

## PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

**E**XPLANATORY.—In this section, arranged alphabetically, information is given respecting a number of miscellaneous matters of importance alike to visitors and residents.

**ACCIDENTS.**—The number of accidents in streets within the Metropolitan police district has during the last few years shown a slight diminution, due in part to the greater publicity given to "Safety First" principles. The best advice is, Keep a sharp look-out in all directions, especially where there are converging thoroughfares or turnings at right angles. At some of the most crowded crossings, as at the Bank, Mansion House station, the Elephant and Castle, and the northern ends of Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, there are subways for pedestrians; and at all important centres constables are stationed to regulate the traffic. Use a mid-street refuge wherever available, and be especially careful 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. Attempts have been made to reverse the pedestrian rule, so far with but little success. In all the principal thoroughfares are ambulance stations, or ambulance "calls," and the police are trained to render first aid. Motor ambulances are promptly available on receipt of a telephone call.

In entering trams and motor omnibuses, especially the latter, hold firmly to the rail till you are either inside or safely on top. This is quite as important if the vehicle is stationary as if moving, for the jerk caused by a sudden start may send you headlong. On the principal routes motor omnibuses pull up only at recognized stopping-places, marked by notice-boards. Attempts to "board" when the vehicle is in motion, are attended with considerable risk. When desirous of alighting, ring the bell *once* for the driver to stop.

**ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc.**—Full particulars as to days and hours of admission to the principal places of interest will be found under their respective headings (see Index at end of book).

**AMERICANS IN LONDON.**—The late Hon. J. H. Choate, when 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, 300 years ago, our Pilgrim Fathers embarked in the *Mayflower* to try their fortunes in the wilderness, and lay the founda-

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

To this we may add that at the Church of All Hallows, Barking, the entry of the baptism of Wm. Penn (October 23, 1644), who was born on the adjacent Tower Hill, is still to be seen in the registers, and the fact is recorded by a commemorative tablet erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1911. In the same fane John Quincy Adams was married on July 26, 1797. The registers of St. George's, Hanover Square, contain the record of the marriage of the late ex-President, 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. The spire of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, was erected as a memorial of Lincoln, and the stonework is ornamented with the stars and stripes. And lastly, there are statues of Washington and Lincoln in Trafalgar Square and Parliament Square respectively.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The City, the London of history and tradition, occupies only a small part of the great Metropolis, 675 acres to be exact. (For boundaries, see map "London at a Glance.") The night population is small (under 14,000), with a tendency to dwindle still further, but it has been found by actual count that considerably over a million people enter the City in twenty-four hours. The Corporation estimates the day population at 364,600, "all at work." The administrative County of London, the area under the jurisdiction of the London County Council, comprises, exclusive of tidal water and foreshore, 74,816 acres, or 116½ square miles, with a population of 4,484,523. 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 699 square miles in extent, and comprises about 7,000 miles of streets and nearly a million inhabited houses, with a total population of nearly 7½ millions and a rateable value of nearly

£56,000,000. Thanks to the fast suburban services provided by the railway companies, and the facilities afforded by electric railways, trams and motor 'buses, the population in this "Outer Ring" has for years been growing at a rapid rate. A Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued a few years ago showed that within a circle of 10 miles from Charing Cross there is a population of nearly five millions; within 20 miles of six and a half millions; within 30 miles of nearly seven millions; and within 40 miles of over seven and a half millions. There is thus within 20 miles' radius of Charing Cross a population almost equal to one-sixth of the total population of the British Isles, and about half as many again as inhabit the whole of Scotland or Ireland. 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. As house-building was suspended during the War, and but little was done in the years immediately before and after, there is a shortage of houses, and though building is once more proceeding the more populous parts are greatly overcrowded. It is interesting to recall that in 1631, when a census was taken by the Lord Mayor at the instigation of the Privy Council, the entire population of London, including the wards without the walls and the old borough of Southwark, was only 130,268.

The rateable value of the metropolitan area for police purposes is computed at about £55,000,000; that of the City only at nearly £6,000,000.<sup>1</sup> The latter figures give a rateable value of nearly £9,000 per acre as against £525 per acre for the County of London generally.

**BATHS AND BATHING.**—Swimming and private baths, maintained by the local authorities, are to be found in nearly every quarter. 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 in most of the parks where there is water.

Of Turkish Baths, the best known are the *Charing Cross* (Nevill's), Northumberland Avenue; *Imperial*, Southampton Row; the *Ham-mam*, 76, Jermyn Street, W.; *Broad Street*, Broad Street House, E.C. (Nevill's); and others. In nearly all the charge is reduced after 6 or 7 p.m.

**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, was also constituted a city. Each Borough has its Mayor, annually elected, with Aldermen and Councillors varying in numbers according to population. The following is a list of the Boroughs, with their area and population:—

	Area.	Popula- tion.		Area.	Popula- tion.
	Acres.			Acres.	
Battersea . . . .	2,163	167,739	Finsbury . . . .	587	76,095
Bermondsey . . . .	1,503	119,452	Fulham . . . .	1,706	157,888
Bethnal Green . . . .	760	117,238	Greenwich . . . .	3,859	100,450
Camberwell . . . .	4,480	267,198	Hackney . . . .	3,287	222,142
Chelsea . . . .	660	63,697	Hammersmith . . . .	2,287	130,287
Deptford . . . .	1,564	112,534	Hampstead . . . .	2,265	86,153

<sup>1</sup> This is eclipsed by the City of Westminster, a much larger area.

## BOROUGH—CABS

	Area. Acres.	Popula- tion.		Area. Acres.	Popula- tion.
Holborn . . . . .	405	43,192	Southwark . . . . .	1,131	184,404
Islington . . . . .	3,092	320,900	Stepney . . . . .	1,767	249,657
Kensington . . . . .	2,290	175,859	Stoke Newington . . . . .	863	52,172
Lambeth . . . . .	4,083	302,868	Wandsworth . . . . .	9,107	328,307
Lewisham . . . . .	7,015	174,194	Westminster, City of ]	2,503	141,578
Paddington . . . . .	1,357	144,261	Woolwich . . . . .	8,282	140,389
Poplar . . . . .	2,331	162,618	City . . . . .	678	13,709
St. Marylebone . . . . .	1,473	104,173			(night)
St. Pancras . . . . .	2,694	211,366			364,601
Shoreditch . . . . .	658	104,248			(day)

Beyond these Boroughs there are districts equally populous and equally entitled to be considered parts of London, which come within the area of the Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex County Councils. It is in these suburbs that the rate of growth is most rapid, some of them having doubled their population in a single decade. Several districts, such as Hornsey, Ealing, West Ham and Acton, have obtained independent incorporation since the Act was passed.

**CABS.—Motor Taxi-Cabs**, introduced in 1907, have practically ousted the two former types of horse-drawn conveyance, "hansoms" and "four-wheelers." The taximeter automatically records the fare by a combination of time and distance as the journey proceeds. Four passengers can be accommodated. There are ranks in or adjoining all the principal thoroughfares. Some of the ranks can be communicated with by telephone. The following is the scale of charges, as revised in 1920:—

	s. d.
Not exceeding one mile, or for time not exceeding ten minutes	1 0
Exceeding one mile or ten minutes—	
Each quarter of a mile, or time not exceeding 2½ minutes,	
or for any less distance or time . . . . .	0 3
Each additional person beyond two, the whole journey . . . . .	0 9
Packages carried outside . . . . .	0 3
Bicycles, mailcarts and perambulators . . . . .	0 9

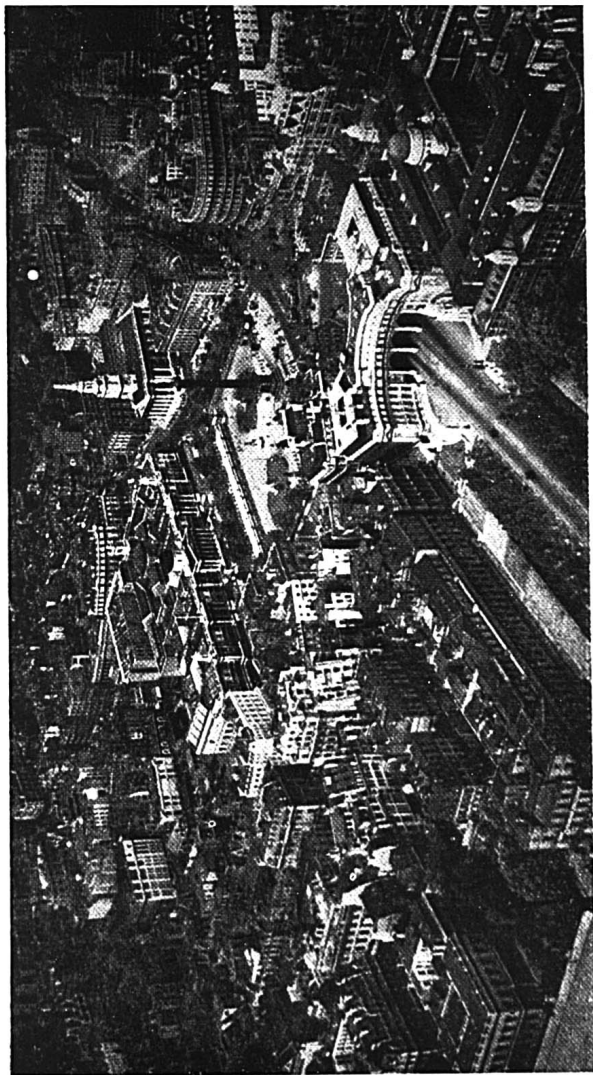
**CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—In addition to the churches in the City proper, there are about fifty Metropolitan parish churches, and from five to six hundred ecclesiastical parish and district churches and chapels belonging to the Church of England. Of Nonconformist places of worship of every denomination 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.

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. 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.

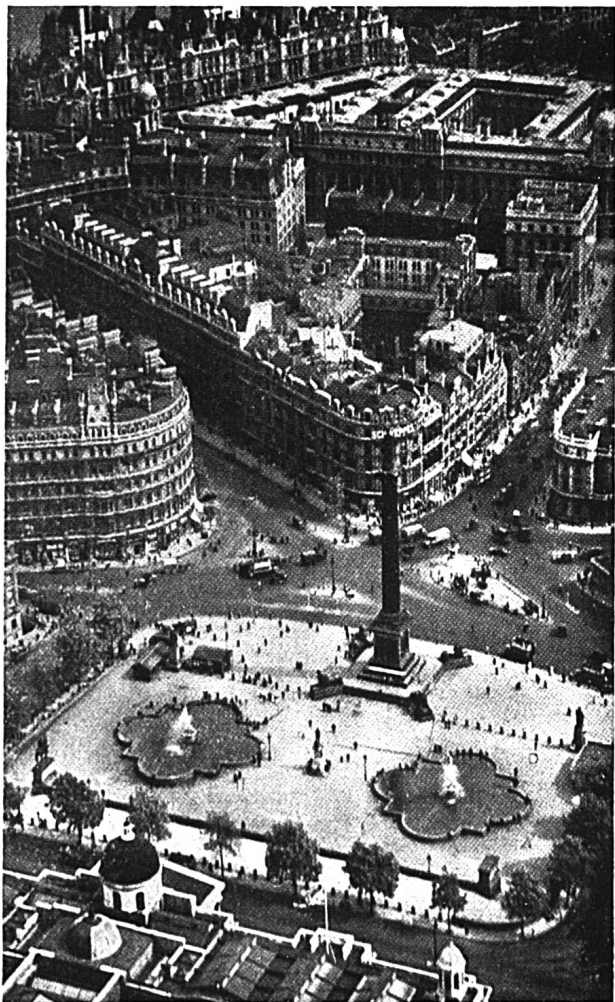
<p><b>St. Paul's Cathedral.</b>—Sundays, 7.45, 8, 10.30, 3.15 and 7; daily, 8, 10, 1.15 and 4.</p> <p><b>Westminster Abbey.</b>—Sundays, 8, 10.15, 3 and 6.30; daily, 8, 10 and 3.</p> <p><b>Southwark Cathedral.</b>—Sundays, 8, 9,</p>	<p>10.15, 11, 3.30, 6.30 and 8; daily, 7.30, 8 and 5; Thursdays, 8 p.m.</p> <p>Cathedral of South London.</p> <p><b>Temple Church.</b>—Sundays, 11 and 3.</p> <p><b>Chapel Royal: St. James'.</b>—Sundays, 8.30, Holy Communion in the Marl-</p>
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THE ADMIRALTY ARCH AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE, FROM AN AEROPLANE.



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TRAFALGAR SQUARE, FROM AN AEROPLANE.

- borough House Chapel; 11.15, Litany, communion service and sermon in the Chapel Royal.  
 Week-day services: Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 a.m. On Holy days and Saints' days this service (choral) commences at 11 o'clock.
- Marlborough House Chapel**—Sundays, 12.30 p.m.
- Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks**—Sundays Parade Service, 11; Evening Service, 6.
- Chapel Royal: Savoy**—11.15 and 6.
- Foundling Hospital Chapel, Guilford Street**—Sundays, 11 and 3.30.
- Guards' Chapel, Chelsea Barracks, S.W.**—Sundays, 8, 11 (parade).
- All Saints', Margaret Street, Cavendish Square**—Sundays, 7, 8, 9, 9.15, 10.30, 11.15, 3 and 6; week-days, 7, 7.30, 8 and 5.30; Wednesdays and Fridays, 11.45; Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.
- All Souls', Langham Place**—8, 11 and 6.30.
- Tower of London, St. Peter ad Vincula**—Sundays, 11 a.m.
- St. Alban's, Brooke Street, Holborn**—7, 8, 9.15, 10.30, 11, 3.15, 6, 7. Daily, 7, 8, 8.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield**—Sundays, 8.15, 11, 11.30, 3.45, and 7; week-days, 1.15, except Saturdays, when it is at 11 a.m.; Thursdays, 7 p.m.
- St. Anne, Soho**—8, 11 and 6.30; week-days, 8.30 a.m.; Wed., 8 p.m.
- St. Clement Danes, Strand**—9, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 1 and 8; Fridays, 12 (noon) and 1.
- St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street**—11 and 7; Tuesdays, 1.15; Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Fridays, 6 p.m.
- St. George's, Hanover Square**—8, 11, and 6.30; week-days, 8 and 6.30; Fridays, 1.10 p.m.
- St. Giles's, Cripplegate**—8, 10.30, 3.30, 6.30; week-days (except Saturdays), 10 a.m.; Tuesdays, 7.30 a.m.; Thursdays, 7.30 and 1.15; Fridays, 7 p.m.
- St. James's, Piccadilly**—11 and 6.15.
- St. Margaret's, Westminster**—8, 11 and 7; also first and third Sundays, 12.30.
- St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square**—7.55, 8.15, 10.15 and 6.15; week-days, 7.55, 8.15, 1.25 and 6; Wednesdays, 6.45, 11.30 and 8.30.
- St. Marylebone, High Street, Marylebone**—8, 11, 12.15 and 7.
- St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church), Cheapside**—11 and 6.30; Tuesdays, 1 p.m.
- Westbourne Park, Bayswater**—11 a.m. 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.
- Bloomsbury Baptist Church**—11 and 7.
- CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.**  
 Gordon Square—6, 10, 2 and 5; week-days, 5 p.m.
- CONGREGATIONAL.**  
 City Temple, Holborn Viaduct—11 and 7; Thursday, 12 noon.  
 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead—11 and 7; Thursdays, 7.45 p.m.  
 King's Weighhouse Chapel, Duke Street, W.—11 and 7.  
 Westminster Chapel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.—11 and 7.  
 Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road—11 and 6.30; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.
- METHODIST.**  
 Wesleyan Central Hall, Westminster—11, 3.30 and 7.  
 Wesley's Chapel, City Road—11 and 6.30; Thursdays, 1.20 p.m.  
 Kingsway Hall—11, 3.30, 7.
- PRESBYTERIAN.**  
 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road—11 and 7; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.  
 Hampstead, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.—11 and 6.30.  
 Marylebone, Upper George Street, W.—11 and 6.30; Thursdays, 8.15 p.m.  
 St. Columba (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11 and 6.30.  
 Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden—11.15 and 6.30.
- ROMAN CATHOLIC.**  
 Westminster Cathedral, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.—Week-days, 6, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.10, 10.30 a.m., 3.15, 6, 8.15 p.m. Sundays, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.30 (High Mass), 12 (Low Mass), 3.15, 7 and 9.30 p.m. See also p. 99.  
 Oratory, South Kensington, W.—Sundays, Mass, 6.30 to 12; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service, 7; daily, Mass, 6.30 to 10 a.m.; Benediction, Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30; 8 p.m., Saturdays excepted.  
 St. George's Cathedral, St. George's Road, Southwark—7, 8, 9.30, 10.30, 12, 3 and 6.30; week-days, 7, 7.30, 8, 10 and 8.15 (Saturdays, 7.30).  
 St. Etheldreda, Ely Place, Holborn—8, 10, 11.15 and 4; week-days, 7.15 a.m., except Mondays, when it is 8 a.m.; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.; Wednesdays, 1.15; Fridays, 1.15 and 8.  
 Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.—12 and 4; Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m.; Fridays, 3.30 p.m.
- BAPTIST.**  
 Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington Butts—11, 3 and 6.30; Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.**

**First Church of Christ, Scientist**, near Sloane Square Station—11.30 and 7.

**JEWS.**

**Central Synagogue**, 129, Great Portland Street—Saturdays, 9.40 a.m.; weekdays, 7.30 a.m.

**Great Synagogue**, Duke Street, Aldgate—Saturdays, 8.30, 2 and sunset; other days, 7.15 a.m.

**FOREIGN CHURCHES.**

**Belgian**, Our Lady of Hal, Camden Town.

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

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

**French Catholic**, Notre Dame de France, Leicester Place, W.C.—8, 9, 10, 11, 7. Daily, 7 and 8 a.m.

**French Protestant**, 9, Soho Square—11 and 6.30.

**French Episcopal**, Top of Shaftesbury Avenue, Church of England services in French—11 and 6.30.

**French Reformed Evangelical**, Monmouth Road, Bayswater—11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

**Italian** (Roman Catholic), **St. Peter's**, Clerkenwell Road—7, 8, 9, 10, 11.15 and 7. Daily, 7, 8, 10 and 8.15.

**Norwegian** (Lutheran), Redriff Road, Rotherhithe—10.30 and 5; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

**Russian**, 32, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square—11; Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m.; Saturdays, 5.30 p.m.

**Swedish** (Lutheran), Harcourt Street Marylebone—11 and 5.

**Swiss** (Protestant), 79, Endell Street, Long Acre—11, 6.30; Thursdays, 8 p.m.

**CITY CORPORATION.**—This famous and dignified body has jurisdiction over the City proper, and maintains an independent police force of eleven hundred 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's translation:—"William king greets William bishop and Gosfrith portreeve, and all the burghers withū. London, French and English, friendly; and I do you to wit that I will that ye be all lawworthy (i.e. possessed of privileges) that were in King Edward's day" (the Confessor). The Norman title of Bailiff was for a while substituted for that of Portreeve. In 1189 Henry FitzAylwin, the first "Mayor," was appointed. He held office for twenty-four years, but on his death a new charter was granted by King John, which directed that the Mayor should be chosen annually. This practice is still followed, though it has frequently happened that the same individual has held office more than once, the most notable instance being that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London," though to be correct the ballad should have said four times. On the authority of Dr. Sharpe, the City historian, the earliest reference to the chief magistrate as "my Lord Mayor" is dated 1486. He considers that the true explanation of the title is probably to be found in a misinterpretation of the Latin title *dominus Maior*, which originally meant nothing more than Sir Mayor. In course of time it came to be translated into "the lord the Mayor," whence it was but a step to "the lord Mayor." It was not until 1534 or 1535 that the title "Lord Mayor" came to be generally used.

In early days the Mayor was elected by a general assembly of the citizens held in St. Paul's Churchyard. Now a Court of Common Hall nominates two aldermen for the office, from whom the Court of Aldermen selects one, usually the senior. The **Lord Mayor** marks his assumption of office by proceeding in state on November 9th to the Royal Courts of Justice, to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and other judges, and to invite them to the Banquet always held at the Guildhall the same evening. The procession constitutes the famous **Lord Mayor's Show**, a pageant, more highly esteemed by "country cousins" than by Londoners them-

selves, though of late years it has found increasing favour. The cost of the "Show" and the Banquet usually amounts to about £4,000 which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have the privilege of paying. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of £10,000, but invariably spends far more from his private means. In the City he takes precedence of every subject of the Crown, including princes of the blood royal.

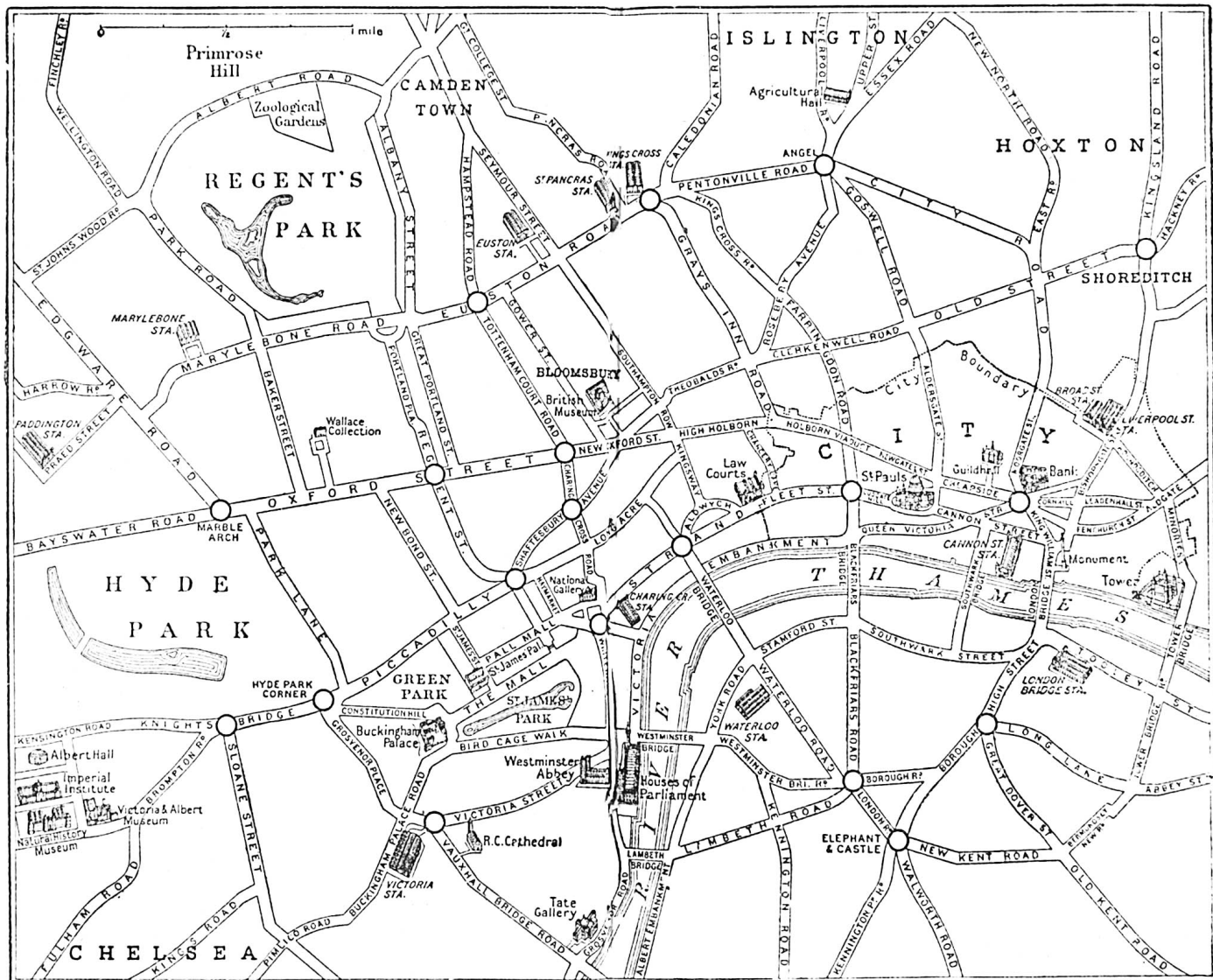
The two Sheriffs are appointed annually on Midsummer Day by the Liverymen, in pursuance of a privilege conferred by Edward IV. The Aldermen, of whom there are twenty-five, one for each of the wards into which the City is divided, are elected for life or until resignation. The Court of Common Council 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 City revenues considerably exceed half a million a year. The Corporation spends lavishly, extending when occasion arises a sumptuous hospitality to foreign potentates and statesmen. But it also does much solid and useful work for London, especially as regards education, the purchase and maintenance of open spaces, and the construction of bridges. On occasions of national disaster it is usual for the Lord Mayor to open a Mansion House Fund, and by this means 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. 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. The origin of the term "livery" in this connection is, according to Dr. Sharpe, to be found in the feudal custom of barons and other great lords "delivering" badges and liveries to their retainers, known as "Livery of Company."

**CLUBS** of all kinds—social, political, professional, athletic—abound in London. Admission to the exclusive and luxurious institutions in and around Pall Mall and Piccadilly is almost entirely a matter of social status. In most clubs, however, the duly accredited stranger will find a welcome.

Albemarle, 37, Dover Street, W.1 . . . . .	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych, 18, Exeter Street, W.C.2 . . . . .	Social; non-political.
Almack's, 54, Grosvenor Street, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Alpine, 23, Savile Row, W.1 . . . . .	Alpine Climbers.
American, 95, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Americans.
Argentine, 1, Hamilton Place, W.1 . . . . .	
Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Officers in the Army and Navy.
Arthur's, 69, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Arts, 40, Dover Street, W.1 . . . . .	Artists, Authors, etc.
Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Politicians, Authors, etc.
Australasian, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3 . . . . .	
Authors', 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Authors and Journalists.
Bachelors', 11, Hamilton Place, W.1 . . . . .	Ladies admitted as guests.
Badminton, 100, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Sporting.
Baldwin, 10, Bolton Street, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Bath, 34, Dover Street, W.1 . . . . .	Social, Swimming, etc.
Beefsteak, 9, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2 . . . . .	Social.
Boodle's, 28, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Country Gentlemen.
British Empire, 12, St. James's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Imperialist.
Brooks's, 60 St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Liberal.
Buck's, 18, Clifford Street, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts, 17, Savile Row, W.1 . . . . .	Artists, etc.
Caledonian, 33, St. James's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Scotch Ladies admitted as guests.



**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.*

Canada, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 . . . . .	
Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Leading Conservative Club.
Carlyle, 211, Piccadilly . . . . .	Social and Business.
Cavalry, 127, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Mounted Forces.
Cavendish, 119, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Church Imperial, 75, Victoria Street, S.W. . . . .	Social, Church of England.
City Carlton, 24, St. Swithun's Lane, E.C.4 . . . . .	Conservative.
City of London, 19, Old Broad Street, E.C.2 . . . . .	Merchants, Bankers, etc.
City University, 50, Cornhill, E.C.3 . . . . .	
Cobden, Broadway Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Political.
Cocoa-Tree, 64, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Conservative, 74, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Political.
Constitutional, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 . . . . .	Conservative.
Devonshire, 50, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Liberal.
East India United Service, 16, St. James's Sq., S.W.1 . . . . .	Officers and Indian Civil Service.
Eccentric, 9, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, Drama and the Arts.
Eighty, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4 . . . . .	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Engineers, 39, Coventry Street, W.1 . . . . .	
Farmers', 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Agricultural and Social.
Garrick, 15, Garrick Street, W.2 . . . . .	Actors, Authors, etc.
Golfers', 2A, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social for Golfers.
Green Room, 46, Leicester Square, W.C.2 . . . . .	Dramatic, Literary and Artistic.
Gresham, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4 . . . . .	Merchants, Bankers, etc.
Grosvenor, 200, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, and at Henley.
Guards', 43, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1 . . . . .	Guards' Officers, Past and Present.
Isthmian, 105, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Universities and Public Schools.
Junior Army and Navy, Horse Guards Avenue . . . . .	Officers, Past and Present.
Junior Athenæum, 116, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton, 30, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Conservative.
Junior Constitutional, 101, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Conservative.
Junior Naval and Military, 96, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Com. Officers of H.M. Service.
Junior United Service, 11, Charles Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Officers of Army and Navy.
Kennel, 84, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Dog Fanciers, etc.
M.C.C., St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8 . . . . .	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough, 52, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Municipal and County, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, Municipal Officers.
National, 12, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1 . . . . .	Protestant.
National Liberal, Whitehall Place, S.W. . . . .	Liberal.
National Sporting, 43, King Street, W.C.2 . . . . .	Social and Athletic.
Naval and Military, 94, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Army, Navy and Marines.
New City, 5, Walbrook, E.C.4 . . . . .	
New Oxford and Cambridge, 15, Stratton St., W.1 . . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge Men.
New University, 57, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge Men.
1900, 4, Pickering Place, St. James's, S.W. . . . .	
1920, 2, Whitehall Court . . . . .	Political.
Northern Counties, 2A, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Old Colony, 68, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	International Trade.
Oriental, 18, Hanover Square, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Orleans, 29, King Street, St. James's S.W.1 . . . . .	Ladies admitted as guests.
Overseas, Park Place, St. James's . . . . .	Non-party; Empire.
Oxford and Cambridge, 71, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge Men.
Peel, Handel Street, Russell Square, W.C. . . . .	Overseas Forces.
Playgoers', 20, Cranbourn Street, W.C.2 . . . . .	Regular Playgoers.
Portland, 9, St. James's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Non-political.
Pratt's, 14, Park Place, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Press, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4 . . . . .	Journalistic.
Primrose, 4, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1 . . . . .	Conservative.
Prince's, 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7 . . . . .	Skating, Racquets, Tennis, etc.
Public Schools, 61, Curzon Street . . . . .	Public School Men.
Queen's, West Kensington, W.14 . . . . .	Tennis, etc.
Reform, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Liberal.
Road, 39, Coventry Street, W.1 . . . . .	Motorists.
Royal Aero, 3, Clifford Street, W.1 . . . . .	Aviation.
Royal Air Force, 128, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	
Royal Automobile, 89, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Motor Owners.

Royal Societies, 63, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Members of Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht, 80, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	
St. James's, 106, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Diplomatic Services.
St. Stephen's, 1, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.1 . . . . .	Conservative.
Savage, 6, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2 . . . . .	Authors, Artists, etc.
Savile, 107, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Services, 19, Stratford Place, W.1 . . . . .	Services Officers.
Sesame, 29, Dover Street, W.1 . . . . .	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Sports, 8, St. James's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, Sports and Athletic.
Thatched House, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Non-political.
Three Arts, 19A, Marylebone Road, N.W.1 . . . . .	Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Travellers.
Turf, 85, Piccadilly, W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Union, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, non-political.
Union Jack, 91A, Waterloo Road, S.E.1 . . . . .	Soldiers and Sailors.
Uniteu Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.1 . . . . .	Combatant Officers.
United Sports, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
United University, 1, Suffolk Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge Men.
Victoria, 18, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2 . . . . .	Sporting and Social.
Wellington, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, Ladies as visitors.
White's, 37, St. James's Street, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, non-political.
Wiudham, 13, St. James's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social.
Yorick, 37, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2 . . . . .	Literature Drama, Arts.

## LADIES' CLUBS.

Alexandra, 12, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	
American Women's, 41, Hertford Street, W.	
Bath, 34, Dover Street, W.1.	
Church Imperial, 121, St. George's Square, S.W.1 . . . . .	Social, Church of England.
City Women's, 9, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.	
Cowdray, 20, Cavendish Square, W.1.	
Forum, 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	
Halcyon, 13, Cork Street, Bond Street, W.1.	
Ladies' Army and Navy, 5, Burlington Gardens, W.1.	
Ladies' Athenæum, 32, Dover Street, W.1.	
Ladies' Automobile, Brook Street, W.1.	
Ladies' Carlton, 8, Chesterfield Gardens, W.	
Ladies' Empire, 69, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	
Ladies' Haymarket, 29, Haymarket, S.W.1.	
Ladies' Imperial, 17, Dover Street, W.1.	
Ladies' International, 74, Princes Square, W.2.	
Ladies' Park, 30, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	
Lyceum, 138, Piccadilly, W.	
New Century, Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.1.	
New County, 21, Hanover Square, W.1.	
New Victorian, 30A, Sackville Street, W.1.	
Pioneer, 12, Cavendish Place, W.1.	
United Service, 34, Cavendish Square, W.1.	
University Women's, 2, Audley Street, W.1.	
Victoria, 36, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	
Writers', Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	

**CONCERTS, etc.**—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.

In many of the City churches mid-day Organ recitals are given for the benefit of workers and in nearly all the parks, both in central London and the suburbs, there are regular band performances during summer.

**COUNTY COUNCIL.**—The London County Council succeeded the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1889, and took over the important duties of the former London School Board on the passing of the Education Act of 1902. It has general jurisdiction over an area of over 117 square miles, including not only "Inner London" (except the City), but



large parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent. Its expenditure is about twenty million pounds per annum. The Council comprises a chairman, vice-chairman and deputy-chairman, elected annually, not necessarily from among its own members; 20 aldermen, elected for six years, and retiring every three years in alternate batches of ten; and 124 Councillors, elected every three years in March. The headquarters of the Council are at the County Hall, an imposing new building at the east end of Westminster Bridge. The Council meetings are held on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

**DISTRICT MESSENGERS.**—The uniformed lads employed by the District Messenger Service Co. are useful auxiliaries to the Post Office. Their services can be secured at a fixed charge per hour or per day, 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.

**DOMINION AGENCIES.**—The Agencies of the Overseas Dominions are mostly in or near the Strand:—

Australian Commonwealth, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

British Columbia, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1.

British India, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Canada, 19, Victoria Street, S.W.1; and (Trade Commissioner) 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

Crown Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster S.W.1.

New South Wales, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

New Zealand, 415, Strand, W.C.2.

Newfoundland, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Nova Scotia, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Ontario, 163, Strand, W.C.2.

Quebec, 38, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Queensland, 409, Strand, W.C.2.

Rhodesia, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

South Africa, Union of, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

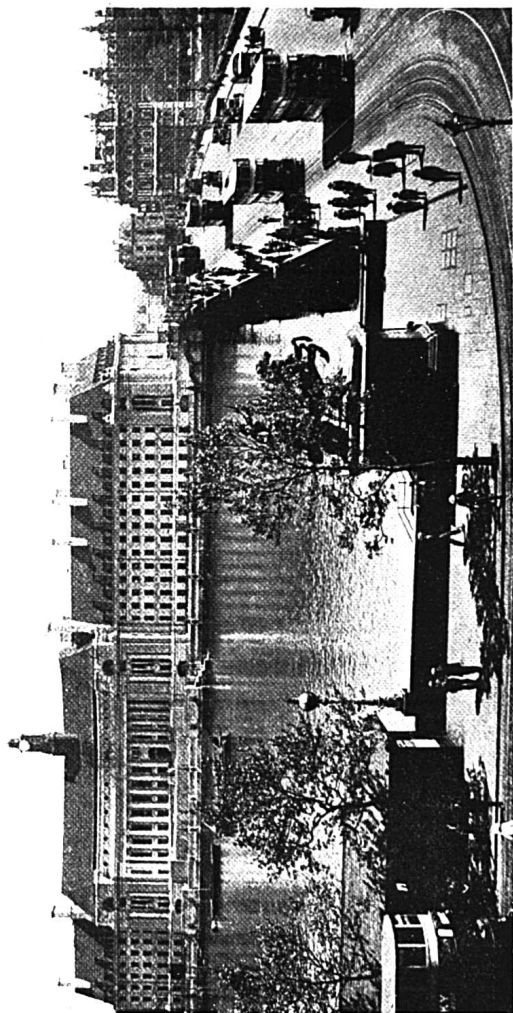
Tasmania, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Australia, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.2.

**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. Great extensions have been made in recent years, the supplementary works almost equalling in magnitude the original scheme. In the London County area alone there are more than 370 miles of sewers. The capital cost has amounted to over thirteen millions, and the yearly cost of maintenance, management, and working is about £400,000.

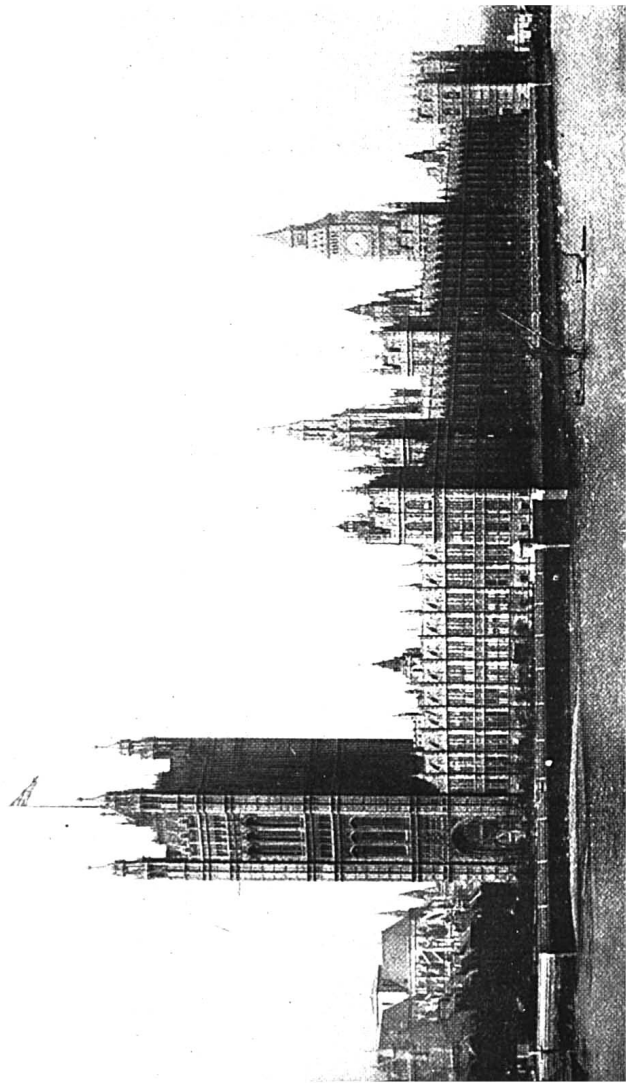
**DRESS.**—Visitors from abroad desirous of doing in London as Londoners do may welcome a hint or two under this head, though great latitude is allowed, and all varieties of costume may be seen in the streets. For formal calls and social events of importance a black morning coat and silk hat are worn, but City and business men are usually content with lounge suits, and "bowlers," straws and soft felt hats are generally worn. Evening dress is usual when dining at high-class restaurants, but is optional except at the most exclusive establishments. Evening dress is not compulsory at the theatres, but it is nearly always worn in the boxes and stalls, and generally in the dress circle.



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THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FROM THE RIVER.

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## EMBASSIES and CONSULATES.

Argentine	Legation, 26 Park Lane, W.1. Consulate, 123, Oxford Street, W.1.
Belgium	Embassy, 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Consulate, 37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Brazil	Embassy, 19, Upper Brook Street, W.1. Consulate, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.2.
Chile	Consulate, 2, York Gate, N.W.1.
China	Legation, 49, Portland Place, W.1. Consulate, 31, Eaton Square, S.W.1.
Czecho-Slovakia	Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
Denmark	Legation, 29, Pont Street, S.W.1. Consulate, 8, Byward Street, Gt. Tower Street, E.C.3.
France	Embassy, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.2. Consulate, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.1 (11 to 4, Sats. 11 to 1).
Germany	Legation, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. Consulate, 21A, Bedford Place, W.C.1.
Greece	Legation, 51, Upper Brook Street, W.1. Consulate, 36, Gordon Square, W.C.1.
Italy	Embassy, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.1. Consulate, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
Japan	Embassy, 10, Grosvenor Square, W.1. Consulate, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2. Consulate, 25, Craven Road, W.2.
Mexico	Legation, 32, Green Street, Park Lane, W.1.
Netherlands	Consulate, 28, Langham Street, W.1.
Norway	Legation, 21-24, Cockspar Street, S.W.1. Consulate, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.3.
Portugal	Legation, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1. Consulate, 40, Woburn Square, W.C.1.
Roumania	Legation, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.7. Consulate, 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
Russia	Consulate General, 30, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Serbia	Legation, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
Spain	Embassy, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Consulate, 47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Sweden	Legation, 27, Portland Place, W.1. Consulate, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Switzerland	Legation, 32, Queen Anne Street, W.1.
United States	Embassy, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Consulate, 18, Cavendish Square, W.1.

**FIRE BRIGADE.**—The London Fire Brigade, the headquarters of which are in Southwark Bridge Road, is controlled by the County Council. There are between 1,400 and 1,500 officers and men, with stations in all parts of London. The cost, amounting to about £360,000 a year, falls on the rates, except for small contributions from the Fire-Insurance Companies and a £10,000 grant from the Treasury. In addition to the London Fire Brigade there is a Salvage Corps, maintained by the principal insurance companies, whose business it is to take charge of the goods and property jeopardized by fire. The gross amount of insurances effected on London property is well over a thousand millions a year, a stupendous sum which, after making every allowance for "cover," gives a fair indication of the material value of the world's greatest and largest city.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—This privilege—greatly prized—may be obtained by one of four methods: (a) by servitude (having been bound apprentice to a Freeman); (b) by patrimony (as the son or daughter of a Freeman); (c) by redemption or purchase; (d) by gift (honorary freedom).

**GRATUITIES.**—The question of the "tip," or, as the French say, the *pourboire*, is certain to cause the inexperienced 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. 6d. per person to the waiter or waitress and about half that sum to the chambermaid is sufficient for a stay of a day or two. The "boots" or hall-porter, whose friendly counsel is often of the greatest service to strangers, will also expect to be "remembered." Most experienced travellers calculate tips at about 2s. for every pound of the hotel bill.

At **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.

**Railway porters** expect from 3d. to 6d. for carrying a hand-bag or rugs, and from 1s. for heavy luggage.

**HOTELS** and tariffs:—See Introduction.

**HOSPITALS.**—The following are the principal London Hospitals. The Westminster Hospital is shortly to be removed to a site outside the central area, a wise policy which has already been followed with regard to King's College Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.  
 Charing Cross, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.  
 Children's, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.  
 Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson (Women), Euston Road, N.W.1.  
 Guy's, St. Thomas's Street, Borough, S.E.1.  
 King's College, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.  
 London, Whitechapel Road, E.1.  
 Middlesex, Mortimer Street, W.1  
 Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1  
 Homœopathic, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.  
 St. George's, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.  
 St. Mary's, Praed Street, Paddington, W.2.  
 St. Thomas's, Albert Embankment.  
 University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.  
 Westminster, near Westminster Abbey.

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

"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.

Adam, James and Robert, 4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.  
 Baillie, Joanna, Bolton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead.  
 Balfé, M. W., 12, Seymour Street, Portman Square.  
 Banks, Sir Joseph, 32, Soho Square.  
 Barry, James, 36, Castle Street, Oxford Street.

- Beaconsfield, Earl of, 22, Theobald's Road (at birth); 29, Park Lane, and 19, Curzon Street, Mayfair (at death).  
 Beauclerk, Topham and Lady Diana, 101-2, Great Russell Street.  
 Blake, William, 28, Broad Street, Golden Square.  
 Borrow, George, 22, Hereford Square, Brompton.  
 Brougham, Lord, 4, Grafton Street.  
 Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, 50, 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, St. James's Street.  
 Canning, George, 37, Conduit Street.  
 Carlyle, Thomas, 24 (formerly 5), Cheyne Row, Chelsea, and 33, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road.  
 Cavendish, Henry, 11, Bedford Square.  
 Charles, Mrs. Rundle, Combe Edge, Branch Hill, Hampstead.  
 Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of, Pitt House, North End, Hampstead.  
 Chesterfield (2nd, 3rd and 4th Earls), 45, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Cobden, Richard, 23, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.  
 Coleridge, S. T., 71, Berners Street.  
 Constable, John, 76, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.  
 Cook, Captain, 88, Mile End Road.  
 Cruikshank, George, 263, Hampstead Road.  
 D'Arblay, Madame (Fanny Burney), 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly.  
 Darwin, Charles, 110, Gower Street.  
 Delane, J. T., 16, Serjeants Inn.  
 De Quincey, Thomas, 61, Greek Street, Soho.  
 Derby, Earl of, 10, St. James's Square.  
 Dibdin, Charles, 34, Arlington Road, Camden Town.  
 Dickens, Charles, 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square.  
 Do. Do. 1, Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place (1839-51).  
 Do. Do. 13, Johnson Street, Somers Town (boyhood) (now the "David Copperfield Free Library" for children).  
 Do. Do. Courtyard of Prudential Buildings, Holborn Bars.  
 D'Israeli, Isaac, 6, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Dryden, John, 43, Gerrard Street, Soho.  
 Du Maurier, G., New Grove House, The Grove, Hampstead.  
 Eliot, George, Holly Lodge, 31, Wimbledon Park Road, Wandsworth.  
 Ellenborough, Lord, 40, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Ety, Wm., 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Faraday, Michael, 48, Blandford Street, Portman Square.  
 Flaxman, John, 7, Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 7, Craven Street, W.C.  
 Fox, Chas. J., 9, Arlington Street, Piccadilly.  
 Gainsborough, Thomas, Schomberg House, 80, Pall Mall.  
 Garrick, David, 5, Adelphi Terrace, and 27, Southampton Street.  
 Gaskell, Mrs., 93, Cheyne Walk, S.W.  
 Gladstone, W. E., 73, Harley Street, and 10, St. James's Square.  
 Goldsmith, Oliver, 2, Brick Court, Temple.  
 Gray, Thomas, 41, Cornhill, E.C.  
 Green, John Richard, 4, Beaumont Street, W., and St. Philip's Vicarage, Newark Street, Whitechapel Road, E.  
 Grote, George, 12, Savile Row.  
 Hallam, Henry, 67, Wimpole Street.  
 Handel, George Frederick, 25, Brook Street.  
 Harley, Robt., 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Hazlitt, William, 6, Frith Street, Soho.  
 Heine, Heinrich, 32, Craven Street, Strand.  
 Herschel, Sir John, 56, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.  
 Hill, Sir Rowland, Hampstead General Hospital (formerly Bertram House) and 1, Orme Square, Bayswater.  
 Hogarth, William, 30, Leicester Square.  
 Hood, Thos., 17, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, and 28, Finchley Road.  
 Howard, John, 23, Great Ormond Street.  
 Hunt, Leigh, 10, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

- Hunter, John, 31, Golden Square.  
 Huxley, T. H., 4, Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood.  
 Do. Do. 88, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe.  
 Irving, Sir Henry, 87, Newgate Street, E.C.  
 Jenner, Edward, 14, Hertford Street, Park Lane.  
 Johnson, Samuel, 17, Gough Square, Fleet Street.  
 Kean, Edmund, 12, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.  
 Keats, John, Lawnbank, Hampstead.  
 Lamb, Charles, 64 Duncan Terrace, Islington.  
 Leech, John, 28, Bennett Street, Stamford Street.  
 Lind, Jenny (Mme. Goldschmidt), 1, Moreton Gardens, Kensington, S.W.  
 Loughborough, Lord, 67, Russell Square.  
 Lyell, Sir Charles, 73, Harley Street.  
 Lytton, Lord, 31, Baker Street.  
 Macaulay, Lord, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington.  
 Macfarren, Sir G. A., 7, Hamilton Terrace, Hampstead.  
 Mansfield, Lord, 28-29, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Maurice, F. D., 21, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.  
 Mill, James, 39, Rodney Street, Pentonville.  
 Mill, J. S., 39, Rodney Street, Pentonville, and 18, Kensington Square.  
 Millais, Sir John Everett, 7, Cromwell Place, South Kensington.  
 Milton, John, 124, Bunhill Row.  
 Morris, William, 26, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.  
 Morris, Wm., D. G. Rossetti, and Sir E. Burne-Jones, 17, Red Lion Sq., W.C.  
 Napoleon III., 1c, King Street, St. James's.  
 Nelson, Lord, 147, New Bond Street.  
 Nightingale, Florence, 10, South Street, Park Lane, W  
 Onslow, Speaker, 20, Soho Square, W.  
 Palmerston, Lord, 4, Carlton Gardens.  
 Panizzi, Sir Anthony, 31, Bloomsbury Square.  
 Peel, Sir Robert, 4, Whitehall Gardens.  
 Perceval, Spencer, 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
 Pepys, Samuel, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Phelps, Samuel, 8, Canonbury Square.  
 Pitt, Wm., 14, York Place, Portman Square.  
 Do. Do. 10, St. James's Square.  
 Do. Do. Pitt House, North End, Hampstead.  
 Pugin, A. C. and A. W., 106, Great Russell Street, W.C.  
 Raglan, Lord, 5, Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair.  
 Reade, Chas., 70, Knightsbridge.  
 Rennie, John, 18, Stamford Street, Southwark.  
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 47, Leicester Square.  
 Rogers, Samuel, 22, St. James's Place.  
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, 6, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Romney, Geo., Holly Bush Hill, Hampstead.  
 Rossetti, D. G., 17, Red Lion Square, Holborn (with William Morris and Sir E. C. Burne-Jones).  
 Ruskin, John, 54, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.  
 Russell, Admiral Edward, Earl of Orford, 43, King Street, Covent Garden.  
 Russell, Lord John, 37, Chesham Place, Belgravia.  
 Scott, Sir Gilbert, The Grove, Hampstead.  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, 14, Savile Row.  
 Siddons, Mrs., 27, Upper Baker Street, and 54, Great Marlborough Street  
 Smith, Sydney, 14, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square.  
 Somerville, Mary, 12, Hanover Square.  
 Stanfield, Clarkson, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
 Stephenson, Robert, 34, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.  
 Stothard, Thomas, 28, Newman Street, Oxford Street.  
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, 8, Bolwell Street, Lambeth.  
 Swinburne, A. C., The Pines, Putney Hill.  
 Thackeray Wm. Makepeace, 16, Young Street, Kensington.  
 Do. 2, Kensington Palace Green.  
 Do. 28, Clerkenwell Road.  
 Do. 36, Onslow Square, W.  
 Thurloe, John, 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Tietjens, Madame, 139, Finchley Road.  
 Turner J. M. W., 23, Queen Anne Street, and 118, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.  
 Vane, Sir Harry, Belmont, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead.  
 Walpole, Sir Robert, 5, Arlington Street.  
 Wilberforce, Wm., 111, Broomwood Road, Clapham (standing on the site of Broomwood House).  
 Wilkie, Sir David, 144, Kensington High Street.  
 Wolfe, James, Macartney House, Blackheath.  
 Young, Thos. (Egyptologist), 48, Welbeck Street.

**HOUSES, TOWN, of Nobility.**—The plain and somewhat dingy exteriors of most of the great private mansions of the West End give little indication of the sumptuous decoration and priceless works of art within.

Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington).  
 Bridgewater House, St. James's (Earl of Ellesmere).  
 Clarence House, St. James's Park (Duke of Connaught).  
 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 (Queen Alexandra).  
 Mansion House, City (Lord Mayor).  
 Rothschild House, 148, Piccadilly (Lord Rothschild).  
 St. James's Palace (Prince of Wales).

**LIBRARIES, READING-ROOMS, etc.**—Nearly all the London boroughs maintain Free Public Libraries, where newspapers, magazines and books of reference may be consulted without charge, though only local ratepayers and residents can, as a rule, borrow books. Among free libraries in the central part of London, mention may be made of the Guildhall Library, Guildhall, E.C.; Holborn, High Holborn; the St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, near Ludgate Circus; the Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.

Visitors who are interested in the history and associations of London should see especially the fine collections of books and prints at the Guildhall and the Bishopsgate Institute. Here, too, may be seen the principal Directories (local and trade) of the world.

At the new County Hall (p. 64) is a valuable Educational Library.

Technical newspapers and journals are best seen at the Patent Office Library (p. 182), which is open, without formality, to all.

A good selection of foreign newspapers can be seen at the Bishopsgate Institute and the Guildhall Library.

**Circulating Libraries.**—Mudie's, 30-34, New Oxford Street, with branches at 48, Queen Victoria Street and 132, High Street, Kensington; W. H. Smith and Son, Kingsway, W.C., with branches in nearly all suburbs; "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore Street, and others. Books' Book-Lovers' Library has branches throughout London and suburbs. London Library, 14, St. James's Square, W. (p. 111); Rolandi's, 43, 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. 148).

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. On signing visitors' book. Technical and scientific.

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

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

**Imperial War Library**, housed in the Free Library, South Audley Street, S.W.

**LITTLE-KNOWN LONDON SIGHTS.**—Lovers of the quaint and curious may be glad to have a list of a few 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. Many others could be named: the following are merely given to indicate the wealth of interest that lies off the beaten track. For descriptions consult Index.

*Catholic Apostolic Church*, Gordon Square, W.

*Chapel of the Ascension* and *St. George's Burial-Ground*, between Marble Arch and Lancaster Gate.

*Dogs' Cemetery*, Hyde Park (north side).

*Royal Academy Diploma Galleries*, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

*Soane Museum*, Lincoln's Inn Fields (north side).

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

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

*Staple Inn*, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn Road. Also see old-world formal garden behind.

*17, Fleet Street*, opposite Chancery Lane.

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

*Roman Bath*, 5, Strand Lane.

*St. Etheldreda's Church*, Ely Place, Hatton Garden.

*Shepherd Market*, between Curzon Street and Piccadilly.

*York Gate*, Embankment Gardens, near Charing Cross.

*Standards of British Lineal Measures*, on terrace wall, north side of Trafalgar Square.

**LOST PROPERTY.**—In case of loss of articles in taxis, omnibuses or other public vehicles, inquire at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, Thames Embankment (hours 10 to 4). About half the articles lost annually are restored to owners; those remaining unclaimed after three months are returned to the drivers or conductors who deposited them. A charge of 15 per cent. of the value is usually levied on lost property restored by the police. If luggage is lost in a railway train or at a railway station inform the station-master, or if at a terminus inquire at the "Lost Property Office" there. *Always remove old labels from luggage.* Much loss and inconvenience would be avoided by the observance of this simple rule.

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

**Covent Garden** (p. 173) is the principal fruit, flower and vege-

table market. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are the principal market days.

**Smithfield** (p. 215). 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. Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are the busy days.

The **Cattle Market**, close to the Caledonian Road, 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. Monday is the principal day for cattle and ponies. On Friday afternoon is held a miscellaneous "pedlars' market," which attracts bargain and curiosity-hunters from all parts of the metropolis. The variety of wares exposed for sale is extraordinary and the crowd of buyers and spectators hardly less so.

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

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

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

**MILITARY.**—The only troops usually quartered in London are the Household Cavalry at Hyde Park and Regent's Park, the Artillery and other regiments at Woolwich, and battalions of the Guards at Wellington Barracks (St. James's Park), Chelsea Barracks, and the Tower of London.

An interesting military spectacle of daily occurrence is the **Mounting of the Guard** at St. James's Palace, or, if the King or Queen be in residence, at Buckingham Palace. Gigantic troopers are on sentry duty daily at the Horse Guards (see p. 66), 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 (see p. 108). The **Royal Tournament** (Navy, Army and Air Force), held at Olympia in the early summer, enjoys great popularity.

**MONEY, BRITISH.**—Since the War gold coins (sovereign and half sovereign) have practically disappeared, being replaced by **Treasury Notes** of the face value of twenty shillings and ten shillings. Recent silver coinage contains a much greater proportion of alloy than the pre-War issue. The silver coins are the crown (5s.), now very rare; half-crown (2s. 6d.); florin (2s.); shilling; sixpence (half a shilling) and threepence. Be careful to distinguish between half-crowns and florins; the former are larger. **Bronze**, or copper: penny (1d.), halfpenny ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and farthing ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d.). Farthings are but little used except at drapers' establishments and in the poorer districts.

**Bank Notes** are issued by the Bank of England for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, and upwards.

**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*, 148, Strand; the *Bureau de Change*, 16, Strand; *Selfridge's*, Oxford Street; *Harrod's*, Brompton Road; *Whiteley's*, Queen's Road; and elsewhere.

**MOTOR TOURS.**—An agreeable interlude to sight-seeing may be had by taking advantage of the public motor char-à-banc trips from London.

These are advertised in the daily papers, and seats can be secured at any of the tourist agencies. It is impossible here to give precise details, but among the runs are those to Brighton, Eastbourne, Margate, Buckinghamshire (Milton and Penn Country), and the Thames Valley.

Longer tours, extending to a week or ten days, and covering a great part of England and Wales, are also arranged.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Of the many hundreds of newspapers and periodicals published in London, the ordinary visitor is only likely to make a acquaintance with the principal morning and evening and the illustrated weekly papers.

**Morning Papers.**—*The Times, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, Morning Advertiser* (Licensed Victuallers), *Financial News, Sportsman, Sporting Life, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Daily Mail, Westminster Gazette, Daily Express, Daily Herald* (Labour), *Daily Graphic* (Illustrated), *Daily Mirror* (Illustrated), *Daily Sketch* (Illustrated).

**Evening Papers.**—*Evening Standard, Pall Mall Gazette, Evening News, Star.*

**Sunday Papers.**—*Lloyd's News, The People, Weekly Dispatch, Observer, Sunday Times, News of the World, Referee* (sporting and theatrical), *Reynolds', Sunday Pictorial* (illustrated), *Sunday Herald* (illustrated), etc.

**Weekly Illustrated Papers.**—*Illustrated London News, Graphic, Sphere, Sketch, Tatler, Sporting and Dramatic News, The Field* (sporting), *Country Life, The By-stander*, etc.

**For Ladies.**—*The Queen, Ladies' Pictorial, Gentlewoman, Ladies' Field*, etc.

*Punch* is the leading humorous paper, and makes a speciality of political cartoons.

**Weekly Reviews, etc.**—*Spectator, Saturday Review, The Nation, Athenæum, Public Opinion*, etc.

Many Colonial Papers have offices in London, at which copies of recent issues can be obtained.

**OMNIBUSES** were introduced into London in 1829 by George Shillibeer, from whom they were for some time known as "shillibeers" but this name was soon abandoned for that of omnibus, "a carry-all"—usually shortened to "bus." Until 1899 the vehicles were drawn by horses. In that year tentative experiments were made with **Motor Omnibuses**, and from 1905 the use of this class of vehicle became so general that the last horsed 'bus of the London General Omnibus Company made its final trip on October 25, 1911.

The Company has since 1912 been closely associated with the Underground Electric Railway Co., forming a huge concern which to a great extent controls the traffic of the metropolis. The fares are generally reckoned by penny stages, and a shilling or so covers the cost of a ride from one end of London to the other. Between 10 and 4 (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) "2d. all the way" is the rule, on certain routes, for all distances beyond the 1d. stage. A slight idea of the magnitude of the traffic can be gained from the fact that something like 950,000,000 passengers are carried during a year. Put in another way, it may be said that every person in the County of London makes more than a hundred 'bus journeys a year. As many as two and a half million passengers have been carried in a single day. The vehicles bear numbers indicative of the various routes, and boards in front and at the back display the names of the localities through which they run. Tables of fares are placed inside. 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.

On the principal routes the 'buses pull up only at recognized stopping-places.

Some of the journeys are of an astonishing length; for instance, Acton to Barking (17 miles), Twickenham and Highgate (15 miles), and Putney to East Ham (15 miles). Nor are the journeys by any means confined to town, for there are regular daily services to places as far afield as Watford, St. Albans, Windsor, Croydon, Epping Forest, etc., and the near future will probably see every place of importance within a radius of 30 miles or so linked by omnibus services with the heart of the metropolis. On Sundays and Bank Holidays and on the early closing days in certain districts extended services are run.

**PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.**—The metropolis was formerly divided into fifty-eight constituencies, each electing one member, with the exception of the City, which had two members. Under the Representation of the People Act (1918), which extended the franchise to large numbers of women, seats were redistributed. London proper is now divided into twenty-nine parliamentary boroughs, each returning from one to four members (Wandsworth five) in proportion to the number of eligible voters, the total representation being sixty-two. If outlying boroughs and divisions are included, London has nearly a hundred members, and can therefore exercise a powerful influence on the national councils.

**PARKS AND OPEN PLACES.**—No other metropolis possesses so many parks and breathing places as does this huge, overgrown city of ours. But it must be admitted that Londoners require as many "lungs" as they can get. Besides the great parks under the control of the Crown, like Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, St. James's, Regent's and Greenwich Parks, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 2,000 acres, there are under the management of the County Council considerably over a hundred other parks, gardens and open spaces, totalling over 5,000 acres, to say nothing of the numerous small spaces controlled by the Borough Councils, which constitute an acreage of about 315. Altogether, therefore, leaving out of account the numerous semi-private gardens, like those owned by the Inns of Court, and the great "Squares," we have in the County of London alone over 7,000 acres of parks and open spaces. If the survey is extended to Outer London, we get into touch with such magnificent expanses as Richmond Park, with its 2,358 acres; Bushey Park, with an acreage of 1,000; Wimbledon Common, covering over 1,000 acres; Mitcham Common, boasting an area of 500 acres; Hounslow Heath, embracing about 5,000 acres; Greenwich Park, with 185 acres, and Woolwich Common, with 159 acres. Nor does this exhaust the list of London's pleasure grounds, for in this connection we must take into account Epping Forest, whose 5,559 acres have been preserved to the public by the City Corporation; and Burnham Beeches, 465 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 the Westminster corner of St. James's Park in an almost direct line for nearly three miles through parks and gardens abounding in magnificent timber and wild bird life.

Of the open spaces controlled by the London County Council, the

finest is Hampstead Heath (240 acres), with Parliament Hill (268 acres), Golder's Hill (36 acres) and Waterlow Park (26 acres) adjoining. Blackheath (267), Battersea Park (199), Clapham Common (220), Wandsworth Common (183), and Peckham Rye (114) are the largest spaces south of the Thames. Band performances are given in many of the parks throughout the summer on certain evenings and on Sundays, and facilities are provided for bathing, boating, cricket, tennis, bowls, etc. Refreshments can be obtained at moderate prices in most of the parks.

**PICKPOCKETS.**—In many public places and vehicles is conspicuously posted a warning: "Beware of pickpockets." 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 or standing 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 are given in our descriptive notes (see Index). For private exhibitions at picture dealers, etc., see advertisements in daily newspapers and elsewhere. The general charge for admission is 1s. 3d., including entertainments tax; catalogue 6d. or 1s.

**Dulwich Gallery**, Gallery Road, Dulwich, S.E.

**Gulldhall Art Gallery**, King Street, E.C. Hampton Court Palace.

**Leighton House**, 12, Holland Park Road.

**National Gallery**, Trafalgar Square.

**National Portrait Gallery**, ditto.

**Royal Academy**, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Summer Exhibition, May to August.

**Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**, 195, Piccadilly.

**Royal Institute of Oil Painters**, 195, Piccadilly.

**Royal Naval College**, Greenwich, S.E.

**Royal Society of British Artists**, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

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

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

**Tate Gallery**, Millbank.

**Victoria and Albert Museum**, South Kensington.

**Wallace Collection**, Hertford House, Manchester Square.

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

**PICTURE PALACES.**—See p. 51.

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

the heads of the Metropolitan Police 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 City Police may be distinguished from the Metropolitan Police by the fact that their armlets are red and white instead of blue and white. Their helmets, moreover, are crested, and a City policeman is invariably a magnificent specimen of manhood.

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 vehicles, who as a rule readily obey regulations designed for the benefit of all.

**POSTAL.**—To facilitate delivery and collection of letters, the metropolis is divided into postal districts, each with its local headquarters, and much prompter delivery of London letters is assured by adding to the address not only the initials of the district in which the receiver resides, but a number indicating the proper office of delivery. The districts are known as E.C., E., S.E., S.W., W., W.C., N.W., N., and N.E. Charts are displayed in most post offices showing the boundaries of the districts, and information will readily be given as to district numbers. Thus the principal Government Departments are addressed "Whitehall, S.W.1," while this Guide is published from "E.C.4." 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 many others during the day.

Most letters must be posted in the central districts by 5 p.m. or with an extra "late fee" stamp for an hour or so afterwards at the district offices. Letters may be posted at the railway termini, with the additional "late fee" stamp, in the box affixed to sorting carriage or barrier of platform, up to a few minutes before the departure of mail trains. There are "air mails" to Paris, Brussels, etc. Packets may be posted in the ordinary way, but should be marked "Air Mail."

On **Sundays** there is no general delivery of letters, but both in London itself and in the suburbs there is an evening collection.

**Poste Restante.**—Strangers without a permanent address in London can have their letters sent to the General Post Office, King Edward Street, E.C., 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 a fortnight; 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 (weekdays only) to any part of London and suburbs at a charge of 6d. a mile or part of a mile, with an additional 3d. for parcels weighing over 1 lb. There are nearly 300 Express Delivery offices in London.

**Telegraph Offices** are open as a rule from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (some on Sundays from 8.30 to 10 a.m.). Minimum charge, 1s. The following are always open: Central Station (G.P.O.), King Edward Street;

Liverpool Street Station; St. Pancras 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. In certain districts telegrams are delivered to telephone subscribers by telephone instead of by boy messenger, an arrangement by which a considerable saving of time is effected.

**A Postal Underground Railway**, with a length of 6½ miles, has been constructed to facilitate the carriage of mails and parcels and relieve street congestion. It runs from Paddington Station to Whitechape' Road, connecting with all the principal post offices.

**Telephones.**—Telephones are under the control of the General Post Office. 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 3*d.* for each three minutes' conversation with any subscriber or caller in the Metropolitan area. There are also trunk lines to the chief provincial towns and "toll" lines to a number of places less distant. For three minutes' conversation with a person or place outside the Metropolitan area 3*d.* is charged for the use of the call office and an additional sum fixed in accordance with the distance of the place in question from London. Reduced rates are charged for trunk calls made between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. A message of not more than 30 words may be dictated from a call office to any post office in the United Kingdom which is a telephone express delivery office for delivery by express messenger, a fee of 3*d.* being payable for the express service, in addition to the call office fee (3*d.*), and (in the case of messages for places outside the Metropolitan area) the proper trunk fee. For a double charge, up to 60 words may be sent.

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

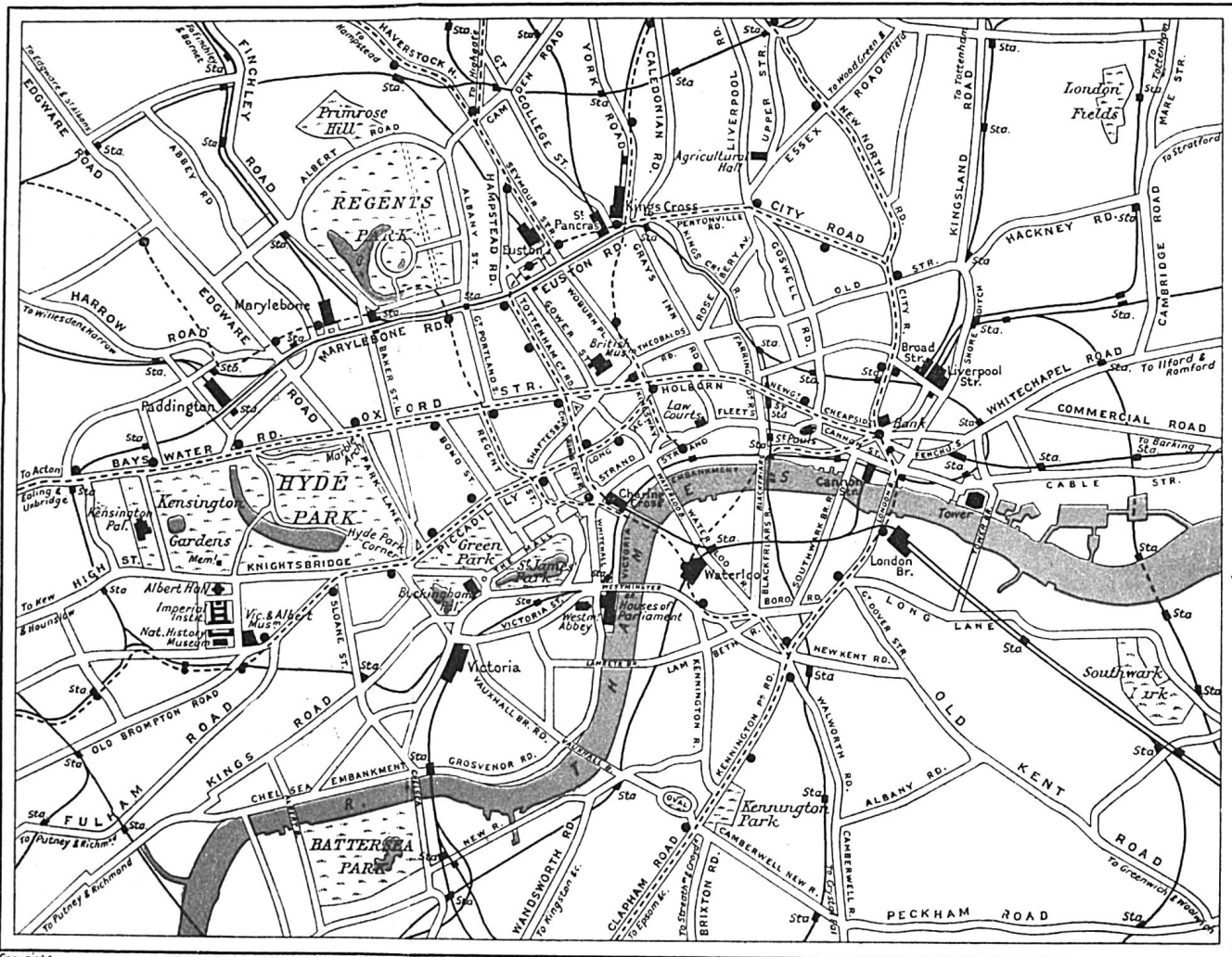
**RAINY DAYS.**—With every wish to be hospitable to her tens of thousands of visitors, London is unable to guarantee that every day shall be fine. The visitor who is wise will, as far as possible, employ fine days for outdoor trips and excursions, leaving indoor attractions for days that are wet or dull. It only requires a little ingenuity to ensure that every day, no matter what the weather, shall be pleasantly and profitably employed. The average annual rainfall in London is between 24 and 25 inches.

**RESTAURANTS.**—See Introduction.

**ROMAN LONDON.**—There are more remains of the Roman occupation (1st to 5th century A.D.) than is generally understood. For sections of the Wall see p. 54. In Strand Lane is a portion of a Roman bath and many other relics are preserved in the Guildhall, the London and the British Museums.

**SEASONS.**—The London Season nominally 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 Dominions 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.

# MAIN THOROUGHFARES OUT OF LONDON



Copyright

Railways & Stations —●—

Tube Railways & Stations - -●- -

Scale of 1 Mile  
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1

WARD, LOCK, & CO. LTD. 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 largely in expensive wares, the stocks are usually sufficiently varied to meet all needs, and the cheaper grades of articles can often be bought to as great advantage here as anywhere else. This is particularly true of Regent Street, which in the last decade has seen its former exclusive and high-class trade develop westward. The Strand, Ludgate Hill, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Holborn and Tottenham Court Road are also much favoured by shoppers. Outside the central district the chief shopping quarters are the Brompton Road, High Street, Kensington, Sloane Street, and Queen's Road, Bayswater. Still farther out, in such districts as Islington, Holloway, Hampstead, Kilburn, Brixton, Clapham Junction, etc., are also many large and well-stocked shops, each catering for a population greater than that of any city in the kingdom outside London. Many housewives believe that these suburban shopping centres are the most advantageous.

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, though tickets are easily obtainable; others, like the *Civil Service Co-operative Society*, Haymarket; *Whiteley's*, Queen's Road, W.; *Harrod's*, Brompton Road; *Barker's*, Kensington; *Shoolbred's*, Tottenham Court Road; *Waring's*, Oxford Street; *Selfridge's*, Oxford Street; and *Gamage's*, Holborn, are open to all.

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

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

By recent legislation shops are compelled to allow their assistants a weekly half-holiday. The day of closing varies in different districts, Wednesday and Thursday being the most usual. Nearly all City and West End shops close at 1 on Saturdays.

**STEAMBOATS.**—For many centuries the Thames was London's most important highway and the scene of all her greatest pageants and ceremonies, but the widening of the former narrow thoroughfares and the development of other means of communication led gradually to the abandonment of the river. In 1905, after no steamers at all had been run for years, the County Council established a municipal service, which, however, proved a failure.

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

On the higher reaches of the river, the 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, Windsor, Henley and Oxford. The through journey occupies two days each way, but passengers can join or leave the boats at any stopping-place. For full details see the *Guide to the Thames* in this series.

**DOWN THE RIVER.**—Steamers make daily trips from London Bridge or from Greenwich down river to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Clacton, Felixstowe, Yarmouth, etc. See announcements in daily papers.

**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. 4-6. During summer large numbers spend the day, or part of it, on the Thames and in excursions to pleasure resorts in the vicinity of London. The custom of taking Week-End Excursions, extending from Friday or Saturday to Monday, is very general among business men. Many 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 and Queen's Hall. In the evening during summer there are band performances in the Parks and in the numerous open spaces controlled by the County Council.

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

**TRAMWAYS.**—Tramways extend outwards from the City boundaries in all directions. Nearly all are owned and controlled by the London County Council. In the Council's area alone there are over 100 miles of tramways in operation, and it is estimated that their cars carry the entire population of London more than a hundred times in the course of a year. In Greater London the tramways carry over 992,000,000 persons a year.

In South London the principal routes are those from the Embankment over Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges to Camberwell Green, New Cross Gate, Greenwich, Streatham, Tooting, etc. The underground tramway beneath Kingsway (see p. 175) renders possible a "through south to north" route. The cars on the various routes bear distinguishing numbers, those on the southern section having even numbers, those on the northern section odd numbers. Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. "2d. all the way" is the rule for all distances beyond the penny stage. Ordinary fares must be paid on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Beyond the area of the London County Council are a number of other important and extensive systems of tramways.

**VIEW-POINTS, NOTABLE.**—All the bridges over the Thames afford fine views. Wordsworth's lines on Westminster Bridge at daybreak, commencing "Earth has not anything to show more fair," are well known. An even better view-point is Waterloo Bridge, commanding the fine sweep of the Embankment, with its stately buildings and the

majestic dome of St. Paul's. The view eastward from Blackfriars Bridge is marred by a railway bridge, but from a point a short distance along the Embankment the dome is well seen, and one is able to appreciate Wren's masterly grouping of spires in relation to it. The eastern side of **London Bridge** is nearly always lined by interested spectators, some of whom spend hours in watching the loading and unloading of vessels in the **Pool**.

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. The view up Fleet Street itself, towards St. Dunstan's Church lantern and the Law Courts, is also worthy of note, particularly towards sundown. 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 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**. The footbridge over the lake also provides an entrancing view.

Of lofty vantage-points, the most notable are the **Monument** (p. 229), the Stone and Golden Galleries of **St. Paul's Cathedral**, and the tower of the **Roman Catholic Cathedral** at Westminster (p. 99). 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. A good all-round view is to be obtained from the roof garden at Selfridge's, Oxford Street.

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

But no terrestrial point of view can be compared with that enjoyed by the passenger by airship or aeroplane. Some of our views on other pages give an idea of the appearance of London from above. On clear days especially, it is doubtful if there is another prospect in the world to equal it in interest. Perhaps the most astonishing discovery the aerial passenger makes is that London, after all, is *small* !