgin Room is the **Phigaleian Room**, with marbles from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, near the ancient Phigaleia in Arcadia. Here also are a number of Greek stelæ, or tombstones. Steps lead down into the **Mausoleum Room**, where are arranged the remains of the magnificent mausoleum at Halicarnassos, erected to the memory of Mausolos, Prince of Caria, about 354 B.C. by his widow, Artemisia. This was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, and gave rise to our modern term mausoleum, applied to all such monuments. In the **Nereid Room** are exhibited the sculptures of the Nereid monument, from Xanthos in Lycia, probably erected about 370 B.C. The monument takes its name from the Nereids, or sea-nymphs, with which it was adorned. From the **Assyrian Saloon**, containing slabs and figures discovered by Layard, we pass to the **Egyptian Galleries**, in which is an immense and most interesting collection of Egyptian statues, sarcophagi and inscriptions, including the famous Rosetta stone, a slab of black basalt, with three inscriptions, which gave the key to the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. By their side are the **Nineveh Gallery** and other rooms in which are stored the deeply interesting collection of Assyrian relics, inscriptions and brick-books discovered by the late George Smith, including the primitive records of the Creation and the Flood in cuniform characters.

Adjoining the Central Egyptian Saloon is the **Refreshment Room**, known to *habitueés* as "the fleshpots."

Having made a hurried survey of the Ground Floor, we pass along the Northern Egyptian Gallery to a flight of stairs leading to the

#### Upper Floor.

Here the Egyptian Galleries are continued, or perhaps we should say commenced, as these upper rooms are known as the **First to Fourth Egyptian Rooms**. Interest is chiefly excited here by the mummies, both of men and animals, of which there is a very large collection, dating from about 3600 B.C. to 500 A.D. One

of the most interesting and gruesome is that in a case in the first room—the vitrified corpse, in crouching posture, of a man of the Neolithic period (probably about 7000 B.C.)

From the Fourth Egyptian Room we pass into the **Babylonian and Assyrian Room**, and thence into the **North Gallery**, containing Phœnician and other Semitic antiquities, illustrating the religions of the East and Early Christianity.

Retracing our steps to the north-west staircase, by which we reached the Upper Floor, we pass into the Western Gallery, containing the **Vase Rooms** (I. to IV.), with their magnificent collections of Greek pottery from the seventh to the third centuries B.C. In the **Bronze Room** are numerous Greek and Roman statuettes and implements, the collections in the **Etruscan Room** being of similar character. On the west side of the latter is the **Coin and Medal Room**, including Biblical coins and specimens showing the development of the coinage of the British Isles from the seventh century to the present time. To the south of the Etruscan Room is the **Room of Gold Ornaments and Gems**, including specimens of both ancient and modern jewellery, cameos, etc.—probably the finest collection in the world.

On Table-Case T, near the centre of the room, is the famous **Portland Vase**, the property of the Duke of Portland. It is of dark blue glass, with beautiful reliefs of opaque white glass. It was found in a tomb at Rome about two centuries ago. In 1845 it was broken to atoms by a lunatic named Lloyd, but has been skilfully reconstructed. Another notable feature of this room is the **Enamelled Gold Cup**, or hanap, above Table-Case W, dating from about 1350, and bought by the Museum in 1892 for £8,000.

Returning to the Etruscan Saloon, we turn to the right and enter the room containing the **Terra-cotta Antiquities**, with statuettes, lamps, etc., and a most interesting case of old-world children's toys.

At the top of the **Principal Staircase**, on the walls of which are Buddhist sculptures, is the **Central Saloon**, containing Prehistoric, Anglo-Roman and Gaulish antiquities. A doorway on the east side leads into the **Anglo-Saxon Room**, from which we pass into the **Waddesdon Bequest Room**, where is exhibited the magnificent collection of arms, jewels, carvings, etc., bequeathed to the Museum by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild in 1898.

Returning to the Central Saloon, we turn right and enter the **Mediæval Room** (note especially the historical relics in case A), and thence pass into the **Asiatic Saloon**, with fine specimens of Japanese and Chinese porcelain. On the east are the rooms of the White Wing, dating from 1884. Here are the **Ceramic and Glass Galleries**, English and Continental, and the very interesting **Gallery of Prints and Drawings**, in which are ex-



hibited periodically selections from the treasures acquired by this Department.

Returning to the Asiatic Saloon we pass along the West Gallery, containing the extensive **Ethnographical Collections**, and reach the north-east staircase, having completed the circuit of the Upper Floor.

As already stated, a considerable extension of the Museum, to be named **The King Edward VII. Galleries**, is being carried out at the rear, in Montague Place. The memorial stone was laid by His Majesty on June 27, 1907. The extension, designed by Mr. John J. Burnet, is in keeping with the older portions, and it is intended to form a worthy approach to it by the construction of a wide new thoroughfare running northward from Montague Place to Torrington Square.

At the corner of Museum Street, leading from the British Museum to New Oxford Street, is *Mudie's Circulating Library* (p. 18). A notable feature of the oblique Hart Street is **St. George's Church**, designed by Hawksmoor, with an extraordinary steeple, surmounted by a figure of George I. in Roman toga. This incongruity gave rise to the rhyme:—

“When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,  
He ruled over England as head of the Church;  
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,  
Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple.”

Nearly opposite, at the corner of Broad Street and High Holborn, will be seen the **Holborn Town Hall**, erected in 1908, with a public library adjoining.

Hart Street would bring us back to the northern end of **Kingsway** (p. 183), from which electric trams, on emerging from the subway, run along an important line of thoroughfare, which starts as **Theobald's Road**, and is continued as Clerkenwell Road and Old Street to Shoreditch. Lord Beaconsfield was born at No. 22, Theobald's Road (tablet) in 1804. At the junction of Theobald's Road with the Gray's Inn Road is the old Holborn Town Hall, acquired for £35,000 in 1908 by the Primitive Methodist body as their London headquarters. **Rosebery Avenue** runs thence in a north-easterly direction to the *Angel* at Islington. **Lamb's Conduit Street** (the name recalls the conduit by which a Mr. Lamb in the sixteenth century carried water to Snow Hill) leads to **Gulford Street**, in which is the

### Foundling Hospital.

Plan II. L. 6.

**Admission.**—Visitors are shown round on Mondays from 10 to 3, also after the Sunday morning service (donation expected). Sunday services at 11 and 3.30.

**Nearest Stations.**—Russell Square (Piccadilly Tube), Chancery Lane (Central London Tube), King's Cross or Gower Street (Metropolitan).

This interesting institution was founded in 1739 by Thomas Coram, a retired sea captain, for "exposed and deserted children." Within a very few years it was found necessary to abandon the haphazard mode of admission at first in force, and since 1760 only illegitimate children whose mothers are known have been received. There are between 500 and 600 inmates, boys and girls; it would be a kindness to dress them in less distinctive garb. The services on Sundays are largely attended on account of the fine singing. In the board room and the secretary's room are pictures by Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough and others, presented by the artists. The organ in the chapel was a gift from Handel.

The streets hereabouts have many interesting literary and artistic associations. At No. 32, Brunswick Square, immediately west of the Foundling Hospital, lived John Leech, the caricaturist. At 13, Great Coram Street, Thackeray lived before going to Kensington. Tavistock House, at the north-east corner of Tavistock Square, was the home from 1850 to 1860 of Charles Dickens. Here *Bleak House* and *Little Dorrit* were written.

In Great Ormond Street are the **Royal Children's Hospital** and the **Homœopathic Hospital**.

Returning to Theobald's Road, we cross it to **Bedford Row**, a short but wide road, almost entirely tenanted by solicitors, at the top of which we turn left and enter the precincts of

**Gray's Inn** (Plan II. L. 7), one of the four great Inns of Court, originally founded for the education and lodging of law students, to one or other of which all barristers are "admitted." Gray's Inn occupies an extensive area, from Holborn to Theobald's Road. Most of the offices line the western side of Gray's Inn Road and overlook the pleasant gardens, with their fine plane trees and well-kept lawns, laid out by Francis Bacon, who was admitted a member of the Inn in 1576, at the age of fifteen, and held the high office of Treasurer for nine years. A statue of the Inn's greatest son, by *Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A.*, has been placed in South Square to mark the tercentenary of his election as Treasurer (1608). In the Elizabethan **Hall** (there is a contemporary portrait of the Virgin Queen over the Benchers'



daïs), Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* is believed to have been acted in 1594. The Archbishop's Window in the **Chapel** has figures of Becket, Whitgift, Juxon, Laud and Wake, the last four all members of the "Ancient and Honourable Society." Another window, a memorial of the late Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., Treasurer to the Inn, has the figure of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes.

**Gray's Inn Road** is a dingy and unattractive thoroughfare running northward from Holborn to King's Cross. On the right, about half a mile up, is the **Royal Free Hospital**, founded in 1828. Slightly to the east, bordering the northern part of Farringdon Road, and occupying the site of the old Coldbath House of Correction on the sarcastically named **Mount Pleasant**, are huge postal buildings where provincial letters and newspapers are sorted and despatched.

Close to the junction of Gray's Inn Road with Holborn, stone pillars mark the **City Boundary**, though it will be more convenient to regard Holborn Circus, a few yards eastward, as the limit of our present ramble.

## Holborn,

[Plan II. L. and M. 7.]

the eastward continuation of New Oxford Street, takes its name from the *Old Bourne*, or burn, a tributary of the Fleet River, which formerly flowed through the hollow now spanned by the Viaduct. Here are many fine shops and stores, including *Wallis's* and *Gamage's*. On the north side, close to Gray's Inn Road, is the large red-brick block occupied by the *Prudential Assurance Company*, extended a few years ago by the demolition of Furnival's Inn, where Dickens was living when he began the *Pickwick Papers*.

Chatterton, the boy poet, committed suicide in a garret in **Brooke Street**, immediately west of the Prudential Offices. At the north end of this street is **St. Alban's Church**, superbly decorated and noted for its ritualistic services. The chapel on the south side is a memorial of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie (d. 1887), the first vicar, whose recumbent figure, in eucharistic vestments, is to be seen in a recess. A beautiful allegorical painting records the manner of his death amid his ancestral Highlands, where his frozen body was found guarded by a faithful deerhound.

The imposing façade of the *Birkbeck Bank*, is adorned with busts of famous generals and others. Opposite Gray's Inn Road are some of the **Oldest Houses in London**, dating from

the Elizabethan period, their projecting timbered fronts forming the street side of Staple Inn. An archway beneath gives access to quaint little **Staple Inn**, with its old-world courtyard. Though long an inn connected with the law, it owes its name to an earlier use, when it served as a kind of custom house where wool was weighed and the dues upon it collected. Farther east, close to Fetter Lane, stood Barnard's Inn, recently demolished. The site is occupied by the **Mercers' School**, the old hall of the inn being utilized as a dining-room. The school has a history extending over four centuries and a half. Dean Colet, of St. Paul's, and Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, were scholars.

From **Holborn Circus** (Plan II. M. 7) an omnibus, or the Central London Tube (Chancery Lane station), will take us back, in a few minutes, to our starting-point at Oxford Circus.





*Photos by* [Levy, Sons & Co,  
OLD HOUSES, HOLBORN—THE BRITISH MUSEUM—BROAD WALK,  
REGENT'S PARK,  
*London.*



Photos by]

[Levy, Sons & Co.

PICCADILLY—HYDE PARK CORNER—BURLINGTON HOUSE.



## THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUMS AND CHELSEA.

ROUTE VII.—BROMPTON ROAD—THE ORATORY—NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM—IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND LONDON UNIVERSITY—CHELSEA.

One more excursion will complete our sightseeing in the West of London, and leave us free to devote some attention to the City and South London. This trip to South Kensington, or "Museum Land," must perforce be omitted by the hurried visitor, but no one with time to spare should fail to make himself acquainted with our great national collections.

From Charing Cross we may go by District Railway to South Kensington Station, or from Piccadilly Circus by the Piccadilly Tube to the same destination. Or, given fine weather, the 'bus ride viâ Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and the Brompton Road is one of the most interesting and enjoyable in the Metropolis. **Piccadilly** has already been described (p. 125). At **Albert Gate** (p. 138) we turn in a south-westerly direction along the **Brompton Road**. Here are *Harrod's Stores*, and several of the finest business establishments in London. Here, too, is *Tattersall's*, the famous Horse Market. In about half a mile from Albert Gate we reach—

### The Church of the Oratory.

Plan III. F. 10.

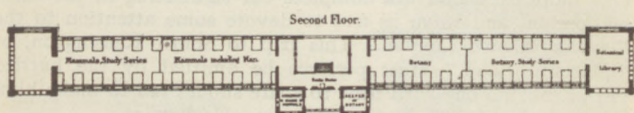
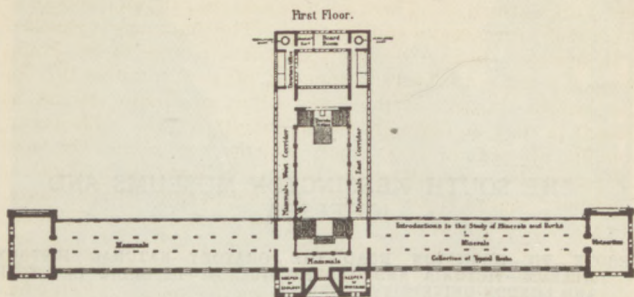
**Admission** free at all times when the Church is open, and to all the services. Open daily from 6.15 to 12.30, 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. On Saturdays and during the services visitors are not allowed to walk about the Church for the purpose of seeing it.

**Services.**—Sundays, Mass at 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m.; High Mass, 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service, Sermon and Benediction, 7 p.m.

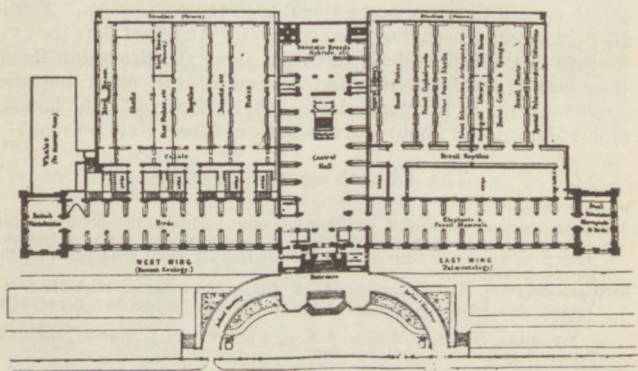
Weekdays, Mass 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m.; Evening Service at 8 p.m.

**Nearest Station**, Brompton Road (Piccadilly Tube).

The Oratory is largely attended, even by non-Catholics, on account of its musical services. It was opened by Cardinal Manning in 1884, and is a fine specimen of the Italian Renaissance, from the designs of Mr. H. Gribble. The nave is the widest in England, except those of Westminster Cathedral



FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS



GROUND FLOOR.  
THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.



and York Cathedral. There are nine side chapels, all elaborately decorated with mosaics and carvings. The sanctuary is panelled with marble. Behind the high altar is a picture of St. Philip Neri, the sixteenth-century founder of the community. In the eastern transept is the Lady Altar, originally erected at Brescia in 1693, and brought to this country in 1886. The organ contains upwards of 4,000 pipes. On the west side of the Oratory grounds, overlooking the Brompton Road, is a *Statue of Cardinal Newman* (1801-90), who seceded to the Catholic Church in 1845, and introduced the Institute of the Oratory to England.

Beyond is the handsome southern frontage (700 ft.) of the **Victoria and Albert Museum**, with its domes and towers and central lantern, crowned by the figure of "Fame." The niches between the first floor windows are occupied by figures of thirty-two famous painters, sculptors, architects, etc. On the spandrels of the portal are the figures of "Truth," and "Beauty" by *George Frampton, R.A.* The foundation stone of this extension of the Museum was the last laid by Queen Victoria (1899). As, pending the opening of the new block, the entrance to the Museum is still in Exhibition Road, it will be more convenient to keep along the Cromwell Road (deriving its name not from Oliver, but from the Protector Cromwell), and see first the

### Natural History Museum.

Plan III. F. 10.

**Admission.**—The Museum is open free daily from 10 till 6, April to August, and 10 till 4, 4.30, 5 or 5.30 other months. On Mondays and Saturdays from 1st May to middle of July, it is open till 8 p.m., and thence to the end of August till 7 p.m. Also on Sundays from 2 till 7 p.m. or dusk. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. *Students' Tickets*, giving special facilities, are issued on application to the Director, subject to certain conditions.

**Catalogues.**—General Guide, 3*d.* Guides to various Departments, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* 21

**Refreshment Room** on first floor at head of staircase.

**Nearest Station.**—South Kensington (District Railway and Piccadilly Tube).

Intended as a branch of the British Museum, the Natural History Collection—the finest in the world—occupies a noble edifice of terra-cotta, designed by the late Alfred Waterhouse, and erected in 1873-80 at a cost of £400,000. The length of the front is 675 ft., and the towers are each 192 ft. high. The spacious and lofty central hall contains a most interesting epitome of the whole Museum. Note especially the cases illustrating adaptation to environment. Here are placed *Statues of Sir Richard Owen and Professor Huxley*. Behind the staircase on the ground floor is a large room containing cases of animals under domestication, and collections of insect pests. An interesting feature is the silver statuette of the King's famous race-horse, Persimmon. At the top of the first flight of stairs is a

*Statue of Charles Darwin*, by Boehm. Birds, corals, shells, starfish, reptiles, insects and fish occupy the ground floor of the west wing, and mammals are exhibited on the first and second floors. The ground floor of the east wing contains the fossil mammalia, fossil reptiles and fishes, cephalopoda, mollusca, corals, sponges and plants; on its first floor are minerals and meteorites; on the second floor are the botanical and osteological collections.

A detailed description of the objects in this collection is unnecessary, as every specimen is labelled, and special care is taken to render these labels intelligible to the general visitor. Indeed, it is a pleasure to testify to the pains taken by the authorities to render the priceless collections under their care at once interesting and instructive. The student will learn more in an hour at this Museum than by poring over text-books for weeks. That the Museum is appreciated is proved by the fact that more than half a million visits are paid to it per annum.

Leaving the Natural History Museum, we retrace our steps to **Exhibition Road**, a broad, straight thoroughfare leading northward to Kensington Gardens, and deriving its name from the great Exhibitions for which the site was so long used.

### The Victoria and Albert Museum,

formerly known as the South Kensington Museum, is contained in three separate buildings; the **Main Building**, the superb Renaissance façade of which faces Cromwell Road; the **Southern Galleries**, on the west side of Exhibition Road; and the **Indian Section** and **Western Galleries**, the entrance to which is in Imperial Institute Road. A whole day will scarcely suffice even for a superficial glance at these great collections.

#### Plan III. F. 10.

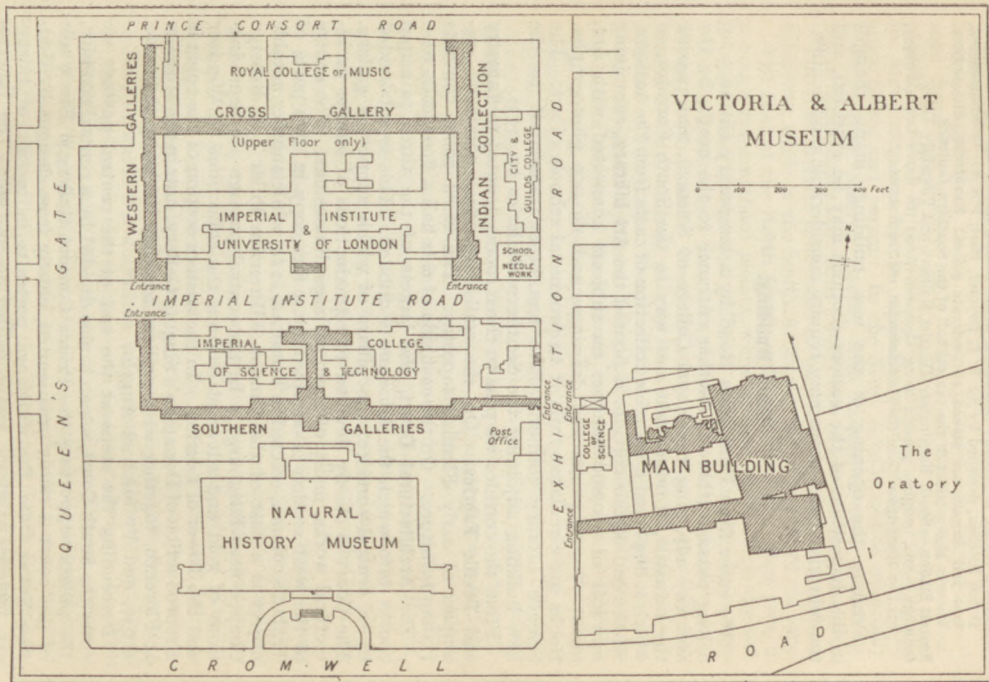
**Admission.**—The Museum is open daily, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays the whole is open free, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays ("Days of Study") the Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season, a charge of 6d. being made for admission to the Main Building, but the Galleries to the west of Exhibition Road are always open free. On Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the Libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till dusk.

Tickets of Admission (including the Libraries) can be obtained at the Main Entrance. Weekly, 6d.; monthly, 1s. 6d.; quarterly, 3s.; half-yearly, 6s.; yearly, 10s. Free tickets are issued to teachers and students of science and art schools on application to the Secretary, Board of Education, South Kensington, S.W.

All visitors who have paid on entrance, and all ticket holders, are entitled to admission to the Libraries, which are open on weekdays during the same hours as the Museum, excepting the Dyce and Forster Libraries, which close at 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

**Catalogues, etc.**—At the turnstiles leaflets may be obtained gratuitously which contain plans of the various Departments and a summary of the principal contents. An excellent General Guide, price 6d., with plans and illustrations, is on sale.





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THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

**Refreshment Rooms** in Main Building, near north-west entrance. The suite includes Central Room, artistically decorated, Green Dining Room, and Grill Room or Dutch Kitchen, designed by Sir E. J. Poynter, Bart, P.R.A. Good luncheons, teas and dinners are served at moderate prices. Lavatories, etc., adjoin. There is also a buffet in the central hall of the Southern Galleries.

**Nearest Station.**—South Kensington (District Railway and Piccadilly Tube).

**Omnibus.**—Any omnibus passing along Cromwell Road (to Earl's Court, Putney, etc.) or Kensington Gore (to Hammersmith, etc.) will serve.

Pending the opening of the new building, many changes in the disposition of the various sections may be expected, and the following brief notes may require considerable modification.

### Main Building.

We enter from Exhibition Road by a temporary entrance up a long passage (there is another entrance to the north, by the archway adjoining the Royal College of Science), and passing the turnstile, at once make our way to the South Corridor, in which is displayed a valuable collection of casts from the antique. At the end of this corridor is housed the **Art Library**, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes on subjects connected with Art, about 130,000 prints and drawings, and 150,000 photographs. Books are circulated from it to provincial schools of art. The Science Library formerly here has been transferred to the new building adjoining the Southern Galleries (p. 173).

From the corridor we pass to three rooms devoted to **Tapestry** and **Textile Fabrics**. On the walls are some admirable examples of early Flemish tapestry. The third room contains Italian furniture. On the east side of this hall a door leads to—

The **Architectural Court**, the largest of the three principal courts into which the Museum is divided. This is subdivided by a central corridor, the pillars of which support a gallery. The Court is chiefly devoted to reproductions of famous architectural works, many of them of large dimensions. The centre of the west section is occupied by a fine copy in two parts of Trajan's column, erected in Rome A.D. 114, while another notable object is a cast of the famous "Prentice Pillar" in Rosslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh. In the central passage are reproductions of gold and silver plate from the collections at Windsor and the Tower of London. In the eastern section of the court is a reproduction of Donatello's Singing Gallery, now in the Museum at Florence, together with replicas of other works by the same artist, and by Michael Angelo.

Descending the steps at the end of the central passage we enter the **South Court**, which is also divided by a central corridor, the pillars supporting the Prince Consort Gallery. The whole of this court is richly ornamented, chiefly from designs by Godfrey Sykes. On the walls are portraits in mosaic of thirty-six famous painters, sculptors, architects, etc. The lunettes on the upper portions of the north and south walls of the east



section are filled by Lord Leighton's famous fresco paintings, "The Industrial Arts as Applied to War," and "The Industrial Arts as Applied to Peace." These pictures are, however, best seen from the gallery itself. The court is devoted to small objects of art in metal, ivory, porcelain, etc. In the west side we find European objects, while the eastern half contains those from China and Japan. In the West Arcade notice especially a room from Sizergh Castle, with exquisite wood panelling. The central passage contains a collection of jewellery, medals, etc.

The East Arcade is devoted to textile fabrics, embroidery and furniture, while in the South Arcade is the collection of old lace.

The roof of the **North Court**, unlike that of the other two, is a single span without pillars, while around the cornice appears a broad band of blue and gold, on which are inscribed passages from Ecclesiasticus. Its decoration is less elaborate than that of the South Court. Over the south doorway is an early sixteenth-century singing gallery from the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. The west section contains some fine terra cotta medallions by Luca della Robbia. This Court represents the Italian section of the Museum, and contains some admirable sculptures of the Renaissance. In the east section the most notable objects are two bas-reliefs by Donatello, "Christ in the Sepulchre" and "Delivering the Keys to St. Peter." The East Arcade contains a collection of textile and woollen fabrics, chiefly ecclesiastical vestments. The North Arcade is devoted to specimens illustrating the art of working on glass, and contains some daintily-wrought Etruscan vases; and in the West Arcade is included a collection of musical instruments, among them being those used at the present day in China, Japan, Persia, Russia, Upper Egypt, Central Africa, etc. The fernery at the end of this Arcade was fitted up to enable students to draw from plants at all seasons. The rooms to the west of the North Court are devoted to Italian furniture and woodwork.

A door in the south-west corner leads to the Refreshment Corridor, which stretches across the north side of the open quadrangle. It contains some admirable examples of ancient and modern stained glass, sculptures and plaster models by Campbell, Baily, Earle, etc., and specimens of old English furniture. On the north side of the corridor are the **Refreshment Rooms** (see also p. 170), which are worthy of the Museum. A staircase at the west end of the corridor affords access to a gallery in which is a collection of pottery. Turning southward at the bottom of the staircase we find ourselves in the **West Corridor**, containing specimens of furniture. North of this is the **North-West Corridor**, containing carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

At the north-west corner of the North Court is a staircase leading to the galleries above the North and South Courts containing the **Collection of British Water Colour Paintings**. To the right of the rooms in which these are exhibited is the **Ceramic**

or **Pottery Gallery**. It contains a fine collection of English pottery, including specimens of considerable antiquity.

The **Prince Consort Gallery** is supported, as already stated, by the columns of the central passage of the South Court. Here are placed in a single row of cases many of the most precious possessions of the Museum—an interesting collection of enamels of the Middle Ages. Among these should be specially noticed a large shrine or reliquary in the form of a Byzantine Church surmounted by a dome. It was bought at the sale of the celebrated Soltikoff collection for £2,142. From this gallery also notice the two Leighton pictures (see p. 171).

In the **Gallery of the Architectural Court**, to the south of the Prince Consort Gallery, is exhibited a collection of ironwork.

The South Gallery of the South Court will conduct us eastward to the **East Gallery** of the Museum, in which are the gems of the pictures which it possesses. The long gallery to the east of the South Court contains the **Jones Collection** of furniture, porcelain, miniatures, paintings, sculpture, bronzes, etc., "especially rich in examples of French industrial art of the second half of the eighteenth century." The painters of the English school are hung to the west, and those of the Foreign schools to the east of the gallery, while the lunettes over the panels of either wall are decorated with paintings illustrative of Art Studies.

The gallery to the east of the North Court is divided into four rooms, and contains the **British Fine Art Collections**, for the most part the gift of the late Mr. John Sheepshanks. From the north-west corner of these rooms we pass to the **Raphael Room**, containing the famous series of cartoons designed in 1515 for Pope Leo X. as copies for tapestry to be made at Arras, in Flanders. Originally there were ten cartoons, but three having been lost are here represented by copies. The designs were bought by Charles I., on the advice of Rubens, and removed from Brussels in 1630. By William III., they were fixed at Hampton Court Palace, where they remained until 1865, when they were removed to the Museum. They are the property of His Majesty the King. A glance should also be given at the **Forster and Dyce Libraries**, the former containing the original manuscripts of several of the novels of Charles Dickens.

Having finished our inspection of the Main Building, we cross Exhibition Road to

#### The Exhibition Galleries,

which are open free even on days when a charge is made for the Main Building. There are two groups of these buildings, the Southern Galleries, which extend behind the new buildings of the Imperial College (p. 175) in Imperial Institute Road, and can be entered either from that road or from Exhibition Road; and the Northern Galleries, at the sides of and behind the





*Photochrom Co., Ltd.,*

[London.]

THE ALBERT HALL.



*F. Frit's & Co., Ltd.,*

[Reigate.]

THE BROMPTON ORATORY.



*Photos by*

*[Levy and Frith.]*

BROMPTON ORATORY—THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE—THE NATURAL  
HISTORY MUSEUM.



Imperial Institute and London University, comprising the Indian Section, the Western Galleries and the Cross Gallery. A glance at the plan on p. 169 will render this clear.

The **Southern Galleries** are for the most part devoted to machinery and inventions. Many of the exhibits, of course, are only of interest to experts, but this section makes a strong appeal also to juveniles, for by merely pressing a button or turning a handle much of the machinery may be set in motion. The collection of **Steam Engines**, from Stephenson's *Rocket* to the latest "flyer," is an irresistible attraction to boys, especially as the engines can nearly all be made to "go." The **Buckland Fish Collection** is also very interesting. On the Upper Floor are models of warships, liners, lifeboats, lighthouses, docks, etc. From the room containing the ship models a passage leads to the **Science Library**, containing about 70,000 volumes and the transactions of nearly all learned societies. (For particulars as to readers' tickets, see p. 169).

From the Buckland Room we cross Imperial Institute Road to the **Western Galleries**, containing collections of scientific apparatus used for teaching and research, including weights and measures, astronomical and surveying instruments, maps, etc. One of the most interesting exhibits is a pendulum for the repetition of Foucault's experiment to make apparent the rotation of the earth. From the Upper Floor we reach the **Cross Gallery**, which runs behind the Imperial Institute and London University, and connects with the Indian Section. This Gallery contains the Saracenic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese Collections, including some exquisite porcelain and glass. The **Indian Section**, as its name implies, is devoted to specimens illustrating the architecture, religion and daily life of the peoples of the Indian Empire.

On leaving this Gallery we find ourselves near the eastern end of Imperial Institute Road. The most inveterate sightseer will probably be by this time in a state of collapse, but he has still seen only a portion of the treasures of South Kensington.

### The Imperial Institute and London University.

Plan III. F. 10.

**Admission.**—The Colonial and other collections are open free daily (except Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day) from 10 to 5 in summer and from 10 to 4 in winter. Special arrangements are made for conducting parties visiting the collections for educational purposes.

**Nearest Station.**—South Kensington (District Railway and Piccadilly Tube).

The Imperial Institute was erected as a national memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893.

Its principal object is to promote the utilization of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire by arranging exhibi-

tions of natural products, and collecting and disseminating information.

In 1902 an Act was passed transferring the management from the former governing body to the Board of Trade, who in 1907 passed on a share of the responsibility to the Colonial Office. The committee of management now consists of three members appointed by the Board of Trade, the Colonial Office, and the India Office respectively. The staff includes officers with special qualifications in chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, and certain branches of technology in their relation to agriculture and to the commercial utilization of economic products.

The following are the principal departments:—

**Indian and Colonial Collections.**—Collections illustrative of the general and commercial resources of India and the Colonies are arranged on a geographical system in the public galleries. Each Colony has its own Court, in which may be seen examples of the principal industries and sources of wealth of the inhabitants. Detailed information as to population, exports, etc., is given in statistical tables and diagrams.

In the centre of the main gallery is a stand from which are distributed or sold pamphlets, circulars and handbooks relative to commerce, agriculture, mining, emigration, etc.

**Scientific and Technical Department.**—On the second floor are research laboratories for the investigation of new or little known natural products and of known products from new sources, with a view to their utilization in commerce. Here, also, is provided trustworthy scientific and technical advice on matters connected with the agriculture, trade and industries of India and the Colonies.

The **Library and Reading Rooms** contain a large collection of Indian and Colonial works of reference, and are supplied with the more important official publications, and with the principal newspapers and periodicals of the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies. The *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, published quarterly (1s.), contains records of investigations and articles relating to progress in tropical agriculture and the industrial utilization of raw materials.

The central block and the east wing of the Institute are now occupied by the **University of London**, removed hither from Burlington House in 1900. Thanks to recent benefactions and reorganizations, the University plays a much more important part in the life of London than was formerly the case. At first merely an examining and degree-conferring body, it is now a teaching University, with numerous affiliated schools, the chief of which are University College and King's College and there are residential halls at Chelsea, Ealing and elsewhere. The full University degree can be taken even by students only able to attend evening classes. Those attached to certain recognized institutions can obtain their B.A. or B.Sc. as "internal stu-



dents" of the University, while others who do not comply with the necessary conditions can take the degree as "external students." The "internal" degree may be taken not only at those institutions which are known as "schools of the University," such as University College, King's College, Bedford College, the East London College, or the London School of Economics, but also at the polytechnics in different parts of London. Women are admitted to all degrees. In addition to the University courses in arts and science, a large number of extension lectures are organized on subjects of general interest. The courses, as a rule, extend throughout the session, and certificates are granted by the University at the conclusion of the course.

The Library, containing about 45,000 works, is open to students and recommended persons, and many of the books may be borrowed for home use.

On the other (south) side of the road is the new building of the **Imperial College of Science and Technology**, an incorporation of the former Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the Central Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The College of Science is the terra-cotta building adjoining the main building of the Victoria and Albert Museum in Exhibition Road.

At the corner of Imperial Institute Road and Exhibition Road is the **Royal School of Art Needlework** (Plan III. F. 10): *open free daily, 10 to 6, Saturdays, 10 to 2*). Ladies, and indeed all art lovers, will be interested in the show rooms, where are displayed ancient and modern furniture, embroideries, tapestries, *objets d'art*, etc. Lessons are given in needlework and every kind of embroidery, and also in design. The School was founded in 1872, occupying at first a small room in a house in Sloane Street. To the north, in Exhibition Road, is the **City and Guilds of London Technical College**, now incorporated with the Imperial College. In Prince Consort Road, immediately south of the Albert Hall is the **Royal College of Music**, opened in 1894, and providing a thorough musical training to some 500 pupils. On the ground floor is shown the Donaldson Collection of Musical Instruments (*open free daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 5*). The **Albert Hall** has already been described (p. 137).

Returning again to Cromwell Road, we could take 'bus, tube or train to **Earl's Court**, where, on grounds adjoining the station, important **Exhibitions** (Plan III. D. 11) are held from year to year. Adjoining Addison Road Station, to the north-west, is **Olympia**, the scene of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament in May, and of other important shows and exhibitions. In Blythe Road, just behind, is a tall block covering the greater

part of five acres, devoted to the **Post Office Savings Bank**. By continuing westward along the Hammersmith Road we should pass, opposite Brook Green, **St. Paul's School**, for boys, founded by Dean Colet in 1512, and removed from behind St. Paul's Cathedral to this site in 1884.

To the south of Kensington lies the old-world suburb of

### CHELSEA,

with its many literary and artistic associations. It is best reached by way of Sloane Square station. Whole volumes have been written about this fascinating quarter, and we can do no more than indicate a few of its leading features. At Chelsea, then a country village, lived Sir Thomas More, among his frequent visitors being Henry VIII., Holbein and Erasmus. Beaufort Street, to the north of the present Battersea Bridge, occupies part of the site of his house. Some parts of the old garden wall and a gateway leading into the Moravian Burial Ground still remain. Other distinguished residents at various periods were Dean Swift, Sir Richard Steele, Addison, John Locke, Sir Robert Walpole, Gay, Newton, Smollett, Sir Hans Sloane, whose collection originated the British Museum, J. M. W. Turner, Leigh Hunt, Thomas Carlyle, D. G. Rossetti, George Eliot, General Gordon, J. McNeil Whistler, and scores of others. Although to-day perhaps not quite so much favoured by literary men, it is more popular than ever with artists.

From Sloane Square Station turn to the left along **Kings' Road**, named after King Charles II. In a few yards will be seen the **Duke of York's School**, founded in 1801 for the support and education of the sons of soldiers. It is about to be removed to Dover. The boys, of whom there are between 500 and 600, call themselves the "Dukies." About 90 per cent. of those eligible become soldiers.

Taking the next left hand turning we reach the Royal Hospital Road, in which is the principal entrance to the world-famous

### Chelsea Hospital.

**Admission** on week-days from 10.10 to 12.45, and from 1.45 until 7 p.m., if the public gate be open so late. No charge, but the country's defenders have never been known to show any marked aversion to a trifling addition to their "tobacco money." Visitors are also admitted, so far as room permits, to the Sunday services in the Chapel at 11 and 6.30.

**Nearest Station.**—Sloane Square (District Railway).

In 1682 Charles II., at the instigation of Sir Stephen Fox, and possibly also, as is traditionally asserted, of Nell Gwynne, converted a theological college into an asylum for old and



invalid soldiers, employing Sir Christopher Wren as architect. The frontage to the Thames consists of a centre and two wings of red brick, with stone dressings. The buildings form three courts, two of which are spacious quadrangles; the other is open to the river. In the centre of the front quadrangle is a statue of Charles II. in Roman toga by Grinling Gibbons. Accommodation is provided for about 540 inmates, whose pensions, varying from a few pence to 5s. a day, are regulated by rank and length of service. In addition there are a great number of "out-pensioners"; indeed, the greater part of the Parliamentary grant of nearly two millions annually goes to their support. In winter the aged warriors are clothed in dark blue coats; in summer the colour is scarlet.

The show parts are the large Hall and the Chapel, though the courtyards where the picturesque old warriors sun themselves, and fight their battles o'er again, should also be seen. The **Hall** contains some hundreds of tattered flags and battle trophies, portraits of Charles II. and of past Governors, a large painting of the Battle of Waterloo, cases of unclaimed medals, and some old leather "black Jacks." The **Chapel**, rendered additionally interesting by Herkomer's famous picture, "The Last Muster," contains a fine altar-piece, carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and an altar-cloth presented by Charles II. The communion service was a gift from James II. At the Sunday services the men occupy the forms in the middle, the Governor and other officers the cushioned pews at the back, and visitors are accommodated at the sides.

Between the Hospital and the river are some attractive **Gardens** with shady avenues, admission to which is free. They occupy part of the site of the old Ranelagh Gardens, the scene of so many merry junketings in the eighteenth century. To the east is the pretty **Chelsea Suspension Bridge**, and beyond it the Grosvenor Road railway bridge, leading to Victoria Station.

Turning westward along the pleasant **Chelsea Embankment**, with **Battersea Park** (p. 252) on the opposite bank, we shortly reach the *Botanic Garden*, given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecaries' Company as "a physic garden, so that apprentices and others may better distinguish good and useful plants from those that bear resemblance to them and yet are hurtful." The worthy knight could not be expected to foresee that the vitiation of the London atmosphere would render the garden incapable of serving any such purpose.

**Cheyne Walk**, a terrace of red-brick Queen Anne mansions overlooking the river, has many interesting associations. At No. 4 lived Maclise the painter, and here George Eliot died in 1880, after a residence of three weeks only. In the Em-

## 178 CARLYLE'S HOUSE—CHELSEA OLD CHURCH

bankment Gardens a fountain, surmounted by a bust by Ford Madox Brown, recalls the fact that Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828—1882), lived at No. 16, known as the "Queen's House," from the fact that it was the residence of Catherine of Braganza, Charles II.'s neglected wife. A site adjoining **More House**, a residential hall for students in connection with London University, has been secured for the re-erection of **Crosby Hall** (see p. 229), that interesting relic of mediæval London which had to be removed from Bishopsgate Street Within in 1908. Cheyne Walk extends beyond Albert Bridge, and here, at the extreme western end (No. 118—tablet by Walter Crane), Turner, the great landscape painter, spent his last years and died. A *Statue of Thomas Carlyle* by Boehm marks the foot of **Cheyne Row**, a spot which no literary pilgrim omits to visit. **Carlyle's House** (No. 24—formerly 5—Cheyne Row) was purchased by public subscription in 1895, and is now *open daily, 10 till sunset, at a charge of 1s. (Saturdays, 6d.), or 6d. each for parties of ten or more.* In the various rooms may be seen a number of interesting personal relics, furniture, letters, etc.

Returning to the Embankment, we have, immediately west of Cheyne Row, Lawrence Street, where the manufacture of the famous old *Chelsea China*, which fetches almost fabulous prices, was carried on. At the corner of the Embankment and Church Street is **Chelsea Old Church**, built early in the fourteenth century. See Henry Kingsley's *The Hillyars and the Burtons*, in the opening chapters of which the old Church figures prominently. There are many ancient monuments, and some chained books, including a "Vinegar Bible." The headless remains of Sir Thomas More may possibly be in the tomb he himself erected here, in blissful ignorance of the impending tragedy, but it is very doubtful. His head, we know, was interred at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, after being exposed for fourteen days on London Bridge. At the south-east corner of the churchyard, close to the Embankment, is the monument of *Sir Hans Sloane*, who died in 1753, aged 92. Adjoining is the *Chelsea Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children*. In Church Street is the *Rectory*, where the brothers Charles, George and Henry Kingsley passed their boyhood.

The soaring chimneys of the great **Generating Station** at Lots Road, near the river, are a conspicuous feature of the views hereabouts. The station, the largest of the kind in the world, supplies the current by which the District and several of the most important of the London electric railways are worked.

Close to the gas-works on the west side of the West London Exten-



sion Railway is the picturesque *Sandford Manor-House*, a residence of Nell Gwynne and, later, of Addison.

By following any northward turning from the river we should strike the King's Road again and could take a 'bus along it to Sloane Square. In Manresa Road, on the left, is the **Chelsea Public Library**, in the Queen Anne style, containing a number of Keats relics lent by Sir Charles Dilke and some interesting prints of bygone Chelsea. Adjoining is the **South-Western Polytechnic**.

If followed in the other (south-westward) direction, King's Road would lead us through **Parsons Green** to **Putney Bridge**, the starting-point of the famous Oxford and Cambridge Boat-races. On the Middlesex bank, close to the bridge, is **Fulham Palace**, for upwards of seven centuries the official residence of the Bishops of London. The grounds are encircled by a moat about a mile in circuit. The Bishop's Walk, along the bank of the river, is a pleasant promenade. Nearly opposite, on the Surrey side, are the grounds of the **Ranelagh Club** (polo, ballooning, etc.). The house, known as Barn Elms, was a gift from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham.

## CHARING CROSS TO THE CITY.

**ROUTE VIII.—THE STRAND—COVENT GARDEN—ALDWYCH AND KINGSWAY  
—WATERLOO BRIDGE—THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT—TEMPLE BAR—  
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS—THE TEMPLE—FLEET STREET—LUDGATE  
CIRCUS.**

Turning this time citywards, let us follow the Strand and Fleet Street, a line of thoroughfare surpassing even Oxford Street in the volume of traffic constantly passing between west and east. The latter part of the route, after passing Temple Bar, is within the City, and therefore outside the strict limits of this section of the Guide, but it will be better for purposes of continuity to regard Farringdon Street as the boundary.

### The Strand.

**Plan III. K and L. 8.**

**Nearest Stations.**—Western end, Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Charing Cross (S.E. and C. terminus, Hampstead Tube and District Railway); eastern end, Strand (Piccadilly Tube), Temple (District Railway).

Recent widenings have effected great changes, and with its soaring hotels, fine playhouses and handsome shops, the Strand, though shorn of much of its former picturesqueness, can challenge comparison with any thoroughfare in Europe. Nor is the interest by any means confined to the buildings. The intelligent visitor has only to pause in any doorway to take stock of the crowds of all ranks, ages, conditions and nationalities that surge unceasingly by, to have an epitome not merely of metropolitan life but almost of the life of the world. Certainly no other street in London so happily combines the aspects of business and amusement. In Elizabethan times, and long afterwards, the Strand was bordered by aristocratic mansions, with gardens extending down to the river-side. The names still survive in such streets as Burleigh Street, Villiers Street, Bedford Street, Southampton Street, etc. Indeed, there is hardly a street in the neighbourhood of the Strand the name of which would be sought unsuccessfully in the British peerage. From Charing Cross to Temple Bar, where the famous griffin marks at once the commencement of the City and of Fleet Street, the Strand is almost exactly seven-eighths of a mile long.





*Photochron. Co., Ltd.,*

CHARING CROSS AND THE STRAND.

[London.]



Photos by] [Levy, Sons & Co.  
COVENT GARDEN—SOMERSET HOUSE—EMBANKMENT GARDENS.



**Northumberland Avenue** we have already dealt with (p. 74). The new premises of *Coutts' Bank* occupy the site of the old Lowther Arcade, or "toyland," long the joy of children. **Charing Cross Station** (South-Eastern and Chatham Railway) has in its courtyard a replica of the old Charing Cross (p. 71). In the forecourt, too, is an entrance to the Charing Cross station of the Hampstead Tube. The District Railway station, close to the river, is reached by way of Villiers Street. Nearly opposite the S.E. and C. terminus, in King William Street, is the **Charing Cross Hospital**, and at the corner of Agar Street is the new home of the **British Medical Council**. On the south side of the Strand is the **Tivoli Music Hall and Restaurant**, with a gilded exterior modelled on the guild houses in Brussels Market Place.

To the south, between the Strand and the river, lies the quarter known as **The Adelphi**, built by the brothers Adam. **Adelphi Terrace**, overlooking the Victoria Gardens and Embankment, is one of their finest works. David Garrick died at No. 5 in 1779; No. 7 is the **Savage Club**. In John Street is the **Society of Arts**, established in 1754, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce. In the hall are some large allegorical paintings by Barry, which can generally be seen on application. No. 14 is the headquarters of the **Royal National Lifeboat Institution**.

On the north side of the Strand, opposite Adam Street, is the **Adelphi Theatre**, long famous for melodrama, and just beyond is the **Vaudeville**. On the south side is the **Hôtel Cecil**, extending from the Embankment to the Strand, and occupying an area of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres. There are thirteen floors, and upwards of a thousand apartments. A carriage drive from the Strand leads directly to the quadrangle, generally spoken of by *habitues* as "the beach." Next door is the **Savoy Hotel**, also extending from the Strand to the Embankment. This eight-floor block is of very imposing character, with a cream-white façade and sculptured panels. In the east block is the rebuilt *Simpson's Restaurant*, founded in 1848 and reopened in 1904, making a speciality of English food cooked in the English style. The **Savoy Theatre** has been long identified with the burlesque operas of Sir W. S. Gilbert and the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. The **Savoy Chapel Royal**, restored at the expense of Queen Victoria after a fire in 1864, stands on part of the site of the ancient Palace of the Savoy, given by Henry III. to his uncle Peter, Earl of Savoy. It afterwards passed to John of Gaunt. King John of France, the captive of Poitiers, died here in 1364,

and the church is believed to have been the scene of Chaucer's marriage. The famous Savoy Conference, for the revision of the Prayer Book, was held here in 1661.

Either of the streets running northward from the Strand would bring us in a few minutes to **Covent Garden Market** (Plan III. K. 8), the chief market in London for fruit, vegetables and flowers. It is the property of the Duke of Bedford, and takes its name from the fact that it was of old the Convent Garden of St. Peter's, Westminster (the Abbey). After that Convent was, with so many others, disestablished and disendowed, the site remained vacant, and in course of time stalls were erected for the sale of vegetables against the wall of the garden of Bedford House, in the Strand. In 1631 the Earl of Bedford built around it the quadrangle (about three acres in extent); and the Piazza, designed by Inigo Jones, was long the favourite lounging place of fashionable men about town. The market buildings were erected in 1831, but have recently been much extended and improved. The covered central avenue is lined with shops in which the most exquisite and costly fruits and flowers are displayed. About 6 a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, when the wholesale market is in full swing, a very animated scene may be witnessed. The Piazza and the taverns connected with it were conspicuous in the social, literary and dramatic history of the eighteenth century. On the western side of the market is **St. Paul's Church**, built by Inigo Jones in 1633. In the churchyard were buried Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*; Sir Peter Lely, who painted the portraits of so many frail beauties of the Stuart Court; Wycherley, the dramatist; Dr. Arne, the composer of "Rule Britannia"; Grinling Gibbons, the wood carver; Charles Macklin, the actor; and John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar").

Running parallel with the Strand, between Bedford Street and Southampton Street, is **Malden Lane**, a narrow street in which Voltaire lodged, and where Andrew Marvell was living when he refused Charles II.'s bribe of £1,000. J. M. W. Turner, the great landscape painter, was born at No. 20 (tablet), his father being a hairdresser. *Rule's Oyster House* is a favourite haunt of theatrical and literary people and has many interesting old playbills, portraits, caricatures, etc. At 27, Southampton Street (tablet) David Garrick lived from 1750-1772, prior to his removal to Adelphi Terrace. In Garrick Street, on the north-west side of the market, is the **Garrick Club**, possessing a valuable collection of portraits of famous actors. This street leads into **Long Acre**, the headquarters of the carriage and motor-car industries. The labyrinth of streets hereabouts is rather confusing to strangers; we are in the neighbourhood of the notorious **Seven Dials**, at one time the haunt of the most disreputable of London's residuum, and even now none too savoury.



Long Acre runs in a north-easterly direction, and after crossing Drury Lane is continued as **Great Queen Street to Kingsway**. In Great Queen Street are the **Freemasons' Hall**, where the chief meetings of the "Craft" are held, and the **Kingsway Theatre**. Sheridan probably wrote *The School for Scandal* while at No. 55, on the south side. In Drury Lane we have the well-known **Drury Lane Theatre** (Plan III. L. 8—main entrance in Catherine Street), its dingy exterior admirably calculated to put the waiting "pittites" in a mood to appreciate the spectacular glories within. On the 25th March, 1908, fire destroyed the whole of the stage and wings. In reconstructing, the opportunity was taken to effect a number of improvements. In Bow Street is the **Opera House**, the scene of state performances and fancy dress balls. The house was rebuilt after a fire in 1858. **Bow Street** will always be associated with the famous "Bow Street runners"; and with Fielding, the novelist, and his brother, Sir John Fielding, who were magistrates at the time when the police court in Bow Street was the only one of the kind in London. In **Wellington Street**, by which we can return to the Strand, is the **Lyceum Theatre**, so long associated with the late Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. The old building, with the exception of the portico, was pulled down in 1904, and replaced by a larger structure, which, after a short career as a variety hall, is again a home of drama.

We have now reached the western horn of Aldwych.

### Kingsway and Aldwych.

Plan. II. L. 7 and III. 48.

**Stations.**—North end, Holborn (Piccadilly Tube), British Museum (Central London Tube); south end, Strand (Piccadilly Tube), Temple (District Railway).

**Tramway**, with underground stations at Holborn and Aldwych, runs beneath Kingsway and the western horn of Aldwych to the Victoria Embankment at Waterloo Bridge, thus linking the North London tramlines with those of South London.

These spacious thoroughfares, constructed by the London County Council, were opened by the King and Queen on the 18th October, 1905. The purpose of this great improvement—the largest and most important since the construction of Regent Street in 1820—is to provide direct communication between North and South London. Though somewhat bare and "ragged" at present, the thoroughfares promise in course of time to be as much frequented as are the Strand and Fleet Street. The cost of the property acquired amounted to nearly four and a half million pounds, but it is estimated that a great part of this will be recouped by the enhanced value of the freehold sites and ground rents.

**Kingsway** starts from the junction of Theobald's Road with Southampton Row, and after crossing Holborn proceeds southward in a straight line for a third of a mile and then forms a crescent, known as **Aldwych**, the western horn of which debouches into the Strand almost opposite Waterloo Bridge,

while the eastern horn enters the Strand at St. Clement Danes' Church. The complete thoroughfare is just over three-quarters of a mile in length, with a width of 100 ft. throughout, except for a short distance north of Holborn, where it is 80 ft. Beneath the western horn of Aldwych and the whole length of Kingsway runs a shallow **Tramway**, emerging at the northern end near Theobald's Road. The southern end of the subway emerges at the foot of Waterloo Bridge, where a connection is formed with the Embankment and South London tramways. The subway is not sufficiently spacious to allow the passage of cars of the "two-decker" type, but there is a frequent service of "single" cars by which the tramway systems of South and North London are linked. Beneath Kingsway the underground tramway is itself tunnelled under by the Strand spur line of the Piccadilly Tube.

At the western end of Aldwych is the **New Gaiety Theatre**, opened in 1903, in a massive style of architecture which the wits declare is quite aggressively "Newgatey." It is of Portland stone, in the Italian Renaissance style, with dark green marble pillars and columns. Adjoining is the *Gaiety Restaurant*, in the Florentine style, one of the most admirably designed buildings in London. In Aldwych are two magnificent playhouses, the **Waldorf Theatre**, and the **Aldwych Theatre**. Between them is the *Waldorf Hotel*. Aldwych owes its name to the fact that the district was in Saxon times the site of a Danish settlement. On the eastern tongue of the island site in Aldwych the Government of Victoria (Australia) have erected a handsome block of offices, and the adjoining site to the east is to be utilized by the Commonwealth of Australia.

**St. Mary-le-Strand Church** was built by Gibbs in 1723. Its Ionic portico, upper Corinthian storey and graceful steeple form an edifice worthy of its prominent island site. Thomas à Becket was for a time rector of this parish. For the neighbouring fane of **St. Clement Danes**, see p. 187.

On the south side of the Strand is the dignified façade of **Somerset House**, occupying the site of the palace begun in 1547 by the Protector Somerset, who, however, did not live to see its completion, the headsman of Tower Hill abruptly closing his career.

The proud and unscrupulous Duke provided some of the materials by pulling down the cloisters of St. Paul's, with the charnel-house and chapel, flinging the bones to rot in Finsbury Fields; and it is said that he even cast eyes on Westminster Abbey as a possible stone quarry. After Somerset's death the



palace became royal property, and in the time of James I. was named Denmark House, in honour of his queen, Anne of Denmark. The queens of Charles I. and II. lived at the palace, and Inigo Jones, the great architect, died here in 1652. After the Restoration the house became a lodging for foreign potentates and decayed noblemen; but towards the end of the eighteenth century it was decided to rebuild and appropriate it to public uses, Sir William Chambers being the architect employed. The south [and principal front, nearly 800 ft. long, presents a noble façade in the Palladian style, with a terrace which, before the construction of the Embankment, was lapped by the waters of the Thames. The eastern wing was added in 1828, and the western wing, with a handsome frontage to Wellington Street, in 1854-6. Altogether, the building cost about half a million pounds. It is said to contain 3,600 windows, and accommodates a whole army of civil servants. The *Audit Office*, the *Inland Revenue Office* (west wing), whence stamps are issued and where taxes are paid, the *Wills Office*, where wills are kept and may be inspected for a small fee, and the *Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages* are located in the building. In the Central Hall can be seen, on payment of the usual fee, a number of interesting wills, including those of Shakespeare, Newton, and Dr. Johnson.

The east wing of Somerset House is occupied by **King's College**, founded in 1828, and now affiliated to London University. It has a large staff of professors, and instruction is given in law, science, engineering, medicine and theology. The museum contains a valuable collection of mechanical models and instruments. *King's College School*, for boys, was removed some years ago to Wimbledon Common. Close at hand, on the site formerly occupied by the Strand Theatre, is the *Strand Station* of the Great Northern and Piccadilly Tube Railway. The line between the Strand and Holborn stations is a spur from the main line and it is necessary to change at Holborn. The station is a boon to theatre-goers, for whose convenience special trains are run.

The southern part of Wellington Street would bring us in a few yards to **Waterloo Bridge** (Plan III. L. 8), considered by Canova the finest bridge in Europe. It has nine arches, each of 120 ft. span, with granite buttresses 20 ft. thick. The bridge is 42 ft. wide and 1,380 ft. long. It cost upwards of a million pounds, and until 1878, when it was acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works, pedestrians had to pay a toll of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to the company owning it. The view up and down the river from this point is very fine.

The designer of the Bridge was *John Rennie*, who was also responsible for Southwark Bridge, the Plymouth Breakwater, and many other great works. His residence at 18, Stamford Street, near the Surrey approach to Waterloo Bridge, is fittingly distinguished by a tablet.

By descending the stone steps we can reach the **Victoria Embankment**, and make acquaintance with one or two features of necessity overlooked in our journey eastward by way of the Strand. An arch just below the bridge marks the beginning of the subway under Aldwych and Kingsway which links the tramway systems north and south of the Thames. There are underground stations at the north and south ends of Kingsway. The more than palatial proportions of the *Hôtel Cecil* and the *Savoy* are better appreciated from this side. These huge establishments overlook the **Embankment Gardens**, one of the sunniest and most delightful spots in London. The Gardens contain statues of *Burns*, *Fawcett*, the blind Postmaster-General, and *Robert Raikes*, the founder of Sunday Schools. On a pedestal of the Embankment is a bronze replica of the memorial to *Sir Walter Besant* in St. Paul's Cathedral. Indisputable evidence of the fact that all this "good dry land" has been filched from the river is afforded by the presence at the foot of Buckingham Street of the beautiful **York Water-gate**, designed by Inigo Jones for York House, the seat of the first Duke of Buckingham, and the birthplace of Bacon (1561).

The river is here spanned by the **Charing Cross Railway Bridge**, which has a separate footway for pedestrians. The bridge superseded the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, the ironwork of which was utilized for the lofty Suspension Bridge now spanning the Avon at Clifton. The collapse of the roof of Charing Cross station in December 1905, will long be remembered. Near here used to be the blacking factory at which Dickens worked in boyhood, and which he immortalized in *David Copperfield*.

We can return to Waterloo Bridge along the Embankment, noting as we go that famous Egyptian obelisk known as **Cleopatra's Needle**, brought to this country in 1878 at a cost of £10,000, which was defrayed by Sir Erasmus Wilson.

This and the companion monolith now in New York originally stood before the great temple of Heliopolis. The "Needle," of red granite, is  $68\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and weighs 180 tons. The inscriptions relate its history. While the obelisk was being towed to England the steamer had to abandon it on account of bad weather, but it was subsequently recovered. At the foot are two large bronze sphinxes.



Passing under Waterloo Bridge we note the fine river front of Somerset House (p. 184) and reach another of the series of Embankment Gardens. Here is the *Temple Station*, overlooked by the **Education Offices** of the London County Council. To the east is the tasteful **Astor Estate Office**, designed by the late J. L. Pearson, and surmounted by a gilded caravel. In the Gardens are statues of *John Stuart Mill*, *Isambard Brunel*, the engineer, *Sir Arthur Sullivan*, the composer, *W. E. Forster*, the statesman mainly responsible for the establishment of School Boards, and another commemorative of the temperance work achieved by Lady Henry Somerset. At the east entrance are two finely executed bronze figures, the *Wrestlers*. The western boundary of the City is marked by a **Tablet**, with medallion of Queen Victoria, erected to commemorate Her Majesty's last visit to the City (March 7, 1900). Nearly opposite is moored **H.M.S. Buzzard**, a small sloop serving as the training vessel of the London companies of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. To the east, high railings enclose the pleasant **Temple Gardens** (p. 194), but as the Gardens must be entered from the other side it will be better to return to the Strand by one of the streets leading northward, or by the steps at the foot of Essex Street. At No. 5, Strand Lane, a narrow passage adjoining King's College, is a genuine antiquity, a **Roman Bath**, one of the few relics of the Roman period in London. It has a continual flow of spring water and is about 13 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 5 ft. deep. *The bath may be seen on Saturdays from 11 to 12.* The plunge bath is open to subscribers all the year round.

We shall regain the Strand close to **St. Clement Danes Church**, at the eastern termination of the crescent-shaped Aldwych. The church was erected in 1681, from the designs of Wren, on the site of a much earlier building, traditionally said to have been the burial-place of Harold Harefoot and other members of the Danish colony settled here in Saxon times. The tower, 116 ft. high, was added by Gibbs in 1719. Dr. Johnson regularly attended service in this church, his pew in the north gallery being indicated by a brass plate. Visitors are charged 1s. to see the pew and look round the church.

At the western end of the Church is the **Gladstone Memorial**, of bronze, designed by *Hamo Thornycroft*, R.A. The great statesman is shown robed as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The groups at the base represent Brotherhood, Education, Aspiration and Courage.

To the north of Aldwych stands what is left of **Clement's Inn**, an ancient Inn of Chancery in the garden of which Falstaff and

Shallow "heard the chimes at midnight." The Passmore Edwards' Hall is occupied by the **School of Economics**, connected with London University.

### The Royal Courts of Justice.

Plan II. L. 7.

Nearest Stations.—Strand (Piccadilly Tube) and Temple (District Railway).

The Royal Courts of Justice, generally called the "Law Courts," have an arcaded frontage to the Strand of 500 ft., and extend back to Carey Street, the level of which is 17 ft. higher than that of the Strand. The style is what is known as Monastic Gothic, and the building, exclusive of site, cost little short of a million pounds, most of which was provided out of unclaimed funds in Chancery. The principal entrance, facing the Strand, has a fine recessed archway, flanked by towers in which are the entrances to the public galleries of the various Courts. There are nineteen of these in all, serving the King's Bench, the Chancery, and the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions and the Court of Appeal. These, however, are not sufficient, and four new courts are being erected at a cost of about £100,000 on the grassy space to the west, a most regrettable necessity. Including robing rooms, jury rooms, Masters' rooms, etc., there are upwards of a thousand apartments. The Courts are entered by way of the mosaic-paved *Central Hall*, which is 138 ft. long and 80 ft. high, and has a fine rose window in the gable. A notable feature is the white marble *Statue of Lord Russell of Killowen*, late Lord Chief Justice. Only barristers and solicitors and persons connected with the cases are allowed in the body of the Courts and in the Central Hall, but any one may ascend the steps in the towers and take a seat in the public galleries. The Central Hall is shown to the public during vacations. The Judges' entrance is at the back, in Carey Street. In the Bar Library is a replica of Watt's fine fresco "A School of Jurisprudence," in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn.

On the west side is a pleasant stretch of greensward, thrown open in the daytime, along which we may pass to the steps leading up to **Carey Street**, where is the **Bankruptcy Court**, with which no reader will desire to be too closely acquainted. Next to it soars the huge square block of **King's College Hospital**, about to be removed to a site at Denmark Hill presented by the Hon. W. F. D. Smith. Beyond, we have an unattractive back view of the Royal College of Surgeons, which institution can be better seen by passing through Portsmouth Street, with its legendary "Old Curiosity Shop," to **Lincoln's Inn Fields** (Plan II. L. 7), a public open space, the magnificent plane





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THE LAW COURTS.



*Photochrom Co., Ltd.,*

ALDWYCH (WESTERN SIDE).

*[London.]*



trees of which afford grateful shade on a summer day. The gardens were laid out by Inigo Jones early in the seventeenth century, and were long a noted resort of duellists. Lord William Russell was executed here in 1683. Readers of Dickens' *Bleak House* will be interested in No. 58, on the west side, the house of Mr. Tulkinghorn. Most of the houses are now occupied by lawyers, but at one time this was the most fashionable place of residence in London, and several of the existing mansions were built for members of the nobility. On the south side is the **Royal College of Surgeons**, erected in 1835 from the designs of Barry. It contains the museum of anatomy founded by John Hunter, the famous surgeon, who died in 1793. (*Visitors are admitted on the personal introduction or written order of a member, or on application to the secretary, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays between 10 and 4 in winter, and 10 and 5 in summer. The Museum is closed during September.*) The collection, which has been greatly augmented since Hunter's death, occupies five large rooms, and is one of the most remarkable in the world. Some of the exhibits are decidedly gruesome. In the large room are contrasted the skeleton of Byrne, the Irish giant, 7 ft. 7 in. high, and that of Caroline Crachami, who died when ten years of age, having attained the height of only 20 in. There are numerous skeletons of animals, and cases illustrating nearly all the dreadful ills that flesh is heir to. The library contains upwards of 50,000 volumes. In the council room is a portrait of Hunter by Reynolds. At the south-east corner of the Square is the **Land Registry**.

On the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields is the *Inns of Court Hotel*, a large building having another frontage in Holborn. At No. 13 is **Sir John Soane's Museum** (Plan II. L. 7), *open free from 10.30 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from March to August inclusive. Cards for private days for the remainder of the year and for students may be obtained on application to the Curator. Catalogue 6d.* The Museum contains the fine collection of books, manuscripts, and Egyptian and Oriental antiquities formed by Sir John Soane, the architect who designed the Bank of England and who commenced life as a mason's son. One of the most important features is the alabaster sarcophagus, found in 1817, of Seti I. (1350 B.C.), the father of Rameses the Great, bought for £2,000. Of even more interest than the Museum is the collection of pictures, statuary and other works of art, including the eight originals of Hogarth's *Rake's Progress*, and works by Reynolds, Turner,

Canaletto, Watteau, etc. This unique and interesting collection should certainly be seen.

To the east of the square is **Lincoln's Inn** (Plan II. L. 7), another of the four great Inns of Court. The others are Gray's Inn, Holborn (p. 162), and the Inner and the Middle Temple (p. 193). These four corporations, governed by Benchers, alone have the power of "calling to the bar." Prior to the erection of the present Law Courts, the Court of Chancery held its sittings here. Entering by the picturesque gateway from Lincoln's Inn Fields, we see first the **Hall** and **Library** of red brick, built in 1845. In the Hall is a large fresco, entitled "A School of Jurisprudence," more than 40 ft. square, executed gratuitously by the late G. F. Watts. It is, unfortunately, decaying rapidly and a smaller replica has accordingly been made for preservation in the Bar Library at the Law Courts. Another notable painting is Hogarth's "Paul before Felix." The library, founded in 1497, is the largest and finest law library in London, contains over 70,000 volumes, and a number of valuable MSS. bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale and others. Crossing the pleasant gardens (note the fine wrought-iron gates), we come to the **Chapel**, erected from the designs of Inigo Jones in 1623, and containing some good stained glass windows and wood carvings. The Gatehouse opening on to Chancery Lane was built in 1518 by Sir Thomas Lovell, whose arms appear above. It was restored in 1899. Close to the gateway, a tablet on the wall of No. 24, Old Square, recalls the fact that John Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State, resided there.

**Chancery Lane** (Plan II. L. 7), a far too narrow thoroughfare connecting Fleet Street with Holborn, contains several features of interest. The western side is almost entirely occupied by the somewhat dingy houses of Lincoln's Inn. Near the Fleet Street end is the **Law Society's Institution**, built in 1830. The northern wing, opened by the King in 1904, might easily be mistaken for a mausoleum. The fine Tudor building on the opposite side of the Lane is the **Record Office**. (*The public are freely admitted to the Museum containing the more famous treasures, between 2 and 4 p.m. daily, except Saturdays. Search rooms open 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2.*) Here are stored in fire-proof rooms the state papers and records formerly kept in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, the Rolls Chapel, and other places. Documents down to 1760 may be inspected gratis. The collection includes among other interesting MSS. the original volumes and ancient covers of *Domesday Book*, the log of the *Victory*, describing the battle of Trafalgar, and Wellington's report from the battle of Waterloo. Here also are most of the



documents connected with the "Gunpowder Plot," including the warning sent to Lord Mounteagle.

A gateway from Chancery Lane gives access to **Clifford's Inn**, with its cobbled pavement, mellow houses and quaint corners—an old-world contrast to the bustling thoroughfares that hem it in. To the north of the Record Office we have Bream's Buildings, where are several important newspaper offices, and the **Birkbeck College**, founded in 1824 as the Birkbeck Institute, the evening classes at which have been, and are, a priceless boon to thousands of busy City workers. Near the Holborn end of Chancery Lane, Southampton Buildings provide another entrance to **Staple Inn** (p. 164). Here, too, is the principal entrance to the *Birkbeck Bank*. Nearly opposite is the **Patent Office**, where inventions and trade marks are registered. The excellent library (over 100,000 vols.), rich in scientific works, journals, transactions, etc., is open to all. **Fetter Lane** (Plan II. M. 7), to the east, running approximately parallel with Chancery Lane, though hardly an inviting thoroughfare, has some interesting associations. It is variously said to derive its name from the *faitours*, or beggars, once infesting it, and a colony of *feutriers* (feltmakers or saddlers). Dryden and Otway, the poets, at one time lived here. The **Moravian Chapel**, opposite the Record Office, approached by a long passage, is more than 150 years old.

We regain our main line of route in Fleet Street, but it will be advisable to retrace our steps for a few yards to the spot opposite the Law Courts where a monument in the roadway marks the site of the old **Temple Bar** (Plan III. L. 8). This famous portal to the City, which callous Londoners allowed to be carted away to private grounds at Theobalds Park, Cheshunt, was built by Wren in 1670, and was long used for the exhibition of conspirators' and criminals' heads, notably those who were "out" in 1745. It had, however, more pleasing associations. As one writer well says:—

"The shadow of every monarch and popular hero since Charles II.'s time rested for at least a passing moment at the old gateway. Queen Anne passed here to return thanks at St. Paul's for the victory of Blenheim. Here Marlborough's coach ominously broke down in 1714, when he returned from his voluntary exile. George III. passed through Temple Bar, young and happy, the year after his coronation; and again, when old and almost broken-hearted, he returned thanks for his partial recovery from insanity; and that graceless son of his, the Prince Regent, came through the Bar in 1814, to thank God at St. Paul's for the downfall of Bonaparte. Queen Victoria sued for admission to the City at Temple Bar on November 9th, 1837, when she attended the Lord Mayor's banquet after her accession; and

in 1844 her carriage again rested for a brief space at the gateway when she went to open the Royal Exchange. The Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, saw her here again."

In accordance with ancient custom, it is still the practice whenever the Sovereign visits the City in state, for the Lord Mayor to receive him here, or at Holborn Bars, or at the boundary on the Embankment (p. 187), and to tender the sword of state. The present ugly monument is usually known as the "Griffin," though, as a matter of heraldic fact, the supporters of the City arms are dragons—held by some calumnious individuals to typify the rapacity of the citizens. Adjoining the Law Courts we have the *Branch Bank of England*, designed by Blomfield; while on the south side is *Child's Bank*, the successor of the building where the fair but frail Nell Gwynne kept her account, and which figures as "Tellson's" in Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities*. At the entrance to the Inner Temple is **No. 17, Fleet Street**, a hairdresser's shop, with projecting upper storey. The house was built in 1610. On the first floor is a chamber known as Prince Henry's Room (*open free daily, 10 to 5*), said to have been used as the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall. In view of the interest attached to the house, the London County Council, with the assistance of the Corporation, purchased the building in 1900, when it was on the point of demolition, and restored the premises at a total cost of £30,000.

### The Temple

[Plan III. S. L. and M.]

is one of the most interesting places in London. Between busy Fleet Street and the broad Embankment are a venerable church, Gothic halls, piles of stately buildings, dull old quadrangles, spacious lawns, trees and flower gardens, and a shady nook where plays a little fountain in the midst of rockeries and flowers. The Temple has the flavour of a university town, mingled with associations of the old Crusading times and the literary history of the eighteenth century. "It is the most elegant spot in the metropolis," wrote Charles Lamb, who was born in Crown Office Row. "What a cheerful, liberal look hath that portion of it which, from three sides, overlooks the greater garden—that goodly pile 'of building strong, albeit of Paper hight,' confronting, with massy contrast, the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one, named of Harcourt, with the cheerful Crown Office row (place of my kindly engendure) right opposite the stately stream which washes the garden-foot with her yet



scarcely trade-polluted waters . . . a man would give something to have been born in such places."

In 1185 the Knights Templars, that remarkable order which so successfully combined the priestly and the military characters, removed from Holborn to the banks of the Thames, and built the famous Church. After the abolition of the order, in 1312, Edward II. gave the property to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose tomb may be seen in Westminster Abbey. On his death the knights of the rival order of St. John of Jerusalem—the Hospitallers—became possessed of the property, and in 1346 leased it to the doctors and students of the law, who have ever since, with characteristic tenacity, retained it. In 1609 James I. abandoned his rights in favour of the corporations of the Inner and Middle Temple. The Inner Temple was so called to distinguish it from the Outer Temple, beyond the City boundary, the Middle Temple being between the two. The Outer Temple has long ceased to have any official recognition, though the name is still applied to a block of offices adjoining Temple Bar. The heraldic device of the Inner Temple is a winged horse (*Pegasus*), that of the Middle Temple the holy lamb (*Agnus Dei*). Wags have it that "the lamb sets forth the innocence; the horse the expedition of the lawyers."

**Middle Temple Hall**, in which the benchers and students dine, was built in 1572, and has a magnificent oak roof, richly carved, and a fine oak screen. Among several royal portraits is an equestrian figure of Charles I. by *Van Dyck*. On the dais at the end of the Hall, Shakespeare is believed to have acted in *Twelfth Night* early in 1602. The long table that stands here, made from an oak in Windsor Park, was the gift of Queen Elizabeth to the Benchers. The smaller table was constructed from the timbers of Drake's ship, *The Golden Hind*. When the Hall is not in use, visitors can gain access freely at reasonable hours by pulling the bell at the entrance.

The **Middle Temple Library** (50,000 vols.) is not housed in a separate building, but occupies a suite of rooms overlooking the pleasant terrace.

The **Inner Temple Library** is a handsome Gothic building erected in 1862, and containing about 60,000 volumes, including, the Petyt collection, bequeathed in 1707 by a former keeper of the Tower records. The **Inner Temple Hall** is a modern building (1870), designed by Smirke.

### The Temple Church.

Open daily, except Saturdays, 10 to 5, April to September inclusive; 10 to 4 other months.

Sunday Services at 11 and 3. The choir is reserved for members and their friends, The music is very fine.

There are two parts, the characteristic "Round Church" of

the Templars, of which there are only four examples in this country, and the Early English Choir. The former, 58 ft. in diameter, was built by the Templars and consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1185. It is in the Transition-Norman style. The choir dates from 1240. The Norman porch, by which the church is entered, is much admired. The tiled pavement, with the oft-repeated emblems of the Temple, the painted ceiling, and the nine tombs of Crusaders, with recumbent figures in full armour, are the chief features of the interior. Most of the stained glass windows are modern. In the stair leading up to the circular triforium is a small penitential cell with slits through which the choir is seen. In this narrow prison disobedient Templars were confined; and there is a grim tradition that those who had broken their vows were here starved to death, while day by day the services of the church were chanted in their ears. Within the church are memorials of John Selden (1654) and Richard Hooker (1660), but a far more interesting monument is the **Grave of Oliver Goldsmith** (1774), in the churchyard to the north of the choir. Poor Noll wrote many of his best works and died at No. 2, Brick Court (second floor), marked by a memorial. His neighbour below (first floor) was Sir Wm. Blackstone, of the *Commentaries*. Thackeray also rented chambers for a time in the same block. The **Master's House**, close to the church, has had many distinguished occupants.

It is very restful to stroll for a while through the various courts and quadrangles, with their interesting associations. It was in **Fountain Court** that Ruth Pinch, of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, was accustomed to meet her brother Tom, "with the best little laugh upon her face that ever played in opposition to the fountain and beat it all to nothing." The old fountain familiar to Dickens was removed many years ago. Of the host of eminent names, legal and otherwise, associated with the Temple, we need only mention Raleigh, Pym, Ireton, Beaumont, Wycherley, Burke, Sheridan, Moore and Cowper. Dr. Johnson had rooms in Inner Temple Lane, the modern Johnson's Buildings marking the site; and Charles Lamb, as we have seen, was born in Crown Office Row.

The pleasant **Temple Gardens**, formerly reaching right down to the river, but now separated from it by the Embankment, have been rendered immortal by Shakespeare in *Henry VI., Part I*, as the scene of the quarrel between Plantagenet and Somerset, when the white and red roses—those fatal emblems of civil war—were plucked and adopted as badges. Important flower-shows are often held in the Gardens.

From the quiet of the Temple it is but a step to the bustle of



## Fleet Street,

[Plan II. L. and M. 7.]

famous the world over as the journalistic centre of London. In or near it are the offices of nearly all the great newspapers and periodicals, where hosts of busy toilers are at work both day and night. The name is, of course, derived from the old *Fleet River* (now debased to the rank of a common sewer) which flowed from Holborn and entered the Thames at Blackfriars.

On the north side we have **Clifford's Inn** (p. 191), and the octagonal **St. Dunstan's Church**, erected 1831-3. Some monuments from the church which formerly occupied the site are preserved within, including a brass of 1530. The beautiful lantern tower is modelled on that of Antwerp Cathedral. The figure of Queen Elizabeth over the school door on the east side of the church formerly adorned the old Lud Gate at the foot of Ludgate Hill. The church is chiefly interesting for its association with Izaak Walton, of *Compleat Angler* fame. A tablet, easily read from the street, informs all and sundry that "Walton resided for some years in Fleet Street, at the corner of Chancery Lane (west side), and, between 1652 and 1664, was overseer of the poor and a sidesman and vestryman of this parish; he was also a member of the Ironmongers' Company." A stained glass window was erected to his memory by the principal angling associations in 1895.

On the opposite side is *Gosling's Bank* (now Barclay and Co., Ltd.), the windows bearing the sign of the old "Three Squirrels," where Warren Hastings, Clive, Pope, Samuel Richardson, Camden, Ellenborough, Sir Philip Francis and many other famous men kept their accounts. The *Cock Tavern* (formerly on the other side of Fleet Street) displays as sign a noble chalice carved by no less a hand than that of Grinling Gibbons.

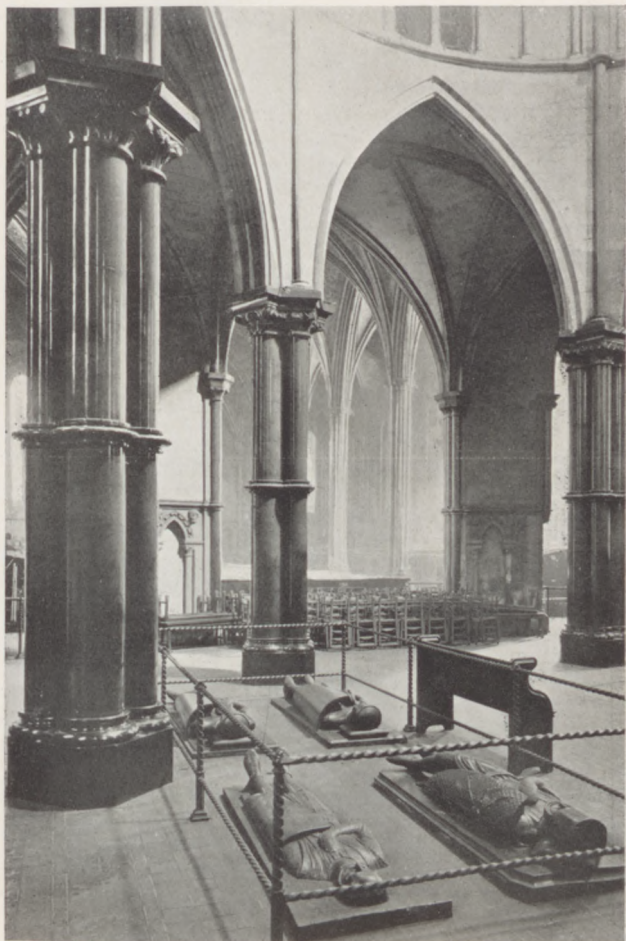
With its innumerable courts and alleys on either side, Fleet Street is a veritable rabbit-warren, and it is doubtful whether even regular frequenters could find their way through all its ins and outs. **Crane Court**, on the north side, witnessed the first meetings of the Royal Society. In **Wine Office Court** is the celebrated *Old Cheshire Cheese*, always associated with Johnson and Goldsmith. American visitors in particular like to find their way to this quaint old hostelry—still with the pristine simplicity of wooden benches and sanded floor—to try its noted beef-steak puddings. A tablet on No. 17, **Gough Square**, at the top of the Court, marks the house where Johnson toiled over his great Dictionary. He died in Bolt Court hard by.

**Whitefriars Street** and **Bouverie Street**, now given over to printers and their myrmidons, lead down to the former **Alsatia**, so vividly described by Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel*. In recent years a crypt and other fragments of the ancient Carmelite monastery of Whitefriars have been brought to light.

In the narrow Salisbury Court is *Cogers' Hall*, the meeting-place of "Ye Antient Society of Cogers" (pronounced with long o, not as "codger"). Curran, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Brougham, Mayne Reid, Dickens, G. A. Sala, and scores of other distinguished men have taken part in the debates. In **Salisbury Square**, Richardson, the father of the English novel, carried on his printing business; and here, as we may without immodesty remind the reader, is **Warwick House**, the headquarters of Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., Limited, the publishers of this Guide and others of the series, of the *Windsor Magazine*, Mrs. Beeton's cookery books, and numerous children's books and other works. In this Square, too, are the offices of the **Church Missionary Society**, and the *Salisbury Hotel*. Close at hand rises the steeple (223 ft. high) of **St. Bride's Church** (*open daily 11 to 4*), rebuilt by Wren in 1680—one of the finest specimens of the Italian style in England. In the central aisle is the flat tombstone of Samuel Richardson. Lovelace, the author of "Stone walls do not a prison make," and "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honour more," was buried in the old church, destroyed during the Great Fire. In a house, now demolished, overlooking the churchyard, John Milton lived for several years. Bride Lane leads round the church to the **St. Bride's Foundation Institute**, containing a free library, reading and lecture rooms, gymnasium, swimming bath, etc., and class rooms for technical instruction in printing. A bust of Samuel Richardson, by George Frampton, R.A., appropriately occupies a place of honour. To the south, Bridewell Lane recalls the old **Bridewell**, a palace (*vide* Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*) presented by Edward VI. to the City authorities and afterwards used as a house of correction for recalcitrant City apprentices and other misdemeanants. Bridewell Hospital was afterwards united with Bethlem or "Bedlam." The boys' home in connection, now known as King Edward's School, is at Witley, near Haslemere. The girls' school is at Southwark.

Any of the streets hereabouts would bring us down again to the Embankment, east of Temple Gardens. In this locality, long waste land, a number of imposing buildings have sprung up in the last decade, and it has become another Fleet Street, so numerous are the newspaper and publishing offices here—





*Photochrom Co., Ltd.,]*

*[London.*

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

*London.*



*Levy, Sons & Co.,]*

THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.

*[118, Hc/born.*



abouts. Overlooking the Embankment are several fine insurance and other offices, also the headquarters of the **Asylums Board** and of the **Thames Conservancy**. Adjoining the latter is **Sion College**, founded in 1630, and containing a library of over 110,000 volumes, especially rich in theological works. The **City of London School**, for boys, faces the river. The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith was a pupil here. At the rear, in Carmelite Street, is a similar establishment for girls. In John Carpenter Street is the **Guildhall School of Music**, maintained by the Corporation of London to provide high-class musical instruction at moderate fees. There are about 140 professors and over 3,000 pupils. In Carmelite Street is the large block occupied by Messrs. Harmsworth, of the *Daily Mail*, etc. Close at hand, in Tudor Street, are the headquarters of the **Institute of Journalists**. *De Keyser's Royal Hotel*, facing Blackfriars Bridge, is largely frequented by Americans and others. The Embankment ends at **Blackfriars Bridge** (Plan III. M. 8), consisting of five iron arches supported on granite piers. The bridge, built by Cubitt, at a cost of £320,000, was opened in 1869. It has a length of upwards of 1,000 ft. It is now being widened to 105 ft. to allow of the passage of electric trams without obstructing other traffic. Subways for pedestrians are in course of construction beneath the roadways at this dangerous crossing, the main passage running from the north-west corner of the bridge to Queen Victoria Street, with spurs east and west to the District Railway Station and the neighbourhood of the Royal Hotel. The bridge takes its name from the old monastery of the Black Friars on the north bank of the river. At the end of the Embankment stands a *Statue of Queen Victoria*, by Birch. On the other side of New Bridge Street is the *Blackfriars Station* of the District Railway, with the *St. Paul's Station* of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway adjoining.

Turning northward up **New Bridge Street** we shortly reach **Ludgate Circus** (Plan III. M. 8), at the eastern termination of Fleet Street and the foot of Ludgate Hill. A fine architectural opportunity was missed when this Circus was constructed, and people of taste have never ceased to deplore the indifference which permitted the railway bridge to be carried right across the only clear approach to St. Paul's Cathedral. **Farringdon Street**, leading northward to King's Cross, covers the old Fleet River (p. 195). On the east side, on a site partly occupied now by the Memorial Hall, stood for many generations the infamous **Fleet Prison** for debtors, rendered immortal by Dickens as the scene of the incarceration of Mr. Pickwick. The late Sir Walter

Besant's *Chaplain of the Fleet* gives some vivid pictures of life in this foul den at another period. The **Memorial Hall**, the headquarters of the Congregational body, was built in 1874 in memory of the "fidelity to conscience" of the two thousand ministers ejected from the Church in 1662 by the Act of Uniformity.



## THE CITY.

"I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes with the memorials and the things of fame that do renown this City."—*Twelfth Night*.

FOR the exploration of the City proper (for boundaries, see plan on pp. 8-9) we can hardly choose a better starting-point than the triangular spot in the very heart of London commonly spoken of as

### The Bank.

[Plan III. N. 8.]

To this might well be applied the title which the people of Boston are credited with a desire to claim for their city—"the hub of the universe." Both above and below ground it is the busiest spot in restless London. Here converge no fewer than seven of the most important thoroughfares, each filled from morn till night with an unending stream of cabs, omnibuses, motors, carts, cyclists and pedestrians. Of omnibuses alone, a recent official count gave an average at the Bank of 690 per hour, or nearly a dozen a minute. Here may be seen, better than anywhere else, that glorious spectacle of the policeman with uplifted arm which nearly always moves the wonder and admiration of visitors from abroad. No fewer than 20 per cent. of the City police force are continually engaged in the regulation of traffic. Yet what could more convincingly demonstrate the power of law and order in His Majesty's capital than the simple statement that the average daily effective strength of the City force is only 1,000 men?

In spite of all the care and alertness of the police it requires dexterity of no common order to get across the roadways in safety, and pedestrians, especially strangers, are strongly advised to make use of the **Subway**. Consultation of the accompanying plan will show that, instead of dodging doubtfully under horses' heads, pedestrians have now but to descend a few steps and emerge triumphantly and tranquilly in the street desired. The usefulness of this construction may be gauged from the fact that over 60,000 persons pass through it daily. In one hour (between 6 and 7 p.m.) over 8,000 have been counted. The Subway also gives access to the *Bank Station* of the Central London Railway





and to the Waterloo and City Railway; while the similarly named station of the City and South London Railway is beneath St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, at the junction of King William Street and Lombard Street.

It is interesting to know that freehold land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bank is worth about £3,250,000 per acre, or over 10s. per square inch.

The **Bank of England** (Plan III. N. 8) is a large one-storeyed building, occupying the whole of the four-acre area between Threadneedle Street, Princes Street, Lothbury and Bartholomew Lane.

The edifice was mainly the work of Sir John Soane (p. 189), and has a solidity calculated to inspire confidence in the breast of the most timid investor. It will be observed that, for purposes of security, the exterior is entirely windowless, all the rooms being lighted from interior courts; and to make assurance doubly sure the establishment is guarded at night by a detachment of the Guards and numerous watchmen. That these precautions are not unnecessary may be inferred from the fact that there are generally at least 20 million pounds in gold and silver in the vaults. During the daytime (9 to 4) persons having business, and even the public generally, are allowed to wander almost at will through the various rooms, but to get "behind the scenes," and see the intricate processes of printing bank notes and weighing sovereigns and bullion a special permit (rarely granted) from the Governor or Deputy Governor is necessary. The bank was founded in 1694, and although generally regarded as a national institution, is really a private corporation, doing the ordinary business of a bank as well as exercising its exclusive privileges in the printing, issue and cancellation of bank-notes, the registration of stock transfers, payment of dividends, etc. For a troy ounce of gold bullion £3 17s. 10½*d.* is paid. The standard weight of a sovereign is 5 dwts. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$  $\frac{1}{4}$  grains. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold will make 934½ sovereigns. Notes paid in are at once cancelled, but are not actually destroyed until a period of five years has elapsed. About 50,000 notes are issued daily, ranging in value from £5 to £1,000.

Opposite the Bank, in the angle formed by Threadneedle Street and Cornhill, is the **Royal Exchange** (Plan III. N. 8), the third building of the kind which has occupied the site.

The first Exchange, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, and opened by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, fell a victim to the Great Fire of 1666; and a similar fate overtook its successor in 1838. The present building, designed by Tite, with a fine tympanum representing Commerce, by the younger Westmacott, was opened

by Queen Victoria in 1844. The portico bears the text : " The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." In front stands an equestrian *Statue of the Duke of Wellington* by Chantrey. The interior is a large quadrangular court, with a tessellated pavement which formed part of Gresham's building and, like the pavements of several City churches, was spared by the Fire. The ambulatory is decorated with spirit-varnish **Frescoes** by distinguished artists. The visitor is strongly advised not to miss seeing these pictures—any one may go in. The subjects, commencing on the right as one enters from the west end, are as follows :—

Modern Commerce. *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*

Opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Victoria (October 28, 1844). *R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A.*

Nelson Embarking for the Last Time (1803). *A. C. Gow.*

Granting a Royal Charter to the Bank of England in 1694. *George Harcourt.*

The Great Fire of 1666. *Stanhope A. Forbes, A.R.A.*

Charles I. demanding the Five Members at the Guildhall (1641-2).

*Solomon J. Solomon, A.R.A.*

Opening of the First Royal Exchange by Queen Elizabeth (1570-1). *Ernest Crofts, R.A.*

The Foundation of St. Paul's School in 1509. *W. F. Yeames, R.A.*

The Crown offered to Richard III. at Baynard's Castle in the City (1483). *Sigismund Goetze.*

The Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company presenting a loving cup to the Master of the Skinners' Company (1484). *E. A. Abbey, R.A.*

On the other side :—

Sir Richard Whittington dispensing his Charities. *Henrietta Rae.*

The Vintners' Company entertaining the Kings of England, France, Scotland, Denmark and Cyprus. *A. Chevallier Tayler.*

King John sealing Magna Charta. *Ernest Normand.*

William the Conqueror granting a Charter to the Citizens of London. *J. Seymour Lucas, R.A.*

Phœnicians trading with the Early Britons. *Lord Leighton, P.R.A.*

The hall also contains statues of Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. The busiest days on 'Change are Tuesdays and Fridays, especially between 3.30 and 4.30. A staircase at the eastern end leads up to **Lloyds'**, or more strictly **Lloyds' Subscription Rooms**, where obliging "underwriters" will quote a premium for every imaginable form of risk, from the foundering of an ocean liner to infection from small-pox or the loss of a silk hat. The institution takes its name from the old **Lloyds' Coffee House**, in Lombard Street, where seventeenth-century shipowners were accustomed to foregather. **Lloyds'** signal stations are dotted all round our coasts, and the association maintains a large staff in all parts of the world for the purpose of reporting the movements of shipping. *Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping* (see p. 236) is a separate



undertaking, mainly concerned with the classification of vessels. The phrase "A1 at Lloyds," is derived from the sign for wooden vessels of the highest class. The highest class of steel and iron vessels are registered 100 A1. Behind the Exchange are statues of *Sir Rowland Hill* and *George Peabody*.

The **Mansion House** (Plan III. N. 8), the official residence of the Lord Mayor, is the last of the trio of public buildings which overlook this "hub" of the City. It was built between 1739 and 1753, mainly, it is said, from fines levied on stalwart Non-conformists. It has a fine Corinthian portico, from the platform of which official announcements and proclamations are made. The interior can only be seen by special permission. The chief room is the *Egyptian Hall*, where the somewhat lavish hospitality expected from London's chief citizen is exercised. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of £10,000 a year, but if rumour speaks correctly he is generally out of pocket at the end of his year of office. To the left of the entrance is the *Lord Mayor's Police Court*.

In the angle formed by King William Street and Lombard Street stands the Church of **St. Mary Woolnoth**, rebuilt in 1716 by Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren. John Newton, joint author with Cowper of the *Olney Hymns*, was once rector, and was buried here with his wife, but their remains were removed in 1893 to Olney. Beneath the Church runs the City and South London Railway, the exterior of its *Bank Station* harmonizing with the fane.

Indecision is fatal at this busy spot, for the loiterer is likely to be swept off his feet, but with so many diverging thoroughfares it is not easy to make up one's mind which to traverse first. Let us turn westward along the Poultry and Cheapside to St. Paul's Cathedral and Ludgate Hill, and so join the last route of our West End section.

**ROUTE IX.—CHEAPSIDE—GUILDHALL—GENERAL POST OFFICE—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—LUDGATE HILL—OLD BAILEY—QUEEN VICTORIA STREET—CANNON STREET.**

The **Poultry** (Plan III. N. 8) in its modern aspect gives little indication of its former character, when the old Chepe was from end to end an open market. This and neighbouring thoroughfares still bear the names of the commodities once displayed for sale in them. On the north side are Milk Street, Wood Street, Ironmonger Lane and Honey Lane, and to the south is Bread Street. The name of **Cheapside** (Plan II. N. 7) is an obvious derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *ceapian*, to sell or

bargain. Though less than a quarter of a mile in length, it is one of the greatest of London thoroughfares, and contains some of the best shops. Jewellers, tailors and hosiers especially favour it. Rents are very high, a comparatively small ground floor shop and basement costing as much as £1,200 a year. In **Old Jewry**, on the right, are the headquarters of the **City Police** (see p. 22). The name recalls a synagogogue built by Jews who were subsequently driven farther east. Close at hand, with main entrance in Princes Street, is **Grocers' Hall**, the headquarters of the old and wealthy Grocers' Company, or "Pepperers." At the corner of Ironmonger Lane is the **Mercers' Hall**, rebuilt in 1884. The Mercers are the richest of the City Livery Companies, having an annual income exceeding £110,000. Nearly opposite is the well-known **Bennett's Clock**. A crowd usually gathers to see the hours struck by the quaint little figures.

At **King Street** we turn rightward for

### The Guildhall.

Plan II. N. 7.

**Admission.**—The Great Hall is open all day and may be freely seen. The Picture Gallery and the Museum are open from 10 to 4 or 5, the Gallery also on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 5 during Loan Exhibitions. The Library and News room are open daily from 10 to 8 (May to August 10 to 6 only); Saturdays all the year round 10 to 6.

**Nearest Stations.**—Bank (Central London, City and South London, and Waterloo and City Tubes), Moorgate (Metropolitan, etc.).

This famous civic palace is chiefly associated in the popular mind with the great banquet on Lord Mayor's Day (November 9), when important political pronouncements are frequently made by members of the Government. It has been the scene of some of the most stirring episodes in our history. Nearly every crowned head in Europe has been fêted within these walls; and all the leading statesmen, soldiers and sailors of this and many preceding generations have here been honoured with the freedom of the City—an honour esteemed second only to honours received from the hands of the Sovereign. The building is so hemmed in that little except the fine fifteenth-century porch is seen as we cross the Yard, with its many tame pigeons. The earlier Guildhall, commenced about 1411 on the site of what an ancient chronicler describes as an "oylde and lytell cottage," was nearly destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666, but was immediately rebuilt. The **Great Hall** is used for the election of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and members of Parliament for the City, and for many civic and political gatherings. In the gallery at the west end are the famous wooden figures known as *Gog* (left) and *Magog* (right). They are 14 ft. 6 in. high, and were carved by one Captain Richard Saunders in 1708. Formerly wickerwork figures of these unprepossessing individuals were

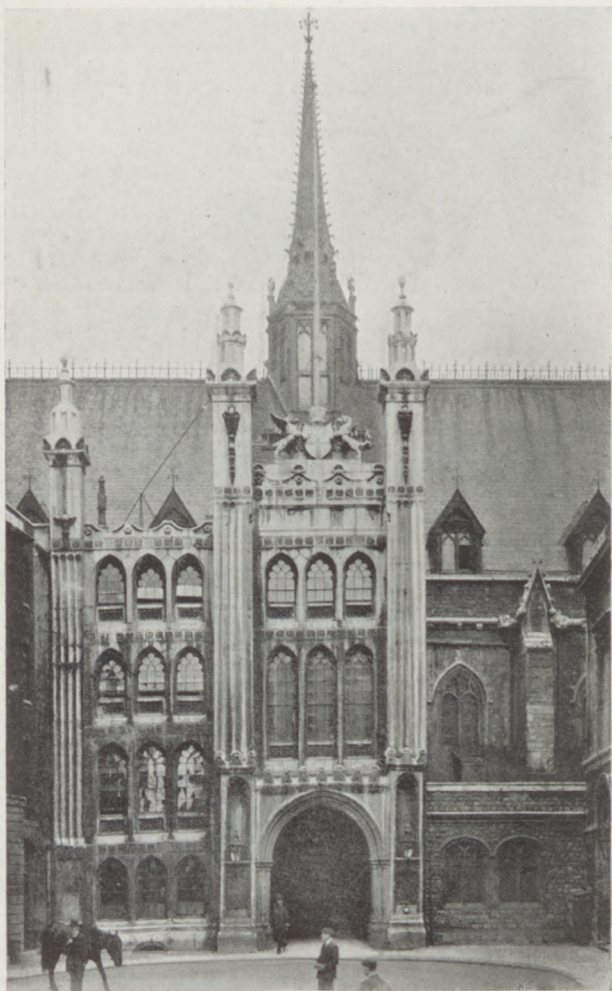




*Photos by]*

*[Levy and Valentine.*

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—THE MANSION  
HOUSE AND CHEAPSIDE.



*Levy, Sons & Co.,]*

THE GUILDHALL.

[118, Holborn.



carried in Lord Mayors' processions. Electric lights are turned on to display their charms. The window behind is a memorial of the Prince Consort; while that at the eastern end was given by the people of Lancashire as an acknowledgment of the City's benevolence during the great Cotton Famine of 1862-5. The other windows represent scenes from the history of the City. The fine open timber roof is modern (1864). Ranged round the hall are monuments to Wellington, Nelson (inscription by Sheridan), Chatham (inscription by Burke), Wm. Pitt, and Lord Mayor Beckford.

On the north side of the Hall an archway leads to a lobby containing busts of distinguished statesmen and warriors and some historical paintings. The **Council Chamber** is a richly-decorated, twelve-sided hall built in 1884. Beyond it is the **Aldermen's Court Room**, sumptuously decorated, and having a painted ceiling by Thornhill. The old Council Chamber was demolished in 1908 to make room for the new rating offices.

The **Guildhall Library** is maintained as a free library by the Corporation, and may be used by anyone signing the visitors' book at entrance (open daily 10 to 6 or 8, Saturdays 10 to 6). The principal library is a magnificent hall in Tudor style, 100 ft. long and 50 ft. high, with six book-lined bays on either side. The roof, with arched ribs, the stained glass windows, and the fine chimney-pieces merit special attention. On state occasions the Lord Mayor receives distinguished guests in this room. The Library comprises nearly 140,000 volumes and many important MSS., being, as one would expect, especially rich in works on London and Middlesex. In 1908, the National Dickens Library was presented. The catalogue is arranged on the "card" system, under subjects. A well-furnished **Newspaper and Periodical Room** adjoins. Many valuable old prints, badges, medals, coins, etc., are arranged in cases along the corridors, and at the head of the stairs leading down to the Museum is shown a very instructive collection of chronometers, clocks, watches, etc., belonging to the Clock-workers' Company.

The **Museum**, below the Library, may be entered directly from Basinghall Street. It contains a most interesting collection of antiquities and curiosities associated with the City, including Roman remains, quaint old shop and tavern signs and autographs of distinguished men. The *Eastern Crypt*, entered from the Museum, is immediately below the Great Hall, and is almost the only remaining portion of the fifteenth-century Guildhall. The vaulted roof is supported by clustered columns of Purbeck marble.

The **Corporation Art Gallery** (admission, see p. 204) is usually entered from Guildhall Yard, of which it forms the eastern side. The permanent collection includes a number of oil and water-colours by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; the Gassiot bequest of more

than a hundred British and foreign pictures; several portraits by Reynolds, and a number of busts. The Gallery is chiefly visited, however, for the famous **Loan Exhibitions** (free), held annually in the spring. The attendance at these averages upwards of 200,000.

On the opposite side of the Yard is the *Guildhall Police Court*. The City sittings of the High Court of Justice are held in the courts to the west of the Guildhall. In Guildhall Buildings is the *City of London Court*, with the *Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Department* opposite.

At the corner of Guildhall Yard stands the Church of **St. Lawrence Jewry**, built by Wren at a cost of £10,000, in place of one destroyed by the Great Fire. It was restored and redecorated in 1901. A stained glass window commemorates Sir Thomas More, who was born in Milk Street hard by (p. 207). For more than two centuries the Lord Mayor and Corporation have attended here on Michaelmas Day prior to the election of a new Lord Mayor. The weather vane takes the form of a grid-iron, in allusion to the legendary history of St. Lawrence. The Fountain outside commemorates early benefactors of this and an adjoining parish.

At the corner of Gresham Street and Basinghall Street is the **Gresham College**, founded in 1579 by Sir Thomas Gresham, though the present building dates only from 1843. Here, in accordance with the founder's will, free courses of lectures on law, theology, medicine, rhetoric, geometry, astronomy and music are delivered throughout the year, usually at 6 p.m. The circular lecture hall will seat 500 persons. **Gresham Street** (Plan II. N. 7) runs from the north-east corner of the Bank of England to the General Post Office, and forms a convenient alternative route to Cheapside at times when that busy thoroughfare is so crowded as to be almost impassable. Near the Post Office end is the **Goldsmiths' Hall**, rebuilt from Hardwick's designs in 1835, and containing some notable pictures of Sovereigns, and a goblet out of which Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk at her coronation. The "hall mark" of the Company, a leopard's head, is familiar to all fortunate enough to possess gold plate or ornaments. At the corner of Gresham Street and Wood Street is the **Haberdashers' Hall**. This Company, with an income of £60,000 a year, has done much for education.

The Church of **St. Mary, Aldermanbury**, immediately to the west of the Guildhall, contains the tomb of the infamous judge Jeffreys. Milton was married here in 1656 to his second wife, though his spell of happiness was of short duration. Nearly all



the offices and warehouses hereabouts are tenanted by firms connected with the wholesale drapery trade.

Returning now to Cheapside, we note on the south side the famous **Bow Church**, or, to give its full name, the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

A person born within the sound of Bow bells is a "Cockney," or Londoner pure and simple. To judge by recent statistics, the breed will soon be extinct, for the City has no longer the necessary domestic accommodation for these little events. It was the sound of Bow bells, if we are to believe tradition, that lured the runaway apprentice, Dick Whittington, back from Highgate, to be thrice Lord Mayor of London. In 1905, after a long interval of disuse, the *Whittington Chimes* were restored, from a setting provided by Sir Charles V. Stanford. The church is one of Wren's, the steeple, 235 ft. high, being generally considered his masterpiece. Many authorities, indeed, regard it as the finest Renaissance campanile in the world. The crypt of the older edifice, destroyed in the Great Fire, forms a series of "bows," or arches, and the ecclesiastical court which formerly met here became in consequence known as the *Court of Arches* (now removed to the Sanctuary, Westminster). The tablet on the west wall relating to John Milton was removed from the Church of All Hallows, Bread Street, on its demolition.

A tablet on the block of business premises at the corner of **Bread Street** and Watling Street, surmounted by a bas-relief, reads: "Milton, born in Bread Street in 1608, baptized in All Hallows Church, which stood here, *ante* 1878." A bust also marks the site of his birthplace. In the fane of **St. Mildred's**, Cannon Street, a few yards to the south, Shelley was married to Mary Godwin on December 30th, 1816. This church—another of Wren's—contains some very fine woodwork.

In **Milk Street**, north of Cheapside, almost opposite Bread Street, Sir Thomas More was born in 1480. At the corner of Wood Street and Cheapside still flourishes the famous **Plane Tree** referred to by Wordsworth in "Poor Susan." It underwent a "lopping" process in 1906. At the corner of Foster Lane is **Saddlers' Hall**, with **St. Vedast's Church** (Wren's) to the north. The whole of the west side of Foster Lane is occupied by the General Post Office (p. 208). In **Old Change**, to the south, is **St. Augustine's Church** (Wren's again), of which the Rev. R. H. Barham, author of the facetious *Ingoldsby Legends*, was rector at the time of his death. At the west end of Cheapside is a *Statue of Sir Robert Peel*, by Behnes.

Several important thoroughfares converge at this spot.

**Aldersgate Street** (Plan II. N. 7), with its memories of Milton and John Wesley, runs northward to the Metropolitan station of the same name, and is thence continued as the **Goswell Road**, of Pickwickian associations, to the *Angel* at Islington. The southern part of Aldersgate Street is known as **St. Martin's-le-Grand**, a name familiar in all quarters of the globe as the headquarters of our great postal system.

### The General Post Office.

Plan II. M and N. 7.

**Nearest Stations.**—Post Office (Central London Tube), Aldersgate Street (Metropolitan), Mansion House (District).

The older building on the right, with Ionic portico and clock, is known as the **General Post Office East**, and was erected in 1825-9, on the site of the old church and sanctuary of St. Martin's-le-Grand. Here London and foreign letters are sorted and despatched, and all the ordinary work of a district post office carried on (*Poste Restante* on right of portico). The extensive block opposite was erected in 1870-3, at a cost of nearly half a million, and forms the **General Post Office West**, the greater part being appropriated by the Telegraph Department. A later extension (1890-5), the **General Post Office North**, contains the offices of the Postmaster-General and the administrative staff. Yet another great block, known as **King Edward's Building**, is approaching completion on the site of the old Bluecoat School. In the course of the work a large fragment of the old London Wall was unearthed. The new building is the first important Government establishment to be constructed wholly of concrete and steel. The **Post Office South**, in Queen Victoria Street, is used by the Telephone and Money Order Departments. Other huge postal buildings are at Mount Pleasant (p. 163), where provincial letters are dealt with; and Earl's Court (Savings Bank (p. 176)). Impressive figures as to the nation's home and foreign correspondence are given in the Postmaster-General's *Annual Report*, together with some amusing sidelights on human carelessness and (occasional) want of honesty.

The Post Office North partly shuts in a small open space formerly the graveyard of the Church of **St. Botolph Without**, but now familiarly known as the **Postmen's Park**. By the happy suggestion of the late G. F. Watts, R.A., a cloister was erected here, in which are placed from time to time tablets commemorative of acts of heroism, especially in humble life. The great artist is himself commemorated by a small statuette. The *Young Men's Christian Association* headquarters are in Aldersgate Street.





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