

## RECENT STREET AND REGENT'S PARK.

ROUTE V—REGENT STREET—PORTLAND PLACE—THE WALLACE COLLECTION—MARYLEBONE ROAD—REGENT'S PARK—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—EDGWARE ROAD—BAYSWATER ROAD.

**A** GAIN starting from Piccadilly Circus, let us turn up Regent Street and further explore "Shopland."

### Regent Street.

Plans II. and III. I. 7 and 8.

Nearest Stations.—North end: Oxford Circus (Central London and Bakerloo Tubes).  
South end: Piccadilly Circus (Bakerloo and Piccadilly Tubes).

Both Regent Street and Regent's Park owe their existence to a magnificent whim of George IV., who, as Prince Regent, lived in Carlton House, which stood on the spot now occupied by the southern half of Waterloo Place. He conceived the idea of building a villa on or near Primrose Hill (then a rural spot), and projected a fine new road, three miles long, to connect it with Carlton House. The villa never became a reality; but Regent Street did, and the New or Regent's Park followed. The street was laid out in 1813-20 by the architect Nash, of whom it was said:—

"Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,  
For of marble he left what of brick he had found;  
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master,  
He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster?"

At first the Quadrant was graced on either side by colonnades supported by fluted columns, but these, having proved a hindrance to trade by excluding light from the shops, were removed in 1848. The uniformity on which Nash prided himself has been sadly broken of late years, and in a short time few traces of his handiwork will remain. The Crown leases having fallen in, the street is being almost entirely rebuilt, and soaring blocks of shops and offices are fast replacing the former comparatively humble but world-renowned establishments. As we stand at the southern end, the building immediately facing us, surmounted by a figure of Britannia, is the *County Fire Office*. Continuing round the curve we have on either side some of the most famous shops in London, the windows of which are an unfailling attraction. Beyond Swan & Edgar's (now Harrod's) on the left, is the *Piccadilly Hotel*, with frontages both to Regent Street and Piccadilly. Glasshouse Street on the right

leads to the *Regent Palace Hotel* (Messrs. J. Lyons & Co.), and to **Golden Square**, familiar to readers of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Farther north is **Great Marlborough Street**, with a noted police court where the seamy side of West End life is focused. On the site formerly occupied by Hengler's Circus is the **Palladium**, erected at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds, and seating 5,000 persons. In **Conduit Street**, on the west side of Regent Street (No. 9), is the **Royal Institute of British Architects**, founded in 1837, with a valuable library of architectural works. Hanover Street brings one to **Hanover Square**, where are the headquarters of several learned societies. In **George Street**, south of the Square, is the church of **St. George's, Hanover Square**, the scene of so many fashionable marriages. It dates from 1713, and contains several stained-glass windows made in Mecklin at least two centuries earlier. Among the marriages recorded in the registers are those of Sir William Hamilton to Nelson's "Emma" in 1791; Benjamin Disraeli to Mary Ann Lewis in 1839; George Eliot in 1880; "Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-eight, widower, ranchman," and "Edith Kermit Carow" (Dec. 2, 1886); and the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (1894).

**Oxford Circus** (Plan II. I. 7), one of the busiest 'bus and tube centres, has, like Regent Street itself, been transformed by the rebuilding of business premises. Here Regent Street crosses **Oxford Street** (p. 142), and then continues northward via Langham Place and Portland Place to the Marylebone Road. On the western side is the **Polytechnic**, founded by Quintin Hogg in 1882 and rebuilt at a cost of £90,000 in 1911 as a memorial of King Edward VII. This institution has something like 11,000 students attending its numerous classes. The large hall is frequently used as a cinema. The *Quintin Hogg Memorial*, in the roadway opposite, was erected by members of the Polytechnic. On the other side of Regent Street is the **Queen's Hall**, seating 3,000. Here most of the principal London concerts are held. **St. George's Hall**, close by, is Mr. Maskelyne's well-known "theatre of mystery." In Ridinghouse Street, opposite the Queen's Hall, is the **Radium Institute**, opened in 1911. In Great Portland Street stands the **Philharmonic Hall**, erected in 1907, for the purpose of replacing the long famous **St. James's Hall**. It is now mainly used for cinematograph displays and lectures. **All Souls' Church**, with its peculiar "extinguisher" spire, was designed by Nash.

**Portland Place** is one of the most spacious of London's thoroughfares, having a width of 120 ft. The severely plain mansions on either side contain some beautiful Adams ceilings, doors

and fireplaces. Here stands an equestrian statue, in bronze, of *Field-Marshal Sir George White* (d. 1912). The statue was the work of John Iweed. Portland Place terminates in **Park Crescent**, with the *Regent's Park Station* of the Bakerloo Tube beneath the garden in front of it. Near the eastern horn of the Crescent is *Great Portland Street Station*, on the Underground Railway. Opposite is **Trinity Church**, Marylebone, with a curiosity in the shape of an open-air pulpit, a memorial of Canon Cadman. In Great Portland Street, which has become a leading centre of the motor-car and accessories industries, are the **Royal National Orthopædic Hospital** and the **National Institute for the Blind**, and in Hallam Street (44-46) is housed the **General Medical Council**.

In **Margaret Street**, which crosses Regent Street immediately to the north of Oxford Street, is **All Saints' Church**. Mortimer Street leads through a somewhat frowsy locality to the **Middlesex Hospital**, between which and Tottenham Court Road is Charlotte Street, where at No. 76 (tablet) Constable, the great landscape painter, lived from 1822 until his death in 1837. Here, too, is the **Scala Theatre**. In **Fitzroy Square**, close to the Euston Road, is the **St. Luke's Hostel**, providing medical and surgical treatment and a nursing home for the clergy, their wives and children.

On the other (western) side of the upper part of Regent Street we have **Cavendish Square** (Plan II. H. 7). **Holles Street**, connecting Cavendish Square with Oxford Street, was the birthplace of Lord Byron in 1788. The site of the house (formerly No. 24) forms part of the premises of Messrs. John Lewis and Co., who have erected a bronze bust to the poet's memory. **Harley Street**, **Wimpole Street**, and other thoroughfares in the neighbourhood are noted for the large number of consulting physicians and specialists residing in them. The imposing Grecian building at the corner of Wimpole Street and Henrietta Street is the headquarters of the **Royal Society of Medicine**. The parent Society was founded in 1805; the present organization is a fusion of fifteen former societies. The library contains over 100,000 volumes.

The streets hereabouts have interesting literary as well as medical associations:

No. 50, Wimpole Street (tablet) was the home, before her marriage, of Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Henry Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* and *The Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries* were written at No. 67 (tablet), where he resided from 1819 to 1840; and at No. 82 Wilkie Collins died in 1889. At No. 73, Harley Street lived Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist, and, later, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; No. 38 (formerly 13) was the home of Barry Cornwall

and Adelaide Anne Procter; William Beckford, the eccentric author of *Vathek*, lived at No. 100. Anthony Trollope died at 34, Welbeck Street; No. 48 (tablet) was the residence of Dr. Thomas Young, the Egyptologist. No. 23, Queen Anne Street (tablet) was the home of J. M. W. Turner. In Devonshire Street, farther north, lived Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer (No. 56—tablet); while No. 1, Devonshire Terrace, at the corner of High Street and Marylebone Road (tablet), was the home from 1839 to 1851 of Charles Dickens. Here he wrote, among other works, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *Martin Chuzzlewit* and portions of *Dombey & Son* and *David Copperfield*. At No. 7, Bentinck Street (rebuilt) a great part of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* was written.

Bentinck Street leads into **Manchester Square**, on the north side of which is **Hertford House**, the stately mansion containing—

### The Wallace Collection.

Plan II. H. 7.

**Nearest Stations.**—Bond Street (Central London Tube), Baker Street (Metropolitan Railway and Bakerloo Tube).

**Admission.**—Free on Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays on payment of 6d.

**Catalogues of Paintings, Furniture and Objects of Art, European Arms and Armour,** can be obtained at entrance.

**Lectures** are given each afternoon and on Saturday morning on subjects of interest in the Collection. Particulars on application to the Director.

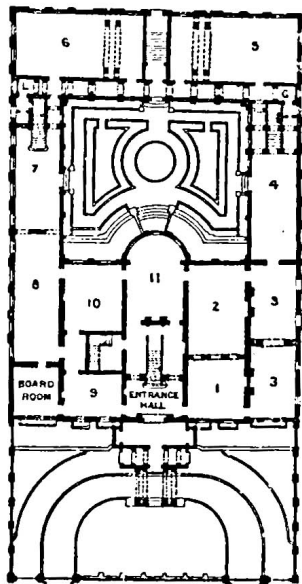
This superb, and in some respects unrivalled, collection of pictures, furniture, porcelain, miniatures, enamels and European and Oriental arms and armour was bequeathed to the nation by Lady Wallace, on condition that the Government should give a site in a central part of London, and build thereon a special museum to contain it. Eventually the conclusion was come to that no temple could more fittingly enshrine these priceless treasures than their old home. Hertford House was accordingly purchased and reconstructed for the purpose, at a cost of £100,000, the public opening taking place in 1900. The collection was formed in the main by Francis Charles, third Marquis, and Richard, fourth Marquis of Hertford, and supplemented by Sir Richard Wallace, to whom it passed by bequest. The first-named nobleman enjoys a dubious fame as the Marquis of Steyne of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Judged merely as a picture gallery, the collection is one of the finest in Europe, being notably strong in masters of the French School of the eighteenth century. The English, Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools are also worthily represented. The collection of artistic furniture of the periods of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. is unique; while the Sèvres porcelain can only be rivalled by the collections at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. The collection of arms and armour includes the choicest pieces of the Debruge, Meyrick and Nieuwerkerke collections.

The general arrangement of the rooms is as follows:—

## Ground Floor.

## Room.

- I. Portraits.
- II. French Furniture.
- III. Palissy and Majolica Ware and Limoges Enamels.
- IV. Oriental Armoury.
- V., VI., VII. European Armoury.
- VIII. Pictures, Sculptures, and Furniture.
- IX., X. British and French Schools of nineteenth century. Illuminations.
- XI. Paintings by Weenix, Desportes, and others—Miniatures.



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE  
GROUND FLOOR.

## First Floor.

## Room.

- Grand Staircase and Vestibule.  
French Schools of 17th century.
- XII. French Furniture—  
Paintings by Canaletto and Guardi.
  - XIII., XIV. Dutch Schools of 17th century.
  - XV. French and British Schools of nineteenth century.
  - XVI. Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and English Schools.
  - XVII. French, Italian, and other Schools of 16th and 17th centuries.
  - XVIII., XIX., XX. French Schools of eighteenth century.
  - XXI., XXII. French Schools of eighteenth century and Furniture.

Passing the turnstile, we at once go through the door on our right to—

Room I., in which is to be seen a small collection of portraits. 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 decorate 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 collection of Limoges enamels and Palissy and Nuremberg wares. Around the walls are cases containing fine examples of Majolica ware.

Room IV. is chiefly interesting

on account of the coloured tiles with which floor, walls and ceiling are covered. Cases in the centre of the room contain beautiful examples of Sèvres ware. Here is the fine display of Oriental armour, which constitutes one of the chief attractions of the collection. Note the case, beside the stairs at the farther end of room, containing exquisitely jewelled swords and daggers.

**Room V.**—The first room in the famous collection of armour. Early firearms, many of them beautifully decorated. In centre of room is 851, "Equestrian Suit in Black and Gold," said to have belonged to Joseph of Bavaria.

**Room VI.**—In the centre of the room is a large mounted suit of complete war harness for man and horse, of French manufacture and fashion, 1460-80. Probably the most perfect sets in existence of this class. The walls and cases are taken up with helmets, shields, swords, etc.

**Room VII** contains swords, helmets, shields, armour etc., all beautifully decorated.

**Room VIII.**—Pictures, sculptures and furniture, and a carved walnut drossoir of the early sixteenth century. In centre of room is an interesting collection of miniatures connected with Napoleon I.

**Founder's Room** (old Board Room).—45, "Perdita," by Reynolds; 39, "Mrs. Siddons," Lawrence.

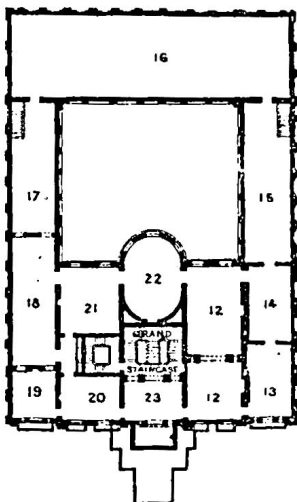
**Room IX.**—Portraits of royalty. 564, Sully's Queen Victoria; 112, Charles I, Van Dyck; 563, George IV, Hoppner. Also 37, Romney's "Perdita."

**Room X.**—In the centre of this room are delicate statuettes, and several illuminations on vellum of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Around the room are *Armoires* beautifully decorated with marqueterie work.

**Room XI.**—Large canvases of animals and still life. Near the window are two cases containing miniatures.

We now return to the Entrance Hall and ascend the handsome staircase of marble, surmounted by a Louis XIV. balustrade and decorated with large paintings by Boucher.

At the top of the stairs we turn to the left.



WALLACE COLLECTION: THE FIRST FLOOR.

**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." In the middle of the room are cases containing Sèvres porcelain.

**Room XIII. Dutch Pictures.**—Note 99, "Landscape with Water-Mill," by *Hobbema* (1638-1709).

**Room XIV.** contains pictures of the Dutch School of the seventeenth century. Rembrandt's Portrait of himself (550) and the equally notable "Portrait of the Artist in a Cap" (52). In the centre of this room is a desk case containing quaint relief and portraits in coloured wax, of 16th and 17th centuries.

**Room XV.**—Here note especially 41, "Portrait of a Lady"; 558, "Countess of Blessington"; and 559, "George IV.," all by *Sir T. Lawrence*, and a charming series of small pictures by *Meissonier* (1815-1891) in the artist's best style.

**Room XVI.**—This room contains many of the gems of the picture collection. Those who find pleasure in comparing the styles of various portrait painters have here an almost unique opportunity, for there are characteristic examples by some of the world's masters. (84) "The Laughing Cavalier" *Frans Hals* (1580 or 81-1666); 12, "Don Baltasar Carlos in Infancy," and (88) "Lady with Fan," by *Velazquez* (1599-1660); (29) "Artist's Son," by *Rembrandt* (1607-1669), and his "Unmerciful Servant" (86); 94, *Van Dyck's* "Philip le Roy"; 47, "Mrs. Braddyl" and 35, "Mrs. Carnac," by *Reynolds*; 42, *Gainsborough's* "Perdita" (*Mrs. Robinson*), of whom portraits by *Romney* (37) and *Reynolds* (45) etc., are also in the Wallace Collection (Room IX and Founders' Room respectively).

**Room XVII.**—Sixteenth and seventeenth century schools. Note especially 8, "Virgin and Child," by *Luini*; 9, "Virgin and Child, with St. John and the two Angels," by *Andrea del Sarto* (1486-1531).

**Room XVIII.**—Pictures by *Lancret*, *Fragonard*, *Boucher*, etc. Note also 449, "Boy in Red," *Madame Le Brun*. Beautifully decorated snuff-boxes in cases in centre of this room.

**Room XIX.**—Decorative pieces by *Boucher*.

**Room XX.**—Pictures by *Greuze*, *Pater*, etc.

In the passage-way between Rooms XX and XXI note case of Sèvres vases.

**Room XXI.**—Pictures by *Greuze*, *Pater*, etc.

**Room XXII.**—Pictures by *Greuze* and *Pater*. Case of repoussé work.

**Vestibule.**—French Schools of eighteenth century.

In Spanish Place, a few yards north of the Wallace Collection, is **St. James's Roman Catholic Church**, built in 1890 to replace the old Spanish Embassy Chapel.

West of Hertford House is **Baker Street**, a fine thoroughfare

## 136 BAKER STREET—MARYLEBONE ROAD

connecting Oxford Street with the Marylebone Road and Regent's Park, and containing the studios of some of the leading photographers. On the west side are the **Portman Rooms**, including one of the finest ballrooms in London, accommodating 800 dancers. It was a resort of Beau Brummell and other famous men of his period. Close at hand is the **French Chapel**, in King Street. No. 31, Baker Street (tablet) was the birthplace of Lord Lytton, the novelist. No. 12, Seymour Street (tablet) was the residence (1861-4) of M. W. Balfe, the composer. No. 14, York Place (tablet) was the residence of William Pitt and Lady Hester Stanhope during 1803 and 1804. **Baker Street Station** (Plan II. G. 6), recently reconstructed, as well as being an important station on the Underground Railway, is the starting-point of the Metropolitan Extension Railway (see p. 45).

The **Marylebone Road** (Plan II. G. and H. 6), with its continuation **Euston Road** (Plan II. I. and K. 5 and 6), runs from Edgware Road to King's Cross. Though a thoroughfare of little attractiveness, it is nevertheless important, for here are no fewer than four of the principal railway termini. A quarter of a mile to the west of Baker Street is **Marylebone Station**, the terminus of the Great Central Section of the London and North-Eastern Railway and the administrative headquarters of the Group. Another notable structure is the **Marylebone Town Hall**, a classical building, of Portland stone, erected in 1914. **Marylebone** (Mary-le-bourne) derives its name from the old Tyburn stream, which flowed from Kilburn to the Thames. **Marylebone Parish Church**, a short distance east of Baker Street, was rebuilt in 1741. A small obelisk in the churchyard marks the grave of *Charles Wesley* (1788). Almost opposite is **Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition** (Plan II. H. 6), which celebrated its centenary in 1904 (*admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra*). Here is exhibited a large collection of wax figures of ancient and modern celebrities. At **York Gate** is the **Royal Academy of Music**, granting the coveted degrees of A.R.A.M. and L.R.A.M. The Academy was founded in 1822, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1830, and removed here from Hanover Square in 1911. The building cost £60,000, and includes a concert hall seating 800 persons.

Upper Baker Street leads directly to the Clarence Gate of—  
**Regent's Park.**

Plan II. G. and H. 4, 5 and 6.

**Nearest Stations.**—Baker Street, Great Portland Street and St. John's Wood Road (Metropolitan); Baker Street and Regent's Park (Bakerloo Tube); Chalk Farm or Camden Town, on Hampstead Tube.

This is one of the largest of the London parks, having, with



Primrose Hill to the north, an area of 473 acres. It was laid out by Nash for the Prince Regent, after whom it is named. Around it runs a fine carriage drive, two miles in circuit, known as the **Outer Circle**. The much smaller **Inner Circle** encloses the **Royal Botanic Society's Gardens and Museum** (*open on Mondays and Saturdays on payment of 1s., and on other days, including Sundays, by order from a Fellow of the Society*). On the western side of the Park is a large, many-armed Lake, with islands and bridges. Between this and the Royal Botanic Gardens is **Bedford College**, affiliated to London University, the most important college for women in London. An attractive feature of the Park is the **Broad Walk**, from near the Marylebone Road entrance to the Zoological Gardens. Its flower-beds present at nearly all seasons a display of great beauty, and the chestnut avenue in spring rivals the more famous avenue in Bushey Park. Additional interest is lent to the park by the presence of large numbers of squirrels and wood-pigeons.

St. Dunstan's Lodge, on the western side of the Park, gave its name to the famous **St. Dunstan's Hospital**, for men blinded in the Great War.

### The Zoological Gardens.

**Admission.**—The Gardens are open daily from 9 a.m. until sunset. Admission, 1s., except on Mondays and certain other advertised days, when only 6d. is charged. Children, 6d. at all times. Military bands perform on Saturday afternoons in summer. Admission on Sundays only by order from a Fellow of the Society.

**Bath Chairs**, with attendants, can be obtained at Main Entrance.

**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.**—Camden Town, on the Charing Cross and Golder's Green Tube, is the nearest station.

St. John's Wood Road (Met.) is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Main Entrance. Great Portland Street (Met.) and Regent's Park station, on the Bakerloo Tube, are about half a mile south of South Entrance. Enter Regent's Park opposite Park Square, and follow Broad Walk northward.

Chalk Farm Station (North London) is about half a mile north of North Entrance.

**Refreshments.**—There are large Refreshment Pavilions towards the eastern side of the Gardens, where luncheons, teas, etc., can be obtained at moderate prices. There is another near the Mappin Terraces and 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; polar bears and otters, 3; eagles, 3.30 (except Wednesdays); lions, tigers and other beasts of prey, 4 (winter, 3); seals and sea-lion, 4.30 (winter, 3.30); diving-birds, 3.15 p.m.; reptiles, Fridays, one hour before closing time.

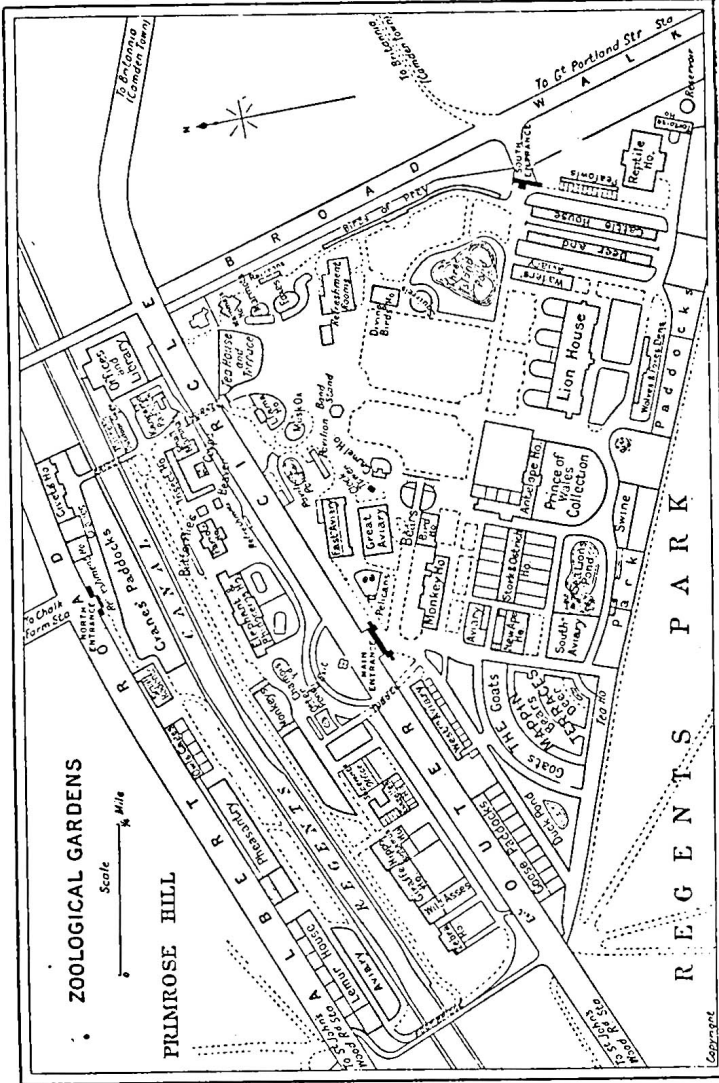
The Zoological Gardens, familiarly known to Londoners as "the Zoo," occupy an area of about 34 acres in the northern part of Regent's Park. The grounds are intersected by the Outer Circle and by the Regent's Canal, three divisions being

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Scale 1/4 Mile

PRIMROSE HILL

REGENTS PARK



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thus formed, known respectively as the North Garden, the Middle Garden, and the South Garden. The three portions are connected by tunnels 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. The western part of this section is connected by a footway (forming part of the Primrose Hill bridge over the Regent's Canal) with the zebra and giraffe houses. Many improvements have been made in the Gardens in recent years, notably the Mappin Terraces, which have tiers of enclosures for the animals, rising one above the other, with walks in between for the public, the animals being retained by deep ditches and walls, without the aid of the usual prison-like bars. By means of a glass window the Polar bears may be watched as they dive through the water for their food.

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.

*Zoo Days*, by Harry Golding (Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.), gives a good popular description of the Zoo and its inmates and is charmingly illustrated in colour by Margaret W. Tarrant.

The number of visitors exceeds a million and a half annually, for the Zoo is now London's almost sole place of outdoor entertainment. The number of vertebrate animals exhibited is usually over 3,000, the most notable recent addition being 300 animals presented by the Federated Malay States to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the Far East and given by H.R.H. to the Royal Zoological Society. To attend to the wants of the varied family at the Zoo a staff of about a hundred men is required. The Zoological Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1829.

To the north of Regent's Park rises the grassy slope of **Primrose Hill**. The summit commands what is perhaps the most extensive view obtainable of the great Metropolis (see p. 27).

Close to the north-west confines of the Park, and reached by the St. John's Wood Road, is **Lord's Cricket Ground** (Plan II. F. 5), the headquarters of English cricket (nearest station, St. John's Wood Road). The ground is the property of the M.C.C. In 1922 a new gateway was erected as a memorial of *W. G. Grace*. Here are played in June and July the Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, and other great matches.

St. John's Wood Road drops down to the **Edgware Road**, a great trunk road—part of the old Watling Street—running

in a north-westerly direction from the Marble Arch to Kilburn and Cricklewood, thence on to Hendon and Edgware, and eventually to St. Albans. **Edgware Road Station** (Plan II. F. 7) may be entered either from Chapel Street or the Marylebone Road (p. 136). A few yards to the north is the station of the same name on the Bakerloo Tube.

Another important thoroughfare in this direction is the **Harrow Road**, which branches off from the Edgware Road beyond Chapel Street, and leads north-westward through Paddington and Kensal Green to Willesden, and thence on to Harrow, passing **Wembley Park**, where preparations are being made for the *British Empire Exhibition* to be held in 1924. The Stadium is the venue of the Football Cup Ties formerly fought at the Crystal Palace and more recently at Chelsea. The Park is most directly reached by rail from Baker Street or Marylebone stations.

A few yards from the Edgware Road is **Paddington Green**, on which stands a *Statue of Mrs. Siddons*. Close by are the **Paddington Town Hall** and old **St. Mary's Church**. On the east side of the Green is a *Children's Hospital*. The tramcars pass the famous **Kensal Green Cemetery** (Plan II. A. and B. 5). The Cemetery covers about 70 acres, and contains over 40,000 graves. Among the host of notabilities here interred may be mentioned Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Tom Hood, Anthony Trollope, John Leech, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Returning along the Edgware Road in the direction of the Marble Arch, we have on the right **Praed Street**, leading to **Paddington Station** (Plan II. F. 7), the terminus of the Great Western Railway, connected with the Bakerloo Tube Railway and with the Paddington (Praed Street) and Bishop's Road stations of the Underground Railway. Close at hand is the large **St. Mary's Hospital**. Set into the wall of the *Capital and Counties Bank*, 195, Edgware Road, at the corner of Star Street, is an old stone marking "half a mile from Tyburn Gate" (see below).

On reaching the Marble Arch, Oxford Street changes its name to the Bayswater or **Uxbridge Road**, forming the northern boundary of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. At the intersection of the roadways stood the famous, or infamous, **Tyburn gallows**, the scene of countless executions. The site is now marked by a stone tablet in the roadway, bearing a representation in brass of the ancient triangular gallows, and the inscription, "Here stood Tyburn Tree, removed 1759." The first recorded execution was that of William FitzOsbert, or "Long-beard" (1196). Here also, to name only a few, William Wallace, the Scottish patriot (1305); Perkin Warbeck, the pretender (1499); Elizabeth Barton, the "Holy Maid of Kent" (1534); Felton, the assassinator of the Duke of Buckingham (1628); the notorious

## THE UXBRIDGE OR BAYSWATER ROAD 141

highwayman, Jack Sheppard (1724); and Jonathan Wild, "the thief-taker" (1725), were done to death. Two notable Roman Catholic "martyrs" were Dr. John Story (1571) and Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh (1681). A movable gallows was about 1760 substituted, a few yards westward, for the old fixed structure. After 1783 all executions took place at Newgate.

The spacious roadway is overlooked by the fine mansions of Hyde Park Gardens and Lancaster Gate. A short distance west of the Marble Arch is the secluded old *Burial Ground of St. George's, Hanover Square*. The tombstones and monuments have been removed and ranged round the walls, which latter, by the way, were long patrolled at night by "Charlies" (watchmen) on account of the depredations of "body snatchers." During the time of Fenian activity, when officials of the Irish Government had to go about attended by detectives, Mr. W. E. Forster used frequently to come to this obscure and hidden churchyard, declaring that it was the only place in London where he could safely enjoy privacy. At the entrance to the burial-ground is the *Chapel of the Ascension*, founded by the late Mrs. Russell Gurney, not for services, but expressly for "rest, meditation and prayer." The building (*open in summer 2 to 5, in winter 2 to 4*) is elaborately decorated with Scriptural paintings by Frederic Shields (d. 1911).

Close to the Victoria Gate is the curious **Dogs' Cemetery**.

The cathedral-like fane of **Christ Church, Lancaster Gate**, is opposite the gate of the same name. **Queen's Road**, of which the most notable feature is the famous establishment known as *Whiteley's*, rebuilt in 1911, leads to **Westbourne Grove**, also a well-known shopping quarter.

By continuing westward along the Uxbridge Road, or taking the Central London Tube from Lancaster Gate or Queen's Road stations, we shortly reach **Shepherd's Bush** (Plan III. A. 8), the site of the "White City," famous for its exhibitions.

From the **Marble Arch** (p. 125) an omnibus will take us back along the western part of **Oxford Street** to Regent Street. We may note on the way **St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf and Dumb**. In Duke Street is the **King's Weigh House Chapel**, built to replace the famous chapel of that name in the City.

The lowly but dignified structure opposite is an electrical transforming station. It occupies the site of a former recreation ground, for the loss of which the ingenious *Roof Garden*, with its flower-beds and fountain, more than compensates the public.