

THE PALACES AND CLUBLAND.

ROUTE III.—ST. JAMES'S PARK—BUCKINGHAM PALACE—QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL—THE LONDON MUSEUM—ST. JAMES'S PALACE—KING EDWARD MEMORIAL—FALL MALL—THE HAYMARKET—LEICESTER SQUARE—SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.

STARTING again from Charing Cross, let us cross the top of Whitehall and pass through the handsome Admiralty Arch, with its triple gateway, to—

St. James's Park.

Plan III. I. & K. 9.

Nearest Stations.—Trafalgar Square (Bakerloo Tube), Strand (Hampstead Tube) St. James's Park (District).

The Mall, leading from the Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace, is 65 ft. wide, and flanked on either side by an alley, 25 ft. wide, with double rows of plane trees. It is wood-paved throughout, and forms a splendid processional road on occasions of State pageantry.

St. James's Park (93 acres) is one of the oldest and in the opinion of many the most beautiful of London's pleasure grounds. Up to the reign of Henry VIII. it was a marshy expanse, with a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James the Less, on its northern boundary. That sagacious monarch built a palace for himself (St. James's) on the site of the hospital, and converted the marsh into a deer park. Charles II. played *paille-maille* on the broad roadway known as the Mall, and employed a French landscape gardener, Le Notre, to convert the deer-park into a garden. It was still, however, far from being a pleasant place until George IV. commissioned Nash, the architect, to improve it. A sheet of ornamental water extends nearly the entire length, and is now again the haunt of many varieties of wild-fowl, the hideous excrescences of the War period having been removed. The lake is spanned near the middle by a light suspension bridge, commanding one of the most exquisite views in London.

On the eastern side of the Park are the Foreign Office and

other Government buildings, the **Horse Guards Parade** and the **New Admiralty** (see p. 66). In front of the last-named is a *Statue of James II.*, which has had a chequered history. Overlooking the Mall are a **Statue of Captain Cook** (1728-1779), the explorer, "first of the master builders of Greater Britain," and a memorial of the *Royal Marines* who fell in China in 1900 and during the Boer War. On the south the Park is bordered by **Birdcage Walk**, probably deriving its name from an aviary maintained by Charles II. In later years one Edward Storey was keeper of the aviary. Appropriately, it is Storey's Gate where is housed his Majesty's Office of Works, which has the charge, among other things, of the birds in the Royal parks. Here, too, is the **Institution of Mechanical Engineers**, while close at hand, in **Great George Street**, is the **Institute of Civil Engineers**.

Outside No. 13, **Queen Anne's Gate**, is a quaint little *Statue of Queen Anne*, and in many ways this thoroughfare wears an air that is in marked contrast to the great modern buildings on every hand. Hereabouts are several of the handsomest blocks of offices in the metropolis, notably those of the **Standard Oil Corporation**. Towering high above the Park is the huge block of residential chambers known as *Queen Anne's Mansions*, the loftiest in London.

To the west are the **Wellington Barracks**, the headquarters of the Brigade of Guards, comprising the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the Scots, Irish, and Welsh Guards.

When not in khaki, all the Guards regiments wear scarlet uniforms with blue facings, but the various units may be distinguished by the plumes in their bearskins, that of the Grenadiers being white, that of the Coldstreamers red, the Irish blue, while the Scots have none. The Welsh Guards, embodied on the outbreak of the War, wear the leek as a badge.

The chancel of the **Royal Military Chapel** is enriched with mosaics in memory of King Edward VII., the late Duke of Cambridge, and a number of distinguished soldiers. The public are admitted without orders of admission to the evening service (6 p.m.) and to the parade service (11 a.m.) if there is room, as soon as the troops are seated.

To the south, at the corner of Petty France and Buckingham Gate, is a large block, formerly a hotel, now forming the **Offices of the National Health Insurance Commissioners** and other Government departments.

At its western end the Park narrows and is overlooked by—

Buckingham Palace,

(Plan III. I. 9)

the front of which was in 1913 reconstructed in Portland stone from designs by *Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A.* The portico and the wings were given greater prominence by bringing them forward, and tall pilasters inserted between the windows from end to end, lending a dignity to the building which the former stucco front entirely lacked. The Palace derives its name from a mansion erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, when keeper of the Mulberry Garden planted in connection with James I.'s scheme for founding a British silk industry. The house was purchased by George III. some sixty years afterwards, when his family had outgrown St. James's. His son and successor, George IV., commissioned his favourite architect, Nash, to remodel it, but the Palace was little used until 1837, when Queen Victoria chose it as her town residence. King Edward VII. made constant use of it, an example which is followed by King George V. and Queen Mary. King Edward VII. was born in the Palace on the 9th November, 1841, and died here on the 6th May, 1910. With the wing added in 1847, 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. No part of the Palace is shown to the public.

The gardens and lake at the back of the Palace occupy the whole of the triangle, about 40 acres, between Constitution Hill and Grosvenor Place. The **Royal Mews** (this name as applied to stables is a survival of falconry, the birds being kept in "mews," or coops) are to the south of the Palace, in Buckingham Palace Road. Here is kept the magnificent state-coach, with paintings by Cipriani. The Mews are about to be rebuilt in accordance with modern requirements.

In front of the Palace stands—

The Queen Victoria Memorial,

designed by the late *Sir Thomas Brock, R.A.*, and unveiled by His Majesty on the 16th May, 1911. The total height of the memorial is 82 ft., and it stands on a plateau having a diameter of 104 ft. The central figure of the Queen (13 ft. high) is carved from one solid block of marble, and has to the left and right groups representing *Justice* and *Truth*, while facing the Palace is a group symbolic of *Motherhood*. The whole is surmounted by a winged figure of *Victory*, poised on a sphere supported by the figures of *Courage* and *Constancy*. The upper part is richly gilt, in contrast to the white marble of the massive pedestal. The lower portion of the memorial consists of a marble basin, with fountains and decorative nymphs and sea monsters. In all, about 2,300 tons of the finest Carrara marble were used. Recently the

scheme has been completed by the addition of four bronze groups on the flanking pedestals representing Peace, Progress, Agriculture and Craftsmanship.

A semicircular colonnaded screen, having a radius of about 100 ft., encloses the **Queen's Garden**, in which the statue stands, and around which traffic entering from Constitution Hill and Buckingham Gate circulates. The handsome wrought-iron gateways bear the names and heraldic emblems of the principal Colonies.

From Buckingham Palace **Constitution Hill**, a fine thoroughfare 95 feet wide, runs obliquely to Hyde Park Corner (p. 123). The **Wellington Arch** is crowned by a large bronze quadriga, representing Peace, by *Major Adrian Jones, M.V.O.*

The **Green Park** (Plan III. H. and I. 9) is a triangular space of 53 acres, extending from Buckingham Palace to Piccadilly. Its eastern side is formed by the Queen's Walk, overlooked by the *Ritz Hotel*, and, to the south, by two stately mansions, **Bridgewater House** (Earl of Ellesmere) and **Lancaster House** (formerly Stafford House). The latter was in 1913 acquired by Lord Leverhulme and presented to the nation for the purpose of housing—

The London Museum.

Plan III. I. 9.

Admission.—Free Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays; Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d. Open every week-day 10 to 4, 5 or 6, except Fridays, when the Museum is closed for cleaning until 2 p.m. Open on Sundays 2 to 4, 5 or 6 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Guides to Collections, 3d. each.

Nearest Station.—Dover Street (Piccadilly Tube). Thence walk down St. James's Street, turning to right at foot into Cleveland Row, and past the north front of St. James's Palace to Lancaster House.

Omnibus.—Any omnibus along Piccadilly will serve. Alight at top of St. James's Street.

No lover of London should miss this most interesting collection, which in spite of its sumptuous setting strikes a note of homeliness and intimacy that is not generally a characteristic of our great Museums. The collection is designed especially to illustrate the history and the social and domestic life of London in all periods, the exhibits ranging from unpolished flint weapons of the Stone Age to examples of Air Raid precautions during the Great War.

The *Grand Staircase* seen immediately on entering was designed by Sir Charles Barry, as were the elaborate decorations of the principal rooms. The house was originally built for that Duke of York whose column looks down on St. James's Park from Waterloo Place (see p. 109). He did not live to see its completion, and the property passed in 1841 to the Duke of Sutherland. It was long regarded as the finest private residence in London, though the top

storey (a later addition) is hardly worthy of the lower portion.

As the collections (apart from the heavy exhibits in the basement) are arranged in chronological order, beginning on the ground floor, it is best *not* to proceed at once up the staircase, but to turn left on entering. The objects all bear descriptive labels, so we need give no more than the barest summary of the general contents.

The Ground Floor.

Stone, Iron and Bronze Ages. Flint and other weapons discovered in the London district.

Roman Period (roughly 40 A.D. to 383 A.D.) We are reminded that *Londinium*, the Colonia Augusta of the Romans, underwent many changes in that period, the London destroyed by Boadicea being merely an embanked and stockaded fortress, the walls coming considerably later, and not reaching their final stage until the time of Constantine. Reproductions of fine tessellated pavements discovered in Leadenhall and Queen Victoria Streets, brooches, articles of toilet, etc., help us to realize the life of the Roman colonist. In relics of this period, however, the Guildhall Museum (p. 196), is richer.

Saxon, Danish and Norman Periods. Pottery, knives, battle-axes, etc.

Mediæval Period. (13th to 16th centuries inclusive.) Here London is almost lost sight of in a multiplicity of articles few of which were peculiar to the capital, though of the greatest interest to students of those times.

Gold and Silver Room. This corner room, with its strongly protected windows, is out of chronological order, its contents being too valuable for general dispersal. Gold and silver ornaments, cups, enamels, badges, etc., including a very fine collection—the stock-in-trade of an Elizabethan jeweller—dug up in Wood Street, Cheapside, in 1912.

It is best now to descend to—

The Basement,

where is shown what is perhaps the most important exhibit, the remains of a *Roman Galley*, discovered in 1910 in the course of excavations for the foundations of the new County Hall, at the eastern end of Westminster Bridge. A pictorial reconstruction enables us to visualize the vessel when it formed part of the fleet of the rebel Carausius, who so long defied the might of Rome. Beside it is a dug-out canoe of a very early period, conjectured to have been used as a Thames ferry.

The *Models of Old London*, by Thorpe, are fascinating, especially that of the Great Fire. By clever illumination the effect of real flames is produced, and apparently genuine smoke curls among the

buildings. The model of the Tower in the 17th century should also be seen. A section is devoted to prison relics, with reproductions of Newgate cells, and a grim display of "execution" bills.

Pass now up the Great Staircase (the huge 17th-century marble group of Venus, with nymph and satyr, weighs nearly four tons and was found in a Croydon garden) to—

The First Floor,

devoted principally to the Tudor, Commonwealth and Restoration Periods. Items of special interest are the pedlar's pack, the reproduction of Sir Thomas Gresham's steel-yard (1592), the fine Tangye collection of Cromwellian portraits and documents, the Chelsea and Bow china, and the *Costume Gallery*, containing the Joicey, Abbey and Seymour Lucas collections of costumes, showing that fashion is indeed a fickle goddess. In the *Royal Room* are garments and personal relics of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. and the coronation robes of King George and Queen Mary.

The Top Floor

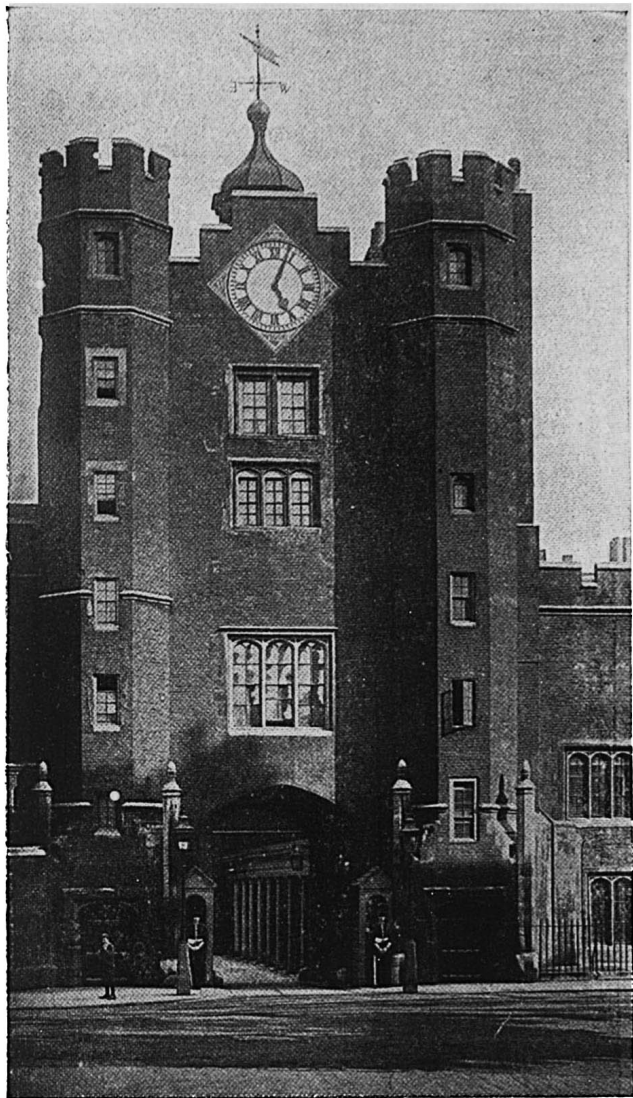
has a number of small rooms principally devoted to prints and paintings of old London buildings and to theatrical relics. Several rooms illustrate *London in War-time*, including air-raid warnings, recruiting posters, etc. The small apartment known as the *Children's Room* contains toys, dolls and dolls' houses of all ages.

St. James's Palace.

(Plan III. I. 9.)

"Our Court of St. James's," to which foreign ambassadors and ministers are still accredited, stands on the site of the leper hospital already referred to. It has long ceased to be the sovereign's residence, but the western portion, formerly known as York House, has since 1919 been occupied by the Prince of Wales. 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.

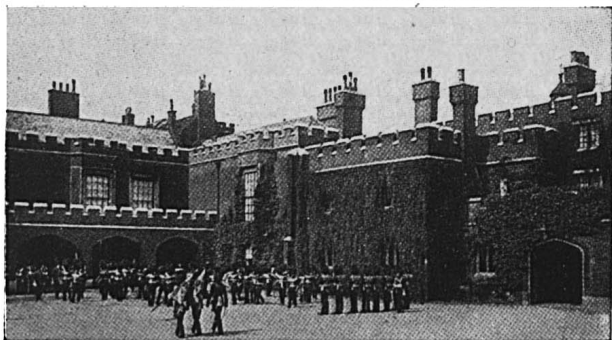
Here lived not only Henry VIII., but Edward VI., Elizabeth and Mary. On the morning of his execution Charles I. attended divine service in its Chapel, walking thence through the Park, guarded by a regiment of foot, to the scaffold at Whitehall. George III. was married and George IV. born here; William IV. and Queen Adelaide made it their principal residence. The building was less distinguished



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GATEWAY, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE—QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL—CHANGING
GUARD, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—WATERLOO PLACE 109

during the reign of Queen Victoria, being used only for courts, levées, and other ceremonies. Here the oath was administered to King Edward VII. on his accession, and to King George V. in 1910. In 1912-13 it was the scene of the conference that arranged the ill-fated treaty between the Balkan States and Turkey. As already stated, the palace is now the residence of the Prince of Wales. The Duke of York also resided here until his marriage in 1923.

The **Chapel Royal** is entered from the Colour Court. Here Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were married. For times of services on Sundays and week-days see pp. 4-5. All services are fully choral and are open to the public except during the residence of the Court in London and the sitting of Parliament, when tickets are required for the morning services. Apply to the Sub-Dean, St. James's Palace.

Clarence House, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, adjoins the Palace.

Marlborough House, the residence of Queen Alexandra, is on the other side, separated from St. James's Palace only by the roadway. It was the London home of King Edward VII. from his marriage in 1863 to 1902, and from that date until 1910 was the residence of King George V., then Prince of Wales. Little of the house can be seen above the high wall. It was built by Wren in 1709 for the great Duke of Marlborough and "Sarah," whose establishment quite eclipsed that of "Neighbour George" at St. James's. The **Marlborough House Chapel** is on the side next St. James's Palace. (For services see p. 5.)

Vernon House, Park Place, is the headquarters of the **Overseas Club and Patriotic League**.

Continuing along the Mall we pass below **Carlton House Terrace** (at No. 13 and subsequently at No. 11 Mr. W. E. Gladstone resided for many years) to the steps leading up to the **Duke of York Column**, a granite pillar, 124 ft. high, commemorating the second son of George III.

Opposite the foot of the Duke of York steps is the **Artillerymen's Memorial**, by *W. Robert Colton, A.R.A.*, commemorating men of this branch of the Service who fell in the Boer War.

Waterloo Place occupies the site of Carlton House, so famous in Regency annals and scandals. The square is decked with statues: on the east *Sir Colin Campbell*, *Lord Clyde* (1863), *Lord Lawrence* (1879) and *Captain Scott* (1912), the Antarctic explorer. The last-named was the work of Lady Scott, and was erected by officers of the Fleet. On the west are statues of *Sir John Franklin* (1847-8) and *Sir John Fox Burgoyne* (1871).

In the centre, on the spot formerly occupied by the statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, is the **King Edward VII. Memorial**, taking the form of an equestrian figure of His Majesty in bronze.

The sculptor was *Sir Bertram Mackennal*, with *Sir Edwin Lutyens* as architect.

Waterloo Place being close to the headquarters of London's motoring world, a curious interest attaches to the stones erected there by desire of the Iron Duke to assist clubmen of his day to mount their horses.

Continuing to Pall Mall we note across the road the **Crimean Monument**, set back in 1915 to find an appropriate site for *Statues of Florence Nightingale*, the "Lady of the Lamp" (d. 1910), and of *Sidney Herbert*, who was Secretary for War at the time of her devoted labours. The last-named statue formerly stood in the quadrangle of the old War Office. On the corner are the new headquarters of Cox's, the great Army bankers, amalgamated in 1923 with Lloyds Bank.

Pall Mall,

(Plan III. I. and K. 8 and 9)

the heart of Clubland, is generally believed to derive its name from the ball game of *paille-maille*, played by Charles II. and his merry associates in St. James's Park. Strangers may care to be informed that the pronunciation should be *pell mell*. We can do little more than enumerate the great clubs which are its distinguishing feature (see also pp. 7-11). At the northward corner of Waterloo Place is the **United Service Club**. Opposite is the **Athenæum**, the frieze adorning which is a replica of that of the Parthenon. Next is the **Travellers' Club**, and, after a short break, the **Reform Club**, the premier club of Liberalism, with the **Carlton Club**, the headquarters of the Tory party, adjoining. Next are the luxurious premises of the **Royal Automobile Club**, occupying the site of the old War Office. Then we have the **Oxford and Cambridge Club** 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**; at No. 36 the **Army and Navy**, familiarly known as the "Rag," and at the opposite corner the **Junior Carlton**, occupying the greater part of the south side of—

St. James's Square (Plan III. I. 8). This fine square, to the north of Pall Mall, was laid out early in the eighteenth century, and retained the favour of the aristocracy until a quite recent period. Now, however, many of the fine Georgian houses are tenanted by business firms.

In an old building, just behind No. 31, at the south-east corner,

George III. was born in 1738. No. 32, London House, was from 1771 to 1919 a residence of the Bishops of London. No. 10, the residence of the late Lord Kinnaird, is noteworthy as having been the residence of three Prime Ministers, namely, William Pitt, Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone. Outside are link extinguishers, grim reminders that there were dark nights in London long before Zeppelins and Gothas threatened. In the Square, too, are the **Windham** (No. 13), the **East India United Service** (No. 16), the **Portland** (No. 9), and other clubs, and a number of Government and Royal Commission offices. At No. 14 is that invaluable institution to literary workers and lovers of books, the **London Library**, founded in 1841. There are at present about 240,000 volumes on the shelves. Members pay a subscription of £3 3s. a year, and if resident in London are entitled to take ten volumes at a time, and to retain them two months: country subscribers are entitled to fifteen volumes. In the centre of the Square is a bronze equestrian statue of *William III.*

In **King Street**, west of the Square, are the **Orleans Club** and the **St. James's Theatre**, where the late Sir George Alexander achieved so many triumphs. The street is the headquarters of some of the most famous dealers in works of art and antique furniture. At No. 8 are the well-known auction rooms of *Christie, Manson and Woods.*

St. James's Street leads upwards from the fine gateway of St. James's Palace to Piccadilly. 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**. On the right from the Palace are **Boodles'** and **White's**.

In St. James's Place, a *cul-de-sac* on the east, is **Spencer House**, the town house of Earl Spencer. No. 22 (tablet) was the residence of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet.

In **Jermyn Street**, running parallel to Piccadilly on the south, is the entrance to—

The Museum of Practical Geology.

Plan III. I. 8.

Admission free. Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 9. Other week-days, 10 to 4 or 5. Sundays, 2.30 to 6 or dusk.

Nearest Station.—Piccadilly Circus (Piccadilly and Bakerloo Tubes).

Omnibus to Piccadilly Circus.

This large block, extending back to Piccadilly, dates from 1850, and contains as well as the Museum the library and offices of the Geological Survey. In the **Hall** are busts of noted geologists, and specimens of almost every kind of stone, either polished

or in the rough. On the **Ground Floor**, one of the most interesting objects is a geological model of London and its surroundings. The hall above contains 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 United Service Club** across the road, at the corner of Charles Street. On the near corner are the offices of the **Government of British Columbia**. Beyond the **Crimean Monument** we turn into **Pall Mall East**, on the north side of which are the headquarters of the **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**, whose spring and winter exhibitions are always largely attended, and also of the **Royal Society of Painters and Etchers**. Behind, in Suffolk Street, is the gallery of the **Royal Society of British Artists**, where spring and autumn exhibitions are held. At the corner of Suffolk Street is the **United University Club**. In the open space formed by the junction of Pall Mall East and Cockspur Street is an equestrian **Statue of George III**. The artist has perpetuated the costume of the period, and while the likeness of the king is excellently preserved equal justice is done to the wig and pigtail. It is strangely ironical that the chief American shipping offices should have grown up around this memorial of the obstinate monarch who was so largely responsible for the severance of the United States from England.

The **Haymarket** (Plan III. K. 8), hardly so rural in aspect as its name would imply, has at its lower corner the *Carlton Hotel*, opened in 1899, one of the most sumptuous establishments in London. It stands on the site of the old Her Majesty's Theatre, demolished in 1893, and replaced by **His Majesty's Theatre**, opened in 1897, with which the late Sir Herbert Tree was so long associated. Farther up, on the eastern side, are the **Haymarket Theatre** and the stores of the *Civil Service Co-operative Society*. In Panton Street is the **Comedy Theatre**, with the **Prince of Wales's Theatre** close at hand.

Leicester Square (Plan III. K. 8) is best known to-day as a theatrical centre, and comparatively few will care to know that it derives its name from Leicester House, "the pouting-place of princes," where George II., when Prince of Wales, having quarrelled with his father, set up an opposition Court, an example dutifully followed by his son Frederick, father of George III. 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 well-known **Empire**, and on the east side the **Alhambra**. The *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children* occupy the building formerly known as the Hotel Victory. On the south is the **Royal Dental Hospital**.

A tablet on No. 30, now *Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School*, records the site of William Hogarth's studio. At No. 47 (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. 180). In St. Martin's Street, south of the Square, Sir Isaac Newton lived for many years. The house was demolished in 1913. 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'Arbly.

Leicester Square and the district known as **Soho** (p. 142) have long been famous as the home of a colony of French, Italians and Swiss. Hereabouts are many excellent restaurants frequented not only by foreigners but by Londoners themselves.

Leaving the Square at its north-east corner by way of Cranbourn Street, we pass **Daly's Theatre**, famous for musical comedies, and the **Hippodrome**, at the corner of Charing Cross Road, another popular house of entertainment.

Charing Cross Road (Plans II. K. 7 and III. K. 8) is a comparatively new thoroughfare, cut through the streets and alleys of St. Giles's, to form a connection between Charing Cross and Tottenham Court Road. It is intersected about a quarter of a mile from Oxford Street by **Shaftesbury Avenue**, leading from Piccadilly Circus to Broad Street and High Street, and so into New Oxford Street and Holborn. At the point of intersection, known as *Cambridge Circus*, is the **Palace Theatre**.

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. 60), the "fields" are now far to seek. Here are the tombs of Andrew Marvell, Shirley the dramatist, and George Chapman, the first translator of Homer. Also of "Unparalleled Pendrell," who helped Charles II. to escape after Worcester. Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice" recalls the old churchyard. Until the construction of New Oxford Street, the main highway to the West went round by the present Broad Street and High Street, and malefactors on their way to Tyburn were given their last cup of ale from the steps of St. Giles's Church. 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** and the **Trocadero Restaurant**; on the right the **Queen's Theatre**, the **Globe Theatre**, 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**, and, close to Trafalgar Square, the **Garrick**. Adjoining is the **Westminster City Hall**, the municipal headquarters of the City of Westminster. At No. 22, Charing Cross Road, are the headquarters of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. In the open space behind the National Portrait Gallery is a *Statue of Sir Henry Irving*, unveiled in 1910.

In **St. Martin's Lane** is the **Coliseum**, a huge house of entertainment, lavishly decorated. The St. Martin's Free Library was unfortunately closed in 1922. Higher up, on the west side, are the **New Theatre** and the **Duke of York's Theatre**. In the centre of the roadway, at the foot of St. Martin's Lane, is the **Nurse Cavell Memorial**, with a fine symbolic figure of Humanity. The monument is of Cornish granite, while the statue of the heroic nurse is of Carrara marble. The memorial was the work of *Sir George Frampton, R.A.*, and was unveiled by Queen Alexandra on March 20, 1920.

Turning leftward along Duncannon Street, we are again at Charing Cross.