

## SOUTH LONDON.

ROUTE XIV.—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 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.

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. 229), we have on our left the approach road to the London Bridge Stations (Plan III. O. 9); and on the right the broad stone steps which give access to—

### St. Saviour's Cathedral,

(Plan III. N. 9)

restored a few years ago at a cost of over £40,000, and serving as the Cathedral of the diocese of South London. The edifice was formally inaugurated as a Cathedral by King Edward VII. on the 3rd July, 1905.

The building 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 Rupibus 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, his father being then a churchwarden. He is commemorated by a memorial window in the Chapel of St. John the Divine, north of the chancel.

There are also memorial windows to most of the worthies named above, as well as to Chaucer, 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. The fine *Memorial of William Shakespeare*, whose theatre, the Globe, stood close at hand, was erected in 1912.

Adjoining the church is the **Borough Market**, for fruit and vegetables; westward is **Southwark Bridge**, reopened by King George V. in 1921 after having been rebuilt at a cost of £375,000. Some 6,000 vehicles cross the bridge daily. On the south side of Park Street, near the Bridge, a memorial marks the site of the **Globe Playhouse** of Shakespeare's time.

On the opposite side of the Borough High Street, St. Thomas Street leads to **Guy's Hospital** (Plan III. N. 9), founded in 1721 by the miserly bookseller, Thomas Guy. New buildings, accommodating the medical and dental schools, were opened in 1913.

Continuing down the Borough High Street, we pass, nearly opposite Southwark Town Hall, the site of the *Talbot* or *Tabard Inn*, from which the Canterbury pilgrims were accustomed to set out, as described by Chaucer. The old *Tabard* was burnt down in 1873. Lower down is the successor to the *White Hart* where Mr. Pickwick first encountered the jovial Sam Weller. Between Nos. 75 and 77 the *George Inn*, with its dormer roofs and 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* and commemorated by a tablet in the churchyard. 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**, equipped with the most modern life-saving appliances.

From St. George's Church, in the Borough High Street, Great Dover Street leads into Old Kent Road. From Tower Bridge Road, Grange Road and Southwark Park Road lead in about a mile to **Southwark Park**, a fine open space of 63 acres to the west of the Surrey Commercial Docks (p. 238). In the centre is a boating lake, 2½ acres in extent.

The southward continuation of Borough High Street is New-

ington Causeway, at the end of which is the **Elephant and Castle**. Six important thoroughfares meet here, and it is one of the busiest of London's tram, 'bus and tube centres. Much-needed subways have been constructed for the use of pedestrians. A few yards to the south, in Newington Butts, is the **Metropolitan Tabernacle**, the successor of a larger structure built to accommodate the immense congregations attracted by the preaching of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon.

St. George's Road, close by, will bring us to the **Bethlem Hospital**, or **Bedlam**, 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.

At the junction of St. George's Road with the Westminster Bridge Road stands **St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral** (Plan III. M. 10), designed by Pugin, and opened in 1848, but still wanting its central tower. Here Cardinal Wiseman was enthroned as first Archbishop of Westminster. A few yards to the west, at the corner of Westminster Bridge Road and Kennington Road, is **Christ Church**, built to replace the old Surrey Chapel, rendered famous by the preaching of Rowland Hill. The tower and spire were built with American contributions as a memorial of Lincoln, the stonework being appropriately ornamented with the stars and stripes.

At **St. George's Circus** (Plan III. M. 10) the roads from Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster and Lambeth Bridges all meet.

Opposite is the famous old **Surrey Theatre**. In the Borough Road is the **Borough Polytechnic Institute**. The Waterloo Road would bring us in a few minutes to **Waterloo** (Plan III. L. 9), the terminus of the London and South-Western section of the Southern Railway. The station had been greatly enlarged and improved in recent years. The fine entrance archway is a memorial of railwaymen fallen in the War. Opposite the station is the **Union Jack Club**, for soldiers and sailors, founded as a memorial of men of both services who lost their lives in the South African and Chinese Wars. At the corner of **Lower Marsh**, with its open-air market, is the *Royal Victoria Hall*, generally spoken of affectionately as the "Old Vic." Here Shakespeare is played to crowded houses, and the "masses" demonstrate time and again that they have as keen an appreciation of good drama and music as any West End audience. The building is about to be reconstructed.

From St. George's Circus a tram will take us to **Lambeth Palace** (Plan III. L. 10), near Lambeth Bridge.

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 30,000 printed books and 14,000 MSS., is *open daily, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to 4 or 4.30 (Tuesdays 10 to 12 only), save for about six weeks from the end of August.* The part actually occupied by the Archbishop was rebuilt by Archbishop Howley in 1834. The most interesting portions of the older building 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. In the gardens are some luxuriant fig-trees, said to have been brought from Spain, and planted by Cardinal Pole, Legate to the court of Queen Mary.

Ten acres of the grounds are 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. In one of the windows is a representation of a pedlar and his dog, commemorating the bequest to the church of a piece of land by a pedlar who had been sheltered by the priest. The receipts from the land amounted at first to 2s. 8d. per year, but when the London County Council found it necessary to acquire the "Pedlar's Acre" in connection with their new County Hall they had to pay the handsome sum of £81,000.

The *Lambeth Suspension Bridge*, dating from 1862, is about to be rebuilt. We can either cross the river by that, or follow the *Albert Embankment* (p. 64) to Westminster Bridge, passing the series of seven detached buildings serving as *St. Thomas's Hospital* (Plan III. L. 9 and 10.) Or from Lambeth Bridge we could continue westward by tramway in the direction of Battersea Park. Close to Vauxhall Bridge is the *Vauxhall Station* of the London and South-Western Railway. A few yards south is *Vauxhall Park*, opened in 1890, with a terracotta statue by the late George 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 many county matches. Beyond, bordering the main road to Clapham, is *Kennington Park*, formerly Kennington Common, the scene of the 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 and a well-kept *Sub-Tropical Garden*. 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. 166.

One or two other features of South London not included in the above route demand mention. The most important is the Dulwich Picture Gallery, about half-a-mile north of Dulwich Station (S.E. and C. Railway). Entrance in Gallery Road. The pictures are housed in a portion of the old College buildings. Most of these important and valuable works of art (originally bought as the nucleus of a projected National Gallery of Poland) were bequeathed to the College in 1811 by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A. *The Gallery is open free daily from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, Sundays after 3.* It contains two well-known works by *Murillo*, and is especially strong in Dutch and Flemish masters, including *Cuyp*, *Wouwerman*, *Rembrandt*, *Van Dyck*, and the two *Teniers*. There are also examples of *Gainsborough*, *Reynolds*, and other British masters. Dulwich College was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and is a large and flourishing institution.

Popular open spaces in this locality are Dulwich Park (72 acres), famous for its spring show of rhododendrons and its rock garden, Peckham Rye (115 acres) and Brockwell Park (127 acres). At 100, London Road, adjoining Lordship Lane Station, is the Horniman Museum (*open daily, except Tuesday, 11 till dusk, Sundays from 2*), containing many articles of historical and archæological interest, collections of insects, carved furniture, enamels, armour, toys and trophies of the Great War.

Clapham Common is an open space of 220 acres. Tooting Common, to the south-east, contains nearly 150 acres. Tooting Bec is so called as having been a dependency of the famous Abbey of Bec, in Normandy.

John Ruskin spent the earlier part of his life at Denmark Hill and Herne Hill, a fact which is commemorated by the name of Ruskin Park, on the west side of Denmark Hill. Adjoining is King's College Hospital.

Camberwell enjoys the distinction of having been the birth-place of Robert Browning and of Joseph Chamberlain.