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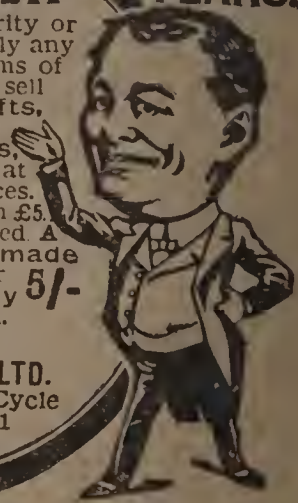
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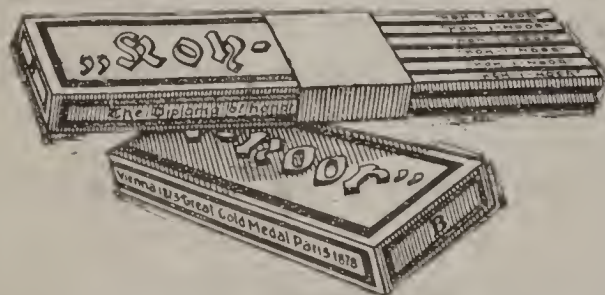
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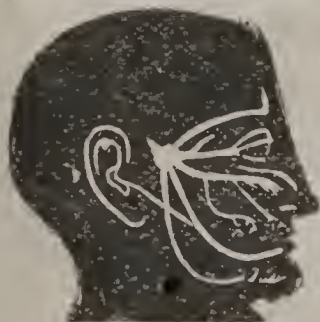
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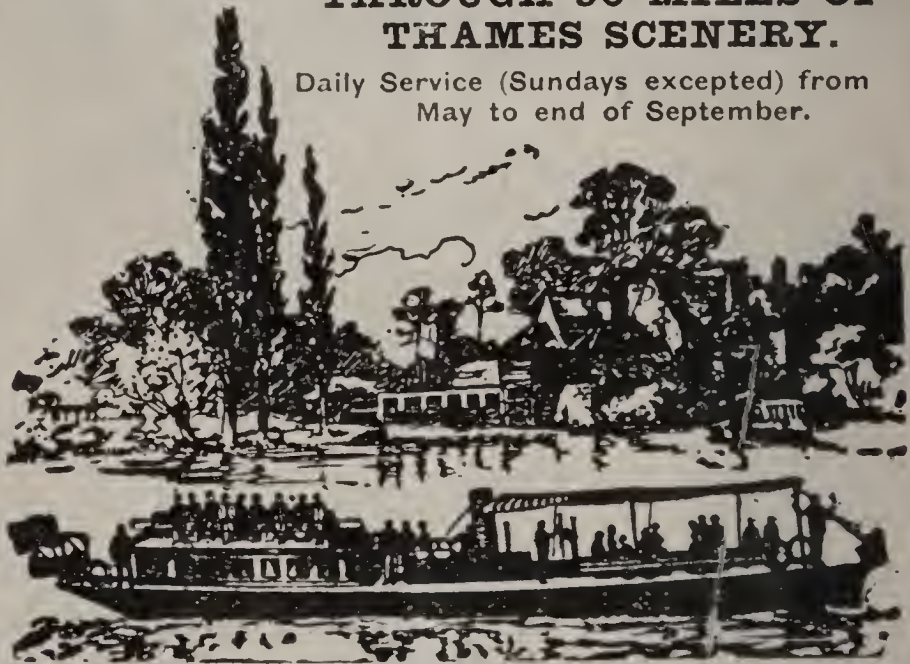
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MAPS AND PLANS

London and Twelve Miles Round	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Plan of Central London—SECTION I.	<i>Faces page 1</i>
Plan of Central London -SECTION II.	<i>Faces page 79</i>
London at a Glance, showing all the principal thoroughfares, railway termini, etc.	<i>Pages 8-9</i>
Railway Map of London, showing all the new Tubes and other lines.	<i>Faces page 51</i>
The District Railway and its Connections	<i>Faces page 55</i>
	PAGE
THE NATIONAL GALLERY	95
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT	108
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS	113
WESTMINSTER ABBEY	119
THE WALLACE COLLECTION	175-6
THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	181
THE BRITISH MUSEUM	190-1
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM	203-5
THE BANK SUBWAY	236
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL	253
THE TOWER OF LONDON	286
HAMPTON COURT MAZE	314
KEW GARDENS	316
WINDSOR CASTLE	322

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction: The Sightseer's London—Local Characteristics	ix
Hotels and Tariffs	xv
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	xxv
Preliminary Information, alphabetically arranged (a Summary of Facts useful to the Visitor)	i
Days and Hours of Admission TO PLACES OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND VICINITY (A Guide in little)	34-49
The Railways of London	50
Principal Omnibus Routes	61
Sports and Games	65
Theatres and Music Halls	70-3
Historical Sketch	74

THE WEST END.

CHARING CROSS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD	79
WESTMINSTER	105
THE PALACES AND CLUBLAND	138
PICCADILLY TO KENSINGTON	153
REGENT STREET AND REGENT'S PARK	170
OXFORD STREET AND HOLBORN	184
THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUMS AND CHELSEA	198
CHARING CROSS TO THE CITY	212

THE CITY.

FIVE ROUTES FROM THE BANK	235-294
-------------------------------------	---------

SOUTH LONDON.

THE BOROUGH—ST. SAVIOUR'S CATHEDRAL—LAMBETH PALACE—BATTERSEA PARK—DULWICH GALLERY, ETC.	295-302
---	---------

THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

TRIPS FROM TOWN, alphabetically arranged, with particulars as to access, fares, etc.	303
INDEX	327

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE		PAGE
New Sessions House, Old Bailey	ix	Coronation Chair	129
Trafalgar Square	1	Henry VII's Chapel (exterior)	130
The Pool of London (Vicat Cole)	3	Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster	133
The Houses of Parliament	5	Tate Gallery	135
St. Paul's Cathedral	11	Equestrian Portrait (Mila-lais-Landseer)	137
The Nelson Monument and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	17	Waterloo Place	138
Richmond Bridge	23	Rotten Row	140
Henley Regatta	29	Gateway, St. James's Palace	143
Controlling City Traffic	50	On Duty	145
Boulter's Lock, Maidenhead	65	Government Offices, from St. James's Park	149
Knightsbridge	69	In Rotten Row	152
Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall.	74	Fountains, Kensington Gardens	153
The White Tower	77	Hyde Park Corner and Apsley House	159
Piccadilly Circus	79	King's Drawing Room, Kensington Palace	165
Charing Cross and the Strand	81	Albert Hall	167
Victoria Embankment	85	Albert Memorial	168
Westminster Bridge	87	Marble Arch	170
The Horse Guards	91	Studies at the Zoo	179
Dr. Johnson awaiting audience at Lord Chesterfield's (Ward)	100	Oxford Circus	184
The South Sea Bubble (Ward)	103	British Museum	187
The Houses of Parliament	105	Old Houses, Holborn.	195
The Clock Tower	107	St. Paul's from the Surrey side	197
House of Lords	110	Natural History Museum	198
House of Commons	112	Brompton Oratory	200
West Front, Westminster Abbey	117	Imperial Institute	207
North Porch, Westminster Abbey.	120	York Watergate	212
The Choir, Westminster Abbey	122	Covent Garden Market in the 18th century (Nebot)	214
Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey	123	Gladstone Memorial.	218
Vaulting, Henry VII's Chapel	127	Victoria Embankment, Eastern End	221
		H.M.S. <i>Buzzard</i>	222
		Law Courts	225
		Temple Church (interior)	231
		Royal Exchange	235

	PAGE		PAGE
Bank of England	239	The Monument	294
Mansion House	240	Southwark Cathedral . .	295
Guildhall	243	Fawcett Memorial, Vaux-	
Cheapside & Bow Church	247	hall Park	297
West Front, St. Paul's		Lambeth Palace	299
Cathedral	250	View Eastward from	
Nelson Monument, St.		the Monument	301
Paul's Cathedral	254	The Thames at Richmond	302
The Choir, St. Paul's		Ruins at Virginia Water	303
Cathedral	255	Brighton	305
Ludgate Hill	259	The Crystal Palace . . .	307
The Lord Mayor driving		High Beach, Epping	
through the City	263	Forest	308
Rahere's Tomb, St. Bar-		Greenwich Hospital . . .	310
tholomew's Church . . .	269	On Hampstead Heath . .	312
Crosby Hall	273	Hampton Court Palace	314
View Westward from		Palm House, Kew Gar-	
the Monument	279	dens	317
London Bridge	283	Pagoda, Kew Gardens . .	318
"Beefeaters" at the		Windsor Castle	321
Tower	285	St. George's Chapel,	
Crown Jewels in Tower . .	288	Windsor	324
Tower of London	290	The Harbour of Refuge	
Tower Bridge	293	(Walker)	326



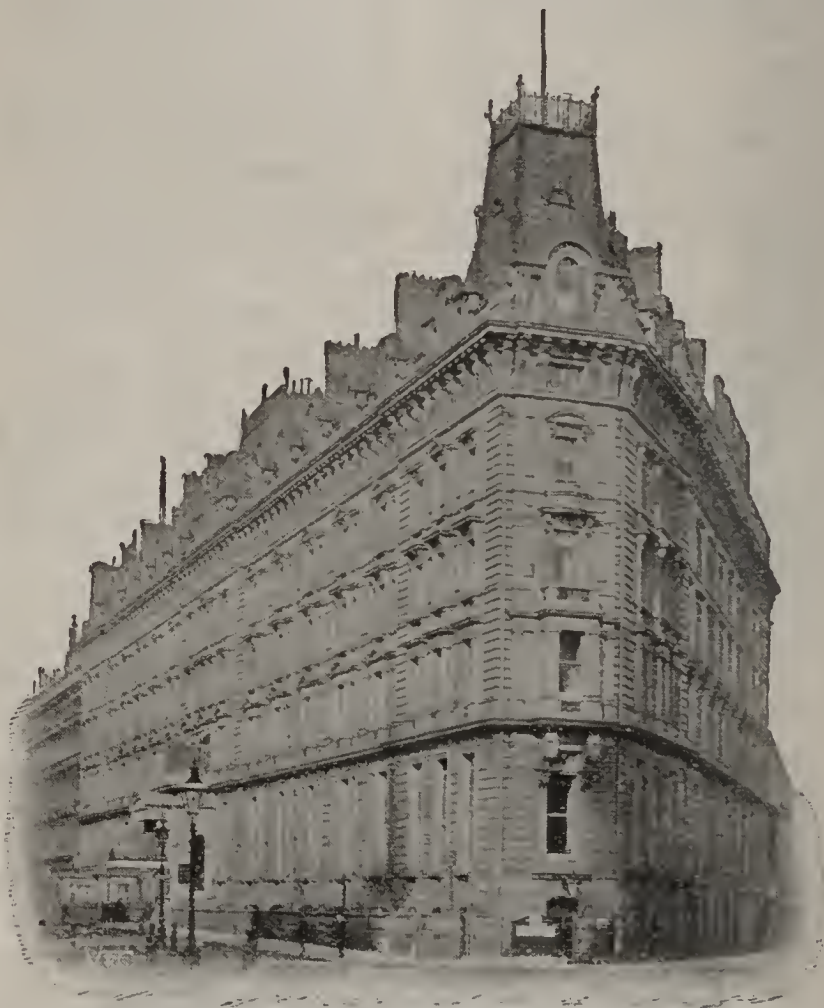
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GUIDE TO LONDON.

INTRODUCTION.

“That London which is the pride and the problem of our race.”

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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 nothing of interest outside this area ; but we do say that the traveller, 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 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. 8-9), 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, the new thoroughfare between Holborn and the Strand ; and by Chancery Lane at the City boundary.

“From the top of a 'Bus, Gentlemen.”

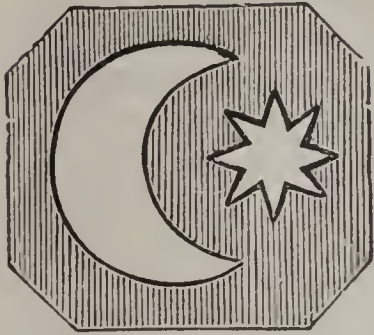
“The way to see London,” said Mr. Gladstone once to some American tourists, “is from the top of a 'bus—the top of a 'bus, gentlemen.” A shilling or two judiciously invested in penny and twopenny fares will enable all the main thoroughfares to be traversed, and a much wider range of view will be secured 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 (see pp. 60-4).

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 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; while the cathedral towns, with cloisters and closes, deans, canons and choirs, are superbly represented in the City of Westminster.

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

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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 and colonial produce are in Mark and Mincing Lanes. The wholesale fruit trade has its head-quarters 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 many of the larger publishing houses are established in other parts of London, notably in the streets adjoining Covent Garden. Blackfriars, Fleet Street, the Embankment and the Strand are the great centres of newspaper activity, and the adjoining streets and courts are studded with printing-offices. Upper Thames Street is the hub 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 companies and commercial firms are represented in Cornhill, Old Broad 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, Cavendish Square; and architects and civil engineers favour Westminster, especially Victoria Street.

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Night Porter. Electric Light throughout.

TERMS.—Single Bedrooms, 2/3 to 3/3; Double, 3/6 to 5/6. Breakfast or Tea, 1/- to 1/9, including all charges, with use of Sitting, Smoking, and Coffee Rooms.

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Electric Light throughout.

Separate Tables.

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Telegrams: "Adam Bonn, London."

SITUATE IN THE BEST POSITION IN LONDON.

¹ For Terms, see under Private Hotels, page xxi.

HOTELS AND TARIFFS.

The tariffs given in the following list have been obtained directly from the proprietors of the various establishments, but we can accept no responsibility for their accuracy. Prices are, of course, liable to fluctuate according to season. Wherever possible, arrangements for accommodation should be made in advance.

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.

Pension: fr. 73/6 per week.

Charling Cross (S.E.R.):

Euston (L. and N.W.R.):

Great Central (G.C.R.):

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

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

Pension: 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.

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

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

Pension: 12/6 per day.

Midland, St. Pancras:

Among the other chief hotels are:—

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

Anderton's, Fleet Street: *R.*, *B.* (table d'hôte) and bath, 5/6; *L.*, 1/6 to 3/-; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/- to 2/6; *A.*, nil.

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.

Pension: fr. 42/- per week.

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

Pension: fr. 9/6 per day.

Bailey's, Gloucester Road, S.W.

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.

Pension: 10/6 per day; 73/6 per week.

Bedford, 83-95, Southampton Row, W.C.: *R.*, table d'hôte, *B.* and *A.*, 5/-; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-.

Berkeley, 77, Piccadilly, W.: *R.*, single, 9/6; *D.*, plain, 2/-; *L.*, 4/6; *D.*, 10/6.

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

Bolton Mansions, 11-14, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.: *R.*,

single, 4/6; double, 7/6; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 3/6; *T.*, 1/6; *A.*, nil.

Pension: fr. 9/- 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 Street, 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, W.: *R.* and *A.*, 5/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, nil.

Pension: fr. 10/6 per day.

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/-.

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SAVAGES HOTEL

54 to 60 Waterloo Bridge Road,
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Two minutes from Waterloo Station (L.S.W. Rly.).

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

- Carter's**, 14-15, Albemarle Street, W. :
R., single, 4/-; double, 7/- or 8/-;
B., 2/- to 3/-; *L.*, 2/6 to 3/6; *D.*,
 3/6 to 7/-; *T.*, 6d. and 1/-; *A.*, 1/6.
Pension: 12/6 per day.
- Cavendish**, 81, Jermyn Street, Picca-
 dilly : *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., *fr.* 5/-; *B.*, 2/6 to 3/6; *L.*, 3/6;
D., *fr.* 5/-. The largest hotel in Europe.
 Can accommodate 800 guests. The
 banqueting halls will hold 1,200
 persons.
- Charterhouse**, Charterhouse Square,
 E.C. : *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 5/6;
A., nil; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/6;
T., *fr.* 1/6. All baths free.
- Claridge's**, Brook Street, Grosvenor
 Square, W. :
- Coburg**, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Sq., W. :
- Covent Garden**, 22-5, Southampton
 Street, W.C. : *R.*, single, *fr.* 4/-;
 double, *fr.* 6/6; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/-;
D., 3/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
Pension: *fr.* 9/- per day; *fr.* 55/-
 per week.
- Cosmo**, 126, Southampton Row, W.C. :
- Craven**, 43-6, Craven Street, Strand :
- Curzon**, 60, Curzon Street, W. :
- De Keyser's Royal**, Victoria Embank-
 ment, E.C.
Pension: *fr.* 12/6 to 25/- per day,
 with a reduction of 3/- to 5/-, if
 visitors do not dine.
- De Vere**, 48-50, Hyde Park Gate, and
 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace,
 W. :
- Duke of Edinburgh**, Salisbury Square,
 E.C. : *R.*, single, *fr.* 2/6; double,
fr. 4/6; *B.*, *fr.* 1/6; *L.*, 1/6 to
 2/-; *D.*, *fr.* 2/6; *T.*, *fr.* 1/6; *A.*, nil.
Pension: *fr.* 30/- per week.
- Faulkner's**, City Central, Newgate Street,
 E.C. : *R.*, including bath and *A.*, *fr.*
 3/6; double, *fr.* 6/6; *B.* or *T.*, 1/- to
 2/-; *L.*, table d'hôte (open to non-
 residents), 1/9.
- Faulkner's**, Villiers Street, Charing Cross;
R. and *B.*, *fr.* 4/3; *B.*, 1/3 to 2/6; *D.*,
 table d'hôte, 2/6.
- First Avenue**, High Holborn, W.C. :
R., single, *fr.* 3/6; double, *fr.* 4/-;
B., 2/- to 3/-; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*,
 2/-; *A.*, 1/6.
Pension: from 12/- per day.
- 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.
Pension: *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.
Pension: 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.
Pension: 9/- per day; *fr.* 42/-
 per week.
- Garlant's**, 11-17, Suffolk Street, Pall
 Mall.
- Garrick**, 3-5, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
- Golden Cross**, 452, West Strand : *R.*,
 single, *fr.* 4/-; double, *fr.* 7/-; *B.*,
 (table d'hôte), 3/-; *L.*, 3/-; *D.*,
 4/-; *T.*, 1/6.
Pension: 12/6 per day.
- Grand**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. :
R., single, *fr.* 4/6; *B.* (table d'hôte),
 3/6; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, 5/6; *T.*, 1/6;
A., 1/6.
- Grosvenor**, Buckingham Palace Road,
 S.W. : *R.*, single, *fr.* 4/6; double, *fr.*
 6/6; *B.*, 3/6; *L.*, 4/-; *D.*, 6/-;
T., 1/-; *A.*, 1/6.
- Hans Crescent**, Sloane Street, S.W.
 (from July 15th to September 15th) :
R., 6/6; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 3/6; *D.*, *fr.*
 6/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
Pension: *fr.* 15/- per day; *fr.*
 100/- per week.
- Haxell's**, 369-75 Strand, W.C. : *R.*, *fr.*
 3/-; *B.*, 2/6; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*,
 1/6; *A.*, nil.
Pension (for not less than 4 days),
fr. 8/-.
- Horrex's**, Norfolk Street, Strand :
- Howard**, Norfolk Street, W.C. : *R.* and
B., *fr.* 6/6 to 8/6; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 3/6;
T., 1/-; *A.*, nil.
Pension: *fr.* 10/6 to 12/6 per
 day.
- Hughes**, 87, Jermyn Street, S.W.
- Hummums**, Covent Garden, W.C. :
- Imperial**, Southampton Row, W.C., in
 connection with Bedford Hotel : *R.*,
 table d'hôte, *B.* and *A.*, 5/-; *L.*, 1/6;
D., 3/-; *T.*, 1/-.
- Inns of Court**, High Holborn, W.C. : *R.*
 and *A.*, 4/6; *B.*, 3/-; *L.*, 2/6; *D.*,
 3/6; *A.*, nil.
Pension: *fr.* 10/6 per day.
- Kensington**, Russell Gardens, Kensing-
 ton, W. :
- Langham**, Portland Place, W. : *R.*,
 single, *fr.* 3/6; double, *fr.* 6/-; *B.*,
 3/-; *L.*, 4/6; *D.*, 5/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*,
 1/6.
Pension: *fr.* 15/- per day.



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

- Long's**, 15-16, New Bond Street, W.:
R., single, 5/- ; double, 8/- ; *B.*, 3/- ; *L.*, 3/- ; *D.*, 7/6 ; *T.*, 1/- ; *A.*, nil.
Pension : 15/- per day ; 105/- per week.
- Loudoun**, 24, Surrey Street, Strand :
- Manchester**, 136-145, Aldersgate Street, and 89-92, Long Lane, E.C.:
- Marshall Thompson's**, 28-29, Cavendish Square, W.:
- Métropole**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. : *R.*, single, fr. 4/6 ; double, fr. 5/6 ; *B.*, 2/- and 3/6 ; *L.*, 3/6 ; *D.*, 6/ ; *A.*, 1/6.
- Morley's**, 1-3, Trafalgar Square, W.C. : *R.*, single, fr. 3/6 ; double, fr. 5/- ; *B.*, fr. 2/- ; *L.*, fr. 2/6 ; *D.*, 5/- ; *T.*, 1/- ; *A.*, 1/6.
Pension : fr. 13/6 per day.
- Norfolk**, 30-2, Surrey Street, Strand : *R.*, single, 3/6 ; double, 7/- ; *B.*, 2/- ; *L.*, fr. 2/- ; *D.*, to order ; *T.*, fr. 1/6 ; *A.*, 1/-.
- Norfolk Square**, 25, London Street, and 2, Norfolk Square, Paddington :
- Norris's**, 48-53, Russell Road, Kensington : *R.*, single, 3/- ; double, 4/- ; *B.*, 2/- ; *L.*, 2/- ; *D.*, 3/- ; *T.*, 1/- ; *A.*, 1/-.
Pension : 63/- per week.
- Peele's**, 177-8, Fleet Street, E.C. : *R.*, *B.*, and *A.*, 5/- ; *R.* only, 3/6.
Pension : fr. 8/6 per day.
- Phœnix**, 19, Princes' Street, Cavendish Square, W.:
- Portland**, 97-9, Great Portland Street, W.:
- Premier**, 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly :
- Prince of Wales**, 16-18, De Vere Gardens, and 11-21, Victoria Road, Kensington :
- 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/-.
Pension : 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/-.
Pension : 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.
Pension (excepting May, June and July) : fr. 10/6 per day ; fr. 73/6 per week.
- Russell**, Russell Square, W.C. : *R.*, fr. 4/6 ; *B.*, fr. 2/- ; *L.*, fr. 3/6 ; *D.*, fr. 6/- ; *T.*, fr. 1/ ; *A.*, nil.
Pension : fr. 16/- per day.
- St. Ermins**, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W. ; *R.*, bath and *A.*, single, fr. 7/- ; double, fr. 10/- ; *B.*, 3/- ; *L.*, 3/- ; *D.*, 4/- ; *T.*, 1/- ; *A.*, nil.
- St. George's and Brown's**, 31-4, Albe-marle 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, 9/- ; *B.*, 2/- ; *L.*, 2/6 ; *D.*, 3/ ; *T.*, 2/- ; *A.*, nil.
- Savoy**, Strand and Victoria Emkankment, W.C.:
- Sherwood**, 19, Adam Street, Strand ; *R.* and *B.*, single, 5/6 ; double, 10/- ; *B.*, fr. 2/- ; *L.*, fr. 1/6 ; *D.*, fr. 2/- ; *T.*, fr. 1/- ; *A.*, nil.
Pension : 8/- per day ; 52/- per week.
- South Kensington**, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. :
- Tavistock**, Covent Garden, W.C. : *R.*, single, 4/6 ; double, 9/- ; *B.*, 3/- ; *L.*, 2/6 ; *D.*, 3/6 ; *T.*, 1/6 ; *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.
Pension : 10/6 per day ; 73/6 per week.
- Victoria**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. : *R.*, fr. 3/6 ; *B.*, 3/- ; *L.*, 3/6 ; *D.*, 5/- ; *A.*, 1/6.
- Victoria**, 46, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
- 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/-.
Pension : 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. 1/6 ; *A.*, nil.
Pension : fr. 12/6 per day ; fr. 84/- per week.
- Wilton**, Victoria (opposite S.E. and C. Station).
- Windsor**, 46, Victoria Street, S.W. : *R.*, single, 3/- ; double, 5/- ; *B.*, 2/- ; *L.*, 2/6 ; *D.*, 5/- ; *T.*, 1/- ; *A.*, 1/6.
Pension : 12/- per day.

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

York, Newman Street, Oxford Street,
W.:

York, 80-2, Waterloo Road, S.E.:
York, 9-11, Albemarle Street, W.:

Temperance and Private Hotels and Boarding Houses.

- 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; *D.*, fr. 2/6; *A.*, nil.
- Bonnington**, 27, Bloomsbury Square: *R.* and *B.*, fr. 4/6; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/3; *A.*, nil.
- Brook's**, 33 and 34, Surrey Street, Strand:
- Brunswick House**, Brunswick Square, W.C.: *R.*, bath, *B.* and *A.*, fr. 4/- to 7/6.
Pension: 7/- to 10/6 per day; 42/- to 63/- per week.
- Buckingham**, 28, Buckingham Street, Strand: *R.*, single, 5/-; double, 10/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Cockburn**, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.: *R.*, *B.* and *A.*, fr. 4/6 per day.
Pension: fr. 6/6 per day; 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:
Pension: fr. 6/- per day; fr. 42/- per week, or for two persons fr. 63/- per week.
- Devonshire House**, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.: *R.*, single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 3/-; *B.*, fr. 1/6; *L.* fr. 2/6; *D.* fr. 3/-; *T.*, fr. 1/6; *A.*, 1/6. Per week, 10 per cent. reduction.
- Garrard's**, 53, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.: *R.*, fr. 1/6; double, 2/6; *B.*, 1/3; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 2/6; *T.*, fr. 1/3; *A.*, 6d.
Pension: 6/- per day; 42/- per week.
- 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.
Pension: 6/- per day; 30/- 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.:
- Ling's**, 11-13, South Street, Finsbury: *R.*, single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 3/-; *B.*, 1/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, 6d.
- Mann's**, 48-9, Torrington Square, W.C.: *R.*, single, 2/6; double, 5/-; *B.*, 1/6; *L.*, 1/9; *D.*, 2/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, 6d.
Pension: 6/- per day; 42/- per week.
- Montague**, Montague Street, Russell Square: *R.*, single, fr. 1/6; double, fr. 2/6; *B.*, fr. 1/3; *L.*, to order; *D.*, 2/-; *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.
Pension: fr. 8/- per day.
- Portman**, 26-8, Portman Street, and 506, Oxford Street, W.: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 7/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 6d.; *A.*, nil.
Pension: fr. 6/6 to 10/6 per day; fr. 42/- to 73/6 per week.
- Privett's**, 94, Southampton Row, W.C.: *R.*, single, 2/-; double, 3/6; *B.*, 1/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/-; *T.*, 1/-; *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.
Pension: 8/- per day; 50/- per week.
- Queen's**, 154/7, Aldersgate Street: *R.*, single, 2/-; double, 4/-; *B.*, 1/6; *D.*, fr. 1/6; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, nil.
- Savage's**, Waterloo Bridge Road: *R.* and *A.*, fr. 2/6; *B.* or *T.*, 1/- to 2/6.
- Sharman's**, 30, and 32, Waterloo Road S.E.: *R.*, *B.*, and *A.*, fr. 3/6.
- Suttie'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.
Pension: fr. 42/- per week.
- 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. 2/-; *T.*, fr. 1/-; *A.*, 3d. per day.
Pension: fr. 7/6 per day; fr. 45/- per week.
- Washington**, 53, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.: Board and residence fr. 25/- weekly, or 5/- daily.

LONDON.

LONDON.

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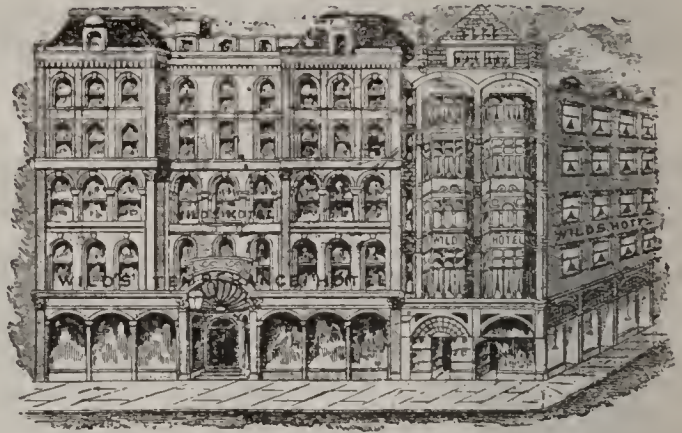
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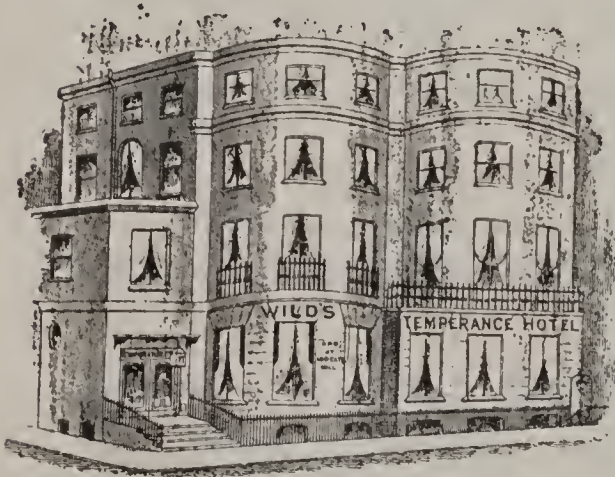
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Cleanliness and Quiet.

Central for Business or Pleasure.

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

West Central, 101, Southampton Row, W.C.: *R.*, single, fr. 2/-; double, fr. 3/6; *B.*, fr. 1/3; *L.*, fr. 1/6; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, fr. 1/3; *A.*, 1/-.

Pension: 8/- to 9/6 per day, without lunch.

Wild's, Ludgate Hill, E.C., and 70-1, Euston Square, N.W.: *R.*, single, fr. 3/- double, fr. 5/-; *B.*, 2/-; *L.*, 2/-; *D.*, fr. 3/-; *T.*, fr. 1/6; *A.*, nil.

Wilton, Wilton Road and Vauxhall Bridge Road: *R.*, 2/6, double, 3/6;

B., 1/9; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 3/-; *T.*, 1/-; *A.*, 1/-.

Pension: 5/6 to 9/6 per day.

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.

Pension: fr. 7/- per day; fr. 42/- per week.

Woodstock, 8, Euston Square, *R.*, *B.* and *A.*, fr. 3/6; *L.*, 1/6; *D.*, 2/6.

Pension: fr. 6/- per day, or 35/- per week.

Among the many **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.* (à la carte); *D.* (table d'hôte), 3/-.

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 Continental, 1, Regent Street, S.W.:

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.

Pension: 13/6 per day; 84/- per week.

Hôtel Mathis, Arundell Street, Coventry Street, W.:

Hôtel Previtali, Arundell 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.:

Seyd's, 39, Finsbury Square, E.C.:

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.

Pension: fr. 6/- per day; fr. 35/- per week.

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, patronised 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 are frequently dining at the same time, while in the vestibule connecting this room with the entrance hall an extremely good orchestra plays nightly. The management of this imposing structure 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

DEMETER HOUSE,

 PRIVATE HOTEL and . . .
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

29 & 30, Queen Square,

Bloomsbury, London, 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.

replete with all modern improvements, and is particularly well suited either for business purposes or for pleasure.

The **Bedford Hotel**, Southampton Row, near the chief railway stations, and midway between the City and West End, is convenient for business or pleasure, and quite up to date in its appointments, having recently been rebuilt. 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 now within a few minutes' walk.

Tranter's Temperance Hotel, situated in Bridgewater Square, in the Barbican, is very central for visitors, whether they have "run up to town" on business or on pleasure. It



BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, BARBICAN, LONDON.

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, most central for business or pleasure, and close to Holborn Viaduct station for the Continent. 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, and the King's Cross Railway stations; and is pleasantly situated, overlooking the gardens in the Square.

The **Salisbury Hotel**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, has enjoyed for many years the reputation of being one of the quietest and most comfortable hotels in the metropolis. It is quite close to the Thames Embankment, the Law Courts, the theatres, and other places of interest, yet is well out of the noise of traffic.

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.

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,

FAULKNER'S LONDON HOTELS.

FAULKNER'S HOTEL, VILLIERS ST., STRAND, London.

Alongside Charing Cross Station.

Bed, Breakfast and Attendance from 4/3.	Table D'Hote Dinner 2/6.
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Department attached to this Hotel.

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CITY CENTRAL HOTEL NEWGATE ST. & PANYER ALLEY, London.

Facing General Post Office.

Bed, Breakfast, Bath (hot or cold)
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6-COURSE TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON
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*Electric Light Throughout.
Night Porter.*

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public favour as A WORK WHICH HAS NO RIVAL, and as a
work which is indispensable in every office or place of
business, every library and every home.

within easy distance of all places of amusement, is a quiet and comfortable hotel with a moderate tariff.

Savage's 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.

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 itself to visitors bent on business or pleasure. Moderate charges and home comforts.

RESTAURANTS.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable change in the habits of London society, and public restaurants are used for many 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, less pretentious, perhaps, but 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 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., the Cabins' Ltd., J. Lyons and

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aldeburgh
Bath
Bexhill
Bideford, Clovelly, &c.
Blackpool
Bognor
Bournemouth & New Forest
Bridlington, Filey, &c.
Brighton and Hove
Bristol, Clifton, &c.
Broadstairs
Buxton
Canterbury and N.E. Kent
Channel Islands
Clevedon, Portishead, &c.
Cromer, Sheringham, &c.
Dartmoor
Dawlish
Deal, Walmer, &c.
Dover, St. Margaret's Bay, &c.
Dovercourt, Harwich, &c.
Eastbourne
English Lakes
Exeter and South-East Devon
Exmouth
Falmouth and South Cornwall
Felixstowe
Folkestone, Sandgate, Hythe,
Harrogate [&c.
Hastings and St. Leonards
Herne Bay, Whitstable, &c.
Ilfracombe
Isle of Man
Isle of Wight
Leamington, Warwick, &c.
Littlehampton
Liverpool
Llandrindod Wells, &c.
Llandudno and North Wales

London
Lowestoft
Lyne Regis, &c.
Lynton and Lynmouth
Lytham & St. Annes-on-Sea
Malvern
Margate
Matlock
Minehead
Newquay and North Cornwall
North Wales, Northern Section
(Llandudno, Colwyn, Rhyl, Snow-
don, &c.)
North Wales, Southern Section
(Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Pwllheli,
Llangollen, &c.)
Nottingham & Sherwood Forest
Penzance and West Cornwall
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Ramsgate
Scarborough
Sidmouth
Skegness
Southsea
Southwold
Stratford-upon-Avon
Sutton-on-Sea & Mablethorpe
Swanage
Teignmouth
Torquay
Weston-super-Mare
Weymouth
Whitby
Woodhall Spa
Worthing
Wye Valley
Yarmouth and the Broads

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen and Deeside
Edinburgh
Glasgow and the Clyde

Highlands and Islands
Inverness & North Highlands
Oban, Fort William, &c.

IRELAND.

Antrim, Giant's Causeway, &c.
Belfast
Cork, Glengariff, &c.
Donegal Highlands

Dublin and Wicklow
Killarney, Coast of Kerry, &c.
Limerick, Coast of Clare, &c.
Waterford, Wexford, &c.

THE CONTINENT.

Switzerland
Paris (1s. and 2s. 6d.)

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LONDON : WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED.

Co., Ltd., and other similar companies, supply a very fair luncheon or dinner for 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 British Museum, the Tate Gallery, and other show places. Ladies shopping at any of the large drapery establishments, such as Marshall and Snelgrove's, Swan and Edgar's, Peter Robinson's, Harrods', Shoolbreds' 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 & Co., Ltd., and some others "no tips" is the golden rule.

West End Restaurants.

The prices named are those usually charged for table d'hôte luncheon (*L.*), or dinner (*D.*). Drinks are of course extra. Many restaurants, notably those under foreign management, are open on Sunday afternoon and evening.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Adelphi (Gatti's), 410, Strand. <i>L.</i> 2/6; <i>D.</i> 3/6. | Gatti and Rodesano , 166, Strand. <i>L.</i> 2/-; <i>D.</i> 3/-. |
| Buszard , 197, Oxford Street (famous for wedding-cakes). | Gatti's , 436, Strand. <i>L.</i> fr. 2/-; <i>D.</i> à la carte. |
| Café d'Italie , 26, Old Compton Street, Soho. <i>L.</i> 1/6; <i>D.</i> 2/6. | Hatchetts' ("Ye old White Horse Cellars") Piccadilly. <i>L.</i> fr. 2/-; <i>D.</i> fr. 3/-. |
| Café Monico , Piccadilly Circus. <i>L.</i> , 3/-; <i>D.</i> fr. 5/-. | Holborn , 218, High Holborn. <i>L.</i> 2/6; <i>D.</i> fr. 3/9. |
| Café Royal , 68, Regent Street. <i>L.</i> fr. 2/6; French dinner, 5/-. | Horseshoe , Tottenham Court Road: |
| City of New York , 47a, Bedford Row, W.C.: | Hôtel and Grand Café de l'Europe , 10-15, Leicester Square. <i>L.</i> 3/-; <i>D.</i> 5/-. |
| Criterion , Piccadilly Circus. <i>D.</i> 2/6, 3/9, 5/-, etc., according to room served in. | Kettner's , 28-31, Church Street, Soho. <i>L.</i> 3/6; <i>D.</i> fr. 5/-. |
| Exeter Hall . <i>L.</i> fr. 1/- and à la carte. | New Gaiety , Strand. <i>L.</i> 2/-, 3/- or à la carte; <i>D.</i> 5/-, 7/6, or 10/6. |
| Frascati , 26-32, Oxford Street. <i>L.</i> 2/6; <i>D.</i> 5/-. | Pinoli , 17, Wardour Street. <i>L.</i> , 1/6; <i>D.</i> , 2/-. |

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN,
LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN, GREAT EASTERN,
LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND,
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A Service of Rail Motors is run by the Great Western Company between West Ealing and Willesden, forming a direct communication between Broad Street (City) and all North London Stations, with the Great Western Company's Suburban and Riverside Stations.

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AND

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Frequent trains to Victoria Park and Bow interchange stations, in connection with Great Eastern Trains to Stratford (for Great Eastern Main Line), Ilford, Woolwich and Woodford Lines.

Also to Hackney, for Great Eastern Trains on the Palace Gates, Enfield Town, and Walthamstow and Chingford Branch Lines, *via* a Covered Footway and Gallery.

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Broad Street and all North London Stations, and Finsbury Park and the Suburban Stations of the Great Northern Railway.

A Half-hourly Service of Trains is run by the London and North-Western Company between Broad Street and the Mansion House (*via* North London, London and North-Western, and Metropolitan District Railways).

- Popular Café** (J. Lyons and Co.) Piccadilly. L. 1/6; D. 2/6, or *à la carte*. "No tips."
- Princes'**, Princes Hall, Piccadilly. L. fr. 4/6; D. 10/6 and *à la carte*.
- Reggiori's**, 1 and 3, Euston Road (opposite King's Cross Station), 25, Chapel Street, N.W., etc.
- Romano's**, 399, Strand. L. 3/6; D. fr. 5/6.
- 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/-; D. fr. 5/-.
- Verrey's**, 229, Regent Street. Noted French house.

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. 2/-; D. fr. 3/6.
- Birch's**, 15, Cornhill.
- Cock**, 22, Fleet Street.
- Crosby Hall**, Bishopsgate Street. Historic building, dating from 1466.
- Gow's**, 25, New Broad Street.
- Great Eastern Hotel Restaurant and Buffet**, Liverpool Street.
- Lake's**, Cheapside.
- Ludgate Hill Station** (J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.).
- Mitre**, Fleet Street.
- Old Cheshire Cheese**, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street:
- Pimm's**, 3, Poultry; 39, Bucklersbury and 42, Threadneedle Street.
- Pursell's**, Cornhill.
- Rainbow**, 15, Fleet Street.
- Read's**, 94, Cheapside.
- Ship and Turtle**, 129, Leadenhall Street. Turtle Soup.
- Spiers and Pond**, New Bridge Street. L. 2/-; and *à la carte*.
- Sweetings**, 158, Cheapside; 70, Fleet Street; and 39, Queen Victoria Street. Famous for fish.
- Yexley's**, St. Bride Street.

Amongst 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.—St. George's Café, 37, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; Eustace Miles' Restaurant, Chandos Street; 16, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus; 23, Oxford Street; 278, High Holborn; 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., 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.

Of late many tea rooms of a higher grade, artistically decorated and with waitresses in fancy costume, have sprung up in the West End, notably in and around Bond Street.

There are also the well-managed tea rooms connected with the large drapery establishments.



SALISBURY HOTEL,
SALISBURY SQUARE,
FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Under Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs.
T. BARTENS.

Inclusive Terms from 10/6 per Day.

. Comfortable Lounge, Drawing, .
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Within Five Minutes of Law Courts and all
Principal Theatres.

Telegraphic Address : "SALISBURY HOTEL, LONDON."

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TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

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 London streets averages over 315. Of these about one-half are due to vans, waggons, drays, etc. London omnibus drivers are amongst the most skilful in the world. Of accidents of all kinds, trivial and serious, there are usually 25,000. In all the principal thoroughfares there are ambulance stations, 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 im-

portant 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 to 49.

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 Pocohontas, 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 Church, 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) is still to be seen in the registers, and that John Quincy Adams was married in the same fane 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, com-



Photo by]

THE POOL OF LONDON.

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

[F. Hawstaenpel.

prises, exclusive of tidal water and foreshore, 74,166 acres, or 116 square miles, with a population of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions 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 over 900,000 inhabited houses, with a total population of over $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions—6,581,402 to be exact. 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 £50,000,000: that of the City only at £5,000,000.

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 specially 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 *Hammam*, 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; *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.—These are principally to be found in the Bloomsbury region (see p. 187), 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. For **Private Hotels** (i.e. unlicensed houses) see Introduction.

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:—



[London.]

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Photochrom, Co., Ltd.]

	Area. Acres.	Popula- tion.		Area. Acres.	Popula- tion.
Battersea	2,169	168,896	Lambeth	4,161	301,873
Bermondsey	1,516	130,486	Lewisham	7,011	127,460
Bethnal Green	755	129,681	Paddington	1,354	143,954
Camberwell	4,393	259,251	Poplar	2,335	168,838
Chelsea	650	73,836	St. Marylebone	1,506	133,329
Deptford	1,574	110,513	St. Pancras	2,672	235,284
Finsbury	538	101,476	Shoreditch	648	118,705
Fulham	1,701	137,289	Southwark	1,119	206,128
Greenwich	3,837	88,359	Stepney	1,764	298,548
Hackney	3,299	219,288	Stoke Newington	868	52,427
Hammersmith	2,286	112,619	Wandsworth	9,106	232,030
Hampstead	2,266	81,902	Westminster, City of	2,555	182,977
Holborn	411	61,033	Woolwich	8,296	117,165
Islington	3,092	334,928	City	673	26,908
Kensington	2,292	177,000			

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 and Surrey County Councils. Some districts, such as Hornsey, Ealing and East Ham, have obtained independent incorporation since the Act was passed.

CABS.—These vehicles, of which there are upwards of 11,000 in London, with stands for 7,000, are of two kinds. The **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. To summon a *hansom* from the stand a cab-whistle is blown *twice*; for a four-wheeler *once*.

Fares 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. Sometimes this is the cheaper and more convenient plan. Frequent users of cabs may find it worth their while to get the *Hackney Carriage Distances*, a book of 400 pages, issued by the Metropolitan Police (2s.).

By Distance—*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. *Outside the radius*, 1s. per mile. *Cabs kept waiting*, 8d. for each completed quarter of an hour.

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

Outside the Radius, four-wheelers and hansoms, 2s. 6d. for the first hour; 8d. for each additional quarter hour.

Luggage carried outside the cab, 2d. per package.

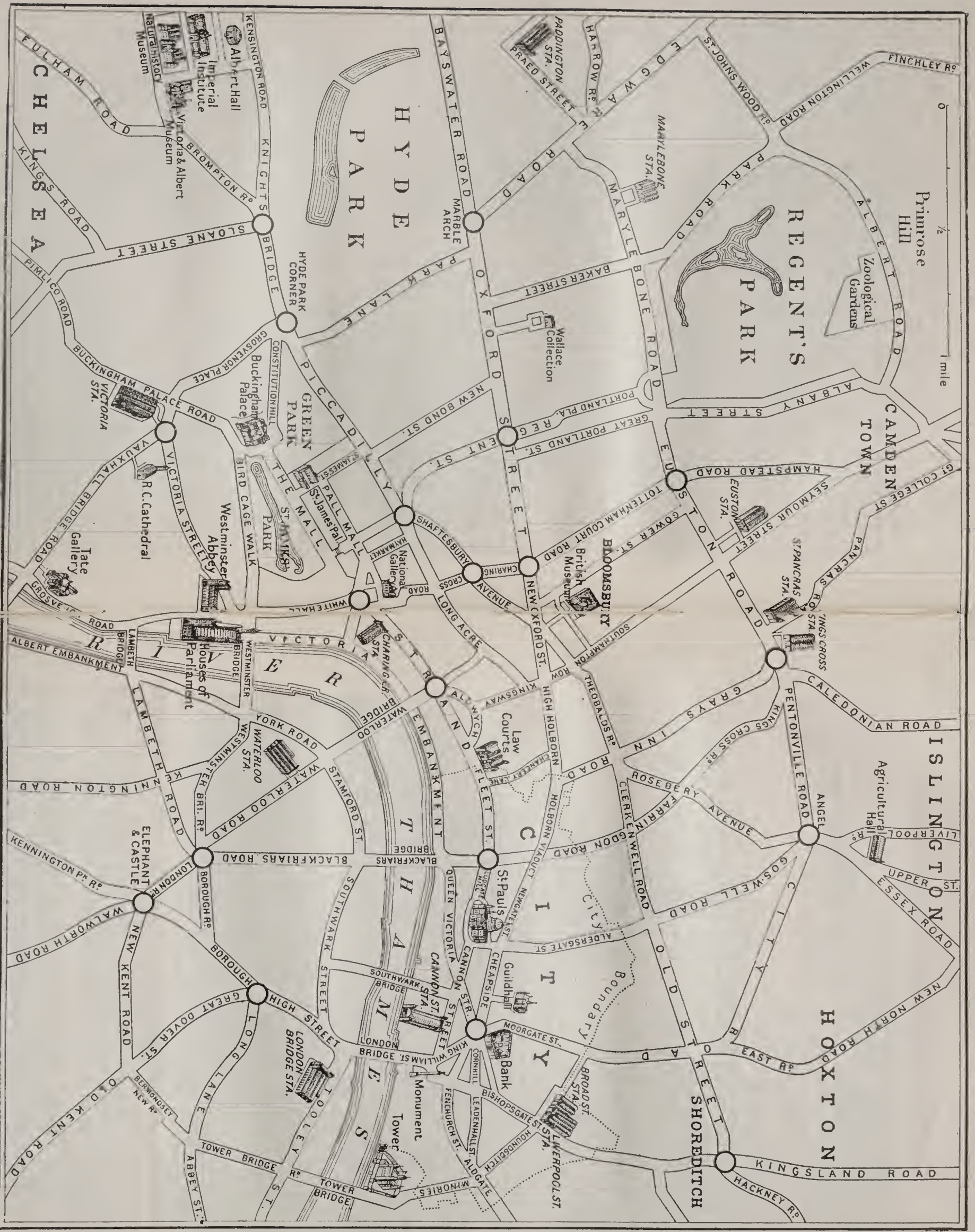
The driver may refuse to drive for more than six miles or one hour, or to hire his carriage by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

A plan frequently adopted, and one that will be found to work very well in practice, is to time the length of the drive, and pay at the rate of a penny per minute. This will include a tip, or “pourboire,” to the driver.

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, London Bridge and other places of departure for Continental trains, it is usual to post up notices conveying the latest information under this head.

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	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Alexandra, 12, Grosvenor Street, W.	Ladies.
Almacks, 20, Berkeley Street, W.	
Alpine, Mill Street, Conduit Street	Alpine Climbers.
Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall	Officers in the Army and Navy.
Arthur's, 69, St. James's Street.	
Arts, 40, Dover Street	Artists, Authors, etc.
Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall	Politicians, Authors, etc.
Atlantic, 17 and 18, Dover Street, W.	
Australasian, Exch. Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	
Automobile, 119, Piccadilly	Motor owners.
Authors', 3, Whitehall Court	Authors and Journalists.
Auxiliary Forces, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.	
Bachelors', 8, Hamilton Place	Ladies admitted as guests
Badminton, 100, Piccadilly	Sporting.
Bath, 34, Dover Street	Swimming.
Boodle's, 28, St. James's Street	Country Gentlemen.
Brooks's, 60, St. James's Street	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	Leading Conservative Club.
Cavalry, 127, Piccadilly, W.	
City Carlton, 24, St. Swithin's Lane.	Conservative.
City Liberal, Walbrook, E.C.	
City of London, 19, Old Broad Street.	
Cocoa-Tree, 64, St. James's Street.	
Conservative, 74, St. James's Street.	
Constitutional, Northumberland Avenue	Conservative.
Devonshire, 50, St. James's Street	Liberal.
East India United Service, 16, St. James's Sq.	Officers and Indian Civil servants.
Empress, 35, Dover Street	Ladies, Men admitted as guests.
Farmers', 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.	
Garrick, 15, Garrick Street, W.C.	Actors, Authors, etc.
Golfers', 2a, Whitehall Court, S.W.	
Granville, 16, Hanover Square, W.	Professional and Commercial.
Green Park, 10, Grafton Street, W.	Ladies.
Grosvenor, 68a, Piccadilly	
Grosvenor Crescent, 15, Grosvenor Crescent.	Ladies.
Guards', 70, Pall Mall.	
Hurlingham, Fulham, S.W.	Polo and Pigeon Shooting.
Isthmian, 105, Piccadilly	Universities and Public School.
Junior Athenæum 116, Piccadilly.	
Junior Carlton, 30, Pall Mall	Conservative.
Junior Conservative, 43, Albemarle Street.	
Junior Constitutional, 101, Piccadilly.	
Junior Naval and Military, 97, Piccadilly.	
Junior United Service, 11, Charles Street, S.W.	
Kennel, 7, Grafton Street, New Bond St., W.	Dog Fanciers, etc.
Ladies' Army and Navy, 2, Burlington Gdns., W.	
Ladies' Athenæum, 31, Dover Street, W.	
Ladies' Automobile, Brook Street, W.	



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.

Ladies' Empire, 69, Grosvenor Street, W.	
Ladies' Military and Naval, 163, New Bond, St., W.	
Ladies' Park, 87, Knightsbridge. S.W.	
Lyceum, 128, Piccadilly	Ladies.
M.C.C., St. John's Wood Road	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough, 52, Pall Mall, S.W.	
Municipal and County, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.	
National, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.	
National Liberal, Whitehall Place, S.W.	
Naval and Military, 94, Piccadilly.	
New, 4, Grafton Street, W.	[W.]
New County, 21, Hanover Sq., & 84, Grosvenor St.,	Ladies.
New Oxford and Cambridge, 68, Pall Mall, S.W.	Oxford and Cambridge men.
New University, 57, St. James' Street.	Oxford and Cambridge men.
Oriental, 18, Hanover Square, W.	
Orleans, 29, King Street, St. James's	Ladies admitted as guests
Oxford and Cambridge, 71, Pall Mall.	Oxford and Cambridge men
Pioneer, 5, Grafton Street	Ladies
Portland, 9, St. James' Square, W.	
Press, 7, Wine Office Court	Journalistic.
Primrose, 4, Park Place, St. James'	Conservative.
Raleigh, 16, Regent Street, S.W.	
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, 2, Savile Row, W.	
Royal Societies, 63, St. James' Street, S.W.	
Royal Thames Yacht, 7, Albemarle Street, W.	
St. James', 106, Piccadilly, W.	Diplomatic services.
St. Stephen's, 1, Bridge Street, Westminster	Conservative.
Sandringham, 38, Dover Street	Ladies.
Savage, 6, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	Authors, artists, etc.
Savile, 107, Piccadilly, W.	
Sesame, 28, Dover Street	Ladies.
Sports, 8, St. James' Square.	
Thatched House, 86, St. James' Street.	
Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.	
Turf, 47, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.	
Union, Trafalgar Square.	
Union Jack, 30, Great George Street, W.	
United Empire, 84, Piccadilly, W.	
United Forces, 117, Piccadilly.	
United Service, 116, Pall Mall.	
United University, 1, Suffolk Street, S.W..	Oxford and Cambridge men.
Wellington, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	
Westminster, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.	
White's, 37, St. James's Street, S.W.	
Whitehall, 47, Parliament Street.	
Windham, 13, St. James's Square.	
Writers', Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand	Ladies.

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 interesting 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.).



Symmons & Co.]

[London.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

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, 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, 8, 11 and 7; 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, 9.45, 12.15 and 5.30; daily, 10.30; Wednesdays and Fridays 11, during Lent and on Saints' Days.
- 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 7.
- All Saints'**, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square—Sundays, 7, 8, 9, 10.30, 11.45, 3, 4 and 7. Fine singing.
- 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, 8, 11, 11.45, 4 and 7; week-days, 11 and 4.30.
- Christ Church**, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, 7, 8, 11, 3 and 7. Fine music.
- St. Anne's**, Soho—8, 11, 3.45, 4.30 and 7. Fine music.
- St. Clement Danes**, Strand—9, 11, 3.15 and 7.
- St. Dunstan's**, Fleet Street—8.30, 11, 3 and 6.30.
- St. George's**, Hanover Square—11, 4 and 6.30.
- St. Giles's**, Cripplegate, 11, 3.30 and 7.
- St. James's**, Piccadilly—8, 11, 4 and 7.
- St. Margaret**, Westminster—8, 11 and 7.
- St. Martin's-in-the-Fields**, Trafalgar Square—11 and 7.
- St. Marylebone**, High Street, Marylebone—11 and 3.30.
- St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church)**, Cheapside—11 and 7.
- St. Mary-le-Strand**—9, 11, 3.15 and 7.

NONCONFORMIST.

Baptist.

- Bloomsbury Chapel**, Shaftesbury Avenue—11 and 7.
- Metropolitan Tabernacle**, Newington Butts—11 and 6.30.
- Regent's Park Chapel**, Park Square—11 and 7.
- Westbourne Park**, Bayswater—11 and 7.

Catholic Apostolic.

- Gordon Square—6, 10, 2 and 5.

Congregational.

- Christ Church**, Westminster Bridge Road—11 and 6.30.
- City Temple**, Holborn Viaduct—11 and 7; Thursday, 12 noon.
- Lynch Road**, Hampstead—11 and 7.
- Weigh House**, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square—11 and 7.
- Westminster Chapel**, Buckingham Gate, S.W.—11 and 7.
- Whitefield's Tabernacle**, Tottenham Court Road—11 and 6.30.
- Unlon**, Islington—11 and 6.30.

Church of Scotland.

- St. Columba's**, Pont Street, S.W.—11 and 6.30.

Friends (Quakers).

- Devonshire House**, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without—11 and 7.

Moravian (United Brethren).

- 32, Fetter Lane—11 and 6.

Presbyterian (English).

- 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 7.

Roman Catholic.

- 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.
- St. Etheldreda**, Ely Place, Holborn—8, 9.30, 10, 11.15 and 7.
- Westminster Cathedral**, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.—7.30, 9, 10.30, 11.30, 4 and 6.30. See p. 132.

Salvation Army.

- International Head Quarters**, 101, Queen Victoria Street.

Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem).

- Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington—11 and 7.

Theistic.

- Swallow Street**, Piccadilly—11 and 7.

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.

Unitarian.

- Little Portland Street**—11.15 and 7.
South Place Institute, Finsbury—11.15.

Wesleyan.

- Wesley's Chapel**, City Road—11 and 6.30.
Gt. Queen Street—11 and 7.

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.
Greek (Russian), 32, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square—11.

- Italian** (Roman Catholic), **St. Peter's** Hatton Garden—8, 11, 4 and 7.
Norwegian (Lutheran), Commercial Dock Pier—10.30.
Swedish (Protestant), Prince's Square, Shadwell—11. Swedenborg is buried here.
Swiss (Protestant), Endell Street, Long Acre—11.
Spanish (Roman Catholic), Spanish Place, Manchester Square—11, 4 and 7.

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 Edwards' 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 much more highly esteemed by "country cousins" than by Londoners themselves. 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 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. During the South African War it raised and equipped the City **Imperial Volunteers (C.I.V's)**. 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.

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. Alban's, etc., returning in time for dinner. Others (and also a motor-'bus) make the longer journey to Brighton (53 miles). 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. *Canada* (Nos. 17 and 19); *Cape of Good Hope* (No. 100); *Natal* (No. 26); *New South Wales* (No. 9); *New Zealand* (No. 13); *Queensland* (No. 1); *Tasmania* (No. 5); *Western Australia* (No. 15). *South Australia*, 28-31, Bishopsgate Street Within; *Victoria*, 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Information regarding the Colonies can also be obtained from the Curators of the respective sections at the Imperial Institute, Kensington, S.W.

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, 419, 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, 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 house-breaking, 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 £900,000, 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 quite frequently 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.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—Tramways have only just been permitted, after years of agitation, within the City boundaries, but they extend outwards in all directions for considerable distances.

In the South of London the lines owned and worked by the London County Council are equipped on the conduit system, which, though more expensive than overhead wires, has undeniable advantages. The principal routes are those running along the Embankment from Blackfriars over Westminster Bridge, and those starting at Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges and running to Camberwell Green, New Cross Gate, Greenwich, Streatham, Tooting, etc. Transferable tickets are issued, enabling certain journeys to be accomplished one way by tram and the other by steamboat.

In the north and east, 44 miles of lines belonging to the Council were leased until 1910 to a private company, but the Council recently negotiated a surrender of the lease, and are now substituting electric for horse traction on the entire system. A very important line is the shallow underground tramway beneath Kingsway (see p. 218), shortly to be connected with the new tramways along the Embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, thus inaugurating a "through south to north" route.

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 along the four radial highways from Willesden Green to Edgware, Highgate to High Barnet, Wood Green to Enfield, and along the Harrow Road to Harlesden.

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

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

Austria	Embassy, 18, Belgrave Square, 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	Legation, 49, Portland Place, W.
Denmark	Legation, 24, Pont Street, S.W. Consulate, 8, Byward Street, Gt. Tower Street E.C.
France	Embassy, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park. Consulate, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury E.C. (11 to 4).
German Empire	Embassy, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Consulate, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.



[London.]

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

Photochrom, C_o., L_{td}]

Italy	Embassy, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. Consulate, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Japan	Embassy, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Consulate, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Netherlands and Luxemburg	Legation, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Consulate, Finsbury Circus House, Blomfield Street, 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, 59-60, Jermyn Street, S.W. Consulate, 24, Great Winchester Street, 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 1,100 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 jeopardised by fire.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.—The last census disclosed the fact that London contains no fewer than 135,377 persons of foreign birth. Of these, roughly, 27,500 are Germans, 11,000 French, 11,000 Italians, 7,000 Austrians, 4,000 Dutch, 3,500 Swiss, and 54,000 Russians and Russian Poles. The last-named are mostly to be found in the East End (Stepney and Bethnal Green); Germans favour St. Pancras and Marylebone, and in a less degree Stepney, being mostly engaged as waiters, commercial clerks and tailors; French in Westminster, St. Pancras and Marylebone, the most largely represented profession being that of cooks (not domestic); Italians in Finsbury, Westminster and the Saffron Hill quarter of Holborn; Austrians and Hungarians in Stepney, and Swiss in Westminster and St. Pancras. There are several places of worship in London for each nationality (see p. 13), and also special hospitals.

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 1d. 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 none the less.

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

Barbers usually look for 1d. in addition to the charge for a shave, and 3d. to 6d. 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 their tariffs (see Introduction).

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

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.
 Charing Cross, Agar Street, Strand.
 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 bygone celebrities are distinguished by memorial tablets, erected either by the Society of Arts or the London County Council, which since 1903 has taken up this work. The Duke of Bedford has also had tablets placed upon noteworthy houses on his London estate. 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 merely 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.
 Beauclerk, Topham and Lady Diana, 100-2, Great Russell Street, W.C.
 Boswell, Jas., 56, Great Queen Street, W.C.
 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.
 Campbell, Thos., 8, Victoria Square, Buckingham Palace Road.
 Canning, George, 37, Conduit Street.
 Carlyle, Thomas, 24 (formerly 5), Cheyne Row, Chelsea.
 Cavendish, Henry, 11, Bedford Square, W.C.

- Cobden, Richard, 23, Suffolk Street, S.W.
 Coleridge, S. T., 71, Berners Street, W.
 Constable, John, 76, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
 Cruikshank, George, 263, Hampstead Road.
 D'Arblay, Madame (Fanny Burney), 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly.
 Darwin, Charles, 110, Gower Street, W.C.
 Dickens, Charles, 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square.
 Do. Do. 1, Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place (1839-51).
 D'Israeli, Isaac, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 Dryden, John, 43, Gerrard Street.
 Eliot, George, Holly Lodge, 31, Wimbledon Park Road, Wandsworth.
 Faraday, Michael, 2, Blandford Street, Portman Square.
 Flaxman, John, 7, Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 7, Craven Street, Strand.
 Gainsborough, Thomas, Schomberg House, Pall Mall.
 Garrick, David, 5, Adelphi Terrace, and 27, Southampton Street, W.C.
 Gibbon, Edward, 7, Bentinck Street.
 Goldsmith, Oliver, 2, Brick Court, Temple.
 Grote, George, 12, Savile Row, N.
 Hallam, Henry, 67, Wimpole Street.
 Handel, George Frederick, 25, Brook Street.
 Hazlitt, William, 6, Frith Street, Soho.
 Hogarth, William, 30, Leicester Square.
 Herschel, Sir John, 56, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.
 Hunt, Leigh, 10, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.
 Jenner, Edward, 14, Hertford Street, Park Lane.
 Johnson, Samuel, 17, Gough Square, Fleet Street.
 Kean, Edmund, 12, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.
 Keats, John Lawnbank, Hampstead.
 Lawrence, Sir Thos., 65, Russell Square, W.C.
 Loughborough, Lord, 67, Russell Square, W.C.
 Lytton, Lord, 31, Baker Street, W.
 Macaulay, Lord, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington.
 Mansfield, Lord, 28-29, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 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.
 Panizzi, Sir Anthony, 31, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 Peel, Sir Robert, 4, Whitehall Gardens.
 Peter the Great, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand.
 Pitt, Wm., 14, York Place, Portman Square, W.
 Rennie, John, 18, Stamford Street, Southwark.
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 47, Leicester Square.
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, 54, Gower Street, W.C.
 Rossetti, D. G., 110, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.
 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.
 Smith, Sidney, 14, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square.
 Stephenson, Robert, 34, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.
 Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace, 16, Young Street, Kensington.
 Thurloe, John, 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
 Turner, J. M. W., 23, Queen Anne Street.
 Vane, Sir Harry, Belmont, Roslyn Hill, Hampstead.
 Walpole, Sir Robert, 5, Arlington 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 decorations 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 rate-payers 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; **Mitchell's Royal Library**, 33, Old Bond Street, 44, Baker Street, and 16, Gloucester Road, S.W.; **Grosvenor Gallery Library**, 18, South Molton Street, 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. 190).

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.

Allan (Wesleyan), 35, City Road. Theological.

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.

Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.

17, Fleet Street, opposite Chancery Lane.

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

London Wall (fragments of), in thoroughfare of same name.

"Old Curiosity Shop," Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Old Houses Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn Road.

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. 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 often 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:—

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

Covent Garden (p. 215) is the principal fruit, flower and vegetable market. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are the principal market days.

Smithfield (p. 266). 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.

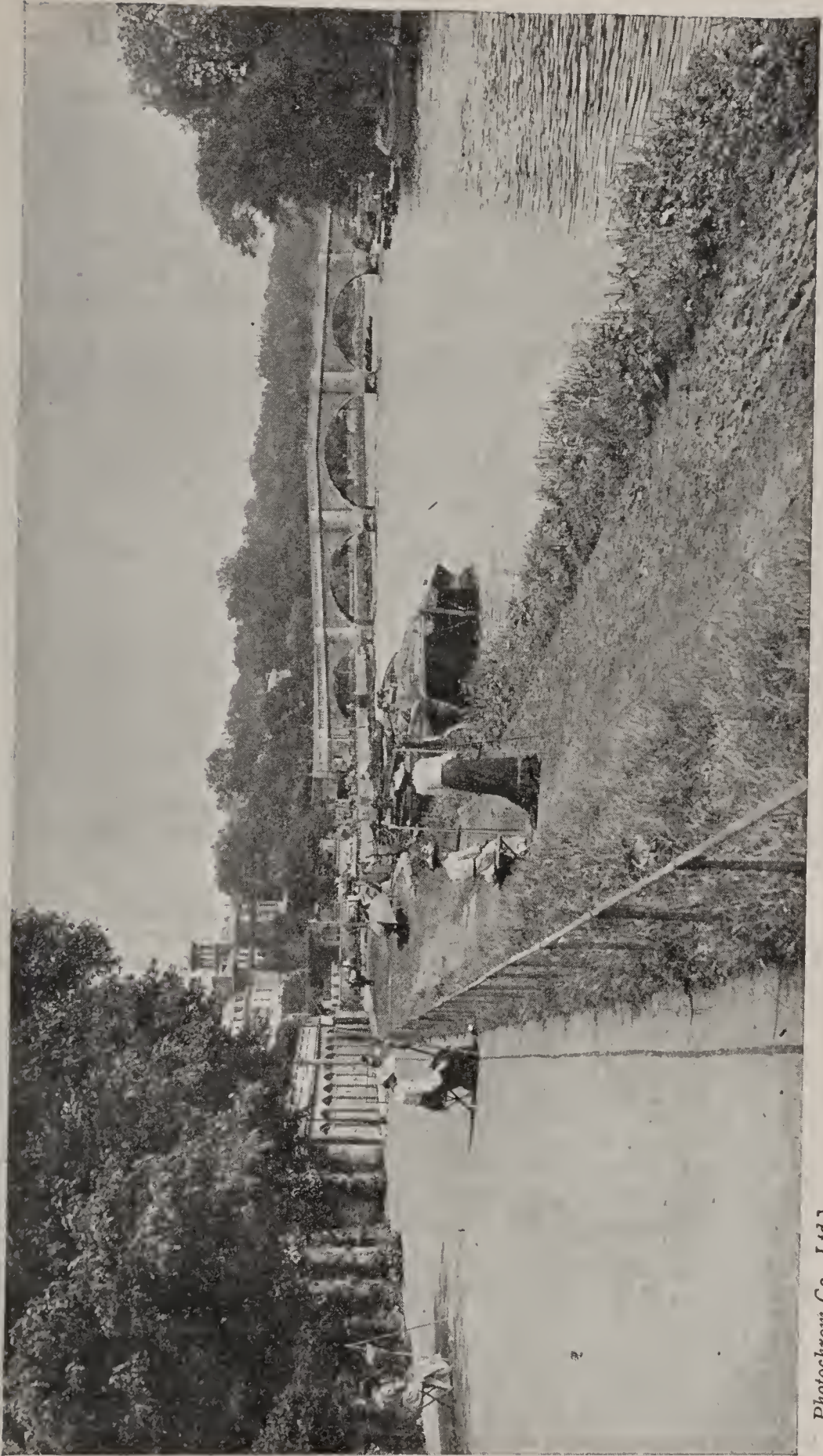
The **Metropolitan Cattle Market**, Copenhagen Fields, Islington, is one of the largest in the world, covering upwards of 30 acres. Millions of cattle, sheep and pigs are sold here during the year, and it is no uncommon sight to see 30,000 animals of one kind and another in the pens on a single day.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

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.

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.



Photochrom Co., Ltd.]

RICHMOND BRIDGE.

[London.

An interesting military spectacle of daily occurrence is the **Changing of the Guard** at St. James's Palace, or, if the King 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. 89), 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. 89). 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 (½d.) and farthing (¼d.). 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, evening and 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), ½d.; *Daily Chronicle* (L.), ½d.; *Daily News* (L.), ½d.; *Daily Mail* (I.), ½d.; *Daily Express* (C.), ½d.; *Morning Leader* (L.), ½d.; *Tribune* (L.), 1d.

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.), ½d.; *Star* (L.), ½d.

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

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

For Ladies.—*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; *Athenæum*, *Academy*, *Outlook*, etc., 3d. each; *Public Opinion*, 2d.

Truth and *The World*, 6d. each, are the chief society papers. *Vanity Fair*, 6d., is famous for its coloured cartoons.

OMNIBUSES were introduced into London in 1829 by Mr. George Shilibeer, 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. The 'buses belong, for the most part, to two large associations—the London General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company, though their monopoly is now being vigorously assailed by a number of new motor-bus companies. All the vehicles have painted conspicuously 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 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 and rapidly increasing number of **Motor-'Buses** are now running in London streets, and there can be no doubt that ere long horsed 'buses will be superseded. The new-comers have aroused a good deal of antagonism by reason of their noise and smell, 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 companies, lines of smaller omnibuses are maintained by the railway companies, to maintain direct communication between the termini on the north side of London (Euston, King's Cross, etc.), and Waterloo, Charing Cross, etc. Passengers holding through tickets are conveyed free, luggage included; others pay 2d. or 3d., and 2d. for each article of luggage carried on the roof. Half-penny 'buses run over Blackfriars, Waterloo and Westminster Bridges.

For **List of Principal Omnibus Routes** see pp. 60–64.

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, St. James's and Regent's Parks, amounting in the aggregate to over 1,600 acres, there are, under the management of the County Council, nearly a hundred other parks, gardens and open spaces, totalling nearly 6,000 acres, to say nothing of the numerous small spaces controlled by the Borough Councils, which constitute an acreage of about 250. 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 London nearly 8,000 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 2,000 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 6,000 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 (29 acres) adjoining. Blackheath (267), Battersea Park (198), Clapham Common (220), Wandsworth Common (183), and Peckham Rye (114) are the largest spaces south of the Thames. Brockwell Park has recently been greatly enlarged ; and in the north-west of London a notable addition has been made in Gladstone Park, Dollis Hill.

Altogether, the parks and open spaces in and around London cost for maintenance alone about £200,000 a year.

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. 34-49. For private exhibitions see advertisements in daily newspapers and elsewhere. The general charge for admission is 1s. ; catalogue 6d. or 1s.

Agnew's, 39B, Old Bond Street.

Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street.

Dulwich Gallery, Dulwich College, S.E.

French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.

Grafton Gallery, 8, Grafton Street.

Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent Street.

Guildhall Art Gallery, King Street, E.C.

Hampton Court Palace.

Harmsworth Galleries, 21, Grafton St., Bond Street, W.

Leicester Galleries, 20, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C.

Leighton House, 2, Holland Park Road.

Mendoza's, 157A, New Bond St., W.

McLean's, 7, Haymarket, W.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

National Portrait Gallery, ditto

New Gallery, 121, Regent Street.

Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Summer Exhibition,

May to August. Certain of the galleries are open all the year round.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 191, Piccadilly.

Ditto in Oil Colours, 191, Piccadilly.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Society of Arts, 18 and 19, John Street, Adelphi.

Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, W. (April to August, October to February.)

Tate Gallery, Millbank.

Tooth's, 175-6, New Bond Street, W.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House,

Whitechapel Art Gallery, 81-2, Whitechapel High Street.

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 few more than a thousand 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 between sixteen and 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. 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 rd. 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.

(For detailed information concerning postal services, see the *Post Office Guide*, 6d., 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. 34-49, 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.



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HENLEY REGATTA.

[London.

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 for the most part in expensive wares, the stocks are usually sufficiently varied to meet all needs, and the cheaper grades of things can often be bought to as great advantage here as anywhere else. 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, indeed, believe that these semi-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; *Warings*, New Oxford Street; and *Gamage’s*, High Holborn (sporting requisites especially) 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 now make a special feature of supplying 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. In the reign of Anne the number of watermen was computed at 40,000, of whom at least half were available for service with the fleet. 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 1904 the County Council, in response to strongly expressed public opinion, obtained power to establish a municipal service. Thirty new paddle boats, bearing the names of distinguished

persons connected with the Thames, were constructed, and the service was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales on June 17, 1905. Although the steamers are fairly well patronized during the summer months, it has been conclusively shown that an all-year service can only be maintained at a heavy loss. The boats in summer run down the river as far as Greenwich and up river to Hammersmith. The fares are very low, and return tickets are issued at reduced rates. Circular tickets are also issued in connection with certain of the Council's tramway routes, so that a journey may be made one way by boat and back by tram, or *vice versa*.

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 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.

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. 12–13. Large numbers spend the day, or part of it, on the river 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 amongst business men. As will be seen by the list on pp. 34–49, most of the **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,

TEA ROOMS.—See Introduction.

TELEPHONES.—The telephonic communication of London is carried on by the Post Office and the National Telephone Co. 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 2d. for each three minutes' conversation. There are also trunk lines to the chief provincial towns (3d. for three minutes). Visitors from France and Belgium may be glad to be reminded that telephonic communication can be had with Paris and Brussels (8s. for three minutes). Apply at any post office call office.

VIEW POINTS, NOTABLE.—All the bridges over the Thames afford fine views. Wordsworth's lines on **Westminster Bridge** at daylight, 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 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, Customs 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. 282) the Stone and Golden Galleries of **St. Paul's Cathedral**, and the campanile of the new **Roman Catholic Cathedral** at Westminster (p. 132). 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**, further 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 so 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.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of the metropolis was for many years in the hands of eight wealthy and powerful companies. By the Metropolis Water Act, 1902, a new authority, known as the **Metropolitan Water Board**, was constituted, which, after costly arbitration proceedings, bought out the old companies and has since June 24, 1904, administered the extensive area—nearly 700 square miles, with a population of upwards of six and a quarter millions—known as “Water London.” The Board comprises 66 members, representative of the County Council, the Borough Councils, the Corporation, and the sanitary authorities of the outside area.

WILD BIRDS IN LONDON.—It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the sparrow is well-nigh the only bird capable of supporting existence in London. In the parks especially, thanks to the protecting oversight of keepers and authorities, an astonishing number of species may be seen. The fondness of sea-gulls for town life has in recent years become proverbial. Even in the mildest of winters the Thames and the waters in St. James’s Park and elsewhere are now the haunt of thousands of these creatures; and it is a favourite amusement with numbers of people to stand on the Embankment, or on one of the bridges, and feed them with fish, buns and other delicacies. The pigeons congregating in such places as the Guildhall Yard, around St. Paul’s Cathedral, the forecourt of the British Museum, etc., have increased at such a rate that threats of wholesale destruction have more than once gone forth. It may surprise many, to whom these birds are a familiar sight, to learn that the shyer wood-pigeons, or ring-doves, with their plaintive note, and the darker-coloured stock-doves, are also fairly common. Other birds haunting the parks, and frequently to be seen or heard in the suburbs, are the song-thrush, missel-thrush, blackbird and starling. Rookeries are less common than they were some years ago. Swallows frequently nest under the eaves of houses in the suburbs, in spite of cats and schoolboys. Many a suburban garden, too, can display its robin’s nest. Large numbers of aquatic and semi-aquatic birds are to be seen in St. James’s Park, Kew Gardens, and other places of public resort. Thanks to the all-provident County Council, no sheet of water of any size is without a swan or two; and even such a spot as Lincoln’s Inn Fields can boast its proudly strutting peacocks.



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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
* Academy, Royal.	Piccadilly, W. (North side). Plan II. D. 8.	Dover Street (G. N. & Piccadilly Tube) Piccadilly Circus (Baker Street and Waterloo). Piccadilly omnibus.	Summer Exhibitions (1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August), 8 to 7 (last week open also from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m.). Winter Exhibitions (1st Monday in January to 1st Monday in March), 9 till dusk. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, open free daily throughout the year, 11 to 4.
Agricultural Hall.	Islington, N...	Angel (City & S. London).	See announcements in daily papers.
Alexandra Palace.	Muswell Hill, N.	Alexandra Palace and Wood Green (Great Northern). Palace Gates (Gt. Eastern).	10 a.m. to dusk..... The Park is usually kept open for some time after the Palace is closed.
Bethnal Green Museum.	Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, E. Plan I. A. 15.	Bethnal Green, or Cambridge Heath (G. E.).	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 to 10; other days 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season.
Botanic Gardens.	Regents Park. Plan I. A. and B. 7.	Baker Street (Met. or Baker St. & Waterloo Rly.).	9 a.m. to sunset
*British Museum.	Great Russell Street, W.C. Plan I. C. 9.	British Museum (Tube).	Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. .. After 4 p.m. November to February, and after 5 p.m. March, September and October, 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 March and September, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

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. The "Private View" and the "Academy Dinner" are among the most important events of the London season.	155
—	1s.		
—	Free		
—	Usually 1s. ...	Cattle Show (December), Military Tournament (May), Stanley Cycle Show (November), and Exhibitions connected with various trades.	267
1 to 6 p.m. .	Free, except on a few "special days," when 6d. is charged (children 3d.).	Recently acquired by various local bodies for public use—Great Hall, used for concerts, etc., seats 12,000—Fine views from terraces—Firework displays.	304
2 p.m. till dusk	Free	Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collection of articles used for food; paintings, etc. The loan collections exhibited from time to time are often of great interest.	274
From 10.30 a.m..	Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days by order from Fellow only.	Flower Shows, Musical Promenades, Museum, etc.	178
After 2 p.m. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.	Free	One of the largest and most valuable collections in the world.	188
—	The Reading Room is shown on application (apply for orders at entrance), but is available to ticket-holders only.	The printed General Catalogue alone comprises 800 vols. The books occupy about 43 miles of shelving. Over a thousand volumes are added weekly, the Museum being entitled by law to a copy of every book published.	189

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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
Carlyle's House.	24, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, near Albert Bridge, S.W.	Chelsea, Sloane Sq. (District). Any omnibus along King's Road (alight at Oakley Street).	10 a.m. till sunset
Charterhouse . . .	Charterhouse Square, E.C. Plan I. B. 11.	Aldersgate St. (Met.).	Daily (Great Hall closed 3 to 4).
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 I. B. 10.	Russell Square (G.N. & Piccadilly Tube). British Museum, or Chancery Lane (Tube). King's Cross (Met.).	Mondays 10 to 4
Greenwich Hospital and Naval Museum.	Greenwich	Greenwich (S.E. & C.).	Painted Hall daily 10 till dusk. Chapel and Museum daily 10 till dusk, except Fridays and Sundays.
Greenwich Royal Observatory.	Greenwich Park.	Do.	Special application to Director necessary for viewing interior, but standard clock, time-ball, etc., can always be seen.
*Gulldhall	Foot of King St., Cheapside, E.C. Plan I. C. 12.	Bank (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. Electric tram from Shepherd's Bush. Steamers in summer.	Daily, except Fridays, 10 to 6, April to September, inclusive; 10 to 4 winter months.

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
—	1s., Saturdays 6d. (Parties of ten 6d. each).	The "Sage of Chelsea's" home from 1834 till his death in 1881. Many interesting mementoes.	210
Services 11 and 2.30.	—	Merchant Taylors' School for 500 boys, and home for "poor brethren." Immortalized by Thackeray, a former scholar, in <i>The Newcomes</i> .	265
Services 11 and 6.30.	Gratuity to guides.	Home for old and invalid soldiers, founded by Charles II. Herkomer's "Last Muster" depicts scene in Chapel.	209
—	1s. (children under 12, 6d.). Annual season ticket, 21s.	Popular pleasure resort. Concerts, Exhibitions, etc. Grounds, 200 acres. Famous firework displays on Thursdays.	306
Not open ...	Free	Fine collection. Especially strong in Dutch masters.	300
Services 11 and 3.30	Donation expected.	Pictures by Hogarth—Organ presented by Handel—Fine musical services.	194
After 2 p.m.	Free	Painted Hall, containing pictures and portraits connected with naval victories—Nelson relics—Royal Naval School and Greenwich Park adjoin.	310
—	—	Meridian from which longitude is reckoned. Time-ball descends 1 p.m.—Beautiful astronomical apparatus—Fine river views.	310
Picture Gallery only, 3 to 8.	Free	Great Hall—Library—Museum—Art Gallery—Spring Loan Exhibitions of great interest.	242
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.	313

Days and Hours of Admission to the Principal

THOSE DISTINGUISHED BY AN **L**

	SITUATION. <i>The figures refer to position on the two large section plans</i>	NEAREST STATION.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
Horniman Museum.	London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.	Lordship Lane (S.E. & C.).	Daily 2 to 9 p.m. Bank Holidays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Imperial Institute.	Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington, W. Plan II. F. 5.	S. Kensington (District, and G.N. and Piccadilly Tube).	Daily 11 to 4 or 5 p.m., according to season.
Kensington Palace.	West side of Kensington Gardens, W. Plan II. E. 4.	High Street, Kensington (District).	Daily, except Wednesdays, 10 to 6 (October to March inclusive, 10 to 4).
Kew Gardens...	Kew	Kew Gardens . Kew Bridge. Electric tram, Shepherd's Bush to King Edward VII Bridge.	Daily from 10, 1st June to 30th September, or 12 noon winter, to dusk. Hothouses open from 1 p.m.
Lambeth Palace.	On Surrey side of Thames, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Westminster Bridge. Plan II. F. 10.	Waterloo (L. & S. Western, and Baker St. and Waterloo Tube).	The Palace can only be visited by special permission. Apply to Archbishop's Chaplain. The Library is open daily, except Saturdays, from 10 to 4 or 5. Closed for six weeks from 1st September.
Law Courts (Royal Courts of Justice).	Strand, W.C. Plan I. C. 10.	Temple (District)	Central Hall and Courts open during Vacation (early Aug. to third week of October.) When the Courts are sitting, persons unconnected with the cases can gain admission to the public galleries by the doors on either side of main entrance.
Leighton House.	2, Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. Plan II. F. 2.	High Street, Kensington (District). Holland Park (Tube).	11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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 9 p.m. .	Free	Presented by Mr. F. J. Horniman—Fine ethnographical, natural history, and other collections.	302
—	Free	Built 1887-93, as a National Memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee—Exhibition Galleries designed to illustrate commercial and industrial conditions of the Empire. Central and eastern portions now headquarters of London University.	206
After 2 p.m.	Free	Birthplace of Queen Victoria and of Princess of Wales—Collection of pictures, prints, royal relics, etc.	163
1 to sunset..	Free	Botanic Gardens—Hothouses—Superb avenues and lawns.	315
—	—	Palace of Archbishop of Canterbury—Lollard's Tower—Library contains many valuable MSS. and books.	298
—	—		223
—	Free on Saturdays, other days by tickets, is., to be obtained at the shop opposite the house.	Residence of the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A.—Famous Arab Hall, decorated with priceless Oriental tiles—Collection of sketches, studies, etc.	166

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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
Mint	Tower Hill ... Plan II. D. 14.	Mark Lane (District).	By order only. Application should be made at least a week in advance, 10 to dusk.
Monument	Fish Street Hill, E.C. Plan II. D. 13.	Monument (District). Bank (Tube).	9 to 4 or 6 p.m., according to season.
Museum of Practical Geology.	28-32, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. Plan II. D. 8.	Piccadilly Circus (Tube Railways). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.). 'Bus to Piccadilly Circus.	Mondays and Saturdays 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 10 to 5 (November to February 10 to 4). Not open Fridays. Closed from 10th August to 10th September.
*National Gallery.	Trafalgar Sq., W. Plan II. D. 9.	Trafalgar Square (Baker Street, & Waterloo). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.).	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 in summer; 10 to 4 or dusk in winter. On Thursdays and Fridays (students' days) the opening is not until 11. Closed for cleaning on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Sunday.
*National Gallery of British Arts.	See Tate Gallery	Do.	
Natural History Museum.	Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, W. Plan II. F. 5.	S. Kensington (District and G.N. and Piccadilly Tube).	April to August 10 till 6; September and March till 5.30; October till 5; February till 4.30; January, November and December till 4. Also on Mondays and Saturdays from 1st May to middle of July till 8 p.m., and from middle of July to end of August till 7 p.m. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.
National Portrait Gallery.	Trafalgar Sq., W. adjoining National Gallery. Plan II. D. 9.	Trafalgar Square (Baker Street & Waterloo). Charing Cross (District, or S.E. & C.).	As National Gallery
Needlework, Royal School of Art.	Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington. Plan II. F. 5.	S. Kensington (District and G.N. and Piccadilly Tube).	Showrooms open daily 10 to 6; Saturdays 10 to 2.

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
—	—	Here gold, silver and bronze are coined.	291
—	3d.	Erected to commemorate Great Fire of 1666—202 ft. high, 345 steps to climb—Fine view.	282
2 till 7 (summer) or dusk.	Free	Very fine collection of British fossils, geological models, etc.	148
After 2 p.m., April to October, inclusive (no Sunday opening in winter)	Free, except Thursdays and Fridays (Students' days), when a charge of 6d. is made.		93
May to August 2.30 till 7 p.m.; April till 6; September and March till 5.30; October till 5; February till 4.30; January, November and December till 4.	Free	Branch of British Museum—Botanical, Mammalian, Mineralogical and other collections.	199
2.30 to 5.30, April to October only.	As National Gallery.	Upwards of 1,200 portraits of men and women of eminence in history, literature, science, art, etc.	101
.	Free	Very interesting, not only to ladies, but to all art-lovers. Embroidery wall-hangings, tapestry, old furniture, etc. Many of the articles are for sale.	208

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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
Oratory, The ...	Brompton Rd., S. Kensington, W. Plan II. F. 5.	Brompton Rd (G.N. and Piccadilly Tube).	Daily except Saturdays, 6.15 to 12.30, 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Daily Services, Mass, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m. Evening service, 8 p.m.
*Parliament, Houses of.	Westminster, S.W. Plan II. E. and F. 9.	Westminster Bridge (District).	Saturdays 10 to 3.30; also Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday and Tuesday. When the Houses are sitting admission to Strangers Gallery can be obtained by Member's order.
Record Office...	Chancery Lane (east side). Plan I. C. 10.	Chancery Lane (Tube). Temple (Dis.)	Museum daily (except Saturdays) 2 to 4 p.m. Search room daily 10 to 4.30 (Saturdays 10 to 2).
Royal Exchange.	Opposite Bank of England. Plan I. D. 12.	Bank (Tube or City & South London Rly.).	Daily
St. Bartholomew the Great, Church of.	Smithfield, E.C. Plan I. C. 11.	Farringdon St. (Met.).	Daily 9.30 to 5. Services 11 and 4.30.
St. John's Church.	St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Plan I. B. 11.	Do.	Key III, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
St. John's Gate.	St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Plan I. B. 11.	Do.	Daily 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1.
St. Margaret's, Westminster.	Adjoins Westminster Abbey. Plan II. B. 9.	Westminster Bridge (Dist.).	Daily 11 to 2, except Saturdays (entrance by east door, opposite Westminster Hall).

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
Mass, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 and 10 a.m. High Mass 11 a.m. Vespers and Benediction 3.30 p.m. Evening Service 7.	—	Founded by Cardinal Newman—Magnificent side chapels and decorations—Elaborate musical services.	199
—	Tickets (gratis) on application at entrance near Victoria Tower.		106
—	Free	Built specially for custody of State papers, historical documents, legal records, etc. In Museum may be seen the original Domesday Book, and priceless autograph letters, MSS., etc.	227
—	Free	Historical frescoes by leading artists.	238
Services 8, 11 and 7.	6d. ; additional 3d. to see bone crypt.	Oldest Church in London, except St. John's Chapel in Tower. Very interesting Norman work. Remains of cloisters and ancient bone crypt.	369
Services 8.30, 11 and 7.	—	Norman Crypt, recently restored, formed part of old Priory Church.	267
—	Free	Gateway of old Priory of the Knights of St. John. Dr. Johnson edited <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> here—Now occupied by St. John's Ambulance Association.	266
Services, 11 and 7.	Donation	Attended by Speaker and Members of Parliament—Burial-place of Sir Walter Raleigh, etc.—Memorial windows.	155

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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
*St. Paul's Cathedral.	Ludgate Hill, E.C. Plan I. C. and D. 11 and 12.	General 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 II. E. 12.	London Bridge	Daily 7 a.m. to dusk. Services 7.30, 8 and 5 p.m. (choral).
Soane Museum..	13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. (north side). Plan I. C. 10.	Chancery Lane or British Museum (Tube). Holborn (G.N. and Piccadilly Tube).	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 11 to 5, from March to August inclusive. Mondays and Saturdays students only. Admission may generally be obtained during the remainder of the year on application to the Curator at the Museum.
Surgeons, Royal College of.	Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. (south side). Plan I. C. 10.	Chancery Lane or British Museum (Tube). Temple (Dist.).	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 10 to 5 (winter 10 to 4). Closed during September.
*Tate Gallery (National Gallery of British Art).	Millbank, S.W. Plan II. G. 9.	Victoria (District or S.E. & C.). Omnibus or tram Victoria to Vauxhall Bridge.	10 to 6 April to September (Tuesdays and Wednesdays 11 to 4), winter months 10 to dusk.
Temple Church..	The Temple, Fleet St., E.C. Plan I. D. 10.	Temple (Dist.).	10 to 5, Saturdays excepted; April to September inclusive; 10 to 4 other months.

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
8 and 10.30. a.m. (choral), 3.15 (choral) and 7 p.m.	Nave, choir and transepts free, except at service times. Crypt, 6d. Library, Whispering Gallery and Stone Gallery, 6d. Golden Gallery, 1s., Ball, 1s. Total, 3s.	Rebuilt by Wren (1675-1710) after Great Fire.	249
Services 8 (choral), 11 and 7.	Free	Fine mediæval building—Cathedral of new diocese of South London—Burial-place of Edmund Shakespeare, Massinger, Fletcher, and others.	295
—	Free	Founded by Sir John Soane, architect of Bank of England, etc—Pictures, curios, Oriental antiquities, etc.—Very interesting.	225
—	Admission by personal introduction or written order of a Member of the College, or on application to the Secretary.	Anatomical collection founded by John Hunter, the celebrated surgeon (d. 1793), with many additions, notably weird illustrations of rare and curious diseases.	224
2 to 4 or 6 (closed on Sundays, November to March).	Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays (when open) free. Tuesdays and Wednesdays (Students' days) 6d.	Works by British artists born since 1790, transferred from National Gallery. Chantrey Bequest pictures.	134
Services 11 and 3.	—	Norman Round Church—Tombs of Templars, Oliver Goldsmith, etc.	230

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.	WHEN OPEN WEEK-DAYS.
*Tower of London	½ mile east of London Bridge. Plan II. D. 13.	Mark Lane (District). Fenchurch St. (L.T. & South-end & G.E.).	Mondays, Saturdays, and public holidays 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season. Other days 10 to 4.
Tussaud's Exhibition, Madame.	Marylebone Rd., N. Plan I. B. 7.	Baker Street (Met. or Baker St. & Waterloo).	10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
United Service Museum.	Whitehall, S.W. (east side). Plan II. E. 9.	Trafalgar Square (Baker Street & Waterloo). Westminster or Charing Cross (District).	Daily 11 to 6 summer, 11 to 4 winter.
*Victoria and Albert Museum.	Exhibition Rd., S. Kensington. Plan II. F. 5.	S. Kensington (District, or G. N. and Piccadilly Tube).	Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays 10 to 10; Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season.
*Wallace Collection.	Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Plan I. C. 7.	Bond Street (Tube) or Baker Street, (Met. or Tube).	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 I. B. 12.	City Road (City & S. London).	Daily 10 to 4.

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
—	All parts free on Mondays and Saturdays; on other days a charge of 6d. is made for viewing the Armoury, and another 6d. for the Crown Jewels.	White Tower built by William the Conqueror—Traitor's Gate, Armoury, Crown Jewels, etc.	285
—	1s., children, 6d. Chamber of Horrors 6d. extra.	Famous Collection of Wax Figures..	178
—	6d. Soldiers and sailors free.	Banqueting Hall, associated with execution of Charles I—Interesting collection of naval and military curios, trophies, etc.	90
After 2 p.m.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays free. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 6d. Exhibition Galleries always free.	Priceless Science and Art Collections.	201
2 to 5 or 6, April to October inclusive only.	Free on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Tuesdays and Fridays 6d.	Pictures, furniture, porcelain, armour, etc., valued at £4,000,000, collected by third and fourth Marquis of Hertford and Sir Richard Wallace. Presented to nation by Lady Wallace.	173
	3d.	Wesley relics, etc.	264

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.	WHEN OPEN, WEEK-DAYS.
* Westminster Abbey.	Westminster, S.W. Plan II. E. and F. 9.	Westminster Bridge (District).	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 II. F. 8.	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 Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Bank Holidays, April to September inclusive, 11 to 5; October, 11 to 4; November to March, 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.
* Zoological Gardens.	Regent's Park, N.W.	S. John's Wood Road (Met.). Baker Street (Met. or Baker St. & Waterloo). Chalk Farm (N. London).	9 till sunset

Places of Interest in London and Vicinity.

ASTERISK * ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

SUNDAY SERVICES OR OPENINGS.	CHARGE.	REMARKS.	FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS, SEE PAGE
Services at 8, 10, 3, and in summer only at 7 p.m.	The nave, aisles and transept are always open free except during the hours of divine services. 6d. is charged for the Ambulatory and Chapels containing the Royal tombs, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when the whole is open free. Islip Chapel (wax figures) 6d.; Mondays and Tuesdays 3d.		116
10.10, 10.30, 3.15, 5.30, 7.	Ascent of Tower, or Roof, 6d.	New Roman Catholic Cathedral—Beautiful marbles.	132
—	Free on Wednesdays and Bank Holidays—Tuesdays and Thursdays 1s. (children half price). Proceeds devoted to local charities.	Royal Castle—Albert Memorial Chapel—St. George's Chapel—Round Tower—Home and Great Parks—Eton College—River Thames, etc.	323
Admission on Sundays only by order of Fellow.	One Shilling. On Mondays 6d. Children half price, except Mondays.	Famous Collection of animals, birds, etc.—The sight of London to children.	180



Symmons & Co.]

[London.

CONTROLLING CITY TRAFFIC.

THE RAILWAYS OF LONDON.

THE railway system, or want of system, of London is generally bewildering to strangers, and it is time well spent to acquire a working knowledge of the most important stations and the lines they serve. The accompanying map (specially drawn for this Guide) shows all the new Tube and other railways, and will repay careful study.

For a party numbering more than three or four, and for travellers encumbered with much luggage, the **station omnibuses** 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.

TRUNK LINES NORTH OF RIVER.

EUSTON (Plan r. A. 8) 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.



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RAILWAY MAP OF LONDON
 SHOWING AT A GLANCE ALL THE TUBE & OTHER RAILWAYS

Tube Railways & Stations
 Other " " " "

WARD LOCK & CO LTD Warwick House, Salisbury Square, LONDON

Scale

LONDON & TWELVE MILES ROUND



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SUBURBAN TRAINS to Kilburn, Willesden Junction, Harrow, Stanmore, Watford, etc. Also between Willesden and Broad Street (North London) and, viâ Victoria, to the Mansion House.

Gower Street is the nearest Metropolitan station, but the much-needed connection with Euston has yet to be made.

ST. PANCRAS (Plan I. A. 9) 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, 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. The Midland also has a route to Southend.

King's Cross is the nearest Metropolitan station. The station of same name on Great Northern and Piccadilly Tube railway is also available.

KING'S CROSS (Plan I. A. 9), 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, Edgware, High Barnet, etc.

King's Cross, the nearest Metropolitan station, is connected by subway. In the forecourt of the Gt. Northern terminus is the station of the G.N. and Piccadilly Tube Railway.

MARYLEBONE (Plan I. B. 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 the new line (Great Central and Great Western Joint) 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, passenger for intermediate stations having still to proceed by the Metropolitan Railway (p. 53), the metals of which run side by side with the Great Central for forty miles out of London.

Baker Street stations (Metropolitan and Baker Street and Waterloo Railways) are a quarter of a mile eastward.

PADDINGTON (Plan I. C. 5) 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 new route to Ireland viâ Fishguard and Rosslare, and to the Channel Islands viâ Weymouth.

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

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

LIVERPOOL STREET (Plan I. C. 13) 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.

Bishopsgate Street, the nearest station on the District Railway, is connected by subway.

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

FENCHURCH STREET (Plan I. D. 13) 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, Leigh, Southend and Shoeburyness**.

Mark Lane is the nearest station on the **District Railway**.

BAKER STREET (Plan I. B. 6 and 7) is the terminus of what must perforce be called the "country branch" 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.

Baker Street on the **Baker Street and Waterloo Railway** is connected (see p. 58).

TRUNK LINES RUNNING SOUTH OF RIVER.

WATERLOO (Plan II. E. 10) is the terminus of the **London and South-Western Railway**, running to **Winchester, 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 Railway** provides a connection with the **City** (p. 58), and the **Baker Street and Waterloo Railway** with **Charing Cross, Oxford Circus, Baker Street, etc.**

LONDON BRIDGE (Plan II. E. 13) 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**.

VICTORIA (Plan I. F. 7 and 8) is the **West End** terminus of the two lines mentioned above. Now that the process of reconstruction is nearly complete this station is one of the largest and best equipped in the world. The **L.B. and S.C. line** as far as **Earlswood** has been quadrupled, and part is being adapted for electric traction.

CHARING CROSS (Plan II. D. 9), **CANNON STREET** (Plan I. D. 12) and **HOLBORN VIADUCT** (Plan I. C. 11) are also used as termini by the **South-Eastern and Chatham Railway**. The first-named is the usual starting-point of the **Continental trains**.

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 and the Great Western** 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 line serves the beautiful county of Kent and parts of Surrey and Sussex.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

A glance at the accompanying map will indicate more clearly than pages of description the course taken by the **Metropolitan** and the **District Railways**, popularly known as "the Underground Railways." All the trains are now run by electricity instead of steam, resulting in a great improvement of the air. The trains are first and third class only.

The **Inner Circle** is an irregular oval, enclosing the busiest part of the Metropolis, from Kensington 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.—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 Baker Street and Waterloo Railway adjoins.

Westminster Bridge.—For Westminster Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Government Offices, etc.

St. James's Park.—For St. James's and the Green Parks.

Victoria.—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.—For Sloane Street and King's Road, Chelsea Hospital, etc.

South Kensington.—For Victoria and Albert Museum, Natural History Museum, Imperial Institute, Albert Hall, etc. Station of same name on Gt. Northern and Piccadilly Tube adjoins.

Gloucester Road.—Branch lines diverge between Gloucester Road and Kensington High Street to Earl's Court, Willesden, Hammersmith, etc.

Kensington High Street.—For Kensington Gardens (south side), Kensington Palace, etc.

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

Queen's Road, Bayswater.—For Westbourne Grove shopping quarter.

Praed Street.—Connected by subway with Great Western terminus (Paddington).

Edgware Road.—For Edgware Road, Maida Vale, etc. Change for line to Bishop's Road, Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Hammer-smith, Richmond, etc.

Baker Street.—Change for Metropolitan Extension line to St. John's Wood, Willesden Green, Harrow, Uxbridge, etc. (see p. 52). Baker Street Station on Baker Street and Waterloo Railway adjoins. Close to Madame Tussaud's, Regent's Park (south-west end), Marylebone terminus of Great Central Railway, and Wallace Collection.

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

Gower Street.—For Euston (L. and N.W. Railway), Tottenham Court Road and Hampstead Road. Half a mile from British Museum.

King's Cross.—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 Great Northern and Piccadilly Tube Railways. For Gray's Inn Road, Pentonville Road and Caledonian Road.

Farringdon Street.—For Farringdon Market, Holborn, Fleet Street.

Aldersgate Street.—For Charterhouse, Smithfield Market, General Post Office, etc.

Moorgate Street.—For Moorgate Street, Bank, Guildhall, etc. Close to Moorgate Street stations of City and South London and Great Northern and City Electric Railways.

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

Aldgate.—For eastern side of City. Change for trains on East London Railway, Whitechapel, Bow, etc.

Mark Lane.—For Tower of London, Mint, Tower Bridge, Docks, etc.

Monument.—For Monument, London Bridge, etc. Close to wharves from which steamers for Ramsgate, Clacton, Yarmouth, etc., start.

Cannon Street.—Connected with South-Eastern and Chatham terminus of same name. Close to Bank, Mansion House, etc.

Mansion House.—Terminus of Mansion House and Broad Street half hourly service viâ Willesden Junction. Close to City and Waterloo (Tube) Railway. Nearest station for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Blackfriars.—For Blackfriars Bridge, eastern end of Thames Embankment, Fleet Street, etc.

Temple.—For the Temple, Law Courts, Somerset House, etc.

Charing Cross (see p. 53).

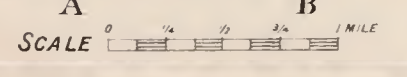
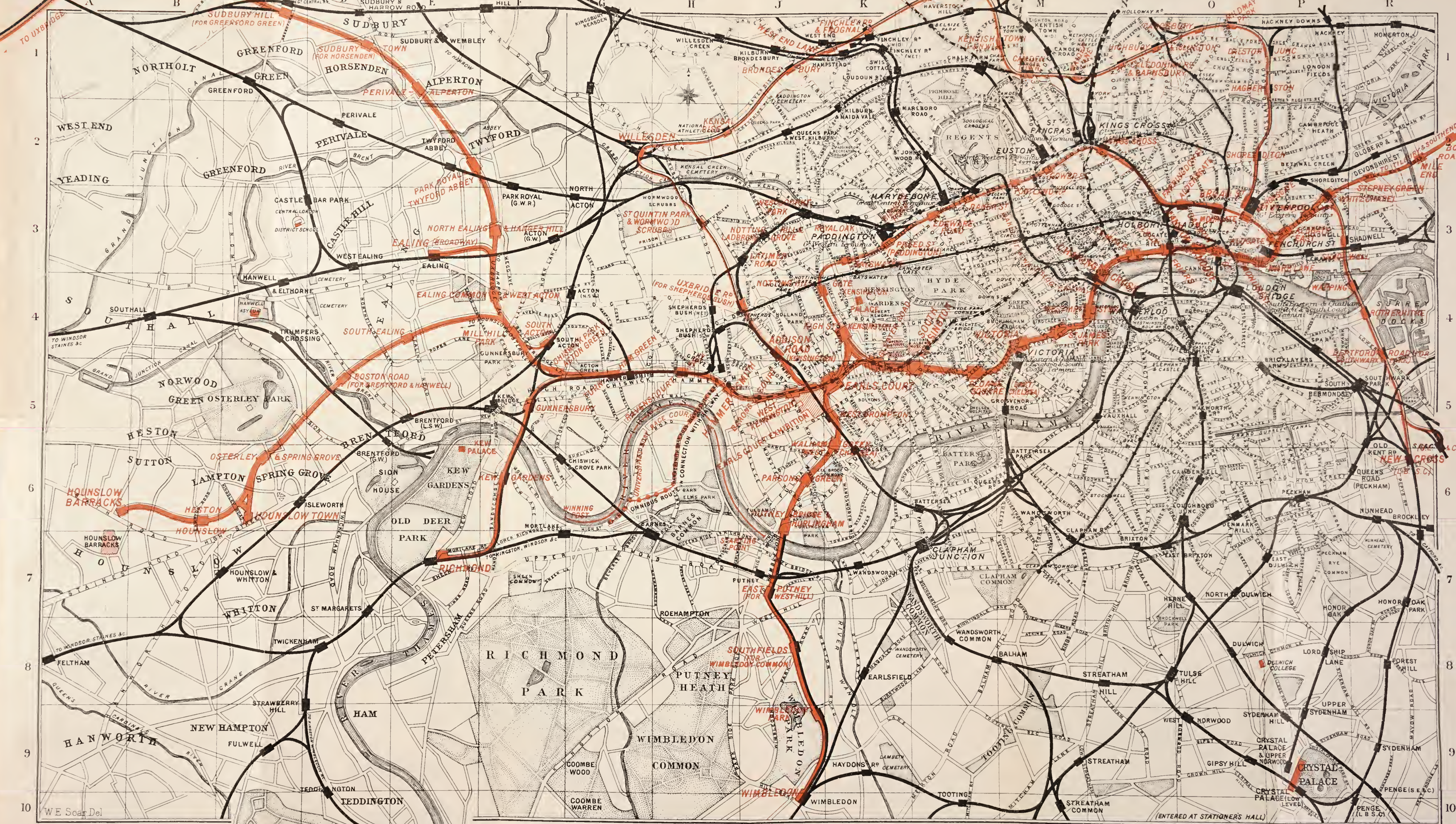
As this circle may be traversed in either direction, the traveller should note the figure inscribed on the back of his ticket, O or I, which corresponds with an indicator on the proper platform. The boards showing destination of "next train" should also be consulted.



The **Middle Circle** is a westward extension of the Inner Circle, formed by a line which diverges between Gloucester Road and High Street, Kensington, and runs viâ **Earl's Court** (alight for the Exhibitions), Addison Road, Uxbridge Road (close to Shepherd's Bush terminus of Central London Railway and

THE "DISTRICT RAILWAY" MINIATURE MAP OF LONDON

AND ENVIRONS.

(7th Edition)



RAILWAYS OVER WHICH "DISTRICT" CO'S TRAINS RUN  OTHER RAILWAYS  ELECTRIC RAILWAYS  RAILWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION  STEAM  ELECTRIC 

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(ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL)

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court is a much frequented resort of London pleasure seekers. It is reached by Rail from all District Railway Stations, either via Wimbledon to Hampton Court or via Richmond to Hampton Wick or Teddington Stations—from either of the two latter it is a pleasant walk through Bushey Park; or by Train to Hammersmith Broadway, thence by the London United Tramway Company's Electric Tram Cars. Electric Trains run to Wimbledon and Richmond. Hampton Court Palace is open to the public free daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day). The hours (on Week-days) are from— 1st April to 30th September, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1st October to 31st March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. The Gardens, which are very attractive and tastefully laid out, are unreservedly thrown open to the public, and contain several fine avenues of trees. They are open until 3 p.m. in the summer months, and until dusk at other times. The famous Grape Vine is well worth a visit, while the Maze is always a source of attraction and amusement. There are services in the Chapel on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 a.m.

WINDSOR.

Windsor is about 21 miles distant from, but within easy access of, London. The Train Service is very frequent, and during the summer months Cheap Daily Return Tickets are issued and cheap Week-end Tickets on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays throughout the Year. Its attractions are numerous, and its historical associations rival those of Westminster Abbey. The Round Tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the surrounding country is obtainable, is open to the public daily (except Sunday), from 11 to 3 in winter and 11 to 4 in summer. St. George's Chapel may be viewed any day (except Wednesday), between 12.30 and 4 p.m., and the Albert Chapel on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 12 noon to 3 p.m. The State Apartments are generally open to the public during the absence of the Court, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. On Wednesdays (also Bank Holidays) the admission is free. On Tuesdays and Thursdays a charge of One Shilling for each adult and Sixpence for each child is made (excepting Charitable Societies) which are admitted at half price. Tickets must in all cases be obtained at the Inspector's Office at the Castle. The Private Apartments can be seen only by special order—rarely granted—of the Lord Chamberlain. One may revel to their heart's delight in the green luxury and unsurpassed beauties of nature in the Home and Great Parks; while a stroll through the Long Walk—the longest avenue of trees in the kingdom—to the picturesque ruins and beautiful scenery of Virginia Water, will give some idea of the charming surroundings of this princely residence. Eton College is within an easy walk of Windsor Castle.

KEW GARDENS.

Kew, open free to the public on Week-days from 10 a.m. in Summer and on Bank Holidays (noon in Winter), and on Sundays from 1 p.m. until sunset, is a popular resort and a place unique among public institutions of its kind. It is of special value to the horticulturist and the botanist. Kew Gardens Station is the nearest to the Gardens, and Frequent Electric Trains run from all parts of the District Railway and its connections. The fact that over 80,000 visitors have passed the Garden Gates in one day is sufficient to show how they are appreciated by Londoners. The Gardens and Houses form part of the grounds attached to Kew Palace, a favourite residence of George III., and which is now, together with the Queen's Cottage, all open to the public. The Palm House is one of the largest glass buildings in the world and it contains some of the most beautiful tropical palms and plants, ferns, fern trees and cacti, while in the other tropical houses will be found a splendid collection of orchids and other treasures of southern climates, including the gigantic Lily. The various Museums in the Grounds contain many valuable specimens, and much to amuse, interest and instruct; while the contiguity of the River Thames, with the view of Brentford and Isleworth and Zion House, makes a trip to the Gardens a very delightful day's outing. The Gardens, laid out with great care and taste, contain an endless and exhaustive profusion of trees, shrubs, flowers and ferns of temperate regions, and flora of almost every land and clime. The names and descriptions are in most cases attached to the various specimens, and the visitor is able to see what he is looking at or admiring.

RICHMOND.

Richmond is within easy access of London, and there are Frequent Electric Trains connecting it with all parts of the Metropolis and Suburbs served by the District Railway and its connections. The attractions of Richmond are— Richmond Park—nearly equal in area to the whole of the London Parks—containing herds of Deer and Ornamental Waters, and affording delightful walks. The View of the River and Valley of the Thames from Richmond Hill and Terrace, described by Sir Walter Scott as "an unrivalled landscape" is the very acme of London's suburban delight. The Terrace Gardens, Old Deer Park, Buccleuch Park, Petersham Park and Woods, a favourite and much-frequented spot for School and other Pleasure Excursions. The River Thames for all Boating Trips.

HAMMERSMITH.

Hammersmith is the most centrally situated Riverside Station and Electric Trains by District Railway from all parts of London are very frequent. It can be reached from Mansion House (Central City Station) and Charing Cross and Westminster in about half an hour and twenty minutes respectively. Hammersmith Suspension Bridge—the first of its kind erected over the Thames—was built in 1827. It is about the centre of the famous Boating Course from Putney to Mortlake, and is therefore a great point of attraction on occasions of Boat Races of interest. The River Thames is here lined with Boat Houses, and the headquarters of many Rowing Clubs. A pleasant walk can be taken along the River side either in the direction of Putney or of Barnes, while, if the northern (Middlesex) shore be followed, the pedestrian will pass through the riverside walk known as The Mall, containing some remnants of the Anne and Georgian periods, to Chiswick, where Rousseau lived for a time. Hogarth died here, and is buried in Chiswick Churchyard, where also lie the remains of two of Cromwell's daughters. Nearly opposite to Chiswick Church is Chiswick Eyot, one of the landmarks of the Boat Race Course. There is a frequent Omnibus Service between Hammersmith and Barnes and Mortlake.

PUTNEY.

Putney, the headquarters of London Rowing, is the most easily reached point of the Thames from all parts, and for some time prior to the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Boat Race is the centre of great attraction and of bustling crowds. The Riverside Station, known as Putney Bridge and Hurlingham on the District Railway, is reached from all parts of London by a frequent service of Electric Trains. Putney (Surrey) is connected with Fulham (Middlesex) by a striking and imposing stone Bridge, opened by the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales), on 23rd May, 1857. It superseded the old timber Bridge (built 1729) and the Aqueduct, which until then was the starting point for the principal Boat Races. Within 2 or 3 minutes' walk of Putney Bridge and Hurlingham Station (on Fulham side) is the Bishop of London's Palace, the garden of which contains some fine trees, while the adjoining Fulham Park adds to its picturesqueness. Hurlingham, Wandsworth Park, Barn Elms (Ranelagh Club), Barnes and Putney Commons, are all within easy reach of Putney Bridge and Hurlingham Station.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Wimbledon Common, which affords some of the most exhilarating, varied, and pleasant walks that can be obtained near London, is served principally by Southfields Station. Adjoining Wimbledon Common are Putney Heath, Richmond Park and Coombe Wood, while the pleasantly situated Riverside Suburbs of Kingston and Surbiton are within walking distance. The Electric Railway to Wimbledon through East Putney (for West Hill), Southfields (for Wimbledon Common), and Wimbledon Park—close by the well-known Lake—connects at Wimbledon with the Main Line of the South Western Railway for Hampton Court, Epsom, &c.

RAPID SERVICE OF ELECTRIC TRAINS BETWEEN East & West

EAST HAM, BROMLEY, BOW, Whitechapel, MANSION HOUSE (City), CHARING CROSS, VICTORIA, Earls Court, Walham Green, PUTNEY, WIMBLEDON, Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond ACTON, EALING, Hounslow, Sudbury, Harrow, &c.

CHEAP FARES and SEASON TICKET RATES.

COMPANY.	NAME OF TERMINUS OR EXPLANADE STATION.	NEAREST DISTRICT MET. STATION.	HOW CONNECTED.	Position on Map. Letter.
Baker Street & Waterloo	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	CHARING CROSS	By Subway	N
Great Eastern	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	BANKER STREET	By Covered Way	L
Great Northern & City	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	KINGS CROSS	10 minutes walk	O
Great Central	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	EDGWARE ROAD	3 minutes walk	L
Great Eastern	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	BANKER STREET	Adjoining	L
Great Northern & City	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	BISHOPSGATE	By Subway	L
Great Eastern	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	MARK LANE	2 minutes walk	L
Great Northern & City	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	MARK LANE	By Subway	L
Great Eastern	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	MARK LANE	By Subway	L
Great Northern & City	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	MARK LANE	By Subway	L
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Great Northern & City	Bank Street (Bank City Station) (Angel) (Aldgate)	MARK LANE	By Subway	L
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starting point of West London electric trams), Latimer Road Notting Hill, Westbourne Park (also station on Great Western main line), Royal Oak and Bishop's Road. It reunites with the Inner Circle between the last-named station and Edgware Road.

The **Outer Circle** also leaves the Inner Circle between Gloucester Road and High Street, Kensington, and utilizes the same metals as the Middle Circle as far as Uxbridge Road, whence it proceeds, viâ St. Quintin Park, to **Willesden Junction** (High Level), and then over the North London line to **Broad Street**.

In addition to the trains of the Metropolitan and District Railways, suburban trains belonging to the Great Northern, Midland, North-Western, and Great Western Companies run over portions of the Underground lines.

Branch Lines from the "Circles" described above are as follows :—

From **Baker Street** the Metropolitan Extension to Willesden Green, Harrow, Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, Aylesbury, etc., referred to on p. 52.

From **Earl's Court** branch of District Railway to West Kensington, Hammersmith, Ravenscourt Park, *Turnham Green, Chiswick Park, †Mill Hill Park, Ealing Common and **Ealing** (Broadway). From this point a new railway, worked by electricity, runs viâ Park Royal, Alperton and Sudbury to **South Harrow**.

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

From **Aldgate** a branch runs eastward to Whitechapel (Mile End), close to which it joins the East London Railway, and enables trains to proceed along that line through the Thames Tunnel to **New Cross**.

Another line, the **Whitechapel and Bow Railway**, opened in 1902, runs for two miles beneath the Mile End Road, and connects the Metropolitan District with the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway at Campbell Road.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

There are seven of these now in operation, exclusive of the "converted" District and Metropolitan Railways. The principal advantage of these lines is that they are connected at various important points with one another and with the termini of the great trunk lines. The following notes respecting each line and its stations will be helpful, but the intricacies of the system can only be mastered by careful study of the accompanying map. In many cases through fares are in operation.

* From Turnham Green viâ Gunnersbury and Kew Gardens to **Richmond**.

† From Mill Hill Park viâ South Ealing, Brentford and Spring Grove to **Hounslow**.

The **Central London Electric Railway**, from Shepherd's Bush to the Bank, still popularly known as the "Twopenny Tube" though the uniform fare has been abolished, was opened in July, 1900. The fare to most stations is 2d., but an additional 1d. is now charged for long distances.

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

Bank.—Connected with City and South London and Waterloo and City Electric Railways. Nearest station for Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Mansion House and City generally.

General Post Office.—For St. Paul's Cathedral, General Post Office, Holborn Viaduct, etc.

Chancery Lane.—For Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Law Courts and "legal London" generally.

British Museum.—For British Museum and New Oxford Street. Close to Holborn station on G.N. and Piccadilly Tube.

Tottenham Court Road.—For thoroughfare of same name and eastern end of Oxford Street. Close to Oxford Street station on Hampstead Tube. Convenient for theatres and music halls in Shaftesbury Avenue, Leicester Square, etc.

Oxford Circus.—For the great shopping quarter, Oxford Street, Regent Street, etc. Oxford Circus station on the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway adjoins.

Bond Street.—For Wallace Collection and the shops and picture galleries of Bond Street.

Marble Arch.—For Hyde Park, Park Lane, Edgware Road, etc.

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

Queen's Road.—For shopping quarter in Westbourne Grove, western side of Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace, etc.

Notting Hill Gate and **Holland Park** serve the populous districts lying north and south of the Uxbridge Road.

Shepherd's Bush, the western terminus, adjoins the starting-point of the electric trams to Hounslow, Twickenham Bridge, Hampton Court, Southall, Uxbridge, etc. (see p. 16).

A few yards eastward is Uxbridge Road station on the West London Railway, whence there are trains to Willesden Junction and Broad Street, and to Earl's Court, Victoria, etc.

The **City and South London Electric 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, extending from Moorgate Street to Clapham Common. In 1901 a further extension from Moorgate Street to the *Angel* at Islington was opened, and in June, 1907, a still further extension to King's Cross and Euston. Fares are charged according to distance.

The following are the stations, commencing northward:—

Euston.—Adjoins terminus of London and North-Western Railway. Subway connection with Hampstead Tube to Charing Cross, Golder's Green and Highgate.

King's Cross.—Adjoins Great Northern and Midland termini. Subway connection with Great Northern and Piccadilly Tube.

Angel.—At junction of City and Pentonville Roads with Upper Street, Islington. For Agricultural Hall, Grand Theatre, Islington, etc.

City Road and Old Street for districts immediately north of City.

Moorgate Street.—Close to Liverpool Street and Broad Street Stations. For Moorgate Street, London Wall, Guildhall, etc. Connected by subway with City terminus of Great Northern and City Railway.

Bank.—Connected with Central London and Waterloo and City Railways. Alight for Bank of England, Royal Exchange and central part of City.

London Bridge.—Connected by subway with London, Brighton and South Coast and South-Eastern and Chatham Stations. For St. Saviour's Cathedral, Guy's Hospital, etc.

Borough.—For St. George's Church and Borough High Street.

Elephant and Castle.—Adjoins one of the busiest centres of South London traffic. Close to Metropolitan Tabernacle (Spurgeon's). Connected by subway with station of same name on Baker Street and Waterloo Rly.

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 Electric Railway runs from the South-Western Railway terminus at Waterloo to the Mansion House, 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 electric lines. There are no intermediate stations.

The Great Northern and City Railway, opened in 1904, runs between Moorgate Street 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 to the Elephant and Castle, and an extension is in progress to Paddington (G. W. Rly.). Fares are charged according to distance. A feature of this line is that the tiles at each station are of distinctive colours and design, enabling passengers readily to distinguish their destination.

The following are the stations :—

Edgware Road.—A few yards from station of same name on Metropolitan Railway. For Edgware Road, Maida Vale, Paddington Green, etc.

Great Central.—Subway connection with Marylebone terminus of Great Central Railway.

Baker Street (see p. 52).—Connected with station of same name on Metropolitan Railway.

Regent's Park.—For Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, etc.

Oxford Circus.—For West End shopping quarter. Subway to Central London (Tube) Railway station.

Piccadilly Circus.—For southern end of Regent Street, Piccadilly, Leicester Square, etc. Subway to G.N. and Piccadilly Tube.

Trafalgar Square.—For St. James's Park, National Gallery, Whitehall, West Strand theatres, etc.

Embankment.—Subway to Charing Cross District Railway. Close to S.E. and C. Railways. For Victoria Embankment, river steamers, etc.

Waterloo.—Subway to London and South-Western Railway terminus. Close to Waterloo Junction on South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.

Westminster Bridge Road.—For Lambeth Palace, etc. Electric trams for all parts of South London.

Elephant and Castle.—Connected with station of same name on City and South London Electric Railway.

The Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway, opened in December, 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 West Kensington, where it emerges and continues as a surface line to Hammersmith. Fares are charged according to distance, and through bookings are in operation by means of which a passenger may continue his journey by other Tube lines in connection, or by District Railway. Tickets may also be taken to include both train and tram journeys, the Company being interested in 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 (an amalgamation of the Great Northern and Strand and the Brompton and Piccadilly schemes) has a length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is thus the longest "tube" railway yet constructed in London. The journey from end to end occupies about thirty-eight minutes. There are in all twenty-two stations, as follows:—

Hammersmith.—For electric tramways to Kew, Hampton Court, etc.

Baron's Court.—Adjoining station on District Railway.

West Kensington.—Adjoining station on District Railway.

Earl's Court.—Adjoining station on District Railway.

Gloucester Road.—Adjoining station on District Railway.

South Kensington.—Adjoining station on District Railway.

Brompton Road.—For Victoria and Albert Museum, Brompton Oratory, etc.

Knightsbridge.—For Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, Sloane St., etc.

Hyde Park Corner.—For Hyde Park, Green Park, Buckingham Palace, etc.

Down Street.—For western part of Piccadilly, Green Park, etc.

Dover Street.—For Royal Academy and Piccadilly.

Piccadilly Circus.—For southern end of Regent Street, Waterloo Place, etc. Connected by subway with Baker Street and Waterloo Tube.

Leicester Square.—For theatres in Shaftesbury Avenue, Charing Cross Road, Strand, etc. Connected by subway with Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Tube.

Covent Garden.—For Drury Lane, Covent Garden, etc.

Holborn.—For Holborn, New Oxford Street, Kingsway, etc. Close to Museum station on Central London Railway; spur line from here to eastern end of Strand.

Russell Square.—For Bloomsbury hotels and boarding houses and the Squares.

King's Cross.—For King's Cross (Gt. Northern) and St. Pancras (Midland).

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

Finsbury Park.—For Finsbury Park, Holloway, etc.

The **Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway**, opened in June, 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, a rustic spot north of Hampstead Heath.

The following are the stations :—

Charing Cross.—Close to South-Eastern and Chatham terminus and District Railway. Near Trafalgar Square station on Baker Street and Waterloo Tube.

Leicester Square.—Subway connection with Great Northern and Piccadilly Railway. Very convenient for theatres, etc.

Oxford Street.—At southern end of Tottenham Court Road. Must not be confused with *Oxford Circus* station on other Tube Railways, which is half a mile westward. Subway connection with Tottenham Court Road station on Central London Tube.

Tottenham Court Road.—About half way down Tottenham Court Road.

Euston Road.—At junction of Tottenham Court Road with the Euston and Hampstead Roads. Should not be confused with Euston Station on same line. Close to Gower Street (Metropolitan).

Euston.—Connected by subways with London and North-Western terminus and with station of same name on City and South London Railway.

Mornington Crescent.—Close to Cobden Statue, at junction of Hampstead Road and Seymour Street.

Camden Town.—Here the line forks, the shorter line proceeding *viâ* South Kentish Town, Kentish Town, and Tufnell Park to the Highgate terminus, from which electric tramways run to Barnet, etc.

The more westerly line proceeds *viâ* Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, and Hampstead (for the West Heath), to Golder's Green, in open country beyond the Heath.

PRINCIPAL OMNIBUS ROUTES.

Only Routes which touch or terminate at the Bank, Charing Cross, and Victoria are included. Many new routes are being brought into use by motor 'bus companies, but the arrangements are at present too variable to be given here.

SERVICE.	COLOUR.	ROUTE.
Baker Street and Pimlico	<i>Chocolate and Yellow</i>	Baker Street, Orchard Street, South and North Audley Street, Park Lane, Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria Station, Wilton Road to Lupus Street.
Baker Street and Waterloo Station .	<i>Chocolate and White.</i>	Baker Street, Orchard Street, Oxford Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge, York Road.
Barnsbury and Waterloo Station .	<i>Chocolate</i>	Thornhill Road, Liverpool Road, Aldersgate, Over Blackfriars' Bridge, Stamford Street.
Blackwall and Piccadilly Circus .	<i>Dark Blue</i>	Canning Town Station, Commercial Road, Aldgate, Leadenhall Street to Bank, Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, Strand, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent St.
Blackwall and Bank	<i>Dark Blue</i>	East India Dock Road, Commercial Road, Aldgate, Leadenhall Street.
Bow and Notting Hill	<i>Dark Green, Light Green Panel.</i>	Bow Road, Mile End Road, Whitechapel, Aldgate, Leadenhall Street to Bank, Cheapside, Newgate Street, Holborn, Oxford Street.
Brixton and Paddington	<i>Light Green and Red Scroll.</i>	Brixton Road, London Road, Blackfriars' Road, Ludgate Circus, Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, Euston Road, Marylebone Road, Praed Street.
Burdett Road and Shepherd's Bush .	<i>Light Green</i>	Mile End Road, Leadenhall Street to Bank, Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, Bayswater Road, Uxbridge Road.
Burdett Road and W. Kensington .	<i>Light Green and White.</i>	Mile End Road, Whitechapel, Leadenhall Street to Bank, Cheapside Holborn, Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly, Brompton Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington.
Camden Town and Old Kent Road	<i>Dark Blue</i>	Park Street, Great Portland Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Waterloo Bridge, Waterloo Road, London Road, New Kent Road.
Camden Town and Victoria	<i>Yellow</i>	High Street, Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road, Whitehall, Westminster, Victoria Street.

Camden Town and Waterloo Station	<i>Blue and White Panel.</i>	Park Street, Great Portland Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Waterloo Bridge.
Clapham Junction and Piccadilly .	<i>Light Blue and Red.</i>	St. John's Road, Albert Bridge Road, Oakley Street, King's Road, Sloane Street, Knightsbridge to Piccadilly Circus.
Clapton and Elephant and Castle .	<i>Dark Green</i>	Lea Bridge Road, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate Street, Gracechurch Street, London Bridge, Newington Causeway.
Cricklewood and Charing Cross .	<i>Red and White</i>	High Road Kilburn, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross.
Elephant and Castle and Islington .	<i>Red and White</i>	Newington Causeway, London Bridge, Cheapside, Goswell Road
Finsbury Park and Peckham	<i>Green and Orange Panel.</i>	New North Road, Moorgate Street, London Bridge, Old Kent Road.
Finsbury Park and Victoria	<i>Yellow</i>	Seven Sisters' Road, Camden Road, Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road, Whitehall, Victoria Street.
Fulham and Liverpool Street	<i>White and Red</i>	Walham Green to King's Road, Buckingham Palace Road Victoria Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, Moorgate Street.
Hammersmith and Liverpool Street.	<i>Red</i>	Kensington High Street to Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Cannon Street, Moorgate Street.
Hammersmith and Barnsbury	<i>Red</i>	Kensington Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross Road, Tottenham Court Road, King's Cross, Caledonian Road.
Hampstead and London Bridge	<i>Yellow</i>	Haverstock Hill, Camden Town, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Bank.
Harlesden and Charing Cross	<i>Red and White</i>	Harrow Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Trafalgar Square.
Highbury Barn and Parson's Green .	<i>Dark Blue</i>	Highbury Park, Upper Street Islington, Rosebery Avenue, Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly, Sloane Street, King's Road, Parson's Green.
Highbury and London Bridge	<i>Dark Green</i>	Holloway Road, Upper Street, City Road, Moorgate Street, London Bridge.

PRINCIPAL OMNIBUS ROUTES (continued.)

SERVICE.	COLOUR.	ROUTE.
Hornsey Rise and Victoria	<i>Dark Green</i>	Hornsey Road, Holloway Road, Upper Street, Rosebery Avenue, Chancery Lane, Strand, Victoria Street.
Hornsey Rise and Sloane Square. . . .	<i>Dark Green</i>	Hornsey Road, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, Euston Road, Marylebone Road, Baker Street, Oxford Street, Park Lane, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, Sloane Street.
Kensal Green and London Bridge	<i>Yellow</i>	Harrow Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, London Bridge.
Kilburn and London Bridge	<i>Dark Green and Red</i>	Maida Vale, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, London Bridge.
Kilburn and Liverpool Street	<i>Dark Green</i>	Maida Vale, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Moorgate Street, London Wall.
King's Cross and Piccadilly	<i>Dark Blue</i>	Euston Road, Marylebone Road, Great Portland Street, Regent Street.
Ladbroke Grove and London Bridge	<i>Red and White</i>	Cornwall Road, Westbourne Grove, Bishop's Road, Praed Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, King William Street.
Lancaster Road and Liverpool Street	<i>Dark Green</i>	Ladbroke Grove, Westbourne Grove, Bishop's Road, Praed Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Moorgate Street.
Muswell Hill and Charing Cross	<i>Yellow and Red</i>	Muswell Hill Road, Archway Road, Kentish Town Road, Hampstead Road, Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road.
Old Ford and Bank	<i>Yellow</i>	Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate Street.
Old Ford and Oxford Circus	<i>Yellow and Red</i>	Roman Road, Bethnal Green Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate Street, Bank, Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford St.
Putney and Liverpool Street	<i>White</i>	High Street, Fulham Palace Road, Walham Green, Prompton Road, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, Moorgate Street

St. John's Wood and Old Kent Road	<i>Light Green</i> . . .	Finchley Road, Upper Baker Street to Oxford Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Whitehall, Westminster Bridge, London Road, New Kent Road.
St. John's Wood and London Bridge	<i>Dark Green</i> . . .	Finchley Road, Park Road, Baker Street, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside.
Shepherd's Bush and Liverpool Street	<i>Red and Light Green</i>	Uxbridge Road, Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Cheapside, Moorgate Street.
South Hackney and Charing Cross	<i>Brown</i> . . .	Victoria Park Road, Bethnal Green Road, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate Street, Broad Street, Cannon Street, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, Strand.
Stoke Newington and Victoria	<i>Dark Green</i> . . .	High Street, Newington Green Road, Essex Road, Upper Street, Rosebery Avenue, Gray's Inn Road, Chancery Lane, Strand, Whitehall, Victoria Street.
Tollington Park and Victoria	<i>Dark Green</i> . . .	Stroud Green Road, Tollington Park, Hornsey Road, Upper Street, Rosebery Avenue, Gray's Inn Road, Chancery Lane, Strand, Whitehall, Victoria Street.
Turnham Green and London Bridge	<i>Red and Light Green</i>	High Street Chiswick, High Street Kensington to Piccadilly, Regent Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, London Bridge.
Victoria and Cricklewood	<i>Red</i> . . .	Kilburn, Maida Vale, Park Lane, Grosvenor Gardens.
Victoria and West Kilburn	<i>Red and White</i> . . .	Malvern Road, Shirland Road, Edgware Road, Park Lane, Grosvenor Gardens.
Victoria and King's Cross (Green).	<i>Light Green</i> . . .	Euston Road, Judd Street, Russell Square, Southampton Row, Long Acre, Piccadilly, Grosvenor Gardens.
Victoria and King's Cross (Royal Blue.)	<i>Dark Blue</i> . . .	Also Euston Road, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly, Grosvenor Gardens.
Waltham Green and Highbury Barn.	<i>Blue</i> . . .	Fulham Road, Brompton Road, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Charing Cross Road, New Oxford Street, Theobald's Road, "Angel" Islington, Highbury Grove.
Walham Green and Islington	<i>Blue</i> . . .	Fulham Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner Oxford Street, Baker Street, Euston Road, Pentonville Hill, Upper Street.

PRINCIPAL OMNIBUS ROUTES (continued.)

SERVICE.	COLOUR.	ROUTE.
West Kensington and Hoxton	<i>Brown and Red Side Panel.</i>	North End Road, Brompton Road, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Queen Victoria Street, Moorgate Street, Finsbury Square, Hoxton Church.
West Kensington and Liverpool Street .	<i>White</i>	North End Road, King's Road, Sloane Square, Victoria Street, Whitehall, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Queen Victoria Street, Moorgate Street.
West Kensington and London Bridge .	<i>Brown and Blue Side Panel.</i>	North End Road, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Shaftesbury Avenue, New Oxford Street, Newgate Street, Cheapside, King William Street, over London Bridge.
West Kensington and Oxford Circus .	<i>Blue and White</i>	North End Road, Lillie Road, Old Brompton Road, Piccadilly, Regent Street.
West Kilburn and Charing Cross. . . .	<i>Red and Gold Scroll.</i>	Malvern Road, Shirland Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Trafalgar Square.
West Kilburn and London Bridge .	<i>Yellow</i>	Malvern Road, Shirland Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn to Cheapside, London Bridge.
Westminster and Liverpool Street .	<i>Chocolate</i>	Lupus Street, Great Smith Street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cannon Street, Princes Street, Moorgate Street.
Wormwood Scrubbs and Liverpool Street.	<i>Dark Green</i>	St. Quintin Avenue, Westbourne Grove, Bishop's Road, Praed Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Newgate Street, Cheapside, Moorgate Street.
Willesden and Charing Cross	<i>Yellow and Light Green.</i>	Willesden Lane, Salisbury Road, Shirland Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Trafalgar Sq.
Willesden and Victoria	<i>Red and Light Green</i>	Willesden Lane, Salisbury Road, Shirland Road, Edgware Road, Park Lane, Grosvenor Gardens.



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[London.

BOULTER'S LOCK, MAIDENHEAD.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE modern Londoner not only works strenuously, but he makes the most of his hours of leisure. The almost universal Saturday half-holiday is generally devoted to games of one kind and 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. 182) 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. 300), 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 being used for electric tramways, this point is of more importance

than ever. Under the new regulations the charge for conveyance of cycles is only 6d. 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 moderately well in the neighbourhood of London, but a railway journey of some length is generally involved. The private waters of the **Thames** and its tributaries are strictly preserved, but there are many reaches where fishing is free. Roach, chub, perch 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 the *Anglers' Diary* and other 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 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 110,802 spectators were attracted by the English Cup "final" between Tottenham Hotspurs and Sheffield United. A "gate" of from twenty to thirty 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 Hotspurs), Plumstead (Woolwich Arsenal), Griffin Park (Brentford), Upton Park (West Ham United), 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, once the home of the Corinthians, who now play at the Essex County Ground, Leyton,

Rugby is not nearly so popular in London as the Associa-

tion game, though the recent visits of the New Zealand and South African teams have done much to stimulate interest.

GOLF.—The *Golfers' Handbook* gives the following particulars of 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 much reduced. An asterisk * signifies that there is also a ladies' course.

NAME OF CLUB.	NEAREST STATION.	HOLES.
*Acton	Acton	18
*Beckenham	Woodside, Croydon	18
*Royal Blackheath	Greenwich or Blackheath .	18
Bushey Hall	Bushey	18
Chingford	Public course, 6d. a round.	18
*Chiswick	Chiswick	9
Chorley Wood	Chorley Wood	18
Clapham Common	Clapham Com. or Junction	9
Claygate Common	Claygate	9
*Dulwich	Sydenham Hill	9
Ealing	Ealing Broadway	18
*Eltham	Eltham	18
Epping Forest	Chingford	18
East Finchley	East Finchley	9
Finchley	Finchley	9
Fulwell	Fulwell	18
*Hampstead	Hampstead Heath or East Finchley.	9
*Hanger Hill	Ealing Broadway or Com.	18
Honor Oak	Honor Oak	9
*Mid-Surrey	Richmond	18
*Muswell Hill	Wood Green or Muswell H.	18
Nazeing Common	Broxbourne	18
Neasden	Neasden	18
Norbury	Norbury	9
North Surrey	Norbury	18
Northwood	Northwood	18
Porters	Radlett	18
*Princes	Mitcham Junction	18
Ranelagh	Barnes	18
Raynes Park	Raynes Park	18
South Herts	Totteridge	18
Strawberry Hill	Strawberry Hill	9
Streatham Common	Streatham	9
Surbiton	Surbiton	18
Tooting Bec	Tooting Junction	18
Wanstead Park	Snaresbrook	18
*Wembley	Wembley Park	18
*West Drayton	West Drayton	18
West Essex	Chingford	18
*West Middlesex	Hanwell	10
*Wimbledon	Wimbledon	18
*Wimbledon Park	Wimbledon Park	18

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, Hurst Park, Gatwick, Newbury, etc.

Tattersalls', the famous horse-market, is in Knightsbridge Road. *Aldridge's*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., is another well-known horse-market.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Championship of the World is generally decided early in the year 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 usually rowed on the second Saturday before Easter. 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, held at the end of June or the beginning of July. Other Regattas are held in July and August at Molesey, Staines, Kingston, Richmond and Marlow.

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 and Victoria Park are used for boating, the County Council charge per boat being 6d. an hour. The River Lea is also available in parts.

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 fashionable winter pastime.

SWIMMING.—Some information on this subject will be found under the heading of "Baths," on p. 4.



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[*London.*

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

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 the better parts of the house should be booked in advance

	SITUATION.	NEAREST STATION.
Adelphi	410, Strand, W.C.	Charing Cross
Aldwych	Aldwych	Temple
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.	Leicester Square (Tube).
Avenue	Northumberland Avenue, W.C.	Charing Cross
Comedy	Panton Street, Hay- market, W.	Leicester Square (Tube).
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. ...	Sloane Square (District)
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C.	Covent Garden (Tube) ..
Criterion	Piccadilly Circus, W. ..	Piccadilly Circus (Tubes)
Daly's	Cranbourne Street, Lei- cester Square, W.C.	Leicester Square (Tube).
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.	Covent Garden (Tube)...
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C..	Leicester Square (Tube).
Galaxy	Strand, W.C.	Temple (District).....
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road...	Trafalgar Square (Tube).
Great Queen Street...	8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields .	British Museum or Hol- born (Tube).
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W.	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
Hick's.....	Shaftesbury Avenue....	Leicester Square (Tube).
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W.	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
Imperial	Tothill Street, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.	St. James's Park (Dis- trict).
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C..	Trafalgar Square (Tube).
Prince of Wales's...	Coventry Street, Picea- dilly, W.	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
Royalty	73, Dean Street, Soho...	Tottenham Court Road (Tube).
Savoy	Strand, W.C.	Charing Cross
St. James's	King Street, St. James's	St. James's Park (Dis- trict).
Scala	Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.	Tottenham Court Road (Tube).
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue ...	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
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 (Tube).

7.30), and terminate at 11 p.m. or shortly afterwards. Matinées, and 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. and 6s.; upper circle, 4s.; unreserved, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Children's plays, comedy, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; upper circle, 5s. and 4s.
Comic opera	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, society plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle 6s.; upper circle, 4s. and 3s.; pit, 2s.; 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, promenade concerts, etc.	Prices vary with nature of performance.
Comedy, farce, 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.
Opera, autumn drama, Christmas pantomime, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. and 6s.; first circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s.; balcony, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Musical comedy, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Light comedy	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. and 6s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s. and 5s.; pit circle, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.
High class drama, comedy, etc..	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; balcony, 5s.; circle, 4s., 3s. and 2s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, variety plays, etc. ...	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, farce, society plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d.; upper circle, 5s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comic opera	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d.; balcony, 6s.; circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comedy, drama, society plays, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Musical comedy, comic opera, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s. and 6s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Comic opera, musical comedy, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Society plays, comedy, romantic drama, etc.	Stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; No fees.
Romantic drama, etc.	1s. to 10s. 6d. All seats may be booked in advance.
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.; lower circle, 5s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Drama, comedy, farce, etc.	Orchestra 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.

Variety Theatres,

The performances begin rather earlier than at the Theatres, a night. Smoking is permitted.

	SITUATION.	NEAREST STATION.
Alhambra	Leicester Square, W.C.	Leicester Square (Tube).
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C...	Leicester Square (Tube).
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, W.C.	Leicester Square (Tube).
Holborn Empire	242, High Holborn, W.C.	British Museum or Holborn (Tubes).
Oxford	Junction of Oxford St. and Tottenham Ct. Rd.	Tottenham Court Road (Tube).
Pavllion	Piccadilly Circus, W....	Piccadilly Circus (Tube).
Palace	Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.	Tottenham Court Road or Leicester Square (Tubes).
Royal Standard	126, Victoria Street, S.W.	Victoria
Tivoli	65, Strand (south side)..	Charing Cross

Suburban Theatres.

Recent years have seen a marked increase in these, nearly every district of importance now having its local house of entertainment. The newest 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.

Alexandria, Stoke Newington Road, N.

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 Street, 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.

Ealing, 21-2, Broadway, Ealing, N.

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.

Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, S.W.

New National Standard, 204, Shore-ditch High Street, E.

New Pavilion, 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.

Music Halls, etc.

usually at 7.30. A growing practice is to give two performances

NATURE OF PERFORMANCE.	USUAL CHARGES.
Ballets, varieties, etc.	Fauteuils and grand circle (reserved), 7s. 6d.; stalls and promenade, 5s.; grand balcony, 3s.; pit stalls, 2s.; pit, 1s.
Ballets, varieties, etc.	Fauteuils (reserved), 7s. 6d.; box stalls (unreserved), 5s.; grand circle, 3s.; pit stalls, 2s.; pit, 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 6d. to 7s. 6d. All seats may be booked in advance.
Performing animals, etc.	From 1s. upwards. Children half price.
Varieties	From 1s. upwards.
Varieties	From 1s. to 5s.
Varieties	From 6d. upwards.
Varieties	From 1s. to 5s.

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 3d. to 5s. In many cases there are two performances nightly.

Bijou Theatre of Varieties, The Causeway, Wolsley Road, Teddington.
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.
Euston Theatre of Varieties, 37-43, Euston Road, N.W.
Fulham Grand, Fulham.
Granville Theatre of Varieties, Broadway, Walham Green, S.W.
Hackney, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.
Hammersmith Theatre of Varieties, Hammersmith.
Holloway, Holloway Road, N.

Kilburn Theatre of Varieties, Belsize Road, N.W.
Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, W.
Metropole, Camberwell Green, S.E.
Metropolitan, 267-9, Edgware Road, W.
New Bedford, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
New Empire, 483-9, New Cross Road, S.E.
People's Palace, Forster Road, Tottenham, N.
Royal Victoria Hall, 131, Waterloo Road, S.E.
South London Palace, London Rd., S.E.
Surrey Vaudeville, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.
Victoria Hall, 21, Archer Street, Notting Hill, W.



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[London.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WESTMINSTER HALL.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

AN 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.

In the first half of the fourth century, London became a walled city. The direction the **London Wall** took is well known, and can be traced by the modern names of streets. Indeed, considerable fragments, composed chiefly of Kentish ragstone and large Roman bricks, may still be seen in London Wall, between Wood Street and Aldermanbury (a tablet marks the place), in the churchyard of St. Giles', Cripplegate, at the northern boundary of the Post Office, Aldersgate Street, and at the foot of Jewry Street, Aldgate. At the eastern end, by the river side, was a strong fort, succeeded later by the White Tower. Thence, the wall followed the line 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; and 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 still 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 by Alfred the Great the capital of England, 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. 13) con-

* 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.

firming 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*: "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 some 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, and most of the churches and guild halls. The damage was estimated at £10,730,500. The place where the fire broke out is marked by the Monument near London Bridge; where it ceased, by an inscription near Smithfield. The Tower, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the Temple Church, and a few other 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 436 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 and fifty-three parish churches were rebuilt by Wren in such



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[Reigate.]

THE WHITE TOWER.

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. 266).

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 year or so the construction of Kingsway and the widening of the Strand and Fleet Street, have cleared away many notoriously unsavoury localities. Healthful and out-lying districts are now made available by cheap trains and trams; and the many large piles of buildings and industrial dwellings offer to the working population considerable means of living in cleanliness and decency. There is still, however, in certain localities, an urgent need for increased accommodation; and the question of overcrowding is an acute social problem.

Street improvements, together with the stringent sanitary precautions adopted by the various local authorities, have brought about the satisfactory result that London is now both one of the finest and one of the healthiest cities in the world.

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inserted at a future date.



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[London.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

THE WEST END.

CHARING CROSS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

HAVING endeavoured to give a general idea of London, and to supply readers with all information needful to their stay in it, 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 some pre-arranged and methodical plan, he can greatly lighten his task and ensure that few things of real interest are overlooked. 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 further, let us devote a morning to the neighbourhood.

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

Charing Cross.

Plan II. D. 9.

Nearest Stations.—Charing Cross (District), and South-Eastern and Chatham (terminus), Trafalgar Square on Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.

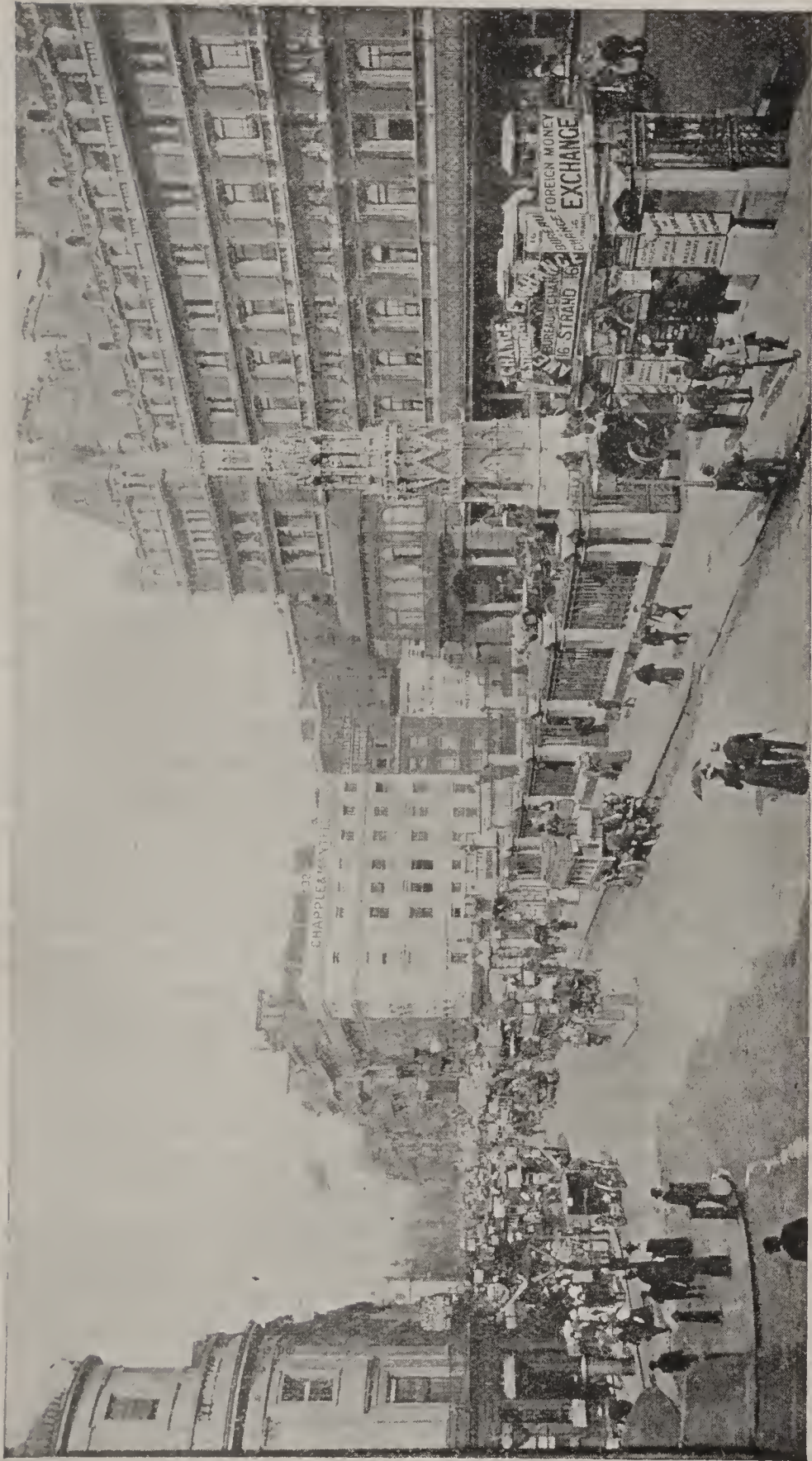
Omnibuses to and from all parts of the metropolis.

Cab Fares.—From Broad Street, Fenchurch Street, King's Cross, Liverpool Street, London Bridge, Paddington, or St. Pancras stations—1s. 6d.
From Cannon Street, Euston, Holborn Viaduct, Mansion House, Victoria, or Waterloo stations—1s.

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 further west, on the site now occupied by the statue of Charles I (p. 83). The student should consult *The Story of Charing Cross*, by J. Holden MacMichael.

Trafalgar Square (Plan II. D. 9), 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. In the centre are the well-known fountains, which throw up 500 gallons of not too pellucid water a minute. On the southern and open side is the **Nelson Monument**, a granite Corinthian column, 145 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Nelson, 17 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 (21st October), the monument is decked with wreaths in commemoration of the great victory.

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



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CHARING CROSS AND THE STRAND.

[London.

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. At one time Trafalgar Square was a 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 generally chosen.

The northern side of the Square is occupied by the **National Gallery** (p. 93), 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. On the east side is *Morley's Hotel*, and at the corner stands the fane of **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 assist the rescue 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, and having about a thousand members. At the south-west corner of the Square is **Spring**

Gardens, the headquarters of the London County Council. A public gallery in the well-arranged 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. 86).

From Nelson's Monument there is a superb vista down Whitehall and Parliament Street towards the Houses of Parliament. The fine equestrian **Statue of Charles I** in the foreground has a history worth repeating. 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 colossal **Grand Hôtel** (500 rooms) 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, 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** (500 rooms), and the **Hôtel Métropole** (550 rooms), stand in the Avenue, all three belonging to the Gordon Hotels Co., Ltd. Most of the London out-of-town coaches (see p. 14) 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 magnificent site overlooking the Embankment and the river. Opposite is the **Avenue Theatre**, immediately below Charing Cross terminus. When the roof of this great station collapsed in December, 1905, the theatre was almost demolished. A tablet on No. 7, Craven Street, the thoroughfare west of Charing Cross Station, records that *Benjamin Franklin*, "printer, philosopher and statesman," lived there. Franklin was a "boarder," and it is interesting to note that the house is still a private hotel.

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 the greater part of the day, the seats are rarely occupied except by tramps and loafers, and the spacious roadway has hitherto been little used except by cabs proceeding to and from the City. Now, however, the London County Council's electric tramcars pass along it between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges. Formerly at high tide the river flowed right up to where the old York Watergate (p. 220) 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 and discredited 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. Beneath it runs the District Railway, with stations at Westminster Bridge, Charing Cross, the Temple and Blackfriars. Close to the Charing Cross Railway Bridge the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway passes beneath the Thames, its Embankment station being connected by subway 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; and a few yards further is a dignified turretted building, in the Scottish-Baronial style, known as **New Scotland Yard**, the headquarters, since 1891, of the Metropolitan Police. The Lost Property Office (p. 22) is entered from the Embankment.

Continuing to Westminster Bridge, we have the **St. Stephen's**



[London.]

THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.

Photochrom Co., Ltd.

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 II. E. 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. 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 of soul 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 griminess, do they by any means lack picturesqueness. Looking from the other side of the bridge (up river) we have immediately 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 all parts of South London. The detached buildings on the opposite bank are **St. Thomas's Hospital**. In the background is Lambeth Bridge, with Lambeth Palace (p. 298) close at hand. The **Albert Embankment**, bordering the southern bank of the river from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge, was constructed about the same time as the Victoria Embankment. 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 over £1,700,000, the estimated cost of the site being £600,000. Along the front of the block an embankment in continuation of that below St. Thomas's Hospital will be constructed.

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 Bridge Station** of the District Railway, to the corner of **Parliament Street**. The new **Government Offices** at the western corner will eventually extend right back to St. James's



[P. G. Luck.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Photo by]

Park. They will be used by the Education Department, the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade. Practically the whole of the western side of Whitehall is now occupied by Government Offices, with a considerable overflow on the eastern side.

Proceeding from the south we first 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 II. E. 9). No. 10, the official residence of the Prime Minister, is a simple mansion 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 **Board of Education**, the **Treasury**, the **Privy Council**, and other 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 about 10.30 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 other 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 cupola, to the north of the Parade Ground, is the **New Admiralty**. The **Old Admiralty** faces Whitehall, next to the Horse Guards.

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. 87), 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, marked by a tablet, was the town house of Sir Robert Peel, to which he was brought home to die after falling from his

horse on Constitution 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 over 5,000, 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. 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 handed over by Queen Victoria to the Royal United Service Institution, in order to house the—



F. P. Dollman]

[Chiswick.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

Royal United Service Museum.

Plan II. E. 9.

Open 11 to 6 summer, 11 to 4 winter.

Admission 6d. Soldiers and sailors free.

Nearest Stations.—Westminster Bridge and Charing Cross (District); Trafalgar Square (Baker Street and Waterloo).

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, 112 ft. long, 55 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high. The ceiling, painted on canvas by Rubens, and afterwards restored by Cipriani, represents the apotheosis of James I, with allegorical figures representing peace, plenty, etc.

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 late Orange Free State, hauled down on the capture of Bloemfontein. The swords of Oliver Cromwell and Wolfe jostle kukris from Burmah

and kreeses from Mandalay: there is a flag of the German Legion, which dwelt alien over here at the time when Europe crouched under the shadow of Napoleon; the pocket glass with which the Emperor watched the Battle of Waterloo; numerous standards captured from equally numerous enemies; a map stained with the life-blood of General Picton, and a cocked hat worn by Nelson. 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 new **War Office**, erected from the designs of the late William Young. The building occupies the whole of the irregular quadrangle between Whitehall Place and Horse Guards Avenue, 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 "Peace," "War," "Fame and Victory," and "Truth and Justice." The figures have a stature of 13 feet.

A short distance further we pass **Great Scotland Yard**, the former headquarters of the Metropolitan Police.

No. 6, Craig's Court is the **Royal Almonry**, where the Maundy money, the King's Christmas doles, and other royal bounties are distributed.

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.

Plan II. D. 9.

The National Gallery.

Admission.—Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 6, May to August inclusive, 10 to 4 or dusk in winter. Also on Sundays, April to October inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6 p.m.

Sixpence on Thursdays and Fridays (Students' Days). On these days the opening is not until 11, and the closing is at 5 in summer, 4 in winter. Closed for cleaning on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Sunday.

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

Reproductions of pictures in the Gallery are sold at prices varying from 1s. to 10s. 6d. Mr. Franz Hanfstaengel, 16, Pall Mall East (nearly opposite the Gallery), has a large and varied selection.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Baker Street and Waterloo Railway), 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, and other extensive additions have since been made. The most important bequests were the Vernon Collection (1847), the Turner Collection (1851), and the Wynn-Ellis Collection (1876). 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. The most notable recent addition is the "Rokeby" Velasquez, "Venus and Cupid," hung in Room XIV.

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. 134).

Including those at the "Tate," and others on loan to provincial galleries, the collection comprises about 1,700 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.

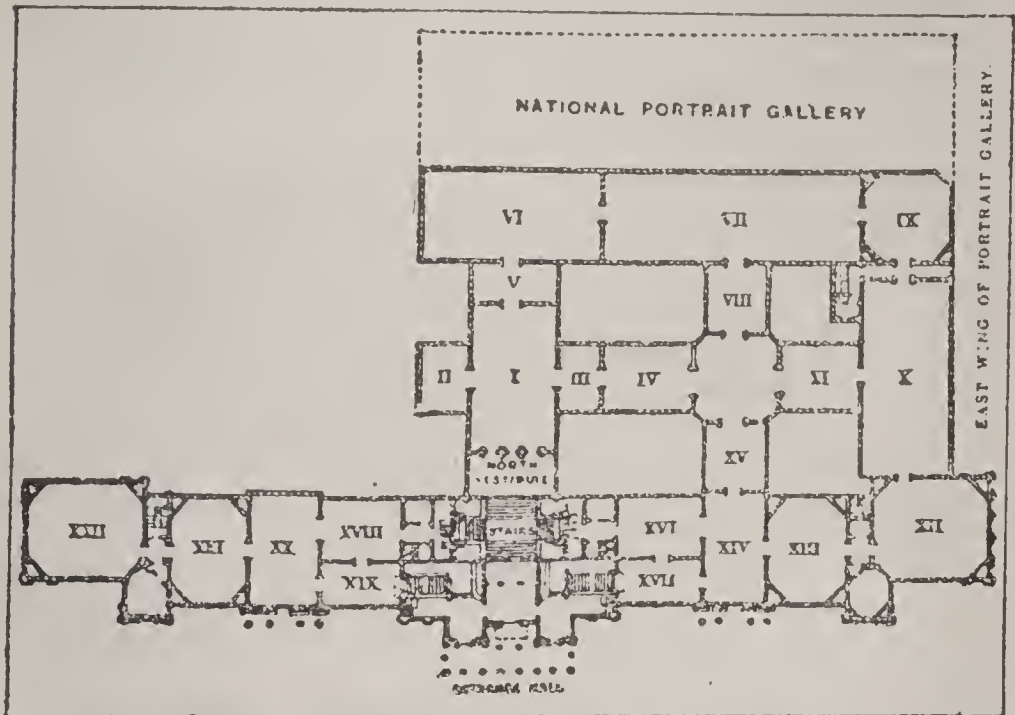
The following is a list of the rooms and the schools represented in each:—

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

Excellent catalogues 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 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 in Europe 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



PLAN OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Room IV. Early Flemish.—1045. "A Canon and His Patron Saints," *Gerard David* (d. 1523). Gerard David was "the first painter to think of the shadow-giving nature of trees." 686. "Virgin and Child Enthroned," *Hans Memling* (?-1495). Notice the left background with the man returning to his home. This elaboration of detail in the background is characteristic of the early Flemish painters. 944. "The Money Changers," *Marinus Von Romerswael* (painted 1521-1560). "A powerful realization of what Ruskin calls the new Beatitude, 'Blessed are the merciless, for they shall obtain money.'" 186. "Portraits of Giovanni Arnolfini and his Wife," *Jan van Eyck*.

Room V. Ferrarese and Bolognese.—Here we notice a further advance. 1119. "The Madonna and Child, with Saints," *Erocole 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*. 268. "The Adoration of the Magi," *Paolo Veronese* (Caliari). 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, 97. "Rape of Europa," *Paul Veronese*.

Room VIII. Venice and the Venetian Territory.—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 translated: "A woman is a three-times worse evil than the devil." 739. "The Annunciation," *Carlo Crivelli* (painted 1468–1495).

Octagonal Hall. Venice and the Venetian Territory.—1214. "The Meeting of Coriolanus with Volumnia and Veturia,"

Michele da Verona (1470-1523?). 931. "Mary Magdalen laying aside her Jewels," *P. Veronese*.

Room IX. Lombard.—The two schools of Lombard painting were both influenced by the genius and style of Leonardo da Vinci. 15. "Christ presented by Pilate to the People," *Antonio Allegri da Perreggio*, known as *Correggio* (1494-1534). "Allegri could endow the offspring of his imagination with a vitality which is astounding. The sense of overflowing life in his figures carries us away until we believe in their existence." 10. "Venus, Mercury, and Cupid," *Correggio*. 23. "The Holy Family," *Correggio*. St. Joseph is represented as a carpenter, in the act of planing a board.

Room X. Flemish.—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 Van der Velde, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck—particularly 1172. "Charles the First," *Van Dyck* (1599-1641). Painted for Charles at his Court. "A portrait of the good side of a bad king. . . . 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. It was sold by Cromwell for £150.

Room XI. Early Dutch and Flemish.—Mainly portraits. 1251. "Man's Portrait," *Frans Hals* (1580-1666). One of the most famous works of the artist, as well as one of the most frequently reproduced.

Room XII. Dutch and Flemish.—Contains the Flemish and Dutch pictures collected by Sir Robert Peel. Notice especially the works of Ruysdael, Hobbema, Wynants, Van Ostade, and the Van der Veldes. 852. "Chapeau de Paille," *Rubens* (1577-1640). 835. "Court of a Dutch House," *Pieter de Hooch* (1632-1681).

Room XIII. Late Italian.—Mainly filled with works by Carracci, Reni, Canaletto, and other artists of the late Italian schools.

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

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 great 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 of 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 Constable'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 masterpieces. 182. "Heads of Angels," *Reynolds*. Another much-reproduced work. 683. "Mrs. Siddons," *Gainsborough* (1727-1788). Perhaps the best known in this country of all Gainsborough's works. 312. "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," *George Romney* (1734-1802). 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* (1607-1764). Notice especially 112, his own portrait.

Room XX. British.—785. "Mrs. Siddons," *Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.* The great actress is here portrayed at a later age than in the picture by Gainsborough in Room XVIII. 1030. "The Interior of a Stable," *George Morland*.

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. 606. "Shoeing," *Sir E. Landseer, R.A.* (1802-1873). 1494. "The Yeoman of the Guard," *Millais*. A striking picture, the colour of which makes it stand out well from the surrounding canvasses. 604. "Dignity and Impudence," *Landseer*. 1207. "The Hay Wain," *John Constable, R.A.* (1776-1837). 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



Photo by]

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

[F. Hajmstaengel.

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. 136).

Basement.—Here are to be seen many water-colours and sketches by Turner, 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 II. D. 9.

Admission.—The days and hours are exactly the same as for the National Gallery (see p. 93).

Catalogue, 6d.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Baker Street and Waterloo) 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 1,200 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 the late Mr. 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. Cromwell.—The Commonwealth period, 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, Whitfield, 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 two 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 Marti-



VEC

[F. Hafnstaengel.

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

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

Photo by]

neau, 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, Geo. 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. Sculpture 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.





J. P. Dollman,]

[Chiswick.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

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**—only 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 very 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. 86). 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**, further 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, 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 II. E. 9.

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 can do so by obtaining a peer's order for the House of Lords, or a member's order for the House of Commons. In the latter case, demand frequently exceeds supply, or, rather, available room, and the vacant places are balloted for, so that even the possession of an order does not always ensure admission. If not known personally to any member, apply to the member for your own constituency, who will generally be ready to oblige. Application should be made seven clear days in advance. Entrance by staircase from Central Hall. Ladies are relegated to a separate Gallery, screened from the House by the famous *Grille*. 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 almost a thing of the past. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Court of Appeal no order for admission is necessary.

Nearest Station.—Westminster Bridge (District).

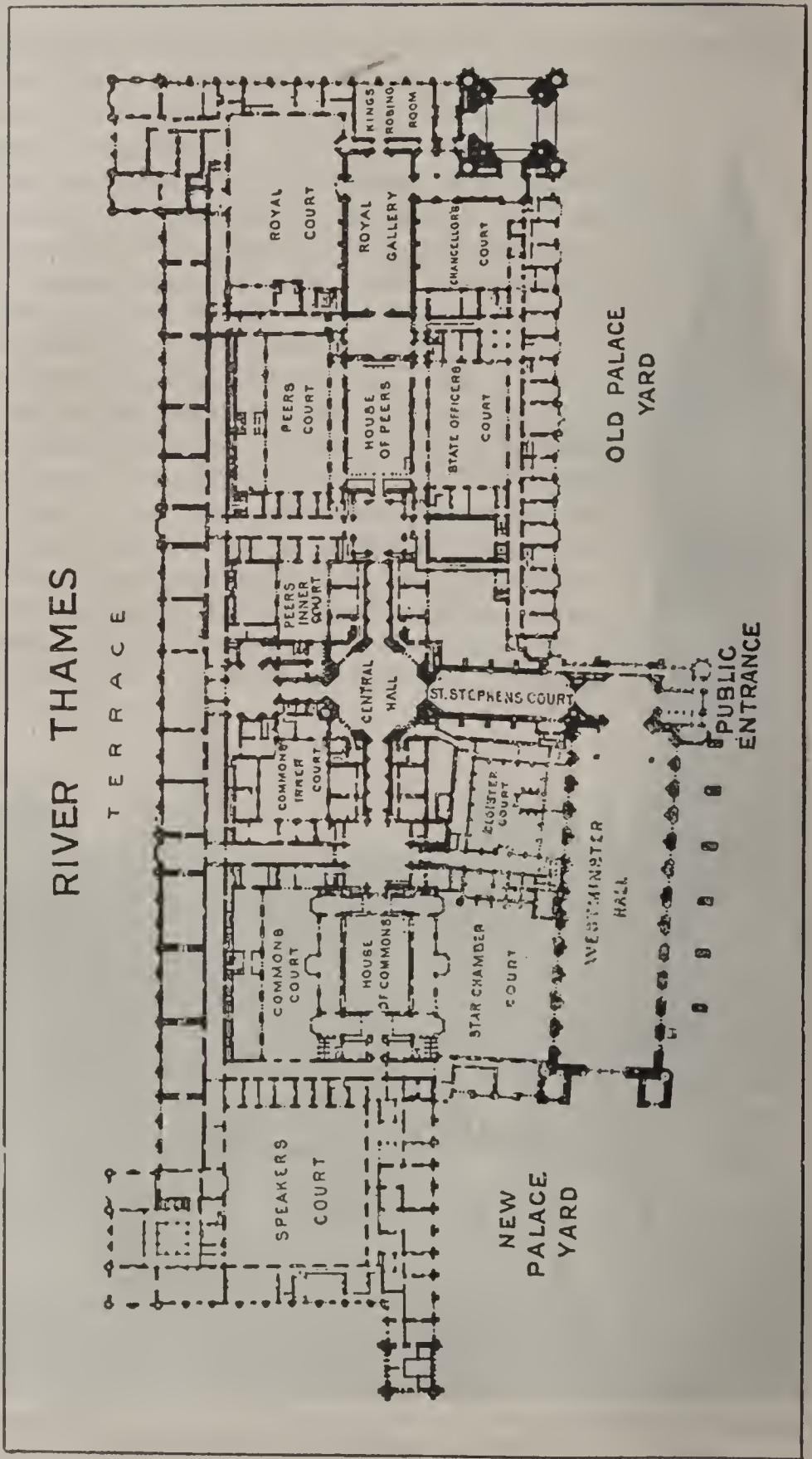
St. Stephen's Chapel, built by Edward III, was for centuries the meeting-place of the House of Commons—a fact which explains the still frequent allusions to "St. Stephen's." The old building having been destroyed by fire in 1834, designs were invited for a new structure, and of the ninety-seven sent 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 13 courts or quadrangles, and about 500 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



Photochrom Co., Ltd.]

[London,

THE CLOCK TOWER, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



PLAN OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Victoria. Unfortunately, the external stone (magnesian 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 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 13½ 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 fire-proof 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 morrocco 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



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[Dundee.]

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

of the Garter on the Black Prince," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," 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 Train 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 Iddesleigh*, *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 excitement 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 generally 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



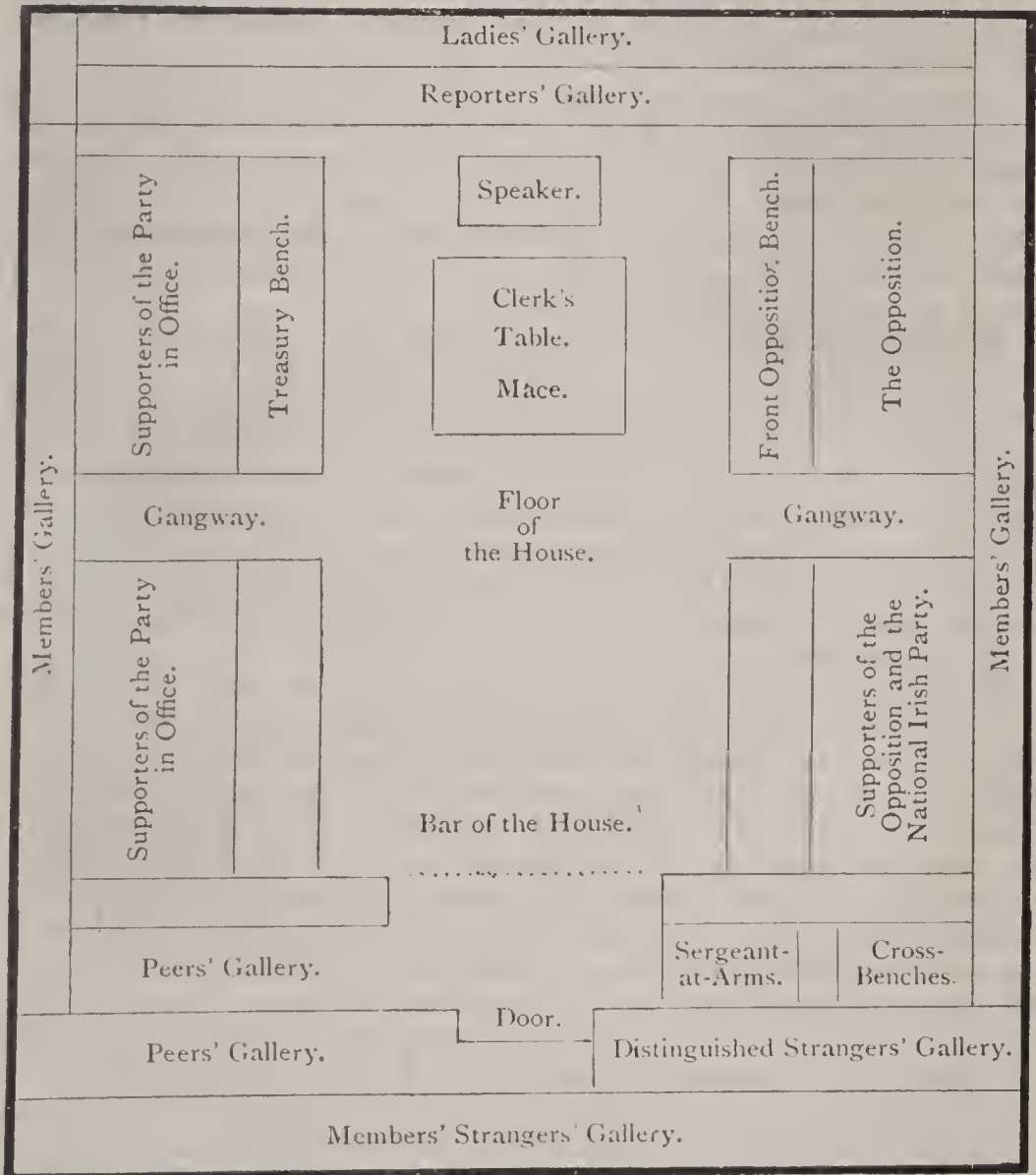
V&C

[Dundee.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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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



PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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 (p. 106). The **Stranger's Gallery** (see p. 106 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. 106), 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, $67\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Strafford. 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**, an interesting remnant of old St. Stephen's frequently overlooked by visitors. It is a

small vaulted chamber, 28 ft. high, which after a long period of neglect has been restored and richly decorated and is now again used for services. As the building is consecrated, men should remove their hats.

Emerging in Old Palace Yard, we cross the road to

St. Margaret's Church.

Plan II. E. 9.

Admission daily between 11 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 15th 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 Arragon. 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 expensive 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 the late Sir Edwin Arnold), Sir Frank Lockwood (1897), Sir Goldsworthy Gurney (1895), inventor, and Dean Farrar (1903).

Parliamentary marriages are frequently celebrated here.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Plan II. E. 9.

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.—There are two services daily, at 10 and 3 (Holy Communion on Thursdays and Saints’ Days at 8 a.m.), and on Sundays at 8, 10, 3 and 7. The boys attending Westminster School have a service daily, at 9.30 a.m. (9 on Saints’ Days).

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 Bridge (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



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[*Dundee.*

WEST FRONT, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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.

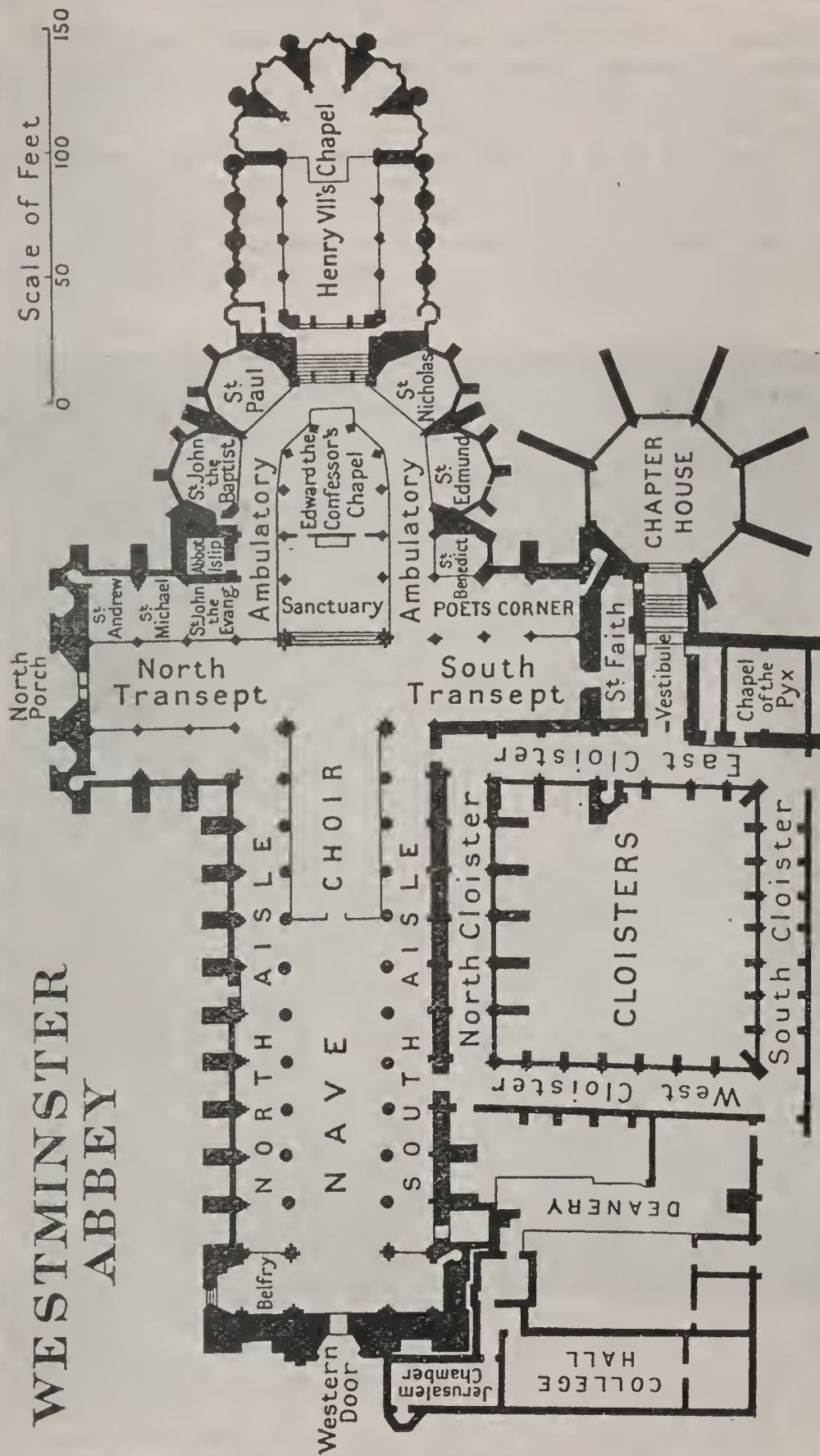
The form of the Abbey is that of a Latin cross, but the choir extends beyond the transepts almost to the middle of the nave. Behind the high altar is the Chapel of the Confessor, the "burial place of kings," and beyond that again the noble Henry VII's Chapel. Round the Confessor's Chapel runs a spacious 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. Those who desire more detailed information should buy the *Deanery Guide*, price 6d., which is sold at the door. 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*,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

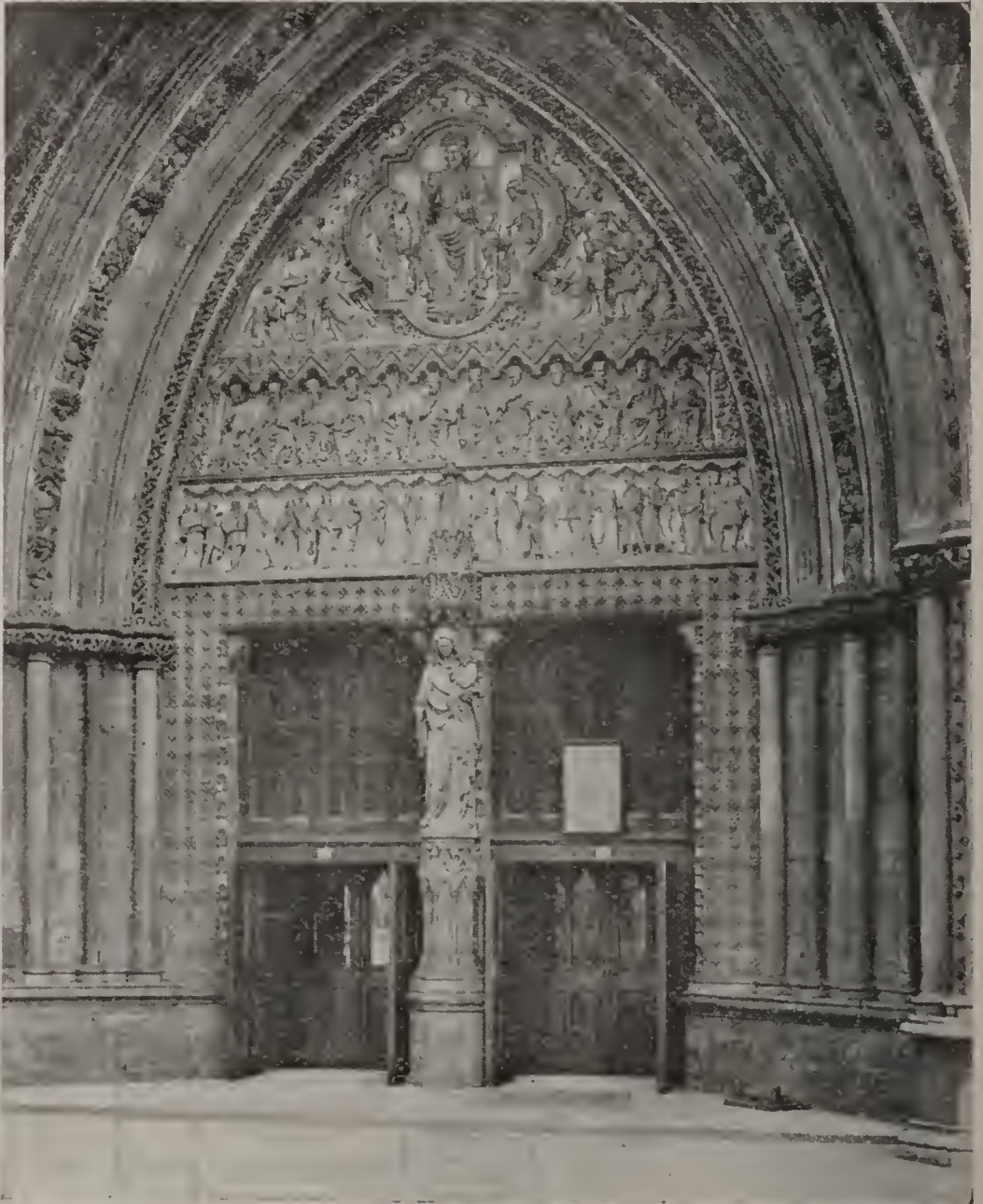


Scale of Feet
0 50 100 150

Castlereagh, Grattan, Palmerston, Peel (in Roman toga), the three *Cannings, Disraeli* (1881), 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



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[68, Oxford Street, W.

NORTH PORCH, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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). 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 draw-stops, and all modern mechanical contrivances have been introduced. The instrument is connected by electric wires with an echo organ in the triforium, 200ft. away. 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. Macintosh*, 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 Fawcett* (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.



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[68, Oxford Street, W.

THE CHOIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A doorway from this aisle gives access to the **Cloisters** (p. 129). 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



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[68, Oxford Street, W.]

POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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 Spencer* (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* (died 13th October, 1905). Above the memorial to *Scott* (1832) is a bronze medallion by Onslow Ford 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 the late 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. 116) 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. 116). 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 are suspended above. The lower seats are for their esquires. 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 less 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), "the 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



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[68, Oxford Street, W.

VAULTING, HENRY VII'S CHAPEL.

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, and enter

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 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 Roubillac, 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:—

"Not here; the White North has thy bones; and thou,
Heroic sailor soul,
Art passing on thy happier voyage now
Towards no earthly pole."

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 south aisle of

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



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THE CORONATION CHAIR.

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. In 1866-9 the chamber was restored by Sir G. Scott, and in 1903 the decayed stonework was treated with baryta water, in the hope of preserving it. On the walls some fragmentary paintings, dating from the middle of the fourteenth century, may still be traced. The stained glass windows



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HENRY VII'S CHAPEL (EXTERIOR).

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 formerly lined with human skins and secured by seven locks. *Admission by special order only.* Both the Chapter House and the Chapel of the Pyx

are Government buildings, and not under the control of the Dean, though they undoubtedly should be.

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 is being used for the erection of 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. The **Imperial Theatre**, in Tothill Street, adjoins.

Proceeding along the spacious **Victoria Street** (constructed 1852), where are the offices of most of the Colonial Governments (see p. 14), 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 of London.

Plan II. F. 8.

Services in Choir, Week-days and Sundays, 10.10, 10.30, 3.15, and 5.30. On Sundays, there is also evening service at 7.

Tower is open from 10.20 to sunset. Tickets of admission (6d.) to it, or to the Cathedral roof, may be obtained from the Cathedral Porter.

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.

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 the late Cardinal Vaughan in June, 1895. The structure was finished in the early part of 1903, but much remains to be done to the interior, and probably many years will elapse before the decorations are complete. Apart from the cost of the site, upwards of £200,000 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 almost 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 superb marble baldacchino. The great crucifix hanging from the chancel arch is 30 ft. in



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[68, Oxford Street, W.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, WESTMINSTER.

length. If the Cathedral had no other feature of interest, the magnificent 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 eight side-chapels, several of which are already elaborately

decorated. The Chantry Chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, is a memorial of Cardinal Vaughan (d. 19 June, 1903). Below the choir is a **Crypt**, also with fine columns. **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 **Greycoat School**, founded 1698.

Continuing along Victoria Street, we reach its western termination at **Victoria Station**, the West End terminus 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. A gigantic scheme of improvement, which has occupied ten years and cost two and a half million pounds, is now nearly complete. The new station occupies an area of ten acres, all roofed, and comprises nine platforms, each more than a quarter of a mile long, and nine "roads." The platforms are so arranged that several trains can arrive or depart from each without the necessity of shunting or reversing. All the signals are worked by electricity. Adjoining the 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 further south are the **St. George's Baths** and **Free Library**.

Vauxhall Bridge Road, to the east of Victoria Station, leads down to the Thames at Millbank, near the **National Gallery of British Art**, more commonly called—

The Tate Gallery.

Plan II. G. 9.

Access.—The nearest station is Victoria (District, L.B. and S.C. or S.E. & C. Railways). Take electric tram or 'bus along Vauxhall Bridge Road, alighting at the new bridge end turning left for a few yards along Grosvenor Road. Or train to Westminster Bridge (District Railway), and walk past Houses of Parliament and along Grosvenor Road, skirting the river.

Admission.—Free on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, April to September, 10 to 6; February, March, October, November and December, 10 to dusk; January, 10 to 4. Also on Sundays, April to September only, 2 to 6; October, 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.

Reproductions, picture postcards, etc., on sale in the hall.

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



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[166-8, Strand, W.C.

THE TATE GALLERY.

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 addition to the pictures presented by Sir Henry Tate, the collection includes the works purchased from

year to year under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest; the Vernon Collection, removed from the National Gallery; many pictures by the late Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and a number of sculptures. Here, too, are shown the Turners rescued in 1905 from a cellar of the National Gallery.

As a branch of the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery is controlled by the Trustees of that institution. As rearrangements of the pictures in consequence of the opening of new rooms have been 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. It is best to turn left on entering, and go through the rooms in numerical order (see plan). The Watts Collection is in Room VII, with an overflow into the adjoining Sculpture Gallery. The rediscovered Turners are shown in Room XI.

Adjoining the Gallery is the new **Military Hospital**.

The river is here spanned by **Vauxhall Bridge**, rebuilt by the London County Council at a cost of nearly £600,000, and reopened in May, 1906. The old bridge was closed in August, 1898, so that the work of reconstruction occupied a period of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which a temporary bridge, erected at a cost of nearly £40,000, was used. 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. The centre arch at its crown is 20 ft. 9 in. above high-water level. The parapet has been specially designed to improve the appearance of the bridge, the arches of which are necessarily flat. Monumental blocks of masonry with bronze figures are to decorate the bridge. The carriage-way has a width of 50 ft., and the asphalt footways on either side are 15 ft. wide, making a total width between the parapets of 80 ft. The tramways of the L.C.C. cross the bridge and connect Vauxhall and South London generally with Victoria Station.

Lambeth Suspension Bridge dates from 1862. Under the **Westminster Improvement Scheme** a new embankment, with gardens, is to be constructed between Lambeth Bridge and the Houses of Parliament, making the riverside more worthy of the noble buildings close at hand. A great transformation, including the

widening of roads and the building of blocks of flats and offices, is also taking place in the hitherto squalid area around St. John's Church and Smith Square.



Photo by]

[F. Hafnstaengel.

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

(From the painting in the Tate Gallery.)



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[London.

WATERLOO PLACE.

THE PALACES AND CLUBLAND.

ROUTE III.—ST. JAMES'S PARK—THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA—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 II. E. 8 and 9.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Baker Street and Waterloo), St. James's Park (District).

Here, in connection with the **National Memorial to Queen Victoria**, a remarkable transformation has taken place. The roadway of **The Mall**, leading directly from Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace, has been widened to 65 feet, and is flanked on either side by an alley, 25 feet wide, with double rows of plane trees, making a splendid processional road. A wide pathway, screened by beautiful wrought-iron gates, bearing the maple-leaf, the heraldic emblem of Canada, leads across the Green Park to Piccadilly, emerging opposite Half Moon Street. The Memorial 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). The monument stands on a platform 8 ft. high, approached by steps guarded by winged lions. 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 stands, and around which traffic entering from Constitutional Hill and Buckingham Gate circulates. *Sir Aston Webb, R.A.*, is responsible for the general design of this worthy memorial of a great Queen.

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 fine sheet of ornamental water, with a uniform depth of 3 to 4 ft., extends nearly the entire length, and is the haunt of many varieties of wild-fowl, who lead here a somewhat pampered existence. In the cold wintry months sea-gulls may be counted by the thousand, and the spectator finds it hard to realize that he is in the heart of London, 60 miles or more from the coast. The lake is spanned near the middle by a light suspension bridge, commanding one of the most exquisite views in London. The water is much used for boating.

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. 89). 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 by *Adrian Jones* 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 en-



[London.]

ROTTEN ROW.

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riched with mosaics in memory of a number of distinguished soldiers, including the late Duke of Cambridge, and contains several historic standards. 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 II. E. 8]

the appearance of which has been greatly improved in connection with the National Memorial to Queen Victoria, already described. 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 it 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 (110 ft. long by 60 wide), and the Picture Gallery, the last containing a small but choice collection.

His Majesty has substituted evening **Courts** for the afternoon "Drawing-Rooms" held by the late Queen. 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 **Levés** (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 are kept the famous team of white horses, and the magnificent state-coach, with paintings by Cipriani (cost £7,600).

From Buckingham Palace **Constitution Hill** runs obliquely

to Hyde Park Corner (p. 161). In this beautiful carriage drive three attempts were made by madmen on the life of the late Queen, and it was here that Sir Robert Peel had the fall which led to his death in 1850.

The Green Park (Plan II. E. 7 and 8) 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 **Bridgewater House** (Earl of Ellesmere), both containing famous collections of pictures.

St. James's Palace.

[Plan II. E. 8.]

“Our Court of St. James's,” to which ambassadors 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 Colour 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



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[London.

GATEWAY, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

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. Her marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal. At St. James's, too, 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. There are services on Sundays at 8.30, 9.45, 12.15 and 5.30. The three earlier services are open to the public; to the other a limited number of tickets are issued, for which application must be made to the Lord Chamberlain, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace. There are also daily services at 10.30. The boy-choristers have a gorgeous State uniform.

Clarence House, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, is on the west side of the Palace.

Marlborough House, the residence since 1901 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 1710 for the great Duke of Marlborough and "Sarah," whose establishment quite eclipsed that of "Neighbour George" at St. James's. It afterwards passed to the Government, and became the residence of the Dowager Queen Adelaide. The house and grounds occupy nearly five acres, the best side being towards St. James's Park. The **Marlborough House Chapel** (formerly the German Chapel Royal) is on the side next St. James's Palace. Tickets of admission to the Sunday services can be obtained on application to the Sub-Dean.

Continuing along the Mall we pass below **Carlton House Terrace** (No. 9 is the **German Embassy**) to the **Waterloo Steps**, which lead up to the **Duke of York Column**, a granite pillar, 124 ft. high, commemorating the second son of George III. Surmounting the column is a bronze statue by Westmacott.



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[Reigate.]

ON DUTY.

145

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L.G.

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 left (east) *Sir Colin Campbell*, *Lord Clyde* (1863) and *Lord Lawrence* (1879); on the right *Sir John Franklin* (1847-8) and *Sir John 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, with laurels in her hands.

Pall Mall,

(Plan II. D. and E. 8)

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. 7 and 10). 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 **Old War Office**, now superseded by the palatial new building in Whitehall (p. 92). Then we have more Clubs, the **Oxford and Cambridge 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 II. D. 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 Kinnaird, has been occupied by, amongst 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 220,000 volumes on the shelves. Members pay a subscription of £3 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. The Library was reconstructed in 1898. 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**, reconstructed in 1899.

St. James's Street leads upwards from the fine gateway of St. James's Palace to Piccadilly. It lends itself to decoration perhaps better than any other street in London, and when state pageants are in preparation, is always sought out by knowing visitors. 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**, **Brooks'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 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 II. D. 8.

Admission free. Mondays and Saturdays 10 to 10. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 10 to 5 (November to February 10 to 4); Sundays 2 to 7 or dusk. Not open on Fridays. Closed 10th August to 10th September.

Nearest Station.—Piccadilly Circus (Great Northern and Piccadilly and Baker Street and Waterloo).

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** (p. 146) we turn into **Pall Mall East**, which, owing to its proximity to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, is much favoured by print-sellers 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**. 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.



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GOVERNMENT OFFICES, FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK.

[London.]

The Haymarket (Plan II. D. 8 and 9), 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 of the kind in London, and also one of the most successful. It is built of Portland stone, in the French Renaissance style, and 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. Further up, on the eastern side, is the **Haymarket Theatre**, famous in theatrical circles for its long association with Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft. 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 **Royal Comedy Theatre**, erected in 1881, with the **Prince of Wales's Theatre** close at hand at the corner of Oxenden Street.

Leicester Square (Plan II. D. 9) 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. The popularity of these houses is convincingly demonstrated by the long *queues* which block the Square hours before the time of opening. Adjoining the Empire is the *Queen's Hotel*. 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. 224). 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. 185), 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, opened in 1900, performing animals play a prominent part, and the entertainments are especially popular with children.

Charing Cross Road (Plan I. D. 9) is a comparatively new thoroughfare, cut through the streets and alleys of St. Giles's, to form a much-needed connection between Charing Cross and Tottenham Court Road. It is intersected about a quarter of a mile from Oxford Street by **Shaftesbury Avenue**, another new thoroughfare, opened in 1886, and 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. 82), 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 "Un-

paralleled 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**.

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. In this case vaulting ambition o'erleapt itself and the establishment was closed within a few months of its opening. 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. 101) we are again at Charing Cross.



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IN ROTTEN ROW.



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THE FOUNTAINS, KENSINGTON GARDENS.

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 II. D. 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**; 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 II. D. 7 and 8)

es
old

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**, 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. This imposing new hotel occupies the site of St. James's Hall, or "Jimmy's," long famous among music-lovers. At the corner 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, with another only separated from them by a tobacconists'. On the same side is Messrs. Lyons & Co.'s **Popular Café**, accommodating 2,000 persons.

The **Museum of Practical Geology** (p. 148) 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. At No. 191 is the **Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours** (exhibitions March to June), also the **Society of Oil Painters**, whose exhibitions are usually held in the autumn. Occupying the ground floor of the same block is **Prince's Restaurant**, richly decorated in the Louis XVI. style. Another well-known restaurant is **Hatchetts'**, 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 II. D. 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, 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 (Great Northern and Piccadilly), 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 Astronomical 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. 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). Here are the pictures presented by Academicians on their election, the Gibson Collection of Sculptures, and some valuable old masters.

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. The principal façade, overlooking Burlington Gardens, has figures of Bacon, Milton, Newton, Adam Smith and other famous men, ancient and modern. The building was formerly occupied by the London University, removed to the Imperial Institute in 1900 (see p. 207), and is now used for examinations 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. 26). It runs northward to Oxford Street, the upper and wider portion being known as **New Bond Street**. At 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.

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 12,000 volumes (open from 11 to 4 daily; Saturdays 11 to 2.) 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, much used by the late Premier. No. 5, marked by a tablet, was for years the residence of Sir Robert Walpole,

and later of his son, Horace Walpole. The **Ritz Hotel**, with a fine frontage in Piccadilly, is one of the most sumptuous of London's new hotels. A spacious arcade extends the whole length of the building. The interior fittings and furniture are designed throughout in the Louis Seize style. The restaurant overlooks the **Green Park** (p. 142), 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 II. D. 7), noted for its plane trees, and reminding one of Thackeray's "Jeames 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 to Lord Shelburne 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 iron-work 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 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.

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, immortalized by Romney.

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 live.

Apsley House (Plan II. E. 7), 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 very 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 II. D. and E. 6 and 7), overlooking the eastern side of Hyde Park, is one of the most famous thoroughfares in London. Financial speculators, on the eve of some important 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



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HYDE PARK CORNER AND APSLEY HOUSE.

[London.

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 sometimes granted to members of the Early Closing and other associations. 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 II. D. 7), 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 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**, recently rebuilt, an establishment with a very distinguished *clientèle*. In **Grosvenor Square** (Plan II. D. 7), 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 II. E. 7), 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. 142) is a lofty triumphal arch, copied from one in the Forum at Rome. 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 II. D. and E. 5, 6 and 7]

has an area of 364 acres, and is joined on the west by **Kensington Gardens** (Plan II. D. & E. 4 & 5) 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. Notice boards at the commencement of the widely divergent paths 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 wagons are not allowed to enter, and cabs are restricted to the roadway between the Victoria and Alexandra Gates. Cyclists may now 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.

Entering from Hyde Park Corner, we have on the left the well-known **Rotten Row** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), 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 (seats in enclosure *id.*). There is a remarkable difference in the quality of the crowds frequenting the Park in the morning and in the evening. The **Flower Beds** on the Park Lane side are in summer a blaze of colour, the successive display of crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, etc., attracting thousands of admirers. Near Apsley House is a large 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 **Marble Arch** (Plan I. D. 6), at the north-east corner, was intended by George IV to form the portal of Buckingham Palace. It cost £80,000, and the elegant bronze gates another £3,000. The sculptures on the south front are by Bailey, those on the north by Westmacott. The arch was placed in its present position in 1850. This is one of the busiest and most congested 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. **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 also be enjoyed for 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour (boathouse on north side, close to the Humane Society's Receiving House). 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 authorities have learnt wisdom since 1866, when an excited mob, forbidden to "demonstrate," tore up the park railings and seriously mauled 250 constables.

Limited though our space is, it is impossible to pass the

subject without another reference to **Kensington Gardens** which with its broad avenues and charming water scenery gives 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**, beloved by juvenile yachtsmen, was formed; the avenues with converging lines of noble trees planted, and the Serpentine took its present shape. In the **Broad Walk**, 50 ft. wide, between the Round Pond and Kensington Palace, is a white marble **Statue of Queen Victoria**, by Princess Louise.

Kensington Palace.

Plan II. E. 4.

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 were thrown open to the public in 1899, stands at the western end of Kensington Gardens. Here Queen Victoria was born (May 24, 1819) and spent her childhood; and here at five o'clock 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 the late Queen'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.

For many years the unused central apartments were suffered to fall into a woeful condition of dilapidation, but in 1898 the House of Commons voted a sum of £23,000 towards the cost of restoration. The pictures which deck the walls are to be esteemed rather for their historical interest than for their intrinsic

value as works of art. The rooms are depressingly bare, and it seems a pity that better use is not made of the place.

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 £2,500. It stands on a slight terrace of Portland stone. 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, it is impossible to withhold admiration. By many experts the Orangery is regarded as the most beautiful specimen of "garden architecture" in this country, an opinion which led to an exact reproduction being made to serve as the British Pavilion in the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904.

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. The pictures are mostly portraits of monarchs by *Kneller*, 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. In the elaborately-carved oak cornice may be seen the initials of William and Mary.

Queen Caroline's Drawing Room looks out upon the Clock Court. The ceiling is richly decorated, the centre being occupied by a deeply recessed oval painting of Minerva. Of the portraits, mention may be made of "Madame de Pompadour," by *Drouais*, and the replica of Callet's familiar painting of "Louis XVI in his Coronation Robes."

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. The pictures are mostly portraits by *West*, executed to the order of George III. A copy of the painter's well-known "Death of General Wolfe" is also hung.

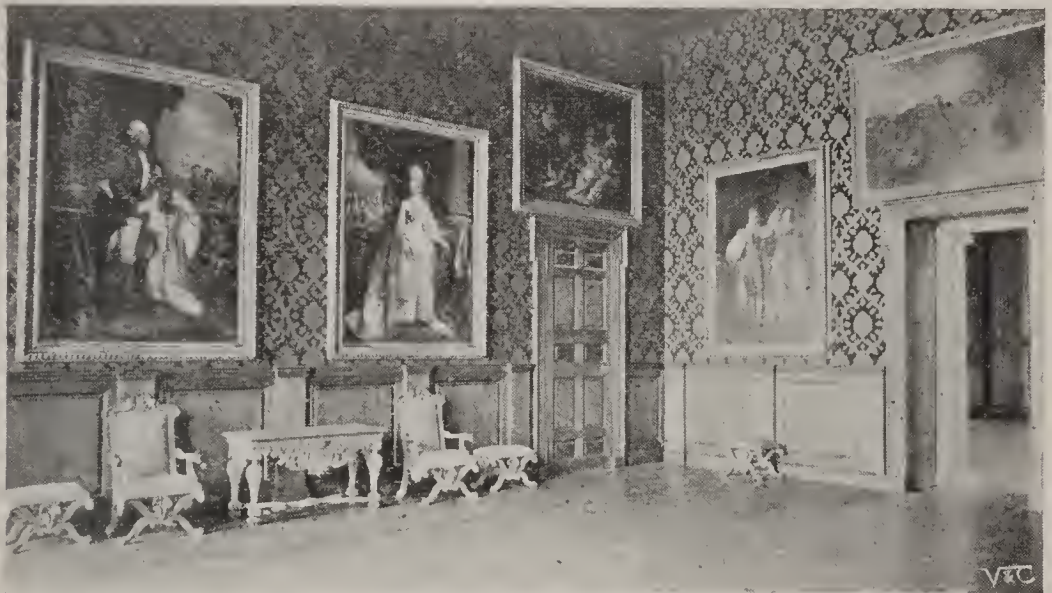
The **King's Privy Chamber** is an insignificant apartment, but

contains some good pictures, including *Gainsborough's* "Bishop Hurd" and *Opie's* "Mrs. Delany."

The Nursery was the birthroom of the Princess of Wales. The walls are hung with prints illustrative of Queen Victoria's life and reign.

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 King's Gallery is the finest room in the Palace. It was designed by Wren, and is beautifully proportioned. 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



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KING'S DRAWING ROOM, KENSINGTON PALACE.

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 a number of sea-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.

The Room in which Queen Victoria was born, and that in which she received the intimation of her accession, can generally be seen on application to the attendants.

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 II. E. 4), 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 II. E. 3) a tablet records that Lord Macaulay died there in 1859. Sir Isaac Newton spent the last two years of his life close by.

Slightly further west, in extensive grounds bordering the Kensington Road, is **Holland House** (Plan II. E. 2), 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 the Countess of 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. 2 (north side) is **Leighton House** (Plan II. E. 2), the residence of Lord Leighton, P.R.A., who died in 1896. (*Admission, 11 to 5, by ticket, 1s., to be obtained at the shop opposite the house. 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 contrasts of gorgeous colour, are very beautiful.

No. 6, Melbury Road, close by, was for many years the studio of the late Mr. G. F. Watts. Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Holman Hunt and other well-known artists have their studios here.



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[London.]

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

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. **St. Mary Abbot's Church**, with its lofty spire, was rebuilt by Sir G. Scott on the site of an older fane. It is the scene of many fashionable weddings. 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 in the early part of the last century as Holland House as a literary and political centre, Lady Blessington being the presiding deity.

We shortly see on the right the **Royal Albert Hall** (Plan II. E. 5), built 1867-71 as a memorial of the Prince Consort, at a cost of



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.

[*Dundee.*

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

£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 perform-

ances 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 II. E. 5), 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." It 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. 201); 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.



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[London.

THE MARBLE ARCH.

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.

Plan I. D. 8.

Nearest Stations.—North end, Oxford Circus (Central London and Baker Street and Waterloo); South end, Piccadilly Circus (Baker Street and Waterloo and Great Northern and Piccadilly).

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, the effectiveness of which can hardly be disputed. 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 un-failing attraction to crowds of people. Beyond Swan & Edgar's, on the left, the new **Piccadilly Hotel** is being built on the site of the old St. James's Hall and Restaurant. The block has front-ages both to Regent Street and Piccadilly. Just beyond Vigo Street is the **New Gallery**, where many leading artists exhibit. Glasshouse Street on the right leads to **Golden Square**, familiar to readers of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Further north is **Great Marlborough Street**, with a somewhat noted police court where the seamy side of West End life is focussed. Marlborough Street and other thoroughfares adjacent to Regent Street are much favoured by music publishers and musical instrument makers. Conduit Street and Maddox Street, on the left of Regent Street, both lead into **New Bond Street** (p. 156), while Hanover Street brings one in a few yards to **Hanover Square**, where are the headquarters of a number of learned societies, including the London Zoological Society (p. 182). 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, running south from the Square, is the church of **St. George's, Hanover Square**, where so many fashionable marriages take place. It dates from 1713, and contains several stained glass windows made in Mechlin at least two centuries earlier. Amongst the marriages recorded in the registers are those of Sir William Hamilton to Emma Harte, afterwards "the friend of Nelson," in 1791; Benjamin Disraeli to Mary Anne 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 I. C. 8), one of the busiest 'bus centres, Regent Street crosses **Oxford Street** (p. 183), and then continues northward viâ Langham Place and Portland Place to the Marylebone Road. On the western side is the **Polytechnic**, acquired by the late Mr. Quintin Hogg in 1882, and now an important and

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 **Memorial of Mr. Quintin Hogg**, at the junction of Regent Street and Langham Place, was "erected by members of the Polytechnic to the memory of their founder." Nearly opposite is the **Queen's Hall**. The promenade concerts and other functions attract large crowds daily during the season. The large hall will seat 3,000. In Great Portland Street, close at hand, a new concert hall is being erected at a cost of £100,000, to replace St. James's Hall. **St. George's Hall** is used by Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant as a "home of magic and mystery." **All Souls' Church**, with its peculiar "extinguisher" spire, was designed by Nash. The **Langham Hotel**, one of the largest of its kind and 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, door 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**, close to which 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.

Margaret Street, which crosses Regent Street immediately to the north of Oxford Street, contains **All Saints' Church**, famous for its musical services and the lavish decoration of the interior. 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, Fitzroy Square, where at No. 76 (tablet) Constable, the great landscape painter, lived from 1822 until his death in 1837. Many of his most famous pictures were painted here, including "Salisbury Cathedral" and "The Corn Field."

On the other (western) side of this upper part of Regent Street we have **Cavendish Square** (Plan I. C. 7). **Holles Street**, connecting Cavendish Square with Oxford Street, was the birthplace of Lord Byron in 1788. The house, formerly No. 24, has been demolished, and the site is now occupied by 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 of Cavendish Square 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 (also marked by a tablet), where he resided from 1819 to 1840; and at No. 82 Wilkie Collins died in 1889. In Harley Street (No. 73) lived Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist; No. 38 (formerly 13) was the home of Barry Cornwall and Adelaide Anne Procter; and William Beckford, the eccentric author of *Vathek*, lived at No. 100. Anthony Trollope died at 34, Welbeck Street. No. 23, Queen Anne Street (tablet) was for a time the home of J. M. W. Turner. In Devonshire Street, further 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, amongst 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 I. C. 7.

Nearest Stations.—Bond Street (Central London), Baker Street (Metropolitan and Baker Street and Waterloo Railways).

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.

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 to some extent 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*. Whatever his foibles, no one will question his taste. As has been well said, "those who enter Hertford House feel the impress of a single cultured personality who bought these beautiful objects, not only because they were rich and rare, but because they were beautiful in themselves, and delightful to be associated with in the intimacy of private life. Hertford House is not only a museum; it is a palatial home." 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.

In December, 1903, a very fine Renaissance bronze relief, measuring 7 ft. by 2½ ft., was brought to light, having been temporarily hidden by a large portrait of the Duke of Wellington and his secretary. The bronze represents "The Dance of the Muses," and is a beautiful work, full of life and movement.

The general arrangement of the rooms is as follows:—

Ground Floor.	First Floor.
Room.	Room.
I. Portraits of Royal Personages.	XII. French Furniture— Paintings by Canaletto and Guardi.
II. French Furniture.	XIII., XIV. Dutch Schools of seventeenth century.
III. Paintings of the Earlier Schools—Majolica and Limoges Enamels.	XV. French and British Schools of nineteenth century.
IV. Sculpture Hall.	XVI. Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and British Schools.
V., VI., VII., European Armoury.	XVII. Schools of 17th century.
VIII. Oriental Armoury.	XVIII., XIX., XX. and Great Staircase. French Schools of eighteenth century.
IX., X. British and French Schools of nineteenth century.	XXI., XXII. Water Colours.
XI. Paintings by Oudry, Desportes, and others —Miniatures.	XXIII. Vestibule. French Schools of eighteenth century.

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. Notice to the left of the door a fine "Portrait of Lady Blessington," 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.

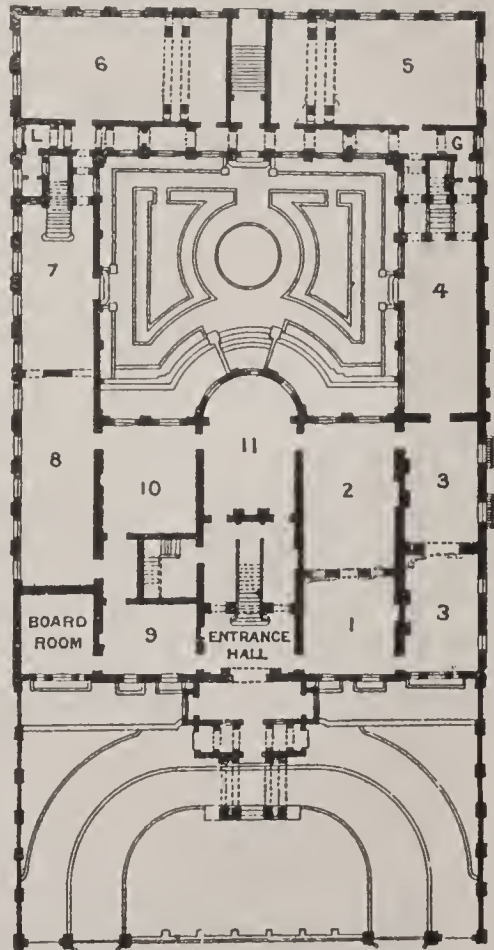
Room IV. is chiefly interesting on account of the coloured tiles with which floor, walls and ceiling are covered. Here, too, may be seen a few busts, specimens of the silversmiths' art, and German and Venetian glass.

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 Gerardier* (1628-1715).

Room VI.—To the right of the entrance stands a carved walnut dresoir of the early sixteenth century, while to the left may be seen an ecclesiastical seat of wood, finely carved, and 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



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE GROUND FLOOR.

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 traveling 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 also several illuminations on vellum of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—the latter among the gems of the collection.

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 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,"



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE FIRST FLOOR.

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); 42,

“Portrait of Mrs. Robinson, ‘Perdita,’” by *Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.* (1727–1788); 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). 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.

Immediately 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. **Baker Street Station** (Plan I. B. 6), as well as being an important station on the Inner Circle Railway, is the starting-point of the Metropolitan Extension Railway to Harrow, Rickmansworth, Aylesbury, etc. (see p. 52), and is also connected with the station of the same name on the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.

The **Marylebone Road** (Plan I. B. 6 and 7), with its continuation **Euston Road** (Plan I. B. 8 and 9), runs from Edgware Road to King’s Cross. It is a thoroughfare of great importance, for here are no less 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

May, 1906. A few yards to the west of Baker Street is **Marylebone Station**, the terminus of the Great Central Railway, with the handsome **Great Central Hotel** adjoining. **Marylebone** derives its name from the old Tyburn stream, which flowed from Kilburn to the Thames. **Marylebone Parish Church**, a few yards east of Baker Street, was rebuilt in 1741. A small obelisk in the churchyard marks the grave of *Charles Wesley* (1788). Opposite is the famous **Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition** (Plan I. B. 7), which celebrated its centenary early in 1904 (*admission, 1s. ; Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra*). Here is exhibited a large collection of wax figures of ancient and modern celebrities, in many cases easily mistakeable for real people. A band plays at intervals, and there are good refreshment rooms. The evening is the best time for a visit.

Upper Baker Street leads directly to the Clarence Gate of

Regent's Park.

Plan I. A. and B. 6 and 7.

Nearest Stations.—Baker Street, Portland Road and St. John's Wood Road (Metropolitan); Baker Street and Regent's Park (Baker Street and Waterloo Railway); Chalk Farm (North London Railway).

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.*). 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 **Lake**, with islands and bridges, tenanted by large numbers of aquatic birds. 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.

On the east side, not far from the Gloucester Gate, is **St. Katherine's Hospital**, erected in 1825 in substitution for a building founded by Matilda, the queen of Stephen, on the site of the present St. Katherine's Docks.

In Mornington Road, a short distance east of the Gloucester Gate, is the **Edinburgh Castle Hotel**, containing a really remarkable private **Museum**, to which admission is freely granted. Amongst the things to be seen may be mentioned the bugle by which the charge was sounded at Balaclava, four great auk's eggs, costing over £300 apiece, Wellington's death mask, Gordon's cap, and the spear which killed him,



STUDIES AT THE ZOC.

- 1. King Penguin
- 2 Sambur Deer.
- 3 Pelicans.

- 4. The Bear Den.
- 5. Yak with Young.

The Zoological Gardens.

Admission.—The Gardens are open daily from 9 a.m. until sunset. Admission, 1s, 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 Extension) is about half a mile west of Main Entrance. The Holloway-Bayswater omnibuses pass.

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. The Waterloo omnibuses up Albany Street and Park Street pass within a few hundred yards of South Entrance.

Baker Street (Met.) or Baker Street and Regent's Park (Baker Street and Waterloo Railway) are at the south end of Regent's Park.

Chalk Farm Station (N.-Western and N. London) is about half a mile north of North Entrance. Turn left on leaving station, and follow Regent's Park Road.

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 in Fish House, 12 and 5 p.m.

Elephant and Camel Rides, near Bear House, 2d. to 6d.
Catalogue, 6d.

The Zoological Gardens, familiarly known to Londoners as "the Zoo," occupy an area of about 31 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 new 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 new seal enclosure.

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* (6d.).

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 instituted in 1826 under the auspices of Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles and other eminent savants, and 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. 32). 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 **Lords' Cricket Ground** (Plan I. A. 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** (Plan I. A. B. and C. 1, 4, 5 and 6), 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. This line of thoroughfare is especially favoured by motor 'buses. The Middlesex County Council, or rather their lessees, run a service of electric trams from Willesden Green and Cricklewood to Edgware. **Edgware Road Station** (Plan I. C. 5) is in Chapel Street, which is in a direct line with the Marylebone Road (p. 177).

Another important thoroughfare in this direction is the **Harrow Road** (Plan I. B. and C. 2, 3, 4 and 5), 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*, modelled from Reynolds' famous picture of the great actress as the Tragic Muse. Close by are the **Paddington Town Hall** and the old Church of **St. Mary's**. In the graveyard of the latter, now laid out as a public garden, are the tombs of a number of noted painters and musicians. From the Lock Bridge, crossing the Regent's Canal, electric trams run to **Harlesden**, passing

on the way the famous **Kensal Green Cemetery** (Plan I, A. 1). The Cemetery covers about 70 acres, and contains over 40,000 graves. Amongst the host of notabilities here interred may be mentioned Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Tom Hood, Anthony Trollope, John Leech, and the late 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 I. C. 5), the terminus of the Great Western Railway. Close at hand is the large **St. Mary's Hospital**.

At the Marble Arch, Oxford Street changes its name to the **Uxbridge Road**, forming the northern boundary of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. A few yards to the west of the Marble Arch formerly stood the notorious **Tyburn Tree**, the scene of countless executions. 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 old **Burial Ground of St. George's, Hanover Square**, now a public open space, of far more interest than at first appears. 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. The **Chapel of the Ascension**, founded by the late Mrs. Russell Gurney, is elaborately decorated with Scriptural paintings by Frederic Shields. It is open all day. Close to the Victoria Gate of Hyde Park is a curious **Dog's Cemetery**.

The cathedral-like fane of **Christ Church, Lancaster Gate** (Plan I. D. 4), famous for its boy choristers, is opposite the gate of the same name. **Queen's Road**, in which are stations on both the Tube and Underground railways, leads to the favourite shopping quarter of **Westbourne Grove**.

From the **Marble Arch** (p. 162) 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 this 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 quite possible to eat your cake and have it too, the ingenious **Roof Pleasure Garden**, with its flower-beds and fountain, more than compensating the public for the loss of the ground.



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[London.

OXFORD CIRCUS.

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 I. C. 7 and 8.

Stations, commencing at west end, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus (subway to Baker Street and Waterloo Railway), Tottenham Court Road and British Museum (all on Central London Railway). Holborn on Great Northern and Piccadilly Railway.

This has always been the principal traffic artery between the west and north-west of London and the City; and since the opening of the Central London Railway, or "Twopenny Tube," in 1900, this traffic has been conducted both above and below ground. The "Tube," so far from displacing the 'buses, has 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, Liberty's, Dickens and Jones's, D. H. Evans', and scores of others.

Turning eastward, we have on the left the ornate and costly block of buildings recently opened by Warings Limited, where furniture of all styles and at all prices may be inspected.

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. **Soho Square** (Plan I. C. 9), though scarcely seen from Oxford Street, makes its whereabouts apparent by a savoury odour of jam and pickles, being the seat of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's great industry. At the north-west angle of the Square is the **French Protestant Church**, while on the east side is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Patrick**. The Square was laid out in the reign of the "Merry Monarch," on a site then known as Soho Fields. The Duke of Monmouth's house—it will be recalled that "Soho" was the Duke's 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 the Church of **St. Anne's, Soho**, the latter notable as the burial-place of Hazlitt (1830), 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, who died near by, in great poverty, in 1756.

"Fate poured its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread."

Seven children of George II were christened here while he was living as Prince of Wales in Leicester Square. In **Gerrard Street**, just off Shaftesbury Avenue, Edmund Burke lived. The house, No. 37, marked by a tablet, is now the Villa-Villa 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 is the **Frascati Restaurant**, and adjoining it the **Oxford Music Hall**.

Tottenham Court Road (Plan I. B. and C. 8 and 9) 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 and Haverstock Hill, to Hampstead Heath. The unsightly Horseshoe Brewery at the corner of New Oxford Street is about to be demolished. In Charlotte Street, running parallel to Tottenham Court Road on the west, is the **Scala Theatre**,

occupying the site of the old Prince of Wales Theatre, where Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft won their way to fame. About half way down Tottenham Court Road we have on the left the **Whitefield Tabernacle**, a red-brick successor to the old chapel of which Wesley's great coadjutor was pastor. Further down are the establishments of Messrs. Shoolbred 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 I. B. 8), with the entrance to the platform for West End trains on one side of the road, and for City trains on the further side. The entrance to **Euston Station** (Plan I. A. 8), 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 main edifice, with its fine Corinthian portico, stands a little back from the road, and is partly hidden by the new laboratories. The **Flaxman Gallery**, containing original models and casts by Flaxman, is *open to visitors daily, from 9 to 4, [Saturdays, 9 to 2.]* The southern part of the building is occupied by the **University College School**, for boys, which boasts as alumni Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the late Lord Leighton, and many other distinguished men. It is shortly to be transplanted to Hampstead. Across the road is **University College Hospital**, recently 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 I. B. 9) is the **Catholic Apostolic Church**, of cathedral-like proportions, commenced by the Irvingite body in 1850, but still unfinished. The interior is well worth inspection, especially the English Chapel and the choir. 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, who died in 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 are also many hotels. The popularity of the district is accounted for partly by the fact that it is "convenient for business and pleasure," as the advertisements say, being within easy reach of the City and West End, and close to the great railway termini that border the Euston Road; 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



F. Frith & Co. Ltd.,]

[Reigate.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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.

Southampton Row (Plan I. B. and C. 9 and 10), leading from Holborn viâ Russell Square and Woburn Place to Euston Road, is rapidly becoming quite a cosmopolitan thoroughfare, and it is rarely possible to walk a dozen yards without hearing several languages spoken. Here are the *Bedford*, *Cranston's Waverley*, the *West Central*, the *Tollard Royal*, the *Cosmo*, the *Imperial*, and a number of other hotels, as well as many fine shops. In Tavistock Place, to the 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. 217). Here is the **Baptist Church House**, and on adjoining two of the sites are being erected the **Central School of Arts and Crafts** and the **London Technical College**, both under the County Council.

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 I. C. 9.

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., Prints and Drawings, Porcelain and Glass, and Pre-historic, British, Anglo-Saxon, Mediæval and Ethnographical Collections; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Galleries (exclusive of Vase Rooms and Bronze Room), the American Collection 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. 189) 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), Holborn (Gt. Northern and Piccadilly), 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 disappeared, 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 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 make the best of the single morning or afternoon he is likely to be able to devote to the purpose. The *General Guide* (2d.) is an excellent production, and will be found of great assistance. The various *Guides* to Departments (6d. and 1s.) 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 refreshing 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.

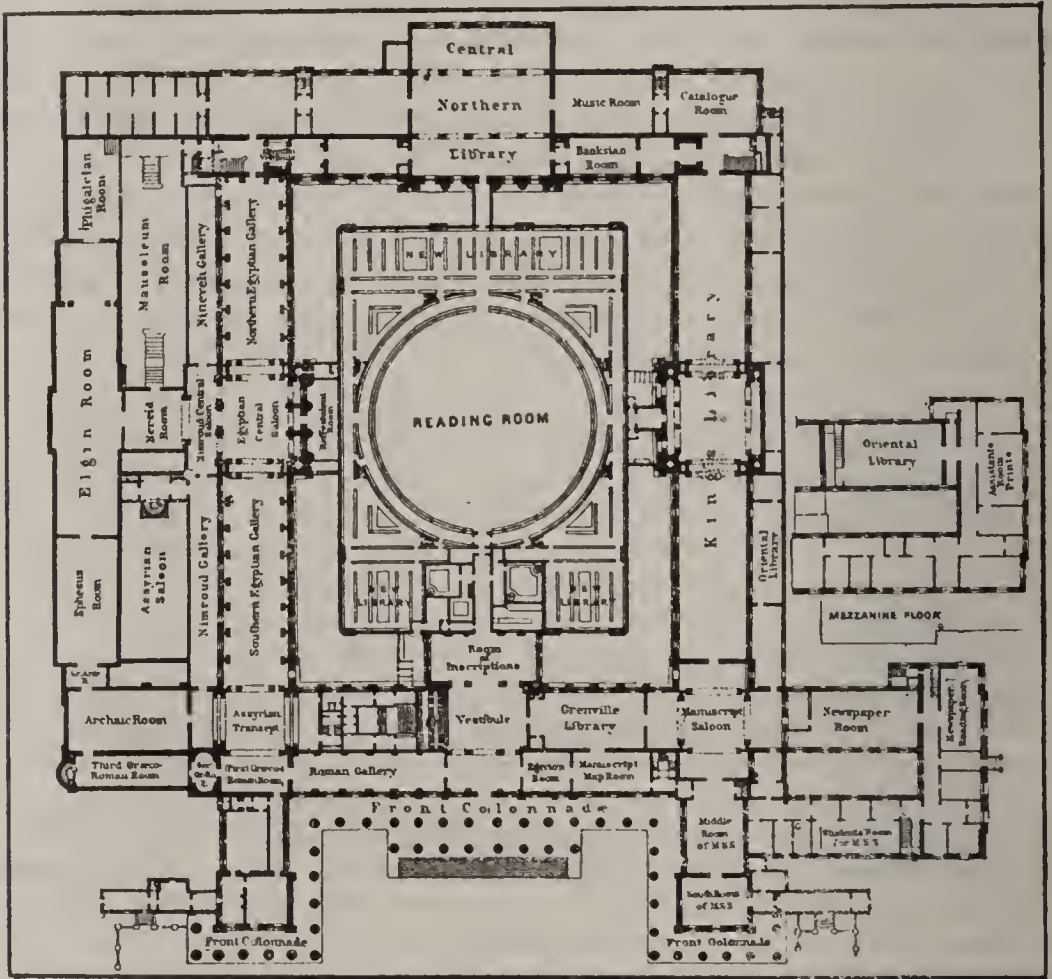
In the spacious **Entrance Hall** is a statue of Shakespeare by Roubillac, presented by David Garrick. The further hall is known as the **Room of Inscriptions**, and contains a number of Roman and Greek inscribed stones, statues, busts, etc.

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 centre, 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 is 106 ft. high, and has a diameter of 140 ft., only 2 ft. less than the dome of St. Peter's, Rome. 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 upwards of 2,000,000 volumes, occupying 43 miles of shelving, and the number is increasing at the rate of 60,000 per annum.

Persons desirous of becoming "Readers" must apply to the Superintendent, 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



BRITISH MUSEUM: GROUND FLOOR.

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, and copies of such documents as Magna Charta. Attached is a Students' Room. 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 acquired by George III, and pre-

of the most beautiful sculptures in the world. The **Archaic 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 Epicurios, 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 Mr. 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 *habitués* 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, and valued at £300,000.

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 new White Wing, dating only from 1884. Here are the **Ceramic and Glass Galleries**, English and Continental, and the very interesting **Gallery of Prints and Drawings**, in which are exhibited periodically selections from the treasures acquired by this Department. A Students' Room is attached.

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.

At the corner of Museum Street, which runs southward from the British Museum to New Oxford Street, is **Mudie's Circulating Library** (p. 21). In Hart Street is **St. George's Church**, designed by Hawksmoor, and remarkable for its extraordinary steeple, surmounted by a figure of George I in Roman toga. This incongruity gave rise to the epigram:—

“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.”

Hart Street would bring us back to the northern end of **Kingsway** (p. 217), from which electric trams, on emerging from the subway, run along an important line of thoroughfare, which starts as **Theobald's Road** (Plan I. C. 10), and is continued as Clerkenwell Road and Old Street to Shoreditch. Lord Beaconsfield was born at No. 22, Theobald's Road (tablet) in 1804. From the north side of this road **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 **Guilford Street**, in which is the

Foundling Hospital.

Plan I. B. 10.

Admission.—Visitors are shown round on Mondays from 10 to 4, also after the Sunday morning service (donation expected). Sunday services at 11 and 3.30.

Nearest Stations.—Russell Square (Great Northern and Piccadilly), Chancery Lane (Central London), 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, whom it would be a kindness to dress 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, given by the artists themselves. The organ in the chapel was a gift from Handel.

The streets hereabouts have many interesting literary and artistic associations. We can mention only a few. At No. 32,

Brunswick Square, immediately to the west of the Foundling Hospital, lived John Leech, the caricaturist. At 13, Great Coram Street, leading from the Square to Woburn Place, 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 stood for fifty years the **Working Men's College**, founded in 1854 by F. D. Maurice, Thomas



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[London.]

OLD HOUSES, HOLBORN.

Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, and others, with the object of providing University teaching for working men and others in humble positions. It was the pioneer of the many institutions for technical and commercial instruction which have since been established. The College has recently been transferred to a new building in Crowndale Road, St. Pancras, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 16th July, 1904. Adjoining are the **Royal Children's Hospital** and the **Homœopathic Hospital**.

Returning to Theobalds 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 I. C. 10), 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 Theobalds Road, most of the offices lining the western side of Gray's Inn Road and overlooking the pleasant gardens, with their fine plane trees (planted, it is said, by Francis Bacon), and well-kept lawns. In the Elizabethan **Hall** Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* is believed to have been acted in 1594. The Archbishop's Window in the **Chapel**, unveiled in 1899, has figures of Becket, Whitgift, Juxon, Laud and Wake, the last four all members of the "Ancient and Honourable Society."

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 I. C. 10 and 11],

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**, recently extended by the demolition of Furnival's Inn, where Dickens was living when he began the *Pickwick Papers*. 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 (p. 197).

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. An archway beneath the old houses 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. For a full history see *Staple Inn*, G. E. Williams. Further east, close to Fetter Lane, is **Barnard's Inn**, where Pip of *Great Expectations* lodged. Here are the new buildings of 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 I. C. 11) a penny 'bus, or the Tube, will take us back, in a few minutes, to our starting point at Oxford Circus.



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[London.

ST. PAUL'S FROM THE SURREY SIDE.



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[Reigate.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUMS AND CHELSEA.

**ROUTE VII.—THE BROMPTON ROAD—CHURCH OF THE ORATORY—THE
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM—
THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE—CHELSEA HOSPITAL—CARLYLE'S HOUSE.**

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 either take train to South Kensington, or proceed by 'bus viâ Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and the Brompton Road. Given fine weather, the 'bus ride is one of the most interesting and enjoyable in the Metropolis. **Piccadilly** we have already described (p. 154). At **Albert Gate** (p. 169) 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, so that the pavements are generally crowded with shoppers. Here, too, is **Tattersall's**, the famous Horse Market. In about half a mile we have on the right the well known—

Church of the Oratory.

Plan II. F. 5.

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.

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 style, from the designs of Mr. H. Gribble. The exterior dome was erected in 1896, the façade, with two flanking belfry towers, a year later. The nave is the widest in England, except those of the new Westminster Cathedral and York Cathedral. It is remarkable for its lofty marble pilasters. There are nine side chapels, all elaborately decorated with mosaics and carvings. The sanctuary is 50 ft. wide and 75 ft. in length, and is panelled with marble. Behind the high altar is a picture of St. Philip Neri, the sixteenth century founder of the community. The pair of seven-branched candlesticks are copied from those in the Arch of Titus. The choir stalls are beautifully carved. In the eastern transept is the Lady Altar, originally erected at Brescia in 1693, and brought to this country in 1886. It is a magnificent work. 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 new southern façade of the **Victoria and Albert Museum**, of which the foundation stone was laid by Queen Victoria in 1899, but as the entrance 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 II. F. 5.

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.

Catalogues.—General Guide 3d. Guides to various Departments 4d. and 6d.

Refreshment Room on first floor at head of staircase.

Nearest Station.—South Kensington (District and Great Northern and Piccadilly

Intended as a branch of the British Museum, the Natural History Collection—probably 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 inter-



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BROMPTON ORATORY.

[Reigate.

esting 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 recent remarkable addition to the fossil mammalia is the huge *Diplodocus*, with a height of $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and a length of $84\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

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 in this Museum than by poring over text books for weeks. That the Museum is appreciated is proved by the fact that nearly 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 II. F. 5.

Admission.—The Museum is open daily, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays the whole is open free, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. On Wednesdays, Thursdays 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 week days during the same hours as the Museum, excepting the Dyce and Forster Library, which closes 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 also on sale.

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. Excellent luncheons, teas and dinners are served at moderate prices. Lavatories, etc., adjoin.

Nearest Station.—South Kensington (District and Great Northern and Piccadilly).

Omnibus.—Any omnibus passing along Cromwell Road (to Earls Court, Putney, etc.) or Kensington Gore (to Hammersmith, etc.) will serve.

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 east and west ends of this corridor doors lead respectively to the **Art Library** and the **Science Library**. In the former are upwards of 90,000 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 contains nearly 70,000 scientific, historical and classical works, including the transactions of nearly all learned societies, and the publications of the Patent Office.

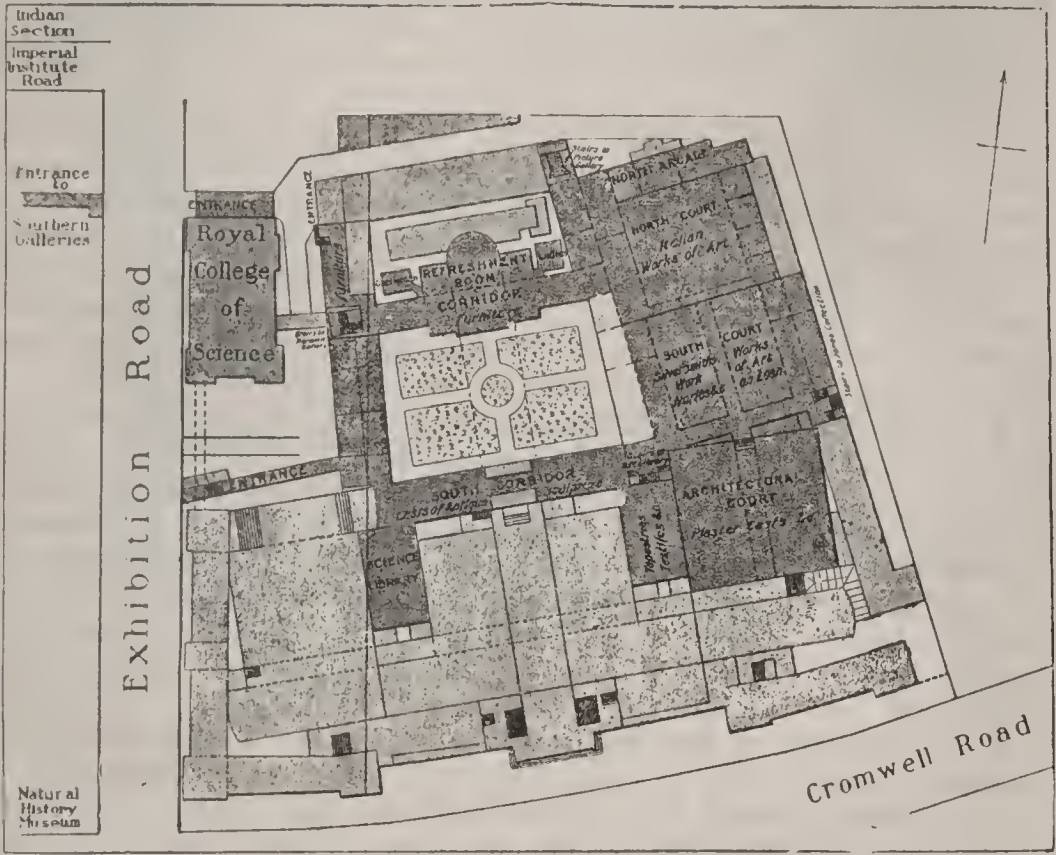
From the corridor we pass to three rooms devoted to **Tapestry** and **Textile Fabrics**. On the walls are some admirable examples of early Flemish tapestry. The third room contains Italian furniture. On the east side of this hall a door leads to—

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. 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 to be found 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



MAIN BUILDINGS, VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

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. 201), 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 southwards 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 some 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 given by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, including specimens of considerable antiquity. Collections of Flemish, German and French stoneware and porcelain also find a place here.

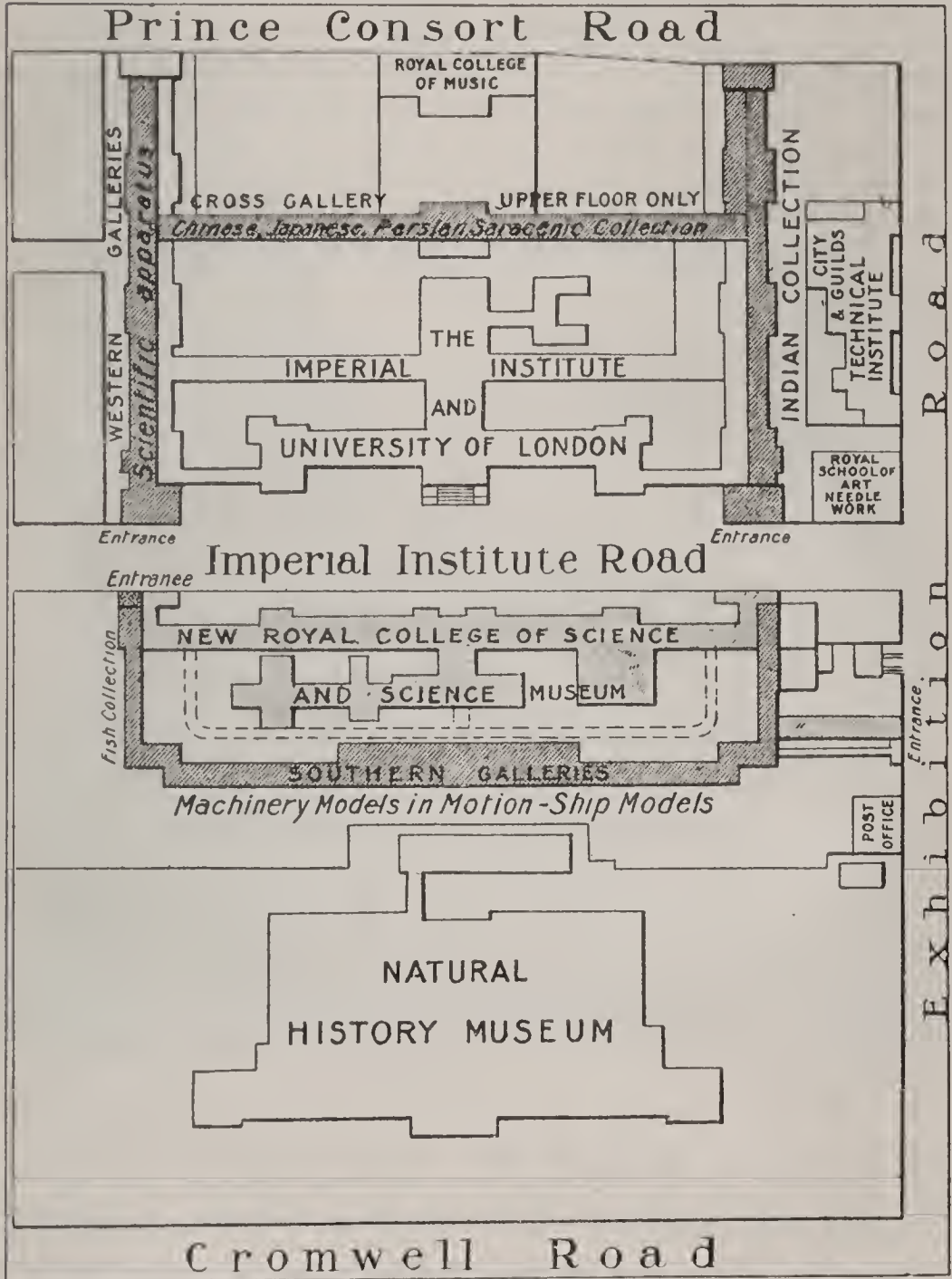
The **Prince Consort Gallery** is supported, as already stated, by the columns of the central passage of the South Court. Here are placed in a single row of cases many of the most precious possessions of the Museum—an interesting collection of enamels of the Middle Ages. Among these should be specially 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. 202).

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 executed 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. A set of the tapestries made



THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
Plan of Buildings west of Exhibition Road.

from these cartoons is preserved in the Vatican, and another in Berlin. 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 Royal College of Science 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 Imperial Institute, and comprising the Indian Section, the Western Galleries and the Cross Gallery. A glance at the plan 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 Buckland Room we cross Imperial Institute Road to the **Western Gallery**, containing collections of scientific apparatus used for teaching and research. 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 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 our great Dependency.

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.

Plan II. F. 5.

Admission.—The Colonial and other collections are open daily from 11 to 4 or 5.

Nearest Station.—South Kensington (District and Great Northern and Piccadilly).

The foundation stone of this fine Renaissance building, designed by Mr. T. E. Colcutt, was laid by Queen Victoria in 1887,

and she also opened the Institute in state in May, 1893. It can hardly be said that the Institute has fulfilled the hopes and ambitions of its promoters; but the extensive galleries illustrating the products, manufactures, flora, fauna, etc., of the various parts of the Empire are of great interest and no little commercial value, though comparatively few Londoners ever visit them. The Institute has a frontage of 600 ft., with a



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[Notling Hill.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

central tower 280 ft. high. The "Institute" proper is now confined to the west wing and galleries, the central block and the east wing being occupied by the **University of London**, removed hither from Burlington House in 1900. Thanks to recent benefactions and reorganizations, the University is likely in the near future to play a much more important part in the life of London than has hitherto been the case. It was formerly merely an examining and degree-conferring body, but

is now a teaching University with numerous affiliated schools, the chief of which are University College and King's College. Women are admitted to all degrees.

On the other (south) side of the road is being erected the new **Royal College of Science Museum**. The present College 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 new building of the **Royal School of Art Needlework** (Plan II. F. 5: *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, lace, etc. Lessons are given in plain needlework and in hand or frame, church and figure 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 **Central Technical College** of the City and Guilds of London Institute. 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. 168).

Returning again to Cromwell Road, we could take 'bus or train to **Earl's Court**, where on grounds adjoining the station important **Exhibitions** (Plan II. F. 3) are held from year to year. Here, too, stood, until 1906, the **Great Wheel**, 300 ft. high, long a familiar London landmark. With its slowly-revolving cars, it was an object of weird fascination to children, but can hardly have been said to serve a useful purpose. Adjoining Addison Road Station, to the north-west, is **Olympia**, also the scene from time to time of 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**.

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, amongst 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. 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, the artist, Leigh Hunt, Thomas Carlyle, D. G. Rossetti, George Eliot, 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, and in certain streets there is hardly a house without its "studio."

From Sloane Square Station turn to the left along **King's 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," and are generally represented at Lord Mayor's Shows and similar functions. About 90 per cent. of those eligible become soldiers.

Taking the next left hand turning we reach Queen's Road, in which is the principal entrance to the world-famous

Chelsea Hospital.

Admission on week-days from 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.

Access.—District Railway to Sloane Square, or by river to Chelsea Pier.

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. 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 if possible.

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 west is the pretty **Chelsea Suspension Bridge**, and beyond it the Grosvenor Road railway bridge, where tickets are collected for Victoria. 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, Baker Street and Waterloo, and other electric railways are worked.

Turning westward along the pleasant **Chelsea Embankment**, with **Battersea Park** (p. 300) on the opposite bank, we shortly reach the **Botanic Garden**, leased in perpetuity 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." A College was erected in 1902 at a cost of £6,000 for the accommodation of students.

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 **Embankment Gardens** a fountain, surmounted by a bust by Ford Madox Brown, recalls the fact that Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828-1882), "honoured among painters as a painter, and among poets as a poet," lived at No. 16. The Walk extends beyond Albert Bridge, and here, at the extreme western end (No. 119—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. At the top of the house is the "sublime garret" where *Frederic the Great* was written, double-walled to keep out the sound.

Returning to the Embankment, we have to the 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**, one of the most interesting churches in the Metropolis. It was built in 1307-27, and altered to its present shape about 1660. 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.

By following Church Street northward 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**, a costly building in the Queen Anne style, containing a number of Keats relics lent by Sir Charles Dilke and some very interesting prints of bygone Chelsea. Adjoining is the **South-Western Polytechnic**, recently extended. In King's Road we pass the **Chelsea Town Hall**, and the ornate **Palace Theatre**.

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 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 very pleasant promenade. About half a mile beyond, on the Surrey side, are the grounds of the **Ranelagh Club** (polo, tennis, etc.). The house, known as Barn Elms, was a gift from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham.



Valentine & Sons,]

[Dundee.

THE YORK WATERGATE.

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 east and west. 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 II. D. 9 and 10.

Nearest Stations.—Western end, Trafalgar Square (Baker Street and Waterloo), Charing Cross (District); eastern end, Temple.

Recent widenings have effected great improvements, and with its soaring hotels, fine playhouses and handsome shops, the Strand can now 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, con-

ditions 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 riverside. 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.

Northumberland Avenue we have already dealt with (p. 83). 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. 80). The District Railway station of the same name is close to the river, and is reached by way of Villiers Street. Nearly opposite, in King William Street, is the **Charing Cross Hospital**, recently extended by the addition of the Louise Ward. On the south side is the **Tivoli Music Hall and Restaurant**, with a gilded exterior modelled on the guild houses in the 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. 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**. Great changes have taken place on the south side, consequent on the erection of the huge **Hôtel Cecil**, now extending from the Embankment right through to the Strand, and occupying an area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There are thirteen floors, and upwards of a thousand apartments. A new carriage drive from the Strand leads directly to the quadrangle, generally spoken of by *habitués* as "the beach." Not to



Photo by]

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, WITH ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, IN THE 18TH CENTURY.
(From the painting by B. Nebot in the National Gallery.)

[F. Hafnstaengel.

be outdone, the company which owns the adjoining **Savoy Hotel** have recently extended their establishment also to the Strand, the new eight-floor block being 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** was long identified with the burlesque operas of Mr. 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.

Again returning to the Strand, we have on the north side **Exeter Hall** (Plan I. D. 10), the Corinthian portico of which bears the Greek inscription—*Φιλαδελφειον* (*Philadelphion*, "hall of brotherly love"). The hall, erected in 1831, is leased by the Central Young Men's Christian Association, and is largely used for the **May Meetings** of religious and philanthropic societies and for musical performances. These "May" meetings, it may be observed, generally commence as early as the last week in March and continue until July. They number about 400 and seem to increase every year. During the first two weeks in May there are generally at least 15,000 people a day in the building, and sometimes as many as ten meetings go forward simultaneously. The great hall contains sitting room for more than three thousand persons, with a fine organ and a large orchestra at the east end. The smaller hall seats a thousand persons. Owing to structural changes required by the London County Council, a new hall is to be erected elsewhere to serve similar purposes, and this will form a worthy memorial of Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y.M.C.A.

Either of the streets running northward would bring us in a few minutes to **Covent Garden Market** (Plan I. D. 9), 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 present market buildings were erected in 1831. The covered central avenue is lined with shops in which the most exquisite and costly fruits and flowers are displayed. A new flower market, erected at a cost of £36,000, was opened in 1906. 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 Robert Carr, the base Earl of Somerset; 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 carver; Charles Macklin, the actor; and John Wolcôt ("Peter Pindar").

Running parallel with the Strand, between Bedford Street and Southampton Street, is **Maiden 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. At 27, Southampton Street, also marked by a 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**, which possesses 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, and 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 the new **Kingsway** (p. 217). In Great Queen Street are the **Freemasons' Hall**, where the chief meetings of the "Craft" are held, and the **Great Queen Street 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 I. D. 10—main entrance in Catherine Street), its dingy exterior admirably calculated to put the waiting "pittites" in a mood to appreciate the spectacular glories within. The enormous stage affords almost unrivalled facilities for the gorgeous pantomimes and other productions for which

“ Old Drury ” is famous. The interior has recently been greatly improved ; it will hold about 3,500 persons. 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**, so long associated with the late Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. The theatre, with the exception of the portico, was pulled down in 1904, and replaced by a variety hall.

We have now reached the western horn of Aldwych.

Kingsway and Aldwych,

[Plan I. C. and D. 10.]

the spacious new thoroughfares constructed by the London County Council between 1899 and 1905, 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. In course of time, the new thoroughfare will doubtless be as much frequented as are the Strand and Fleet Street, running west and east. 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 southwards 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 at Wellington Street, almost opposite Waterloo Bridge, while the eastern horn enters the Strand at St. Clement Dane’s Church. The complete thoroughfare, including side streets, is about 4,200 ft. in length (**Kingsway**, 1,800 ft., **Aldwych**, 1,500 ft.), or just over three-quarters of a mile, and the width 100 ft. throughout, except for a short distance north of Holborn, where it is 80 ft. Beneath **Kingsway** runs a shallow **Tramway**, emerging at the northern end near Theobald’s Road, where it connects with the Council’s tramways to the *Angel* at Islington and various other parts of North London. The Council have obtained Parliamentary powers to continue the subway to the Victoria Embankment where the trams will run on to the lines recently laid along the

Embankment and across Westminster Bridge, thus providing a through route between North and East London and the South. The cars are single deck only, and capable of seating 34 passengers. This subway has proved a very costly experiment, something like a quarter of a million pounds having been spent upon it. Great care is being taken that only buildings worthy of these spacious new thoroughfares shall be erected. At the western end of Aldwych is the **New Gaiety Theatre**, opened in November, 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 it, on the east, is the **New Gaiety Restaurant**, in the Florentine style, one of the most admirably designed buildings in London. In Aldwych are two other magnificent new 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.

The **Church of St. Mary-le-Strand**, and the neighbouring fane of St. Clement Danes, now stand in splendid isolation in the widened Strand. St. Mary's was built by Gibbs and consecrated in 1723.

It is a conspicuous feature of the Strand, its Ionic portico, upper Corinthian storey and graceful steeple forming an edifice worthy of the site. Thomas à Becket was for a time rector of this parish. For **St. Clement Danes**, see p. 223.

On the south side of the Strand is the dignified façade of **Somerset House**, occupy-



THE GLADSTONE MEMORIAL, STRAND.

ing 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. 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 (open 10 to 3) a number of interesting wills are shown, 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.

The southern part of Wellington Street would bring us in a few yards to **Waterloo Bridge** (Plan II. D. 10), considered by Canova, the sculptor, 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.

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. The more than palatial proportions of the Hôtel Cecil and the Savoy are better appreciated from this side. These huge establishments overlook the pretty **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 erected 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 birth-place of Bacon (1561)

A tablet at No. 15, Buckingham Street, records that Peter the Great resided there in 1697.

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 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.



[Dundee,

THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT: EASTERN END.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.]

Passing under Waterloo Bridge we note the fine river front of Somerset House (p. 219), and reach another of the series of Embankment Gardens. Here is the **Temple Station**, overlooked by the block of offices built for the now defunct School Board for London, and now serving as the **Education Offices** of the London County Council. To the east is the very tasteful **Astor Estate Office**, designed by the late J. L. Pearson, surmounted by a gilded caravel. In the Gardens are statues of *John Stuart Mill*, *Isambard Brunel*, the engineer. *Sir Arthur Sullivan*, the composer,



Photo by]

[P. G. Luck.

H.M.S. BUZZARD.

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*. During the summer months band performances are frequently given during the dinner hour, for the benefit of the large number of printers and others employed in the neighbouring newspaper offices. 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 7th, 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. 231), 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. *It 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.

West of the Church, on a fine site at the eastern end of **Aldwych** (p. 217) is the **Gladstone Memorial**, designed by *Hamó Thornycroft, R.A.*, and unveiled by Mr. John Morley on the 4th November, 1905. The statue of the great statesman, of bronze, shows him robed as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The groups at the base of the statue represent Brotherhood, Education, Aspiration and Courage.

To the north of Aldwych stands what is left of **Clements' 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 London School of Economics.

The **Royal Courts of Justice** (Plan I. C. 10), 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. 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 anyone 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.

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 I. C. 10), now a public open space, the magnificent plane 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 still existing mansions were built for leading 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 new 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 new **Land Registry**.



Photochrom Co., Ltd.]

[London.]

THE LAW COURTS.

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 I. C. 10), *open free from 11 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 Ramæses 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. The pictures are very ingeniously hung on moveable shutters. No one with time to spare should miss seeing this very interesting and unique collection.

To the east of the square is **Lincoln's Inn** (Plan I. C. 19), another of the four great Inns of Court. The others are Grays Inn, Holborn (p. 196), and the Inner and the Middle Temple (p. 230). 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 hung a large fresco, entitled "The School of Legislation," more than 40 ft. square, executed gratuitously by the late G. F. Watts. Another notable painting is Hogarth's "Paul before Felix." The library, founded in 1497, is the oldest in London, and contains about 25,000 volumes, and a number of valuable MSS. bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale. 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 judiciously 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 I. C. 10), 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 even dingier **Law Society's Institution**, built in 1830, with a new wing, opened by the King on March 23rd, 1904. The new portion, designed by Mr. H. Percy Adams, strikes quite a fresh note in London architecture, and might easily be mistaken for a mausoleum. The fine Tudor building

on the opposite side of the Lane is the **Record Office** (*search rooms open 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2*), where 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. The collection includes the famous *Domesday Book*, and numerous royal deeds and charters. The public are freely admitted to the museum containing the more famous treasures. *between 2 and 4 p.m. daily, except Saturdays.* The older portion of the building, towards Fetter Lane, was erected 1851-66; the newer portion, abutting on Chancery Lane, dates only from 1891-6.

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. The Inn, alas! will shortly be no more, the site having recently been sold for building purposes. 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. 197). Here, too, is the principal entrance to the **Birkbeck Bank**. Nearly opposite is the new **Patent Office**, where inventions and trade marks are registered. The library, rich in scientific works, journals, transactions, etc., is open to all. **Fetter Lane** (Plan I. C. 11), 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 *faiteurs*, 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. Fetter Lane marked the western limit of the Great Fire.

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 I. C. 10). 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 con-

* An excellent model of old Temple Bar is displayed as sign by a restaurant a few yards west of the present monument.

spirators' 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 a very 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. 222), 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 the new building of **Child's Bank**, where the fair but frail Nell Gwynne kept her account, and which figures as "Tellson's" in Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities*.

No. 17, Fleet Street.—At the entrance to the Inner Temple attention is attracted by an elaborately decorated building with projecting upper storeys, which formerly bore an inscription to the effect that it was the residence of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey ; but there was more of imagination than of veracity in the statement. According to the brass plate affixed by the London County Council in the principal apartment, or Council Chamber : "The house of which this room forms part was built in the year 1610, thus being, with the exception of Crosby Hall, probably the oldest house in the City of London and an almost unique specimen of its kind of the architecture of the period. Internally, the chief interest in the building is centred in this room, the most noteworthy features of which are the ornamented plaster ceiling and the oak panelling of the west side. The device in the centre of the ceiling refers to Henry, eldest son of James I, created Prince of Wales in the year in which the house was built. It seems probable that for some time the room was 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 co-operation and assistance of the City of

London Corporation, purchased the building in the year 1900, when it was on the point of demolition, and restored the premises." The acquisition and restoration cost nearly £30,000. A small handbook sold within gives the full history of the building, so far as it can be ascertained. *The principal room or "Council Chamber," on the first floor, may be freely inspected between 10 and 2 daily.*

The Temple

(Plan I. D. 10 and 11):

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.

In 1185 the Knights Templar, that remarkable order which so successfully combined the priestly and the military character, removed from Holborn to the banks of the Thames, and built the famous Church which we shall shortly visit. 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 also a very fine oak screen. On the wall is hung, amongst other royal portraits, an equestrian figure of Charles I by Van-dyke. The Hall has often been the scene of costly entertainments, at which royal personages have been present.

The Inner Temple Library is a handsome Gothic building erected

in 1862, and containing about 40,000 volumes. The **Inner Temple Hall** is a modern building (1870), designed by Smirke.

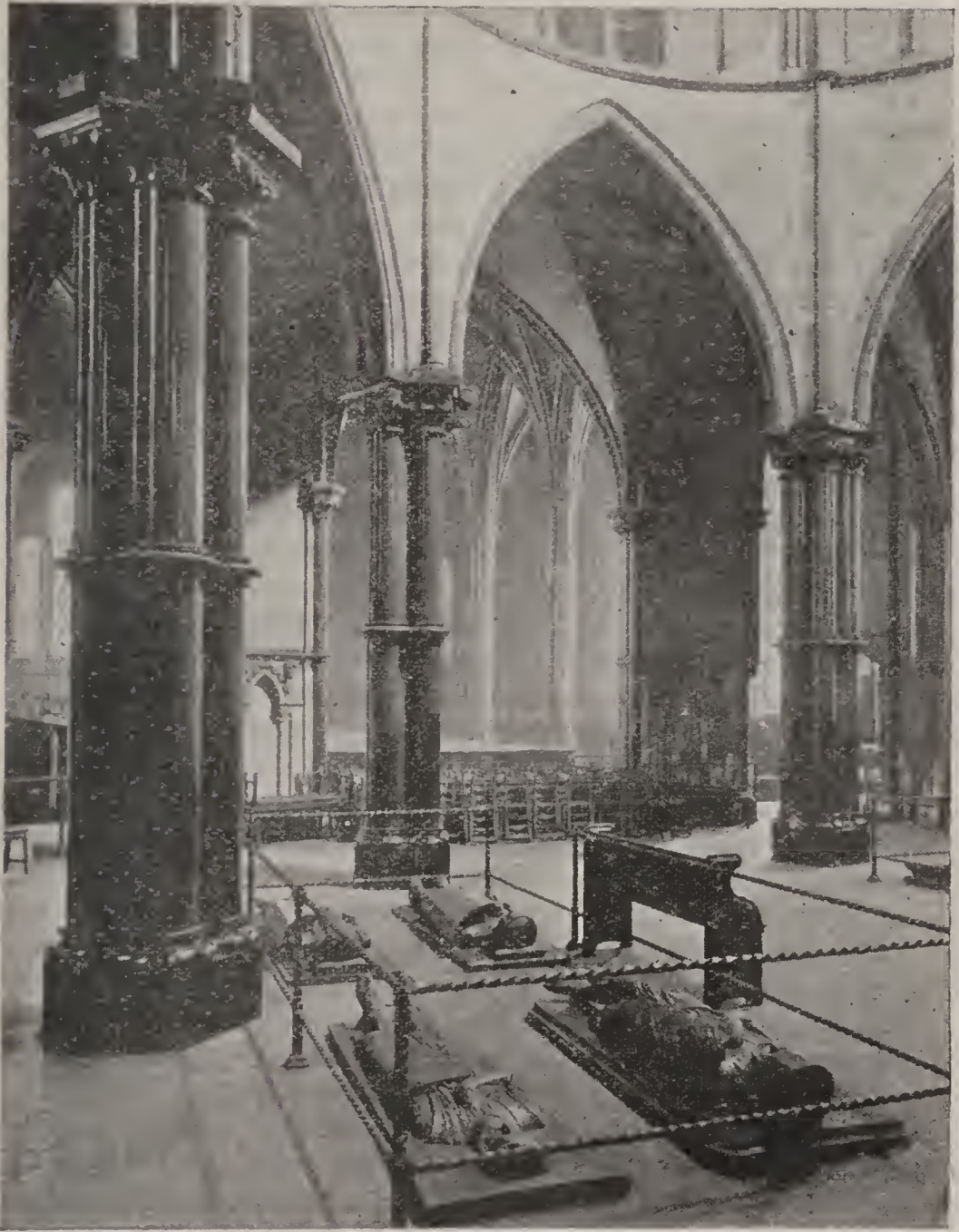
The Temple Church.

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 in 1185, in the Transition-Norman style; the latter 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 spent many years of his life at No. 2, Brick Court (second floor), now marked by a tablet. His neighbour below (first floor) was Sir Wm. Blackstone, of the *Commentaries*. 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**, the reader will remember, 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 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



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[*London.*

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

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 I. C. 10 and 11),

famous the world over as the journalistic centre of London,

In it 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. 227), 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 the rebuilt **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* displays as sign a noble chanticleer 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.

On the south side, opposite Fetter Lane, a narrow passage leads to the **Mitre**, another favourite haunt of Johnson, Goldsmith and "Bozzy." **Whitefriars Street** and **Bouverie Street**,

now given over to printers and their myrmidons, would lead us 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 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 many other works. In this Square, too, are the offices of the **Church Missionary Society**, and the **Salisbury Hotel**. Close at hand rises the steeple (226 ft. high) of **St. Bride's Church**, 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," is also buried here. 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 recent years, and it is fast becoming a second Fleet Street, so numerous are the newspaper and publishing offices hereabouts. Two of the finest blocks overlooking the Embankment are occupied by the *Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation*

and the *National Telephone Co.* Adjoining are the handsome offices of the **Asylums Board** and the **Thames Conservancy**. Adjoining the latter is **Sion College**, an institution founded in 1630. The **City of London School**, for boys, faces the river; while at the rear, 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 I. D. 11), 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 feet to allow of the passage of electric trams without obstructing other traffic. 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 I. C. 11), 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.232). 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.



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[London.]

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

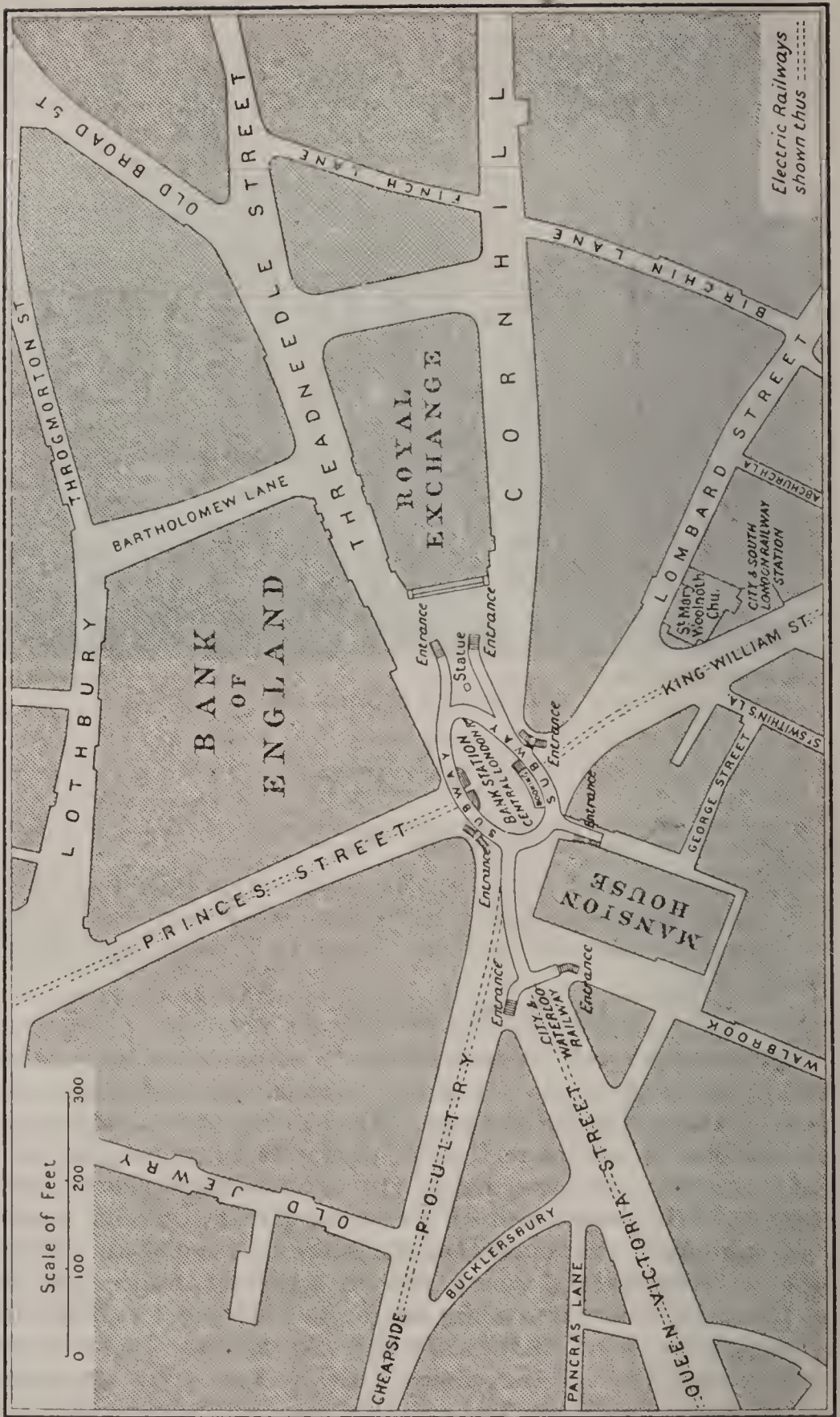
THE CITY.

“I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes with the memoria's 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 centre than the triangular spot in the very heart of London commonly spoken of as

The Bank—(Plan I. D. 12).

To this might well be applied the title which the citizens of Boston are credited with a desire to claim for their dwelling-place—“the hub of the universe.” Both above and below ground it is the busiest spot in restless London. Here converge no less 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. No wonder that until recently, in spite of all the care and alertness of the police, it required dexterity of no common order to get across the roadway in safety, and even since the construction of the subways



PLAN OF SUBWAY AND CONVERGING THOROUGHFARES AT THE BANK.

accidents are by no means uncommon. 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 less 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 force is only 1,000 men?

The accompanying plan of the **Subway** will show the timid pedestrian that, instead of dodging doubtfully under horses' heads, he has now but to descend a few steps and emerge triumphantly and tranquilly in the street he seeks. 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** (terminus) 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 I. D. 12) 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 (see p. 225), 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. 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 banknotes and weighing sovereigns and bullion a special permit 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 banknotes, the registration of stock transfers, payment of dividends, etc. A troy ounce of gold bullion is worth £3 12s. 10½d. 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 I. D. 12), the third building of the kind which has occupied the site. The first, 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. The ambulatory round the hall has in recent years been decorated with a number of 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:—

Opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Victoria (October 28th, 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 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. *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 Tavler.*

King John sealing Magna Charta. *Ernest Normand.*



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.

[Dundee.

V&C

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.*

Modern Commerce. *Frank Brangwyn, A.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



[*York & Son,*

[*Notting Hill.*

THE MANSION HOUSE.

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. Behind the Exchange are statues of *Sir Rowland Hill* and *George Peabody*.

The **Mansion House** (Plan I. D. 12), 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,

and has a fine Corinthian portico, from the platform of which official announcements and proclamations are frequently 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 is 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. The church is chiefly interesting to-day as an illustration of the perfection of modern engineering. Being of historical interest, a clause was inserted for its preservation when Parliamentary powers were obtained for the construction of the Bank Station of the City and South London Railway immediately beneath. For long, while the tunnelling was in progress, the church stood over a yawning chasm, but no one would ever have suspected it, and when the work was finished the engineers gave up the building exactly as they found it. The entrance to the station harmonises 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 so join the last route of our West End section.

ROUTE IX.—CHEAPSIDE—THE GUILDHALL—GENERAL POST OFFICE—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—LUDGATE HILL—OLD BAILEY—QUEEN VICTORIA STREET—CANNON STREET.

The **Poultry** (Plan I. D. 12) in its modern aspect gives little indication of its old-time 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 Bread Street. The name of **Cheapside** (Plan I. C. 12) 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. 27). The name recalls a synagogue built by Jews who were subsequently driven further 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 I. C. 12.

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. 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 (Tube), Moorgate Street (Metropolitan, etc.).

This famous civic palace is chiefly associated in the popular mind with the great banquet given on the evening of Lord Mayor's Day (November 9th), 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 of it is seen as we cross the Yard, with its many tame pigeons, but we may note the fine porch, dating from 1425-30. 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 wicker-work figures of these unprepossessing individuals were carried in Lord Mayors' processions. Electric lights are turned on to display their charms. The window behind is a memorial of the Prince



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[London.]

THE GUILDHALL.

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. The official standards of length are marked on brass plates across the floor.

On the north side of the Hall an archway, surmounted by the "Elcho Challenge Shield," 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. In the **Old Council Chamber** are portraits and busts of Judges, Lord Mayors, etc.

The **Guildhall Library** is maintained as a free library by the Corporation, and *may be used by any one 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. A notable recent addition is the bust of Chaucer (1340-1400), who was born in Thames Street. On state occasions the Lord Mayor receives distinguished guests in this room. The Library comprises about 115,000 volumes, being, as one would expect, especially rich in works on London and Middlesex. The catalogue is arranged on the "card" system, under subjects. A well-furnished **News-paper 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 Clockworkers' Company.

The **Museum** (catalogue is.), 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. 242*) 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 important Gassiot bequest (1902), of more than a hundred British and foreign pictures (including Constable's "Fording the River"); several portraits by Reynolds and a number of busts. The Gallery is chiefly visited, however, for the famous **Loan Exhibitions** (free) now 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**.

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, and opened in 1677. It was restored and redecorated in 1901. For two centuries the Lord Mayor and Corporation have attended here on Michaelmas Day prior to the election of a new Lord Mayor. The custom can be traced as far back as 1506, though for a long period the service was held in the chapel of the Guildhall. Organ recitals are frequently given during the City luncheon hour. The weather vane takes the form of a gridiron, in allusion to the legendary history of St. Lawrence. The **Fountain** outside, with sculptures by Joseph Durham, R.A., commemorates early benefactors of this and the adjoining parish of St. Mary Magdalen.

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 I. C. 12) 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 1605, baptized in All Hallows Church, which stood here, *ante* 1878." In the adjoining 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 early in 1906. At the corner of Foster Lane is **Saddlers' Hall**, with **St. Vedasts' Church** (Wren's) to the north. The whole of the west side of Foster Lane is occupied by the General Post Office (p. 248). 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



Photochrom Co., Ltd.

[London.]

CHEAPSIDE AND BOW CHURCH.

of his death. At the west end of Cheapside, recently widened, is a *Statue of Sir Robert Peel*, by Behnes.

Several important thoroughfares converge at this spot. **Aldersgate Street** (Plan I. B. and C. 12) runs northward to the Metropolitan station of the same name, and is thence continued as the **Goswell Road**, of Pickwickian memories, 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 I. C. 12.

Nearest Station^S—Post Office (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 being erected on part of the site of the old Bluecoat School. The foundation stone was laid by the King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and two of their sons, on 16th October, 1905. 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. 196), where provincial letters are dealt with; and Earl's Court (Savings Bank) (p. 208). 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 Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., a cloister has been 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 portrait here. The **Young Men's Christian Association** headquarters are in Aldersgate Street.

Disregarding **Newgate Street** (p. 270) for the while, we will turn into **St. Paul's Churchyard**, the north side of which is closed to the passage of vehicles. Here are some of the most noted drapery establishments in London, and pavement and roadway are alike crowded during the busy hours of the day with shoppers and window-gazers. We can enter St. Paul's by the North

Porch, but it will be better first to pass round to the western end in order to gain a good idea of the exterior. The Cathedral is so hemmed in by streets and buildings, however, that adequately to realize the grandeur of its proportions, and especially the majesty of the dome, a distant view, such as that from the Embankment or Waterloo Bridge, is necessary.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Plan I. C. 11 and 12.

Admission.—The Cathedral is open daily from 9 to 5, but visitors are of course expected to refrain from walking about during service time (see below). The nave and transcripts can be viewed without charge. Tickets must be obtained at the office in South Transept for the Crypt, 6d.; and Library, Whispering Gallery and Stone Gallery, 6d.; persons desirous of proceeding further to the Golden Gallery (1s.) and the Ball (1s.) must obtain tickets from the keeper of the Stone Gallery. Total, 3s.

Services.—Week-days.—Holy Communion, in N.W. or Morning Chapel, 8 a.m. Morning Prayer (Choral), 10 a.m. Short Service, in N.W. Chapel, or under Dome, 1.15 p.m. Evensong (Choral), 4 p.m.

Sundays.—Holy Communion, in N.W. Chapel, 8 a.m. Matins, Litany, Holy Communion (Choral), with Sermon, 10.30 a.m. Evensong (Choral) with Sermon, 3.15 p.m. Second Evensong and Sermon (musical portion, Chants and Hymns), 7 p.m.

On Christmas Day, Good Friday and Ascension Day the services are as on Sundays, except that there is no second Evensong on Christmas and Ascension Days, and on Good Friday there is the Three Hours' service (12–3) in addition.

On ordinary Saints' Days and Holy Days there is an additional celebration of Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.; a choral celebration after Matins, and a sermon at Evensong.

Nearest Stations.—Post Office (Tube), Blackfriars or Mansion House (District), St. Paul's or Ludgate Hill (S.E. and C. Rly.).

Cab Fares.—From Paddington Station, 2s.; Victoria, 1s. 6d.; all other termini, 1s.

Principal Dimensions.—Length, including portico but not steps, 515 ft.; interior, 479 ft.; width across transepts from door to door, 250 ft.; nave and aisles only, 102 ft. Height from pavement to top of cross, 365 ft.; height of inner dome, 225 ft.; diameter, 102 ft.; height of western towers, 221 ft. The golden ball is 6 ft. in diameter, and will hold comfortably ten persons.

Historical Note.—Opinions are generally agreed that the present Cathedral is at least the third to occupy the site, more probably the fourth or fifth. Tradition even speaks of a Temple of Diana long before the introduction of Christianity. Early in the seventh century, probably 607 A.D., we find Ethelbert, King of Kent, rearing what for those days must have been a stately fane, and endowing it with, amongst other gifts, the manor of Tillingham in Kent; a manor, it is interesting to note, still in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, constituting probably the most ancient tenure in the country. This structure, after various vicissitudes, was destroyed by fire in 1086, shortly after the Norman Conquest. Its successor, immediately commenced but not completed for upwards of two centuries, is still referred to as **Old St. Paul's**. Colossal as is the present building, Old St. Paul's was even larger, having a length of 586 ft., while the spire, destroyed by fire in 1561, was 489 ft. in height (some authorities say 520 ft.). On the north-east side of the present choir, close to Cheapside, stood **St. Paul's Cross**, so often referred to in the history of the Reformation period. Its foundations



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[68, Oxford Street. W.

WEST FRONT, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

were discovered in 1879, and the site is now marked by notice boards. Under the will of the late Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., M.P., a monument is to be erected on the spot. In the gardens on the south side of the Cathedral are exposed some remains of the old Cloisters and of the Chapter House. Old St. Paul's fell to somewhat base uses in its later days, the nave becoming a public promenade and place of assignation for all sorts of doubtful characters, while a theatre was actually erected against the outer walls. Under Charles I extensive restoration, in which Inigo

Jones was the leading spirit, took place, but the Commonwealth Parliament appropriated the funds, and Cromwell stabled his troopers' horses in the nave. In 1666 came the Great Fire and Wren's opportunity. He had already, as Assistant-Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Works, submitted a scheme for the repair and adaptation of the old building, but the Fire gave him an almost clear ground to work upon. He was unfortunately hampered throughout by an officious Committee, who were unable to appreciate the simplicity and dignity of his designs, and even descended to paltry personal attacks. They insisted, for instance, against Wren's wishes, on having a balustrade around the church, upon which he caustically wrote: "Ladies think nothing well without an edging!" A model of his original design is still preserved in the Cathedral. It is simply marvellous that while engaged on this stupendous undertaking Wren was yet able to build almost simultaneously upwards of thirty other City churches, no two of which are alike in conception or detail, though all bear an exact and harmonious relation to the great central building. The edifice was begun in 1675, opened for service in 1697, and completed in 1710, Wren receiving all through the not very princely salary of £200 a year. The necessary funds (estimated at about a million pounds, or five times that sum in present values) were raised, except for a comparatively small amount, by taxes on coal and wine entering the Port of London. In Wren's old age, we are told, he retired to Hampton Court, but once every year insisted upon being carried to a spot beneath the dome where he could contemplate the work of his hands. He died in 1723, at the ripe old age of ninety-one. *Lector, si monumentum requiris circumspice*—"Reader if thou seekest his monument look around," tersely says the tablet over his * tombstone.

Exterior.

The Cathedral is built entirely of Portland stone, on the plan of a Latin cross, a form which expands easily to the eye of a spectator, and exhibits its beautiful combinations at one view. A modification of the simple cross is made at the western end by projections northward and southward, forming the Morning Chapel and the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The flanking bell towers serve the purpose of elongating the west front and giving it more importance, but the chapels can only be regarded as excrescences. Wren would have had a Greek cross (i.e. a cross having four equal arms) with a huge central dome supported by eight pillars, but he was over-ruled by the Court party, who feared that such a building would be unsuited to the Roman Catholic ritual they hoped to see re-established. In general appearance St. Paul's bears a marked resemblance to St. Peter's

* This inscription is repeated over the north door.

at Rome, but is of course much smaller. Though essentially a Gothic building, its character is almost entirely masked by Classic details, Wren's openly expressed intention being "to reconcile as near as possible the Gothic to a better manner of architecture." The exterior columns and coupled pilasters consist of two orders, the lower Corinthian, the upper Composite. This upper wall is little more than a screen to hide what in a Gothic church would be the flying buttresses, but it is of sufficient solidity to form an essential part of the system of abutments by which the thrust of the great dome is resisted.

The **Western Façade**, looking down Ludgate Hill, has a width of 180 ft. with a double portico, on the pediment of which is a bas-relief by Bird, representing the conversion of St. Paul. On the apex stands a colossal statue of St. Paul, with St. Peter on his right and St. James on his left. The towers are 221 ft. high. In the north tower is a fine peal of twelve bells, presented by various City Companies and hung in 1878 (the tenor weighs 62 cwt., the note being B flat); in the south, or clock tower, is **Great Paul**, the largest bell in England. It was hung in 1882, weighs nearly 17 tons, and is over $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter. It is used as the five minutes' service bell on Sundays. The **Clock** face is 17 ft. in diameter. The copper hands, specially shaped to resist wind and snow, have a length of 9 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. respectively. The clock strikes on three old bells, the biggest, on which the hours are sounded, weighing $5\frac{1}{4}$ tons. This bell is always tolled on the occasion of the death of a member of the Royal Family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's or the Lord Mayor.

The western front was, until 1874, enclosed by heavy iron railings, like those by which the other sides are still surrounded. Close to Ludgate Hill stands a * **Statue of Queen Anne**, with figures representing England, France, Ireland and America.

At the foot of the twenty-two marble steps leading up to the doorway may be seen a slab commemorating the **Diamond Jubilee Thanksgiving**. The inscription runs, "Here Queen Victoria returned thanks to Almighty God for the sixtieth anniversary of her accession, June 22nd, 1897."

Passing now round to the south porch (Cannon Street side), we see that the double portico of the western front is repeated. The five statues of apostles replaced in 1900 the weather-beaten effigies erected by Bird. In the pediment will be noted a phoenix, with the motto "Resurgam." It is said that when Wren was

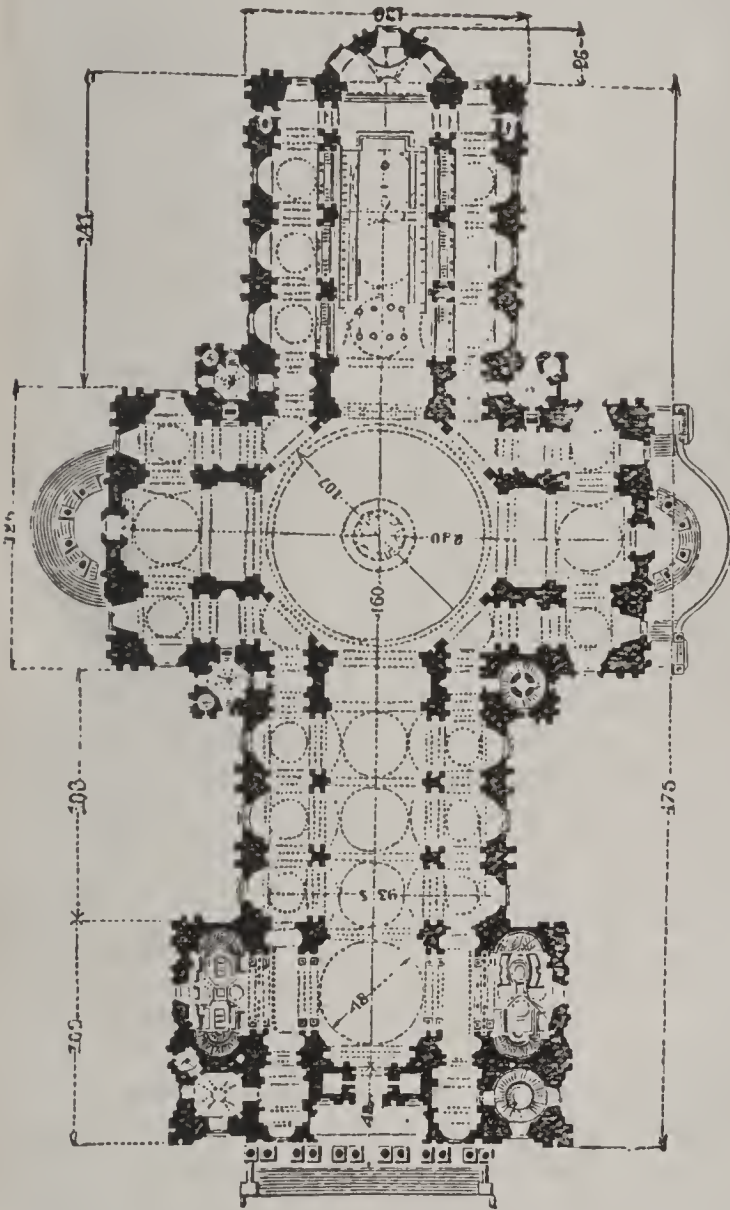
* The original statue, by Bird, of which this is a modern replica, provoked the wits of the day, one of whom, taking advantage of the fact that facing it there stood a much-frequented tavern, produced the following couplet, which greatly tickled the popular fancy—

"Brandy Nan, Brandy Nan, you're left in the lurch,
Your face to the gin shop, your back to the church."

marking out the ground, he sent a man to bring a stone from a heap of charred remains of the old Cathedral to indicate where the centre of the dome should be. The stone thus brought happened to be part of an old gravestone with this single word

upon it. Regarding this as a good omen, Wren adopted the word as his motto.

Both externally and internally the great **Dome** is of course the most imposing feature of the Cathedral, though, as we have said, a distant viewpoint is necessary to appreciate its majesty. Many visitors do not realize that the dome is really double, the true dome (that seen from the inside) being much lower than the outer. Between the inner dome (brick) and the outer dome (wood covered with lead) is a hollow cone of brickwork supporting the lantern and the ball and cross.



GROUND PLAN OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Entering by the west door, one's first impression is of vastness and dignity, succeeded perhaps by a feeling of coldness and bareness. The question as to the amount of internal decoration contemplated by Wren has been much discussed, but it is hard to believe that he intended these vast spaces to be entirely unadorned, though it is only in our own generation that the work of enrichment has been seriously undertaken. To the left on entering is the **Morning Chapel**, sometimes called the North-West Chapel, where the early morn-

Interior.

ing celebration of Holy Communion and other services are held. It is beautifully decorated, and has a Salviati mosaic, representing the Three Marys at the Sepulchre. The stained glass window is a memorial of Dean Mansel. In the opposite (south) aisle is the **Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George**, formerly used as the Consistory Court. The Order is a Colonial one, being conferred only for distinguished service beyond the seas. At the western end is the Sovereign's stall, having on either side the stalls of the Grand Master (the Prince of Wales) and the Duke of Connaught. From these diverge the oak stalls of the Knights Grand Cross of the order, each overhung by a silk banner emblazoned with his personal arms. The ceiling, richly gilded, displays the arms of the King, the Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Cambridge, and Sir Robert Herbert, the last-named having been mainly responsible for the scheme. The south window has scarcely a touch of colour in it except at the left hand lower corner, where is a kneeling figure of the donor, Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G. A panel beneath the window is inscribed, "The Chapel of the most distinguished order of S. Michael and S. George. The names of the founders and of the other members of the order are inscribed in the registers here preserved, 1904." The Chapel was dedicated with stately ceremonial in the presence of the King, the Prince of Wales, and most of the Knights, on June 13, 1906.

St. Paul's is second only to Westminster Abbey in the number of its **Monuments** to the mighty dead. We can only indicate the more interesting. Immediately within the west door note the gilt monument to officers and men of the Coldstream Guards who fell in the South African War. In the north aisle are monuments of *Lord Leighton, P.R.A.* (1896), *General Gordon* (killed at Khartoum 1885), and *Major-General Sir H. Stewart* (1885). In the arch between nave and aisle is the **Wellington Monument**, by Alfred Stevens, still lacking the equestrian figure of the Duke which the artist intended should surmount the work. Close by hangs the fine picture by the late *G. F. Watts*, "Time, Death, and Judgment." In the **North Transept** are monuments to a number of admirals and generals, including *Lords Duncan, St. Vincent, Rodney*, the two *Napiers* and *Sir T. Picton*. Here, too, is Flaxman's statue of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. In the **South Transept** are more generals and admirals, the most sought monument being that of **Nelson**, by Flaxman, which stands against the great pier. To "Young England" especially this fine monument never fails to appeal. Close at hand are monuments to *Sir John Moore, Sir Ralph Abercromby* and other heroes. Now stand under the great **Dome**, and look up to the tiny shaft of light at the top, which comes through an eye pierced in the vertex of the small cupola above the brick cone. It is trying to the neck, but for most people the vista has a weird



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[68, Oxford Street, W.

THE CHOIR, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

fascination. The ceiling is adorned with eight paintings by Thornhill, representing scenes from the life of St. Paul, but they can only properly be viewed from the Whispering Gallery (p. 257). In the niches above the Gallery are statues of the Fathers of the Church, while the spandrels between the great arches are covered by eight large mosaics representing apostles and prophets. G. F. Watts was responsible for St. Matthew and St. John on the north side; St. Mark and St. Luke were designed by A. Brittan, while the four prophets were the work of Alfred Stevens, the sculptor of the Wellington Monument. More recently, the "quarter domes," at a lower level, have been decorated in mosaic by Sir William Richmond, the subjects being the Crucifixion, the Entombment, the Resurrection and the Ascension. The dome is supported by eight massive piers, the arches above which form the openings to the choir, nave and transepts.

Standing by the handsome hammered-iron gates, we have a good view of the **Choir**. On our right is the **Pulpit**,* of marble, with a large sounding-board. The choir stalls were carved by Grinling Gibbons. Midway along on the right (south side) is the Bishop's Stall, and at the end, near the altar, his Throne. The Lord Mayor's Stall is midway on the north side. The **Reredos**, of white Parian marble, is flanked by an open colonnade, with small doorways to give access to the apse behind. The sculptures represent the Incarnation and Life of our Lord. The niche over the pediment is occupied by figures of the Virgin and Child, St. Paul and St. Peter, with the risen Saviour above, at a height of over 60 ft. from the ground. The frieze bears the inscription, *Sic Deus dilexit mundum* ("So God loved the world"). The two bronze candlesticks are copies of those at St. Bavon's, Ghent, said to have been in Old St. Paul's. The **Organ**, one of the finest in the world, is divided, the two parts on either side of the choir being connected by pneumatic tubes beneath the floor. The keyboard is on the north side. The instrument, reconstructed by Willis in 1897, incorporates parts of the original organ built in 1695 by a German named Schmidt. There are nearly 5,000 pipes and a hundred stops. The apse and the vaulting and walls of the choir and ambulatory have in recent years been decorated by Sir William Richmond with richly-coloured mosaics. The chief panels of the apse represent our Lord enthroned, with recording angels on either side. In the choir the most notable decorations are those of the three "saucerdomes," or cupolas, representing three days of creation, beginning at the west with Beasts, and continuing with Fishes and Birds. On the four pendentives of each bay are Herald Angels with extended arms. The **Apsé**, behind the reredos, is used

* It is said that the preacher who hopes to be heard in St. Paul's must always turn rightwards and preach at Lord Melbourne's tomb in the north aisle.

as the Jesus Chapel. The altarpiece is a copy of Cima da Conegliano's "Doubting Thomas" in the National Gallery.

In the South Transept, close to the Choir, is a doorway admitting to the stair leading down to the **Crypt** (tickets must first be obtained at the office at foot of Library staircase, see p. 249). The Crypt extends beneath the entire church, and of late years much has been done to improve it. Here lie the remains of most of those whose monuments appear in the Cathedral. The portion of the Crypt beneath the Choir is known as **Painters' Corner**. Here lie *Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner, John Opie, Lord Leighton, Sir John Millais*, and other famous artists. Of even greater interest to many is the plain black marble slab beneath the last window recess of the south aisle, marking the **Grave of Sir Christopher Wren**. Above is the tablet bearing the often quoted epitaph already referred to (p. 251). The east end forms the **Church of St. Faith**, used for the anniversary services of various societies. It contains a few mutilated monuments from Old St. Paul's. The west portion of the Crypt is usually shown by a guide. The **Sarcophagus of Wellington** consists of a great block of porphyry resting on a granite base. At the extreme west end of the Crypt stands the funeral car (cast from captured cannon) on which the Duke's remains were brought to the Cathedral. The place of honour immediately under the centre of the dome is occupied by the **Grave of Nelson**. The coffin was made from the mainmast of the French flagship at the Battle of Aboukir, *L'Orient*. The Italian sarcophagus was constructed by order of Cardinal Wolsey for his own interment. Lords Collingwood and Northesk, the second and third in command at Trafalgar, lie close at hand.

Returning now to the South Transept, those who wish may ascend to the upper parts (for admission, see p. 251) by means of the Library Staircase. A long ascent gives access to the triforium, a gallery running above the south aisle to the **Library**, which is immediately over the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (p. 254). Here are shown a number of interesting autographs and ancient MSS., portraits, seals, etc. The floor is a wood mosaic. From here the Geometrical Staircase, and the Clock and big Bell (p. 252) in the South-West Tower may be seen. Next the visitor will be led into the **Whispering Gallery**, which runs round the interior of the dome and commands the best view of Thornhill's paintings and of the Cathedral generally. A slight whisper against the wall on one side is distinctly audible on the other, a distance in a straight line of more than 100 ft. A further flight leads out to the **Stone Gallery**, encircling the foot of the outer dome. From this on a clear day a magnificent view over London is gained, though the prospect is, of course, not so extensive as that from the **Golden Gallery**, above the dome and

at the foot of the lantern. Those who desire to see the Golden Gallery and the Ball must take tickets from the attendant in the Stone Gallery. The **Ball** is 6 ft. in diameter and will hold ten or twelve persons. The height from the pavement to the top of the Cross is 365 ft.

St. Paul's has been the scene of many **Thanksgiving Services** of national importance. Queen Anne set the example when, on November 12th, 1702, she publicly returned thanks for Marlborough's victories in the Low Countries and for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Vigo. In 1704 the visit was repeated in gratitude for the victory of Blenheim. In more recent times we may recall the national thanksgiving in 1872 for the recovery from serious illness of the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty King Edward VII (the window in the South Transept commemorates this event). In 1897 Queen Victoria took part in a solemn service at the foot of the steps in gratitude for the completion of a reign of sixty years, an event recorded by an inscription in the pavement (p. 252). On June 8th, 1902, King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned thanks for the restoration of peace in South Africa, and on the following 28th October for the recovery of His Majesty from the sudden illness which delayed his Coronation.

In St. Paul's Churchyard, opposite the north porch of the Cathedral, is the **Chapter House**. Dean's Yard, to the southwest, leads past the **Deanery** to the **Choir House** in Great Carter Lane, where the chorister boys are trained. **Doctors' Commons**, where marriage licences used to be issued, the "cosey, dosey, old-fashioned, time-forgotten, sleepy-headed family party of courts," which so excited the ire of Dickens, survives in name only. In Bell Yard, to the south, is a tablet recording the site of "the Bell, Carter Lane," from whence Richard Quiney wrote the letter to Shakespeare, dated October 25, 1598, now in the Birthplace Museum at Stratford, the only letter extant addressed to the poet.

Paternoster Row (Plan I. C. 11 and 12), a narrow lane behind the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, is known the world over in connection with the book trade, though Fleet Street and the neighbourhood of Covent Garden now challenge its supremacy in this respect. Near at hand are Amen Corner, Ave Maria Lane, Creed Lane, Sermon Lane and Godliman Street, all suggestive of the former exclusively ecclesiastical aspect of the locality. At the western end of Paternoster Row is **Warwick Lane**, so named from a residence of the Earls of Warwick (the modern building on the left, with terra-cotta bas-reliefs by *Tinworth*, is the **Cutlers' Hall**); and a little to the east is **Ivy Lane**,



York & Son,]

LUDGATE HILL.

[Notting Hill.

where were old ivy-clad houses for the prebendaries. In **Panyer Alley**, a short passage near the eastern end of the Row, may be seen a tablet, with relief figure of a boy seated on a "panier," or basket, with this inscription beneath:—

"When ye have sought the Citty round,
Yet still this is the highst ground.
August the 27, 1688."

Stationers' Hall, near the foot of Paternoster Row, is the hall of the Stationers' Company, the members of which, unlike members of most City Companies, have generally some actual connection with the trade from which they take their name. All books published in Great Britain must be registered here to secure copyright, the protection extending during the author's lifetime, and for seven years after his death, or for a term of forty-

two years from publication, whichever may be the longer period.

Ludgate Hill (Plan I. C. 11), which rises steeply from Ludgate Circus to St. Paul's, is disfigured near the foot by a railway bridge, the presence of which in such a place no amount of emblazonment or adornment will ever justify. On the right side, descending, we have **St. Martin's Church** (Wren's), so hemmed in by buildings as to be scarcely seen. King Lud, after whom the hill is generally believed to be named, is regarded by all modern historians as mythical (see p. 75).

The **Old Bailey** (Plan I. C. 11), of unhappy memories, connects Ludgate Hill with Newgate Street. The name is derived from the situation of the original building in the bailey, or ditch, of the old City wall. At the northern end stood for many years the gloomy **Newgate Prison**, demolished in 1902-3. It was rebuilt in 1782 after its partial destruction by the mob during the Gordon riots (see Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge*). Until 1868 executions took place publicly, vast crowds collecting in front of the gallows. Numerous relics of the old prison, such as whipping-blocks, leg-irons, etc., can be seen in the Museum at the Guildhall (p. 244). On the more northerly part of the site has been erected, at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds, the new **Sessions House**, an imposing block which has replaced the former inconvenient and dingy Sessions House, concerning which it was truly said, "A man may be conceived in sin; he is certainly condemned in carbonic acid." The building was designed by Mr. E. W. Mountford, and in his own words, is "thoroughly English, and founded upon the work of Wren and his pupils. Dignity and impressiveness have been aimed at, and ornament is very sparingly used." The block has a frontage to Old Bailey of 237 ft., and to Newgate Street of 142 ft. From the pavement to the top of the balustrade the height is 75 ft. The base of the building up to the ground floor line is of grey unpolished Cornish granite, all the rest of the structure being faced with Portland stone. The courses of the stonework are of the same height as those in old Newgate prison, and on the Old Bailey front the old stone of the prison has been utilized as far as possible. Over the main entrance in Old Bailey is a sculptured group by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., representing the Recording Angel, supported by Fortitude and Truth. The motto, "Defend the children of the poor and punish the wrong doer," is taken from the 72nd Psalm, Prayer Book version. There are four new courts, panelled throughout in oak, of which two are used for important cases and two for minor trials.

The halls and corridors are lined with Cipollino marble, and opposite the main entrance is a grand staircase of marble. A conspicuous feature of the structure is the copper-covered dome, 195 ft. high, surmounted by a large bronze figure of Justice, also by F. W. Pomeroy.

From the other (south) side of Ludgate Hill a labyrinth of narrow lanes would bring us down to Queen Victoria Street and the river. In Water Lane is the **Apothecaries' Hall**, dating from 1670.

Queen Victoria Street (Plan I. D. 11 and 12) runs diagonally from Blackfriars Bridge (see p. 234) to the Bank, a distance of about a third of a mile. Near its foot is the **Office of the "Times,"** extending back to Printing House Square, in which, during the Stuart period, stood the King's printing-house. The newspaper is produced on the spot where stood the Blackfriars Theatre, with which Shakespeare was so intimately connected. Almost opposite is **St. Paul's Station** (South-Eastern and Chatham Railway), from which, at a lower level than Queen Victoria Street, **Upper Thames Street**, with its wharves and warehouses, follows the north bank of the river to London Bridge. Geoffrey Chaucer first saw the light in Thames Street, close to the present railway arch, in 1340. One of the docks still retains the name of Castle Baynard, an important fortress mentioned by Shakespeare in *Richard III*. The name is also given to one of the City wards. Continuing up Queen Victoria Street, we have on the left the Church of **St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe**, rebuilt by Wren after the Fire. The quaint affix is explained by the fact that the office of the King's Great Wardrobe was formerly in the vicinity. Adjoining is the "Bible House" of the **British and Foreign Bible Society**, a great organization founded in 1804 for the purpose of providing and circulating the text of Holy Scripture without note or comment in all the languages of the world. Its centenary celebrations in 1904 attracted world-wide attention. About six million copies are issued a year, and the total issue has been over a hundred and ninety-eight million copies. The Society has promoted the translation, printing or circulation of of the Bible, or some portion of it, in four hundred languages and dialects. The library contains a unique collection of copies and translations in many languages. The next large block is used by the **Money Order** and **Telephone Departments** of the G.P.O. Passing the *Civil Service Stores*, we reach the **Heralds' College**, or College of Arms, incorporated and endowed by Richard III in 1484. The

house was rebuilt as it stands after the Great Fire. The office of Earl Marshal and head of the College is hereditary in the person of the Duke of Norfolk. The College comprises the three kings of arms—Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy—six heralds and four pursuivants. In addition to their ceremonial functions, the Heralds regulate the bearing of coat-armour, and preserve and trace pedigrees, genealogies, etc. On the south side is **St. Benet's Church** (Wren's), now used as a Welsh church; and on the same side as the College of Arms is the church of **St. Nicholas Cole Abbey**, the first of the City churches rebuilt by Wren.

Queen Victoria Street now crosses **Cannon Street** (Plan I. D. 12), and is thence continued to the Bank. At the corner is the **Mansion House Station** of the District Railway, and a short distance to the east **Cannon Street Station**, the City terminus of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway. The public rooms of the **Cannon Street Hotel** are much used for meetings of public companies. In Oxford Court, nearly opposite Cannon Street Station, are the offices of the **London Chamber of Commerce**. In Dowgate Street, west of the station, is **Skinners' Hall**. This Company has an income of over £40,000 a year, and possesses some very fine plate. On the north side of Cannon Street, close to St. Paul's, stands the **Cordwainers' Hall**. Mr. J. Chamberlain is a member of this Company, and six of his ancestors filled the office of Master. In the wall of **St. Swithin's Church** may be seen the famous **London Stone**, supposed, though considerable difference of opinion exists on the subject, to have been the *milliarium* of the Roman forum in London, from which distances along the great highways were reckoned. Several narrow streets lead northward from Cannon Street Station towards the Bank. In **St. Swithin's Lane** are the **City Carlton Club** and **New Court**, the latter the headquarters of the great house of Rothschild, with **Salters' Hall** adjoining. In **Walbrook** are the **City Liberal Club** and **St. Stephen's Church**. The latter, just behind the Mansion House, is generally considered one of Wren's masterpieces. The most notable feature is the cupola, "a kind of probationary trial previous to the architect's greater dome of St. Paul's." Here, in the family vault, lies Sir John Vanbrugh, the famous architect, upon whom was penned the witty epitaph:—

"Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

We have now regained our starting point at the **Bank** (p. 241).

ROUTE X.—MOORGATE STREET—CITY ROAD—LONDON WALL—CRIPPLEGATE—THE CHARTERHOUSE—THE MARKETS—CLERKENWELL—SMITHFIELD—NEWGATE STREET—HOLBORN VIADUCT.

Starting again from the Bank, we walk northward along **Princes Street**, the whole of the east side of which is occupied by the Bank of England, while on the left are a number of important insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions. **Gresham Street** (p. 245) runs off to the left, but we will keep northward along **Moorgate Street** to the old City boundary, still known as London Wall. Just beyond, with entrance in Moorfields, is the **Moorgate Street Station** of the Metropolitan Railway, serving also as the terminus of the City extension of



THE LORD MAYOR DRIVING THROUGH THE CITY.

the Midland and Great Northern Railways. Nearly opposite is the terminus of the new **Great Northern and City Electric Railway**, opened in the spring of 1904, which runs northward to Finsbury Park. There is also a station of the City and South London Railway, the recent extension of which line runs beneath Moorgate Street and the City Road to the *Angel* at Islington.

Were we to follow this line of route above ground we should pass on the right * **Finsbury Circus**, in which is the **London**

* Finsbury Circus and Square are sometimes confused by strangers with the important suburb of **Finsbury Park**, several miles to the north.

Institution, with a large Library (p. 21); and on the left, opposite **Finsbury Square**, the headquarters and drill ground of the **Honourable Artillery Company** (H.A.C.), the oldest military body in the kingdom. The corps was formed in 1537, under the title of the Guild or Fraternity of St. George, and from it were always selected the officers of the City Trained Bands. The corps has occupied its present quarters since 1735. The King or the Prince of Wales for the time being has always been its honorary Colonel, and it has the privilege, accorded to few other regiments, of being allowed to march through the City with fixed bayonets. The "Troop of Colour" is held annually in July. In the mess room are many torn and tattered flags, suits of old armour, portraits, etc. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston (Mass.), the oldest corps in America, was founded in 1638 by emigrant members of the H.A.C. To the north is **Bunhill Fields Cemetery**, for more than two centuries the chief burial-place of Nonconformists. Interments ceased in 1852, and the ground is now intersected by paths open to the public. A little to the south of the central walk is the **Tomb of John Bunyan**, with recumbent figure erected in 1862; while to the north of the walk is an obelisk in memory of **Daniel Defoe**, subscribed for by youthful readers of *Robinson Crusoe*. Here, too, are buried Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer; the redoubtable Susannah Wesley, mother of John and Charles Wesley; John Owen; and Henry, Richard and William Cromwell, descendants of the Protector. In the Friends' Burial-Ground adjoining is the **Grave of George Fox**, the founder of the Society. On the opposite side of the City Road stands **Wesley's Chapel** (Plan I. B. 12), the "Cathedral of Methodism." The first stone was laid by John Wesley in 1777, and here he preached during the later years of his life. He is buried in the graveyard behind. In front is his statue, unveiled at the Centenary in 1891, and in the Chapel are tablets in memory of his mother and his brother Charles. Adjoining the Chapel is **Wesley's House**, part of which is now used as a Museum (*open daily 10 to 4, admission 3d.*). Here may be seen the room in which he died (1791), and, amongst other relics, his blue and white teapot, the stumpy quill pen with which he last wrote, some receipts given by him for his munificent salary of £15 per quarter, and numerous books, autographs, portraits, etc. At No. 35, City Road is the **Allan Wesleyan Library**, an important collection of theological works. At the corner of City Road and Old Street is the large **Leysian Mission House** (Wesleyan), recently erected at a cost of upwards of £112,000. The large hall, known as the "Queen Victoria Hall," and seating 2,000, was opened by the Princess of Wales in July, 1904. The Mission derives its name from the fact that it was started by old boys of Leys School, Cambridge. A notable feature is the "open-air preaching garden." Almost next door is a large restaurant established under the

Alexandra Trust, to supply working people with cheap and wholesome meals. Her Majesty has more than once paid a surprise visit here, and enjoyed the unaccustomed luxury of a 4½d. dinner.

This is a digression, however. We will assume that the visitor, on reaching **London Wall** (Plan I. C. 12 and 13), turns westward and follows approximately the course of the old city wall (see p. 75), a large fragment of which may still be seen in the churchyard of St. Alphage, between Aldermanbury and **Wood Street**. Near the top of the last-named thoroughfare—the headquarters of wholesale haberdashery—is the interesting Church of **St. Giles, Cripplegate** (Plan I. C. 12), known all over the world as the burial-place of John Milton. (*The Church is usually open from 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1; entrance in Fore Street.*) It dates from the end of the fourteenth century, and was fortunate in escaping the great Fire of 1897, just as it escaped the greater Fire of 1666. In recent years it has been thoroughly restored. The supposed **Grave of Milton** (1674) is marked by a stone in front of the chancel arch. The bronze statue of Milton, by Horace Montford, in front of the Church was unveiled in November, 1904. Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Boucher were married in this church, on August 22nd, 1620. Other worthies here interred were Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*; Frobisher, the explorer; and Speed, the topographer. Much of the carving was executed by Grinling Gibbons. In the churchyard are more remains of the old London wall. The **Great Fire of 1897**, the worst since that of 1666, broke out in Wells Street close by, involving whole streets, and doing damage to the amount of two million pounds. In Jewin Street, Milton lived for a while. The street to the east named after him, **Milton Street**, leading from Fore Street to Chiswell Street, is the "Grub Street" of literary tradition. In Golden Lane, to the north, is the **Cripplegate Institute**, opened in 1896. Passing along the **Barbican**—another reminder of the old fortified wall—we cross **Aldersgate Street** (p. 247), and turn left at the station to Charterhouse Square, on the north side of which stands that mellow institution, the **Charterhouse** (Plan I. B. 11), considered by the late Sir W. Besant "the most beautiful and most venerable monument of old London." On applying at the gateway visitors are shown round by an attendant, and they are also admitted to the services on Sundays in the Chapel. The name is a corruption of Chartreuse. The original Carthusian Monastery was founded in 1371, and after

the Dissolution became the town-house of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk. Queen Elizabeth and James I both resided here for some days. In 1611 the property was purchased by "good old Thomas Sutton," a wealthy merchant, and endowed as a "hospital" for forty poor boys and eighty poor men. The **Charterhouse School**—of which Steele, Addison, Wesley, Grote, Leech, Thackeray and other famous men were scholars—was transferred in 1872 to Godalming. Its place is now occupied by the **Merchant Taylors' School** (a day school) another ancient foundation, having on its rolls the names of Spenser, Clive and other great men. The foundation for "poor brethren" still exists as of yore, though agricultural depreciation has necessitated a reduction of numbers. No one will visit this quaint old place without calling to mind Thackeray's dear old Colonel Newcome, who was one of the "poor brethren." The *Great Hall*, reconstructed by the fourth Duke of Norfolk, is one of the finest Elizabethan rooms in existence. The *Chapel*, reached by way of a cloister with memorials of Thackeray, Leech and other old scholars, and a monument of Sutton, was altered by the monks early in the sixteenth century, and further altered by the Sutton Trustees in 1612. In the Master's Lodge are portraits by Kneller and others of Charles II, the second Duke of Buckingham, Monmouth, Dr. Burnet and other notables of the Stuart period.

Close at hand is a long range of buildings used as the **Metropolitan Meat Market** (p. 22), to the west of which are the Poultry, Fish, Fruit and Vegetable Markets, lining Farringdon Street. Beneath the Market are extensive sidings, to which the provisions are brought by Underground Railway and raised to the surface by lifts.

It is worth while to turn for a few yards up **St. John Street**, running northward from the Meat Market to Islington. Almost immediately we have on the left St. John's Lane, spanned by that interesting relic of the old priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, **St. John's Gate** (Plan I. B. 11). The gateway is in the late Gothic style, and was built by Prior Docwra in 1504. On the north side are displayed his arms and those of the Priory, while the south side bears the arms of England and France. The Order was suppressed by Henry VIII, and in the reign of Edward VI Lord Protector Somerset pulled down most of the Priory buildings, and carted away the materials to help in the construction of Somerset House. The rooms over the gate and the modern hall adjoining are occupied by

that very useful society, the **St. John's Ambulance Association**. The rooms were once tenanted by Edward Cave, the printer, and witnessed the birth of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, edited for a time by Dr. Johnson. In St. John's Square, north of the gate, is **St. John's Church**, the Norman crypt of which, restored in 1901, formed part of the Priory Church. Some of the original iron bars may still be seen in the lancet windows. A short distance to the west is Clerkenwell Green, with the **Sessions House** of the County of London. The densely populated neighbourhood of **Clerkenwell** is mostly occupied by watch-makers and metal-workers. Towards the northern end of St. John Street Road is the **Northampton Institute**, opened in 1897, an important institution of the Polytechnic type.

Passing **Sadlers' Wells Theatre**, recalling bygone glories, we should shortly reach the rebuilt "**Angel**," at Islington, a busy tramway and omnibus centre, and the present terminus of the City and South London Electric Railway. At the foot of **Upper Street** is the **Grand Theatre**, and a little higher is the **Agricultural Hall**, the scene of important cattle shows and trade exhibitions. **Islington** may still be "merrie," as in Gilpin's day, but if so it very successfully disguises the fact.

Returning to Charterhouse Street, we cross the Meat Market to the open space still known as **Smithfield** (Plan I. C. 11), or "smooth field," the ancient jousting ground outside the City walls, where the Knights of St. John would challenge all comers to friendly or unfriendly combat. The name of **Giltspur Street**, leading into Newgate Street, is an obvious reminder of the same picturesque period. In most minds, however, Smithfield has more sombre associations. Here, as a tablet records, some hundreds of Protestants in the reign of Mary suffered death at the stake, a similar fate attending a number of Nonconformists under her enlightened successor, Elizabeth. Here, too, at an earlier period, was beheaded that noble Scottish patriot, William Wallace (1305). It was at Smithfield, moreover, that Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, according to the traditional story, struck down Wat Tyler. For centuries the annual "Bartlemy Fair" was the occasion of popular revels of a far from dignified description. On the south side is **St. Bartholomew's Hospital**, commonly spoken of as "Barts'," the oldest and one of the richest institutions of the kind in London. It originally formed part of a priory, founded in 1123 by Rahere, the minstrel and favourite of Henry I, whose tomb we shall see in the church hard by. On the suppression of the monasteries Henry VIII refounded

the hospital and restored a great part of its former revenues, in grateful acknowledgment of which fact his statue still stands over the west gate, having figures of a sick man and a cripple on either side. The present quadrangular edifice was erected by Gibbs in 1730-3; but an appeal is now being made for funds to rebuild the hospital entirely at a cost of half a million pounds. Part of the site of Christ's Hospital has been acquired for the purpose. Endowments provide an income of nearly £50,000 a year, which is well employed in the relief of some 6,500 in-patients and more than twice that number of out-patients. There are 740 beds, and a convalescent home in connection is maintained at Swanley. The rebuilding scheme has been severely criticised, but with the immense surrounding day population removal would certainly be a mistake. The first new block erected is that containing the casualty and out-patients' departments, of which the foundation stone was laid by His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, on the 6th July, 1904. The Medical School has long enjoyed a reputation second to none. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, Richard Owen, the anatomist, Abernethy, and many other famous physicians have taught at "Barts'." In the Governor's Hall are portraits of famous physicians and surgeons by Kneller, Reynolds, Lawrence, Millais, Luke Fildes and others. The paintings on the staircase, depicting the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda, were executed gratuitously by Hogarth.

East of the Hospital, in Little Britain, a passage spanned by a masked Early English archway leads to the Church of **St. Bartholomew the Great** (Plan I. C. 12), the oldest church in London, if we except the chapel in the Tower. No visitor should miss seeing this fine Norman building (*open daily from 9.30. to 4.30.*) *A charge of 6d. is made for viewing the remains of the Cloister and a further 3d. for inspecting the ancient Bone Crypt.* Like the Hospital, the Church was founded by Rahere, but the edifice we see is merely the choir and a small portion of the nave of the original Priory Church. The nave, destroyed by Henry VIII, occupied the site of the graveyard, as can be seen by the remains of the piers. The church has been thoroughly restored in recent years, under the direction of Sir Aston Webb, and the many encroachments which defaced and circumscribed it removed. The beautiful **Lady Chapel** at the east end, reopened in 1897, was long used for secular purposes, its last tenant being a fringe manufacturer. The north transept was actually

used as a blacksmith's forge. The best view of the church as a whole is that obtained from the beautiful oriel window known as Prior Bolton's Pew, in the south triforium. The attendant will point out the circular stairway giving



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[68, Oxford Street.

RAHERE'S TOMB, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

access to this. Another pleasing vista is that looking westward through the massive Norman columns of the choir. On the north side of the choir is the **Tomb of Rahere**, with a richly decorated Perpendicular canopy, of much later date

than the effigy beneath it. This tomb is a favourite study with artists. In the south ambulatory is another fine monument to Sir Thomas Mildmay (1589), founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The **Crypt** was formerly used as a mortuary chapel and bone-house. Three bays of the ancient **Cloister**, long used as stables, have recently been bought back and restored. In the adjoining **Bartholomew Close** Milton and Hogarth once lived, and Benjamin Franklin worked as a printer. Hogarth was baptized in St. Bartholomew's Church, though the record of the fact was made in the wrong book.

Proceeding in the direction of Newgate Street, we pass the west side of the **General Post Office** (p. 248), and have on our right the fane of **Christ Church**, like nearly all the City churches the work of Wren. Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, and Lawrence Sheriff, the founder of Rugby School, are buried within. The "Spital Sermon," preached here on Easter Tuesday, is always attended by the Lord Mayor in state. A passage leads to the cleared space so long occupied by **Christ's Hospital**, or the Blue-Coat School, founded by Edward VI in 1552, on the site of a monastery of the Grey Friars. In 1902 the school was removed to new buildings at Stammerham, near Horsham. The greater part of the site has been acquired by the General Post Office for an important extension (p. 248), the remainder by St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Following **Newgate Street** (Plan I. C. 11) westward, we may take note that at No. 87, now a refreshment depôt, the late Sir Henry Irving served for some time as a publisher's clerk. On the left is the dignified curved frontage of the new **Sessions House** (p. 260), one of the most dignified and stately of the many fine buildings erected during recent years in the metropolis. On the right is **St. Sepulchre's Church**, one of the bells of which was always tolled until 1890 on the occasion of an execution at Newgate. At an earlier period, when Tyburn (p. 183) was the place of execution, it was the considerate custom at this church to present a bunch of flowers to each criminal who passed along to his doom. The church was almost rebuilt in the 17th century, the best features being the fine porch and the pinnacled square tower. On the south side of the choir is buried the redoubtable *Captain John Smith*, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England." Roger Ascham (1515-1568), author of the *Schoolmaster*, also lies here.

Just behind, in Giltspur Street, is **Pye Corner**, where the Great Fire ceased, having broken out in Pudding Lane (p. 282).

Snow Hill now descends on the right to Farringdon Street, and on the opposite side of the road we have **Holborn Viaduct Station** (South-Eastern and Chatham Railway), with a large hotel adjoining. **Holborn Viaduct** (Plan I. C. 11), one of the most useful of recent Metropolitan improvements, spans the old Holborn Valley, through which formerly ran the river Fleet (p. 232). Before the construction of the iron bridge over Farringdon Street, the steep Holborn Hill was one of the most dangerous parts of London. The Viaduct, 1,400 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, is supported by massive arches and columns of granite. The parapets above Farringdon Street bear bronze figures of Art, Science, Commerce and Agriculture; and in niches of the buildings at the corners are statues of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, first Mayor of London (see p. 13), Sir William Walworth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir Hugh Myddelton, of water-works fame. Steps lead down into **Farringdon Street** (p. 234). Holborn Viaduct is the headquarters of the bicycle trade, and those interested in such matters may inspect some tasteful "mounts" in nearly every window. The **City Temple** (Plan I. C. 11) tersely tells its history on a tablet affixed to one of the outer walls :—

"The Church assembling here was founded, in 1640, by the Rev. T. Goodwin, D.D., preacher to the Council of State, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. The Church first met in Anchor Lane; thence, it was removed, in 1672, to Paved Alley, Lime Street; thence, in 1755, to Miles Lane; and thence, in 1766, to Camomile Street; from thence (*sic*), in 1819, under the ministry of the Rev. John Clayton, to the Poultry Chapel, Cheapside; and thence, in 1873, under the ministry of Joseph Parker, D.D., to the south-west end of Holborn Viaduct."

On Dr. Parker's death in 1902 the Rev. R. J. Campbell of Brighton succeeded to the ministry. The Thursday midday service is largely attended by City men and others. **St. Andrew's Church**, formerly approached by steps, but now below the level of the road, was rebuilt by Wren in 1686. It has many interesting associations. The registers record the burial of Thomas Chatterton (28th August, 1770) and the christening on July 31st, 1817, at the age of twelve, of Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield. Hazlitt was married here in 1808, Charles Lamb acting as best man. Within are tablets in memory of Lord Wriothlesley, Sacheverell the divine, who was impeached by the House of Commons in 1710, and several notable authors.

At **Holborn Circus** (Plan I. C. 11), in which stands an equestrian *Statue of the Prince Consort*, we reach the eastward limit of Route No. VI., (p. 197). **Hatton Garden**, running northward from the Circus to Clerkenwell Road, and **Ely Place**, a *cul-de-sac* immediately to the east, stand on the site of the famous palace of the Bishops of Ely, where John of Gaunt, father of Henry IV, died in 1399. Says Gloucester in *Richard III*:—

“My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there;
I do beseech you send for some of them.”

Later the palace was occupied by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth. Hatton Garden is the centre of the world's diamond trade, and also contains the London offices of many of the leading manufacturers of pottery. The only portion of the palace which escaped the Fire has recently been restored, and now forms **St. Etheldreda's Church**, Ely Place, the only pre-Reformation church in London that has been restored to the Roman Catholic worship. The tracery of the east and west windows, the former filled with fine stained glass, the oak roof, the crypt and the cloister, in which fig-trees still flourish, make this quiet nook, in the heart of the great City, a place of exceptional interest.

ROUTE XI.—THREADNEEDLE STREET—BISHOPSGATE STREET—BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM—LIVERPOOL STREET—BROAD STREET—THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

From the Bank we turn this time along the quaintly-named **Threadneedle Street**, skirting the northern side of the Royal Exchange. On the right, beyond Finch Lane, is **Merchant Taylors' Hall**, the largest of those belonging to the London Livery Companies. The Company, incorporated in 1327, has an income of £50,000 a year. The present hall, in which are royal portraits by Lawrence and others, dates from 1671, its predecessor having perished in the Great Fire, the crypt alone being spared. At the junction with Bishopsgate Street Within stands the chief office of the **National Provincial Bank of England**, one of the finest modern buildings in London. **Bishopsgate Street Within**, a continuation northward of Gracechurch Street, becomes at the City boundary **Bishopsgate Street Without** (i.e. without the walls). In the “within” portion, nearly opposite Threadneedle Street, is that interesting relic of mediæval London, **Crosby Hall** (Plan I. C. 13), built in 1466 by Alderman Sir John Crosby, and occupied by Richard of Gloucester when

he plotted the murder of the two princes and his own accession. The house was subsequently occupied by Sir Thomas More, and was long used for the reception of ambassadors. In turn it has been a palace, a prison, a Presbyterian chapel, a warehouse and a concert hall, and it is now a restaurant. The front and portions of the interior are of much later date than the banqueting hall, with its beautiful timber-work roof. Just below is the **Wesleyan Centenary Hall**, shortly to be eclipsed in importance by the building now rising on the site of the Westminster Aquarium. The **Bank of Scotland**, housed in a magnificent modern building, is a corporation only a year younger than the Bank of England. North of Crosby Hall, Great St. Helen's gives access to **St. Helen's Church** (*open daily except Saturdays*), unrivalled amongst City churches for the spaciousness of its interior. It occupies part of the site of a very ancient nunnery, founded, if tradition is to be believed, in memory of Helena, mother of Constantine. The present building, dating in part from the thirteenth century, and consisting of a nave divided



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[Reigate.

CROSBY HALL.

into two aisles by pillars and pointed arches, was judiciously restored by the late J. L. Pearson in 1893, at the expense of several of the City companies. On account of its many monuments to illustrious Londoners, St. Helen's is frequently termed the "Westminster Abbey of the City." The most notable monuments are those of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Julius Cæsar (not the invader of Britain, but a Master of the Rolls of James I's time), Sir John Crosby, of Crosby Hall, and his lady, and Sir Wm. Pickering. A memorial window in the northern aisle, or Nun's Choir, was erected in 1884, on the chance that a William Shakespeare rated in the parish in 1598 *may* have been the poet. In St. Helen's Place, to the north, is the **Leathersellers' Hall**, a modern building beneath which is the crypt of the old St. Helen's Nunnery. Near this, with a shop-masked entrance from Bishopsgate Street, is **St. Ethelburga's Church**, one of the oldest and smallest in London, fortunate in escaping the Great Fire. A tablet on the house at the corner of Camomile Street marks the site of the former "Bishop's Gate," erected by Bishop Erkenwald in Saxon days. On the left is the Church of **St. Botolph Without**, where Keats was baptized in 1795, its graveyard now laid out as a garden. On the opposite side is the **Friends' Meeting House**, the headquarters of the Quaker community. It is curious that **Houndsditch**, leading eastward through an unmistakably Jewish quarter to Aldgate, has a church of St. Botolph at both ends. The Sunday morning "old clo'" sales in this locality form one of the most curious spectacles of "Living London."

Were we to continue northward up Bishopsgate Street Without we should shortly reach **Shoreditch**, passing on the way the handsome **Bishopsgate Institute**, opened in 1894, and partly built by means of the surplus funds of a bequest left in 1481 to provide flannel petticoats for poor old women. The library, available to all persons resident or employed in the eastern part of the City, contains upwards of 30,000 volumes.

An excusable, but not at first sight alluring, divagation from this point would be by omnibus along Bethnal Green Road to the

Bethnal Green Museum.

Plan I. A. 15.

Access.—(a) From Liverpool Street (G.E.R.) to Bethnal Green or Cambridge Heath Station. (b) By Old Ford omnibus from the Bank or Liverpool Street. (c) By tramcar from Aldgate or Whitechapel (Mile End) Stations.

Admission.—Open free daily, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 to 4, 5 or 6; Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk,

Refreshment Room in basement.

This branch of the South Kensington Museum, established for the benefit of residents in the East End of London, amply repays a somewhat inconvenient journey, the loan exhibitions held from time to time being often of exceptional interest. It is to be regretted that the authorities in 1872 to so large an extent defeated their own excellent educational intentions by the provision of so unsightly and unæsthetic a building. The permanent exhibits comprise the important Dixon bequest of oil-paintings and water-colours, including several masterpieces of world-wide fame; the Massey-Mainwaring collection of French and German furniture; the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg's collection of presentation gold caskets, trowels, etc.; pottery, glass, animal products, and some instructive and awe-inspiring cases illustrating the composition of the human body and of various articles of diet.

Old Ford Road, to the north of the Museum, leads in half a mile to **Victoria Park**, the principal playground of East London, occupying over 200 acres.

A great part of the east side of Bishopsgate Street Without is occupied by **Liverpool Street Station** (Plan I. C. 13), the terminus of the Great Eastern Railway. Connected with the station is the **Liverpool Street Hotel**, one of the largest in London. In the lavishly decorated public rooms are some interesting panels representing Old London. The Abercorn Rooms are much used for banquets and receptions. Adjoining Liverpool Street Station on the west is **Broad Street Station** (Plan I. C. 13), the terminus of the North London Railway. Across the road, and connected by subway with Liverpool Street Station, is the **Bishopsgate Station** of the Underground Railway. The busy and always crowded spot outside the stations disputes with the Bank and Charing Cross the honour of being the centre of what Dr. Johnson called "the tide of human existence." In Eldon Street, to the west, is the rebuilt Roman Catholic Church of **St. Mary, Moorfields**, the successor to a historic building demolished in 1900.

Neither **New Broad Street** nor **Old Broad Street**, leading southward to the Bank, have any apparent claim to their name, though the soaring blocks of offices make the thoroughfare appear narrower than it is. In Old Broad Street (No. 19) is the **City of London Club**, frequented principally by bankers and merchants. At the eastern end of **London Wall** (p. 265) is **Carpenters' Hall**, rebuilt in 1876, and containing some fine pictures and plate. Throgmorton Avenue, at the corner, leads down to **Throgmorton Street**, generally crowded by bare-headed individuals of varying degrees of frivolity, whose presence

betrays the whereabouts of that important institution, the **Stock Exchange** (Plan I. C. 13), in Capel Court. Only members are admitted to the building, but as not a little business is done "in the street," strangers may derive a certain amount of edification from observing the solemnity with which matters of high finance are conducted. "Jobbers" deal in particular securities only; "brokers" act as intermediaries between jobbers and public. Members are not allowed to advertise. Persons who do so are "outside brokers," not amenable to the stringent rules and regulations of the "House." In Throgmorton Street is the **Drapers' Hall**, with garden attached, a luxury indeed on such a site. The hall dates in part from 1667, but has been mostly rebuilt in recent years. To the north, in Austin Friars, is the **Dutch Church**, a fourteenth century building which escaped the Great Fire and has some ancient monuments. **Lothbury**, in which are the offices of some of the principal financial magnates, skirts the north side of the Bank of England, while **Bartholomew Lane**, on the east, in which is the entrance to Capel Court and the Stock Exchange, will bring us back to our starting point.

**ROUTE XII.—CORNHILL—GRACECHURCH STREET—LEADENHALL STREET
—ALDGATE—WHITECHAPEL—FENCHURCH STREET—MARK LANE.**

Another "spoke" radiating from the Bank is **Cornhill** (Plan I. D. 12 and 13), having on its south side **St. Michael's Church**, rebuilt by Wren after the Fire, and restored in modern times by Sir G. G. Scott. It has a fine Gothic tower, with carved portal, and a pulpit carved by Grinling Gibbons. **St. Peter's Church**, almost next door, also rebuilt by Wren, was founded, according to an ancient tablet in the vestry, by "Lucius, the first Christian king of this land, then called Britaine." Gray, author of the famous "Elegy," was born in Cornhill. At the intersection **Gracechurch Street** (Plan I. D. 13) leads southward to London Bridge (p. 282). The peculiar name recalls a herb or grass market, at one time held in the yard of the demolished St. Benet's Church, hence known as the "Grass Church." Here Cornhill ceases, and its westward continuation becomes **Leadenhall Street**. On the right is **Leadenhall Market**, for vegetables, poultry, live-stock, etc. Among the latter are usually included rabbits, fowls, dogs, cats, etc., the last-named in steady demand for long voyages in rat-haunted ships and for warehouses. It is interesting under the circumstances to recall that the ground on which the market stands was given to the

City by Dick Whittington. At the corner of Leadenhall Street and Lime Street stood the offices of the old East India Company, where Charles Lamb, a clerk for many years, was accustomed, as he facetiously put it, to "make up for coming late by going away early." On the opposite side is **St. Mary Axe**, over the name of which antiquaries still wrangle. The old clo' trade, not nearly so flourishing as formerly, suggested the couplet :—

"Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary,
That for old clothes they'd axe St. Mary."

At its foot is the Church of **St. Andrew Undershaft** (*open daily 12 to 2*), deriving its name, according to Stow, from a long shaft, or Maypole, higher than the church steeple, which used to be set up opposite the south door. The Puritans declared the inoffensive shaft an idol, and had it "raised from the hooks whereon it had rested for two-and-thirty years, sawn in pieces and burnt." The church, rebuilt in 1520-32, has stained glass windows containing full-length portraits of Edward VI, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I and Charles II. At the end of the north aisle is the alabaster monument of Stow, the chronicler of London, who is shown at his writing-table, with a real pen in hand. The pen, it is said, has been stolen over and over again, under the impression that it was the identical pen with which the Chronicles were written. In St. Mary Axe, too, are the new headquarters of the **Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange**. The hall in which merchants and brokers meet for the transaction of business is larger than the Royal Exchange.

Continuing along Leadenhall Street, we have on the left the Church of **St. Katherine Cree**, or Christ Church (*open daily 12 to 2*), rebuilt, except the Gothic tower, by Inigo Jones in 1631. The "lion sermon," to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor of Charles I's time from the jaws of a lion in Africa, and a "flower sermon," the idea of which has been adopted far and wide, are annually preached in this church.

We are now at **Aldgate** (Plan I. D. 13), the site of a former city portal, Ale-gate, or All-gate (i.e. open to all), having beyond it one of the "without" wards—Portsoken, "the field beyond the gates." Hereabouts, as a glance at shop signs and passing faces betrays, is the Jewish quarter of the Metropolis. Turning to the left, we pass close to St. James's Place, in which is the **Great Synagogue**, the Hebrew cathedral of London, standing on a site which has been similarly occupied ever since the re-admission of the Jews to England. There are other synagogues

close at hand in Bevis Marks, Fenchurch Street, etc. At the corner of Houndsditch (p. 274) is the Church of **St. Botolph, Aldgate**, with a spacious open churchyard. Here is preserved, though it is rarely shown, a somewhat ghastly relic—the supposed head of the Duke of Suffolk, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1554. The **Minories**, on the right, is an unattractive thoroughfare leading southwards to the Tower of London. The ancient **Holy Trinity Church**, now used as a mission church connected with St. Botolph, formerly belonged to an abbey of Minoreesses, or nuns of St. Clare—hence the name of the street. The head of the Duke of Suffolk (see above) was formerly kept here. To the west of the Minories is **Jewry Street**, in which is the **Cass Technical Institute**, rebuilt in 1899. In the course of some excavations made in 1905, a massive fragment of the old **Roman Wall** was discovered at the bottom of this street, and has been incorporated in the basement of Roman House.

Continuing along Aldgate, we have on the left **Aldgate Station**, the easternmost station reached by the "Circle" (p. 53).

From here the **Whitechapel and Bow Railway** runs for two miles beneath the Whitechapel and Mile End Roads to form a junction with the London, Tilbury and Southend line. Following **Whitechapel High Street**, with its unappetising butchers' shops and stalls, we shortly have on the right **Commercial Road**, leading to Stepney, Limehouse and the East and West India Docks. In Stepney Causeway, a short distance west of Stepney Station, are the late **Dr. Barnardo's Homes** (Plan I. D. 17), caring for a huge family of destitute children, numbering about 7,000. After training, a number of the boys are sent to Canada, where an extensive industrial farm is being developed. Visitors are shown round every afternoon, except Saturday, from 2 till 5. In **Commercial Street**, leading northward from Whitechapel High Street, is **St. Jude's Church**, for many years, under Canon Barnett, a centre of sweetness and light in a sordid district. The exterior is adorned with a mosaic by the late G. F. Watts, and there are pictures by the same artist within. **Toynbee Hall**, adjoining, is an important educational centre, where Oxford and Cambridge graduates grapple at first hand with the problems of poverty and share the life of the people around them. Close at hand is the **Whitechapel Art Gallery** (Plan I. C. 14). The exhibitions held here annually, especially at Easter time, are regularly visited by art lovers from all parts of London. A Free Library and Museum adjoin. About half a mile beyond, on the right, is the **London Hospital**, with accommodation for nearly 1,000 in-patients and a whole army of out-patients. The Hospital was founded in 1759. At the back is the large church of **St. Philip, Stepney**. Cambridge Road, on the



[P. G. Luck.

VIEW WESTWARD FROM THE MONUMENT.

Photo by]

left, would take us northward to the **Bethnal Green Museum** (p. 274). At the corner of this road, and at the beginning of the spacious **Mile End Road**, are the **Trinity Almshouses** for seamen and their wives and widows, a picturesque group little altered since their establishment by Trinity House in 1696. **Stepney Green**, on the south side of Mile End Road, leads obliquely to **St. Dunstan's**, the parish church of Stepney, with a large churchyard now converted into a public garden. This fine Perpendicular church, with registers dating back to 1568, narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1901. It contains several tombs of fifteenth and sixteenth century worthies, including Sir Henry Colet, father of Dean Colet of St. Paul's. Another is the well-known "fish and ring" monument to Dame Rebecca Berry, who was long supposed to be the heroine of the ballad called "The Cruel Knight and the Fortunate Farmer's Daughter." According to the story—a curious variant of that of St. Mungo, which gave rise to the "fish and ring" in the Glasgow arms—a knight was passing a cottage when he heard the cries of a woman. His knowledge of the occult sciences warning him that the child then born was destined to be his wife, he attempted unsuccessfully to encompass the death of the child, in order to escape this ignoble alliance. When she had grown to woman's estate he took her to sea with the intention of drowning her. Relenting of his purpose, he cast a ring into the sea and commanded her never to see his face again unless she could produce the ring. The woman became a cook, and, finding the ring in a cod-fish, married the knight.

Towards the eastern end of Mile End Road is the **People's Palace** (Plan I. B. 17), the outcome of a suggestion in the late Sir Walter Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*. The Queen's Hall, seating 2,500, and having a magnificent organ, was opened by Queen Victoria in state in 1887. In addition there are summer and winter gardens, a library, a gymnasium, swimming-baths, workshops, etc. The funds were mainly provided by the trustees of Mr. Barber Beaumont and the Drapers' Company. The Palace is also known as the East London Technical College, and is the centre of much useful educational work.

We have wandered rather far from the City, however, and must beg the reader to put on the magic slippers, and return at a bound to **Aldgate** (p. 278). Varying our outward route, we will regain the Bank by way of **Fenchurch Street** (Plan I. D. 13). In Lloyds' Avenue, a new thoroughfare on the south side, is the fine new building of **Lloyds'**, with beautiful friezes and marbles. **Fenchurch Street Station** is the terminus of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway, and is also largely used by the Great Eastern Railway. Steps in front of the

station lead down to Hart Street, where is **St. Olave's Church** (*open 12.30 to 3*), one of the thirteen City churches which escaped the Fire. It dates from the fifteenth century, and contains many quaint old tombs. It is chiefly interesting, however, as "our owne church" of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. He and his wife are buried here, a modern memorial in the south aisle recalling the fact. **Crutched Friars** is a crooked street deriving its name from a former monastery of the Crossed Friars.

Mark Lane, connecting Fenchurch Street with Great Tower Street, is the centre of the corn trade, the dealers on market days, chiefly Mondays, meeting in the commodious **Corn Exchange**. According to some authorities, the name is a corruption of *Mart Lane*. **Mincing Lane**, running parallel on the west, is the centre of the tea trade, where "tasters" foregather and draw luxurious salaries for the performance of duties which the majority of women would gladly do for nothing. Mark and Mincing Lanes and the streets thereabouts are also the headquarters of the wine trade. The **Clothworkers' Hall** seems somewhat out of place in such a locality. One of the Company's most treasured possessions is a loving cup presented by Pepys, who was Master in 1677.

Continuing along Fenchurch Street, we cross Gracechurch Street (p. 276) and enter **Lombard Street** (Plan I. D. 12 and 13), generally looked upon as the richest street in the world. On either hand handsome buildings display brass plates bearing names we would gladly be more familiar with; and in Post Office Court is that useful institution, the **Bankers' Clearing House**, where cheques having a face value of hundreds of millions change hands every year. The name of the street is an obvious reminder of the old Lombard money-lenders. Pope was born in Plough Court in 1688. On the north side of the street is the Church of **St. Edmund the Martyr**, and at the western end is **St. Mary Woolnoth's**, already referred to (p. 241).

ROUTE XIII.—KING WILLIAM STREET—LONDON BRIDGE—THE TOWER— TOWER BRIDGE—THE DOCKS.

Now let us complete our rambles from the Bank by following **King William Street**, named after "our sailor king," in a south-easterly direction to London Bridge, whence we can turn eastward to the Tower and the Docks. At the junction with Cannon Street and Gracechurch Street is a *Statue of William IV*, occupying the site of the old *Boar's Head Tavern*, the scene of the roysterings of Prince Henry and Falstaff. Across the road is the **Monument Station**, and in Fish Street, to the east,

is the **Monument** itself (Plan II. D. 13), a fluted Doric column, 202 ft. high, erected by Wren to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666, which broke out in Pudding Lane close by, and destroyed property valued at over ten million pounds (see p. 76). Persons desirous of so doing may, on payment of threepence, ascend to the "caged" gallery near the top. The view is sublime, but the steps are 345. The cage is designed to protect would-be suicides from themselves. The gilt urn, like Moses' bush, burns but is not consumed.

The present **London Bridge** (Plan II. D. 12) dates from 1831, and was designed by John Rennie. The Thames at this point narrows to 900 ft., but is much wider both above and below. The bridge is a granite structure of five arches, having a length of 928 ft. The span of the central arch is 152 ft. In 1903-4 a considerable widening was effected by means of corbels, increasing the space between the parapets from 53 ft. 6 in. to 65 ft., and the footways from 9½ ft. to 15 ft. each. The necessity for the widening may be judged from the fact that about 30,000 vehicles, to say nothing of pedestrians, cross the bridge daily. Until after the middle of the eighteenth century, London Bridge afforded the only means of crossing the Thames except by boat. The predecessor of the present structure was more like a street than a bridge, being lined on both sides with houses and having fortified gates at each end. From the east side a fine view of the busy **Pool**, so admirably rendered in the pictures of Vicat Cole, W. L. Wyllie, Chas. Dixon and others, is gained. Below the west side of the bridge, and dating from the same period, is **Fishmongers' Hall**. The Fishmongers, incorporated so long ago as the reign of Edward I, are one of the wealthiest of the great companies. On the staircase is a statue of "Brave Walworth, knight, Lord Mayor," who slew rebellious Tyler; and the actual dagger is also shown, though it is quite erroneous to suppose, as many do, that this is the object which figures in the City arms. As a matter of fact, the heraldic emblem is not a dagger at all, but the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of London. In front of this is **Old Swan Pier**, the starting point of the Palace Steamers, while **Fresh Wharf**, the starting point of the Belle and the General Steam Navigation Steamers is on the east side of the bridge (see p. 30).

The northern approach to London Bridge spans **Lower Thames Street**, a decidedly "fishy" thoroughfare—if a road which is perpetually blocked can be called a thoroughfare—skirting the north bank of the Thames between London Bridge and the



[P. G. Luck,

LONDON BRIDGE.

Photo by]

Tower. Just below the bridge, at the foot of Fish Street Hill, is the Church of **St. Magnus the Martyr**, rebuilt by Wren after the Fire. We are now in the somewhat unsavoury locality of **Billingsgate**, which has been almost from time immemorial the principal fish market of London. The present building, Italian in style, dates from 1877. To be seen at its best, the Market should be visited shortly after the opening at 5 a.m. Adjoining is the **Custom House**, the fine river front of which, 488 ft. long, is an imposing feature in the view from London Bridge. In spite of alarmist statements about the decadence of the Port of London, the duties here levied almost equal those of all other British seaports put together. Opposite, at the corner of St. Mary-at-Hill, is the **Coal Exchange**, with a tower over 100 ft. high, and a handsomely decorated circular hall, with frescoes illustrative of the coal industry. The inlaid floor, comprising 40,000 pieces of wood, represents a mariner's compass. Other curiosities shown are the remains of a Roman bath, and a sword in the City arms made of the wood of a mulberry tree said to have been planted by Peter the Great when learning shipbuilding in this country. In Idol Lane is the church of **St. Dunstan-in-the-East**, rebuilt in the early part of last century to replace a building designed by Wren. The neighbouring church of **St. Mary-at-Hill** is the headquarters of the Church Army. Lantern lectures, concerts, etc., are frequently given in the building.

Turning now into **Great Tower Street**, the eastward continuation of **Eastcheap**, we pass **Mark Lane Station**, and, on the opposite side, the church of **All Hallows, Barking**, so called not because it is in Barking, which is 7 miles distant, but because it was founded by the nuns of Barking Abbey, a figure of whose first Abbess, St. Ethelburga, may be seen in the porch. Archbishop Laud was buried here after his execution on Tower Hill in 1645, but eighteen years later the body was removed to St. John's College, Oxford. The church contains a number of old brasses.

We have now reached **Tower Hill**, as interesting a spot historically as any in the City. On a site to the north-west, now enclosed by the railing of Trinity Square, the headsman's block stood almost continuously for centuries. Here, to name only a few, were beheaded Dudley, the minister of Henry VII (1510); his son, the Duke of Northumberland (1553); and his grandson, Lord Guildford Dudley (1554); More and Fisher (1535); the Protector Somerset (1552); Strafford (1641), and Laud (1645).

This was the place of public execution ; only a few " privileged " persons were executed in the privacy of the Tower itself (see p. 289). The last person beheaded in England was Lord Lovat (1747).

THE TOWER.

Plan II. D. 15.

Admission on Mondays, Saturdays and public holidays 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to season. On other days the Tower is open from 10 to 4 only. All parts are free on Mondays and Saturdays ; on other days 6d. is charged for viewing the Armoury, and another 6d. for the Crown Jewels. Passes for the Armoury and the Crown Jewels must be obtained, both on free and paying days, at the Ticket Office adjoining the principal entrance at the Lion Gate.

Nearest Station.—Mark Lane (District).

Omnibuses from Liverpool Street to Peckham Rye and Rotherhithe cross the Tower Bridge.



York & Son,]

[Notting Hill.

“ BEEFEATERS ” AT THE TOWER.

Surrounding the Tower on all sides is the **Moat**, now drained and used as a drill and playground, though it could still, if necessary, be easily flooded. The fortress, including the moat, occupies an irregular pentagon of about 18 acres, the circuit of the outer walls being nearly two-thirds of a mile. Only a small portion is within the City boundary.

Historical Note.—Tradition has it that a fortress stood here in Roman times. In 1078 William the Conqueror built the great central keep, or White Tower, for the purpose of protecting and overawing the City. His architect was Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and the work bears a marked resemblance to that of Rochester Castle. The keep first became known as “ La Blanche Tour ” in the reign of Edward III, possibly, as some authorities contend, because it was at that time

THE TOWER

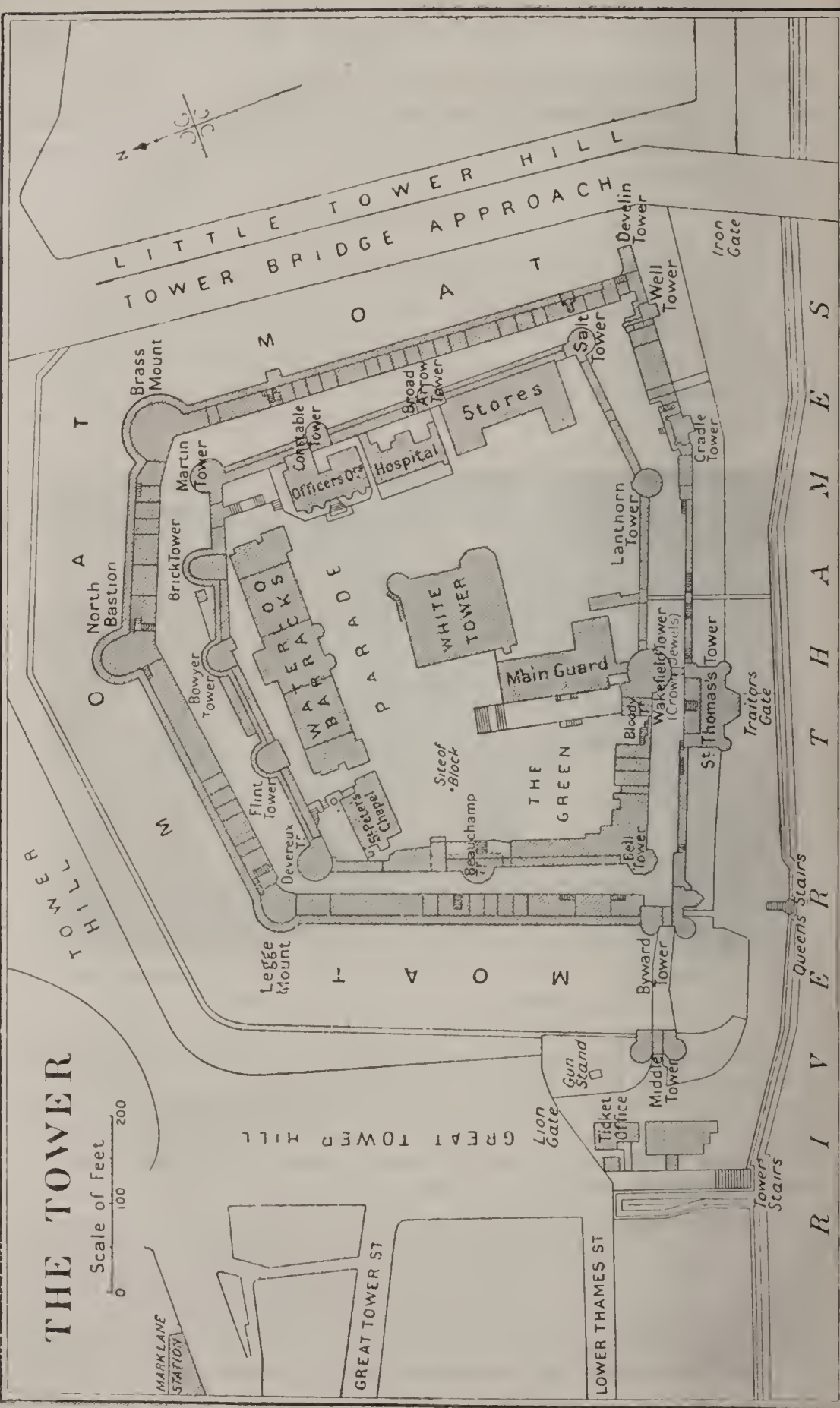
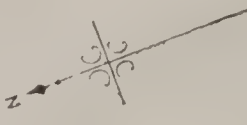
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MARK LANE STATION

GREAT TOWER ST

LOWER THAMES ST

GREAT TOWER HILL



whitewashed. The inner wall with its thirteen towers was added by William Rufus, the moat by Richard I. Henry III made very extensive additions, and surrounded the whole by a second wall, with three rounded bastions on the north side, and six towers commanding the river.

In viewing the Tower, it must be borne in mind that it has served the three purposes of a fortress, a palace and a prison. Several of the Norman and Plantagenet kings were glad of its protection. Richard II went from it to his coronation, and here surrendered his sovereignty to Henry of Bolingbroke. Henry VI spent many unhappy years in the Tower, more often as prisoner than as king. The most touching of all Tower memories is of course the murder, in 1483, of the young king Edward V and his brother, the Duke of York, at the instigation of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Some bones, supposed to be theirs, were found in 1641 beneath the staircase leading to the second floor of the White Tower, and were re-interred, by order of Charles II, in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster. The Tudor sovereigns made fairly frequent use of the Tower as a residence, but it can have been little to the taste of Elizabeth, some of whose early years were spent here as a prisoner. James I and Charles II were crowned from here; but the Tower has long ceased to have any special association with royalty, except from the fact that it serves as a place of custody for the Crown jewels.

Entering by the **Lion Gate**, so named from the royal menagerie maintained here down to 1834, we obtain passes for the Armoury and Crown Jewels at the ticket office on the right. Here we shall probably encounter one or two magnificent specimens of the famous *Buquetiers*, or **Beefeaters**, "His Majesty's Royal Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard," whose picturesque uniform has remained unchanged since the institution of the corps by Henry VII, shortly after the battle of Bosworth.

The various towers and other buildings are all plainly labelled, and with the aid of our plan the visitor will need but little assistance from printed matter. Some portions, like Sir Walter Raleigh's prison, and the dungeon of Guy Fawkes (both in the White Tower), St. Peter's Church, etc., are only shown to persons having special permits from the Governor.

Passing under the **Middle Tower** (*temp.* Henry III) we cross a stone bridge over the Moat and reach the **Byward Tower**, giving access to the Outer Bail or Ward. On the left is the **Bell Tower**, where the Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned; on the right, overlooking the river, **St. Thomas's Tower**, with the wide archway of the **Traitor's Gate** beneath it. It was by this gloomy water passage that State prisoners entered the Tower, some of the most notable being Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey and the Duke of Monmouth. Opposite is the **Bloody Tower**, in a room of which the murder of the young princes is generally believed to have been accomplished.

Passing under the massive portcullis, we enter the **Inner Bail**, and have immediately to the right the **Wakefield Tower**, in which are kept the **Crown Jewels**. The large circular apart-

ment has in the centre a glass case protected by heavy bars of iron. The blazing crowns, sceptres, swords, etc., are all labelled and can be plainly seen when the crowd is not too great. The King's Crown, made for the late Queen and enlarged for His Majesty, is placed at the top. It contains over 3,000 diamonds, pearls, etc., and weighs nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The royal sceptre, the orb, the anointing spoon, the state sword, and other regalia used at the Coronation can also be seen. In the recesses are cases containing insignia of the various knightly orders, etc.

Leaving the Wakefield Tower we cross the courtyard, in which is kept the gun-carriage which conveyed the remains of Queen Victoria on the occasion of her funeral, and reach the **White Tower**, the central and oldest portion of the fortress (see p. 285). It is a square building, measuring 118 ft. from east to west,



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[Dundee.]

THE CROWN JEWELS IN THE TOWER.

and 107 ft. from north to south. At the corners are turrets, three square and one circular. The walls in the lower part are 15 ft. thick, decreasing to 11 ft. in the upper storey. Entering by an external stairway on the south side, we ascend a winding staircase in the thickness of the wall (note the brass plate referring to the supposed remains of the young princes) to the second floor, on which is the **Chapel of St. John**, one of the most perfect specimens of Norman architecture extant. We next pass to the rooms containing the **Armoury**, an extensive and valuable collection founded by Henry VIII, and added to from time to time. Generally speaking, the earlier arms and armour are on the top floor, while the lower floor contains the later weapons, Indian armour and personal relics. The series of figures on horseback is the most notable feature of the upper floor.

Leaving the White Tower we pass an interesting collection of old cannon, of all countries and periods, and cross the Green to the Beauchamp Tower. To the north of the Green is the **Site of the Scaffold**, paved with granite by order of Queen Victoria. Here were beheaded Anne Boleyn (1536), the Countess of Salisbury, the "last of the Plantagenets" (1541), Catharine Howard (1542), Viscountess Rochford (1542), Lady Jane Grey (1554), and the Earl of Essex (1601). The first-named was beheaded with a sword, the others by axe. All were buried in the gloomy **Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula** (only shown by special permission), as were also most of the celebrated persons beheaded on Tower Hill (p. 284). Well does Macaulay say of the chapel cemetery: "In truth, there is no sadder spot on earth than this."

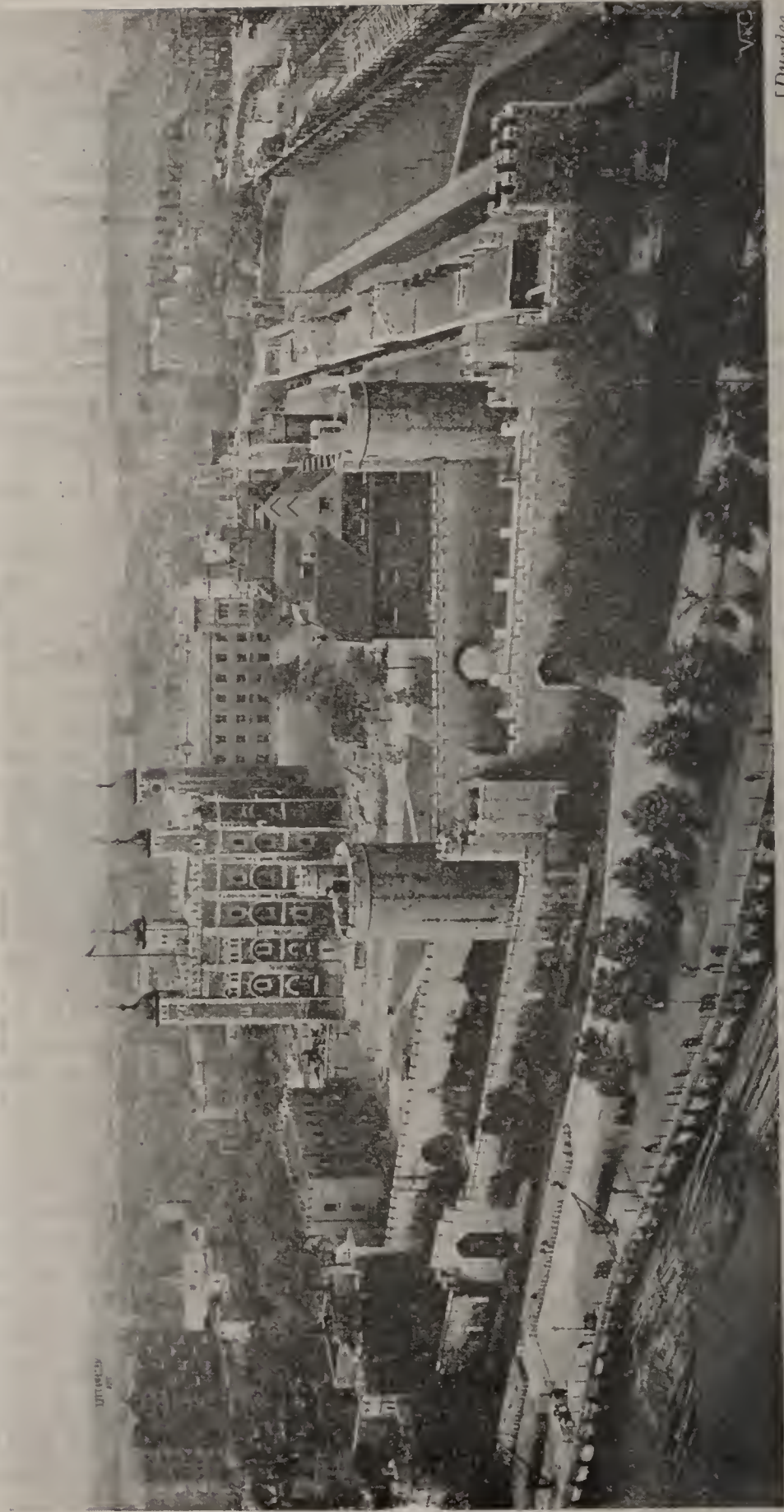
On the south side the Green is overlooked by the **King's House**, formerly the Lieutenant's lodgings, in the council room of which Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators were examined by torture. Adjoining it is the house of the Gentleman Gaoler, or Chief Warder, from one of the windows of which Lady Jane Grey saw her husband led out to slaughter from the Beauchamp Tower, and his headless body brought to the Chapel, while the scaffold was even then being prepared for her own death.

The **Beauchamp Tower**, on the west side of Tower Green, and forming part of the inner wall, is one of the most interesting portions of the fortress. Built by Edward III, it was long a place of confinement for prisoners of rank, and its inner walls are covered with inscriptions left by these unhappy mortals. Some of the inscriptions in the principal room on the first floor have been dexterously transferred from other parts of the building.

Eastward of the Chapel of St. Peter are the **Waterloo Barracks**, but these and other portions of the Tower in use for military purposes are not shown.

Between the moat and the river is a broad quay, with seats, affording a pleasant and interesting outlook. We may pass along this promenade to the eastward, or Iron Gate, and ascend the steps to

The Tower Bridge (Plan II. E. 14), built by the City Corporation, at a cost of a million and a half pounds, was opened on June 30th, 1894. The bridge has several novel features, one being the raised footway, 142 ft. above high water, reached by lifts and stairs in the Gothic towers; the other the twin bascules, or leaves, which are raised to allow the passage of large vessels. A bell is rung when the "elevation" is about to take place. The central span is 200 ft. long; those on either side, with chain suspension, 270 ft. each. The designers were Sir Horace Jones and Sir J. Wolfe Barry. The northern and southern



[Dundee.]

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

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approaches were constructed later by the London County Council. About 10,000 vehicles and more than twice that number of pedestrians use the bridge daily.

The northern approach road to the Tower Bridge passes close to that interesting national institution, the **Royal Mint** (Plan II. D. 14). For permission to view, it is necessary to apply by letter to the Deputy-Master, stating number of party (must not be more than six), date of intended visit, etc. The machinery employed for coinage purposes is of a most interesting character. About a hundred million pieces of money are issued annually. The gold alone is generally valued at about ten millions.

To the north of the Tower, in Trinity Square, is **Trinity House**, the headquarters of the Trinity Brethren, a corporation controlling lighthouses and buoys round the British coast, licensing pilots, and generally supervising navigation. The corporation, founded in 1515, and incorporated by Henry VIII, consists of a Master, Deputy-Master, 24 Elder Brethren, and a number of Younger Brethren. Within may be seen, on written application, an interesting collection of pictures, busts, personal relics, etc.

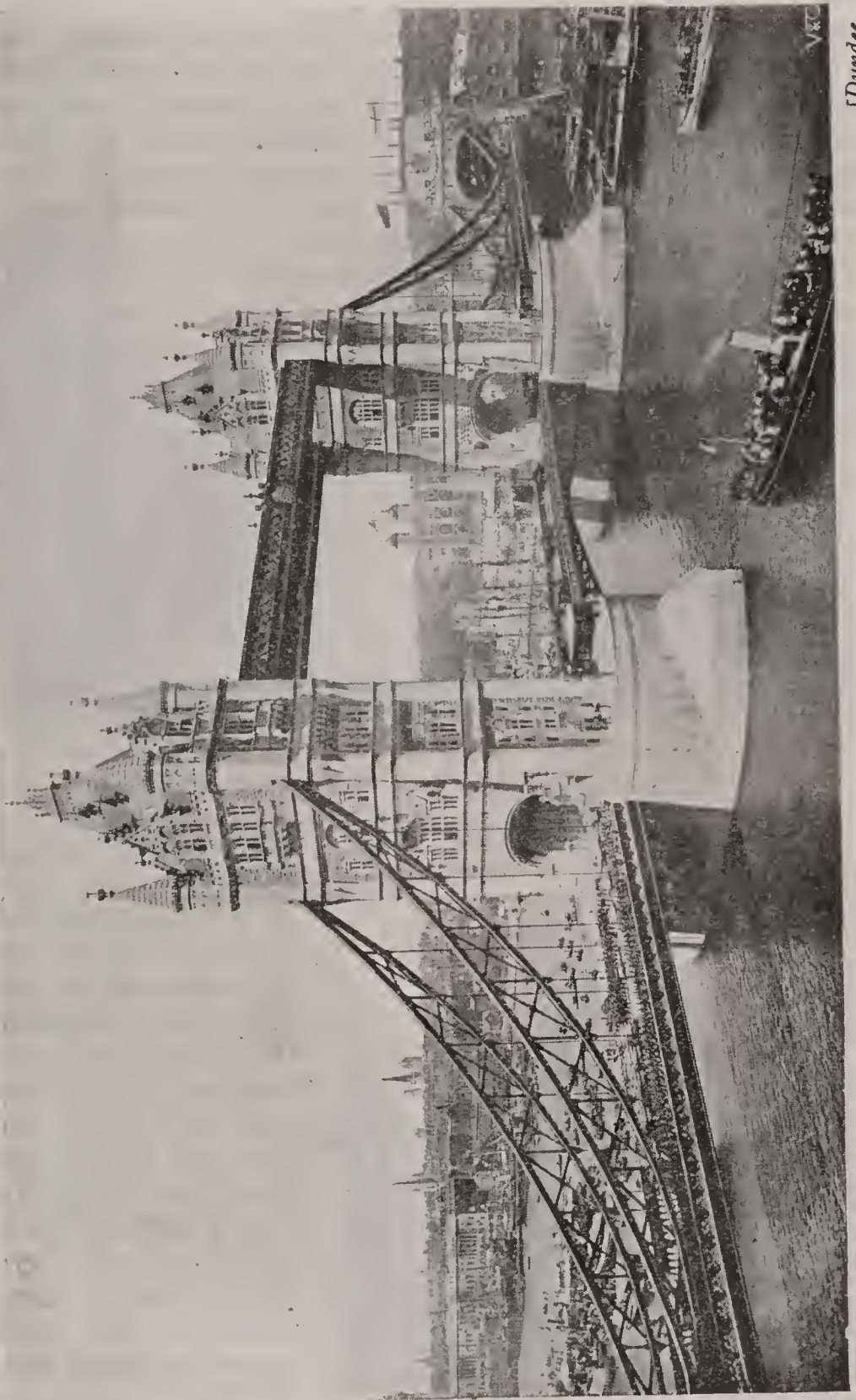
The Docks.

The long chain of Docks, extending from the Tower Bridge to beyond North Woolwich, with the Surrey Commercial Docks on the south side, hardly arrest attention in this vast metropolis as they would elsewhere. But the miles of quays, the colossal warehouses, the vast basins filled with shipping of every description, provide a sight calculated to stir the blood of the most phlegmatic of Englishmen, and to excite the envy of "our friend the foreigner." The docks are owned by a number of joint-stock companies, but recently, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of the Port, legislation has been promoted with the object of forming a central controlling body. A visitor, unless under expert guidance, is likely to experience some difficulty in finding his way through these intricate mazes. In any case, the warehouses, cellars and other really interesting features can only be seen by persons armed with the necessary permit from the secretary of the Dock company concerned. The London, St. Katherine, and the East and West India Docks are within easy reach of stations on the Blackwall Railway, which starts at Fenchurch Street; the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks and the Tilbury Dock may also be reached by trains from Fenchurch

Street. A cursory view of the whole is obtained from the deck of one of the steamers going down river to Greenwich, or to Southend and Margate.

Proceeding from the Tower Bridge, we have first **St. Katherine Dock**, covering an area of 23 acres; and next the **London Docks** (Plan II. D. and E. 14 and 15), covering 100 acres. The warehouses can store about a quarter of a million tons of goods. Application should be made to the Secretary, London and India Docks Company, 109, Leadenhall Street, for an order to view. "Tasting orders" can generally be obtained by favour of leading wine-merchants. The London Docks comprise the *Eastern* and *Western Docks*, the *Shadwell Basin*, and the more southerly *Wapping Basin*. To the north of the London Docks lies St. George's Street, a modern name which hardly disguises the former notorious **Rateliff Highway**. Here, at No. 179, is **Jamrach's**, the famous shop for wild animals. From Wapping station the **Thames Tunnel** (Plan II. E. 15), 1,200 ft. long, burrows beneath the river to Rotherhithe. It was formerly regarded as one of the sights of London, but is now used only by the East London Railway. The London County Council have recently made a new tunnel to connect Shadwell and Rotherhithe. Across the river are the extensive **Surrey Commercial Docks**, occupying an area of about 350 acres, on the curved peninsula between the Pool and Limehouse Reach. They are principally used for timber.

About midway between the London and the West India Docks is the Limehouse Basin of the **Regent's Canal**, a useful waterway which makes a circuit of North London (we have already seen it at the Zoo), and, after joining the Paddington Canal, traverses the Midlands and eventually unites the Thames with the Mersey at Liverpool. Close to Limehouse Station, where the East and West India Dock Roads and other important thoroughfares converge, is the **Albert Victor Sailors' Rest**, a large home for sailors. The **West India Docks** (Plan II. D. and E. 18 and 19) occupy the northern portion of the **Isle of Dogs**, a tongue of land which here causes the river to make a wide sweep southward to Greenwich, and then northward again to Blackwall. The West India Docks have openings to both the Limehouse and Blackwall Reaches, and occupy about 350 acres. To the south are the **Milwall Docks**, with a water area of 35 acres. Close at hand is the **Greenwich—Millwall Tunnel**, for foot passengers only, constructed by the London County Council, and opened in 1902. At **Blackwall** are the **East India**



[Dundee.

THE TOWER BRIDGE.

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Docks, not nearly so large as their western neighbours. Hereabouts is the **Blackwall Tunnel** (Plan II. E. 20), constructed by the London County Council at a cost, including approaches, of a million and a half pounds, and opened in 1897. It provides free communication for pedestrians and vehicles between Blackwall and East Greenwich. The tunnel is 6,200 ft. long, but only about a fifth of it is actually under the bed of the river. The external diameter is 27 ft., the internal 23 ft. The number of vehicles using the tunnel is rapidly approaching a million per annum. Immediately to the east of the East India Docks is

Bow Creek, where the *River Lea* finds an outlet to the Thames. Beyond are the **Royal Victoria** and **Albert Docks**, extending parallel with the river for three miles, and affording accommodation for the largest vessels afloat. These docks are used by the P. and O., British India, Ocean, Atlantic, Transport, Wilson, Furness, Leyland, and other boats. From North Woolwich, the **Woolwich Free Ferry**, carrying vans and omnibuses as well as people, runs across to Woolwich. It is maintained by the London County Council at a cost of £25,000 a year, and carries about 5½ million passengers and half a million vehicles per annum. Some twenty miles further down the river are the extensive **Tilbury Docks**, covering nearly 600 acres. A well-appointed Hotel adjoins.



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[Dundee.

THE MONUMENT.



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[LONDON.]

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

SOUTH LONDON.

ROUTE XIV—SOUTH LONDON—THE BOROUGH—ST. SAVIOUR'S CATHEDRAL—LAMBETH PALACE—BATTERSEA PARK—DULWICH GALLERY.

Compared with London north of the Thames, the south, or Surrey side, has little to interest the visitor. The districts immediately adjoining the river are almost entirely industrial; while the outer regions, like Camberwell, Clapham, Brixton, etc., though by no means without their amenities, are little more than dormitories for people employed in the City. All this quarter is served by an excellent system of electric tramways, controlled by the London County Council, and now carried over Westminster Bridge along the Embankment to Blackfriars.

One part of South London that no visitor who has read his Dickens, or has any regard for historical associations, will care to overlook, is that known as

The Borough.

Crossing London Bridge (p. 282), we have on our left the approach road to the **London Bridge Stations** (Plan II. E. 13);

and on the right, on a lower level than the road, **St. Saviour's Cathedral** (Plan II. E. 12), recently restored at a cost of over £40,000, and serving as the Cathedral for the new diocese of South London. The edifice was formally inaugurated as a Cathedral by the King on the 3rd July, 1905.

The church is one of the oldest and most interesting in London (entrance in south transept). Portions of the Norman nave, dating from the early part of the twelfth century, were incorporated by Sir Arthur Blomfield in the new nave, erected 1891-6. The choir and Lady Chapel were built by Peter de Rudipus about 1207. James I. of Scotland was here wedded to the niece of Cardinal Beaufort. The chief interest of the church lies in its literary associations, some of the most notable names in English literature having been connected with the parish of Southwark. John Gower, the friend of Chaucer, Edmund Shakespeare, brother of the poet, and Massinger and Fletcher, the dramatists, were buried here ; as was also Lawrence Fletcher, joint lessee with Shakespeare and Burbage of the Globe Theatre, Bankside. John Harvard, founder of the famous University in the States, was baptized here on the 29th November, 1607. A memorial window in the Chapel of St. John the Divine, north of the chancel, was presented by the Hon. J. H. Choate, formerly American Ambassador to this country, and unveiled by him in 1905. There are also memorial windows to most of the worthies named above, as well as to Chaucer, Wm. Shakespeare, Bunyan, the Prince Consort and others. The Protestant martyrs who were tried in the Lady Chapel during the reign of Queen Mary are also commemorated.

Adjoining the church is the **Borough Market**, for fruit and vegetables ; westward of which, in Park Street, close to **Southwark Bridge**, is **Barclay's Brewery**, occupying the site of Shakespeare's *Globe Theatre*.

On the opposite side of the Borough High Street, St. Thomas Street leads to **Guy's Hospital** (Plan II. E. 12), founded in 1721 by the miserly bookseller, Thomas Guy.

Continuing down the Borough High Street we pass the site of the old **Talbot** or **Tabard Inn**, from which the Canterbury pilgrims were accustomed to set out, as described by Chaucer ; and lower down the successor to the **White Hart**, where Mr. Pickwick first encountered the jovial Sam Weller. The **George Inn**, with its quaint inner courtyard and galleries, still reminds us of these old-world hostelries. In the graveyard of **St. George's Church**, at the corner of Great Dover Street, are the graves of many generations of debtors confined in the now demolished *Marshalsea Gaol*, immortalized in *Little Dorrit*. In **Lant Street**,

nearly opposite the Church, the irrepressible Bob Sawyer lodged with Mrs. Raddles while acquiring the status of a "saw-bones" at Guy's. This not very prepossessing thoroughfare, which, truly enough, "sheds a gentle melancholy over the soul," leads into the Southwark Bridge Road, where are the **Headquarters of the London Fire Brigade.**

The Borough High Street is presently merged in **Newington Causeway**, at the southern end of which is that famous tavern, the **Elephant and Castle**, recently rebuilt and modernized. Six important thoroughfares meet here, and it is one of the busiest of London's tram and 'bus centres. A few yards to the south, in Newington Butts, is the **Metropolitan Tabernacle**, originally built to accommodate the immense congregations attracted by the preaching of the late Mr. C. H. Spurgeon. The building was

almost destroyed by fire in 1898, but has since been reconstructed on a smaller scale.

St. George's Road, close by, will bring us to the **Bethlem Hospital**, or **Bedlam**, which was built in 1812-15 to replace the famous "Old Bedlam" in Moorfields, founded so long ago as 1247, the oldest charitable institution for the treatment of the insane in the world. The façade is 900 ft. long. The dome was added by Smirke in 1838. From 300 to 400 patients are accommodated. No "hopeless" cases are admitted, as the object is to give curative treatment.



FAWCETT MEMORIAL, VAUXHALL PARK.

At the junction of St. George's Road with the Westminster Bridge Road stands

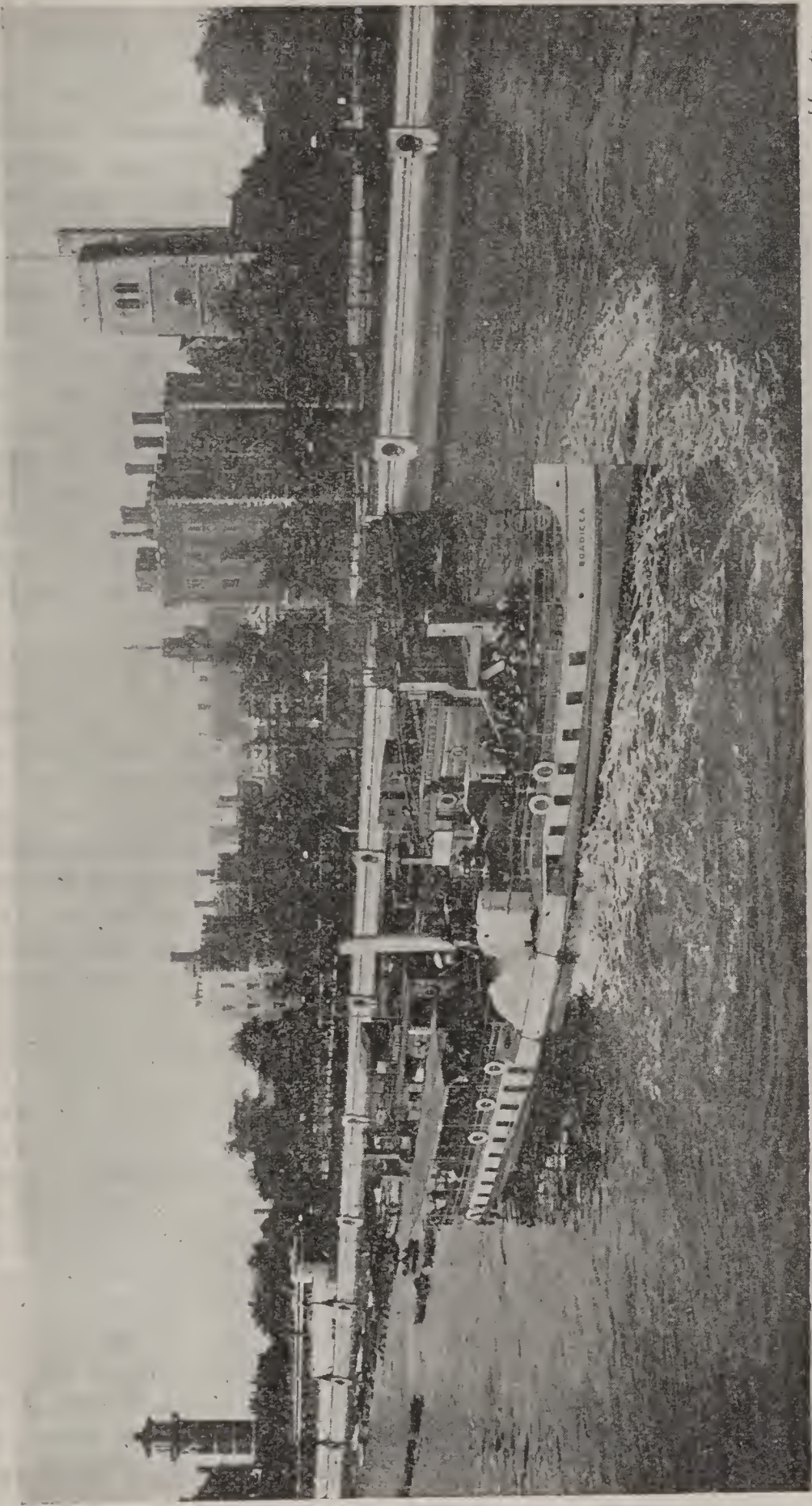
St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral (Plan II. F. 11), designed by Pugin, and opened in 1848, but still wanting its central tower. A few yards to the west, at the corner of Westminster Bridge Road and Kennington Road, is **Christ Church**, an important centre of Nonconformity, built to replace the old Surrey Chapel, rendered famous by the preaching of Rowland Hill. The beautiful tower and spire, 220 ft. high, were erected at the expense of American people as a memorial of President Lincoln.

At **St. George's Circus** (Plan II. F. 11) the roads from Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster and Lambeth Bridges all meet. The obelisk which formerly stood here has been removed to the grounds of Bethlem Hospital, and replaced by a clock tower.

Opposite is the famous old **Surrey Theatre**, now converted into a music hall. In the Borough Road is the **Borough Polytechnic Institute**. The Waterloo Road would bring us in a few minutes to **Waterloo** (Plan II. E. 10), the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway.

From St. George's Circus a tram will take us to **Lambeth Palace** (Plan II. F. 10), on the banks of the river, near Lambeth Bridge. The Palace can also be reached by steamboat to Lambeth Pier. This mellow Tudor pile, for nearly seven centuries the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, can only be visited by permission, but the **Library**, with its 3,000 printed books and 2,000 rare and valuable MSS. is *open daily, except Saturdays, from 10 to 4 or 5, save for about six weeks from the end of August*. The most interesting portions of the older building (the part actually occupied by the Archbishop was rebuilt by Archbishop Howley in 1834) are the *Gatehouse*, built by Cardinal Morton in 1499; the *Lollards' Tower*, erected by Archbishop Chicheley about 1450, in which the followers of Wycliffe were tortured and imprisoned; the *Chapel*, built by Archbishop Boniface in 1245, but with a modern roof; the *Great Hall*, the work of Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I on the scaffold; and the *Guard Chamber*, with portraits of archbishops by Reynolds, Lawrence, Herkomer and others. Ten acres of the surrounding grounds are loaned to the London County Council and maintained for public use under the name of the **Archbishop's Park**. Adjoining the south gateway of the Palace is **St. Mary's Church**, containing the graves of six archbishops. It has a fine Perpendicular tower.

The **Lambeth Suspension Bridge** dates from 1862; and we can either cross the river by that, or follow the **Albert Embank-**



[London.]

LAMBETH PALACE.

Photochrom Co., Ltd.]

ment (p. 86) to Westminster Bridge, passing the series of seven detached buildings serving as **St. Thomas's Hospital** (Plan II. E. and F. 10). Or from Lambeth Bridge we could continue westward by river or tramway in the direction of Battersea Park. On the Albert Embankment, midway between the Lambeth and Vauxhall Bridges, is **Doulton's Pottery**, where the famous Doulton ware is produced. Close to Vauxhall Bridge is the important **Vauxhall Station** of the London and South-Western Railway, where tickets are usually collected for Waterloo. A few yards south is **Vauxhall Park**, opened in 1890, with a terra-cotta statue by Tinworth of *Professor Fawcett*, the blind Postmaster-General. Within a few yards is **Kennington Oval**, the headquarters of the Surrey C.C., and the scene of some of the most important county matches. Beyond, bordering the main road to Clapham, is **Kennington Park**, formerly Kennington Common, the scene of the great Chartist assembly in 1848.

Battersea Park, one of the largest and most attractive of South London pleasure grounds, adjoins the south bank of the river, almost opposite Chelsea Hospital. It is 198 acres in extent, and includes a large expanse of water. The *Sub-Tropical Garden*, comprising about 4 acres, is excellently kept, and in summer is always worth a journey to see. Near the east end of the Park the river is crossed by the **Chelsea Suspension Bridge**, and at the west end by the **Albert Suspension Bridge**. In Battersea Park Road is that interesting institution, the **Home for Lost Dogs and Cats**, which can be seen on application. In the parish church of **St. Mary, Battersea**, is the tomb of the statesman Bolingbroke.

For **Chelsea** and its many interesting associations, see p. 208.

One or two other features of South London not included in the above route demand mention. The most important is the **Dulwich Picture Gallery**, attached to **Dulwich College**, close to Dulwich Station (S.E. and C. Railway). The College was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and is a large and flourishing institution. The pictures are housed in a portion of the old College buildings. Most of these important and valuable works of art were bequeathed to the College in 1811 by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., together with funds for the maintenance of the collection. *The Gallery is open free daily, except Sundays, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6.* It is especially strong in Dutch and Flemish masters, including *Cuyp, Wouwerman,*



Photo by]

VIEW EASTWARD FROM THE MONUMENT.

[P. G. Luck.

Rembrandt, Vandyke, and the two Teniers. There are also examples of *Turner, Gainsborough, Reynolds,* etc.

Popular open spaces in this locality are **Dulwich Park** (72 acres), **Peckham Rye** (115 acres) and **Brockwell Park** (127 acres). Adjoining Lordship Lane Station is the **Horniman Museum** (*open daily 2 to 9*), containing many articles of historical and archæological interest, a section illustrating the games and toys of different nations, collections of insects, carved furniture, enamels, armour, etc. Building and contents were the gift of Mr. F. J. Horniman. The gardens (5 acres) were also a gift to the public.

Clapham Common is a fine open space of 220 acres. It was at Cavendish House, on the south side of the Common, that Henry Cavendish, the wealthy scientific recluse, first ascertained the weight of the earth. **Tooting Common**, to the south-east, contains nearly 150 acres.

John Ruskin spent his early years at Herne Hill, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain shares with Robert Browning the distinction of having been born in **Camberwell**.



F. P. Dollman,]

[*Chiswick.*

THE THAMES AT RICHMOND.



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[*Dundee.*

RUINS AT VIRGINIA WATER.

TRIPS FROM TOWN.

London, as Aunt Gilchrist would say, is "a grand place for being in the middle of things." The encircling suburbs will not, as a rule, evoke enthusiasm; but once the stranger has passed this middle belt, no matter whether he goes north, south, east or west, he will find within the compass of an easy day's excursion innumerable places of beauty and historic interest. All we can do, in the limited space at our command, is to set out in alphabetical order a few particulars of the places most likely to attract, together with the facilities for reaching them. The fares are liable to alteration, but the difference is not likely to amount to more than a penny or two. One or two places, like Hampstead Heath and the Alexandra Palace, though not strictly speaking "out of town," are included for convenience amongst the excursions. It will frequently be found, indeed, that a journey to a fairly distant resort occupies less time than one to a comparatively near suburb. Most of the main roads out of London are now provided with electric tramways. Cyclists who have to cross London will generally find it worth while to do the town part of the journey by train.

Alexandra Palace.

Rail from King's Cross (G.N.), or from Moorgate Street or Broad Street, to *Alexandra Palace* (for north entrance), or *Wood Green* (east entrance). Or from Liverpool Street (G.E.) to *Palace Gates* Station.

Tramway from Moorgate Street to Wood Green.

Admission.—The Park gates are generally open at 10 a.m., the Palace at 11. The hours of closing vary with the time of year. The Palace is open on Sundays after 1. Admission free, except on certain special days, when 6d. is charged (children half price).

This northern rival of the Crystal Palace, finely situated on Muswell Hill, has recently, after a chequered career, been acquired for the public use, and is controlled by a board of Trustees representing various local authorities. The grounds, comprising over 160 acres, command fine views of London and the country to the north, and contain a boating lake, cycling track, swimming baths and other attractions. The *Great Hall* will hold about 14,000 people, and has a fine organ.

Brighton.

Rail from London Bridge, Victoria or Kensington (L.B. and S.C. Rly.), 51 miles.

Express trains take from an hour to an hour and a half. Fares, 1st, 8/6, 3rd, 4/2½; return (available six months), 15/- and 8/5. Week end, 1st, 12/9, 3rd, 6/4. For cheap day excursions, see announcements.

Coach daily (April to September) from *Hotel Victoria*, Northumberland Avenue, to *Old Ship*, Brighton. Journey takes 6½ to 7 hours, including luncheon halt. Fare either way, 15/-; box-seat, 20/-. There is also a motor-bus service.

Cycle and Motor Route, viâ Westminster Bridge, Brixton, Streatham, Croydon, Red Hill, Crawley and Pyecombe (51½ m.).

The "Queen of Watering Places," with its five miles of sea-front, its magnificent hotels and shops, and many facilities for amusement, is never likely to lose its hold on the affections of Londoners. The principal features are the Palace Pier, the West Pier, the Pavilion (built by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV), the Aquarium, the reconstructed Museum and Library, and the series of public gardens bisecting the town. Electric tramways run to all quarters. A favourite excursion is that to the Devil's Dyke, high up on the spacious South Down range. The best walk is that along the cliffs eastward through Rottingdean to Newhaven. Our *Guide to Brighton* should be consulted for fuller information.

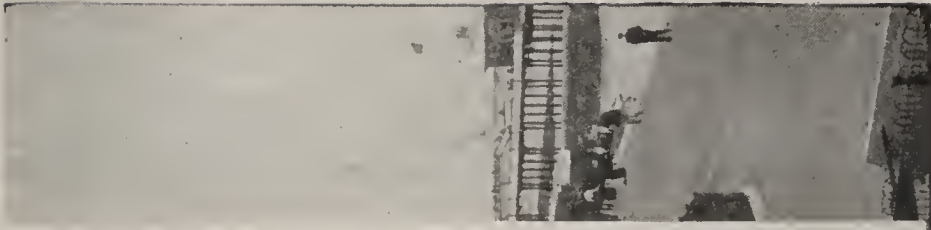
Burnham Beeches (Bucks.).

Rail (G.W.) from Paddington (21 m.). Fares, 3/6, 2/2 and 1/8½; return, 5/9, 3/9 and 3/-. Cheap day tickets 2/6, by certain trains. Or by Great Central Railway (Marylebone) to Beaconsfield.

Road Motor Cars run between Slough and Beaconsfield, viâ Farnham Royal. In summer there are also conveyances from Slough Station to Burnham Beeches (single fare 9d.). As Burnham Beeches Station is a mile and a half from the woods, and there is no public conveyance, it is usually more convenient to book to Slough.

Cycle and Motor Route, viâ Brentford, Hounslow, Colnbrook and Slough: or viâ Acton, Hanwell and Uxbridge.

Londoners are indebted to the City Corporation for the preservation and maintenance of this magnificent pleasure-ground, comprising 375 acres of the finest sylvan scenery in England. In



[London.]

TO OUR READERS.

Every care has been taken in the compilation of this volume to render it accurate and trustworthy. But it is the lot of all human beings—even of editors of Guide Books, who, of all men, should be most careful—to err. Changes take place, too, both in town and country, with marvellous rapidity, and thwart at times the efforts of the most painstaking writer. We should, therefore, esteem it a favour, should any of our readers discover errors, either of omission or of commission, in these pages, if they would promptly inform the Publishers.

THE EDITOR.

Address—

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD.,
*Warwick House, Salisbury Square,
London, E.C.*

BRIGHTON.

Photochrom Co., Ltd.]

autumn especially, when the trees are all "in russet mantle clad," the place is one of great beauty. About midway between Slough and Burnham Beeches (say two miles from either) is **Stoke Poges**, the scene of Gray's famous *Elegy*. The red-brick tomb of the poet's mother, in which he was himself interred, will be seen close to the south wall of the church.

Chalfont St. Giles (Bucks.).

Rail (Metropolitan) from Baker Street to Chorley Wood (21½ m.). Fares: 2/10 2/1 and 1/5; return, 4/3, 3/1 and 2/2.

A Sunday excursion train is run in summer from Baker Street at much reduced fares to Chorley Wood, Chalfont Road, Chesham, Amersham, Wendover, etc. Innumerable delightful walks can be taken from all these stations.

Cycle and Motor Route, viâ Harrow, Pinner and Rickmansworth, or viâ Uxbridge.

The village is about three miles south from both Chorley Wood and Chalfont Road stations. **Milton's Cottage**, where *Paradise Lost* was finished and *Paradise Regained* commenced, stands at the end of the village, on the left. (*Admission 6d., or 3d. each for a party.*) It has been but little altered since the poet's time. About two miles to the south, in the direction of Beaconsfield, is **Jordans**, the solitary old Meeting House in the grounds of which rest the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and his wife and children. Large numbers of Americans make this pilgrimage, which, apart from its historical interest, provides a pleasant introduction to some of the most charming of English rustic scenery.

Crystal Palace.

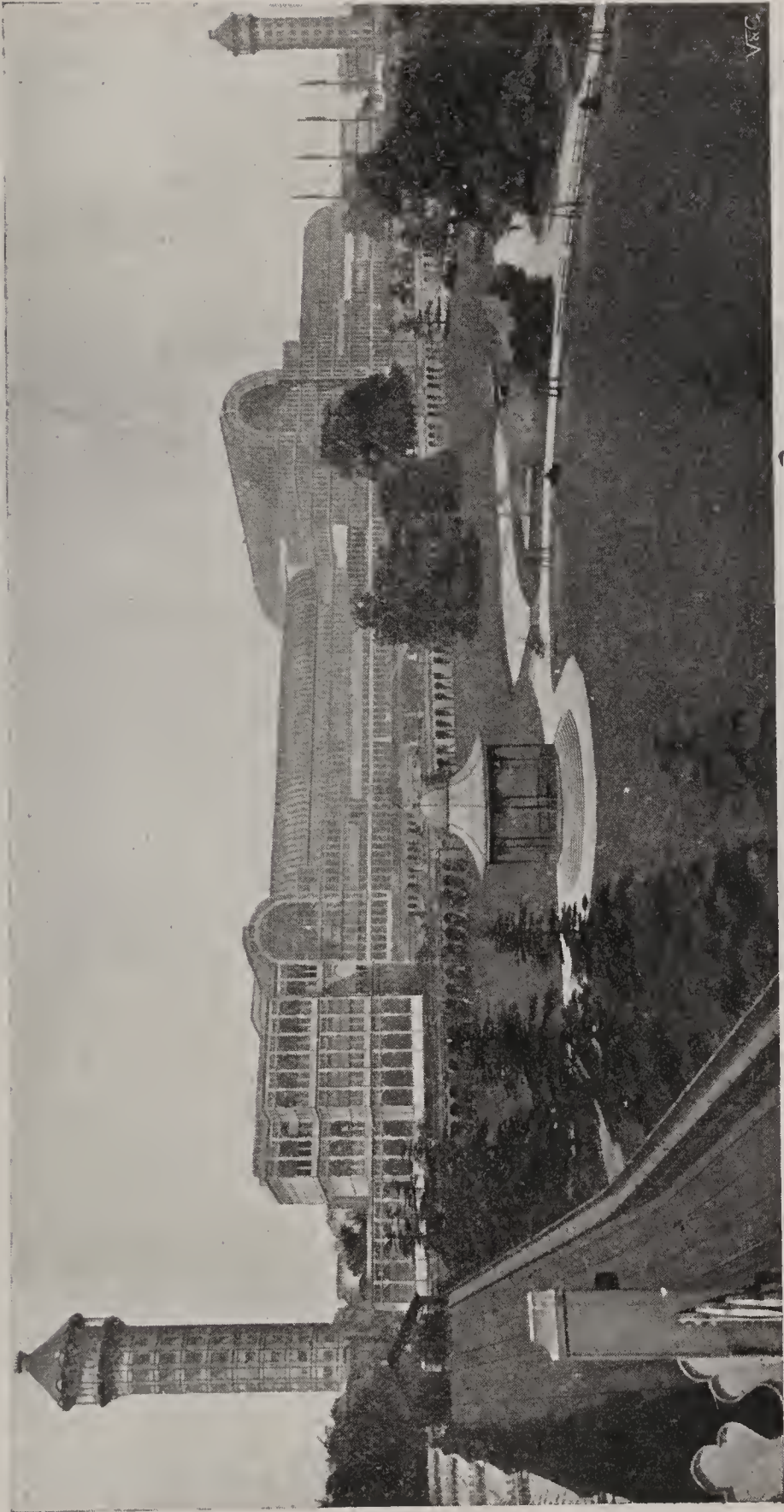
Rail from London Bridge, Victoria or Kensington. Return fares, including admission on 1/- days, 2/6, 2/- and 1/9.

Or from Victoria or Holborn Viaduct to *High Level Station*, same fares. Through tickets, with or without admission to Palace, are issued from all North London and Metropolitan Stations.

Firework Displays, usually on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Admission 1/- (generally). Children under 12 half price. Annual season ticket 21/-. The Palace is open daily, except Sundays, from 10 a.m.

The Crystal Palace, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, is composed for the most part of the materials of the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. It consists of a central hall, or nave, over 1,600 feet long, with aisles and central and south transepts. The towers at either end are 282 feet high. The North Tower may be ascended by means of a lift (6d.) or staircase (3d.). The view on a clear day extends into eight counties. In the Central Transept is the great *Orchestra*, which, on the occasion of great musical festivals, accommodates a chorus of 5,000 persons. The **Organ** has 4,384 pipes. The numerous Courts, illustrating the architecture of all ages and countries, are well worth inspection; but most visitors find a superior attraction in the tastefully laid out **Gardens**, 200 acres in extent. Two large fountain basins



V.R.C.

[Crystal Palace.]

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Russell & Sons,]

have been converted into cricket and football grounds, where first-class matches are frequently played, sometimes luring tens of thousands of spectators. In the lower part of the grounds is a large boating lake, near to which are some weirdly fascinating life-size reproductions of antediluvian monsters.

In summer the Palace is the scene of many great festivals and gatherings, and in winter exhibitions and animal shows are held.



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[*Dunce.*

HIGH BEACH, EPPING FOREST.

Epping Forest (Essex).

Rail (G.E.) from Liverpool Street to Chingford (10½ m.). Return fares, 2/11, 1/5 and 1/-. Or from Gospel Oak to Chingford, 2/3, 1/4 and 1/-.

Chingford is the most popular approach, but the stations on the Great Eastern main line at Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Chigwell, Theydon Bois and Epping are all in touch with various parts of the Forest.

Epping Forest, comprising no less than 5,560 acres, is merely a "remainder" of the great Forest of Waltham, which until a century or so ago reached almost to London. When successive encroachments bade fair in a short while entirely to obliterate the Forest, the Corporation of London intervened, and after expensive litigation succeeded in securing all the unenclosed portion for the use and enjoyment of the public for ever. Those who wish to thoroughly explore the Forest should provide themselves with Mr. F. N. Buxton's *Handbook* (1s. 6d.). The one-day visitor will be well-advised not to lose touch with the

central high road that runs right through the Forest, from Woodford, through Buckhurst Hill, to Epping, a distance from south to north of over ten miles. The finest part is generally considered to be **High Beach**, a little to the west of the point where the road to Loughton crosses the highway just referred to as the *Robin Hood Inn*. The elevated spire of High Beach Church is the most serviceable of Forest landmarks. Near at hand is the *King's Oak Inn*, a very favourite resort of picnic parties. The most common trees are the oak, hornbeam, beech and birch. Several public golf courses are maintained, where any one may play for 6*d.* a round.

About four miles eastward is **Hainault Forest**, the 805 remaining acres of which have also recently been secured for public use at a cost of nearly £22,000. Owing to nineteenth century disafforestation, however, only about a third of the area is woodland. Many enclosures have been replanted, and in due time the place will doubtless rival Epping.

Epsom (Surrey).

Rail from Waterloo (14 m.), or from Victoria and London Bridge (S.E. and C.) to *Epsom Town Station* (2 m. from Racecourse), 18½ m. Fares, 2/3, 1/6 and 1/2; return, 3/-, 2/6 and 2/2. Or by L.B. and S.C. Rly. to *Epsom Downs Station* (18 m.).

The nearest station to the Racecourse is **Tattenham Corner**, reached by S.E. and C. Rly. from Charing Cross, Cannon Street and London Bridge.

Road Route (14½ m.) viâ Clapham, Balham, Tooting, Merton and Ewell.

Epsom, with its delightful surroundings, is well worth a visit. The famous Racecourse is on Epsom Downs, about 800 feet above sea-level. The **Derby** is run on a Wednesday at the end of May or the beginning of June, the **Oaks** on the following Friday.

Gravesend, reached either by South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, or from Fenchurch Street or St. Pancras viâ Tilbury, and, more pleasantly, by steamer from London Bridge, is the entrance to the Port of London and the home of the Thames pilots, who here board nearly all incoming vessels. With its opposite neighbour, **Tilbury** (see p. 294), it is also a favourite yachting station. The town is not particularly attractive, apart from its seafaring interest; but of late years an attempt has been made to revive the glories of the famous *Rosherville Gardens*, "the place to spend a happy day"; and visitors from the United States may care to take the advice of a former Ambassador and find their way to the *Parish Church of St. George*, to see the register containing the entry of the burial of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas.

Greenwich.

Rail per S.E. and C. line (5½ m.). Fares from Charing Cross, 11*d.*, 7*d.* and 6*d.*; return, 1/6, 1/2 and 9*d.* Or from Fenchurch Street to *North Greenwich*, thence across river by ferry. Fares, 11*d.*, 8*d.* and 6*d.*; return, 1/2, 11*d.* and 9*d.*

Electric Trams from Blackfriars, Westminster Bridge or Waterloo.

Steamboats in summer from London Bridge Pier.

Greenwich Tunnel, for foot passengers only, runs beneath the river to Millwall.

The most interesting way to make this excursion is by river, if the boats are running. The first part of the course is through the **Pool** (see p. 282), crowded with shipping of all nationalities, then beneath the Tower Bridge, through several miles of docks and wharves, and so round Limehouse Reach to Greenwich.

Greenwich Hospital and **Royal Naval College**, a long range of buildings with an imposing frontage to the river, occupies the



Photo by]

[Symmons & Co.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

site of an old royal palace, used as a residence by successive sovereigns from the early part of the fifteenth century to the time of the Commonwealth. Henry VIII and his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, were born here; and here the youthful Edward VI passed away. Charles II commenced to rebuild the palace, but completed only the west, or King Charles, wing, overlooking the river. Under William and Mary building was resumed, and in 1694 the edifice was converted into a hospital for superannuated seamen. It no longer serves this purpose,

as since 1865 outdoor pensions have been granted instead. About a thousand sons of British seamen are, however, accommodated in the **Royal Naval School**, behind the Hospital.

The Hospital comprises four blocks. In that known as the King William Building is the **Painted Hall** (*open daily from 10 to 6 or dusk, and on Sundays after 2*), so called from the paintings by Sir James Thornhill with which the walls and ceiling are adorned. The Hall and Vestibule contain a number of naval pictures and portraits, the Upper Hall being especially devoted to the **Nelson Relics**. Some of these, valued at £5,000, were stolen in 1900, and in part recovered four years later from a concertina which had been left in the cloak room of the Customs House Railway Station. The **Chapel**, in the Queen Mary range, contains an altar-piece by West, representing the shipwreck of St. Paul. In the Queen Anne wing is the **Royal Naval Museum** (*open free daily, except Fridays and Sundays*).

South of the Hospital is **Greenwich Park**, a royal domain of 185 acres, laid out by Charles II. It is noted for its fine old Spanish chestnuts. Crowning a hill in the centre is the **Royal Observatory**, to which interested visitors are occasionally admitted on making written application to the Director. The time-ball descends precisely at 1 p.m., and the correct time is then telegraphed to all the most important places in the kingdom.

Adjoining Greenwich Park on the south is **Blackheath**, a fine open space of 267 acres, where Wat Tyler and Jack Cade marshalled their hosts, and where many a pretty highway robbery has taken place. Here, too, the ancient game of golf was introduced to an, at first, unappreciative Southron public by James I.

Hampstead Heath.

Rail from North London or District Stations to *Hampstead Heath* Station. Thence it is a quarter of an hour's walk to the Flagstaff.

Trams run from Holborn, King's Cross and Hampstead Road. Or 'bus can be taken to Camden Town, and then the tram. The Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway, to be opened shortly, will provide a direct route to Golder's Green.

Though it is well within the metropolitan boundaries, no excuse need be proffered for including Hampstead amongst our "Excursions." Its difficulty of access will be remedied ere long by the new Tube Railway, but it cannot be said that hitherto this most delightful of London suburbs has been very well known except to its favoured residents.

Hampstead Heath, with its broken heights, its far-reaching views, its ever-varying glimpses of beauty, is without exception the loveliest of London's open spaces. Indeed, few cities can show within their precincts anything to compare with it. The Heath proper, according to the L.C.C. *Handbook*, comprises

only 240 acres, but adjoining it on the north are the **Golder's Hill Estate** (36 acres) acquired in 1898, and **Waterlow Park** (29 acres), while to the east is **Parliament Hill** (267 acres). Close at hand also are the beautiful **Highgate Woods** (69 acres), maintained by the City Corporation. Recently a successful effort has been made to secure yet a further extension northward on the Eton College estate, so that the view from the Spaniards and the North-West Heath may not be ruined by building developments. An even finer view is gained from the *Flagstaff* (440 feet above sea-level). Although beautiful always, the best



H. C. Wharton & Co.]

[Kilburn.

ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

time to see the Heath is in the spring, when the hawthorn and crab-apple trees are in bloom.

Well Walk, close to the High Street, takes its name from the famous spa so extensively patronized by "the quality" in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Keats lodged here in 1817-18, and later lived at *Lawn Bank*, at the foot of John Street. He is commemorated by a bust in **Hampstead Church**, an eighteenth century edifice, the copper-covered spire of which

forms a conspicuous landmark. In the churchyard are also buried Sir J. Macintosh, the historian; Joanna Baillie; John Constable, some of whose most famous pictures were inspired by the locality; and G. du Maurier.

Hampton Court.

Rail from Waterloo (South Station) to Hampton Court Station, 15 in. Fares, 2/-, 1/6 and 1/2½; return, 2/9, 2/- and 1/10. Or from North London and Metropolitan District Stations, viâ Richmond, to Teddington.

Electric Rail and Tram.—To Shepherd's Bush by Central London Rly. (2d.), thence by electric tram (6d.) viâ Twickenham.

Steamers run during the summer months (see announcements in newspapers).

Open free daily, except Fridays, 10 to 6, April to September inclusive; 10 to 4 other months. Also on Sundays after 2. The Gardens are open every day.

Hotels.—*Thames* and *Castle*, near station; *Mitre*, by Bridge; *King's Arms*, *Greyhound* and *Queen's Arms* at entrance to Bushey Park.

No visitor to London, however pressed for time, should fail to see the beautiful and stately palace built by Cardinal Wolsey for his own delight, and afterwards "presented"—not very willingly, we must believe—to his royal master, Henry VIII. It is the largest and in many respects the finest of all the royal palaces of England, though it has not been occupied by the sovereign since the time of George II. It contains about a thousand apartments, of which four-fifths are occupied by royal pensioners and other privileged persons; but the magnificent State Rooms, with their fine pictures, the Courts, and the charming gardens are open to all. The Palace is of red brick, now delightfully mellowed by time. Perhaps the finest portions of the original building are the **Great Gatehouse** and the **Clock Court**. The **Great Hall**, with its magnificent tapestries, was built by Henry VIII. The **State Rooms**, surrounding the Fountain Court, were added for William III by Sir Christopher Wren. The Palace was used as a residence by Henry VIII, Cromwell, the Stuart kings, William III, George I and George II. Although some of the best of the paintings have been removed in recent years to other palaces, the collection still ranks as one of the finest in England. The celebrated "Hampton Court Beauties," by *Kneller*, hang in King William's Presence Chamber; the "Windsor Beauties," of the Court of Charles II, by *Lely*, in the King's Bedchamber. The finest tapestries are the eight pieces in the Great Hall, illustrating the life of Abraham. In 1905 Baron D'Erlanger presented another fine set (17th century), representing scenes from the lives of the Apostles.

Notable features of the beautiful **Gardens** are the **Great Vine**,* planted in 1768, which, after a period of comparative poverty, is again yielding abundantly; and the **Maze**, adjoining the Lion Gates, the intricacies of which can easily be threaded by one who bears in mind always to *keep to the left*, except the *first* time a choice is offered, when the turn should be made

* An offshoot of this vine in the Royal Gardens at Windsor, planted in 1775, has long since outgrown its parent.



F. Frith & Co., Ltd.]

[Reigate.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

to the *right*. Opposite the eastern façade of the Palace is the **Long Canal** (nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long), constructed by Charles II. The **Home Park** (600 acres) is bounded on all but the western side by the Thames. It is open to the public.

Opposite the Lion Gates is the principal entrance to **Bushey Park**, a royal demesne of over 1,000 acres, noted for its tame deer. The famous *Chestnut Avenue*, the flowering of which towards the end of May lures crowds of sightseers, stretches right across the Park to Teddington, the vista broken only by the *Diana Fountain*.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Rail from Baker Street (Met.) or Marylebone (G.C.) $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. Fares, 1/4, 1/- and 8d.; return, 2/-, 1/6 and 1/- . Also from Euston or Broad Street to Harrow (L. and N.W.).

Motor Rail by District Railway viâ Mill Hill Park to South Harrow.

Harrow is chiefly visited for the famous **School**, founded in



PLAN OF HAMPTON COURT MAZE.

1571 by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish. It rivals Eton in the affections of the aristocracy. Amongst distinguished scholars may be mentioned Lord Byron, Sheridan, Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston and Cardinal Manning. The view from the churchyard terrace, near the flat tomb (now railed over), on which Byron used to lie outstretched, is very extensive. The finely-placed *Church*, with its Norman tower, is also of great interest.

Hatfield (Herts).

Rail from King's Cross (G.N.) 17½ m. Fares, 2/6 and 1/5½; return, double fare. Also from Moorgate Street and Broad Street, changing at Finsbury Park.

Cycle and Motor Route via Highgate, Finchley, Barnet and Potter's Bar to Hatfield (16 m. from Highgate Archway).

Hatfield House, the historic home of the Marquis of Salisbury, is shown, in the absence of the family, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, between 2 and 5 p.m., from Easter Monday to 1st August, on application to the housekeeper. No order is required for parties of less than twelve. The Park is open to inhabitants of Hatfield and to persons who can produce evidence of having slept a night in the town. Picnics are not allowed. The House, built by the first Earl, who exchanged Theobald's Park with James I for this estate, is a lovely Jacobean building of mellow red brick. The principal apartments are crowded with works of art and historical relics. The *Church*, just outside the Park, is a large and richly-adorned building, in the Decorated style. The *Salisbury Chapel*, where the late Premier and many of his family repose, is on the north side of the chancel.

Henley.

Rail from Paddington (G.W.), 35½ m. Fares, 6/-, 3/9 and 2/11½; return, 10/6 first, 6/6 second. Week-end tickets, 8/-, 5/6 and 4/6. Cheap day tickets are issued by certain trains at 3/6.

Also by Messrs. Salter Bros'. Saloon **Steamers** from Kingston Bridge (see p. 31).

This pleasant little town is one of the most popular centres for river scenery. During **Regatta Week** (beginning of July) accommodation is at a premium.

Kew Gardens.

Rail to either Kew Bridge or Kew Gardens Stations by South-Western, North London or District Rlys. The former station is close to the principal, or northern, entrance; from the latter it is five minutes' straight walk to the Victoria Gate.

Electric Tram.—By Central London Rly. to Shepherd's Bush, (2d.); thence by electric tram to King Edward VII. Bridge (2d.).

Steamers during summer (see announcements).

Open.—Kew Gardens are open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 or dusk, June to September inclusive, and in winter from 12 to dusk. Open on Sundays at 1 p.m. The Hothouses are not opened until 1.

Refreshments (teas and light luncheons) are served at the Pavilion near the Temperate House.

Cycles may be left at the entrance.

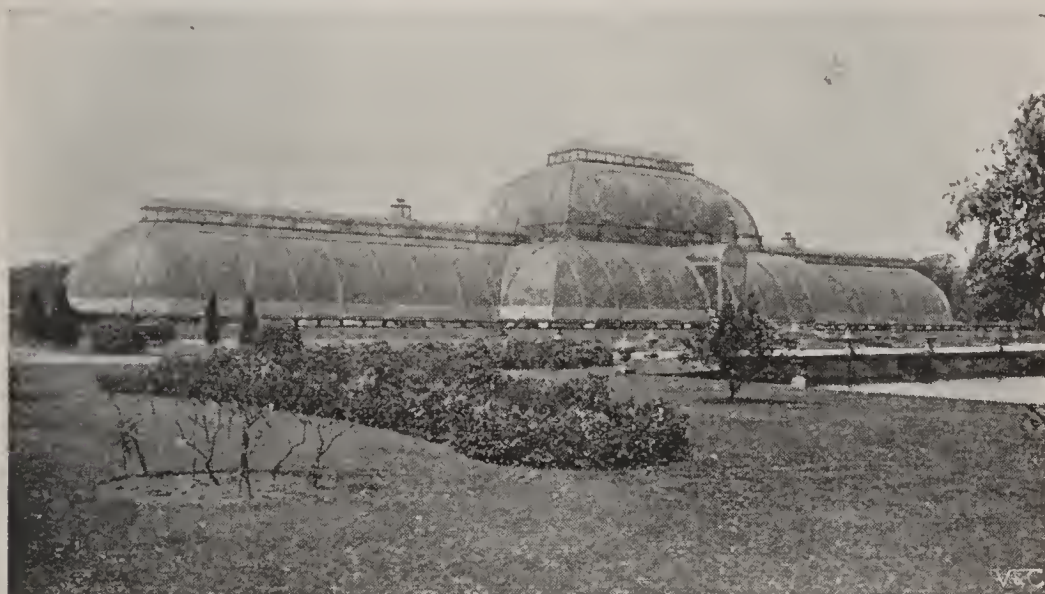
Visitors arriving at Kew Bridge Station, or by electric tram, cross the river by the handsome King Edward VII Bridge, cross the river by the handsome King Edward VII Bridge,



of three spans, (opened by the King and Queen in May, 1903), which has replaced old Kew Bridge. On Kew Green

stands the brick church of *St. Anne*, dating from 1714. Gainsborough, the artist, is buried in the churchyard, and the church contains memorial windows of several departed royalties.

The **Royal Botanic Gardens** and the **Arboretum** combine the attractions of a delightful open space with those of a museum. Nowhere in London is instruction more pleasantly conveyed. The visitor may wander at will through what is practically a lordly park, with every species of tree, shrub and flower plainly labelled for his edification. The grounds comprise stately avenues and sequestered walks, lakes and ponds, palm-houses and conservatories, gorgeous flower-beds, rockeries, museums and classic temples, and a large herbaceous ground that was the especial joy of Richard Jefferies, as it has been of many since. The most important features are the large *Palm House*,



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[Dundee.

PALM HOUSE, KEW GARDENS.

kept always at a temperature of 80°, the *Temperate House*, the *Water Lily House*, the three *Museums*, the *Herbarium*, and the *North Gallery*, in which last is displayed the marvellous collection of flower studies made by the late Miss North. The lofty flag-staff near by, 160 feet high, is formed of a single pine tree. A touch of quaintness is given to the gardens by the Chinese Pagoda, 165 feet high, at the southern end. In the northern part of the grounds, close to the main entrance, is **Kew Palace** (*open 10 to 6 daily, except Friday*), a favourite residence of George III. Queen Charlotte died here in 1818. On the left of the large lake, as one proceeds towards the river, are the secluded grounds of the **King's Cottage**, now open to the public. The large building on the Middlesex side of the river is *Sion House*, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

Maidenhead (Berks).

Rail from Paddington (G.W.) $24\frac{1}{2}$ m. Fares, 4/-, 2/6 and 2/-; return, 6/-, 3/9 and 3/-. Week-end tickets 5/6, first class. *Taplow* station, on the Bucks side, is equally near the river.

Charming river scenery, especially the reach below the lovely wooded grounds of **Clivedon**, the seat of Mr. W. W. Astor. **Boulter's Lock**, the busiest lock on the Thames, provides an interesting spectacle in the season at all hours of the day, but especially on a fine Sunday afternoon.



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[*Dundee.*

THE PAGODA, KEW GARDENS.

Richmond.

Rail (L. and S.W.) from Waterloo ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.); or from Broad Street (North London). Fares, 1/3, 1/- and 9d.; return, 2/-, 1/6 and 1/3. Also by Metropolitan District Railway.

Rail and Tram. By Central London Rly. to Shepherd's Bush (2d.), thence by electric tram to King Edward VII. Bridge (2d.). Cross bridge, then continue by horse tram to Richmond (2d.)

Steamboats in summer (see announcements).

Hotels.—*Star and Garter, Mansion, Queen's, Roebuck* and others.

No place in the environs of London is more attractive than Richmond, delightfully situated on the slope of a hill overlook-

ing the Thames on the Surrey side. It is an uphill walk of about a mile from the station to the beautiful **Terrace Gardens**, from which is gained that matchless **View** of woodland, water and tranquil pasture-land that poets and painters have vied with each other in depicting. By the recent acquisition of the Petersham meadows in the foreground and of the Marble Hill estate across the river at Twickenham, this view is now secured to the public for all time. Just beyond is the well-known *Star and Garter Hotel*, opposite the principal entrance to **Richmond Park**. This lovely domain, 2,250 acres in extent and nearly eight miles in circumference, was first enclosed by Charles I. Since August, 1904, a number of woods and game preserves, to trespass in which was formerly almost a hanging matter, have also been thrown open to the public. The Park is one of the most popular resorts of Londoners, and in fine weather the stream of motors, carriages and cycles on all the principal thoroughfares is unending. Large herds of fallow and red deer roam the Park. Nearly in the middle are the *Pen Ponds*, covering 18 acres, a favourite resort of winter skaters. The *White Lodge* was the residence before her marriage of the Princess of Wales, and also figures, like Richmond Hill, in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. *Pembroke Lodge* was the seat of Lord John Russell.

The Richmond "Maids of Honour," it may be well to explain, are a kind of sweet cheese-cake.

South of Richmond, and reached from it by the picturesque towing-path or by a stroll through the Park, is the ancient borough of **Kingston**, with Hampton Court Palace on the opposite bank of the river. In the Market Place may be seen, enclosed by railings, the **Coronation Stone**, on which Athelstan and other Saxon kings were crowned. The stretch of river between Richmond and Kingston is very popular with boating parties. Kingston is the starting-point of Messrs. Salter Bros.' well-known steamers to Henley and Oxford (see p. 31).

Rye House (Herts).

Rail from Liverpool Street (19 m.). Fares, 3/8, 2/10 and 1/8; return, 5/6, 3/9 and 2/10.

What is left of Rye House, an ancient manor the owner of which lost his head in 1683 for participation in the so-called "Rye House Plot," is now converted into an inn, the gardens of which are a favourite resort of bank-holiday folk, beanfeasters and the like. The manor at one time belonged to Henry VIII. The embattled Gatehouse is fairly well preserved.

St. Albans (Herts).

Rail from St. Pancras (20 m.). Fares, 2/8 first, 1/7½ third; return, double fare. From Euston (24 m.). Fares, 2/8, 2/- and 1/7½; return, double fare. From King's Cross (G.N. 23½ m.). Fares, 2/11 first, 1/8½ third; return, 5/9 and 3/5. **Cycle and Motor Route** (20 m.) viâ Marble Arch, Cricklewood, Hendon, Edgware and Elstree; or (21 m.) viâ Great North Road to Barnet.

This ancient city, the *Verulam* of the Romans, and the burial place of the great Lord Bacon, is well worth a pilgrimage from London. The **Cathedral** (*open 10 to 4, 5 or 6, according to time of year—nave free, transepts and parts east of nave, 6d.*) boasts the longest nave in England, and is a mixture of the Norman, Early English and Decorated styles, restored at great expense, but questionable taste, by the late Lord Grimthorpe. Bacon's tomb is in *St. Michael's Church*, parts of which are even older than the Abbey. Other notable features of the city are the remains of ancient Verulam, the old Abbey Gateway, and the quaint round tavern, known as *The Fighting Cocks*, which proudly claims to be the oldest inhabited house in England.

Southend.

Rail from Fenchurch Street (35½ m.). Fares, 4/4 first, 2/2 second; return, 7/- and 4/4. Week-end tickets, 6/- and 3/6. Cheap day tickets 2/6. Also from Liverpool Street (41½ m.) and St. Pancras (42 m.).
Steamers in summer from London Bridge (see newspapers).

Southend shares with Brighton the advantage of being sufficiently near London to be available as a place of residence for City men. Its growth in recent years has been astonishing, the population (now just under 30,000) more than doubling in the decade between 1891 and 1901. The tide recedes so far that the Pier has been given a length of a mile and a half. The parts of the town adjoining the Pier and Esplanade are usually thronged with excursionists, for whose delectation all the usual appurtenances of "a good day out" are provided, but **West-cliff** and other residential quarters boast many amenities.

Waltham Abbey.

Rail from Liverpool Street or St. Pancras (12½ m.). Fares, 2/-, 1/6 and 1/1; return, 3/3, 2/6 and 1/9.

This ancient Abbey, situated on the Lea, about three miles from the western border of Epping Forest, was founded by the Saxon Harold, and here he knelt to pray before setting out for the fatal field of Hastings. The nave has been restored, and is now used as the parish church. **Waltham Cross**, a mile west of the Abbey, was erected by Edward I, like Charing Cross and others, to mark the places where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Grantham to London.

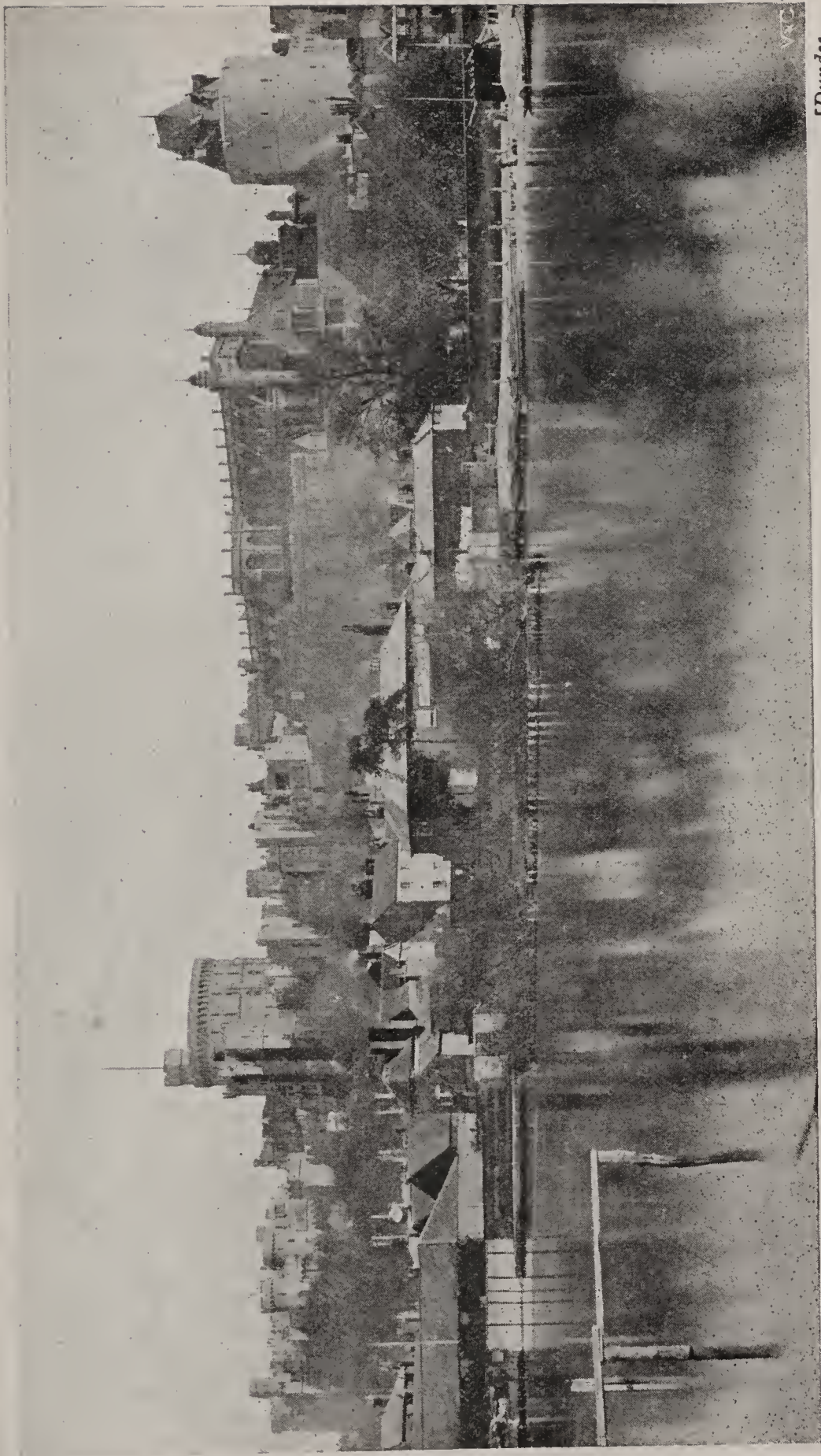
Windsor and Eton.

Rail (G.W.) from Paddington (21½ m.), or from Waterloo (North Station), 25½ m. Fares, 3/6, 2/3 and 1/9; return, 5/6, 3/9 and 3/-. Week-end tickets, 4/6, 3/6 and 2/9. Cheap day tickets by certain trains only, 2/6.

Coach in summer from Northumberland Avenue (see announcements). Fares usually 12/6; return, 17/6.

Cycle and Motor Route (22½ m.) viâ Hammersmith, Brentford, Hounslow, Bedfont, Staines and Old Windsor (there are many alternative routes).

Hotels, etc.—*White Hart, Castle, Royal Adelaide, Layton's Refreshment Rooms*, Thames Street. At Eton, the *Christopher* and *Bridge House*.

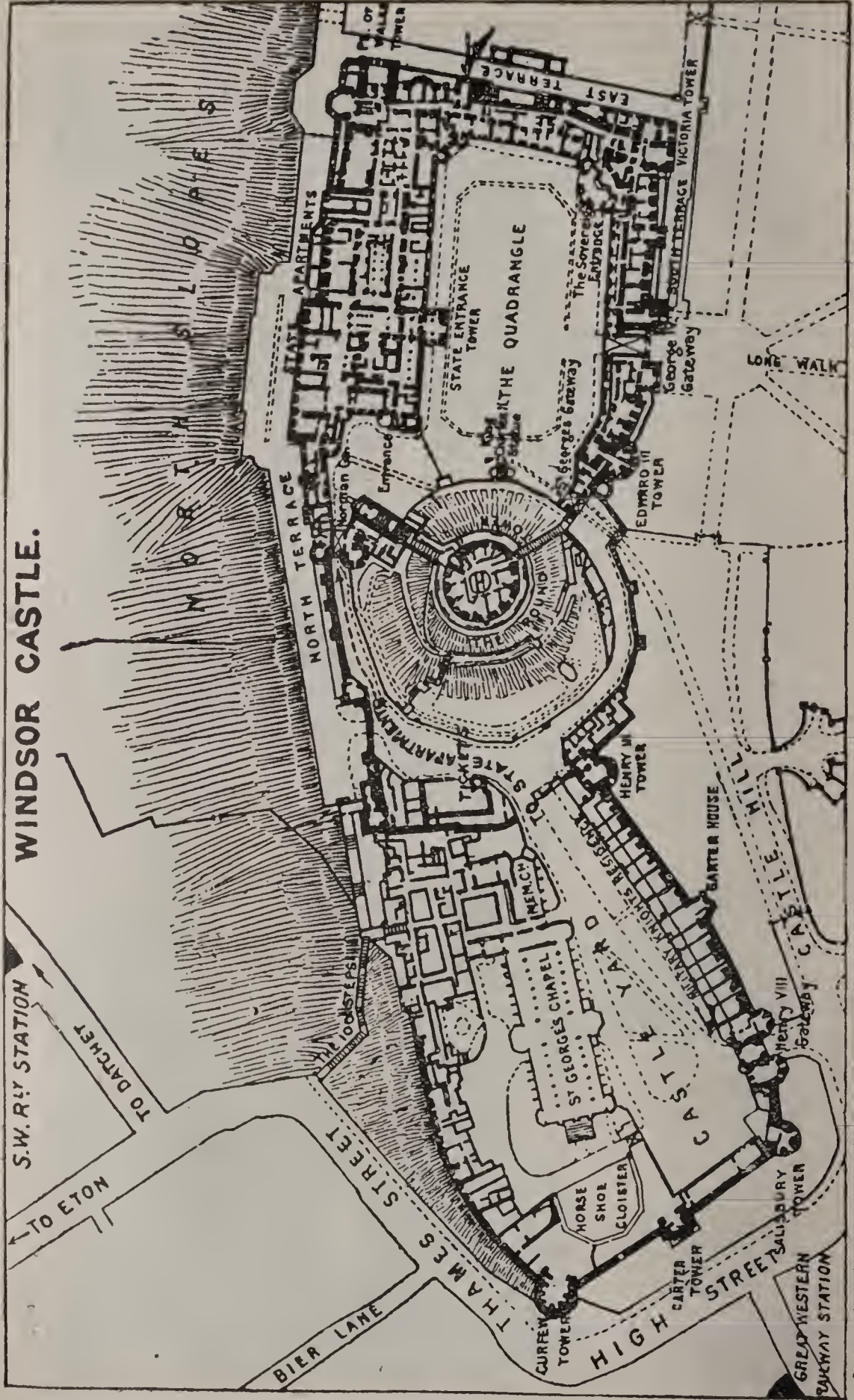


[Dundee.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE.



Admission—When the Court is not in residence (see newspapers), the State Apartments are usually open to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 5 (April to September inclusive), 11 to 4 October; 11 to 3 winter months. On Tuesdays and Thursdays adults are charged 1/-, children, 6d. (proceeds devoted to local charities). On Wednesdays and bank-holidays no charge is made. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The Royal Stables and Riding School may be viewed daily between 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on weekdays (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3 in summer, and between 12.30 and 4 in winter.

Windsor Castle, famous the world over as the residence of the King, was founded by William the Conqueror, and has been extended and altered by nearly every succeeding sovereign. Under Queen Victoria no less a sum than £900,000 was expended in this way, and His Majesty has already carried out an extensive re-arrangement and embellishment of the interior.

Even when the State Apartments are not accessible (see above) the visitor will find plenty to occupy and interest him. The Castle comprises two main portions, the **Lower Ward**, in which are St. George's Chapel, the Albert Memorial Chapel, the Horse Shoe Cloisters, and the residences of the Knights of Windsor and others; and the **Upper Ward**, in which are the State Apartments, the King's Private Apartments (never shown), and the south wing, in which the royal guests and visitors are accommodated. Between the two portions is the massive **Round Tower**, which should be ascended for the sake of the extensive view over the Thames Valley. The Castle is nearly a mile in circumference.

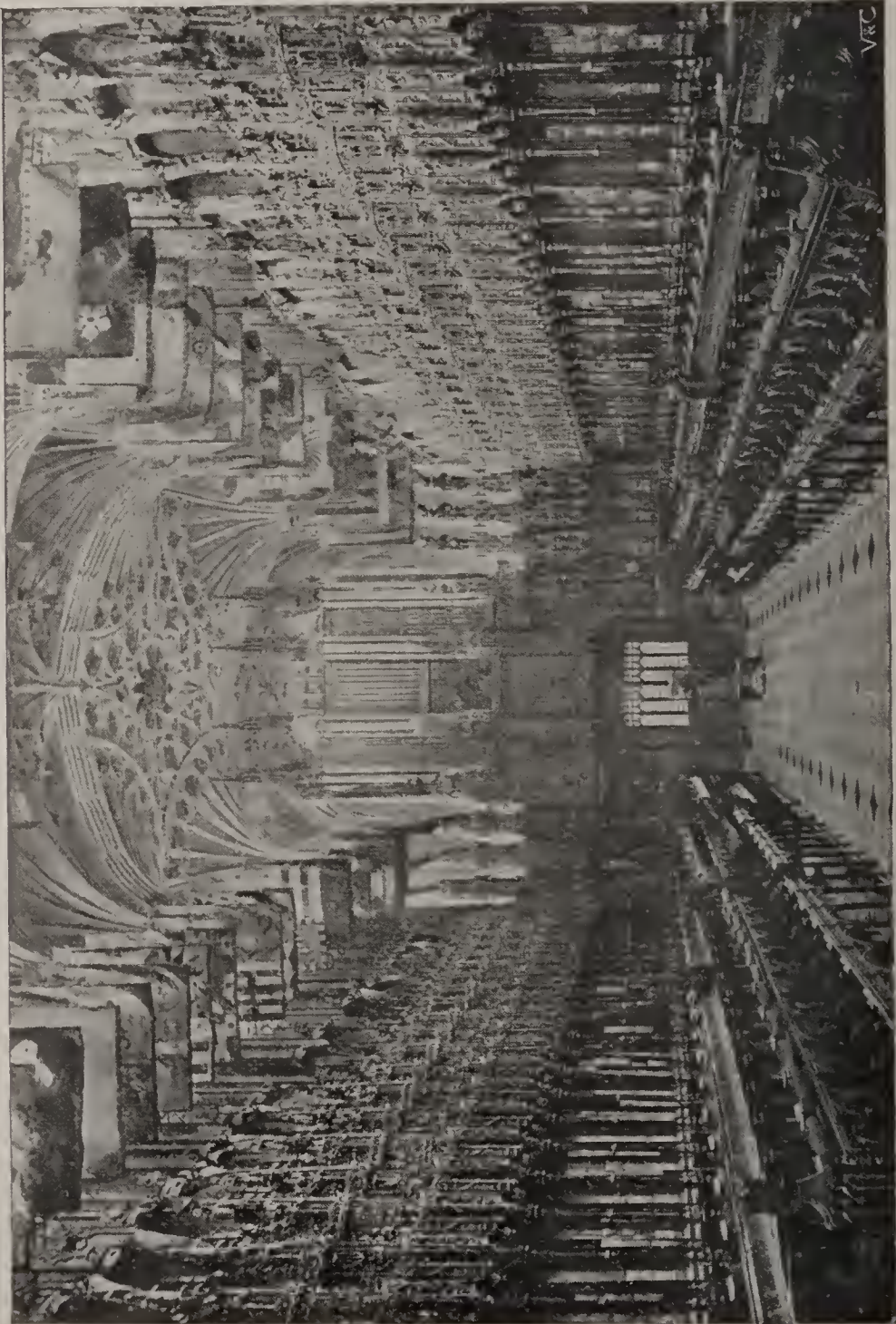
Passing under **Henry VIII's Gateway**, we have before us **St. George's Chapel**, a beautiful example of the Perpendicular style, begun by Edward IV and completed by Henry VIII. In the richly decorated Choir, with its fan-vaulting, are the stalls of the Knights of the Garter. A subterranean passage leads to the Tomb House below the Albert Memorial Chapel, where lie the bodies of George III, George IV, William IV, and other royal personages.

The **Albert Memorial Chapel**, originally intended by Henry VIII for his own mausoleum, and afterwards presented to Cardinal Wolsey, was restored and most sumptuously decorated by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort. It contains cenotaphs of the Prince, of the late Duke of Albany, and of the Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the King (d. 1892)

The **State Apartments**, in which foreign sovereigns visiting His Majesty are accommodated, have been re-decorated and re-arranged during the present reign. They are beautifully furnished, and are hung with priceless pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck and others. Much of the carving was done by Grinling Gibbons. The **Waterloo Chamber**, often used for banquets and theatrical performances, is entirely hung with

portraits of persons associated with the close of Napoleon's military career.

The **Home Park**, immediately adjoining the Castle, com-



[Dundee.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

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prises about 400 acres, and is bordered on three sides by the Thames. Close to Frogmore House is the **Royal Mausoleum**, where rest the bodies of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

If possible, a drive should be taken through **Windsor Great Park**, which stretches southward from the Castle for upwards of five miles, and comprises 18,000 acres. Except that cyclists are debarred from using the Long Walk, there are very few restrictions. One of the finest views in England is that of the Castle from Snow Hill, at the southern end of the **Long Walk**. The Park is noted for its splendid *Coniferæ*.

Virginia Water (*Wheatsheaf Hotel*) is at the southern end of the Great Park. There are frequent brake trips from Windsor during the summer months, or the Lake may be directly reached from London by the South-Western Railway to Virginia Water station (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant). Coaches also run in summer from Northumberland Avenue. Cyclists should take the road through Hounslow, Staines and Egham. The **Lake**, formerly a large swamp, was formed in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden. It covers an area of about 150 acres, and is rather more than two miles long. This pretty and tranquil spot has an indescribably soothing effect on one. The **Ruins**—genuine antiquities—were brought from Tripoli and re-erected in 1825.

Eton, immediately opposite Windsor, on the Bucks side of the river, is gained by crossing the bridge. Proceeding up the High Street we reach in less than ten minutes the portals of the famous **College**, founded in 1440 by Henry VI, and including amongst its pupils, past and present, many of the greatest names in English history. Both School and Chapel can generally be seen on application. The boys number about a thousand.

Woolwich.

Rail from Charing Cross, Cannon Street and London Bridge to Woolwich Arsenal station ($9\frac{1}{4}$ m.). Fares from Charing Cross, 1/6, 1/- and 9d.; return, 2/6, 1/8 and 1/2.

Visitors of British nationality desirous of seeing **Woolwich Arsenal** must obtain an order from the War Office, Whitehall. *These orders are available on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 10 to 11.30 a.m., and 2 to 4.30 p.m.* Foreigners must apply through their Embassies. The Arsenal covers no less than 600 acres, and regularly employs about 20,000 men. Some of the operations, particularly those in the Gun Factory, are of great interest.

On **Woolwich Common** (159 acres) is the **Rotunda** (*open daily, Sundays excepted, 10 to 4 or 5, free*), a circular building, designed by Nash, containing an interesting military museum. The *Royal Artillery Barracks* accommodate 4,000 men and 1,000 horses. At the *Royal Military Academy*, on the east side of the Common, cadets are trained for the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery.

For Index see pp. 327-336.

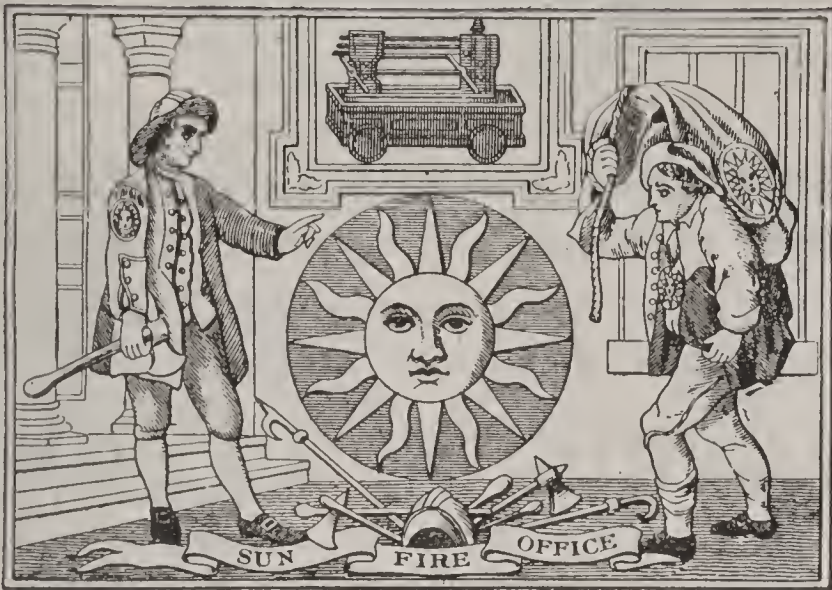


THE HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

(From the painting by Fred Walker, A.R.A., in the Tate Gallery.)

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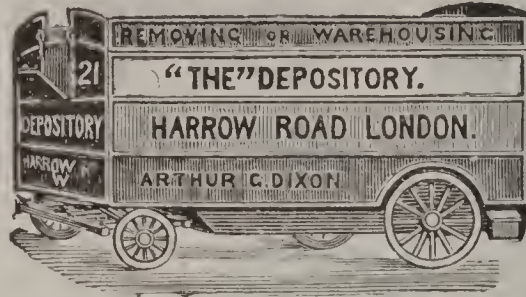
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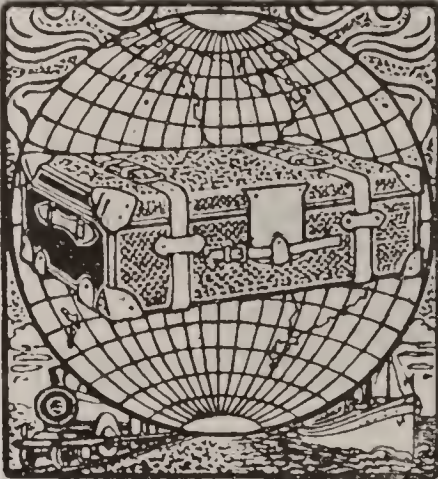
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INDEX

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A

ACCIDENTS, I
 Adelphi Terrace, 213
 Admiralty, 89
 Admission to public buildings, 2
 Agencies, Colonial, 14
 Agricultural Hall, 267, 34
 Albany, The, 154
 Albemarle Street, 156
 Albert Docks, 294
 Albert Embankment, 86
 Albert Gate, 169, 198
 Albert Hall, 168-169
 Albert Memorial, 169
 Albert Suspension Bridge, 300
 Albert Victor Sailors' Rest, 292
 Aldersgate, 75
 Aldersgate Street, 247, 265
 Aldgate, 277
 Aldridge's Horse Market, 68
 Aldwych, 217
 Alexandra House, 169
 Alexandra Palace, 304, 34
 Alexandra Trust, 265
 Allan Wesleyan Library, 21
 Ambrosden Avenue, 134
 American Embassy, 132
 Americans in London, 2
 Angel, Islington, 267
 Angerstein Collection of Pictures, 93
 "Ansidei Madonna," The, 93, 97
 Antiquaries, Society of, 155
 Apothecaries Hall, 261
 Apsley House, 153
 Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, 150
 Area and Population, 2-4
 Arlington Street, 156-157
 Arts and Crafts, Central School, 188
 Asylums Board, 234

B

BAKER STREET, 177
 Baker Street and Waterloo Railway, 57-58
 Baker Street Station, 52, 54, 177, 58
 Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, 277
 Bank Notes, 24
 Bank of Scotland, 273
 Bank, The, 235-237
 Bank Station, 237, 56, 57

Bank Subway, 237
 Bankruptcy Court, 224
 Banks—
 Birkbeck, 227
 Childs', 228
 Coutts', 213
 England, of, 238; Law Courts Branch, 228
 Gosling's (Barclay's), 232
 National Provincial, 272
 Scotland, of, 273
 Baptist Church House, 188
 Baptist Churches, 12
 Barbican, 265, 75
 Barclay's Brewery, 296
 Barnard's Inn, 197
 Bartholomew Close, 270
 Bartholomew Lane, 276
 Baths and Bathing, 4
 Battersea Park, 210, 300
 Bedford Row, 196
 Bedlam, 297
 Bennett's Clock, 242
 Bentinck Street, 173
 Berkeley Square, 157
 Berkeley Street, 157
 Bethnal Green Museum, 274-275, 280, 34
 Billingsgate, 284, 22
 Birdcage Walk, 139
 Birkbeck Bank, 227
 Birkbeck College, 227
 Bishopsgate Institute, 274, 21
 Bishopsgate Station, 54, 275
 Bishopsgate Street Within, 272
 Blackfriars Bridge, 234
 Blackheath, 311
 Blackwall Tunnel, 294
 Bloomsbury, 187-188
 Bloomsbury Square, 188
 Boadicea group, 86
 Board of Education, 89
 Boarding Houses, 4; list, xxi.
 Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge, 68
 Boating, 68
 Borough Councils, 4; list of, 6
 Borough Market, 296, 22
 Borough Polytechnic Institute, 298
 Botanic Gardens, Chelsea, 210
 Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, 34
 Boulter's Lock, 318

Bouverie Street, 232
 Bow Church, 246, 12
 Bow Street, 217
 Bread Street, 246
 Bream's Buildings, 227
 Brent Reservoir, 66
 Bridewell, 233
 Bridges—
 Albert Suspension, 300
 Blackfriars, 234
 Charing Cross Railway, 220
 Chelsea Suspension, 210, 300
 King Edward VII., 316
 Lambeth Suspension, 136, 298
 London, 282, 32, 74
 Putney, 211
 Southwark, 296
 Tower, 289-291, 32
 Vauxhall, 136, 300
 Waterloo, 219-220, 32
 Westminster, 86, 32
 Bridgewater House, 142
 Brighton, 304
 British Association for Advancement of Science, 155
 British and Foreign Bible Society, 261
 British Museum, 188-194, 34
 British Museum Reading Room, 189-191, 21, 34
 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, 131
 Broad Street, 275
 Broad Street Station, 52, 275, 55
 Broad Walk, 163
 Brockwell Park, 302
 Brompton Road, 169, 198
 Brook Street, 160
 Brooke Street, 196
 Buckingham Palace, 141
 Bunhill Fields Cemetery, 264
 Burlington Arcade, 156
 Burlington House, 155
 Burnham Beeches, 304-306
 Bury Street, 148
 Bushey Park, 314
 Buzzard, H.M.S., 223

C

CABS AND CAR FARES, 6-7
 Camberwell, 302
 Cambridge Circus, 151
 Cannon Street, 262

- Cannon Street Stations (District), 54; (S.E.R.), 52, 262
 Capel Court, 276
 Cardinal Wolsey's Palace, 228
 Carey Street, 224
 Carlton House Terrace, 144
 Carlyle's House 210-211, 36
 Carpenter's Hall, 275
 Cass Technical Institute, 278
 Catholic Apostolic Church, 186, 12
 Cattle Market, Foreign, 22
 Cattle Market, Metropolitan, 22
 Cavendish Square, 172
 Central Criminal Court, 260
 Central London Electric Railway, 56
 Central Technical College, 208
 Chalfont St. Giles, 306
 Chancery Lane, 226
 Changing the Guard, 89, 142, 24
 Charing Cross, 80
 Charing Cross Hospital, 213
 Charing Cross Railway Bridge, 220
 Charing Cross Railway Stations (District), 53, 54, 213; (S.E.R.), 213
 Charing Cross Road, 151
 Charterhouse, 265-266, 36
 Charterhouse School, 266
 Cheapside, 241
 Chelsea, 208-211
 Chelsea Embankment, 210
 Chelsea Gardens, 210
 Chelsea Old Church, 211
 Chelsea Public Library, 211
 Chelsea Suspension Bridge, 210, 300
 Chelsea Town Hall, 211
 Chemical Society, 155
 Cheshire Cheese, The Old, 232
 Chess River, 66
 Chesterfield House, 160
 Cheyne Row, 210
 Cheyne Walk, 210
 Child's Bank, 228
 Christie and Manson's, 147
 Christ's Hospital, 270
 Churches and Chapels—
List of, 10-13
 All Hallows, Barking, 284
 All Saints, Margaret Street, 172, 12
 All Souls, Langham Place, 172, 12
 Baptist Churches, 12
 Bow, 246, 12
 Churches and Chapels—
 Catholic Apostolic Churches, 186, 12
 Chapel of the Ascension, 183
 Chapel Royal, St. James', 12
 Chapel Royal, Savoy, 12
 Chelsea Old Church, 211
 Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, 183, 12
 Christ Church, Newgate, 270
 Christ Church, Southwark, 298
 Christ Church, Westminster, 12
 Christ Church, Woburn Square, 186
 City Temple, 271, 12
 Congregational Churches, 12
 Danish Church, 13
 Devonshire House Meeting House, 12
 Dutch, 276, 13
 England, Church of, 12
 Foreign, 13
 Foundling Hospital Chapel, 12
 French Protestant Church, 185, 13
 Friends' Meeting House, 274, 12
 German Church, 13
 Gordon Square, 12
 Great Queen Street Wesleyan Chapel, 13
 Greek Church, 13
 Guards' Chapel, 12
 Hampstead Presbyterian Chapel, 12
 Holy Trinity, Aldgate, 278
 King's Weigh House Chapel, 183, 12
 Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, 12
 Metropolitan Tabernacle, 297, 12
 Moravian Chapel, 227, 12
 Nonconformist, 12-13
 Norwegian, 13
 Presbyterian, English, 12
 Regent's Park Chapel, 12
 Roman Catholic. *See that title*
 St. Alban's, 197, 12
 St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 261
 St. Andrew, Holborn, 271
 St. Andrew Undershaft, 277
 St. Anne's, 185, 12
 St. Augustine's, Old Change, 245
 Churches and Chapels—
 St. Bartholomew the Great, 268-270, 12, 42
 St. Benet's, 262
 St. Botolph Without, 274
 St. Botolph (G.P.O.), 248
 St. Bride's, 233
 St. Clement Danes, 223, 12
 St. Columba, 12
 St. Dunstan, Fleet Street, 232, 12
 St. Dunstan-in-the-East 284
 St. Dunstan, Stepney, 280
 St. Edmund the Martyr, 281
 St. Ethelburga, 274
 St. George's, Borough, 296
 St. George's, Hanover Square, 171, 12
 St. George's, Hart Street, 194
 St. Giles, Cripplegate, 265, 12
 St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 151-152
 St. Helen's, Crosby Hall, 273-274
 St. James's, Piccadilly, 154, 12
 St. John's, Clerkenwell, 267, 42
 St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, 12
 St. Judes', Whitechapel, 278
 St. Katherine Cree, 277
 St. Lawrence, Jewry, 245
 St. Magnus the Martyr, 284
 St. Margaret's, Westminster, 115-116, 12, 42
 St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, 260
 St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 82, 12
 St. Mary Abbot's, 167
 St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 246
 St. Mary, Battersea, 300
 St. Mary, Lambeth Palace, 298
 St. Mary, Paddington, 182
 St. Mary Woolnoth's, 241, 237
 St. Mary-at-Hill, 284
 St. Marylebone, 178, 12
 St. Mary-le-Bow. *See Bow Church*
 St. Mary-le-Strand, 218, 12
 St. Michael's, Cornhill, 276
 St. Mildred's, 246

- Churches and Chapels—
 St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, 262
 St. Olave's, 281
 St. Paul's Cathedral. *See that title.*
 St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 216
 St. Peter's, Cornhill, 276
 St. Philip, Stepney, 278
 St. Saviour's, for the Deaf and Dumb, 183
 St. Sepulchre's, 270
 St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 262
 St. Swithin's, 262, 75
 St. Vedasts', 246
 Salvation Army Head Quarters, 12
 Savoy, Chapel Royal, 215
 Scotland, of, 12
 Southwark Cathedral, 295-296, 12, 44
 Spurgeon's Tabernacle, 297, 12, 58
 Swedenborgian, 12
 Swedish, 13
 Swiss, 13
 Temple, 230-231, 12, 44
 Theistic, 12
 Trinity, Marylebone, 172
 Union Congregational, 12
 Unitarian Churches, 13
 Wesley's Chapel, 264, 13
 Westbourne Park Chapel, 12
 Whitefield Tabernacle, 186, 12
 Church House, Westminster, 131
 Church Missionary Society, 233
 City and South London Electric Railway, 56
 City Boundary, 196, 222, 265
 City Corporation, 13-14
 City Guilds, 14
 City of London. *See London*
 City of London Court, 245
 City of London School, 234
 City Temple, 271, 12
 Civil Service Co-operative Society, 150
 Clapham Common, 302
 Clarence House, 144
 Clarges Street, 157
 Clearing House, Bankers, 281
 Clement's Inn, 223
 Cleopatra's Needle, 220
 Clifford's Inn, 227
 Clivedon, 318
 Clothworkers' Hall, 281
 Clubland, 146
- Clubs--
List of, 7-10
 Albemarle, 156
 Army and Navy, 146
 Arthur's, 147
 Athenæum, 146
 Automobile, 157
 Badminton, 157
 Boodle's, 147
 Brooks's, 147
 Carlton, 146
 Cavalry, 157
 City Carlton, 262
 City Liberal, 262
 City of London, 275
 Cocoa Tree, 147
 Conservative, 147
 Constitutional, 83
 Devonshire, 147
 East India United Service, 147
 Garrick, 216
 Grosvenor, 156
 Guards', 146
 Isthmian, 157
 Junior Athenæum, 157
 Junior Carlton, 146
 Junior Constitutional, 157
 Junior United Service, 148
 Lyceum, 157
 Marlborough, 146
 National Liberal, 83
 Naval and Military, 157
 New Oxford and Cambridge, 146
 New University, 147
 Orleans, 147
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 146
 Pioneer, 156
 Portland, 147
 Queen's, Kensington, 68
 Ranelagh (polo, etc.), 211
 Reform, 146
 Royal Thames Yacht, 156
 St. James's, 157
 St. Stephen's, 84
 Savage, 213
 Savile, 157
 Thatched House, 147
 Traveller's, 146
 Union, 82
 United Service, 146
 United University, 148
 White's, 147
 Windham, 147
 Coaches, Principal Trips, 14
 Coal Exchange, 284
 Cock Tavern, Fleet Street, 232
 Cogers' Hall, 233
 Coins in Use, 24
 College of Preceptors, 188
 Colne River, 66
 Colonial Agencies, 14
 Colonial Office, 88
- Columbia Market, 22
 Commercial Road, 278
 Commercial Street, 278
 Commissionaires, 15
 Concerts, London, 15
 Congregational Churches, 12
 Constitution Hill, 141
 Consulates and Embassies, 16-18
 Cordwainers' Hall, 262
 Corn Exchange, 281
 Cornhill, 276
 County Council, 15
 County Hall, proposed, 86
 Court of Arches, 246
 Court of Common Council, 14
 Coutts' Bank, 213
 Covent Garden Market, 215, 22
 Cranbourne Street, 151
 Crane Court, 232
 Craven Cottage Football Ground, 66
 Cricket, 65
 Crime in London, 15
 Crimean Monument, 146, 148
 Cripplegate Institute, 265
 Crosby Hall, 272-273
 Crutched Friars, 281
 Crystal Palace, 306-308, 36
 Curzon Street, 160
 Custom House, 284
 Cutlers' Hall, 258
 Cycling, 65-66
- D
 DANISH CHURCH, 13
 Davy-Faraday Laboratory, 156
 Dean Street, 185
 Dean's Yard, Westminster, 131
 Dental Hospital, 150
 Derby, The, 309, 68
 Devonshire House, 157
 Devonshire Street, 173
 Devonshire Terrace, 173
 District Messengers, 15
 Docks—
 Albert, 294
 East India, 294
 London, 291-294
 Milwall, 292
 St. Katherine, 292
 Surrey Commercial, 292
 Tilbury, 294
 Victoria, 294
 West India, 292
 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 278
 Doctors' Commons, 258
 Doggett's Coat and Badge, 68

- Dogs' Cemetery, Hyde Park, 183
 Dogs' Home, Battersea, 300
 Donaldson Collection of Musical Instruments, 208
 Dorchester House, 158
 Doré Gallery, 26
 Doulton's Pottery, 300
 Downing Street, 88
 Drainage, Main System, 15
 Drapers' Hall, 276
 Dudley House, 160
 Duke of York Column, 144
 Duke of York's School, 209
 Duke Street, St. James's, 148
 Dulwich College, 300
 Dulwich Park, 302
 Dulwich Picture Gallery, 300-302, 36
 Dutch Church, 276, 13
 E
- EARL'S COURT, 208
 Eastcheap, 284
 East India Docks, 294
 Edgware Road, 182
 Education Offices (L.C.C.) 222
 Electric Railways, 55-59
 Electric Tramways, 16, 217, 136
 Elephant and Castle, 297
 Ely Place, 272
 Embankment, Albert, 86
 Embankment Gardens, 210, 220, 222
 Embankment, Victoria, 220-222, 84
 Embassies and Consulates—
Particulars regarding, 16-18
 American, 132
 French, 169
 German, 144
 England, Churches of, 12
 Epping Forest, 308-309
 Epsom, 309
 Eton College, 325, 320
 Euston Road, 177
 Euston Station, 50, 186
 Excursions, Week End, 31
 Exeter Hall, 215
 Exhibition Galleries, South Kensington, 206
 Exhibition Road, 201
 F
- FARRINGDON STREET, 234, 271
 Fenchurch Street, 280
 Fenchurch Street Station, 52, 280
 Fetter Lane, 227
 Finsbury Circus, 263
 Finsbury Square, 264
 Fire Brigade, London, 18
 Fishing, 66
- Fishmongers' Hall, 282
 Fitzroy Square, 172
 Flaxman Gallery, University College, 186
 Fleet Prison, 234
 Fleet Street, 231-232, 32
 Football, 66
 Foreign Office, 88, 139
 Foreign Churches, 13
 Foreigners in London, 18, xi., xiii.
 Foundling Hospital, 194, 36
 Foundling Hospital Chapel, 12
 Fountain Court, 230
 Frascati's Restaurant, 185
 Frec Public Libraries, List of, 21
 Freedom of the City, 18
 Freemasons' Hall, 216
 French Embassy, 169
 French Protestant Church, 185, 13
 Fresh Wharf, 282
 Frith Street, 185
 Fulham Palace, 211
 G
- GARRICK STREET, 216
 Gates of Old London, 75, 78
 Gatwick Races, 68
 Generating Station (Electric Rlys.), 210
 George Inn, 296
 German Church, 13
 German Embassy, 144
 Gerrard Street, 185
 Gibson Collection of Sculptures, 156
 Giltspur Street, 267
 Gladstone Memorial, 223
 Gog and Magog, 242
 Golden Square, 171
 Golder's Hill, 312
 Goldsmith's Grave, 230
 Goldsmiths' Hall, 245
 Golf, List of Clubs, 67
 Goodwood Races, 68
 Gordon Memorial, 80
 Gordon Riots, 78
 Gordon Square, 186
 Gosling's Bank, 232
 Gower Street Station, 53, 186
 Goswell Road, 247
 Gough Square, 232
 Gower Street, 186
 Gracechurch Street, 276
 Grafton Gallery, 156
 Grand Junction Canal, 68
 Gratuities, 18-19
 Gravesend, 309
 Gray's Inn, 196
 Gray's Inn Road, 196
 Great Fire, 76
 Great George Street, 141
 Great Marlborough Street, 171
- Great Northern and City Electric Railway, 57 263
 Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Electric Railway, 58-59
 Great Plague, 76
 Great Queen Street, 216
 Great Russell Street, 188
 Great Scotland Yard, 92
 Great Tower Street, 284
 Great Wheel, 208
 Greek Church, 13
 Green Park, 161, 142, 157
 Greenwich, 310-311
 Greenwich Hospital, 310, 36
 Greenwich Naval College, 310
 Greenwich Naval Museum, 310
 Greenwich Park, 311
 Greenwich Royal Naval School, 310
 Greenwich Royal Observatory, 311, 36
 Greenwich-Milwall Tunnel, 292
 Gresham College, 245
 Gresham Street, 245, 263
 Greycoat School, The, 134
 Griffin Park Football Ground, 66
 Grocers' Hall, 242
 Grosvenor Gallery Library, 21
 Grosvenor House, 160
 Grosvenor Square, 160
 Guards' Chapel, Chelsea, 12
 Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 139
 Guildford Street, 194
 Guildhall, The, 242-245, 36
 Guildhall Library, 21
 Guildhall Police Court, 245
 Guildhall School of Music, 234
 Guildhall, Westminster, 131
 Guilds, City, 14
 Guy's Hospital, 296
 H
- HABERDASHERS' HALL, 245
 Hainault Forest, 309
 Half Moon Street, 157
 Hamilton Place, 158
 Hampstead Church, 312
 Hampstead Heath, 311-312, 32
 Hampstead Ponds, 68
 Hampton Court Palace, 313-315
 Admission, etc., 36
 Clock Court, 313
 Gardens, 313
 Gatehouse, 313
 Great Hall, 313
 Home Park, 314

- Hampton Court Palace—
 Long Canal, 314
 Maze, 313
 State Rooms, 313
 Vine, 313
 Hanover Square, 171
 Harley Street, 172, 173
 Harrow Road, 182
 Harrow School, 314
 Harrow-on-the-Hill, 314—
 315
 Hatfield House, 315
 Hatton Garden, 272
 Haymarket, The, 150
 Hearts of Oak Benefit
 Society, 178
 Henley, 315
 Henley Regatta, 68
 Heralds' College, 261
 Hertford House, 173
 Highgate Woods, 312
 Holborn, 196—197
 Holborn Circus, 272, 197
 Holborn Free Library, 21
 Holborn Viaduct, 271
 Holborn Viaduct Station,
 52, 271
 Holland House, 166
 Holles Street, 172
 Home Office, 88
 Homœopathic Hospital, 195
 Hon. Artillery Company, 264
 Horniman Museum, 302, 38
 Horse Guards, 89
 Horse Guards' Parade, 139
 Horse-races, 68
 Hospitals—
List of principal London,
 19
 Charing Cross, 213
 Chelsea, 209—210, 36
 Chelsea, for Children, 211
 Foundling, 194, 36
 Greenwich, 310
 Guy's, 296
 Homœopathic, 195
 King's College, 224
 London, 278—279
 Middlesex, 172
 Military, The, 136
 Royal Children's, 195
 Royal Dental, 150
 Royal Free, 196
 St. Bartholomew's, 267,
 269
 St. George's, 161
 St. Katherine's, 180
 St. Mary's, 183
 St. Thomas's, 86, 300
 University College, 186
 Westminster, 131
 Hotels—
 List of. *See* Introduction
 Cannon Street, 262
 Carlton, 150
 Cecil, 213
 Claridge's, 160
 De Keyser's Royal, 234
 Edinburgh Castle, 178
 Grand, 83
 Great Central, 178
 Grosvenor, 134
 Langham, 172
 Liverpool Street, 275
 Metropole, 83
 Piccadilly, 154, 171
 Ritz, 156
 Russell, 187
 Savoy, 215
 Westminster Palace, 132
 Houndsditch, 274
 Houses, Memorable, 19—20
 Houses, Town, of Nobility,
 20
 Hurlingham, 68
 Hurst Park Races, 68
 Hyde Park, 161—162
 Screen, 161
 Serpentine, 161
 Hyde Park Corner, 161
 I
 IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 206—
 208, 38
 India Office, 88
 Institute of Civil Engi-
 neers, 141
 Institute of Journalists, 234
 Isle of Dogs, 292
 Italian Embassy, 160, 18
 Ivy Lane, St. Paul's, 258
 J
 JAMRACH'S, 292
 Jermyn Street, 148
 Jewish Synagogues, 277, 13
 Jewry Street, 278
 Jones' Collection of Furni-
 ture, 204
 Junior Army and Navy
 Stores, 148
 K
 KEMPTON PARK RACES, 68
 Kennington Oval, 300, 65
 Kennington Park, 300
 Kensal Green Cemetery,
 183
 Kensington Gardens, 161,
 163, 32; Round Pond,
 163
 Kensington Gore, 167—168
 Kensington High Street,
 167
 Kensington Palace, 163—
 165, 38
 Kew Gardens, 315—317, 38
 Kew Green, 316
 Kew Palace, 317
 King Edward VII. Bridge,
 316
 King Street, Cheapside, 242
 King Street, St. James's,
 147
 King William Street, 281
 King's College, 219
 King's College Hospital, 224
 King's College School, 219
 King's Cross Railway Sta-
 tions (G.N.R.), 51;
 (Metropolitan), 54
 King's Road, 209
 Kingston, 319
 Kingston Regatta, 68
 Kingsway, 217, 188
 Kings Weigh House
 Chapel, 183, 12
 Knightsbridge Barracks,
 169
 L
 LADIES' MILE, 162
 Lambeth Palace, 298, 38
 Lambeth Palace Library,
 21
 Lambeth Suspension Bridge
 136, 298
 Lamb's Conduit Street, 194
 Land Registry, 225
 Lansdowne House, 157
 Lant Street, 296
 Law Courts, 223—224, 38
 Law Society's Institute, 226
 Lawn Tennis, 68
 Lea River, 66, 68
 Leadenhall Market, 276, 22
 Leadenhall Street, 276
 Leathersellers' Hall, 274
 Leicester Square, 150—151
 Leighton House, 166—167,
 38
 Leysian Mission House, 264
 Libraries—
List of, 21
Circulating, 21
 Allan Wesleyan, 264
 Bishopsgate, 274
 British Museum, 189—191
 Chelsea Public, 211
 Dr. Williams', 186
 Dyce, 205
 Forster, 205
 Guildhall, 244
 Inner Temple, 230
 Lambeth Palace, 298
 Lincoln's Inn, 226
 London, 21, 147
 Mudie's, 194
 St. Martin's Free, 152
 Lincoln's Inn, 226
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, 224
 Linnean Society, 155
 Liverpool Street Station,
 275, 51
 Livery Companies. *See*
 Guilds, City
 Lloyd's, 280, 240
 Lombard Street, 281
 London—
 Area and Population, 2—4
 Boundaries, 196, 222, 265

London—

City and County of, 2-4,
234
Drainage, 15
Fire Brigade, 297
Foreigners in, 18
Freedom of the City, 18
Gates, 75
Greater London, 4
Historical Sketch, 74-78
Hospitals, 19
Local Characteristics,
xi.-xiii.
Season, The London, 28
Sights of Old, 21
Water Supply, 32
London Bridge, 282, 32, 74
London Bridge Railway
Station, 52, 7; Elec-
tric, 57
London Chamber of Com-
merce, 262
London County Council,
2-4, 15
Electric Tramways, 16
Fire Brigade, 18
London Technical College,
188
London Docks, 291-294
London Hospital, 278-279
London Institution, 263-264
London Institution Library,
21
London Library, 21, 147
London Stone, 75, 262
London United Tramways
Co., 16
London Wall, 75, 265, 275
London Zoological Society,
171, 182
Londonderry House, 158
Long Acre 216
Long Water, Hampton
Court, 68
Lord Mayor's Show, 13
Lord's Cricket Ground, 65,
182
Lost Property Office, Scot-
land Yard, 22
Lothbury, 276
Lower Thames Street, 282
Ludgate, 75
Ludgate Circus, 234
Ludgate Hill, 260
M
MAIDENHEAD, 318
Maiden Lane, 216
Mall, The, 138
Manchester Square, 173
Mansion House, 240-241
Marble Arch, 162, 183
Margaret Street, 172
Mark Lane, 281
Markets, 22
Marlborough House, 144,
146

Marlborough House Chapel,
144
Marlow Regatta, 68
Marylebone Railway Sta-
tion, 51, 173
Marylebone Road, 177
Massey-Mainwaring Collec-
tion of Furniture, 275
Mayfair, 160
Measures, Standard British,
82
Memorial Hall, Farringdon
Street, 234
Mercers' Hall, 242
Mercers' School, 197
Merchant Taylors' Hall, 272
Merchant Taylors' School,
266
Messengers. *See* Commis-
sionaires and District
Messengers
Meteorological Office, 132
Metropolitan Board of
Works, 15
Metropolitan Electric Tram-
ways Co., Ltd., 16
Metropolitan Meat Market,
266
Metropolitan Water Board,
33
Middlesex Hospital, 172
Mile End Road, 280
Military Hospital, The, 136
Military in London, 22-24
Milk Street, 246
Millbank Prison Site, 135,
136
Milton's Grave, 265
Milwall Docks, 292
Milwall Tunnel, 292
Mincing Lane, 281
Minories, 278
Mint, Royal, 291, 40
Mitchell's Royal Library, 21
Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street,
232
Molesey Regatta, 68
Money, British, 24
Money-Changers, 24
Montague House, 84, 89
Monument. The, 282, 32,
40, 76
Monuments—
Albert Memorial, 169
Bazalgette, Sir Joseph
W., 84
Beaconsfield, Lord, 106
Besant, Sir Walter, 220
Boadicea Group, 86
Brunel, Isambard, 222
Burgoyne, Sir John, 146
Burns, 220
Byron, Lord, 158
Campbell, Sir Colin, 146
Canning, George, 106
Carlyle, Thomas, 210

Monuments—

Charles I., 83
Clyde, Lord, 146
Crimean, 146, 148
Cromwell, Oliver, 106
Derby, Earl of, 106
Duke of York Column,
144
Fawcett, 220
Forster, W. E., 222
Fountain by Thorny-
croft, 158
Fox, Charles James, 166,
188
Franklin, Sir John, 128,
146
Frere, Sir Bartle, 84
George III., 148
Gladstone, 223, 111
Gog and Magog, 242
Gordon, General, 80
Gothic Fountain, Corner
of Great George Street,
106
Granville, Lord, 111
Harcourt, Sir W. V., 111
Havelock, Sir Henry, 80
Hill, Sir Rowland, 240
Hogarth, 150
Hogg, Quintin, 172
Hunter, 150
Iddesleigh, Lord, 111
James II., 139
Lawrence, Lord, 146
Mill, John Stuart, 222
Napier, General Sir
Charles J., 80
Napier of Magdala, Lord,
146
Nelson, 80
Newman, Cardinal, 199
Newton, 150
Outram, General Sir
Francis, 84
Palmerston, Lord, 106
Peabody, George, 240
Peel, Sir Robert, 106, 247
Pitt, William, 171
Prince Consort, 272
Queen Anne's Statue, 252
Queen Victoria, 138-139,
163, 167, 234
Raikes, Robert, 220
Reynolds, 150
Richard, Cœur de Lion,
109
Richardson, Samuel, 233
Royal Marines Memorial,
139
Russell, Lord, of Kil-
lowen, 224
Russell, Lord John, 111
Shaftesbury Memorial
Fountain, 153
Shakespeare, 150
Siddons, Mrs., 182

- Monuments —
 Strathnairn, 169
 Temple Bar, 78
 Tyndale, William, 84
 Wellington, Duke of, 158,
 162, 238
 Westminster Column, 131
 William III., 147
 William IV., 281
 Moorgate Street, 263
 Moorgate Street Railway
 Stations (Electric), 57;
 (Metropolitan), 54, 263
 Moravian Chapel, 227, 12
 Morley's Hotel, 82
 Motor Buses, 25
 Mount Pleasant Post Office,
 196
 Mudie's Library, 21
 Museum of Natural His-
 tory, 199
 Museum of Practical
 Geology, 148, 40, 154
 Museums. *See under*
various titles
 Music and Variety Halls—
 List of principal London,
 72; Suburban, 73
 Alhambra, 150
 Coliseum, 152
 Empire, 150
 Hippodrome, 151
 Holborn Empire, 72
 Lyceum, 217
 Oxford, 185
 Palace of Varieties, 151
 Pavilion, 153
 Tivoli, 213
- N
- NATIONAL CYCLISTS' UNION,
 66
 National Gallery, 93-101,
 40, 82
 National Gallery of British
 Art. *See* Tate Gallery
 National Portrait Gallery,
 101-104, 40, 82
 National Provincial Bank,
 272
 National School of Cookery,
 134
 National Telephone Co., 31
 Natural History Museum,
 199-201, 40
 Nelson Monument, 80
 New Bond Street, 156, 171
 New Bridge Street, 234
 New Court, 262
 New Gallery, The, 171
 New Government Offices,
 86-88
 New Palace Yard, 106
 New Scotland Yard, 84, 89
 New War Office, 92
 Newgate Prison, 260
 Newgate Street, 248, 70
- Newington Causeway, 297
 Newspapers, 24
 Nonconformist Churches,
 12-13
 Northampton Institute, 267
 Northumberland Avenue, 83
- O
- Oaks, The, 309, 68
 Old Bailey, 250
 Old Bond Street, 156
 Old Change, 246
 Old Jewry, 242
 Old Palace Yard, 106
 Old Swan Pier, 282
 Olympia, 208
 Omnibus Routes, List of
 Principal, 60-64
 Omnibuses, 25
 Omnibuses, Station, 50
 Open Spaces. *See* Parks
 Orangery, Kensington Gar-
 dens, 164
 Organ Recitals, 15
 Oxford Circus, 184, 171
 Oxford Street, 184-185, 171
 Oxford and Cambridge Boat
 Race, 68
- P
- PADDINGTON GREEN, 182
 Paddington, G.W.R. Sta-
 tion, 51, 183
 Paddington Town Hall, 182
 Pall Mall, 146
 Pall Mall East, 148
 Panton Street, 150
 Panyer Alley, 259
 Parade Ground, Horse
 Guards, 89
 Park Crescent 172
 Park Lane, 158
 Park Royal Football
 Ground, 66
 Parkes' Museum of Hy-
 giene, 172
 Parks, etc., 25-26
 Battersea, 210, 300
 Brockwell, 302
 Clapham Common, 302
 Dulwich, 302
 Embankment Gardens,
 210, 220
 Green, 161, 142, 157
 Hyde, 161-162; Screen,
 161; Serpentine, 161
 Kennington, 300
 Kensington Gardens, 161,
 163; Round Pond, 163
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, 224
 Peckham Rye, 302
 Regent's, 178
 St. James's, 139; Parade
 Ground, 89
 Temple Gardens, 231, 223
 Tooting Common, 302
 Vauxhall, 300
 Victoria, 275
- Parliament Hill, 312 32
 Parliament, Houses of—
 Admission, 42
 Bar of the House of
 Lords, 110
 Big Ben, 109
 Central Hall, 111
 Clock Tower, 109
 Commons Corridor, 111
 Commons Lobby, 111
 Frescoes, 109, 111
 Government Benches, 113
 Grille, 114
 Hall of the Poets, 111
 House of Commons, 111-
 114
 House of Lords, 109-111
 Mace, 114
 Middle Tower, 109
 Mosaics, 111
 Norman Porch, 109
 Opposition Benches, 113
 Peers' Lobby, 110
 Press Gallery, 114
 Prince's Chamber, 109
 Royal Entrance, 109
 Royal Gallery, 109
 Royal Robing Room, 109
 St. Stephen's Chapel,
 106-107
 St. Stephen's Hall and
 Porch, 114
 Speaker's Chair, 113
 Speaker's Gallery, 114
 Strangers' Gallery, 106,
 114
 "Terrace," 86
 Throne, 109
 Victoria Tower, 109
 Woosack, 110
 Parliament Square, 106
 Parliament Street, 86, 32
 Parson's Green, 211
 Passmore Edwards' Hall,
 223
 Patent Office, 227
 Patent Office Library, 21
 Paternoster Row, 258
 Peckham Rye, 302
 Peel Collection of Pictures,
 The, 93, 98
 Penn Ponds, Richmond
 Park, 68
 People's Palace, 280
 Piccadilly, 154-8, 147
 Picture Galleries, 26-27
 Plumstead Football
 Ground, 66
 Policc, 27, 242
 Polo, 68
 Polytechnic, Borough, 298;
 Regent Street, 172;
 South Western, 211
 Ponds of Hampstead
 Heath, 4
 Pool, The, 282, 310, 32, 74

Population, 2-4
 Portland Place, 172
 Portman Rooms, 177
 Portman Square, 177
 Post Office, General, 248, 27, 261
 Post Office Telephones, 31
 Postal Arrangements, 27-28
 Postern Row 75
 Poultry, 241
 Praed Street, 183
 Primrose Hill, 182, 32
 Prince's Street, 263
 Privy Council, 89
 Public Buildings, Admission to, 2
 Putney Bridge, 211
 Pye Corner, 271

Q

QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS, 139
 Queen Anne's Statue, 252
 Queen Victoria, National Memorial to, 138-139
 Queen Victoria Street, 261
 Queen's Club Grounds, 66
 Queen's Hall, 172
 Queen's Road, 183

R

RACES, HORSE, 68
 Railway Stations—
 Aldersgate Street, 54
 Aldgate, 54
 Angel, 57
 Baker St., 52, 54, 58, 177
 Bank, 237, 56, 57
 Bishopsgate Street, 54, 275
 Blackfriars, 54, 234
 Bond Street, 55
 Borough, 57
 British Museum, 56
 Broad Street, 52, 275, 55
 Cannon Street, District, 54
 Cannon Street, S.E.R., 52, 262
 Chancery Lane, 56
 Charing Cross, District, 53, 54, 213
 Charing Cross, S.E.R., 213, 52
 City Road, 57
 Clapham Common, 57
 Earl's Court, 54
 Edgware Road, 54, 57, 182
 Elephant and Castle, 57, 58
 Embankment, 58
 Euston, 50, 186, 57
 Farringdon St., 54
 Fenchurch Street, 52, 280
 General Post Office, 56
 Gloucester Road, 53
 Gower Street, 54, 186
 Great Central, 58
 Hammersmith, 58

Railway Stations—
 Holborn, G.N. P. & B. Tube, 59
 Holborn Viaduct, 52, 271
 Holland Park, 56
 Kennington, 57
 Kensington High St., 53
 King's Cross, 51, 54, 57
 Lancaster Gate, 56
 Liverpool Street, 275, 51
 London Bridge, 52, 7
 London Bridge, C.&S.L., 57
 Mansion House, 262, 54
 Marble Arch, 55
 Mark Lane, 54, 284
 Marylebone, 51, 178
 Monument, 54, 281
 Moorgate Street, C.&S.L., 57
 Moorgate Street, Metropolitan, 54, 263
 Notting Hill Gate, Tube, 56
 Notting Hill Gate (District), 53
 Oval, 57
 Oxford Circus, 56, 58
 Paddington, 51, 183
 Piccadilly Circus, 58
 Portland Road, 172, 54
 Praed Street, 54
 Queen's Road, Tube, 56
 Queen's Road District, 53
 Regent's Park, 58
 St. James's Park, 53
 St. Pancras, 51
 St. Paul's, 261, 234
 Shepherd's Bush, 55
 Sloane Square, 53
 South Kensington, 53
 Stockwell and Clapham Road, 57
 Temple, 54, 222
 Tottenham Court Road, 56
 Trafalgar Square, 58, 82
 Vauxhall, 300
 Victoria District, 53
 Victoria L.B. & S.C., 52, 134, 7
 Waterloo, 52, 58, 298
 Westminster Bridge, 53, 86

Railways—
Principal London, 50-58
 Baker Street Extension, 56
 Baker Street and Waterloo, 57
 Central London Electric, 56
 Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead, 59
 City and South London Electric, 56

Railways—
 Electric Railways, 55-59
 Great Central, 51, 178
 Great Northern and City, 57, 263
 Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton, 58-59
 Inner Circle, 53-54
 Middle Circle, 54
 Outer Circle, 55
 "Twopenny Tube," 56
 Underground, 53-55
 Waterloo and City Electric, 57
 Whitechapel and Bow, 55, 278
 Rainbow Tavern, Fleet Street, 233
 Ranelagh Gardens, 210
 Ranelagh, Polo at, 68
 Ratcliff Highway, 292
 Reading-rooms. *See* Libraries
 Record Office, 227, 42
 Regattas, 68
 Regent Street, 170-171, 32
 Regent's Canal, 68, 292
 Regent's Park, 178
 Regent's Park Chapel, 12
 Representation, Parliamentary, 25
 Restaurants—
List and Tariff of, xxv.-xxx1.
 City, List of, xxix.-xxx1.
 Criterion, 153
 Gaiety, 218
 Gratuities in, 19
 Lyon's Popular Café, 154
 Prince's, 154
 Simpson's, 215
 Trocadero, 152
 West End, List of, xxix.
 Vegetarian, xxx1.
 Richmond, 318-319
 Richmond Hill, 32
 River Trips, 30-31
 Rolandi's Library, 21
 Roman Bath, 223
 Roman Catholic Churches—
List of, 12
 Cathedral, Westminster, 132-134, 12, 48
 French Chapel, King Street, 177, 13
 Oratory, 199, 42, 12
 St. Etheldreda's, 272, 12
 St. George's Cathedral, 298, 12
 St. Mary Moorfields, 275
 St. Patrick's, Soho, 185
 St. Peter's, Hatton Garden, 13
 Spanish Church, 13
 Roman Wall, 75, 265, 278.

- Romans, Conquest of London, 74-75
 Rotten Row, 161
 Rowing, 68
 Royal Academy of Arts, 155, 34
 Gibson and Diploma Galleries, 156
 Royal Academy of Music, 171
 Royal Almonry, 92
 Royal Arcade, 156
 Royal Asiatic Society, 156
 Royal Astronomical Society, 155
 Royal Botanic Society's Gardens and Museums, 178
 Royal Children's Hospital, 195
 Royal College of Music, 208
 Royal College of Science, 208
 Royal College of Physicians, 82
 Royal College of Surgeons, 151, 224-225, 44
 Royal Exchange, The, 238, 42
 Royal Free Hospital, 196
 Royal Geographical Society, 154
 Royal Geological Society, 155
 Royal Humane Society, 82
 Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 154
 Royal Institution, 156
 Royal Military Tournament, 24
 Royal National Lifeboat Institution, 213
 Royal School of Art Needlework, 208, 40
 Royal Society, The, 155
 Royal Society of British Artists, 148
 Royal Society of Painters and Etchers, 148
 Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours, 148
 Royal United Service Institution, 90
 Royal United Service Museum, 91-92
 Russell Square, 187
 Rye House, 319
- S
- SADLERS' HALL, 246
 St. Albans, 319-320
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 267-269
 St. Bartholomew the Great, 268-270, 12, 42
 St. Bride's Institute, 21, 233
 St. George's Baths, 134
 St. George's Circus, 298
 St. George's Hall, 172
 St. George's Hospital, 161
 St. Giles', 152
 St. James's Palace, 142-144
 St. James's Park, 139; Parade Ground, 89
 St. James's Square, 146-147
 St. James's Street, 147, 156
 St. John Ambulance Association, 267
 St. John's Gate, 266, 42
 St. Katherine's Docks, 292, 178
 St. Katherine's Hospital, 178
 St. Martin's Lane, 152
 St. Martin's Library, 21
 St. Martins-le-Grand, 248
 St. Mary Axe, 277
 St. Mary's Hospital, 183
 St. Pancras, M.R. Station, 51
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 249-258
 Ball, 258
 Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 254
 Chapter House, 258
 Choir, 256
 Church of St. Faith, 257
 Clock, 252
 Crypt, 257
 Dome, 253, 254
 Golden Gallery, 257, 32
 Grave of Nelson, 257
 Grave of Wren, 257
 Great Paul, 252
 Library, 257
 Monuments, 254
 Morning Chapel, 253
 Organ, 256
 Painters' Corner, 257
 Pulpit, 256
 Reredos, 256
 Stone Gallery, 257, 32
 Wellington Monument, 254
 Western Façade, 252
 Whispering Gallery, 257
 St. Paul's Churchyard, 248-249
 St. Paul's Cross, 249
 St. Stephen's, 106-107
 St. Stephen's Crypt, 114-115
 St. Stephen's Hall and Porch, 114
 St. Swithin's Lane, 262
 St. Thomas's Hospital, 86, 300
 Salisbury Square, 233
 Salters' Hall, 262
 Salvage Corps, London Fire Brigade, 18
 Salvation Army Barracks, 12
 Sandown Races, 68
 Savile Row, 154
 Savoy, 215
 Scotland Yard, Lost Property Office, 22
 Scottish Office, 89
 Serpentine, 161, 4, 68
 Sessions House, Clerkenwell, 267
 Sessions House, Old Bailey, 260
 Seven Dials, 216
 Shaftesbury Avenue, 151
 Shops, Principal, 30
 Shoreditch, 274
 Sights, List of, 21
 Sion College, 234
 Sion College Library, 21
 Sion Lodge, Isleworth, 83
 Skating, 68
 Skinners' Hall, 262
 Sloane Street, 169
 Smithfield, 267
 Smithfield Market, 22
 Snow Hill, 271
 Soane Museum, 225-226, 44
 Society of Arts, 213
 Society of Oil Painters, 154
 Soho, 151
 Soho Square, 185
 Somerset House, 218-219
 South Kensington Museum. *See* Victoria and Albert Museum.
 Southwark Bridge, 296
 Southampton Buildings, 227
 Southampton Row, 194, 187
 Southend, 320
 Southwark Cathedral, 295-296, 12, 44
 Spencer House 147-148
 Spitalfields Market, 22
 Sports and Games, 65-68
 Spring Gardens, 82-83
 Spurgeon's Tabernacle, 58
 Stafford House, 142
 Staple Inn, 197, 227, 195
 Stationers' Hall, 259
 Statues. *See* Monuments.
 Steamboats, 30-31
 Stepney Green, 280
 Stock Exchange, 276
 Stoke Poges, 306
 Stone of Scone, 127-128
 Stores, The Principal, 30
 Strand, The, 212-215
 Surrey Commercial Docks, 292
 Surveyors' Institution, 141
 Swimming, 4, 68
- T
- TABARD INN, 296

- Tate Gallery, 134-136, 44, 93
 Tattersall's, 68, 198
 Tea Rooms, xxxi., 19
 Telegraph Offices, 28
 Telephones, 32
 Temple, The, 229, 231
 Temple Bar, 227-228, 78
 Temple Church, 230-231, 12, 44, 76
 Temple Gardens, 230, 223
 Thames Conservancy, 234
 Thames Embankments, 84, 210, 220, 222
 Thames fishing, 66
 Thames Tunnel, 292
 Theatres, etc., list of principal London, 70; sub-urban, 72
 Adelphi, 213
 Aldwych, 218
 Apollo, 152
 Avenue, 83
 Comedy, 150
 Criterion, 153
 Daly's, 151
 Drury Lane, 216
 Duke of York's, 152
 Gaiety, 218
 Garrick, 152
 Grand, 267
 Gt. Queen Street, 216
 Haymarket, 150
 Hicks, 152
 His Majesty's, 150
 Imperial, 131
 Lyric, 152
 New, 152
 Opera House, Covent Garden, 217
 Prince of Wales's, 150
 Royalty, 185
 Scala, 185
 St. George's Hall, 172
 Savoy, 215
 Shaftesbury, 152
 Vaudeville, 213
 Waldorf, 218
 Wyndham's, 152
 Theobald's Road, 194
 Threadneedle Street, 272
 Throgmorton Street, 275
 Tilbury Docks, 294
 Times Office, 261
 Tooting Common, 302
 Tottenham Court Road, 185
 Tower Hill, 284-285
 Tower of London, 285, 289, 76
 Chapel of St. John, 288
 Chapel of St. Peter Vincula, 289
 Crown Jewels, 287-288
 Site of the Scaffold, 289
 Traitor's Gate, 287
 White Tower, 288, 75
 Tower Bridge, 289-291, 22
- Toynbee Hall, 278
 Trafalgar Square, 80-82
 Tramways Electric, 16, 217, 136
 Treasury, 89
 Trinity Almshouses, 280
 Trinity House, 291
 Trooping the Colours, 89, 24
 Turkish Baths, 4
 Tussaud's Exhibition, Madame, 46
 Tyburn, 183
- U
- UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS, 53-55.
 United Service Museum, 46
 Unitarian Churches, 13
 University College, 186
 University College Hospital, 186
 University of London, 207
 Upper Street, 267
 Upper Thames Street, 261
 Uxbridge Road, 183
- V
- VAUXHALL BRIDGE, 136, 300
 Vauxhall Bridge Road, 134
 Vauxhall Park, 300
 Victoria and Albert Library, 21
 Victoria and Albert Museum, 201-206, 46
 Victoria Docks, 294
 Victoria Embankment, 220-223, 84
 Victoria Memorial, 139
 Victoria Park, 275
 Victoria Railway Stations (District), 53; (L.B. & S.C.), 52, 134, 7
 Victoria Street, 132
 View Points, Notable, 32
 Virginia Water, 325
- W
- WALBROOK, 262
 Wallace Collection, 173-177, 46
 Waltham Abbey, 320
 Waltham Cross, 320
 War Office, 146
 Wardour Street, 185
 Warwick Lane, 258
 Water Supply, 33
 Waterloo and City Electric Railway, 57
 Waterloo Bridge, 219-220
 Waterloo Place, 146
 Waterloo Railway Station, 52, 58, 298
 Waterloo Park, 312
 Well Walk, Hampstead, 312
 Wellington Barracks, 139-141
- Wellington Street, 217
 Wesleyan Centenary Hall, 273
 Wesley's Chapel, 264, 13
 Wesleyan Connexional Buildings, 131
 Wesley's House, 264, 46
 West India Docks, 292
 Westminster Abbey, 116-132, 12, 48, 76
 Chapels, 124-130
 Chapter House, 129-130
 Cloisters, 122, 129
 Coronation Chairs, 127
 Henry VII.'s Chapel, 125-126
 Little Poet's Corner, 121
 Musicians' Aisle, 121
 Organ, 121
 Poet's Corner, 123
 Solomon's Porch, 118
 Statesman's Aisle, 118
 Stone of Scone, 127-128
 Tombs, Royal, 124-125
 Wax Figures, The, 128
 Westminster Bridge, 86, 32, 106
 Westminster Cathedral. See Roman Catholic Churches.
 Westminster City, 105-106
 Westminster City Hall, 152
 Westminster Column, 131
 Westminster Guildhall, 131
 Westminster Hall, 114
 Westminster Hospital, 131
 Westminster School, 131
 Whitfield Tabernacle, 186
 12
 Whitechapel Art Gallery, 278
 Whitefriars Street, 232
 Whitehall Banqueting Hall, 90-91
 Whitehall Gardens, 89-90
 Willesden Junction, 55
 Williams's (Dr.), Library, 21
 Willis's Rooms and Restaurant, 147
 Wimpole Street, 172, 173
 Windsor, 320-325
 Windsor Castle, 323-325, 48
 Wine Office Court, 232
 Wood Street, 265
 Woolwich Arsenal, 325
 Woolwich Common, 325
 Woolwich Free Ferry, 294
 Working Men's College, 195
- Y
- Y.M.C.A., 248, 215
 York Water Gate, 220, 84
- Z
- ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 180-182, 48

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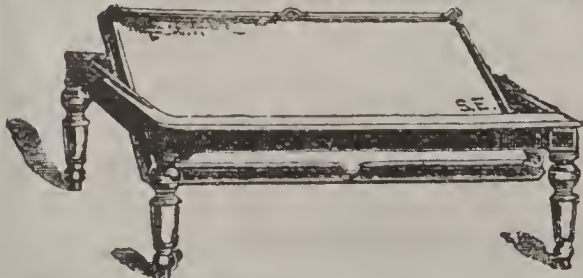
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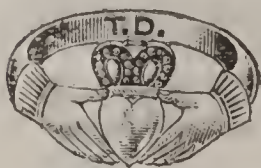
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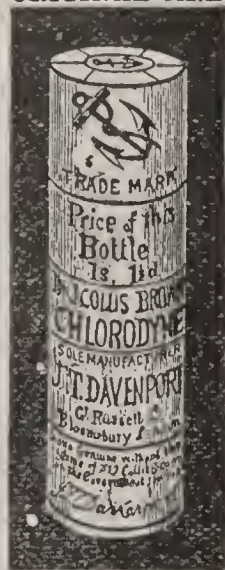
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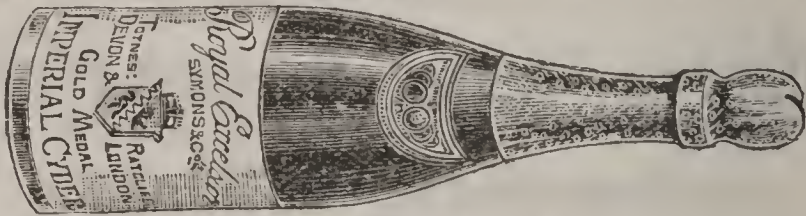
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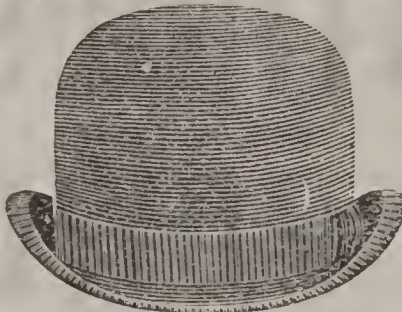
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- No. 2.—**Inner Circular Tour**, embracing Furness Abbey, Coniston Lake (Gondola), and Crake Valley.—Fare from 3/3.
- No. 3.—**Grange and Windermere Circular Tour**, embracing Grange, Arnside, Kendal, and Windermere Lake.—Fare from 2/9.
- No. 4.—**Middle Circular Tour**, embracing Windermere Lake, the Crake Valley, and Coniston Lake.—Fare from 5/9.
- No. 5.—**Red Bank and Grasmere Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside and Skelwith Force, returning *viâ* Rydal Water.—Fare from 2/9.
- No. 6.—**Thirlmere, Grasmere, and Windermere Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside, Clappersgate, and Red Bank, and round Thirlmere Lake.—Fare from 5/-
- No. 7.—**The Four Lakes Circular Tour**, *viz.*, Coniston, Grasmere, Rydal, and Windermere.—Fare from 5/9.
- No. 8.—**Coniston to Coniston Tour**, *viâ* Red Bank, Grasmere, and Ambleside, returning by Coach to Coniston.—Fare from 4/6.
- No. 9.—**Tarn Hows Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside and Coniston, returning by Tilberthwaite and Elterwater.—Fare from 4/6.
- No. 10.—**Round the Langdales and Dungeon Ghyll Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside, Colwith Force, Grasmere, and Rydal.—Fare from 5/-.
- No. 11.—**Ullswater Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside, Kirkstone Pass, and Brothers Water, returning *viâ* the Vale of Troutbeck and Lowwood.—Fare from 5/6.
- No. 12.—**Derwentwater (Keswick) Tour**, *viâ* Ambleside, Grasmere, and Thirlmere.—Fare from 6/-
- No. 13.—**The Five Lakes Circular Tour**, *viz.*, Windermere, Rydal, Grasmere, Thirlmere, and Derwentwater.—Fare from 11/6.
- No. 14.—**Wastwater Tour**, *viâ* Seascale and Gosforth Churchyard Cross, A.D. 680.—Fare from 4/6.
- No. 15.—**The Six Lakes Circular Tour**, *viz.*, Windermere, Rydal, Grasmere, Thirlmere, Derwentwater, & Ullswater.—Fare from 11/3
- No. 16.—**The Duddon Valley Tour**, *viâ* Broughton-in-Furness, Ulpha, and Seathwaite.—Fare from 3/9.
- *No. 17.—**The Three Waterfalls Tour** (Colwith, Dungeon Ghyll, and Skelwith), *viâ* Coniston and the Langdales.—Fare from 4/9.
- *No. 18.—**Ennerdale Lake and Calder Abbey Tour**, *viâ* Seascale, Gosforth, & Cold Fell.—Fare fr. 4/6.
- No. 19.—**Across the Ferry Tour**, *viâ* Lake Side, Esthwaite Water, Hawkshead, and Storrs.—Fare from 3/6.
- No. 20.—**Cartmel Priory and Newby Bridge Tour**, *viâ* Windermere (Lake Side), Backbarrow Falls, Holker Park, and Grange.—Fare from 2/9.

* Commencing 1st July.

For further particulars see "**Tours through Lakeland**" Pamphlets, to be had gratis at all Furness Railway Stations; of Mr. F. J. RAMSDEN, Superintendent of the Line, Barrow-in-Furness; at Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON'S Offices, and the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, W.; or Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S, and Messrs. WYMAN & SONS' principal Bookstalls. Price ½d.

Barrow with Fleetwood for Blackpool.—During the Summer months the Furness Railway Company's Paddle Steamers, "Lady Margaret" or "Lady Evelyn" will run daily between Barrow and Fleetwood for Blackpool. Full particulars as to Sailings, Fares, etc., may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of the Line, Barrow-in-Furness; or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON'S Manchester, Blackpool, and other Agencies.

The Palette Album, illustrating the above Tours, in colours, can be obtained at the principal Railway Bookstalls, price 6d.

Picture Postcards of the Lake District (New Series) may be obtained at any station on the Furness Railway and on the Company's Steamers; also at Furness Abbey Hotel and the principal Bookstalls. Price, 6 cards for 3d.

ALFRED ASLETT,

Secretary and General Manager.

Barrow-in-Furness, April, 1907.

GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

THE GLASGOW and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY gives a **Direct Route** between Scotland and England, connecting at **Carlisle** with the **Midland Railway**, the principal Termini being **St. Enoch, Glasgow**, and **St. Pancras, London**; and a Full and Expeditious Service is given between Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, Dumfries, &c., and Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, London, &c.

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The Glasgow and South-Western Line to Princes Pier Station, Greenock, is the most convenient for Visitors to the Watering Places on the Firth of Clyde and Western Highlands and the Islands of Scotland, to and from which places regular connections are maintained by the Company's magnificent Fleet of Steamers, "Glen Sannox," "Juno," "Jupiter," "Mars," "Mercury," "Neptune," "Minerva," "Glen Rosa," "Vulcan," and new Turbine Steamer "Atalanta," as also by the "Columba," "Lord of the Isles," "Isle of Arran," and Turbine Steamers, "King Edward" and "Queen Alexandra."

All Passengers' Luggage is removed from the Trains to the Steamers, and *vice versa*, free of charge, by a special staff of attendants provided by the Company.

Passengers holding Through Tickets to or from England have the option of visiting Glasgow *en route*.

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The most direct and expeditious route to the far-famed **Island of Arran** is by the Company's new swift Paddle Steamer "Glen Sannox," *viâ* Ardrossan; and to Millport, Campbeltown, &c., *viâ* Fairlie, where the Company's Trains run alongside the Steamers.

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Passengers desirous of visiting the Ayrshire Coast Towns and places on the Company's Line, which are full of associations of the Poet Burns, and famous in history and romance, will find that the Company provide an excellent service of Express Trains from Glasgow and Paisley, composed of carriages of the most modern type, to Kilwinning, Stevenston, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, West Kilbride, Fairlie, Largs, Irvine, Troon, Prestwick, and Ayr, all of which places can be reached within the hour. There is also a service of Fast Trains to Turnberry, Maybole, Girvan, Pinmore, Pinwherry, Barrhill, New Luce, and Stranraer. From Stranraer, Steamboat connections are formed to Ireland, *viâ* Larne, the open sea passage being only 80 minutes.

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HOTELS.—The Company have **Hotels** at **Glasgow** (St. Enoch), **Ayr**, **Turnberry**, and **Dumfries**, under their own management. These Hotels will be found replete with all modern conveniences and comforts. Excellent cuisine and a moderate tariff existing throughout.

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JAMES C. INGLIS, GENERAL MANAGER.

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Holiday Resorts in the Highlands of Scotland: Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Aberfeldy, Blair Atholl, Kingussie, Aviemore, Carr Bridge, Boat of Garten, Grantown, Forres, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness (the Capital of the Highlands), Beauly, Fortrose, Dingwall, Strathpeffer Spa, Garve, Achnasheen (for Loch Maree), Kyle of Lochalsh (for Portree, Stornoway, &c.), Tain, Lairg, Dornoch, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick, Thurso, and Lybster.

For Fishing, Golfing, Shooting, Excursions by Steamer or Coach, or for quiet resting, the Highlands are unsurpassed. The Scenery is delightful in variety; the Climate bracing and wholesome.

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For fares, Times of Trains, Through Carriages, &c., *see* the Company's Time Tables, sent to any address on application.

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For Fares and further particulars respecting the Cheap Tickets, see time-books and programme. VINCENT W. HILL, *General Manager.*

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The L. & Y. and L. & N. W. Company's Royal Mail Twin-screw Steamers sail daily (Sundays excepted) between Fleetwood and Belfast, open sea passage $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, also between Fleetwood and Londonderry twice weekly. Express Trains are run in connection with the Boats between Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Harrogate, York, Newcastle, Birmingham, London, and other important Places, and Fleetwood.

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The L. & Y. Co.'s steamers sail between Liverpool (Collingwood Dock) and Drogheda. For particulars of Sailing see Sailing Bills and Cards.

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During the Season, the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's Steamers sail daily (Sundays excepted) between Fleetwood and Douglas, Isle of Man, at convenient hours, and daily (Sundays excepted) all the year between Liverpool and Douglas.

For Continental Time Tables (Free) and any further information, apply to Mr. CHAS. J. NICHOLSON, Passenger Superintendent, Victoria Station, Manchester.

May, 1907.

JOHN A. F. ASPINALL, GENERAL MANAGER.

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J. S. HUGHES, GENERAL MANAGER.

Portmadoc, 1907.

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London:—Mr. Thos. Hitchcock, 134, Palmerston House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; Birmingham:—137, Corporation Street; Sheffield:—Mr. J. Thomas, 101, Meersbrook Park Road; Messrs. Dean & Dawson, 7, Haymarket; Manchester:—45, Piccadilly; Bradford:—Messrs. Dean & Dawson, 83, Market Street; Cardiff:—The Exchange; Oldham:—Mr. L. R. Stanton, 112, Union Street; Liverpool and District:—18, Lord Street, Liverpool; or from

OSWESTRY,
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C. S. DENNISS,
General Manager.

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These vessels have superior accommodation for First and Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers, are fitted with Electric Light, have Deck State Rooms, Smoke Rooms, &c., and carry Stewards and Stewardesses.

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Attractive Tour from DUBLIN to LONDON by this Company, returning by Midland Railway (St. Pancras Station), and City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, *via* Liverpool, or from LONDON to DUBLIN *via* Midland Railway and Liverpool, returning by this Company. This Tour may also be commenced in Liverpool in either direction, and journey may be broken at Matlock and Buxton. Saloon and 3rd class Rail, 47/6. N.B.—The Ticket for this Tour can only be obtained from Messrs. T. COOK & SON, London, Dublin, and Liverpool, and Branches.

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AGENTS:—30, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN, Carolin & Egan. LONDON: James Hartley & Co., 19, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Docks, E. PLYMOUTH: R. Clark & Son, Millbay Pier; H. J. Waring & Co., Millbay Pier. SOUTHAMPTON: Le Feuvre & Son, Exchange Buildings, Town Quay. FALMOUTH: W. & E. C. Carne, Market Street. PORTSMOUTH: J. M. Harris, 10, Broad Street.

Tickets are also issued by Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Dublin and London, and Branches.

Chief Offices:—3, North Wall, Dublin. A. W. Egan, Secretary,
Telegraphic Address:—"AWE, DUBLIN."

NOTE.—Dublin Temporary Berth, 64, Sir John Rogerson's Quay. Due notice will be given in daily papers, &c., when the sailings will be resumed from 3, North Wall.

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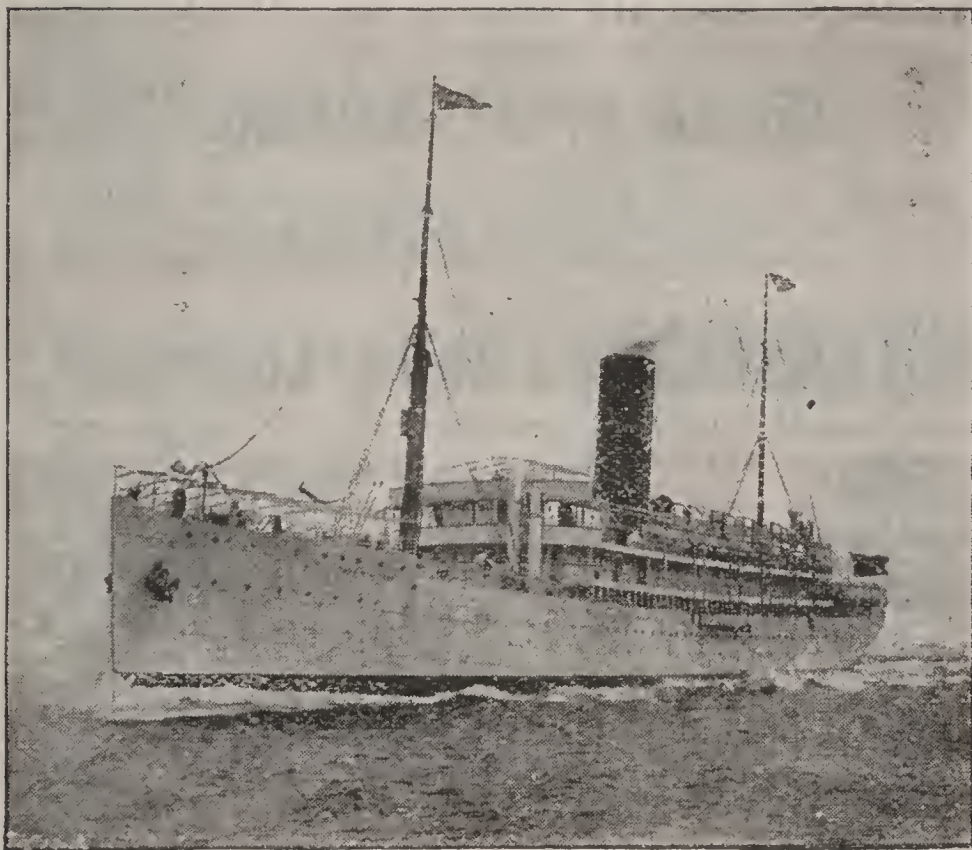
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INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
Aberdeen... .. 46	London 69, 70, 71, 72
Aberystwyth 46	Lough Erne 90
Ambleside 59	Lowestoft 72
Ballachulish 60	Ludlow 72
Barmouth 46	Lynnmouth 74, 75
Barnby Moor 47	Lynton 73, 74
Barnstaple 47	Matlock 76
Bideford 47	Morecambe 76
Birmingham 46	Minehead 76, 77
Blackpool 48	Mullion 76
Blair Atholl 48	Newcastle (Co. Down) 77
Boat of Garten 47	Newcastle-on-Tyne 77
Bournemouth 48	Newquay 77
Bowness 58	Oban 78
Bridlington 48, 49	Oswestry 78
Brighton 48	Oxford 78
Bundoran 49	Paignton 78
Buxton 49, 50, 51, 52, 53	Parknasilla 66
Callander 53	Patterdale 58
Caragh Lake 66	Penzance 79
Chagford... .. 53	Plymouth 79
Cheltenham 53	Porlock 79
Church Stretton 53	Portree 79
Clovelly 54	Rhyl 79
Colwall 54	Ripon 79
Colwyn Bay 54	Rostrevor 79
Coventry 54	Ryde 65
Cromer 54	Saltburn 80
Cruden Bay 55	Salcombe... .. 80
Douglas (I.M.) 55	Sandown 65
Dovercourt 55	Scarborough 80, 81
Droitwich 55	Sea View... .. 65
Dublin 56	Seaton 81
Edinburgh 56, 57	Shanklin 65
Edwinstowe 57	Sidmouth 82, 83
Exeter 57	Shrewsbury 81
Falmouth 59, 60	Southport 81
Felixstowe 60	Southsea 81
Folkestone 60	Southwold 82
Forres 90	St. Ives 80
Fort Augustus 60	Strathpeffer 83, 84
Gairloch 60	Swanage 82
Glencoe 60	Symonds Yat 82
Grantown-on-Spey 60	Teignmouth 87
Great Malvera 75, 76	Torquay 85, 86, 87
Harrogate 61, 62	Troon 87
Hexham 62	Ventnor 67
Ilfracombe 62, 63, 64	Warrenpoint 88
Instow 64	Warwick 88
Inverness 65	Waterville 66
Jersey 65, 67	Welshpool 88
Kenmare 66	Westgate-on-Sea 88
Lairg 90	Whitby 88, 89
Liverpool... .. 68, 69	Whitchurch 87
Lizard, The 67	Windermere 58, 59
Llandrindod Wells 67	Workington 89
Llandudno 67, 68	Worthing 89
Langammarch Wells 68	Yarmouth 89
Loch Awe 69	Yelverton 55

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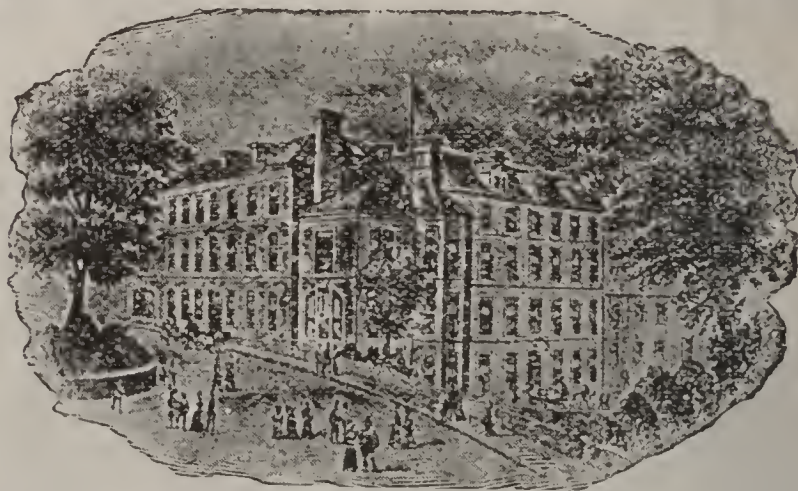
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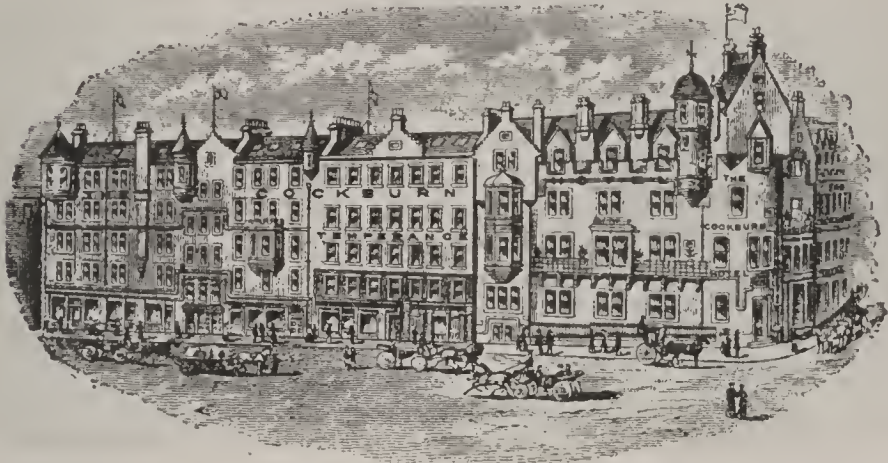
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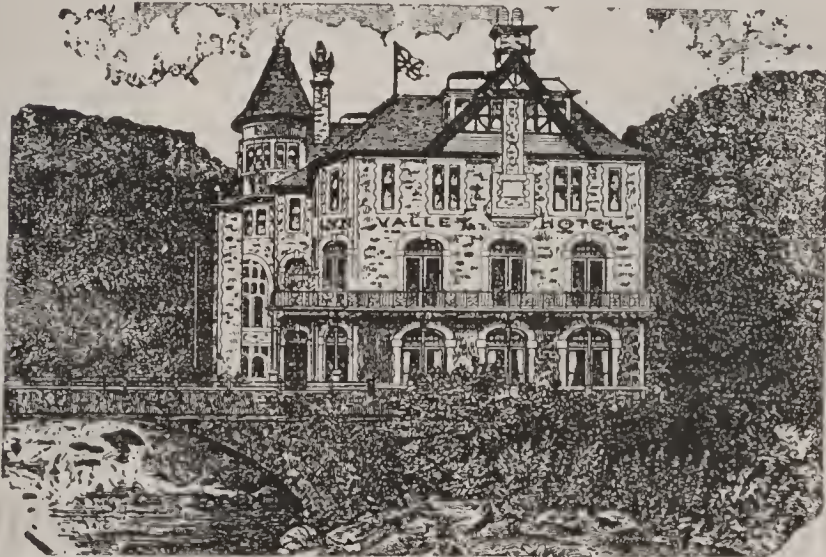


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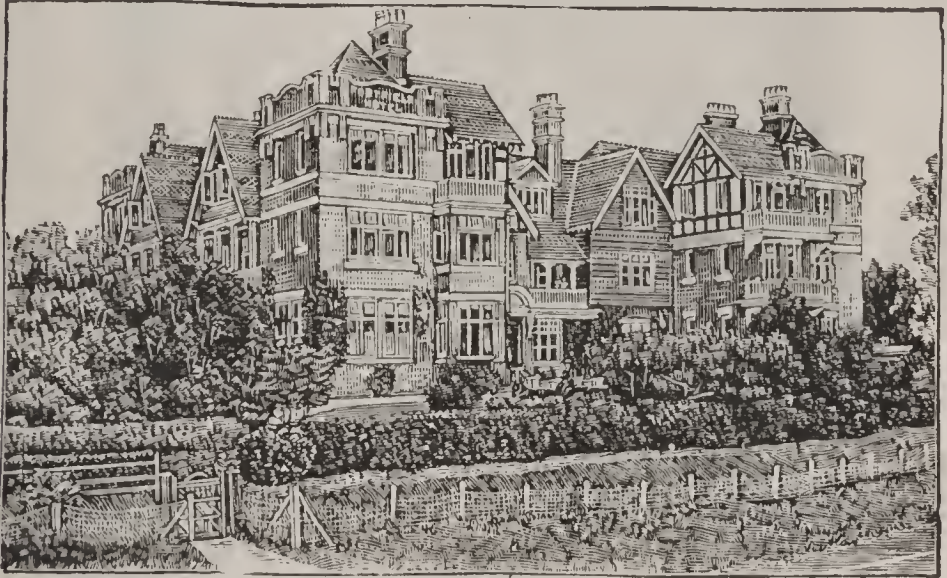
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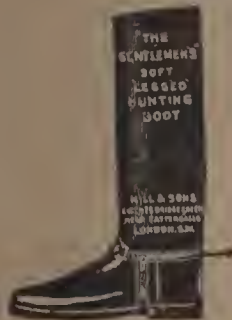
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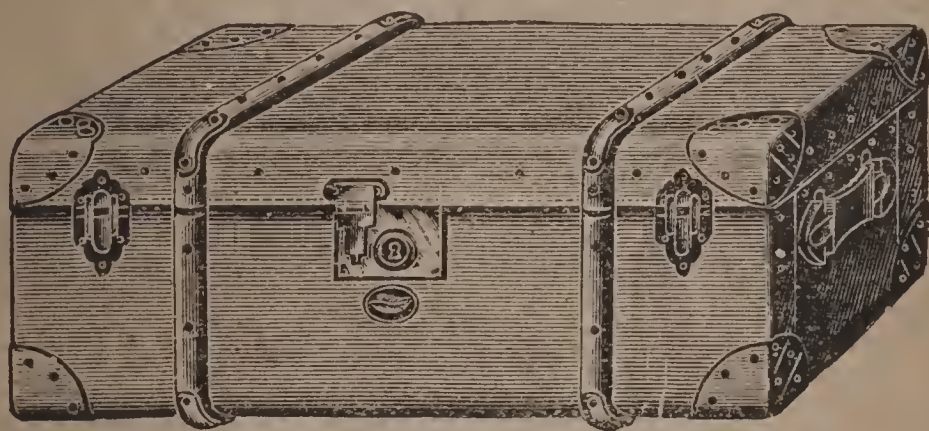
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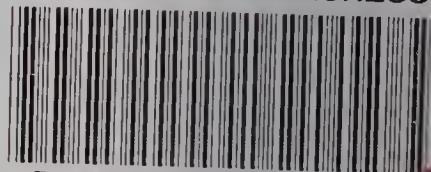
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